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History

Down to the end of the nineteenth century, the 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 31 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) and X (P)

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Praemonenda de rationibus et usu operis

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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. (Supplements to the Index are continuously added under: www.thesaurus.badw.de.)

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

THESAVRVS LINGVAE LATINAE

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

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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.

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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 socalled 'head' of the article gathers together information about the spelling, abbreviations, forms, etc., as well as ancient comments on the meaning.

THESAVRVS LINGVAE LATINAE

- it is compiled on the basis of all Latin texts surviving from antiquity (until AD 600), both literary and nonliterary
- 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 prosodv
- 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.

PLACEO

-is (cf. MAX. TAVR. 42, 3 1, 66 huic rustico esurienti -um amarum est, dum escam magis saturitatis exquirit). PETRON. 35, 4 omnes ... -ae ... contactae coeperant effundere crocum. MART. 5, 39, 3 misi ... Hyblacis madidas thymis -as. 11, 31, 8 hinc, sc. e cucurbitis, pistor fatuas facit -as. 11, 86, 3 medicus mella dari nucleosque iubet du lee sque -as (ANTH. 715, 9 misi(t) 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]). B in imagine, comparatione: SEN. epist. 63, 6 10 amicos incolumes cogitare melle ac -a frui est. Scittor. Hor. ars 374 ut inter opulenta et iucunda convivia offendit ... mala -a, ita egs. HIER, epist. 29, 1, 2 non sunt suaves epulae, quae non et -am redoleant (1, 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. πλακούντα).

2 -a libatur deo: MART. 9, 90, 18 libetur tibi Veneri candidas ad aras sectă plurima quadra de -a. VvLG. 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. Acn. 7, 109 liba ... sunt -ac de farre, melle et oleo, sacris aptae. HIER. in Ier. 2, 38, 2 (ad L 17) chauonim - quas nos '-as' interpretati sumus sive 'praeparationes' (sim. in Is. 16, 57, 6 nulli ... dubium, quin zavovez -as significent). in Os. 3, 1 1. 37 pro pemmatibus -as latine possumus dicere vel crustula, quae idolis offeruntur

deriv.: ?placentula.compos.: coptoplacenta. placentarius, v. sub placuntarius.

Fiedler.

2256

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placentia, -ac f. a placere (placens); cf. displicentia. [vix huc pertinet AVG. epist. 108, 10, v. vol. V I, 1419, 59.] i. qualitas vel actio eius, quod placet (per gen. vel pron. indicatur, quid placeat, l. 37, cui placeat, 1. 34. 36): APVL. Plat. 2, 6 p. 229 per modestiam ad -am, ad mediocritatem libido flectitur (addubitat Thomas a displicentia Beaujeu). HIER. nom. hebr. p. 47, 6 (ad IV reg. 16, 6) Raason complacitio sive -a, quam significantius Graeci εὐδοπίαν vocant. EPIST. pontif. 1056 Conc.8 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.⁸ IV 1 p. 82, 34 derivat dogmatum rectitudinem ad suam -am adversarius. Isto, 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.1 V Aa r 667 -a: omnibus placens. GLOSS. II 244, 24 ageorer: -us (Heraeus, Arch. Lat. Lex. 12, 1902, 75 adn., placentinus, plantinus codd., placivus ed. Stephani [cf. optivus]; placitus Goldast).

2placentula, -ae f. a placenta deminutive. i. q. (parva) pla-45 centa PASCHAS, verba patr. 3, 5 facio tibi parvam -am (placentam Freire cum var. 1; gr. Nau 1908, 51 n. 151 µungov Aanévruv, [., subesse videtur πλακόντιον vel πλακούντιον]).

placentum v. placenta.

