The origins of Europe’s first law school can be traced to Bologna, which was a center of liberal arts learning as early as the 11th century, and was flourishing as the center of legal studies only one century later.

The university that formed there quickly became the center of a great revival of Roman civil law scholarship sparked by the rediscovery of the Digest, Justinian’s compilation of Roman law that had been lost to scholars for five centuries.

The Robbins Collection houses one of the earliest versions of the statutes of the University of Bologna law school. The statutes outline the rights and responsibilities of the students and professors and the curriculum for the academic year.

**STUDENTS**

Law teaching at Bologna was originally a private enterprise with teachers collecting fees directly from students. There was no campus, public subsidy, or institutional framework.

Students, who flocked to Bologna in order to be educated for careers in the service of powerful rulers of both state and church, at first gathered in a society of scholars known as a *studium*, or *universitas studiorum*. They eventually coalesced into guilds, or “nations,” which they formed to protect themselves against exploitation by local authorities.

**PROFESSORS**

The first five points of the statutes prescribe the rules that must be followed by university professors, such as how many days off they can take a week, when the terms begin and end, when they may accept payment for teaching, the precise material to be covered during each term, and the fines they must pay if they don’t complete the curriculum during the established time.

The statues use various terms for what we would call "professors": *doctores, domini* (or *domini legum*), *magistri* (or *magistri decretorum*). The titles *doctor* and *dominus* refer to a professor of civil law, and the term *magister*, which was primarily reserved for instructors of theology, medicine, and the arts, here refers to a professor of canon law.

Upon rediscovery of the Digest in the late 11th century, University of Bologna scholars set themselves the task of interpreting the language and substance of Justinian's extensive and often confusingly-organized texts. The great quantity of scholarship, analytical writings, and commentary on the Digest by professors at Bologna established the standard texts and jurisprudential methods for generations.

[II.] Nota quod domini legum et magistri decretorum non possunt facere nisi unum festum in ebdomada. Rubrica. Item statuerunt quod domini legum et magistri decretorum et omnes ali legentes ordinare sive in mane sive in nonis unum festum solum in ebdomada faciant nisi plura festa sollemnia in septimana fuerint. Et si festum sive festa sollemnia fuerint et non fuerint die lovis quod consuetum est festare non possint festum facere die lovis, nec ad preces alicuius contrarium faciant nisi iusta causa subesser.

[II.] Note that the civil and canon law professors cannot take more than one day off a week. Rubric. Likewise [the rectors] have established that the civil law professors, professors of the Decreta, and all of the other ordinary lecturers shall regularly take only one day off during the week, either in the morning or at midday, unless more than one holiday falls within that week. And if there are any holidays that do not fall on a Thursday, when it is customary to celebrate it, they cannot take Thursday off, nor can they do anything that interferes with prayers, unless they have a good reason.
Among the most notable Bologna scholars were the earliest generation of glossators, starting with Inerius and followed by the "four doctors": Bulgarus, Martinus Gosia, Jacobus, and Ugo; and then followed by Johannes Bassianus, who succeeded his teacher Bulgarus in preeminence at Bologna. Bassianus’s pupil, Azo, was the first to gather and synthesize the work of the early glossators into one well-ordered text. Azo’s student, Accursius, created an even more comprehensive work known as the Glossa ordinaria (Accursian Gloss), which became the standard Roman law gloss used for centuries. Bartolus of Sassoferrato was one of the most influential jurists of the Middle Ages. His commentaries on the Corpus iuris civilis were known for their practical approach, and his methods were followed by later generations of scholars.

**Corpus iuris civilis**

In the 6th century Byzantine emperor Justinian compiled all existing Roman law into one body, the Corpus iuris civilis. The Corpus consists of three parts: the Codex, the Digest, and the Institutes.

The Codex, comprising 12 books, the 10 ten of which were taught over seven 14-day terms and nine 12-day terms. The Statutes described what was to be taught each term, beginning with the Codex.

Each of the three parts of the Digest were taught in their own lectures, with dedicated lectures over roughly 200 days each. The lectures were divided much like those of the Codex, with sessions broken into two or three week periods and with pecia being the unit by which specific texts were taught.

To satisfy student demand for these textbooks, the pecia (Latin for pieces) system was developed. Pecia reflected a significant development in textbook production. This manuscript copy of a commentary on the Decretales includes pecia markings. To enable faster copying of books, a professor would compile a master version of a textbook (called an exemplar), which was then divided into sections called peciae, of about four leaves each. These exemplars were deposited with booksellers (stationarii), who would rent these sections out to students so they could have them copied. The pecia system enabled many copyists to work on a book simultaneously, producing books at a much faster rate than a single scribe could.

Facsimile of an original copy of the Digest (Florence, 1988)
Robbins Collection KBD42.C65 Folio

Quando legitur Codex, in primis xiiii. diebus uti libii incipiendo a capite libri et terminando in dictis quatuorde diebus usque ad legem Sacrosancta, De episcopis et clericis, pro prima parte, et sunt due petie; et in secunda parte a primo parte a principio usque ad titulum De collationibus, et sunt due petie.

