



Library of Latin Texts (LLT)

The world's leading database for the study of Latin texts

This database originated in 1991 as the *Cetedoc Library of Christian Latin Texts, CLCLT*, under the direction of Prof. Paul Tombeur. From 2009 onwards, the database has been known as the *Library of Latin Texts*, the world's leading database for the study of Latin texts.

The new name *Library of Latin Texts* reflects the expansion of the chronological limits that were originally set, as well as the broadening of the database's horizon which now integrates the initial Christian outlook into a general cultural perspective. The present aim is to offer a database that continues to expand and aims to comprise not only Latin literature from the patristic and medieval periods but also from Antiquity and the early-modern and modern eras. The *Library of Latin Texts* gathers Latin texts of all genres and all periods, attaching great importance to translations, essentially from Greek originals, into Latin.

With regard to this corpus, the objective of the database can be summarised in the brief sentence: "Who said what, when, where, and how many times?"

The textual material integrated into the database forms the first of the two pillars on which the *Library of Latin Texts* is built, the other one being a rich pool of sophisticated search tools.

The *LLT* has thus established itself as the reference database for Latin texts, offering texts from the beginnings of Latin literature down to the present day.

In total, the present version of the *LLT* contains about 154 million Latin words, drawn from more than 11,600 works (including 5,800 diplomatic charters) that are attributed to approximately 2,110 authors.

The texts are selected from the **best editions available** and established as much as possible according to best contemporary scholarly practice. Great efforts have been undertaken to verify facts relating to the text, such as the veracity of the authorial attribution or the dating. The printed text has often been enhanced by detecting and correcting typographical errors. In order to identify, insofar as it is possible, the words proper to each work, a distinction is made between the original text and "paratextual" elements.

Content

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 AD.

These are the *opera omnia* of Plautus, Terence, Caesar, Cicero, Virgil, Horace, Ovid, Titus Livius, the Senecas, the two Plinys, Tacitus, Quintilian and the others. The texts in this section come essentially from the *Bibliotheca scriptorum Romanorum Teubneriana* / *Bibliotheca Teubneriana Latina* 1 (© Walter de Gruyter).

Literature from Patristic Authors

The second chronological part of the database comprises Latin literature of the patristic period, starting around 200 A.D. with Tertullian and ending with the death of the Venerable Bede in 735.

This part of the database currently contains about 160 million words. It offers the complete works of important patristic writers such as Ambrose, Augustine, Ausonius, John Cassian, Cyprian, Magnus Felix Ennodius, Gregory the Great, Jerome, Marius Victorinus, Novatian, Paulinus of Nola, Prudentius, Rufinus of Aquileia, Salvian, Tertullian, Victor of Vita, the Latin translations of the Apostolic Fathers, and many rich corpora of authors such as Boethius, Cassiodorus, Eucherius of Lyon, Gennadius of Massilia, Hilary of Poitiers, Ildefonsus of Toledo, Isidore, and Bede. It also contains non-Christian literature of the same period, by authors such as Ammianus Marcellinus, Claudian, Macrobius, Martianus Capella, or the *Scriptores Historiae Augustae*. This second chronological part also contains the complete critical text of the Latin Bible according to the Vulgate, the corpus of Latin Pseudepigrapha of the Old Testament, and the Decrees of the Ecumenical Councils of Late Antiquity.



Literature from the Middle Ages (736-1500)

The medieval literature in the database comprises Latin literature from 735 and includes a large number of texts up to 1500.

This part of the database contains more than 130 million words and continues to develop. It includes the complete works of many medieval authors such as Anselm of Canterbury, Beatus of Liebana, Bernard of Clairvaux, Rupert of Deutz, Sedulius Scottus, Thomas Aquinas, Thomas a Kempis, Thomas of Celano or William of St. Thierry. It also includes the Sentences and the Commentaries on the Pauline epistles of Peter Lombard, the Rationale of Guillaume Durand and important works by Abelard, Bonaventure, Hildegard of Bingen, Hugh of Saint Victor, Jan Hus, Ramon Llull, William of Ockham, Walter of Châtillon's Alexandreis, an important collection of hagiographical texts and of liturgical works, a huge corpus of works related to the beginnings of the Franciscan order, and many others.

Neo-Latin Literature (1501-1965)

This part of the database already contains more than 14 million words and continues to develop.