M.H. placeo, -ui, -itum, -ere. [viri docti nonnulli putant placere 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. esem. Wb. II, 550. sunt etiam. qui comparent verbum tochar. pläk- 'assentiri, concedere'; v. Lex. der idg. Verben², 2001, 485. Fo.] scribitur plaquit CIL K 3449b (saec. J a. Chr.?). 3449i. II 1294, placet INSER. lat. Graec. Šašel Kos 173, 19 (a. 101). notatur p in formula q(uid) d(e) era) rie) fileri) pilaceret) die) era) rie) inta) mensuerunt) sim. (quam affert PROB. litt. sing. 3, 20): ACT. lud. same. Aug. (CH. VI 32323) 61. S. C. Frontine aq. 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. [CII. VIII 60 [11451] 17); ceterum fort. DECRET. decur. Aquil. (CIL V 875) 13 pdacere) huic) ordini) (si reste suppl.), pl(acuit) LEX colleg. Aesc. et Hyg. (CIL vi 10234) 11. de genere verbi v. p. 2265, 10. 16. de formis: 1) formae ordini alienae (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. Drt. epist. 1. 644 (inxta serviunt), -uierit REGVLA mag. 53, 30 (P) 1) formae pars.: usu impers.: perf. -tum est, sc. de actionibus Jun. -entibus (c. ut: PLAVT. Amph. 635 RHET. Her. 2, 1, 1 CIC. rep. 1, 18. at, c. inf. sim. : BRVT. Cic. fam. 11, 1, 6 LVCAN. 10, 416. al.; saepe TAC. ann.), iuxta -uit testantur Don. Ter. Andr. 443, 6 '-turn' ... 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, 16 sag. (cf. p. 2270, 5 sag.), vi passiva v. p. 2268, 53. 3) raro invenitur imperat., sc. -e vel -ete Ov. ars 1, 322. 596. 2, 304 RELAG. in Rom. 12, 1 p. 94, 15 Avg. bon. viduit. 19, 23 sq. al. apud eundem, -eto FRONTO p. 51, 26. VET. LAT. gen. 17, 1 (Hier. adv. 75 Pelag. 3, 12). de notione: Synon. Cic. p. 445, 31 si libet. si videtur. si (Reineke)

PLACEO (DE APPROLATIONE SIME)

-et. si vacat. GLOSS. II 244, 20 dadatar: libet, -et. 244, 21 dadatar -o. IV [377, 31 -et: conlibercit. al. legitur inde a PLAVTO per totam latinitatent [nal. placea: dative plakar; it placere; sand centy, plagare, sent, ver, (Sauari) placher; sant oce, plažair (saft Rhear plicher), or, plazi; francogwet, plaisie, rec. plaise, lagel, vet, playee, franciprov, plazer, cut. we, place, pler, rec. planne; Aisp. placer; part. out. prazer. of. M.-L. 8357. Commings? IV 572. C.S. confunditur in codd. maxime cam placare, v. p. 2284. 48 spp, cenerum e. g. cum complacere Satz. Iug. 102, 9 (eadem variatio saepius in recensionibus scripturae sacrae intenitur, e. g. p. 2266, 32, 2268, 35% valere RHET. Her. 3, 19, 32, patere MANIL, 3, 537 (e cosi, dub. SEN. benef, 2, 24, 2); part, perf, conforditar maxime cam placidus, e. r. Virra. grorg. 2, 425 Acn. 10, 15 Ov. met. 1, 1: General summary of where (rent. Ov. epist. 20, 37 Sev. dial. 7, 8, 1, the word is to be found. San. Here: O. 684; Jako mad. Courre. Io (6); locs mullo vel compto SEN, suas, 6, 3 ADNOT, Fronto p. 142, 16, al.]

exemple six digerenda care paterimus:

CAPPT PRIVE: 1022 millional fere i. q. probatum, incundum esse, conventiry stat.

I de antique :

A -est procesentia vel proceerita, ita ut ad fororem nel approhetionem tentom speciet: 1 une vario: 1.35. 2 roecialia anaedam: p. 2259, 59 (respector favor amantium p. 2259, 59, spectrumam, hertoriam sim, p. 2266; 23, opinio peritoriam p. 2263, 36, approbatto deoram p. 2261, 56).

B -ent res faturas, agendae, ha ut ad voluntatem specier: 1 variorum: p. 2262, 15. 2 dearam: p. 2262, 44. 3 hominum potestate quadam praeditorum: p. 2263, 10 (unatus Romanonam p. 2263, 56). 4 paciscentium: p. 2264, 39.

