

NEW
INTERFACE



Database of Latin Dictionaries

An unparalleled resource for research
on the Latin language throughout the ages



BREPOLiS

Brepols Online Databases

Database of Latin Dictionaries

Introduction

The *Database of Latin Dictionaries* (DLD) is an unparalleled resource for research on the Latin language throughout the ages. Because of its broad spectrum of dictionaries, the DLD offers an immediate overview of Latin vocabulary that no isolated dictionary can give.

In order to cover all possible perspectives on Latin vocabulary, the DLD includes **several types of dictionaries**: ones that purely define and/or translate, next to thematic dictionaries and dictionaries that themselves date back to the medieval and early modern periods. As such, the DLD is a major tool both for students learning Latin and for experienced scholars of the language.

The interface provides first-time users with a simple search option, while the more experienced can explore the advanced search possibilities where all kinds of words or expressions, Latin and non-Latin, can be the object of complex queries using various criteria, singly or in combination.

Starting in 2005 with only two dictionaries, the DLD has now grown into **a large collection of 26 dictionaries**. Every year at least one dictionary is added and various improvements are made to the existing ones. These improvements may consist in corrections to the text of the dictionaries, expanded search possibilities, or the addition of newly published *addenda*. The DLD continually strives to provide its users with the best and most up-to-date information.

New Interface

The *Database of Latin Dictionaries* has received a major update. Not only does its new user interface offer easier access and more advanced search possibilities, it also contains a first version of the **BREPOLiS Latin lemmas**. These lemmas allow for closer integration between the *Database of Latin Dictionaries* and the various Latin full-text databases on BREPOLiS.

The screenshot displays the user interface of the Database of Latin Dictionaries. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for Home, Settings, Feedback, and Log out. Below this, the main header reads 'Database of Latin Dictionaries' with sub-links for Dictionaries, Lemmas, and Manual. The search results for 'lex, -gis, f.' are shown, including a table of inflections and a list of lemmas.

lex, -gis, f.

Noun, Average Frequency

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	lex	lēgēs
Vocative	lex	lēgēs
Accusative	lēgem	lēgēs
Genitive	lēgis	lēgum
Dative	lēgi	lēgibus
Ablative	lēge	lēgibus

Blaise Patr.

lex, legis, f. (cl.) - 1. la loi mosaïque, l'ancienne loi; qui in lege sunt, BIBL. Rom. 2, 19 (les)

Gaffiot

lex, legis, f. (légis), 1. motion faite par un magistrat devant le peuple, proposition de loi,

Lewis & Short

lex, legis, f. [perh. Sanscrit. root lag-, lig-, to fasten; Lat. ligo, to bind, oblige, cf. religio].

Lemmas

- a → astolos
- astomachetus → circumcaneus
- circumcido → delta
- delta → far
- farciomen → incarnalis
- incarnatio → maculentus
- incarnatio → indissolubilis
- indissolutus → iniquus
- italia → intenebrisco
- intenebro → inurgeo
- inurino → juvenalia
- juvenalis → laserpicium
- lasia → liaculum
- lasia → latitabundus
- latitatio → laudabilitas
- laudabundus → lautumus
- lax → ledo
- ledon → Lemovii
- Lemures → leontice
- leonticus → Lesbos
- lessus → Leuconoe
- leuconotus → liaculum
- leuconotus → Leucophrys
- leucophthalmos → Leucothea
- Leucothea → leudis
- leudus → levifacio
- levifico → levipes
- levir → lévitas
- levitcalis → Leunus
- lévo → lex
- lévo, -are

Scope and aim

The aim of the *DLD* is to produce for scholars and students an online database comprising a large number of different Latin dictionaries and lexica, thus offering tools for:

- ▶ understanding **Latin texts** of various genres, periods, countries or regions;
- ▶ analyzing **Latin vocabulary** at different levels and with different focuses and purposes;
- ▶ selecting appropriate terms to **formulate queries** in the Latin textual databases;
- ▶ **comparing the dictionaries** with one another.

