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The Thesaurus is a member of the Zentrum historische Sprachwissenschaften in Munich. Close collaborations exist with the Department of Classical Philology at the Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, the Bavarian State Library, and Sapienza University of Rome. Partnerships exist with other European, especially Italian, universities. Additional fellows are regularly supported by the Humboldt Foundation and Erasmus Program.

(Status: 2025)

History

Until the end of the nineteenth century, scholars could only dream of a truly comprehensive dictionary of classical Latin – one that exhaustively dealt with all extant ancient sources. In 1893, the five German-speaking academies of sciences and humanities decided to make this dream into a reality, resolving to initiate the project of a *Thesaurus linguae Latinae*, a “treasury of the Latin language”. Key early figures included Eduard Wölfflin, a professor of classical philology in Munich, and Theodor Mommsen, professor of ancient history in Berlin.

In 1894, the painstaking work of collecting the material for the lexicon began, with the labor divided between teams in Göttingen and Munich. By 1899, the process of writing articles would start in Munich, which has been the headquarters of the *Thesaurus linguae Latinae* ever since. The first fascicle – a portion of a larger volume – was published in 1900.

From the project’s earliest years, it became clear that both the complexity of the task and the time required for its completion had been radically underestimated. A key problem was that scholars wanted to view the material with fresh eyes, and needed time to develop methods for compiling and classifying the material. Moreover, the team working on the *Thesaurus* wanted the lexicon to incorporate new developments in research, particularly concerning early Christian and late Latin literature. As a result, during the first fifteen years – the originally estimated timespan for completing the entire lexicon – the *Thesaurus* advanced only as far as the letter D.

The twentieth century as a whole was marked by both difficulty and progress. War and political upheaval repeatedly brought work to a halt. After the Second World War, it was agreed that the project was in need of a new administrative structure that would guarantee its completion; this led to the founding of the International Thesaurus Committee in 1949, which remains the governing body. Additional collaboration in the postwar period has made it a truly global endeavour – today, the lexicon is a joint undertaking of more than 30 academies and learned societies throughout the world. As of 2025, the lexicon is approximately 80% complete.

The following portions of the Thesaurus linguae Latinae have appeared:

Volumes A – M, O – P, and R (2026).

Q and S will be completed after N. Proper names are included to the end of the letter D. The latest information is on the website.

Praemonenda 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 also 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 De Gruyter Brill, Berlin/Boston/Leiden, which also supplies an online version of the entire Thesaurus.

Open access: <http://publikationen.badw.de/en/thesaurus/lemmata>

THESAURUS LINGVAE LATINAE

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THESAURVS
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

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 author.

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

• is compiled on the basis of all Latin texts surviving from antiquity (until AD 600), both literary and non-literary

• for less common words cites every attestation, for the rest (those marked with an asterisk) an instructive and representative sample

• records all meanings (including technical usages) and all constructions

• documents peculiarities of inflection, spelling, and prosody

• 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

• collects the comments of ancient sources on the word in question

The Thesaurus therefore offers for nearly every Latin word a comprehensive, richly documented picture of its possibilities and history – not only for classicists but for scholars in 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 80% of the work has been completed and published.

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-is (cf. MAX. TAVR. 42, 3 l. 66 huic rustico esurienti -um amarum esse, dum escam magis saturitatis exquiri). PETRON. 35, 4 omnes ... -ae ... contactae coeperunt effundere crocum. MART. 5, 39, 3 misi ... Hyblaeis madidas thymis -as. 11, 31, 8 hinc, sc. e cucurbitis, pistor fatuas facit -as. 11, 86, 3 medicus mella dari nucleosque iubet dulcesque -as (ANTH. 715, 9 misit) ... dente levi ... libata, -a nectare, de labris dulcia [...]-ae munera Shackleton-Bailey, Class. Phil. 77, 1982, 123). SCHOL. Iuv. 6, 631 [livida ... adipata veneno?] dulcia -a veneno plena [nisi cum Wessner post dulcia interpungas]). β in imagine, comparatione: SEN. epist. 63, 6 amicos incolumes cogitare melle ac -a frui est. SCHOL. Hor. ars 374 ui inter opulenta et iucunda convivia offendit ... mala -a, ita eqs. HIER. epist. 29, 1, 2 non sunt suaves [epulae], quae non et -am redoleant (, edd. epistulae codd.). VITA Melaniae (BHL 5885) 23 scribendi labore peracto sicut -am mellis edens ad conversationem monachorum transibat, sc. legendo (quasi mensa secunda fruens; gr. πλακοῦντα).

