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BAYERISCHE  
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DER  
WISSENSCHAFTENTHESAURVS  
LINGVAE  
LATINAE

The 'Treasury of the Latin Language' is the first comprehensive dictionary of ancient Latin; it puts our knowledge of Latin antiquity on an entirely new footing

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The Thesaurus is a member of the Zentrum historische Sprachwissenschaften in collaboration with the Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität, Munich. There are additional, short-term collaborations with various international research groups.

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## History

Down to the end of the nineteenth century, a comprehensive historical lexicon of classical Latin was only a dream; its realization began in 1893 with the decision by the five German-speaking academies then in existence to compile the Thesaurus linguae Latinae as a joint project, the moving spirits being Eduard Wölfflin and Theodor Mommsen; in 1894 the practical work began in Göttingen and Munich with the assembling of the material.

This progressed according to plan to the point where, in 1899, the actual work of compiling the articles could begin in Munich, which has been the home of the project ever since; the first fascicle appeared in 1900.

Even in the earliest years, however, it became apparent that – as with all lexica on this scale – both the difficulties and the time needed for completion had been drastically underestimated. Suitable methods of compilation could of necessity only be developed from practical experience and had to satisfy ever rising expectations, especially in the areas of Christian texts and Late Latin. As a result, during the fifteen years originally estimated for the whole project, the Thesaurus had got only as far as the first half of the letter D.

Time and again, the political catastrophes of the twentieth century brought the work to a standstill, so that it was necessary to start on a new administrative footing with the founding of the International Thesaurus-Committee in 1949. At present the lexicon is a communal undertaking of more than 30 academies and learned societies from both within Germany and abroad. By now it is more than two-thirds complete.

## The following portions of the Thesaurus linguae Latinae have appeared:

### Vol. I – VIII (A – M)

### Vol. IX 2 (O) und X (P)

Volumes IX 1 (N) and XI 2 (R) are in the process of compilation.

Current information is on the website.

### Onomasticon, Vol. II und III (C – D)

Proper names beginning with A and B are included in the regular volumes.

### Præmonenda de rationibus et usu operis

An introduction to the Thesaurus and how to use it, not only in Latin, but also in seven modern languages: English, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Russian, and Spanish.

### Index librorum scriptorum inscriptionum, ex quibus exempla afferuntur

This volume supplies the key to the abbreviations used in the Thesaurus for Latin authors and works and is in addition the most up-to-date and comprehensive overview of the textual heritage of Latin antiquity: for each work it gives, *inter alia*, the standard editions and, where necessary, the Greek originals. (continuously updated on the website)

**All printed texts are published by Walter de Gruyter, Berlin/Boston, which also supplies an online version of the entire Thesaurus.**

**Free open access: <http://publikationen.badw.de/en/thesaurus/lemmata>**

## THESAURUS LINGVAE LATINAE

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Details of survival in the Romance languages, provided by a Romance linguist.

Details of typical errors and corrupt passages in the manuscripts as an aid to textual criticism.

For longer articles, an outline gives an overview of the structure. Insofar as this is both possible and reasonable, the structure follows the principle of dichotomy. Passages are arranged chronologically within groups that are mutually exclusive and presented in a hierarchy.

Individual articles are signed by the compiler.

Derivatives and compounds are listed at the end of each article.

Textual notes on individual passages.

The headword is generally given in its basic forms, with indications of the prosody (short vowels remain unmarked). This is followed by the etymology, provided when necessary by an external Indo-Europeanist.

An asterisk before the headword means that the article does not quote all the collected instances; an *al.* (*alia*) shows where further instances have been omitted.

Before the word and its meanings are described, the so-called 'head' of the article gathers together information about the spelling, abbreviations, forms, etc., as well as ancient comments on the meaning.

### THESAURVS LINGVAE LATINAE

- it is compiled on the basis of all Latin texts surviving from antiquity (until AD 600), both literary and non-literary
- for less common words it cites every attestation, for the rest (those marked with an asterisk) an instructive and representative sample
- it records all meanings (including technical usages) and all constructions
- it documents peculiarities of inflection, spelling, and prosody
- it supplies information about the etymology of the Latin words and their survival in the Romance languages, contributed by recognised authorities in the fields of Indo-European and Romance studies
- it collects the comments of ancient sources on the word in question

The Thesaurus therefore offers for every Latin word a comprehensive, richly documented picture of its possibilities and history – not only for Latin scholars, but also for scholars of the various branches of ancient studies and for related disciplines.