When reading the Codex, during the first part of the first 14 days in session [lectures] must start at the beginning of the book and end, within the aforementioned 14 days, at the law Sacrosancta and De episcopis et clericis [The High Trinity and the Catholic Faith; Holy Churches; Bishops, Clerics], which constitutes two pecias; and in the second part [of the term] from the beginning [of De episcopis et clericis] up to the title De collationibus [Hotchpot], which constitutes two pecias.
**MEDIEVAL CANON LAW STUDY**

The *Decretum discordantium canonum*, or the *Decretum*, commonly attributed to Gratian was compiled around 1140. It quickly became the standard textbook for canon law in Bologna and beyond. It was a groundbreaking work that not only synthesized existing compilations of canon law from disparate sources, but also presented extensive analysis and commentary to reconcile contradictory canons.

In the first half of the 13th century, Johannes Teutonicus, following Accursius’ example, compiled the *Glossa Ordinaria* on the *Decretum*, which was updated a few years later by Bartholomew of Brescia.

The *Decretum* was a founding text for medieval canon law study in the same way that the *Digest*, *Code*, and *Institutes* were fundamental to the civil law revival. The *Decretum* and Gregory IX’s compilation of the *Decretales* were considered representative of the law of the Church, and established a structure for the presentation of canon law. They were the first two works of what would become the *Corpus iuris canonici*.

Raymond of Peñafort was a Catalan scholar renowned for his expertise in both civil and canon law; he studied and then taught at Bologna, serving as the chair of canon law for a few years. Among his most significant works, Raymond was commissioned in 1234 to compile the *Decretales* of Pope Gregory IX, or the *Liber extra* (because it contained the decretales “extra” to the *Decretum*).

Enrico de Segusio, known as Hostiensis, was another influential Bologna-trained canonist. His 1253 *Summa* on the Gregorian *Decretales* was a masterful synthesis of Roman and canon law that addressed current theory and practice.

The *Decretales* were taught in terms of fourteen lectures over nearly 200 days. The *Decretum* was taught in a separate series of lectures, with instruction beginning in October and ending the following August.

The advancement of medieval jurisprudence was a driving force in the development of universities in the Middle Ages, as the legal revival at Bologna traveled to the schools emerging at Paris, Oxford, and throughout the continent.
**Glossary**

**Canon law** – the body of laws that govern the Catholic Church and its members, deriving from the decrees and rules (“canons”) made by the pope and ecclesiastical councils.

**Code or Codex Iustinianus** – part of the compilation of the *Corpus iuris civilis*, it outlined the laws of the empire, citing imperial constitutions, legislation and pronouncements. The Code both encompassed earlier codes and replaced them. The first edition was enacted in 529, and the second in 534.

**Corpus iuris civilis** – the multi-part compilation of Roman law ordered by Emperor Justinian I in the sixth century CE. In the 11th century, this compilation came to be known as the *Corpus iuris civilis* or “body of civil law.”

**Decretum** – a decree or a collection of laws and decisions in canon law.

**Decretal** – a letter written by the pope, usually a response to a question, that contains a decree or a ruling on doctrine, church law, or clerical discipline.

**Decretales Gregorii IX or Liber extra** – Officially titled the *Liber decretalium extra decretum vagantium*, the Decretales are compilation of decretals issued after the publication of the *Decretum Gratiani* (and so “extra” to it), which was intended to replace earlier collections of decretales.

**Glossa ordinaria** – Compiled by Accursius around 1230, the *Glossa ordinaria* organized and synthesized the commentaries on Roman law of the late eleventh and twelfth centuries. There are also *Glossa ordinaria* on other normative texts, such as the Decretum, the Decretales, and the Bible.

**Glossator** – scholars and teachers of Roman law of the late eleventh to the twelfth century, who commented on, interpreted, explained, and analyzed the *Corpus iuris civilis* in marginal annotations or glosses to the text.

**Institutes** – part of the *Corpus iuris civilis*. The Institutes summarized the Digest and was intended to be used as a textbook for students of law. It has remained a resource for legal scholars for centuries.

**Novella** – part of the *Corpus iuris civilis*. These laws were issued after 534 CE and were not part of the original compilation.

**Pecia** – a piece or gathering of a book that formed the basis for the pecia system, whereby an exemplar was divided into pieces and rented out to be copied.

**Studium** – medieval term for the university, a school or center of learning whose graduates earned a license to teach that was recognized by other universities. A studium generale, such as Bologna’s, taught students from everywhere, had a faculty that taught law or medicine or theology, and most of the teaching was done by masters. A *studium particulare* taught only local students.

**Universitas citramontanorum** – the corporation of this side of the mountains, that is, students from the Italian Peninsula, but not Bologna.

**Universitas ultramontanorum** – the corporation of the other side of the mountains, that is students from north of the Alps.
Rubrica de his que pertinent ad doctores et processum lectionum.

[I.] Nota quod doctores et magistri non possunt facere collectam nisi post festum sancti Andree.

In nomine Domini amen. Universitatem scolarium tam ultramontanorum quam citramontanorum per generalem bidulum ut moris est in ecclesia sancti Dominici congregata. Statuerunt et ordinaverunt dominus Apollinis salaminensis archidiaconus ultramontanorum scolarium rector et dominus Petrus de Columpna Romanus rector citramontanorum scolarium et ipsa universitas tota pro bono statu studi quod collecte dominorum et magistorum differentiar ne fiant citra festum sancti Andree. Et hoc ordinaverunt annis singulis de cetero facienda.

[II.] Nota quod domini legum et magistri decretorum non possunt facere nisi unum festum in ebdomada. Rubrica.