2 -a libatur deo: MART. 9, 90, 18 libetur tibi Veneri candidas ad aras sectā plurima quadra de -a. VVLG. Ier. 7, 18 ut faciant -as reginae caeli et libent diis alienis (in eadem re: 44, 19). in explicanda vel vertendis vocibus: SERV. ecl. 7, 33 liba: -as. Aen. 7, 109 liba ... sunt -ae de farre, melle et oleo, sacræ aptae. HIER. in Ier. 2, 38, 2 (ad l. 17) chaunim – quas nos ‘-as’ interpretati sumus sive ‘praeparationes’ (sim. in Is. 16, 57, 6 nulli ... dubium, quin χαῖνες –as significant). in Os. 3, 1 l. 37 pro permattibus -as latine possumus dicere vel crustula, quae idolis offeruntur.

deriv.: placentula, compos: coptoplacentia. placentiarius, v. sub placentarius. placentia, -ae f. a placere (placens); cf. displicitia. [vix huc pertinet AVG. epist. 108, 10, v. vol. V l. 1419, 59.] i. qualitas vel actio eius, quod placet (per gen. vel pron. indicatur, quid placeat, l. 37, cui placeat, l. 34, 36): APVL. Plat. 2, 6 p. 229 per modestiam ad -am, ad medicritatem libido flectitur (addubitat Thomas a dispicentia Beaujeu). HIER. nom. hebr. p. 47, 6 (ad IV reg. 16, 6) Raason complacitio sive -a, quam significantius Graeci εὐδοκία vocant. EPIST. pontif. 1056 Conc.5 IV 2 p. 124, 14 (= IV 1 p. 89, 10) episcopus quaedam dicebat ad populi -am (cf. Rustic. Conc.5 I 4 p. 212, 24 ad placendum populo). CONC.5 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. placitivus. compos: sibi placentia. Reineke. placitivus, -a, -um. a placere (placens) vel placentia (-ae), cf. absentivus, intentivus, recentivus. i. q. placens, placius: GLOSS.1 V Aa p 667 -a: omnibus placens. GLOSS. II 244, 24 ἀρεστος: -us (Heraeus, Arch. Lat. Lex. 12, 1902, 75 adn., placentinus, plantinus codd.), 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 (placament Freire cum var. n. gr. Nau 1908, 51 n. 151 μηρόν λακύναν, [...], subesse videtur πλακόντιον vel πλακοῦντιον)). placentum v. placenta. M.H. placet, -it, -itum, -ēre. [viri docti nonnulli putant placēre primitus ‘planum esse’ significasse (cf. e. g. iuncturam placidum mare), e *plak- ‘aequor’ derivantes, quod in gr. πλάξ, lat. du-plex invenitur; v. Frisk, Gr. etym. Wb. II, 550. sunt etiam, qui comparant verbum tochar. plāk- ‘as-sentiri, concedere’; v. Lex. der idg. Verben?, 2001, 485. Fo.] scribitur plaquit CIL I 3449b (saec. I a. Chr.?). 3449i. II 1294, piacet INSCR. lat. Graec. Šašel Kos 173, 19 (a. 101). notatur p in formula (quid) die(e) (re) fieri placere? die(e) (re) (re) (re) placuerunt sim. (quam affert PROB. litt. sing. 3, 20): AG. Iud. saec. Aug. (CIL VI 32323) 61. S. C. Frontin. ag. 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 nund. salt. Beg. [CIL VIII 11451] 17); ceterum fort. DECRET. decur. Aquil. (CIL V 875) 13 (placere) huico ordinū (si recte suppl.) placuit LEX colleg. Aesc. et Hyg. (CIL VI 10234) 11. de genere verbi v. p. 2265, 10, 16. de formis: I) formae ordinis alienae (inter verba secundi ordinis affert CHAR. gramm. p. 476, 2): -it COP. Theod. 3, 7, 1, 1 (eod. M). GREG. M. dial. 2, 2, 5 (M), -iunt Ps. Tit. epist. l. 644 (iuxta serviunt), -uierit REGVL. mag. 53, 30 (P). 2) formae pass.: usu impers.: perf. -tum est, sc. de actionibus sim. -entibus (c. ut: PLAVT. Amph. 635 RHET. Her. 2, 1, 1 CIC. rep. 1, 18. al. c. inf. sim.: BRVT. Cic. fam. 11, 1, 6 LVCAN. 10, 416. al.; saepe Tac. ann.), iuxta -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 I, 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. al. 