

# THE STATUTES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOLOGNA LAW SCHOOL

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.

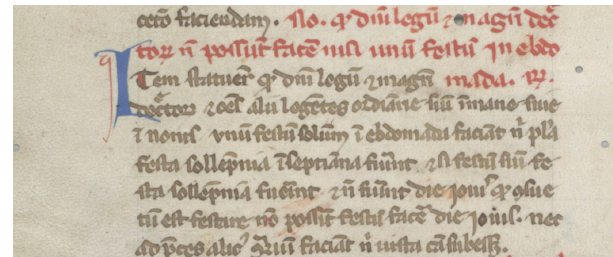
## PROFESSORS

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 statutes 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 alii legentes ordinarie sive in mane sive in nonis unum festum solum in ebdomada faciant nisi plura festa sollempnia in septimana fuerint. Et si festum sive festa sollempnia fuerint et non fuerint die Iovis quod consuetum est festare non possint festum facere die Iovis, nec ad preces alicuius contrarium faciant nisi iusta causa subesset.

[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 Sassoferatto 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.

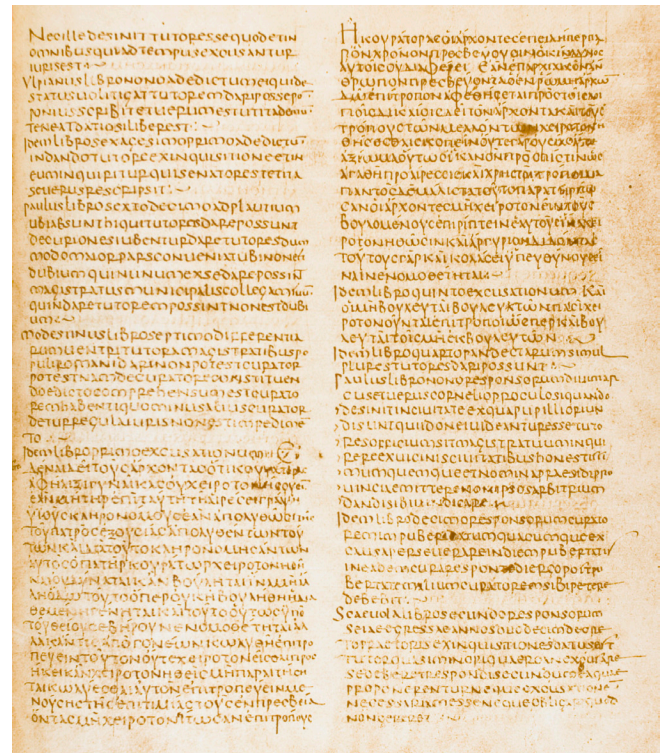
## CORPUS IURIS CIVILIS

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*.

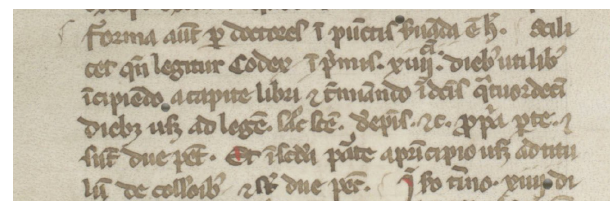
The *Codex*, comprising 12 books, the 10 ten of which were taught over seven 14-day terms and nine 12-day terms. The Statutes described what was to be taught each term, beginning with the *Codex*.

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, 1888)  
Robbins Collection KBD42 .C65 Folio



Quando legitur Codex, in primis xiiii.<sup>im</sup> diebus utilibus incipiendo a capite libri et terminando in dictis quatuordecim diebus usque ad legem Sacrosancte, 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.

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 Sacrosancte 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*).

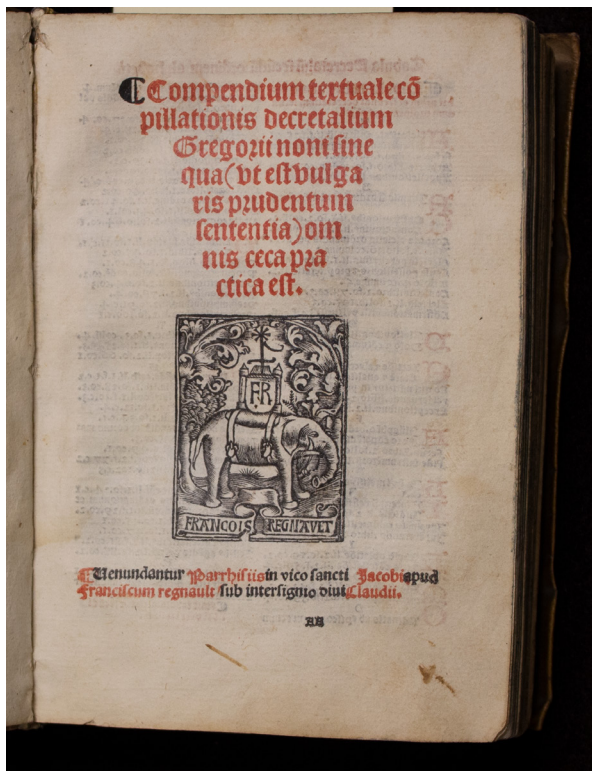
Enrico de Segusio, known as Hostiensis, was another influential Bologna-trained canonist. His 1253 *Summa* on the Gregorian *Decretales* was a masterful synthesis of Roman and canon law that addressed current theory and practice.

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.



Bartoli à Saxoferrato (Venice, 1590)  
Robbins Collection KJA1777 .A2 1590 Folio



Compendium textuale compilationis Decretalium  
Gregorii Noni (Paris, 1519)  
Robbins Collection KBR1500 .C66 1519

## Glossary

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**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.

**Unviersitas 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.



**¶** Item de his q' p'ner ad doctores p'cellum  
 Nota q' doctores magis no pot' Item omni  
 Nis fice collat' n' post festu' ca' andree.