The Thesaurus is compiled at the Bavarian Academy of Sciences and Humanities in Munich by an international team of approximately twenty contributors. More than two thirds of the work has been completed and published.

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-is (cf. MAX. TAUR. 42, 31. 66 huic rustico esurienti -um amarum est. dum escam magis saturitatis exquiri). PETRON. 35, 4 omnes ... -ae ... contactae coeperunt effundere crocum. MART. 5, 39, 3 misi ... Hyblaëis madidas thymis -as. 11, 31, 8 hinc, sc. e cucurbitis, pistor fatuus facit -as. 11, 86, 3 medicus mella dari nucleosque iubet dulcesque -as (ANTH. 715, 9 misit) ... dente levi ... libata -a neactae, de labris dulcia [...]. -ae munera Shackleton-Bailey, Class. Phil. 77, 1982, 1231. SCALON. Iuv. 6, 631 [livida ... adipata veneno] dulcia -a veneno plena [nisi cum Wessner post dulcia interpungas]). **¶** In imagine, comparatione: SEN. epist. 63, 6 amicos incolumes cogitare melle ac -a frui est. SCHOL. Hor. ars 374 ut inter opulenta et iucunda convivia offendit ... mala -a, ita eqs. HIER. epist. 29, 1, 2 non sunt suaves epulae, quae non et -am redolent (...). **edd.** epistolae codic.). VITA Melaniae (BHL 5885) 23 scribendi labore peracto sicut -am mellis edens ad conversationem monachorum transibat, sc. legendo (quasi mensa secunda fruens; gr. πλακοεινtra).

2 -a libatur deo: MART. 9, 90, 18 libetur tibi Veneri candidas ad aras secta plurima quadra de -a. VULG. Ier. 7, 18 ut faciant -as reginae caeli et libent diis alienis (in eadem re: 44, 19). In explicandis vel vertendis vocibus: SERV. ecl. 7, 33 liba: -as. Aen. 7, 109 liba ... sunt -ae de farre, melle et oleo, sacris aptae. HIER. in Ier. 2, 38, 2 (ad I. 17) chauronim - quas nos -as interpretati sumus sive 'praeparationes' (sim. in Is. 16, 57, 6 nulli ... dubium, quoniam zoroëres -as significant). in Os. 3, 1. 37 pro permatibus -as latine possumus dicere vel crustula, quae idolis offeruntur.

**deriv.** placentalis, compos. cooptplacentia, placentarius, v. sub placentarius.

**placentia**, -ae f. a placere (placens); cf. displicitia. [vix huc pertinet AVG. epist. 108, 10, v. vol. V 1, 1419, 59.] L. qualitas vel actio eius, quod placet (per gen. vel pron. indicatur, quid placeat. L 37, qui placeat. L 34, 36): APVL. Plat. 2, 6 p. 229 per modestiam ad -am, ad medicritatem libido flectitur (addubiat Thomas) a displicitia Beaujeu). HIER. nom. hebr. p. 47, 6 (ad IV reg. 16, 6) Raason complacitio sive -a, quam significantius Graeci εὐδοκίαν vocant. EPIST. pontif. 1056 Conc. 3 IV 2 p. 124, 14 (IV 1 p. 89, 10) episcopos quaedam dicebat ad populi -am (cf. Rustic. Conc. 1 1 4 p. 212, 24 ad placendum populo). CONC. 3 IV 1 p. 82, 34 derivat dogmatum rectitudinem ad suam -am adversarius. ISID. sent. 3, 32, 8 iniqui non delectantur nisi -a propriae imbecillitatis.

cf. placentivus, compos. sibiplacentia. Reineke.

**placentivus**, -a, -um, a placere (placens) vel placentia (-ae), cf. absentivus, intentivus, recentivus. I. q. placens, placitus: GLOSS. 3 V Aa p. 667 -a: omnibus placens. GLOSS. II 244, 24 ἀπόσος: -us (Heraeus, Arch. Lat. Lex. 12, 1902, 75 adm., placentinus, plantinus) **codic.** placivus ed. Stephani (cf. optivus); placitus Goldast).