II syntaeties etstilisties:

- A de un personali et impersonali:
- 1 ann personalis: p.2265, 11 (depon., w. genuid. wi part, perf. p. 2265, 14, 16).
- 2 ann impersonalis sins generis, que: a actio rel name -et: p. 2265, 32 (quid -at, indicatus per struct, verbalem p. 2265, 34, intellegitar e contexta p. 2266, 5, 38). b '-enu' i. g. 'harno er 'significat: p. 2266, 55.
- B de indicationibus, quae accedere pouvet: p. 2266, 65 (cui p. 2266, 65, quaterno, que de causo p. 2267, 235.
- CAPPT ALTERVIE: and recentione recipiontal structurae non genuinae: I is cui aliquid -es pro subi, est p. 2268, 24. II is, cui aligald -et, per ace, indicator: p. 2268, 45. III id, gaad gandam mode tractare -et. pro subi, est: p. 2268, 58.

part, praes, vel perf. pro adi. (adu) vel subst. v. p. 2268, 62444, 2270. 5 sug., part. fut. p. 2260, 68, 2262, 66.

CAPVT PRIVSI usv sollenni fere i. q. probatum, incundum esse. convenire sim. (syn. vel notione affinia e. g. delectare p. 2258, 59. 2260, 32. al. [dist. p. 2259, 56. 58], headari p. 2258, 75. 2258, 17. al., libere val. VII 2, 1323, 72, probari p. 2258, 60, 2269, 29, 35 [cf. adprobare p. 2259, 42 et] Avo. civ. 11, 20 p. 488, 10], opp. displacere PLAVT. Men. 670 Mil. 614 et e. g. a. 2258, 9, 12, odio esse PLAVT, 1, 59, p. 2269, 30 TITIN, p. 2259, 68. al. offendere e.g. p. 2262, 6, 2266, 59, size, el.; in Jusu serborosse, placare v. p. 2285, 4): I de notione: A sent procesentia sel preserve, in at ad favorem vel approhationem tantum specto: 1 un vario: a -ent animantia conome partes sin. (del l. 46 sog., symphoc p. 7258, 5, nes per prosopopoeiana p. 2238, 36 sq.); a. a Ilis (exempla paucissima seleng): PLAVT. Aul. 753 non mi homines -ent, qui, quando male fecerunt, purigant. Merc. 81 ego me ... invisum meo patri esse intellego atque odio me esse, auoi -ere accucom fuit, 462 vin me tecum illo ire? = noio, = nor -es (-et var. 1.). 599 volt us neutiquam huius -et (Sex. contr. 10, 5, 11 -ui) isti pirtori v. senis, Sers. epist. 11, 10 pro exemplo elize cum, cuius tibi -uit et vita et otatio et ... v. item de partidus corporis e. g. PLAVT. Trin. 861 quam magis specto, minus -et mi hace hominis facies. SEN. Ag. 160 -et in vulnus maxima cervix amenti, sc. leoni nin.). Trin. 258 (257) apaga ta, Amor, non -ea, ail te utor (item de nuevin/hus - g Lacase, 5, 510 sola -et Canani Fortuna comos. Tenz. apol. 5, 1 apod vos paganos de humano arbitratu divinitas pensitatur: nisi homini deus -uerit, deus non erit [cf. 24(). TER, Eun. 1 (spectat of p. 2260, 26.000.) si quisquamst, qui -ere se studeat bosis quam plurimis et minime multas laadere, in his poeta hienomen profitetur vuom. CA10 agr. 145, 1 operazior nos dato, qui -burt (domine) ant custodi. RHET. Her. 4, 15, 47 ostendite vobis homines impios non -ore. Cret. Sest. 133 bonis -ere cupiebam. Balb. 63 Bafbas -uit homini prudentissimo (se. Grenny); ... in pruetara, in consultau praefectum fabrum detailt (item respicitar favor potentium e.g. CNTVLL, 93, 1 ml

THISAVRYS LENGAGE LATINAL X 1.