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quero tino xij. dies adu. n. de dolo usq' ad  
 unum saluatur iudiciu. 2. l. iij. y. per. Et ita p'nt  
 te adu. n. l. saluatur iudiciu. usq' adu. n. de malis m'it'is  
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 n. de dolo iudiciu. usq' adu. n. de plus p'ntu  
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 n. de plus p'ntu. usq' adu. n. de plus p'ntu. 2. l. iij. y. per.  
 In septimo tino. xij. dies adu. n. de plus p'ntu  
 b. usq' adu. n. de plus p'ntu. 2. l. iij. y. per. Et ita p'nt  
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 libri sapientiū ad decemlib. videri fili al  
 bul d p pñs. 2 lñt. iij. pñ. Et tñ pñ nñ ad  
 decemlib. de pñdñs pñlloj. 4 lñt. ij. pñe.  
 2 lñt. xiiij. leatib. tñ pñ nñ ad dec. cñtē  
 uñlñl de elñt. 2 lñt. iij. pñ. Et tñ pñ uñlñ  
 ad pñ de oññ pñdñe hññl. 4 lñt. ij. pñe.  
 In tñ. xiiij. leatib. legat ad dec. cñññññ uñ  
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 2 lñt. iij. pñ. Et tñ pñ nñ ad dec. 2 lñt. iij. pñ.



diei. *¶* fine febe. et ad finem dulcorum tibi  
 pite. Et tibi us ad finem. *¶* Cum aut. tibi xxvij.  
 diei. *¶* fine cunctis us ad. xxij. ann. p. p. p.  
 re. Et tibi us ad finem. xxvij. die. *¶* illi. xxij.  
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 p. p. p. us ad finem. xxij. die. *¶* illi. xxij. diei.  
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 us ad finem. *¶* illi. q. e. *¶* p. p. p. pite. *¶* fine  
 ang. *¶* illi. ad. xxvij. ann. tibi pite. *¶* illi  
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 puenit ad finem p. p. p. pena incidit trium  
 bes. *¶* si nō nō puenit ad finem p. p. p. p. p. p. p.  
 tur pena. *¶* l. l. l. l. si nō ad finem nō puenit  
 incidit pena. *¶* l. l. l. l. abin. tamen. *¶* t. ad. p. p.  
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Rubrica de hiis 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. Universitate scholarium tam ultramontanorum quam citramontanorum per generalem bidellum ut moris est in ecclesia sancti Dominici congregata. Statuerunt et ordinaverunt dominus Aprilis salamantinus archidiaconus ultramontanorum scholarium rector et dominus Petrus de Columpna Romanus rector citramontanorum scholarium et ipsa universitas tota pro bono statu studii quod collecte dominorum et magistrorum differantur ne fiant citra festum sancti Andree. Et hec 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 ordinarie sive in mane sive in nonis unum festum solum in ebdomada faciant nisi plura festa sollempnia in septimana fuerint. Et si festum sive festa sollempnia fuerint et non fuerint die Iovis quod consuetum est festare non possint festum facere die Iovis, nec ad preces alicuius contrarium faciant nisi iusta causa subesset.

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

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

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

Ad utilitatem scholarium Bononie studere volencium statuit universitas tam ultramontanorum quam citramontanorum more solito congregata hoc statuto in perpetuum valituro nullo alio facto vel faciendo in aliquo obviante quod singulis annis ad octo dies post introitum mensis octubris 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 ordinarie vel extraordinarie teneantur venire ad puncta de novo taxata secundum quod inferius continetur. Et ad hoc ut puncta per eos bene serventur, statuerunt quod quilibet doctor ordinarie regens in iure canonico vel civili ante festum sancti Michaelis per quindecim dies debeat deponere vigintiquinque libras Bon. penes unum ex infrascriptis campsoribus quem rectores duxerint eligendum: qui campsor promittat ipsam pecuniam rectoribus vel arditoni nomine eorum dare simul vel divisim omni exceptione exclusa quotiens ab eis vel eo fuerit requisitus. Forma autem per doctores in punctis servanda est hec, scilicet: Quando legitur *Codex*, in primis xiii.<sup>cim</sup> diebus utilibus incipiendo a capite libri et terminando in dictis quatuordecim diebus usque ad legem *Sacrosancte*, *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 lege *Sacrosancte* usque ad titulum *De diversis rescriptis*, 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> xiii.<sup>cim</sup> dierum a dicto titulo *De diversis rescriptis* 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 significatione*, et sunt ii. petie. In quarto termino xiiii.<sup>cim</sup> a dicta lege *Ubi pactum* usque ad titulum *De dolo*, et sunt ii. petie; <et in secunda parte a dicto titulo *De verborum significatione* usque ad legem *Falcidiam*>. In

Rules regarding matters pertaining to professors and curriculum

[I.] Note that 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.

[II.] Note that 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.

[III.] Note that professors are required to hold their disputations on the day assigned to them.

Likewise all professors, both in canon law and in civil law, are required to hold their disputations on the day assigned to them by the university Rectors.

[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, namely: 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 *Sacrosancte* 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. In the second 14-day term [lessons go] from the aforementioned law *Sacrosancte*, up to the title *De diversis rescriptis* [Various Rescripts], which constitutes two pecias; 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 pecias. In the third 14-day term [lessons go] from the aforementioned title *De diversis rescriptis* 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 postumis heredibus instituendis* up to the title *De verborum significatione* [The Meaning of Words], which constitutes two pecias. In the fourth 14-[day] term [lessons go] from the aforementioned law *Ubi pactum* up to the title *De dolo* [Deceit], which constitutes two pecias; and in the second part [of the term] from the aforementioned title *De verborum significatione* up to *Ad legem Falcidiam* [On the *Lex Falcidia*]. In