Along with the dictionaries, the *DLD* also offers a complete list of attested word forms and their corresponding lemmas. These lists are based on years of thorough research and text analysis done by the Centre 'Traditio Litterarum Occidentium' for the *Library of Latin Texts* and contain nearly 500,000 words and 70,000 lemmas.

One major feature of the *DLD* are the **links** that have been built with the **full-text Latin databases** (*Library of Latin Texts*, the *Monumenta Germaniae Historica*, the *Archive of Celtic-Latin Literature* and the *Aristoteles Latinus Database*). These links enable the user who has conducted a search on a word in a dictionary within the *DLD* to export this word automatically to its sister-database and thereby identify actual occurrences of the particular word in Latin Literature.

Languages

While being in essence a database of Latin dictionaries, the *DLD* is also multilingual in that it contains translations, explanations and examples in various languages, which evidently add to its richness.

Up until now, the database comprises, as the main modern languages used in translation/explanation, English, French, German, Hungarian, Czech, and Spanish, and to a lesser extent also Italian, ancient Greek, Hebrew, Anglo-Saxon, Anglo-Norman, Old English, Middle French, and others.

Scientific responsibility

The *Database of Latin Dictionaries* is produced by the Centre 'Traditio Litterarum Occidentium' under the direction of Prof. Paul Tombeur and Prof. Toon Van Hal.

Continuing and expanding the activities of the former Cetedoc at the Université Catholique de Louvain, the **CTLO** (Centre "Traditio Litterarum Occidentium") is Brepols' in-house Digital Humanities Lab that develops and produces the full-text and dictionary databases on www.brepolis.net, for Latin and, to a lesser extent, for other ancient languages.

The mission of the CTLO is twofold. On the one hand, it strives to increase the volume of its databases at a high and steady rhythm, adopting a rigorous formal and philological standard. On the other, it is continually looking to improve the functionality that can be applied to this large volume of texts. Needless to say, these two main aims go hand in hand.

By 2025, the CTLO aims to provide an integrated **Brepolis Latin environment**, bringing together in an intuitive and user-friendly way its Latin textual, lexicographical, and linguistic resources, while keeping available the current individual databases for those researchers interested in more specific corpora or approaches. This integration has been initiated with the merge of *LLT-A* and *LLT-B* into a single *Library of Latin Texts*, and with the tool **Instrumenta**, which provides lexicographical and morphological information at your fingertips for Latin texts in *Sources Chrétiennes Online* and, soon, in the *Library of Latin Texts* too. The encyclopaedic and bibliographical databases available on www.brepolis.net, as well as the full-text databases for other ancient languages, will be optimally linked to this Brepolis Latin environment.