Item statuerunt quod domini legum et magistri decretorum et omnes alii legentes ordinaria sive in mane sive in nonis unum festum solum in ebdomada faciant nisi plura festa sollemnia in septimana fuerint. Et si festum sive festa sollemnium fuerint et non fuerint die Iovis quod consuetum est festare non possint festum facere die Iovis, nec ad preces alciuis contrarium faciant nisi iusta causa subesse.

[III.] Nota quod doctores tenentur disputare die sibi assignato.

Item quod quilibet doctor tam in iure canonico quam civiliter teneatur disputare die sibi assignato a Rectoribus universitatis.

[IV.] Nota quod studium debet incoari post octo dies introitu mensis Octobris.

Ad utilitatem scolarium Bononie studere volucenium statuit universitas tam ultramontanorum quam citramontanorum more solito congregata hoc statuto in perpetuum valuturo nullo allo facto vel faciendo in aliquo obviante quod singulis annis ad octo dies post introitum mensis octobris studium debeat incoari.

[V.] Nota quod doctores tenentur deponere xxv libras Bon. xv diebus ante festum sancti Michaelis pro punctis servandis.

Statuerunt rectores et statutarii quod doctores regentes ordinaria vel extraordinaria teneantur venire ad puncta de novo taxata secundum quod inferius continetur. Et ad hoc ut puncta per eos bene serventur, statuerunt quod quilibet doctor ordinaria regens in iure canonico vel civiliter ante festum sancti Michaelis per quincdecim diebus debeat deponere vigintiquinquaginta libras Bon. penes unum ex inscriptis camporibis quem rectores duexerint eligendum: qui campor promittat ipsam pecuniam rectoribus vel arditoni nomine eorum dare simul vel divisim omni exceptione exclusa quotiensi ab eis vel eo fuerit requisitus. Forma autem per doctores in punctis servandae est hoc, scilicet: Quaundo legitur Codex, in primis xiiii, diebus utilibus incipiendo a capite libri et terminando in dictis quatuordecim diebus usque ad legem SacrAsancte, De episcopis et clericis, pro prima parte, et sunt due petie; et in secunda parte a principio usque ad titulum De collationibus, et sunt due petie. In secundo termino xiiii, dierum a dicta lega SacrAsancte usque ad titulum De diversis scriptis, et sunt ii, petie; et in secunda parte a dicto titulo De collationibus usque ad titulum De postumis heredibus instituendis, et sunt ii, petie. In tercio <termino> xiiii, dierum a dicto titulo De diversis scriptis usque ad legem Ubi pactum in titulo De transactionibus; et in secunda parte a dicto titulo De postumis heredibus instituendis usque ad titulum De verborum significaciones, et sunt ii, petie. In quarto termino xiiii, a dicta lega Ubi pactum usque ad titulum De dolo, et sunt ii, petie; et in secunda parte a dicto titulo De verborum significations usque ad legem Falcidiam.> In

Rules regarding matters pertaining to professors and curriculum

[II.] Nota quod the civil and canon law professors cannot accept contributions before St. Andrew’s Day [30 November]

In the name of our Lord, Amen. Per the general administrator, both the cismontane and ultramontane university students shall be associated with the Basilica of San Domenico, as is the custom. The Archdeacon of Salamanca Don Aprilis, rector of the ultramontane students, the Roman Don Pietro Colonna, rector of the cismontane students, and the University itself have established and ordered that, for the sake of the good standing of the school, the monetary contributions of the professors, lecturers and teachers should be deferred so they are not made before St. Andrew’s Day. And they ordered that this be done henceforth every year.

[III.] Nota quod the civil and canon law professors cannot take more than one day off a week. Rubric.

Likewise they have established that the civil law professors, professors of the Decreta, and all of the other lecturers shall regularly take only one day off during the week, either in the morning or at midday, unless more than one holiday falls within that week. And if there is a holiday - or holidays - that does not fall on a Thursday, when it is customary to celebrate it, they cannot take Thursday off, nor can they take any action that impinges on prayers, unless they have a good reason.

[IV.] Note that lessons must commence on the eighth day after the beginning of October.

For the advantage of both ultramontane and cismontane students desiring to study at Bologna, the university, having been convened in the usual way, has established with this statute—which will be valid in perpetuity, provided that nothing else that is done or is to be done prevents it in any way—that lessons must commence every year on the eighth day after the beginning of October.

[V.] Note that professors are required to deposit 25 Bolognese pounds 15 days before Michaelmas [29 September] to guarantee they cover the obligatory points of law.