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 ἀρεστος: libet, -et. 244, 21 ἀρεστος: -o. IV 377, 31 -et: conlibescit. al. legitur inde a PLAVTO per totam latinatē. [val. plăcă; dalm. plakar; it. piacere; sard. centr. piàgere, sept. vet. (Sassari) placher; raet. occ. plāzair (vall. Rheni plichér), or. plazi; francog. vet. plaisir, rec. plaie; lugd. vet. playre; francoprov. plazer; cat. vet. plaer, pler, rec. plaire; hisp. placer; port. vet. prazer. cf. M.-L. 6557. 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 recensitionibus scripturae sacrae invenitur, e. g. p. 2266, 32, 2268, 35), valere RHET. Her. 3, 19, 32, patere MANIL. 3, 537 (e coni. 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 coni. 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 sollempni fere i. 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 praeditorum: 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. peritium p. 2265, 34, intellegitur e contextu p. 2266, 5, 38). b -etur i. 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 sollempni fere i. q. probatum, iucundum esse, convenire sim. (syn. vel notione affinia e. g. delectare p. 2258, 59, 2260, 32. al. [dist. p. 2259, 56, 58], laudari p. 2258, 75, 2259, 17. al. libere vol. 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. l. 59. p. 2260, 30 TITIN. p. 2259, 68. al. offendere e. g. p. 2262, 6, 2266, 59, sim. al.; in usu verborum placare v. p. 2285, 4): I de notione: A -ent praesentia vel praeterita, ita ut ad favorem vel approbationem tantum spectet: 1 usu vario: a -ent animantia eorumve partes sim. (dei l. 66sq., nymphae p. 2258, 5, res per prosopopoeiam p. 2258, 36sq.): a aliis (exempla paucissima selecta): 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, quoi -ere aequum fuit. 462 vin me tecum illo ire? :: nolo. :: non -es (-et var. l.). 599 voltus 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 armenti, sc. leoni sim.). Trin. 258 (257) apage te, Amor, non -es, nil te utor (item de numinibus e. g. LVCAN. 5, 510 sola -et Caesaris Fortuna comes. TERT. apol. 5, 1 apud vos paganos de humano arbitratu divinitas pensitatur: nisi homini deus -uerit, deus non erit [cf. 2d]). 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 proficitur suum. CATO agr. 145, 1 operarios eos dato, qui -bunt (domino) aut custodi. RHET. Her. 4, 35, 47 ostendite ... vobis homines impios non -ere. CIC. Sest. 133 bonis -ere cupiebam. Balb. 63 Balbus -uit homini prudentissimo (sc. Caesari); ... in praetura, in consulatu praefectum fabrum detulit (item respicitur favor potentium e. g. CATVLL. 93, 1 nil

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nimum studeo, Caesar, tibi velle -ere. SALL. Iug. 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 [sc. 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 psittacum in deliciis habitum, de eodem 2, 6, 61. cf. e. g. MART. 7, 87, 6 pica salutatrix ... tibi]. SEN. contr. 9, 6, 6 cur non potius patri videatur similis puella, cui -et, quam matri, cui displicet? MART. 5, 28, 9 esse miserum credo, cui -et nemo. FRONTO p. 51, 26 vale, domine, patri -eto, matri dic salutem. CE 1521, 6 (saec. II?) cum cuncta parasset edendo, sc. ludos, -turus, ... obiit. VLP. dig. 19, 5, 20, 1 ut experiaris mulas et, si -uissent, emerēs (opp. displicuissent). HIER. epist. 22, 27, 4 homines in hoc ipso -ere cupiunt, quod -ere contemnunt. et saepe in formula iurandi: SEN. contr. 2, 2, 1 quaeris, quod iusiurandum fuerit? ‘ita patri -am’.