<https://about.brepolis.net/ctlo/>



Overview

Defining and Translating Dictionaries		Thematic Dictionaries		Medieval Dictionaries
Antiquity	Middle Ages & Later	Ecclesiastical Latin	Linguistic	
Forcellini, E., Furlanetto, G., Corradini, Fr., & Perin, J. (1940). Lexicon Totius Latinitatis. Patavii: Typis seminarii.	Blaise, A. (1975). Lexicon latinitatis medii aevi. Turnhouti: Brepols.	Stelten, L. F. (1995). Dictionary of Ecclesiastical Latin. Peabody, MA: Hendrickson.		Verris, F. (1994). Dictionarius. Dictionnaire latin-français de Firmin Le Ver. (B. Merrilees & W. Edwards, Eds.). Turnhout: Brepols.
Forcellini, E., & Perin, J. (1940). Lexicon Totius Latinitatis. Onomasticon. Patavii: Typis seminarii.	Du Cange, Ch. et al. (1883-1887). Glossarium mediae et infimae latinitatis. Niort: L. Favre.	Sleumer, A. (2011). Kirchenlateinisches Wörterbuch. Hildesheim: Olms.	Meyer-Lübke, W. (1935). Romanisches etymologisches Wörterbuch. Heidelberg: Winter.	N.N. (1998). Dictionarius. Le Glossaire latin-français du MS Montpellier H236. (A. Grondeux, Ed.). Turnhout: Brepols.
Lewis, Ch. T., & Short, Ch. (1879). A Latin Dictionary. Oxford: Clarendon Press.	REGIONAL* Arnaldi, Fr. & Smiragli, P. (2001). Latinitatis italicae medii aevi lexicon (saec. V ex.-saec. XII in.). Firenze: SISMEL			Le Talleur, G. (2002). Dictionarius familiaris et compendiosus. (W. Edwards & B. Merrilees, Eds.). Turnhout: Brepols.
Gaffiot, F. (1934). Dictionnaire illustré latin-français. Paris: Hachette.	Pérez González, M., & Pérez Rodríguez, E. (2010). Lexicon Latinitatis Medii Aevi Regni Legionis (s. VIII-1230) imperfectum. Turnhout: Brepols.			
		Philosophical Latin	Medical Latin	
		Chauvin, S. (1713). Lexicon philosophicum. Leovardiae: Fr. Halma.	RECENTLY ADDED Montero Cartelle, E. et al. (2018). Dictionarium Latinum Andrologiae, Gynecologiae et Embryologiae. <i>Ab Antiquitate usque ad XVI saeculum.</i> Roma-Barcelona: FIDEM.	Nebrija, A. E. de (1974). Diccionario latino-español (Salamanca 1492). (G. Colón & A.-J. Soberanas, Eds.). Barcelona: Puvill.
Ramshorn, L. (1831-1833). Lateinische Synonymik. <i>Nach Gardin-Dumesnil's Synonymes latins neu bearbeitet und vermehrt.</i> Leipzig: Baumgärtner.	Latham, E., Howlett, D. R. & Ashdowne, R. K. (1975-2013). The Dictionary of Medieval Latin from British Sources. London: British Academy.	Micraelius, J. (1662). Lexicon Philosophicum terminorum philosophis usitatorum. Stetini: M. Höpfner.		
Patristic Period				
Blaise, A. (1967). Dictionnaire latin-français des auteurs chrétiens. Turnhout: Brepols	Zuzana Silagiová, Pavel Nývlt & Barbora Kocánová. Latinitatis medii aevi Lexicon Bohemorum. Praha: Filosofický ústav AV ČR, 2018-2022 (sec. ed.)			
		Grammatical Latin	Legal Latin	
Souter, A. (1957). A Glossary of Later Latin to 600 A.D. Oxford: Clarendon Press.	Bartal, A. (1901). Glossarium mediae et infimae Latinitatis regni Hungariae. Hildesheim: Olms.	Schad, S. (2007). A Lexicon of Latin Grammatical Terminology. Pisa/Rome: F. Serra.	NEW Berger, A. (1953). Encyclopedic Dictionary of Roman Law. Philadelphia: American Philosophical Society.	

*In collaboration with the Union Académique Internationale.

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When searching the dictionaries, you will not only get an overview of **results per dictionary**, but also a list of **unique matches** (either exact matches or matches within larger phrases) that can then be used as a **filter**.

Sample screens

The screenshot shows the search results for the word "lex". The left sidebar lists various dictionaries under "Exact match" and "Partial match". The main content area displays "All matches (exact and partial)" with a list of results from different dictionaries, including "Antiquitas (36)", "Forcellini et al. - Lexicon totius latinitatis", "Forcellini et al. - Onomasticon", "Gaffiot - Dictionnaire latin-français", "Lewis & Short - A Latin Dictionary", "Ramshorn - Lateinische Synonymik", "Aetas Patrum (2)", "Blaise - Dictionnaire latin-français des auteurs chrétiens", "Souter - A Glossary of Later Latin to 600 A.D.", "Medium Aevum (111)", and "Blaise - Lexicon latinitatis medi aevi".

The **BREPOLIS Latin lemmas** constitute the second main part of the new DLD interface. In this section of the database, you can browse the list of all lemmas currently connected to Lewis & Short, Gaffiot, and Blaise's Patristic dictionary.