**placentula**, -ae f. a placenta diminutive. I. q. (parva) placenta: PASCHAS. verba patr. 3, 5 facio tibi parvam -am (placentiam Freire cum var. v. gr. Nau 1908, 51 n. 151 μισρόν λακίστριον, i. subesse videtur πλακοειντων vel πλακοειντων).

**placentum** v. placenta. M.H.

**placeo**, -di, -itum, -ere. [viri docti nonnulli putant placere primitus planum esse significasse (cf. e. g. iuncturam placidum mare), e \*plak-aequor] **derivantes**, quod in gr. πλαῖζ, lat. du-plex invenitur; v. Frisk, Gr. etym. Wb. II, 550, sunt etiam, qui comparent verbum iochar, plāk-**as-**entiri, concedere; v. Lex. der idg. Verben, 2001, 485. Fo.] **scribitur** placuit CIL F. 3449b (saec. I a. Chr. 7). 3449i. II 1294, placet INscr. lat. Graec. Salet Kos 173, 19 (a. 101). **notatur** p. in formula (quid) diei (ea) fieri placere; diei (ea) fieri itaq. consuerunt sim. (quam affert PRON. titi. sing. 3, 20): ANT. lud. saec. Aug. (CIL VI 32323) 61. S. C. Frontin. sa. 100, 1. 104, 1. **al.** DECRET. decur. Pis. (CIL XI 1420) 8. S. C. Larin. 6. **al.** in titulis (sed perscribitur e. g. S. C. de mund. salt. Beg. [CIL VIII 11451] 17); ceterum fort. DECRET. decur. Aquil. (CIL V 875) 13 placere huic ordinii (si recte suppl.) placuit LEX colleg. Aesc. et Hyg. (CIL VI 10234) 11. **de genere verbi** v. p. 2265, 10. 16. **de formis**: 1) formae ordinis aliguae (inter verba secundi ordinis affert CHAR. gramm. p. 476, 2): -it COP. Theod. 3, 7, 1, 1 (cod. M). GREG. M. dial. 2, 2, 5 (M). -iunt Ps. Tit. epist. 1, 644 (luxta serviant), -uierit REGVL. mag. 53, 30 (P). 2) formae passivae: usu imperis: perf. -itum est, sc. de actionibus sim. -entibus (c. ut: PLAVT. Amph. 635 RHET. Her. 2, 1, 1 CIC. rep. 1, 18. met. c. inf. sim.: BRVT. Cic. fam. 11, 1, 6 LVCAN. 10, 416. al.: saepe TAC. ann.), luxta -uit testantur DON. Ter. Andr. 443, 6 \*-tum' ... dicebant, quod nos \*-uit'. CHAR. gramm. p. 331, 21. al.: praes. sc. de homine -ente, v. p. 2266, 55. usu pers. vi activa v. p. 2265, 16sq. (cf. p. 2270, 5sq.), vi passiva v. p. 2268, 53. 3) raro invenitur imperat. sc. -e vel -ete OV. ars 1, 322. 596, 2, 304 PELAG. in Rom. 12, 1 p. 94, 15 AVG. bon. viduit. 19, 23sq. al. apud eundem, -eto FRONTO p. 51, 26. VET. LAT. gen. 17, 1 (Hier. adv. Pelag. 3, 12). **de notione**: SYNON. Cic. p. 445, 31 si libet, si videtur, si

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-et, si vacat. GLOSS. II 244, 20 ἀπόσος: libet, -et. 244, 21 ἀπόσος: -o. IV 377, 31 -et: conlibescit. **al.** **legitur inde a** PLAVTO per totam latinam. [vul. placō; dalm. plakar; it. piacere; sard. centr. piagere, sept. vet. (Sassari) placher; roet. occ. plažair (vall. Rheni plichèr), or. plazi; francoq. vet. plaisir, rec. plaire.] **augd.** vet. playre; francoprov. plazer; cat. vet. plaer, pler, rec. plature; hisp. placere; port. vet. prazer. cf. M.-L. 6357. Corominas IV 572-C.S.] **confunditur** in codd. maxime cum placare, v. p. 2284, 48 sqq., ceterum e. g. cum complacere SALL. Iug. 102, 9 (eadem variatio saepius in recensionibus scripturae sacrae invenitur, e. g. p. 2266, 32, 2268, 35), valere RHET. Her. 3, 19, 32, patere MANIL. 3, 537 (e conl. dub. SEN. benef. 2, 24, 2); **part. perf. confunditur maxime cum placidus**, e. g. VERG. georg. 2, 425 Aen. 10, 15 OV. met. 7, 226 PLIN. nat. 29, 9 SIL. 14, 130 (restit. OV. epist. 20, 37 SEN. dial. 7, 8, 3 STAT. Theb. 12, 302; e conl. dub. SEN. Herc. O. 684; falso trad. CORIPP. Ioh. 7, 50; in var. l. incerta p. 2271, 66); loco mutilo vel corrupto SEN. suus. 6, 8 ADNOT. Fronto p. 142, 16. al.]

