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Database

AZ
Database of Latin Dictionaries

Brepolis Latin

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- › More than 5500 texts from the best available editions
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Cross Database Searchtool (CDS) for Latin Databases

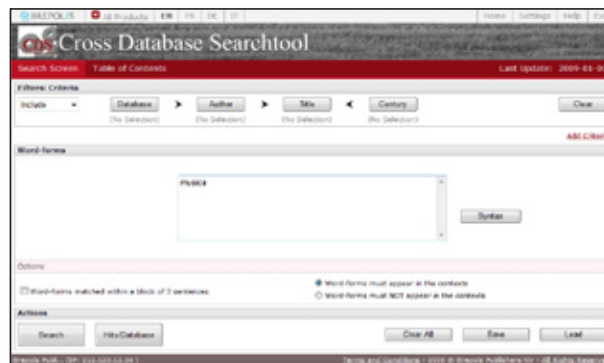
Brepols Publishers remains committed to developing new tools which will enhance the opportunities for users to exploit its various electronic databases. To this end, Brepols offers the 'Cross Database Searchtool'.

This search tool allows the user to search simultaneously various Latin full-text databases, namely the *Library of Latin Texts – Series A*, *Library of Latin Texts – Series B*, *Monumenta Germaniae Historica*, *Archive of Celtic-Latin Literature* and the *Aristoteles Latinus Database*.

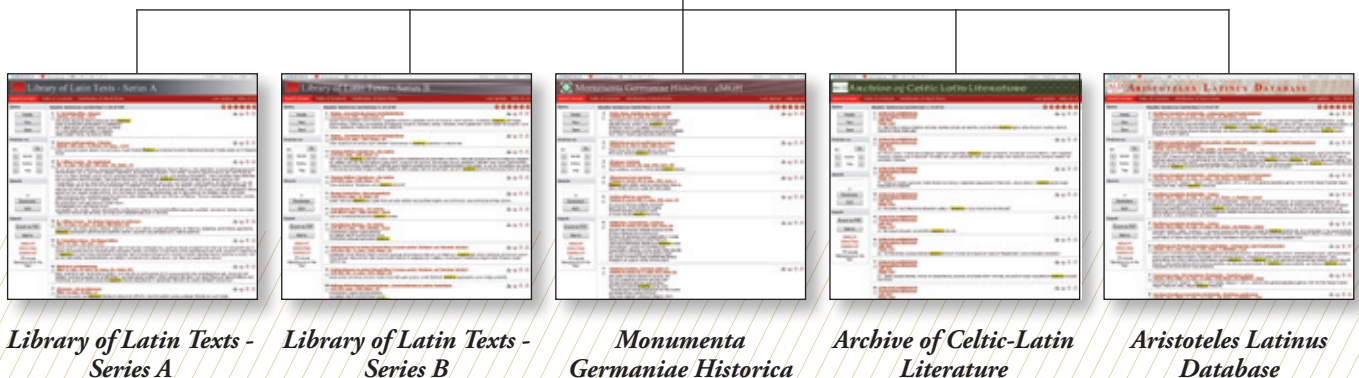
As a result, users who have access to these different databases are able to use this common interface to conduct a search of the various corpora.

The search-fields that are subject to the 'Cross Database Searchtool' are Author, Work, Century, and Word-forms, in other words all those fields which are found in the five databases.

Notwithstanding, users who want to obtain the best results can continue to search each database individually.



Cross Database Searchtool for Latin databases



Brepolis Latin

A Gateway to Latin literature and to the Roots of Western Civilisation

In 2005, the *Library of Latin Texts* was launched online on the Brepolis website. Since then, Brepols Publishers has been enriching the Brepolis website with other resources. Accordingly, we are now able to offer a comprehensive cluster of databases relating to the study of Latin. This cluster consists of full-text databases (namely, the *Library of Latin Texts – Series A*, the *Library of Latin Texts – Series B*, the *Monumenta Germaniae Historica*, the *Archive of Celtic-Latin Literature* and the *Aristoteles Latinus Database*) and Latin dictionaries (under the heading of the *Database of Latin Dictionaries*). All these databases are continually being updated with additional material.

Centre '**Tradio Litterarum Occidentalium**'

The *Library of Latin Texts*, the *Database of Latin Dictionaries* and the other Latin databases are produced by or in collaboration with the Centre 'Tradio Litterarum Occidentalium' (CTLO) under the direction of Paul Tombeur. CTLO continues the former activities in the field of Latin studies of Cetedoc. Cetedoc was founded by the Université Catholique de Louvain at Louvain-la-Neuve and has been developed jointly by Brepols Publishers and the university.