2258

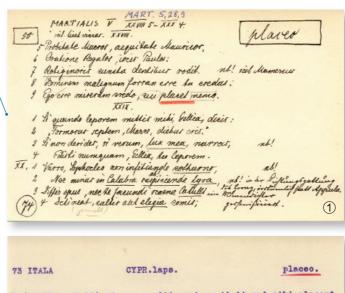
nimium studeo, Caesar, tibi velle vere. Kuta, Jag. 22, 2 virtute, non malitia P. Scipioni, summo viro, -uisse. Hore, epist. 1, 17, 35 principibus -uisse viris non ultima laus est. EPICED. Drasi 42 tanto tam -aissa viro Jar. Auguste[]), off. 3, 67 non -uisse makeribus nestris astutos. Venes, ed. 10, 63 iam neque hamadryades rursus neque carmina nobis ipsa -ent. Ov. am. 2. 4, 19 quid iuvat ... nostrae -uisse puellae! (ad prittaeuw in deficiis babitum; < de codem 2, 6, 61. cf. e. g. MART. 7, 87, 6 pica salutatrix ... tibi). SEN. contr. 9, 6, 6 car non potias patri videatar similis paelle, ani -et, quam matri, cui displicet? MART. 5, 28, 9 dese miserum credo, cui -et nomo. Face-to p. 51, 26 vale, domine, patri -eto, matri die salutom. CE 1521, 6 (saen, II²) camcuncta parasset edendo, sc. hadar, -turus, ... obiit, VLP, dig. 19, 5, 20, 1 at experiaris woles et. si -uissent, emeres (ozz. displicuissent). HITE, epist, 22, 27, 4 howiver in hoc ipso -ere capiunt, quod -ere contemnant. ar stepe. in formala jurandi: SUN, contr. 2, 2, 1 quaeria, quod insturandum fuerit? 'ita ratri -am'.

ribi ipsis (speculo I 2% arbitrio I 44; she in bonzen partem site in malam; prov. reft suppleas (. 187): (D) -ent sibi homines (p.s.) (-et ment J. JA, mores J. 35; exemple selecte inde ab Ov.): PLANT. Poen, 1204 hoc maxumumst when maderant, quon abi nimis -ent minusque addunt operam, uti -ant viris. Trin. 321 qui ipsus sibi satis -at, ... nos probus est (opp. quem paenitet). Ten. Haut. 52 (log. prologue somex) exemption statulte in me, ut adulescentuli vobis -ere studeant potins quam sibi. COUNTELIA epist. frg. 2 vereor, ne tantum laboris ... recipias, uti in nullo tempore tute tibi «ere possis. Ctc. de cent. 2, 15 nunquam mihi minus quan hesterno die -ui (se. cam dispotassem non communicatio). Tusc. 2, 67 tibi si recta probanti -bis. Att. 1, 6, 2 nos Tascalano ita delectamar, utnobismet ipsis tum denique, cum illo venimus, -amus, Ov. am. 1, 14, 38 (ad prellam, orise come perferent) ut, durs specials te species, -as, debesimmemor esse tui (cf. urs 3, 681 si speculo ... -bil àrwnit, posse suo tangi credet amore deas). Pont. 2, 5, 24 vix sihi ... miseros posse -ere. SEN. benef, 6, 31, 4 illam, qua sibi -ret sox, multitudinem seil/new, dial. 2, 13, 3 non -bit sibi aquiess, si illum mendicus coluerit, nat. I proef. 5 non video, quare sibl -at, qui robustior est in valitudinario, epist, 13, 1 satis adversas fortunam -bas tibi. 32, 5 at ruews rue certa sit, ut -at sibi. 47, 21 hoc habert . boni mores: -ent sibi, permanent. STAT, silv, 3, 4, 13 kle licet sacras -at sibi nube rapitate, at: Gaugemedit (positive per procopoposition at: MART. 13, 109, 2 Inlen quae viedovsie sibi monte -et). MART. 3, 55, 3 nolo peroprinis -as tibi, Gellia, musis (J. Janis). Ivv. 10, 42 sibi consul ne -at, cumuservus portatur eodem. FLOR. epit. 2, 8, 13 ne sibi -ant Athenae; in Antiocho vicimus Xersen, VET, LAT, II Thess. 2, 12 (Cypr. laps. 33) and abi--ent in iniustitia (gr. andorejocarre; rg adorig. Pacian parsen. 11, 3 ininiustitiam, Hur. in It. 7, 19, 12 complacuonust, cod. 78, al. et Firig. consenserunt iniquitati). CTPR. domin. orat. 6 pharisseus. Cosm. apol. 85 eligite arbitrio vestro -entes, quis velit venemam aut suavia pocula vitae. al. III -et añeui suum corpus, forme: Ov. ars 1, 614 rulli poelloe non sua forma -et (met. 13, 841, cf. \$7.47. Theb. 4, 201 insignia formag). 3, 374 spectantur tergo gordiae, quin sus terga -ent. SEN, pat. 1, 5, 14 -ere. tibi viras tuas (ac. In specialo speciatar), opist. 56, 2 cui von sua in balineo -at. Lycan. 2, 605 manus not redit in pastus, nisi ... escussi -uere teri (eaden comparatio: STAT. Theb. 2, 326). Ps. Annue, laps, virg. 35 corpus imporsentit, quia male sibi de pulchritudine -uit.