The rectors and the leaders of the university have established that both professors and lecturers are obligated to reach the newly required points of law, according to what is outlined below. And to this point, in order for them to stay on track with their material, they have established that each full professor in canon or civil law must deposit 25 Bolognese pounds 15 days before Michaelmas with one of the below-mentioned money-changers, of the rector’s choosing. This money-changer shall promise to give this money to the rectors or to the treasurer in the name of the professors, either all at once or in installments, excluding any exceptions, each time it is required of them or him. Moreover, per the professors, the outline that shall be observed in making the points of law is as follows: When reading the Codex, during the first part of the first 14 days in session [lectures] must start at the beginning of the book and end, within the aforementioned 14 days, at the law Sacra consortes et De episopis et clericis [The High Trinity and the Catholic Faith; Holy Churches; Bishop, Clerics], which constitutes two peccias; and in the second part [of the term] from the beginning of the title De diversis scriptis up to the title De transactionibus [Hothchot], which constitutes two peccias. In the second 14-day term [lessons go] from the aforementioned law SacrAsancte, up to the title De diversis scriptis [Various Scripts], which constitutes two peccias; and in the second part [of the term] from the aforementioned title De collationibus, up to the title De postumis heredibus instituendis [Designating Posthumous Children as Heirs], which constitutes two peccias. In the third 14-day term [lessons go] from the aforementioned title De diversis scriptis up to the law Ubi pactum within the title De transactionibus [When a Pact within Settlements]; and in the second part [of the term] from the aforementioned title De diversis scriptis up to the title De verborum significations [The Meaning of Words], which constitutes two peccias. In the fourth 14-day term [lessons go] from the aforementioned law Ubi pactum up to the title De dolo [Deceit], which constitutes two peccias; and in the second part [of the term] from the aforementioned title De verborum significations up to Ad legem Falcidiam [On the Lex Falcidius]. In
De adoptionibus, et sunt ii. petie; et in secunda parte a dicto titulo De condicione furtiva, usque et sunt due petie. In quarto termino xii. dierum a dicto titulo Qui satisdare cognatur in lege Iulianus; et in secunda parte a dicto titulo De condicione indebiti usque ad titulum De condicione furtiva, sunt et due petie. In quinto termino xii. dierum a dicto titulo Qui satisdare cognatur usque ad titulum De edendo, Quedam sunt persone; et in secunda parte a dicto titulo De condicione furtiva usque ad legem In rebus, et sunt ii. petie. In quinto termino xii. dierum a dicto tyulo De edendo, Quedam sunt persone, usque De pactis, ad legem Tres fratres; et in secunda parte a dicta lege In rebus, obmissio libro De exercitatoria et libro De peculio, usque ad legem primam Deposit in § Si conveniat. In sexto termino xii. dierum a dicta lege Tres fratres
usque ad titulum De his qui notantur infamia, et sunt ii, petiet; et in secunda parte a dicto § Si conveniatur usque ad legem Si in qui est in titulo Mandati. In septimo termino xii., dierum a dicto titulo De his qui notantur infamia, De procuratoribus usque ad legem Pomponius; et in secunda parte a dicta lege Si is qui usque ad legem Cum in lege in titulo Contrahenda emptione. In octavo termino xii., dierum a dicta lege Pomponius usque De negotiis, lege Si pupillii usque ad § Si quis quas, et in secunda parte a dicta lege Cum in lege usque ad legem Si heres in titulo De actionibus empi et venditi. In nono termino xii., dierum a dicta lege Si pupillii usque De negotios, gestis, Si liber homo, et sunt due petie; et in secunda parte a dicta lege Si heres usque ad legem Habetatores in titulo Locati. In estate in primis xii., dierum usibus a dicto loco De negotios gestis, Si liber homo, De minoribus usque ad legem Si apud, et sunt quatur petie; et in secunda parte a dicto titulo Locati usque ad § Cum predium in lege prima De pignorisibus, et est una petia et quinque columpne et dimidia. In secundo termino xii., dierum a dicta lege Si apud, De arbitris usque ad legem Si duo, et sunt quatur petie; et in secunda parte a dicto § Cum predium usque ad titulum De distractione pignorum, et est una petia et v. columpne et dimidia. In tercio termino xii., dierum a dicta lege Si duo usque De petitione hereditatis lege Ne in allam usque ad § Si quis quas, et sunt quatro petie; et in secunda parte a dicto titulo De distractione pignorum usque ad legem Cum eiusdem in titulo De edificio edito, et est i. petia, v. columpne et dimidia. In quarto termino xii., dierum a dicto § Si quis quas usque De rei vendicatione ad legem Is qui obtulit se et § Cum in lege prima De evictionibus, et est una petia et v. columpne et dimidia. In quinto termino xii., dierum a dicta lege Is qui obtulit se usque a c.d. Quibus modis usus fructus admittatur; et in secunda parte a dicta lege Emporii, De evictionibus, et est una petia et v. columpne et dimidia. In vi. termino xii., dierum a dicta lege Is qui usque ad titulum Famille herciscunde legent Inter coheredes, et sunt quatro petie; et in secunda parte a dicta lege Paulus respondit mora in solucione, et est i. petia et v. columpne et dimidia. In septimo termino xii., dierum a dicta lege Is cui usque ad titulum Famille herciscunde legent Inter coheredes, et sunt quatro petie; et in secunda parte a dicto titulo De fide instrumentorum, et est una petia et v. columpne et dimidia. In vii. termino xii., dierum a dicta lege Is cui usque ad titulum Famille herciscunde legent Inter coheredes, et sunt quatro petie; et in secunda parte a dicto titulo De fide instrumentorum usque ad legem Si sponsus § Circa, obmissio libro De sponsalibus, et est i. petia et v. columpne et dimidia. In octavo termino xii., dierum a dicta lege Inter coheredes usque ad finem prime partis, et sunt iii. pecie; et in secunda parte a dicto § Circa usque ad finem, et est una petia et v. columpne et dimidia.

Ordo qui servari debet in lectura Digesti novi.