**exempla sic digerenda esse putavimus:**

**CAPVT PRIVVS: usu sollemni fere l. q. probatum, iucundum esse, convenire sim.**

**I de notione:**

**A -ent praesentia vel praeterita, ita ut ad favorem vel approbationem tantum spectet:** 1 **usu vario:** l. 55. 2 **specialia quaedam:** p. 2259, 59 (respicitur favor amantium p. 2259, 59, spectantium, lectorum sim. p. 2260, 25, opinio peritorum p. 2261, 16, approbatio deorum p. 2261, 56).

**B -ent res futurae, agenda, ita ut ad voluntatem spectet:** 1 **variorum:** p. 2262, 15. 2 **deorum:** p. 2262, 44. 3 **hominum potestate quadam praedictorum:** p. 2263, 10 (senatus Romanorum p. 2263, 56). 4 **paciscentium:** p. 2264, 39.

**II syntactica et stilistica:**

**A de usu personali et impersonali:**

1 **usus personalis:** p. 2265, 11 (depon., sc. gerund. vel part. perf. p. 2265, 14, 16). 2 **usus impersonalis eius generis, quo:** a **actio vel status -et:** p. 2265, 32 (quid -at, indicatur per struct. verbalem p. 2265, 34, intellegitur e contextu p. 2266, 5, 38). b **-etur** l. q. 'homo -et' significat: p. 2266, 55.

**B de indicationibus, quae accedere possunt:** p. 2266, 65 (cui p. 2266, 65, quatenus, qua de causa p. 2267, 23).

**CAPVT ALTERVM: usu recentiore recipiuntur structurae non genuinae:** I is, cui aliquid -et, pro sub. est: p. 2268, 24. II is, cui aliquid -et, per acc. indicatur: p. 2268, 45. III id, quod quodam modo tractare -et, pro sub. est: p. 2268, 58. **part. praes. vel perf. pro adi. (adv.) vel subst. v. p. 2268, 62sq. 2270, 5sq., part. fut. p. 2260, 68, 2262, 66.**