LIBRARY OF LATIN TEXTS

Since 2009 the *Library of Latin Texts* consists of two parts, each of which can be subscribed to separately. The aim has been to input the largest possible number of Latin texts and make them available and searchable as one large corpus. This is as a response to the growing needs of scholars to have the widest possible material of as high a standard as possible. The material which makes up the *Library of Latin Texts – Series B* is drawn from existing scholarly editions whereas the *Library of Latin Texts – Series A* benefits from the additional intensive research work undertaken by the CTLO team.

LIBRARY OF LATIN TEXTS – SERIES A (*LLT-A*)

More than 3200 texts classified under 950 authors

The *Library of Latin Texts – Series A* is the world's leading database for Latin texts. In total, the present version of the *LLT-A* contains over 63 million Latin words, drawn from more than 3200 works that are attributed to approximately 950 authors. The texts which are incorporated are selected by virtue of their having been edited according to best contemporary scholarly practice. Independent research is undertaken to verify facts relating to the text, such as the veracity of the authorial attribution or the dating. In addition, errors in word-forms from the printed version are corrected.

The *Library of Latin Texts – Series A* (previous abbreviation: *CLCLT*) is a project that was started in 1991 as the *Cetedoc Library of Christian Latin Texts*, hence its common abbreviation 'CLCLT'. Its purpose was to produce a database comprising the entirety of Christian Latin literature. The new name that was adopted in 2002 refers to the expansion of the chronological limits that were originally set. The aim now is to offer a database that will continue to expand and will comprise not only Latin literature from the patristic and medieval periods but also from Antiquity and the early-modern and modern eras.

Contents

Literature from Antiquity

The first Chronological part of the database comprises the **entire corpus** of Latin Literature from Classical Antiquity up to the second century A.D. (*opera omnia* of Plautus, Terence, Caesar, Cicero, Virgil, Horace, Ovid, Titius-Livius, the Senecas, the two Plinys, Tacitus, Quintilian and the others). The texts from this section come essentially from the *Bibliotheca scriptorum Romanorum Teubneriana*.¹

Literature from Patristic Authors

The second chronological part of the databases comprises the patristic Latin literature that starts around 200 C.E./A.D. with Tertullian and ends with the death of the Venerable Bede in 735. It offers the complete works of important patristic writers such as Ambrose, Augustine, Ausonius, Cassian, Cyprian, Gregory the Great, Jerome, Marius Victorinus, Novatian, Paulinus of Nola, Prudentius, Tertullian and many rich corpora of authors such as Cassiodorus, Isidore and Bede. It also contains non-Christian literature of that period such as Ammianus Marcellinus, Claudian, Macrobius, Martianus Capella or the *Scriptores Historiae Augustae*.

Literature from the Middle Ages (736-1500)

The medieval literature in the database comprises Latin literature after 735 and includes a large number of texts up to 1500. This part of the database includes the complete works of many medieval authors such as Anselm of Canterbury, Beatus of Liebana, Bernard of Clairvaux, William of St. Thierry, Sedulius Scottus, Thomas a Kempis, Thomas of Celano. It also includes the *Sentences* and the *Commentaries on the Pauline epistles* of Peter Lombard, the *Rationale* of Guilelmus Durandus and important works by Abelard, Bonaventure, Ramon Llull, Thomas Aquinas, William of Ockham and so forth. The Texts from patristic and medieval sections come essentially from the *Corpus Christianorum* series.

Neo-Latin Literature (1501-1965)

This part of the database already contains over 2 million words and will continue to develop. It includes, for instance, the decrees from the modern ecumenical Church councils up to Vatican II and sixteenth-century translations into Latin of important medieval works.

LIBRARY OF LATIN TEXTS – SERIES B (LLT-B)

In 2009, Brepols Publishers has launched a new Latin text database, the *Library of Latin Texts – Series B*, *LLT-B* for short. This series serves as a supplement to the *Library of Latin Texts*, which, from 2009 on, is known as the *Library of Latin Texts – Series A* (*LLT-A*).

Why a supplement?

The objective of the *LLT-B* is to put a large number of Latin texts into electronic form, at a rapid pace, in order to meet the needs of researchers.

The *Library of Latin Texts – Series B* offers the same research possibilities and functionalities as the *LLT-A*, which makes it a valuable research instrument. Just as in the *LLT-A*, a distinction is made between the original text and the “paratextual” elements, with the basic approach of the *LLT-A* (“Who said what, when, where, and how many times?”) still in effect.