In Digesto novo in primis xiiii., dierum usibus legetur a principio libro usus ad tytulum De aqua pluvia arceda legent Apud Trabacum, et sunt duo quaterni; et in secunda parte usus ad legem Si pupillus, De verborum obligationibus, et sunt duo quaterni. In secundo termino xiiii. dierum a dicto titulo De aqua pluvia arceda usque De manumissis testamento in lege Si servi qui apud hostes, et sunt duo quaterni; et in secunda parte a dicta lege Si pupillus, De verborum obligationibus usque De solucionibus, et sunt duo quaterni. In tercio termino xiiii., dierum a dicta lege Si servi qui apud hostes usque De acquirendo rerum dominio lege Qua ratione; et in secunda parte De solucionibus usque ad lictuatur solvi. In quarto up to the title De his qui notantur infamia [Persons Incurring Infamy], which constitutes two pecias; and in the second part [of the term] from the aforementioned section Si conveniatur up to the law Si is qui [If a person who was managing affairs under the title Mandati [Action on a Mandate]. In the seventh 12-day term [lessons go] from the aforementioned title De his qui notantur infamia up to the law Pomponius within the title [De procuratoribus [Procurators]]; and in the second part [of the term] from the aforementioned law Si is qui up to the law Cum in lege [Let us put the case] within the title De contraehenda emptione [Conclusion of the Contract of Purchase]. In the eighth 12-day term [lessons go] from the aforementioned law Pomponius up to the law Si pupillii to the section Si quis quas [If anyone has transacted business of mine because he thought he was my slave] [within the title] De negotiis [Unauthorized Administration]; and in the second part [of the term] from the aforementioned law Cum in lege up to the law Si heres [If an heir] within the title De actionibus empi et venditi [Actions for Sale and Purchase]. In the ninth 12-day term [lessons go] from the aforementioned law Si pupillii up to Si liber homo [If a free man] [within the title] De negotios gestis [Unauthorized Administration], which constitutes two pecias; and in the second part [of the term] from the aforementioned law Si libertis up to the title Locati [Lessee as a Hire]. In the first 13-day session of the summer term [lessons go] from the aforementioned place in De negotios gestis, Si liber homo, up to Si apud [If on behalf of a minor] [within the title] De minoribus [Persons Under Twenty-Five], which constitutes four pecias; and in the second part [of the term] from the aforementioned title Locati up to the section Cum predium [In a mortgage of land] within the first law De pignorisibus [Formation and Terms of pignus], which constitutes one pecia and three and a half columns from the aforementioned title De negotios gestis [Unauthorized Administration]; and in the second part of the aforementioned title De negotios gestis [Unauthorized Administration], which constitutes one pecia and five and a half columns. In the first 13-day term [lessons go] from the aforementioned law Si libertis up to the title Locati [Lessee as a Hire]. In the first 24 days in session readings in the title De acquirendo rerum dominio [Acquisition of Ownership of Things]; and in the second part [of the term] from the aforementioned law De solucionibus up to [the title] lictuatur solvi [That a Judgment Be Performed]. In the fourth
decreta ad sectam

In contracting a sale within the title De captivis postliminium reversis. In the second term xxii. dierum a dicto loco De decretis usque ad titulum De regulis iuris in lege Contrabenda. In sexto termo vi. dierum a dicta lege In contrabenda usque ad finem libri, et est unus quaternus.

Ordo qui servari debet in lectura Inforciatru.

Quando legitur Inforciatru, in primis xxviii. dierum utilis a principi libri usque ad titulum De tutelis lege Muto pro prima parte; et in secunda parte <usque> De legatis secundo lege Lucius Ticius. In secundo termo xxviii. dierum a dicta lege Muto usque De auctoritate et consentu tutorum pro prima parte; et in secunda parte a dicta lege Lucius Ticius usque De legatis tercio in lege Sticus liber esto. In tercio termo xxviii. dierum a dicto loco De auctoritate et consentu tutorum usque De testamentis pro prima parte; et in secunda parte a dicta lege Sticus liber esto usque De dote prelegata. In quarto termo xxviii. dierum a dicto loco De testamentis usque De hereditatibus instituendis legi Si alienum servum; et in secunda parte a dicto loco De dote prelegata usque De auro et argento in lege Quamvis quedam. In estate in primis xxii. dierum utilis a dicta lege Si alienum servum usque De acquirenda hereditate <cin> lege Pro herede gerere videtur; et in secunda parte a dicta lege Quamvis quedam usque De conditionibus et demonstrationibus leges in testamento primo. In secundo termo xxiii. dierum a dicta lege Pro herede gerere videtur usque ad finem prime partis; et in secunda parte a dicta lege In testamento usque ad legem Querebatur qui continuaret cunctis partibus. In tercio termo xxiii. dierum a dicta lege Querebatur usque De bonus erun possessionibus leges Servus bonus erun possessionem. In quarto termo xxiii. dierum a dicta lege Servus bonus possessionem usque ad finem libri.

Ordo qui servari debet in Decretalibus.