quinto termino xiiii.<sup>cm</sup> dierum a dicto titulo *De dolo* usque ad titulum *De alienatione iudicii*, et sunt ii. petie; et in secunda parte a dicta lege *Falcidia* usque ad titulum *De manumissionibus*, et sunt ii. petie. In sexto termino xiiii.<sup>cm</sup> dierum a dicto titulo *De alienatione iudicii* usque ad titulum *De plus petitionibus*, et sunt ii. Petie; et in secunda parte a dicto titulo *De manumissionibus* usque ad titulum *De acquirenda possessione*, et sunt ii. petie. In septimo termino xiiii.<sup>cm</sup> dierum a dicto titulo *De plus petitionibus* usque ad titulum *De petitione hereditatis*; et in secunda parte a dicto titulo *De acquirenda possessione* usque ad titulum *Quomodo et quando iudex*, et sunt ii. petie. In estate vero pro singulis xii.<sup>cm</sup> diebus utilibus a dicto titulo *De petitione hereditatis* usque ad titulum *De suffragio*, et sunt iii. pecie; et in secunda parte a dicto titulo *Quomodo et quando iudex* usque ad titulum *Si a non competenti iudice*, et est una pecia. In secundo termino xii.<sup>cm</sup> dierum a dicto titulo *De suffragio* usque ad titulum *Plus valere quod agitur*, et sunt iii. petie; et in secunda parte a dicto titulo *Si a non competenti iudice* usque ad legem *Eos, De appellationibus*, et est una petia. In tercio termino xii. dierum a dicto titulo *Plus valere quod agitur* usque ad titulum *Mandati in lege post solutionem* pro prima parte, et sunt iii. pecie; et in secunda parte a dicta lege *Eos, De appellationibus*, usque ad titulum *Quando provocare non est necesse*, et est una petia. In quarto termino xii.<sup>cm</sup> dierum a dicto titulo *Mandati in lege post solutionem* usque ad titulum *De rerum permutatione*; <et in secunda parte a dicto titulo *Quando provocare non est necesse* usque ad titulum *De interdictis*. In quinto termino xii.<sup>cm</sup> dierum a dicto titulo *De rerum permutatione*> usque ad titulum *De iure dotium*, et sunt iii. petie; et in secunda parte a dicto titulo *De interdictis* usque ad titulum *Uti possidetis*, et est una pecia. In sexto termino xii.<sup>cm</sup> dierum a dicto titulo *De iure dotium* usque ad titulum *Quando mulier tutele officio fungi potest*, et sunt iii. petie; et in secunda parte a dicto titulo *Uti possidetis* usque ad titulum *Que res pignori obligari possunt*, et est una petia. In septimo termino xii. dierum a dicto titulo *Quando mulier tutele officio fungi potest* usque ad finem prime partis; et in secunda parte a dicto titulo *Que res pignori obligari possunt* usque ad titulum *Si vendito pignore agatur*, et est una petia. In octavo termino xii. dierum in secunda parte a dicto titulo *Si vendito pignore agatur* usque ad titulum *De acsationibus*, et sunt duo quaterni. In nono termino xii. dierum a dicto titulo *De acsationibus* usque ad finem libri.

#### Ordo qui servari debet in lectura Digesti veteris.

Quando legitur *Digestum vetus*, in primis xii.<sup>cm</sup> diebus utilibus incipiendo a capite libri usque ad legem *Qui in adoptionem* in tytulo *De adoptionibus*, et sunt ii. petie; et in secunda parte a principio usque ad legem *Si duo patroni, De iureiurando*, et sunt due petie. In secundo termino xii.<sup>cm</sup> dierum a dicto titulo *De adoptionibus* usque ad titulum *De iurisdictione omnium iudicum* in lege *Iubere cavere*, et sunt ii. petie; et in secunda parte a dicta lege *Si duo patroni* usque ad tytulum *De conditione indebiti*, et sunt ii. petie. In tercio termino xii. dierum a dicto titulo *De iurisdictione omnium iudicum* usque ad titulum *Qui satisfacere cogantur* in lege *Julianus*; et in secunda parte a dicto titulo *De conditione indebiti* usque ad titulum *De conditione furtiva*, et sunt due petie. In quarto termino xii.<sup>cm</sup> dierum a dicto titulo *Qui satisfacere cogantur* usque ad titulum *De edendo, Quedam sunt persone*; et in secunda parte a dicto titulo *De conditione furtiva* usque ad legem *In rebus*, et sunt ii. petie. In quinto termino xii. dierum a dicto tytulo *De edendo, Quedam sunt persone*, usque *De pactis*, ad legem *Tres fratres*; et in secunda parte a dicta lege *In rebus*, obmisso libro *De exercitoria* et libro *De peculio*, usque ad legem primam *Depositi* in § *Si conveniat*. In sexto termino xii.<sup>cm</sup> dierum a dicta lege *Tres fratres*