With an initial production of almost 7 million words and a projected growth of four to five million words annually, the *LLT-B* develops at a faster pace than the *LLT-A*. In order to make this possible, the material which makes up the *LLT-B* is taken directly from existing editions (whereas the *LLT-A* is the product of intensive research work by the CLTO). For the selection of texts for the *LLT-B*, priority is given to large corpora of homogeneous texts. Conversely, texts requiring significant preparatory work and greater checking are reserved for the *LLT-A*. In accordance with current licensing agreements, certain text corpora, although they have been the subject of intensive research and would normally appear in the *LLT-A*, can be placed in the *LLT-B*.

Given that the *Library of Latin Texts – Series B* constitutes a complement to the *Library of Latin Texts – Series A*, only the texts that do not figure in the *LLT-A* are published in it, and vice versa. Although it is theoretically possible that certain texts initially appearing in the *LLT-B* might later be transferred into the *LLT-A*, this would be an exception rather than the rule.

The *Library of Latin Texts – Series B* gathers Latin texts of all genres and all periods. The data are therefore very diverse, and include genres as varied as chronicles, medieval saints’ lives and travel narratives, legal texts, and theological, philosophical and scientific treatises from the modern period. Above all, the emphasis is on the online availability of large corpora of texts.

Since 2009, the Vatican editions of the *Oratio* and the *Lectura* of John Duns Scotus, letters of Erasmus, the *Opus maius* of Roger Bacon and works of Spinoza are searchable. In addition, all the texts from the *Bibliotheca Teubneriana Latina*¹ are available as far as the editions have not been integrated in the *LLT-A* or have not been published after 1980. Such texts include: the complete corpus of texts of the *Grammatici Latini*, ‘*Servius Grammaticus*’, the *Panegyrici Latini*, and the *Carmina figurata* from Optatianus Porphyrius; **medical and veterinary texts from Late Antiquity** (the *Herbarium* from Ps.-Apuleus, the *Mulomedicina Chironis*); **texts from east-central European historians** (Elias Coruinus, Stephanus Taurinus, Alexander Cortesius), and **east-central European authors** (Bohuslaus Hassensteinus a Lobkowicz, Antonius de Bonfinis, Nicolaus Istvanffy, Nicolaus Olahus); and **works from authors of the Italian and Northern Renaissances** (Callimachus Experiens, Conradus Celtis, Bartholomaeus Fontius, Galeottus Martius, Naldus Naldius, Iohannes Reuchlin, Laurentius Valla).¹

¹ The above-mentioned texts are drawn from the *Bibliotheca Teubneriana Latina* (© Walter de Gruyter GmbH & Co KG)



MONUMENTA GERMANIAE HISTORICA (MGH)

A corpus of historical works, charters, legal texts, letters, political texts, and literature from the European Middle Ages

The *Monumenta Germaniae Historica* was founded in 1819 by the *Gesellschaft für Deutschlands ältere Geschichtskunde*. It is without doubt one of the most prestigious editorial undertakings for the critical publication of medieval historical texts.

In more than 300 volumes, covering the widest possible range of historical documents, divided into five major Series (*Scriptores*, *Leges*, *Diplomata*, *Epistolae* and *Antiquitates*) and into 33 Subseries, the *Monumenta* not only continues its editorial programme but it has established for all Western scholarship a standard for critical editions.

The powerful search engine developed by the Centre 'Traditio Litterarum Occidentalium' and Brepols Publishers allows unparalleled exploitation of this important body of texts, permitting in-depth searches of the corpus. Moreover, the integration of the *eMGH* into the Brepols Latin platform offers the opportunity to carry out searches simultaneously with other collections of texts (*Library of Latin Texts - Series A*, *Library of Latin Texts - Series B*, *Aristoteles Latinus Database*, *Archive of Celtic-Latin Literature*), and allows the user to search Latin reference dictionaries (*Database of Latin Dictionaries*).

At the moment, more than 1450 texts of the *MGH* are searchable in this electronic version. As general rule, precedence is given to narrative sources. The *eMGH* are updated yearly with new texts.

Advanced search capacities for the *eMGH* are combined with the possibility of accessing the digital version of each text. Thus, from each search result, a link to the digital version of the corresponding page (along with its critical apparatus) is offered.

acLL

ARCHIVE OF CELTIC- LATIN LITERATURE (ACLL)

More than four hundred and fifty Latin works by over a hundred known and unknown authors, spanning the fields of theology, liturgy, computistics, grammar, hagiography, poetry and historiography, and including legal texts, charters, inscriptions, etc.