b -ent res (cf. prompoporium I 36.m.): a corporeae, unto percipiendoe (cai quid -at, non indicatur proscipue apad Purs, nat., ubi agit de els, quae in usu, popularia sust': (i) variae (exempla savos selecta); RLAVT. Baoth. 125 sq. (pseulogogus adulescenti) non hig -et mi ornatus. :: .. mihi pasatum est, quoi -et. Most. 173 si quid crit, quod illi -at in andibur weis, de exemplo mes ipse aedificato. CATO agr. 1, 1 (de aligendo praedio) quotiens ibis, totiens magis -bit, quod borrum erit. Ctc. Verr. II 1, 91 iste. quod arganti -uit, invasit. Floce, 72 -uit supidum, regio delectavit (item de fort's e. g. Att. 9, 13, 5 illa diferve video tibi non proban, quie ne mihi guidem -bant. Hon, cann. 3, 4, 24 seu mihi frigidam Praeneste ... seu liquidae -uese Baiae), off. 3, 55 ille senduor, quod non -hat, proscripsit, tu, quod -bat, emisti. Att. 2, 3, 1 mihi caligae eites Powper et fasciae cretatae non -bant. PVILLE, sent. M 18 maximo periclo custoditur, quod multis -et. SALL. Catil. 2, 1 in Inlino sua cuique satis -bant. Paper, 4, 5, 23 si abi -et Cone textura Minervae ... seu quae ... mittunt venalia Thebae murreaque .. poeula. Ov. met. 7, 226 harbar-tas ... revellit Medea venefica (cf. 7, 228 ucrunt gramina). Liv. 22, 26, 1 toga ... et forum -uere doord and/fore. Masii. 5, 153 femineae vestes Kex. dial. 12, 16, 4 numquan tibi -uit v., quae nibil amplius nudatet, com poneretar. COLVM. 12 praef. 9. al.). SEN. Phaedt, 207 subit libido: non -ent suetae dapes, non texta (Comeñsier, tecta (nat.) sani moris aut vilis scyphus. Tro. 731 Herculis arma (PETRON. 119 vers. 56 a. -ent miseria. ql. p. 2262, 42). mat. 4, 13, 4 nihil illi lanaviae potest -ere nisi carum. PLIN. nat. 13, 5 asgueenee irinum Corinthi diu maxime -uit (postes: crecinum ... diu maxime landatam est). 13, 97 ia -J42 - "Remetal

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.).



33(II Thess.2,11)qui non crediderunt veritati, sed sibi placent n iniustitia. qui non crediderunt veritati, sed consenserunt iniquitati. VULG:

ge. Eudory'caviec My adiki'a Hier. in 15 7,19,12 complacuerunt sibi in mendercio Polag habucount voluptatem iniquitatem

2

The original of translated texts is provided, as are parallel versions (the passage is indicated in italics, because 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 the assembling of 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 ^①; later texts (down to about AD 600) were merely excerpted ②, 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, the data banks now available 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.

The article, printed after revision by an editor and checking by the General Editor and external specialists, offers the user the sum of all the observations that have been made, 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.