In Decretalibus in primis xxiii. xxiv. dierum utilis a principi libri usque ad decretalem Dilectus filius abbas, De rescriptis, et sunt iii. petie; et in secunda parte usque ad decretalem De prebendis, Pro illorum, et sunt ii. pecie. In alius xxx. dierum utilis in prima parte usque ad decretalem Cam inter universas, De electione, et sunt iii; petie; et in secunda parte usque ad titulum De concessione prebendae, litteras, et sunt ii. pecie. In aliis xxxv. dierum utilis legent usque ad decretalem Sacrosancta eodem titulo De electione, et sunt iii. petie; et in secunda parte usque ad titulum De emptione et de venditione, et sunt ii. petie. In aliis xxxv. dierum a dicta decretali Sacrosancta usque ad titulum De stat et qualitate, et sunt iii. petie; et in secunda parte a titulum De emptione et venditione usque ad decretalem Rancius, De testamentis; et in ipsis xxi. dierum utilis in prima parte a dicto titulo De stat et qualitate usque ad decretalem de [2] 24-day term [lessons go] from the aforementioned law Qua ratione up to the law Servi nomine qui pignor: [In respect of a slave given in pledge] [within the title] De usucapionibus [Usucapions and Usurpations]; and in the second part [of the term] from ludicatan sover up to St quis [qui] testamento liber esse tussu [If someone is directed in the will to be free]. In the first 12 days in the summer session [lessons go] from the aforementioned law Servi nomine up to the law Fulcinius [within the title] Ex quisbus causis in possessionem catur [The grounds on which missio in possessionem is granted]; and in the second part [of the term] from the aforementioned place St quis testamento liber esse tussu up to the law Qui accurare [Who can bring an accusation] [within the title] De accusationibus [Accusations and Indictments]. In the second 12-day term [lessons go] from the aforementioned law Fulcinius up to [the title] up to the first law Vim vii [To repel force by force] [within the title] De et vi et armata [Force and Armed Force]; and in the second part [of the term] from the aforementioned law Qui accurare up to the law St quis viduam [If anyone has sexual relations with a widow] [within the title] De questionibus [Investigations]. In the first part of the third 12-day term [lessons go] from the aforementioned section St quis testamento liber esse tussu up to the law Qua accurare [Who can bring an accusation] [within the title] De decretalis [Decrees Made by an ordo]. In the fifth 22-day term [lessons go] from the aforementioned law St quis testamento liber esse tussu up to the law Contrahenda [In contracting a sale] within the title De regulis iuris [Various Rules of Early Law]. In the sixth 6-day term [lessons go] from the aforementioned law In contrabenda up to the end of the book, which constitutes 8 leaves.

The order to be observed in lectures on the Inforciatru.

When reading the Inforciatru, in the first part of the 28-day term [lessons go] from the aforementioned law De testamentis up to the term [lessons go] from the aforementioned law Muto [A month is equivalent to 28 martis]; and in the second part up to the term [lessons go] from the aforementioned law Muto up to [the title] De auctoritate et consentu tutorum [The Authority and Consent of Tutors and Curators]; and in the second part [of the term] from the aforementioned law Tucius up to the law Sticus liber esto [Let Sticus be free] [within the title] De legatis tercio [Legacies and fideicomissae], the third book. In the first part of the third 28-day term [lessons go] from the aforementioned place De auctoritate et consentu tutorum up to the decretal [Wills]; and in the second part [of the term] from the aforementioned law Sticus liber esto up to De dote prelegata [Prelagary of a Dowry]. In the fourth 28-day term [lessons go] from the aforementioned place De testamentis up to the law Si alienum servum [If I have ordered the slave of someone else] [within the title] De heredibus instituendis [The Institution of Heirs]; and in the second part [of the term] from the aforementioned place De dote prelegata up to the law Quamvis quedam [Although certain items] [within the title] De auro et argento [Legacies of Gold and Silver]. In the first 24-days of the summer term [lessons go] from the aforementioned law Si alienum servum up to the law Pro herede gerere videtur [A person is regarded as acting as heir] [within the title] De acquirenda hereditate [Taking up an Inheritance]; and in the second part [of the term] from the aforementioned law Quamvis quedam up to the law In testamento [A man wrote in his will] [within the title] De conditionibus et demonstrationibus [Conditions, Particularizations, Explanations for and Modalities of Provisions in Wills]. In the first part of the first 24-day term [lessons go] from the aforementioned law Quamvis quedam up to the law Quereditur [The question must be put], including the remainder of [Book 35]. In the third 24-day term [lessons go] from the aforementioned law Quereditur up to the law Servus bonus possessionem [A slave may properly be granted bonorum possession] [within the title] De bonorum possessionum. In the fourth 24-day term from the aforementioned law Servus bonus possessionem up to the end of the book.

The order to be observed in lectures on the Decretalibus.