**CAPVT PRIVVS: usu sollemni fere i. q. probatum, iucundum esse, convenire sim. (syn. vel notione affinia e. g. delectare p. 2258, 59, 2260, 32. al. [dix. p. 2259, 56, 58], laudari p. 2258, 75, 2259, 17. al. libere vel VII 2, 1323, 72. [probari p. 2258, 60, 2260, 29. 35] cf. adprobare p. 2259, 42 et AVG. civ. 11, 20 p. 488, 10], opp. displicere PLAVT. Men. 670 Mil. 614 et e. g. p. 2258, 9, 12, odio esse PLAVT. I. 59, p. 2260, 10 TITIN. p. 2259, 68. al. offendere e. g. p. 2262, 6, 2266, 59. sim. al.: in usu verborum e. placare v. p. 2285, 4): I de notione: A -ent praesentia vel praeterita, ita ut ad favorem vel approbationem tantum spectet: I **usu vario:** a -ent animantia eorumve partes sim. (dei l. 66sq., nymphae p. 2258, 5, res per prosopopoeiam p. 2258, 36sq.); a **allis** [exempla paucissima] **relecta:** PLAVT. Aul. 753 non mi homines -ent, qui, quando male fecerunt, purgant. Merc. 81 ego me ... invisum meo patri esse intellego atque odio me esse, qui -ere aequum fuit. 462 via me tecum illo ire? :: nolo. :: non -es (-et var. l.). 599 volitus neutiquam huius -et (SEN. contr. 10, 5, 11 -uit isti pictori v. senis. SEN. epist. 11, 10 pro exemplo elige eum, cuius tibi -uit et vita et oratio et ... v. item de partibus corporis e. g. PLAVT. Trin. 861 quam magis specto, minus -et mi haec hominis facies. SEN. Ag. 100 -et in vulnus maxima cervix armeni, sc. leoni sim.). Trin. 258 (257) apage te, Amor, non -es, nil te utor [item de numinibus] e. LVCAN. 5, 510 sola -et Caesari Fortuna comes. TERT. apol. 5, 1 apud vos paganos de humano arbitrata divinitas pensatur: nisi homini deus -uerit, deus non erit [cf. 24]. TER. Eun. 1 [spectat ad p. 2260, 26sq.] si quisquamst, qui -ere se studeat bonis quam plurimis et minime multos laedere, in his poeta hic nomen profuturum suum. CATO agr. 145, 1 operarios eos dato, qui -bunt (domino) aut custodi. RHET. Her. 4, 35, 4 ostendite ... vobis homines impios non -ere. CIC. SEST. 133 bonis -ere cupiebam. Balb. 63 Balbus -uit homini prudentissimo (sc. Caesari); ... in praetura, in consulu praefectum fabrum detulit [item respicitur favor potentium e. g. CATVLL. 93, 1 nil**

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nimum studeo, Caesar, tibi velle [ere, **cl.** sup. 22, 2 virtute, non malitia P. Scipioni, summo viro, -uisse. HOR. epist. 1, 17, 35 principibus -uisse viris non ultima laus est. EPICED. Drusi 42 tanto tam -uisse viro [c. Augusto]]. off. 3, 67 non -uisse maioribus nostris astutus. VERG. ecl. 10, 63 iam neque hamadryades rursus neque carmina nobis ipsa -ent. OV. am. 2, 6, 19 quid iuvat ... nostrae -uisse puellae? [ad putatum in deliciis habitum, de eodem 2, 6, 61. cf. e. g. MART. 7, 87, 6 pica salutaris ... tibi]. SEN. contr. 9, 6, 6 cur non potius patri videatur similis puella, cui -et, quam matri, cui displicet? [MART. 5, 28, 9] sc. miserum credo, cui -et nemo. FRONTO p. 51, 26 vae, domine, patri -eto, matri die salutem. CE 1521, 6 (saec. II-) cum cuncta parasset edendo, sc. ludos -torus, ... obiit. VLP. dig. 19, 5, 20, 1 ut experiaris midar et, si -uissent, emeret (opp. displicuissent). HIER. epist. 22, 27, 4 homines in hoc ipso -ere cupiunt, quod -ere contemnant. et saepe. in formula iurandi: SEN. contr. 2, 2, 1 quaeris, quod iusiurandum fuerit? 'ita patri -um'.

