

Vol. 1.

Book 7.

Chap. 2.

sect. 1.

The Books of Justinian, that is to say, the Collections of the *Pandects*, *Code*, and other Constitutions called *Novellæ*; as far as their Author did, Underwent such strange Alterations among the Greeks themselves, that at last being laid aside; the Roman Law was not comprehended in them, but in other Volumes. This Neglect of them in the East, was chiefly owing to two Causes; the first was the so many other New Constitutions, which by the succeeding Emperours (beginning from Justin the Younger from the Year 526. to Michael Palæologus in the Year 1260) from time to time were published, which by Altering and Correcting what Justinian had established in his Books, were the cause of so many Changes and Novellæ, that the professors and Advocates studied only those New Constitutions, as containing what was necessary for the practice of the Courts of Justice, and the Decision of Causes, and did not regard the Justinian Code, the Law of which by the so many Corrections that had happened to them, were of little or no Authority, and therefore were all together laid aside. Of these Imperial Constitutions established by Justin the Younger down to Basilins the second his sons must be separated from the following published after Basilins, which at first going under the Name of *Novellæ*, were at last collected together for the most part according to the order of the times they were published in. There were 17 Emperours who reigned who during their Empire had established several Constitutions after Basilins the second.

The other cause of the Neglect of Justinian's Books was the so many Collections or Compilations made afterwards by the succeeding Emperours, some more Compendious, others more full, which eclipsed those made by Justinian. The more Compendious Collections being of various sorts, got various Names: some were called *Prochyra*, that is to say *promptuaria*, others *Enchiridia*, that is to say *Manualia* some others *Eclogæ*, which signifies *Selectus*, or