Introduction to the Revised Online Edition of the Epinal-Erfurt Glossary

In 2024, the editorial team for the Online Edition of the Épinal-Erfurt Glossary (https://epinal-erfurt.artsci.utoronto.ca/) completed the first edition of letters A-Z, providing the readings of the three principal manuscripts, a reconstructed archetype, and an English translation of that reconstructed archetype. Although this edition remains in most respects useful, greater consistency needed to be achieved in the following areas: the provision of etymologies of lemmata and glosses derived from Greek, the transliteration of Greek words, and the use of capitalization in the archetypes.

Apart from these 'housekeeping' tasks, the publication of new editions of two closely related glossaries occasioned rethinking the reconstruction of the archetypes and translations of some entries. These are the *Expositio Notarum* by A.C. Dionisotti (Cambridge: CUP, 2022) and the Leiden Glossary by Michael Lapidge, published as *Canterbury Glosses from the School of Theodore and Hadrian: The Leiden Glossary*, 2 vols., Publications of The Journal of Medieval Latin 17 (Turnhout: Brepols, 2023). This second glossary bears a close relationship to the Épinal-Erfurt Glossary, contributing many of its entries, including some with Old English glosses.[1] Leiden and EE thus stand in the relationship of ancestor/descendant, but either work may provide better readings which correct the other. As a result, we have had to collate all matching readings and make corrections to our edition of EE where necessary.

The *Expositio Notarum* presents a more complicated situation. Unlike nearly all glossaries, it is not alphabetized, nor is it a set of *glossae collectae* from known authors (as is the Leiden Glossary). Worse yet, by the editor's own admission it does not fit into anyone's *stemma glossariorum* (family tree of glossaries). It does, however, have matches with the Leiden Glossary as well as with the glossaries known as Abstrusa and Abolita (named from their first headwords), which often match entries in EE. Dionisotti has shown that *Expositio Notarum* was known in England ca. 700. As it turns out, there are fairly numerous matches between it and EE, and, moreover, its readings are very often better or more complete. For these reasons, we are using both these editions as supports of and corrections to the readings of EE.

Conversations with Ms. Dionisotti have persuaded us also to make use of the glossary known as Erfurt 2, which is preserved alongside Erfurt 1 in the same manuscript. Though Erfurt 2 is a more distant relative to EE than Erfurt 1, it contains a number of entries matching those of EE, and like *Expositio Notarum* can be used to either support or correct the readings of EE. This revision of the Online Glossary will necessarily delay the implementation of the work on the sources, but it is not easy for our small team to pursue these two demanding tasks at once. We plan to have the revised edition of the entries completed by September 2025, and the source work done (it is well advanced) by April 2026. Our intention is to provide an edition of the Épinal-Erfurt Glossary that will serve the needs of scholars for the foreseeable future.

[1] The Leiden Glossary was already posited as a source of EE in the stemma glossariorum provided in the article by the late Professor Hans Sauer and myself, "Towards a New Edition of the Épinal-Erfurt Glossary: A Sample," *The Journal of Medieval Latin* 26 (2016), 125-98, at p. 143; we used the term 'Proto-Leiden.'