The first 14 lectures on the Decretalibus must commence at the beginning of the book and go up to the decretal Dilectus filius abbas, Descriptis, and are [sent to the Abbot] [within the title] De rescriptis [On rescripts], which constitutes three pecias; and in the second part [of the term] up to the decretal Pro illorum [For the care of those] [within the title] De prebendis [On granting] which constitutes two pecias. The first part of the next 14 lectures go up to the decretal Cam inter universas [Since among all cities], [within the title] De electione [On the election], which constitutes three pecias; and in the second part [of the term] in the first 12 days [lessons go] up to the title Litteras [We received your letters] [within the title] De concessione prebendae [On granting permission], which constitutes two pecias. In the next 14 lectures readings go up to the decretal Sacrosancta [The Holy Roman Church] within the same title De electione, which constitutes three pecias; and in the second part [of the term] up to the title De emptione et de venditione [On buying and selling], which constitutes two pecias. In the next 14 days [lessons go] from the aforementioned law Sacrosancta [Sacred Laws] to the title De stat et qualitate [On the age and quality], which constitutes three pecias; and in the second part [of the term] from the aforementioned title De emptione et venditione up to the decretal Raynutius [Within the title De testamentis [Wills]] and in the first part of the next 14 days [lessons go] from the aforementioned title De actate et qualitate up to the decretal De [?]
The decretal on simony *Nisi cum pridem* [Unless, since for a long time] must be read out of order. In the first part of the next 14 days [lessons go] from the first part of the aforementioned title *De acte et qualitate up to the decretal Super questionum* [On the question] [within the title] *De officio et potestate iudicis delegati* [On the office and power of the delegated judge] which constitutes three pecias; and in the second part of the term from the decretal Raymountus up to the title *De regularibus* [Monks], which constitutes two pecias; and there are 14 days in which, per the professors, the decretal *De sacra unctione* [Sacred unction] and the titles under *De officio archidiaconorum* [The office of Archdeacon], *De officio archipresbyteri* [The office of Archbishop], *De officio primicerii* [The office of Prior], and *De officio custos* [The office of Under-Sacristan], must be read out of order. In the next 14 days [lectures go] from the aforementioned decretal *Super questionum* up to the title *De pactis* [Pacts] which constitutes three pecias; and in the second part of the term from the aforementioned title *De regularibus* up to the decretal *Cum venerabilis* [When the venerable] [under the title] *De religiosis domibus* [Religious Orders]. In the first part of the next 14 days [lectures go] from the aforementioned title *De pactis* up to the decretal *Ex parte* [On the part of] [under the title] *De arbitrarii* [Arbitrians], which constitutes three pecias; and in the second part of the term lectures go from the decretal *Cum venerabilis* up to the title *De baptismo et eius effectu* [Baptism and how to perform it], which constitutes two pecias; and per the professors the decretal *Cum Marthae* [When to Martha] [under the title] *De celebratione missarum* must be read out of order. In the first part of the next 14 days [lectures go] from the aforementioned title *De baptismo et eius effectu* up to the title *De clandestina desponsatione* [Secret betrothals], which constitutes two and a half pecias; and the decretal *Maiores* [within the title] *De baptismo et eius effectu* must be read out of regular order. In the next 14 days lectures go from the aforementioned title *De baptismo et eius effectu* up to the decretal *Excommunicamus* [Within the title] *De eo qui mittitur in possessionem causa rei servande* [That which is seized in order to preserve it], which constitutes three and a half pecias; and in the second part of the term from the aforementioned title *De clandestina desponsatione* up to the decretal *Per tuas* [Your letters] [within the title] *Qui hibi sint legitimi* [Which children are considered legitimate], which constitutes two and a half pecias. In the next 14 days [lectures go] from the title *De eo qui mittitur in possessionem causa rei servande* up to the decretal *Licit diletectus* [within the title] *De testibus* [Witnesses] which constitutes three and a half pecias; and in the second part of the term from the decretal *Per tuas* up to the title *De simonia* [Simony], which constitutes two and a half pecias. In the next 14 days lectures go from the decretal *Licit* up to the title *De exceptionibus* [Exceptions] which constitutes three and a half pecias; and in the second part of the term lectures go from the aforementioned title *De simonia* up to the decretal *Excommunicamus* [Let us excommunicate] within the title *De hereticis* [Heretics], which constitutes two and a half pecias. In the first part of the next 14 days [lectures go] from the aforementioned title *De exceptionibus* up to the decretal *Suggestum* [We were advised] [within the title] *De appellationibus*, which constitutes two and a half pecias; and in the second part of the term lectures go from the aforementioned title *De regularibus* up to the decretal *Excommunicamus* up to *De exeuntia communicacionum* [Let us excommunicate] within the title *De hereticis* [Heretics], which constitutes two and a half pecias. In the first part of the next 14 days [the term must be] completed, which constitutes three and a half pecias; and in the second part of the term from the aforementioned title *De exeuntia communicacionum* up to the decretal *Ex ore sedentis* [Out of the mouth of the one on the throne] within the title *De privilegis*, which constitutes two and a half pecias. In the next 14 days [lectures must begin] from the decretal *Ex ore* up to the decretal *Per tuas litteras* within the title *De sententia excommunicationis* [The sentence of excommunication] which constitutes three pecias for the first part of the term; and in the second part of the term lectures must begin from the decretal *Per tuas* and [then] finish the book, which constitutes two and a half pecias. In the following twelve days in a row [of the term], once the book has been finished, in the first part of the term the *Decretales naves* must be read up to the title *De [sententia et re] indicata* which constitutes two pecias; and in the second part of the term lessons must start there and finish the aforementioned *Decretales naves*, which constitutes two pecias.