the fifth 14-day term [lessons go] from the aforementioned title *De dolo* up to the title *De alienatione iudicii* [Alienation for the Purpose of Changing a Lawsuit], which constitutes two pecias; and in the second part [of the term] from the aforementioned *Lex Falcidia* up to the title *De manumissionibus* [Concerning Manumissions], which constitutes two pecias. In the sixth 14-day term [lessons go] from the aforementioned title *De alienatione iudicii* up to the title *De plus petitionibus* [Excessive (or Premature) Claims], which constitutes two pecias; and in the second part [of the term] from the aforementioned title *De manumissionibus* up to the title *De acquirenda possessione* [Acquiring and Retaining Possession], which constitutes two pecias. In the seventh 14-day term [lessons go] from the aforementioned title *De plus petitionibus* up to the title *De petitione hereditatis* [The Action for an Inheritance]; and in the second part [of the term] from the aforementioned title *De acquirenda possessione* up to the title *Quomodo et quando iudex* [How and When a Judge], which constitutes two pecias. In the summer [term], however, during each 12-day session [lessons go] from the aforementioned title *De petitione hereditatis* up to the title *De suffragio* [Recommendations], which constitutes three pecias; and in the second part [of the term] from the aforementioned title *Quomodo et quando iudex* up to the title *Si a non competenti iudice* [When a Judgment Is Said to Have Been Given by One Who Is Not the Appropriate Judge], and that constitutes one pecia. In the second 12-day term [lessons go] from the aforementioned title *De suffragio* up to the title *Plus valere quod agitur* [What Is Done Has Greater Value], which constitutes three pecias; and in the second part [of the term] from the aforementioned title *Si a non competenti iudice* up to the law *Eos, De appellationibus* [Appeals], which constitutes one pecia. In the first part of the third 12-day term [lessons go] from the aforementioned title *Plus valere quod agitur* up to title *Mandati in lege post solutionem* [Mandates], which constitutes three pecias; and in the second part [of the 12-day term] from the aforementioned law *Eos, De appellationibus* up to the title *Quando provocare non est necesse* [When It Is Not Necessary To Appeal], which constitutes one pecia. In the fourth 12-day term [lessons go] from the aforementioned title *Mandati in lege post solutionem* up to the title *De rerum permutatione* [Exchange of Property]; and in the second part [of the term] from the aforementioned title *Quando provocare non est necesse* up to the title *De interdictis* [Interdicts]. In the fifth 12-day term [lessons go] from the aforementioned title *De rerum permutatione* up to the title *De iure dotium* [Dowry Law], which constitutes three pecias; and in the second part [of the term] from the aforementioned title *De interdictis* up to the title *Uti possidetis* [The Interdict Ut possidetis], which constitutes one pecia. In the sixth 12-day term [lessons go] from the aforementioned title *De iure dotium* up to the title *Quando mulier tutele officio fungi potest* [When a Woman Can Discharge the Responsibility of a Tutelage], which constitutes there pecias; and in the second part [of the term] from the aforementioned title *Uti possidetis* up to the title *Que res pignori obligari possunt* [What Property Can and Cannot Be Pledged], which constitutes one pecia. In the seventh 12-day term [lessons go] from the aforementioned title *Quando mulier tutele officio fungi potest* up to the end of the first part [of the term]; and in the second part [of the term] from the aforementioned title *Que res pignori obligari possunt* up to the title *Si vendito pignore agatur* [If Suit is Brought After a Pledge is Sold], which constitutes one pecia. In the second part of the eighth 12-day term from the aforementioned title *Si vendito pignore agatur* up to the title *De accusationibus* [Criminal Accusations], which constitutes one eight-leaf gathering. In the ninth 12-day term from the aforementioned title *De accusationibus* up to the end of [Book 9].

#### The order to be observed in lectures on the *Digestum vetus*.

When reading the *Digestum vetus* in the first 12 days of the term [lessons] must commence at the beginning of the book [and go] up to the law *Qui in adoptionem [datur]* [A person given in adoption] under the title *De adoptionibus* [Adoptions], which constitutes two pecias; in the second part [of the term lessons go] from the beginning [of Book 12?] up to the law *Si duo patroni* [Suppose two patrons] [under the title] *De iureiurando* [Voluntary, Compulsory, and Judicial Oaths], which constitutes two pecias. In the second 12-day term [lessons go] from the aforementioned title *De adoptionibus* up to the title *De iurisdictione omnium iudicum* in lege *Iubere cavere* [The Administration of Justice], which constitutes two pecias; and in the second part [of the term] from the aforementioned law *Si duo patroni* up to the title *De conditione indebiti* [The condicio for Money Not Owed], which constitutes two pecias. In the third 12-day term [lessons go] from the aforementioned title *De iurisdictione omnium iudicum* up to the law *Julianus* within the title *Qui satisfacere cogantur* [Those Who Are Compelled to Give Security]; and in the second part [of the term] from the aforementioned title *De conditione indebiti* up to the title *De conditione furtiva* [The condicio for Theft], which constitutes two pecias. In the fourth 12-day term [lessons go] from the aforementioned title *Qui satisfacere cogantur* up to the title *De edendo, Quedam sunt persone* [Certain persons are under a duty to produce accounts]; and in the second part [of the term] from the aforementioned title *De conditione furtiva* up to the law *In rebus* [In relation to things lent], which constitutes two pecias. In the fifth 12-day term [lessons go] from the aforementioned title *De edendo, Quedam sunt persone* up to the law *Tres fratres* [Two brothers and a sister] [within the title] *De pactis* [Pacts]; and in the second part [of the term] from the aforementioned law *In rebus* up to the first law in the section *Si conveniat* [If it is agreed] [within the] first law in *Depositi* [The Action and Contrary Action on Deposit], leaving out the books *De exercitoria* [The Action against the Shipowner] and *De peculio* [The *peculium*]. In the sixth 12-day term [lessons go] from the aforementioned law *Tres fratres*