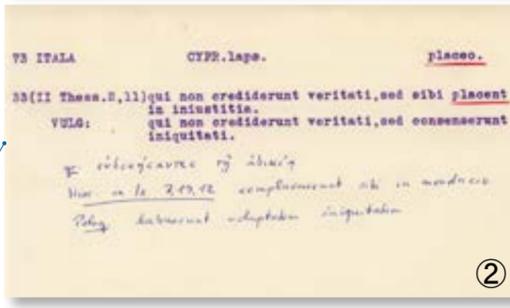
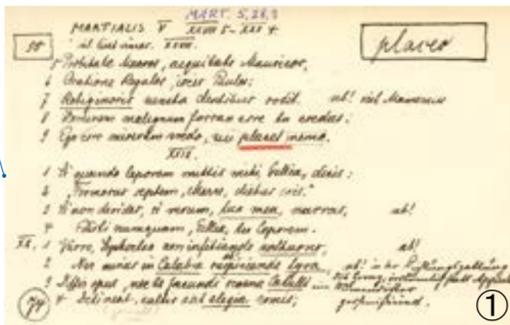
**¶** sibi ipsis (speculo l. 29, arbitrio l. 44; sive in bonam partem sive in malam; pron. refl. suppleas l. 287): 1 -ent sibi homines ipsi (-et mens l. 34, mores l. 35; exempla selecta inde ab OV.): PLAVT. Poen. 1204 hoc ... maximumst vitium mulierum, quom sibi nimis -ent minusque addunt operam, uti -ant viris. Trin. 321 qui ipso sibi satis -et, ... non probus est (opp. quem paenitet). TER. Haut. 52 (loq. prologus senex) exemplum statuie in me, ut adolescentuli vobis -ere studeant potius quam sibi. CORNELIA epist. frg. 2 vereor, ne ... tantum laborum ... recipias, ut in nullo tempore tute tibi -ere possis. CIC. de orat. 2, 15 nunquam mihi minus quam hesterno die -ui (sc. cum disputassem non convenientia). Tusc. 2, 63 tibi si recta probanti -bis. Att. 1, 6, 2 nos Tusculano ita delectamur, ut nobismet ipsis tum denique, cum illo venimus, -amus. OV. am. 1, 14, 38 (ad puellam, cuius comae perierant) ut, dum speculo te specuas, -as, debes immemor esse tui (cf. ars 3, 681 si speculo ... -bit invenis, posse suo tangi credet amore deas). Pont. 2, 5, 24 vix sibi ... miseris posse -ere. SEN. benef. 6, 31, 4 illam, qua sibi -ret rex, multitudinem militum. dial. 2, 13, 3 non -bit sibi sapiens, si illum mendicis coluerit. nat. 1 praef. 5 non video, quare sibi -at, qui robustior est in validiorum. epist. 13, 1 satis adversus fortunam -bas tibi. 32, 5 ut mens tua certa sit, ut -at sibi. 47, 21 hoc habent ... boni mores: -ent sibi, permanent. STAT. silv. 3, 4, 13 Ida licet sacrae -at sibi nube rapinae, sc. Ganymedis (poetice pro prosopoeiam ut: MART. 13, 109, 2 luleo quae vindemia sibi monte -et). MART. 3, 55, 3 nolo pergrinis -as tibi, Gellia, nugis (i. fucis). Ivv. 10, 42 sibi consul ne -at, curru servus portatur eodem. FLOR. epist. 2, 8, 13 ne sibi -ant Athenae; in Antiocho vicinus Xerxen. VET. LAT. II Thess. 2, 12 [Cypr. laps. 33] qui sibi -ent in iniustitia [gr. εὐδοκίαντες; cf. ἀδοξία] Pacian. paren. 11, 3 in iniustitiam [Hier. in Is. 7, 19, 12] complacuerunt, cod. 78 et et Vulg. consenserunt iniquitati). CYPR. domin. orat. 6 pharisaeus. COMM. apol. 85 eligit arbitrio vestro -entes, quos velit venenum aut suavia pocula vitae. **al.** ii) -et alicui suum corpus, forma: OV. ars 1, 614 nulli puellae non sua forma -et (met. 13, 841. cf. STAT. Theb. 4, 201 insignia formae). 3, 774 spectentur tergo puellae, quis sua terga -ent. SEN. nat. 1, 5, 14 -ere tibi vires tuae (sc. in speculo spectatae). epist. 56, 2 cui vox sua in balneo -et. LVCAN. 2, 605 taurus non redit in pastus, nisi ... excussi -ere tori (eadem comparatio: STAT. Theb. 2, 326). PS. AMBR. laps. virg. 35 corpus maceetur, quia male sibi de pulchritudine -uit.