β 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 ... maxumumst vitium mulierum, quom sibi nimis -ent minusque addunt operam, uti -ant viris. Trin. 321 qui ipsus sibi satis -ent, ... non probus est (opp. quem paenitet). TER. Haut. 52 (loq. prologus senex) exemplum statute in me, ut adulescentuli vobis -ere studeant potius quam sibi. CORNELIA epist. frg. 2 veroer, ne ... tantum laboris ... recipias, uti 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 perierunt) ut, dum speculo te spectas, -as, debes immemor esse tui (cf. ars 3, 681 si speculo ... -bit iuvenis, posse suo tangi credet amore deas). Pont. 2, 5, 24 vix sibi ... miseros 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 validudinario. 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, permaneat. STAT. silv. 3, 4, 13 Ida licet sacrae -at sibi nube rapinae, sc. Ganymedis (poetice per prosopopoeiam ut: MART. 13, 109, 2 Iuleo quae vindemia sibi monte -et). MART. 3, 55, 3 nolo peregrinis -as tibi, Gellia, nugis (i. fucus). Ivv. 10, 42 sibi consul ne -at, curru servus portatur eodem. FLOR. epit. 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. εὐδοκῶντες τῇ ἀδικίᾳ). Tacian. praen. 11, 3 in iniustitiam, [Hier. in Is. 7, 19, 12] complacuerunt, cod. 78. al. et Vulg. consenserunt iniquitati). CYPR. domin. orat. 6 pharisaeus. COMM. apol. 85 eligit arbitrio vestro -entes, quos velit venenum aut suavia pocula vitae. al. ② -et alicui suum corpus, forma: OV. ars I, 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 -uere tori (eadem comparatio: STAT. Theb. 2, 326). PS. AMBR. laps. virg. 35 corpus maceretur, 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. 125 sq. (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 meo ipse aedificato. 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 ἀλκυρα video tibi non probari, quae 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, proscriptis, tu, quod -bat, emisit. Att. 2, 3, 1 mihi caligae eius Pompei et fasciae creatae non -bant. PVLIL. sent. M 18 maximo periculo custoditur, quod multis -et. SALL. Catil. 2, 1 in initio sua cuique satis -bant. PROP. 4, 5, 23 si tibi -et Coae textura Minervae ... seu quae ... mittunt venalia Thebae murreaque ... pocula. OV. met. 7, 226 herbas -tas ... revellit Medea venefica (cf. 7, 228 -uerunt gramina). Liv. 22, 26, 1 toga ... et forum -uere iuveni ambitoso. MANIL. 5, 153 feminae vestes. SEN. dial. 12, 16, 4 numquam 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 luxuriae potest -ere nisi carum. PLIN. nat. 13, 5 unguentum irinum Corinthi diu maxime -uit (postea: crocinum ... diu maxime laudatum est). 13, 97 in

[Reineke]

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 type; explanations are printed in italics, as are all other editorial additions (headings, remarks about textual matters, etc.).

73 ITALIA

CYPR. laps.

placeo.

33(II Thess. 2, 11) qui non crediderunt veritati, sed sibi placet in iniustitia. qui non crediderunt veritati, sed consenserunt iniquitati.

VULG:

Hier. in Is. 7, 19, 12 complacuerunt sibi in mendacio

Pelag. habuerunt voluptatem iniquitatem

②

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).

A large number of cross-references by column and line number serves to connect articles and sections.

For very common 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.

At the beginning of each numbered gathering the date of imprimatur and the initials of the editorial team responsible for the fascicle are found.

Assembling the material

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

- 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;
- 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 to what was lexically relevant. Because the slips often contain notes relating to a given text and its interpretation, the archives of the Thesaurus, which continue to grow, 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. The approximately 10 million slips will soon be available online.

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, mostly chronological order, illustrate the history of this word.

The article, revised by an editor and checked by the General Editor and external specialists before being printed, offers the user the sum of all the relevant observations, mainly via attestations arranged according to meaning and usage; because the relevant context usually appears in the quotations, the results presented in the article can generally be verified straight away.