usque ad titulum *De hiis qui notantur infamia*, et sunt ii. petie; et in secunda parte a dicto § *Si conveniat* usque ad legem *Si is qui in titulo Mandati*. In septimo termino xii.<sup>cm</sup> dierum a dicto titulo *De hiis 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 *De contrahenda emptione*. In octavo termino xii.<sup>cm</sup> dierum a dicta lege *Pomponius* usque *De negotiis*, lege *Si pupilli* usque ad § *Si quis quasi*; et in secunda parte a dicta lege *Cum in lege* usque ad legem *Si heres* in titulo *De actionibus empti et venditi*. In nono termino xii. dierum a dicta lege *Si pupilli* usque *De negotiis gestis*, *Si liber homo*, et sunt due petie; et in secunda parte a dicta lege *Si heres* usque ad legem *Habitatores* in titulo *Locati*. In estate in primis xiii.<sup>cm</sup> diebus utilibus a dicto loco *De negotiis gestis*, *Si liber homo*, *De minoribus* usque ad legem *Si apud*, et sunt quatuor petie; et in secunda parte a dicto titulo *Locati* usque ad § *Cum predium* in lege prima *De pignoribus*, et est una petia et quinque colume et dimidia. In secundo termino xiii. dierum a dicta lege *Si apud*, *De arbitris* usque ad legem *Si duo*, et sunt quatuor petie; et in secunda parte a dicto § *Cum predium* usque ad titulum *De distractione pignorum*, et est una petia et v. colume et dimidia. In tercio termino xiii.<sup>cm</sup> dierum a dicta lege *Si duo* usque *De petitione hereditatis* lege *Nec ullam* usque ad § *Si quis quasi*, et sunt quatuor petie; et in secunda parte a dicto titulo *De distractione pignorum* usque ad legem *Cum eiusdem* in titulo *De edilio edicto*, et est i. petia, v. colume et dimidia. In quarto termino xiii. dierum a dicto § *Si quis quasi* usque *De rei vindicatione* ad legem *Is qui optulit se*, et sunt quatuor petie; et in secunda parte a dicta lege *Cum eiusdem* usque ad legem *Emptori*, *De evictionibus*, et est una petia et v. colume et dimidia. In quinto termino xiii.<sup>cm</sup> dierum a dicta lege *Is qui optulit se* usque a<d> *Quibus modis usufructus admittatur*; et in secunda parte a dicta <lege> *Emptori* usque ad legem *Paulus respondit mora in solutione*, et est i. petia et v. colume et di<midia>. In sexto termino xiii. dierum a dicto loco *Quibus modis usufructus amittatur* usque ad titulum *Quemadmodum servitus admittatur*, lege *His cui*, et sunt quatuor petie; et in secunda parte a dicta lege *Paulus respondit* usque ad titulum *De fide instrumentorum*, et est una petia et v. colume et dimidia. In vii<sup>o</sup> termino xiii. dierum a dicta lege *Is cui* usque ad titulum *Familie heriscunde* lege *Inter coheredes*, et sunt quatuor petie; et in secunda parte a dicto titulo *De fide instrumentorum* usque ad legem *Si sponsus* § *Circa*, obmisso libro *De sponsalibus*, et est i. petia et v. colume et dimidia. In octavo termino xiii.<sup>cm</sup> dierum a dicta lege *Inter coheredes* usque ad finem prime partis, et sunt iii. petie; et in secunda parte a dicto § *Circa* usque ad finem, et est una petia et v. colume et dimidia.

#### Ordo qui servari debet in lectura Digesti novi.

In *Digesto novo* in primis xxiii.<sup>o</sup> diebus utilibus legatur a principio libri usque ad tytulum *De aqua pluvia arcenda* lege *Apud Trabacium*, et sunt duo quaterni; et in secunda parte usque ad legem *Si pupillus*, *De verborum obligationibus*, et sunt duo quaterni. In secundo termino xxiii.<sup>o</sup> dierum a dicto titulo *De aqua pluvia arcenda* 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 solutionibus*, et sunt duo quaterni. In tercio termino xxiii.<sup>o</sup> dierum a dicta lege *Si servi qui apud hostes* usque *De acquirendo rerum dominio* lege *Qua ratione*; et in secunda parte *De solutionibus* usque ad *ludicatum solvi*. In quarto

up to the title *De hiis qui notantur infamia* [Persons Incurring infamia], which constitutes two pecias; and in the second part [of the term] from the aforementioned section *Si conveniat* 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 hiis 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 contrahenda 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 pupilli* to the section *Si quis quasi* [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 empti et venditi* [Actions for Sale and Purchase]. In the ninth 12-day term [lessons go] from the aforementioned law *Si pupilli* up to *Si liber homo* [If a free man] [within the title] *De negotiis gestis* [Unauthorized Administration], which constitutes two pecias; and in the second part [of the term] from the aforementioned law *Si heres* up to the law *Habitatores* [The occupants] within the title *Locati* [Lease and Hire]. In the first 13-day session of the summer term [lessons go] from the aforementioned place in *De negotiis 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 pignoribus* [Formation and Terms of pignus], which constitutes one pecia and three and a half columns. In the second 13-day term [lessons go] from the aforementioned law *Si apud* up to the law *Si duo* [If there are two creditors or two debtors] [within the title] *De arbitris* [Matters Referred to Arbitration], which constitutes four pecias; and in the second part [of the term] from the aforementioned section *Cum predium* up to the title *De distractione pignorum* [Sale of Property Subject to pignus], which constitutes one pecia and five and a half columns. In the third 13-day term [lessons go] from the aforementioned law *Si duo* up to the section *Si quis quasi* [If anyone has knowingly] within *Nec ullam* in the law *De petitione hereditatis* [The Claim for an Inheritance], which constitutes for pecias; and in the second part [of the term] from the aforementioned title *De distractione pignorum* up to the law *Cum eiusdem* [When several slaves of the same kind ... are sold] within the title *De edilio edicto* [The Edict of the Aedile], which constitutes one pecia and five and a half columns. In the fourth 13-day term [lessons go] from the aforementioned section *Si quis quasi* up to the law *His qui optulit se* [If someone offers to defend a suit] [within the title] *De rei vindicatione* [Vindicatio of Property], which constitutes for pecias; and in the second part [of the term] from the aforementioned law *Cum eiusdem* up to the law *Emptori*, *De evictionibus* [If, when the true owner has been awarded judgment], which constitutes one pecia and five and a half columns. In the fifth 13-day term [lessons go] from the aforementioned law *His qui optulit se* up to *Quibus modis usufructus admittatur* [The Ways in Which a Usufruct Is Lost]; and in the second part [of the term] from the aforementioned law *Emptori* up to the law *Paulus respondit mora in solutione* [Paul gave the opinion that if there was a delay in paying], which constitutes one pecia and five and a half columns. In the sixth 13-day term [lessons go] from the aforementioned part *Quibus modis usufructus amittatur* up to the law *His cui* [A man who was entitled] within the title *Quemadmodum servitus admittatur* [How Servitudes are Lost], which constitutes four pecias; and in the second part [of the term] from the aforementioned law *Paulus respondit* up to the title *De fide instrumentorum* [Documentary Evidence], which constitutes one pecia and five and a half columns. In the seventh 13-day term [lessons go] from the aforementioned law *His cui* up to the law *Inter coheredes* [Between co-heirs] within the title *Familie heriscunde* [The Action for Dividing an Inheritance], which constitutes four pecias; and in the second part of the aforementioned title *De fide instrumentorum* up to the law *Si sponsus*, section *Circa* [In connection with sales], leaving out the book *De sponsalibus* [Betrothals], which constitutes one pecia and five and a half columns. In the first part [of the] eighth 13-day term [lessons go] from the aforementioned law *Inter coheredes* up to the end, which constitutes three pecias; and in the second part [of the term] from the aforementioned section *Circa* up to the end, which constitutes one pecia and five and a half columns.