*The order to be observed in lectures on the Decretum, Rubricas.*

*In [lectures on the] Decretum professors must progress in the following way, namely that in the month of October, in the first part of the term they should go up to *Distinctio 23*, which constitutes 16 days in session; and in the second part of the term they will be at *causa 2*, ending at *quaestio 4*. At the end of November, in the first part of the term they will be at *Distinctio 40*; and in the second part they should be at the end of *causa 2*. At the end of December, in the first part of the term they should be at *Distinctio 51*; and in the second part they should be up to the end of *causa 3* which constitutes 13 days in session. At the end of January [in the first part of the term] they should be at *Distinctio 80*; in the second part they should be up to the end of *causa 6*, which constitutes 21

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**Ordo qui servatur in lecturis:**

*Decreti, Rubricia.*

*In Decretoro vero doctores talium processum facere debent, videlicet quod in prima parte sint usque ad xxii. distinctionem in mense octobris, et sunt xvi. dies utiles; et in secunda parte [ad causam] secunda [et] quinta quarta in fine. In fine Novembris sint ad xl. distinctionem in prima parte; et in secunda parte ad finem secundae cause. In fine Decembris sint ad lii. distinctionem in prima parte; et in secunda parte usque ad finem tertiae cause, et sunt xiii. dies. In fine Ianuarii sint ad lxx. distinctionem; et in secunda parte usque ad finem vii. cause, et sunt xxi.*

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*In aliis xiiii.* 

*diebus in prima parte a dicto titulo De etate et qualitate usque ad decretalum De officio et potestate iudicis delegati, Super questionum, et sunt iii. peciae; et in secunda parte a decretalet Rancius usque ad titulum De regularibus, et sunt ii. peciae; et in istic xiiii.* 

*diebus debet legi per doctores extraordinariae decretalet De sacra unctione et tituli De officio archidiaconi, De officio archipresbyteri, De officio primicerii, De officio sacriste et De officio custodi.*

*In aliis xiiii.* 

*diebus in prima parte a dicto titulo De dicta super questionum usque ad titulum De pactis, et sunt iii. petiae; et in secunda parte a decretalet Cum venerabilis, Cum Maiores.*

*In aliis xiiii.* 

*diebus in prima parte a decretalet Ex parte usque ad titulum De dilatationibus, et sunt tres petiae et dimidia; et in secunda parte a dicto titulo De baptismo et eius effectu usque ad decretalet De clandestina desponsatione, et sunt duae petiae et dimidia; et in secunda parte a decretalet Cum venerabilis usque ad titulum De simonia, et sunt ii. petiae et dimidia.*

*In aliis xiiii.* 

*diebus a decretalet Licet usque ad titulum De exceptionibus, et sunt tres peciae et dimidia; et in secunda parte a dicto titulo De regulis, et sunt ii. petiae et dimidia.*

*In aliis xiiii.* 

*diebus debet finiri prima pars, et sunt iii. petiae et dimidia; et in secunda parte a dicto titulo De sortilegiis usque ad decretalet De privilegiis, Ex ore sedentis, et sunt duae petiae et dimidia.*

*In aliis xiiii.* 

*diebus incipiendo a decretalet Ex ore usque ad decretalet De sententia excommunicationum, Per tuas litteras, et sunt iii. petiae pro prima parte; et ab illa decretalet Per tuas incipere pro secunda et finire librum, et sunt ii. petiae et dimidia.*

*In sequentibus autem et continuis xiiii. diebus utiles finito libro debent legi Decretales naves pro prima parte usque ad titulum De re indicata, et sunt ii. peciae; et ibi incipere pro secunda et finire dictas Decretales novas, et sunt ii. peciae.*
dies. In fine februarii sint ad finem distinctionum in prima parte; et in secunda usque ad finem viii. causa, et sunt xviii. dies. In fine Maii sint usque ad xii. causa pro prima parte; et in secunda usque ad finem xvii. causa, et sunt xxi. dies. In fine Aprilis sint usque ad secundam questionem in terciadecima causa pro prima parte; et in secunda parte usque ad finem vigesimoctave cause, et sunt x. dies propter pasca. In fine Marcii sint ad sextam questionem in xvi. causa pro prima parte; et pro secunda usque ad finem xxxi. causa, et sunt xvii. dies. In fine Iunii sint usque ad finem secunde questionis in xxii. causa pro prima parte; et in secunda usque ad finem xxi. causa, et sunt xviii. dies. In fine Iulii sint ad quarte questionis in xxiii. causa pro prima parte; et in secunda usque ad finem in consecratione, et sunt xxii. dies. In fine Augusti sint ad xxiii. causam in prima parte et finiant Decretum pro secunda. Et si aliquis eorum non pervenerit ad primum punctum, <in> penam incidat trium librarum; si vero non pervenerit ad secundum, primo etiam completo, incidat <in> penam v. librarum Bon.; si vero ad tercium non pervenerit, incidat <in> penam decem librarum Bon.; abinde inantea incidat in penam decem li am Bon. pro quolibet puncto non completo. Et consumptis illis xxv. libris Bon. teneatur alias xxv. libras Bon. deponere in dicto loco. Quod si non fecerit non possit perpetuo aliquam collectam facere nisi primo omnes penas solverit in quibus includeret et fecerit dictum depositum. A qua pena se nullatenus valeat excusare cum semper per se vel per substituturn possit ad puncta venire.

And if any professor should not complete the first portion, he will incur a fine of three [Bolognese] pounds; if, indeed, he does not complete the second portion, even if he completed the first part, he will incur a fine of five Bolognese pounds; if, indeed, he does not complete the third portion, he will incur a fine of ten Bolognese pounds; at which point he will incur a fine in advance, of ten Bolognese pounds for every portion not completed. And once he has paid out said 25 Bolognese pounds, he will be responsible for depositing another 25 pounds. And once these 25 Bolognese pounds have been spent, he is obliged to deposit another 25 Bolognese pounds in the appointed place. If he does not do so, he cannot proceed to accept any more contributions unless he has first paid every penalty he owes and has made the aforementioned deposit. And he will never be excused from penalty even though he might be able to complete the points of law on his own or through a substitute.

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