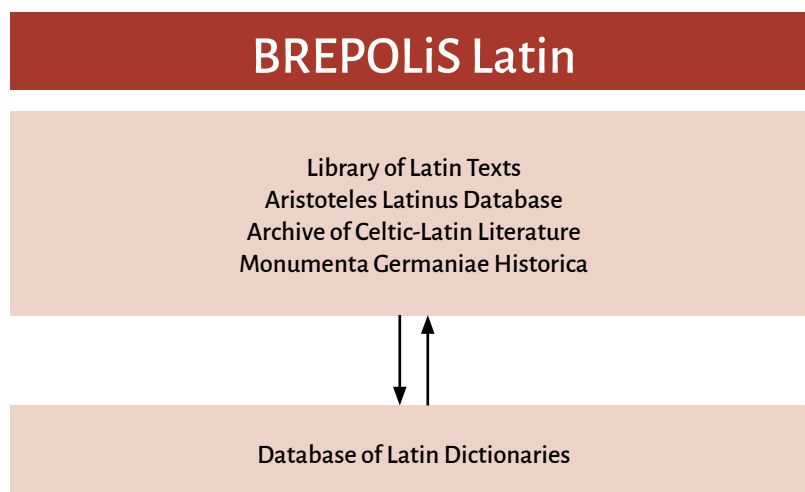
The screenshot shows the "Lemmas" section of the database. The left sidebar lists lemmas under "Part Of Speech". The main content area displays a table of lemmas with columns for "Description" and "Part Of Speech". The table lists various lemmas such as "a, littera", "Aaron, indecl. m.", "Aaron, -onis, m.", "Aaroneus, -a, -um", "ab, prep.", "Aba, -ae, m.", "abacinus, -a, -um", "abactio, -onis, f.", "abactor, -oris, m.", "abactus, -us, m.", "abaculus, -i, m.", "abacus, -i, m.", "Abaddr, indecl. (-is), m.", "abaddir, indecl. n.", "abaddir, -is, m.", "Abaddon, indecl. m.", "Abaesamis, -idis, f.", "abeestumo, -are", "abaestuo, -are", and "abagio, -onis".

Furthermore, you can **search for a lemma** by simply entering a **word-form** attested in the texts you are working on. Again, the live links with the Latin full-text databases will help you find out which forms are already attested, and which are not.

The screenshot shows the inflection of the lemma "abactor, -oris, m.". The left sidebar lists lemmas under "Part Of Speech". The main content area displays a table of inflections with columns for "Nominative", "Vocative", "Accusative", "Genitive", "Dative", and "Ablative". The table lists the following inflections: "abactor", "abactoris", "abactorum", "abactoris", "abactoris", and "abactoris". A tooltip indicates that "abactoribus" appears in the text. The right sidebar shows the lemma "abactor, -oris, m." with a link to the full-text database.

Links

The DLD provides links to the full-text databases (*Library of Latin Texts*, *Monumenta Germaniae Historica*, *Aristoteles Latinus Database* and *Archive of Celtic-Latin Literature*). Together, these databases are part of BREPOLiS Latin, the cluster of all Latin full-text databases and dictionaries.



(Each database is also available separately)

For a detailed introduction to the *Database of Latin Dictionaries* and its new functionalities, you can re-watch the webinar **“Enhancing your lexicographical research with the new DLD and ALD interfaces”** (21/04/2023).

If you have been a DLD user for some time and want to know where in the new interface you can find the **functionalities you are used to**, we invite you to take a look at another short video: “Getting used to the DLD’s new interface”.

You can find both videos on a dedicated web page: <https://about.brepolis.net/database-of-latin-dictionaries/>

Trial ?

We are pleased to offer a free 30-day trial for institutional customers. Moreover, customers who enter a new subscription to the database, benefit from a deep discount during the first subscription year. Offer subject to conditions.

Contact us for more information: brepolis@brepols.net.

More information ?

Detailed leaflets, PowerPoint presentations, short videos and webinars on each database are available at <https://about.brepolis.net>. Blog posts will keep you informed on new updates, additional features, and future developments.



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