#### The order to be observed in lectures of the Digestum novum

In the first 24 days in session readings in the *Digestum novum* should go from the beginning of the book up to the law *Apud Trebatium* [It is recorded in Trebatius] within the title *De aqua pluvia arcenda* [Water and the Action to Ward off Rainwater], which constitutes sixteen folios; and in the second part [of the term] up to the law *Si pupillus* [If a pupillus] within the title *De verborum obligationibus* [Verbal Contracts], which constitutes sixteen folios. In the second 24-day term [lessons go] from the aforementioned title *De aqua pluvia arcenda* up to the law *Si servi qui apud hostes* [Slaves in the hands of the enemy] (within the title) *De manumissis testamento* [Testamentary Manumissions], which constitutes sixteen folios; and in the second part [of the term] from the aforementioned law *Si pupillus* [within the title] *De verborum obligationibus* up to *De solutionibus* [Performances and Releases], which constitutes sixteen folios. In the third 24-day term [lessons go] from the aforementioned law *Si servi qui apud hostes* up to the law *Qua ratione* [By the same reasoning] [within the title] *De acquirendo rerum dominio* [Acquisition of Ownership of Things]; and in the second part [of the term] from *De solutionibus* up to [the title] *ludicatum solvi* [That a Judgment Be Performed]. In the fourth



termino xxiii.<sup>or</sup> dierum a dicta lege *Qua ratione* usque *De usucapionibus* lege *Servi nomine qui pignori*; et in secunda parte ab *ludicatum solvi* usque ad *Si quis testamento liber esse iussus*. In estate in primis xxii. diebus utilibus a dicta lege *Servi nomine* usque *Ex quibus causis in possessionem eatur* lege *Fulcinius*; et in secunda parte a dicto loco *Si quis testamento liber esse iussus* usque *De accusationibus* lege *Qui accusare*. In secundo termino xxii. dierum a dicta lege *Fulcinius* usque *De vi et vi armata* lege prima *Vim vi*; et in secunda parte a dicta lege *Qui accusare* usque *De questionibus* lege *Si quis viduam*. In tercio termino xxii. dierum a dicto § *Vim vi* usque ad titulum *De exceptionibus* pro prima parte; et in secunda parte a dicta lege *Si quis viduam* usque ad titulum *De captivis postliminio reversis*. In quarto termino xxiii. dierum a dicto titulo *De exceptionibus* usque ad finem prime partis; et in secunda parte a dicto titulo *De captivis* usque ad titulum *De decretis ab ordine faciendis*. In quinto termino xxii. dierum a dicto titulo *De decretis* usque ad titulum *De regulis iuris* in lege *Contrahenda*. In sexto termino vi. dierum a dicta lege *In contrahenda* usque ad finem libri, et est unus quaternus.

#### Ordo qui servari debet in lectura Infortiati.

Quando legitur *Infortiatum*, in primis xxviii. diebus utilibus a principio libri usque ad titulum *De tutelis* lege *Muto* pro prima parte; et in secunda parte <usque> *De legatis secundo* lege *Lucius Ticius*. In secundo termino xxviii. dierum a dicta lege *Muto* usque *De auctoritate et consensu tutorum* pro prima parte; et in secunda parte a dicta lege *Lucius Ticius* usque *De legatis tercio* in lege *Stichus liber esto*. In tercio termino xxviii. dierum a dicto loco *De auctoritate et consensu tutorum* usque *De testamentis* pro prima parte; et in secunda parte a dicta lege *Stichus liber esto* usque *De dote prelegata*. In quarto termino xxviii. dierum a dicto loco *De testamentis* usque *De heredibus instituendis* lege *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 xxiii.<sup>or</sup> diebus utilibus a dicta lege *Si alienum servum* usque *De acquirenda hereditate* <in> lege *Pro herede gerere videtur*; et in secunda parte a dicta lege *Quamvis quedam* usque *De conditionibus et demonstrationibus* lege *In testamento primo*. In secundo termino xxiii.<sup>or</sup> 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* que continuatur cunctis partibus. In tercio termino xxiii.<sup>or</sup> dierum a dicta lege *Querebatur* usque *De bonorum possessionibus* lege *Servus bonorum possessionem*. In quarto termino xxiii.<sup>or</sup> dierum a dicta lege *Servus bonorum possessionem* usque ad finem libri.

#### Ordo qui servari debet in Decretalibus.

In Decretalibus in primis xiii.<sup>cim</sup> lectionibus a principio libri incipiendo 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 aliis xiii. lectionibus in prima parte usque ad decretalem *Cum inter universas*, *De electione*, et sunt iii. petie; et in secunda parte usque ad tytulum *De concessione prebende*, *Litteras*, et sunt ii. pecie. In aliis xiii.<sup>cim</sup> lectionibus legant usque ad decretalem *Sacrosancta* eodem titulo *De electione*, et sunt iii. petie; et in secunda parte usque ad tytulum *De emptione et de venditione*, et sunt ii. petie. In aliis xiii. diebus a dicta decretali *Sacrosancta* usque ad titulum *De etate et qualitate*, et sunt iii. petie; et in secunda parte a tytulo *De emptione et venditione* usque ad decretalem *Ranucius*, *De testamentis*; et in istis xiii. diebus in prima parte a dicto titulo *De etate et qualitate* usque ad decretalem de [?]