It includes, for instance, the decrees from the modern ecumenical Church councils up to Vatican II, the Latin translations of John of Ruusbroec made by the German Carthusian Laurentius Surius, important Latin works of René Descartes, Lipsius' *De constantia*, the *Christianae religionis institutio* of Calvin (according to the edition of 1559), poetical works by Joachim du Bellay and by the Jesuit Jacob Balde, the epic Columbus poem of Ubertino Carrara SJ, the complete works of Lawrence of Brindisi, and many others...

Related Databases

- The interface is consistent with that of other Brepolis full-text databases (*Monumenta Germaniae Historica*, *Archive of Celtic-Latin Literature* and *Aristoteles Latinus Database*).
- Links to the *Database of Latin Dictionaries* (a user can select a word found in a text of LLT and automatically retrieve entries on the word in the constituent dictionaries of the *Database of Latin Dictionaries*); the connection between LLT and the *Database of Latin Dictionaries* will be enhanced over the coming years.
- By using the *Cross Database Searchtool*, LLT can be searched together with the *Monumenta Germaniae Historica*, the *Archive of Celtic-Latin Literature* and the *Aristoteles Latinus Database*.
- The cluster *Brepolis Latin Complete* includes all Latin full-text databases and dictionaries.



Key Features

- Contains more than 11,600 texts (including 5,800 diplomatic charters)
- Developed and produced by Brepolis' Centre 'Traditio Litterarum Occidentalium' <https://about.brepolis.net/ctlo/>
- Semestrial updates with new and improved texts
- Interface available in English, French, German, and Italian
- The powerful search-software provides users with enhanced search possibilities:
 - one can construct complex search queries by using wildcards and Boolean operators, or expand results beyond literal matches by applying the similarity search
 - instead of searching the entire data set, one can also use filters in order to restrict the search to a particular Author or group of Authors, a particular Work, or a particular Period or Century

Latest Update

In December 2022, the Library of Latin Texts has been updated with works by Anselm of Laon, Bruno of Cologne, Denis the Carthusian, Honorius of Autun, Petrus Comestor, John Wyclif, and many others.

New editions replace old texts of Augustine's 'Sermones', and the correspondence of Justus Lipsius has been expanded. We also added numerous Latin texts edited in the journal 'Sacris Erudiri', and continued to include Latin works from the Italian 'Ventennio Fascista' (kindly provided by the online library of Fascist Latin Texts, edited by H. Lamers and B. Reitz-Joosse).

The screenshot shows the BREPOLIS Library of Latin Texts search interface. At the top, there are navigation links for Home, About, Settings, Help, and Logout. Below the search bar, there are options for Quick Search, Advanced Search, Table of Contents, and Distribution of Word-forms. The search results are displayed in a table with columns for the author, title, and search results. The search results are filtered by 'All results' and 'Iohannes Beletth'. The search results are numbered 1 through 7, and each result includes a snippet of Latin text. The search results are: 1. Iohannes Beletth - Summa de ecclesiasticis officiis, cap. 38, linea 24. Est autem differentia inter neuma, neumē ut pneuma, pneumatis. 2. Iohannes Beletth - Summa de ecclesiasticis officiis, cap. 38, linea 23. Pneuma in feminio genere est libus sicut in fine anaphoram. pneuma etiam in neutro genere Spiritus Sanctus. 3. Iohannes Beletth - Summa de ecclesiasticis officiis, cap. 39, linea 19. Et vocatur trogi et sequentie et kyrieleison et pneuma. 4. Iohannes Beletth - Summa de ecclesiasticis officiis, cap. 39, linea 22. Et nota, quod pneuma, pneumā feminio generis et abeque p accipitur pro libito, pro Spiritu Sancto dicitur Grece hoc pneuma, pneumatis, Hebraice ruach, Latine Spiritus Sanctus. 5. Iohannes Beletth - Summa de ecclesiasticis officiis, cap. 58, linea 26. Vide in prosa Descendat in te sanctum Pneuma. 6. Iohannes Beletth - Summa de ecclesiasticis officiis, cap. 55, linea 25. Accipitur tamen pneuma, pneumatis pro neuma, neumē ut in Hato canunt omnia. 7. Iohannes Beletth - Summa de ecclesiasticis officiis, cap. 89, linea 32. Pneumaque facti in missa, gaudium representant, que potius per e et kyrie, vel per a ut alleluia. fieri solent quam per alius uocales, ut per xas significans gaudium spirituale, quod restitutum est nobis in partu uirginis, cui facta est inmutatio huius nominis Eua salutante angelo et dicente Ave, Maria, cuius nominis, scilicet Eua significatio manserit usque ad salutationem angeli.