In the early Middle Ages, literate men in and from the Celtic periphery of Europe (Ireland, Wales, Brittany, Cornwall and Scotland) wrote many and varied Latin works constituting what can now be seen as a distinctive literature, whose unusual vocabulary, grammar and phrasing (let alone subject matter) made it into what has been called 'one of the most curious and interesting phenomena of medieval philology'. In an attempt to codify this usage, the Royal Irish Academy has for the past twenty years been working actively towards producing a definitive *Dictionary of Medieval Latin from Celtic Sources* (RIA-DMLCS) - part of a Europe-wide movement to publish lexicons of the medieval Latin of specific national areas (The *Non-Classical Lexicon of Celtic Latinity* (NCLCL); first volume, letters A to H was published in 2006 by Brepols Publishers).

From the outset DMLCS has been computer-based, having as a second objective the establishment of a permanent electronic database containing the whole corpus of Celtic-Latin literature from the period 400-1200 A.D. (about 1300 separate texts, varying from fragmentary inscriptions to learned treatises hundreds of pages long). This database, held in the Queen's University, Belfast, is richly marked up - for proper nouns, non-Latin words, categories of quotation, etc. - so as to be of maximum use to the lexicographer. But it was always envisaged that, as its construction proceeded, the archive would come to be of value to scholars in other disciplines as well - to the editor of texts, the syntactician, the researcher into geographical or chronological distribution of usages, the historian interested in the transmission of ideas or texts, and to many others. The question was how to make it available to them.

That question has been answered with the launch of the Royal Irish Academy *Archive of Celtic-Latin Literature* (ACLL), in collaboration with Brepols. From Spring 2007, the database is available online. This new version uses the same search interface as other Brepols' full-text databases (*Library of Latin Texts*, *Monumenta Germaniae Historica*, *Aristoteles Latinus Database*). It contains over 450 works and is updated yearly.

ARISTOTELES LATINUS DATABASE (ALD)

The complete corpus of medieval translations of the works of Aristotle

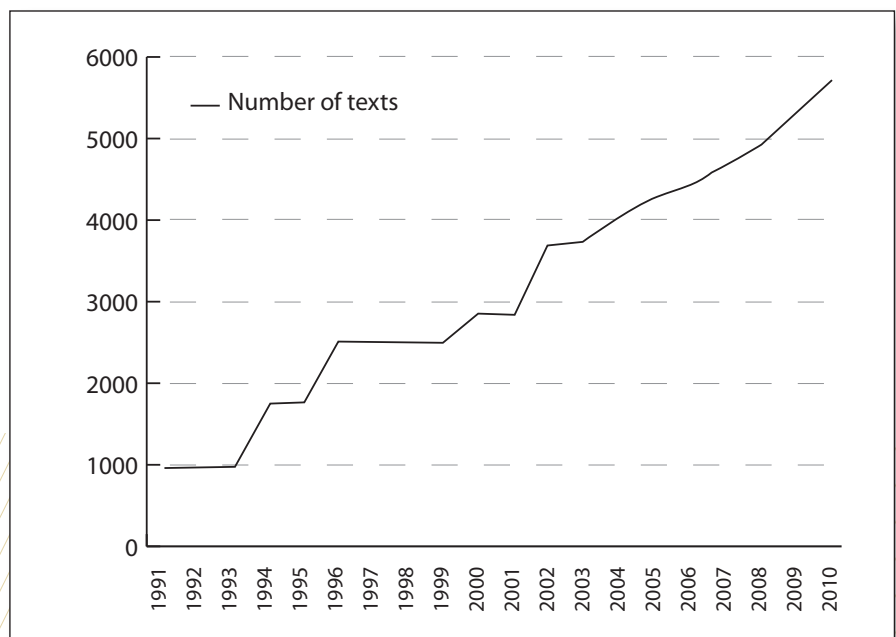
These texts constituted the main tools for the study of science and philosophy in the Middle Ages

The critical edition of the Medieval Latin Aristotle is one of the main projects supervised and supported by the Union Académique Internationale / International Union of Academies. The most important objective of the project is to bring to scholarly attention the various forms in which Aristotle's texts came to be read in the West. The Latin versions of these texts constituted the main tools for the study of science and philosophy in the Middle Ages. They were considered as being the canonized *littera* to which all the commentaries on Aristotle's works referred. The role played by these translations in the development of the Western philosophical and scientific terminology can thus hardly be overestimated. All the texts that have been critically edited in the series *Aristoteles Latinus* are now available online together with some texts not yet available in a critical edition.