24-day term [lessons go] from the aforementioned law *Qua ratione* up to the law *Servi nomine qui pignori* [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 *ludicatum solvi* up to *Si [quis] [qui] testamento liber esse iussus* [If someone is directed in the will to become 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 quibus causis in possessionem eatur* [The Grounds on which *missio in possessionem* is granted]; and in the second part [of the term] from the aforementioned place *Si quis testamento liber esse iussus* up to the law *Qui accusare* [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 vi* [To repel force by force] [within the title] *De vi et vi armata* [Force and Armed Force]; and in the second part [of the term] from the aforementioned law *Qui accusare* up to the law *Si 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 *Vim vi* up to the title *De exceptionibus* [Defenses, *praescriptiones*, and Prejudgments]; and in the second part [of the term] from the aforementioned law *Si quis viduam* up to the title *De captivis postliminio reversis* [Prisoners of War, *postliminium*, and Persons Ransomed from the Enemy]. In the [first part of the] fourth 23-day term [lessons go] from the aforementioned title *De exceptionibus* up to the end [of the book]; and in the second part [of the term] from the aforementioned title *De captivis* up to the title *De decretis ab ordine faciendis* [Decrees Made by an *ordo*]. In the fifth 22-day term [lessons go] from the aforementioned title *De decretis* up to the law *Contrahenda* [In contracting a sale] within the title *De [diversis] regulis iuris* [Various Rules of Early Law]. In the sixth 6-day term [lessons go] from the aforementioned law *In contrahenda* up to the end of the book, which constitutes 8 leaves.

#### The order to be observed in lectures on the Infortiatum

When reading the *Infortiatum*, in the first part of the 28-day term [lessons go] from the beginning of the book up to the law *Muto* [A tutor can be appointed to mutes] within the title *De tutelis* [Tutelages]; and in the second part [of the term] up to the law *Lucius Ticius* [within the title] *De legatis secundo* [Legacies and *fideicommissa*]. In the first part of the second 28-day term [lessons go] from the aforementioned law *Muto* up to [the title] *De auctoritate et consensu tutorum* [The Authority and Consent of Tutors and Curators]; and in the second part [of the term] from the aforementioned law *Lucius Ticius* up to the law *Stichus liber esto* [Let Stichus be free] [within the title] *De legatis tercio* [Legacies and *fideicommissa*, the third book]. In the first part of the third 28-day term [lessons go] from the aforementioned place *De auctoritate et consensu tutorum* up to *De testamentis* [Wills]; and in the second part [of the term] from the aforementioned law *Stichus liber esto* up to *De dote prelegata* [Praelatum 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] second 24-day term [lessons go] from the aforementioned law *Pro herede gerere videtur* up to the end [of the book]; and in the second part [of the term] from the aforementioned law *In testamento* up to the law *Querebatur* [The question must be put], including the remainder of [Book 35]. In the third 24-day term [lessons go] from the aforementioned law *Querebatur* up to the law *Servus bonorum possessionem* [A slave may properly be granted bonorum possessio] [within the title] *De bonorum possessionibus*. In the fourth 24-day term from the aforementioned law *Servus bonorum possessionem* up to the end of the book.

#### The order to be observed in [lectures on] the Decretals

The first 14 lectures on the *Decretals* must commence at the beginning of the book and go up to the decretal *Dilectus filius abbas* [Beloved son, 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 *Cum 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] lectures go up to the title *Litteras* [We received your letters] [within the title] *De concessione prebende* [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 [lectures go] from the aforementioned decretal *Sacrosancta* up to the title *De etate et qualitate* [On the age and quality], which constitutes three pecias; and in the second part [of the term] from the 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 [lectures go] from the aforementioned title *De etate et qualitate* up to the decretal *De [?]*



debet legi extraordinarie per doctores decretalis illa de simonia, *Nisi cum pridem*. In aliis xiiii.<sup>cm</sup> diebus in prima parte a dicto titulo *De etate et qualitate* usque ad decretalem *De officio et potestate iudicis delegati*, *Super questionum*, et sunt iii. pecie; et in secunda parte a decretali *Ranucius* usque ad titulum *De regularibus*, et sunt ii. pecie; et in istis xiiii.<sup>cm</sup> diebus debet legi per doctores extraordinarie decretalis *De sacra unctione* et tituli *De officio archidiaconi*, *De officio archipresbyteri*, *De officio primicerii*, *De officio sacriste* et *De officio custodis*. In aliis xiiii.<sup>cm</sup> diebus a dicta decretali *Super questionum* usque ad titulum *De pactis*, et sunt iii. petie; et in secunda parte a dicto tytulo *De regularibus* usque ad decretalem *De religiosis domibus*, *Cum venerabilis*. In aliis xiiii.<sup>cm</sup> diebus in prima parte a dicto tytulo *De pactis* usque ad decretalem *De arbitris*, *Ex parte*, et sunt iii. petie; et in secunda parte a decretali *Cum venerabilis* usque ad titulum *De baptismo et eius effectu*, et sunt ii. pecie; et debet legi extraordinarie per doctores decretalis illa *De celebratione missarum*, *Cum Marthe*. In aliis xiiii.<sup>cm</sup> diebus in prima parte a decretali *Ex parte* usque ad titulum *De dilationibus*, et sunt tres petie et dimidia; et in secunda parte a dicto tytulo *De baptismo et eius effectu* usque ad titulum *De clandestina desponsatione*, et sunt due petie et dimidia; et debet legi extraordinarie decretalis illa *Maiores*, *De baptismo et eius effectu*. In aliis xiiii.<sup>cm</sup> <diebus> a dicto titulo *De dilationibus* usque ad titulum *De eo qui mittitur in possessionem causa rei servande*, et sunt iii. petie et dimidia; et in secunda parte *De clandestina desponsatione* usque ad decretalem *Per tuas*, *Qui filii sint legitimi*, et sunt ii. petie et dimidia. In aliis xiiii. diebus a titulo *De eo qui mittitur in possessionem causa rei servande* usque ad decretalem *De testibus*, *Licet dilectus*, et sunt iii. petie et dimidia; et in secunda parte a decretali *Per tuas* usque ad titulum *De symonia*, et sunt ii. petie et dimidia. In aliis xiiii.<sup>cm</sup> diebus a decretali *Licet* usque ad titulum *De exceptionibus*, et sunt tres pecie et dimidia; et in secunda parte a dicto titulo *De symonia* usque ad decretalem *De hereticis*, *Excommunicamus*, et sunt due petie et dimidia. In aliis xiiii. diebus in prima parte a dicto titulo *De exceptionibus* usque ad decretalem *De appellationibus*, *Suggestum*, et sunt iii. petie et dimidia; et in secunda parte a decretali *Excommunicamus* usque ad *Litteras* titulo *De sortilegis*, et sunt ii. petie et dimidia. In aliis xiiii.<sup>cm</sup> diebus debet finiri prima pars, et sunt iii. petie et dimidia; et in secunda parte a dicto titulo *De sortilegis* usque ad decretalem *De privilegiis*, *Ex ore sedentis*, et sunt due petie et dimidia. In aliis xiiii.<sup>cm</sup> diebus incipiendo a decretali *Ex ore* usque ad decretalem *De sententia excommunicationis*, *Per tuas litteras*, et sunt iii. petie pro prima parte; et ab illa decretali *Per tuas* incipere pro secunda et finire librum, et sunt ii. petie et dimidia. In sequentibus autem et continuis xii. diebus utilibus finito libro debent legi *Decretales nove* pro prima parte usque ad titulum *De re iudicata*, et sunt ii. pecie; et ibi incipere pro secunda et finire dictas *Decretales novas*, et sunt ii. pecie.