**b -ent res (cf. prosopopoeiam l. 36sq.): a corporeae, sensu percipiendae (cui quid -at, non indicatur praecipue apud PLIN. nat., ubi agit de eis, quae in usu, popularia sunt):** 1) **variae (exempla pauca selecta):** PLAVT. Bacch. 125sq. (paedagogus adulescenti) non hic -et mi ornatus. :: ... mihi paratum est, quoi -et. Most. 773 si quid erit, quod illi -at in aedibus meis, de exemplo mihi ipse aedificat. CATO agr. 1, 1 (de eligendo praedio) quotiens ibis, totiens magis -bit, quod bonum erit. Cic. Verr. II 1, 91 iste, quod argenti -uit, invasit. Flacc. 72 -uit oppidum, regio delectavit (item de locis e. g. Att. 9, 13, 5 illa ἀίγνευα video tibi non probari] sc. ne mihi quidem -bant. HOR. carn. 3, 4, 24 seu mihi frigidum Praeneste ... seu liquidae -uere Baiae). off. 3, 55 ille venditor, quod non -bat, proscriptit, tu, quod -bat, emisti. Att. 2, 3, 1 mihi caligae eius Pompei et fasciae cretatae non -bant. PVLIL. sent. M 18 maximo periculo custoditur, quod multis -et. SALL. Catil. 2, 1 in initio sua cuique satis -bant. PROB. 4, 5, 23 si niti -et Coae textura Minervae ... seu quae ... mittunt venalia Theopae murreaque ... pocula. OV. met. 7, 226 herbis -tas ... revellit Medea venefica (cf. 7, 228 -uerunt gramina). LIV. 22, 26, 1 toga ... et forum -uere iuveni ambitio. MANIL. 5, 153 femineae vestes SEN. dial. 12, 16, 4 nunquam tibi -uit v., quae nihil amplius nudaret, cum poneretur. COLVM. 12 praef. 9, al.). SEN. Phaedr. 207 subit libido: non -ent suetae dapes, non texta (Cornelissen, tecta trad.) sani moris aut vilis scyphus. Tro. 731 Herculis arma (PETRON. 119 vers. 56 a. -ent miseris. cf. p. 2262, 42). nat. 4, 13, 4 nihil illi luxuria potest -ere nisi carum. PLIN. nat. 13, 5 unguentum irinum Corinthi diu maxime -uit (poesia: crocinum ... diu maxime laudatum est). 13, 97 in

Brief, general information about the distribution of the headword.

To save space and draw attention to the headword, it is given in an abbreviated form in the quotations.

The original text of the quotations is printed in roman script; explanations are printed in italics, as are all other editorial additions (headings, remarks about textual matters, etc.).



The original of translated texts is provided, as are parallel versions (a citation is written in italics when it does not contain the headword).

The Thesaurus does not provide translations; to avoid misunderstandings arising from false analogies with modern languages and to formulate the meanings of words as precisely as possible in accordance with the essence of the Latin language, it uses Latin to describe all linguistic phenomena (which does not exclude the occasional appearance of Greek, especially in the case of basic words).

A large number of cross-references by column and line number (approximately 3,000 in each fascicle) serve to connect articles and sections.

For unremarkable meanings, often only a few passages are quoted; this is made clear at the beginning of the section.

Later attestations of a recurring combination are usually put in parentheses after the earliest one; brackets are also used to bring together passages linked by subject matter.

The compiler of an article receives support and advice from the editors. These are responsible for the scholarly quality of the volume; their initials appear on each consecutively numbered gathering of 16 columns.

### Assembling the material

To guarantee that the total number of attestations of the larger words is still relatively manageable for the compiler, the following compromise was made in assembling the material:

- 1 Only earlier texts (down to approximately the end of the second century of our era) were reproduced in their entirety, word for word, and replicated mechanically on slips;
- 2 later texts (down to about AD 600) were merely excerpted, in other words, they were worked through from start to finish, but slips were made only for those words or passages which appeared remarkable in some way.

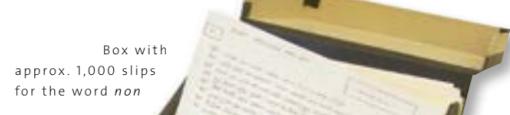
In this way the collection of material went hand in hand with an initial selection procedure which – as far as the later texts are concerned – brought with it a substantial reduction of the material down to what was lexically relevant. Because the slips often contain notes relating to text and interpretation, the archives of the Thesaurus, with some 10 million slips and still growing, remain the basis for the lexicographical work. Where necessary, electronic databases are also consulted. Even after an article has been published, the archives retain their value as a basic resource for scholars from all over the world.

### Compiling the articles

The contributor is allocated a particular word and given the box(es) of slips containing the passages in which the word appears. With the help of modern editions, commentaries, and other literature, he or she checks all the examples of the word in relation to the manuscript tradition and the constitution of the text, and also to spelling, prosody, and grammatical form, with special attention to the meaning and usage of the word in each occurrence.

This interpretation of the material leads to the development of suitable categories for presenting the word and the formation of groups of related occurrences; these, arranged in the appropriate order, illustrate the history of this word.

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