Features of the Full-Text databases:

- » New search interface and functionalities since 2009
- » searches by word, author, work, century, period
- » the possibility of conducting a search combining different fields using Boolean operators
- » access to a text from a precise reference
- » possibility of using wildcards and Boolean operators within the search fields
- » results displayed by period
- » interface in French, Italian, German and English
- » each work is accompanied by a summary giving information on the author and his work, the edition used, bibliography or statistical data (number of words, number of different words).
- » links to a dictionary database: the *Database of Latin Dictionaries*

In the course of the last fifty years twenty-five volumes have already been published in the printed *Aristoteles Latinus*. They include the entire corpus of Aristotle's logical works, all the Medieval Greek-Latin translations of the *Metaphysics* and the *Nicomachean Ethics*, and several versions of the physical and technical works of the Aristotelian collection. The edition of the remaining parts of the programme is in progress. The electronic database offers the complete texts but is not identical to the printed publication as it omits the prefaces describing the manuscript tradition and the apparatus of variant readings. Nor does it include the Greek-Latin comparative apparatus or the bilingual indexes. The critically edited texts themselves, however, have been included with all their peculiarities, such as interlinear notes, and the typographical distinctions that characterise the texts of the revised versions.





DATABASE OF LATIN DICTIONARIES (DLD)

A set of reference dictionaries for the study of Latin

The *Database of Latin Dictionaries* is a project that has been in development for many years by the Centre 'Traditio Litterarum Occidentalium' (CTLO) under the direction of Paul Tombeur. Its purpose is to produce for scholars and students an online database comprising a large number of Latin dictionaries. The database will continue to grow gradually and will comprise three kinds of dictionaries:

- » dictionaries to assist translation from Latin into modern languages,
- » dictionaries providing semantic and etymological explanations in Latin of Latin words,
- » historical Latin dictionaries.

The aim of the database is not only to integrate different types of Latin dictionaries, whether modern, medieval or early-modern, but also to build in links between these different tools. Where the dictionaries provide Latin terms and vernacular equivalents or explanations (whether in contemporary or historic forms of English, French, Spanish, Italian or German, say), searches will be possible on both the Latin lemmata and the English, French, Spanish, Italian or German lemmata. This database will provide an unsurpassed tool since all Latin word-forms that appear concretely in texts will have a link to the relevant dictionary entries and from there the user can go and read the articles in the selected dictionaries.



'Live links' to *Library of Latin Texts* and to other full-text databases

One of the most challenging and complex elements of the whole enterprise is the building of live links between the full-text databases and the Latin dictionaries, which enhances the search-possibilities and results available to users.

These links enable the user who has conducted a search on a word in a dictionary within *DLD* to export this word automatically to its sister-database and thereby identify actual occurrences of the particular word in *Library of Latin Texts – Series A (LLT-A)* in its actual context. Likewise, a user can select a word found in a text of *LLT-A* or *LLT-B* (or in one of the other full-text databases, namely the *Monumenta Germaniae Historica*, *Aristoteles Latinus Database* and the *Archive of Celtic-Latin Literature*) and automatically find entries on the word in the constituent dictionaries of the *DLD*.

Dictionaries available:

- » E. Forcellini, *Lexicon Totius Latinitatis*
- » E. Forcellini, *Lexicon Totius Latinitatis. Onomasticon* (auctore J. Perin)
- » Ch.T. Lewis, Ch. Short, *Latin Dictionary*
- » A. Blaise, *Dictionnaire latin-français des auteurs chrétiens*
- » A. Blaise, *Lexicon latinitatis medii aevi*
- » Du Cange, *Glossarium mediae et infimae latinitatis*
- » *Firmini Verris Dictionarius*
- » *Anonymi Montepessulanensis Dictionarius*
- » Guillaume Le Talleur, *Dictionarius familiaris et compendiosus*
- » A. Souter, *A glossary of Later Latin to 600 A.D.*



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The Brepolis Latin Complete platform includes...

- › ... the *Library of Latin Texts – Series A*, the *Library of Latin Texts – Series B*, the *Monumenta Germaniae Historica*, the *Archive of Celtic-Latin Literature*, the *Aristoteles Latinus Database*, the *Cross Database Searchtool*, and the *Database of Latin Dictionaries*.

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- › Access also includes remote access

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- › Volume discounts are available for qualifying groups of institutions and multi-site licences

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BREPOLiS is the home of all online projects of Brepols Publishers and its partners, aimed at the international community of humanities scholars. The site will offer intelligent and flexible searching of related and linkable databases of unrivalled quality.

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