#### Ordo qui servatur in lectur<a> Decreti. Rubrica.

In *Decreto* vero doctores talem processum facere debeant, videlicet quod in prima parte sint usque ad xxiii. distinctionem in mense octubris, et sunt xvi. dies utiles; et in secunda parte <ad causam> secunda<m> questione quarta in fine. In fine Novembris sint ad xl. distinctionem in prima parte; et in secunda parte ad finem secunde cause. In fine Decembris sint ad li. distinctionem in prima parte; et in secunda usque ad finem tercie cause, et sunt xiii. dies. In fine Ianuarii sint ad lxxx. distinctionem; et in secunda parte usque ad finem vi. cause, et sunt xxi.

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 aetate 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 *Raynutius* 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 archidiaconi* [The office of Archdeacon], *De officio archipresbyteri* [The office of Archbishop] *De officio primicerii* [The office of Primicerius], *De officio sacriste* [The office of Sacristan], and *De officio custodis* [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 arbitris* [Arbiters], 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 Marthe* [When to Martha] [under the title] *De celebratione missarum* must be read out of order. In first part of the next 14 days [lectures go] from, the decretal *Ex parte* up to the title *De dilationibus* [Delays], which constitutes three and a half pecias; and in the second part [of the term] from the aforementioned title *De baptismo et eius effectu* up to the title *De clandestina desponsatione* [Secret betrothals], which constitutes two and a half pecia; 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 dilationibus* up to 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 *De clandestina desponsatione* up to the decretal *Per tuas* [Per your (letters)] [within the title] *Qui filii 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 *Licet dilectus* [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 *Licet* 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] from the decretal *Excommunicamus* up to *Ex tuarum tenore litterarum* [From the tenor of your letters] [within the title] *De sortilegiis* [Divination], which constitutes two and a half pecias. In [the first part of the] the next 14-day term [Book 2] must be completed, which constitutes three and a half pecias; and in the second part [of the term] from the aforementioned title *De sortilegiis* up to the decretal *Ex ore sedentis* [Out of the mouth of the one on the throne] [within the title] *De privilegiis*, 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 novae* must be read up to the title *De [sententia et] re iudicata*, which constitutes two pecias; and in the second part [of the term lessons] must start there and finish the aforementioned *Decretales novae*, which constitutes two pecias.

#### The order to be observed in lectures on the *Decretum*. Rubrics.

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



dies. In fine februarii sint ad finem distinctionum in prima parte; et in secunda usque ad finem viii. cause, et sunt xviii. dies. In fine Maii sint usque ad xii. causam pro prima parte; et in secunda usque ad finem xvii. cause, et sunt xxi. Dies. In fine aprilis sint usque a<d> secundam questionem in terciadecima causa pro prima parte; et in secunda parte usque ad finem vigesimooctave 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. cause, et sunt xvii. dies. In fine Iunii sint usque ad finem secunde questionis in xxii.<sup>a</sup> causa pro prima parte; et pro secunda usque ad finem xxxii. cause, et sunt xviii. dies. In fine Iulii sint ad finem quarte questionis in xxlii.<sup>a</sup> causa pro prima parte; et in secunda usque ad secundam distinctionem in consecratione, et sunt xxii. dies. In fine augusti sint ad xxiiii. 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 librarum 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 incideret et fecerit dictum depositum. A qua pena se nullatenus valeat excusare cum semper per se vel per substitutum possit ad puncta venire.

days. At the end of February, in the first part of the term, they should be up to the end of the *Distinctiones*; and in the second part they should be up to the end of *causa* 8, which constitutes 18 days. At the end of March, in the first part of the term they should be up to *causa* 12; and in the second part [they should be] up to the end of *causa* 17, which constitutes 21 days. At the end of April, in the first part of the term they should be up to *quaestio* 2 within *causa* 13; and in the second part [they should be] up to the end of *causa* 28, which constitutes ten days, on account of Easter. At the end of May, in the first part [of the term] they should be up to *quaestio* 6 within *causa* 16; and in the second part [they should be] up to the end of *causa* 31, which constitutes 17 days. At the end of June, in the first part [of the term] they should be up to the end of *quaestio* 2 within *causa* 22; and in the second part up to the end of *causa* 32, which constitutes 19 days. At the end of July, in the first part [of the term] they should be up to the end of *quaestio* 4 within *causa* 23; and in the second part up to *distinctio* 2, in *De consecratione*, which constitutes 22 days. At the end of August, in the first part [of the term] they should be up to *causa* 24, and in the second part they should finish the *Decretum*.

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.

Transcription based on:

Maffei, Domenico, "Un Trattato di Bonaccorso degli Elisei e i piu antichi statuti dello studio di Bologna nel Manoscritto 22 della Robbins Collection," *Bulletin of Medieval Canon Law*, 5, p. 73-101

English Translation by Jennifer Nelson, Senior Reference Librarian, Robbins Collection