

Laws of the Eastern Empire after Justinian's Death. Anno Christi 565

The Books of Justinian were about two hundred years after his death of some kind of use in the Eastern Empire and maintained their authority in the courts of Law & universities. For when the Latin tongue became in disuse there Theoprophylus a Lawyer of Constantinople paraphrased the Institutions in Greek, Theodosius translated the pandects, and he or some other the Code into the same tongue: The Latin notes were turn'd into Greek by several hands and Epitome'd by which Translations of the Justinian Law were observ'd till the Time of the Emperor Basilicus Macedo. who enjoying the great Reputation Justinian had acquired by his new modelling the Law attempted first to destroy his Books by publishing an Epitome of them call'd ΠΟΤΕΡΟΝ ΝΟΜΩΝ a manifest of Laws. But finding that would not do he allow'd the year 867 set about the making a new large Body of Law which he not being to finish for his Son he nam'd the *Ποταμιοποιος* brought to perfection and published consisting of Sixty Books under the Title of a Basilika in Honour of his Father the first projector; or because it contains Royal constitutions which Basilisks were call'd and nam'd into some better order by Constantine the second son of Leo, and had full authority till the Fall of the Eastern Empire in the year 1453 when Constantinople was taken by Mahomet 2: during which Time Justinian's Books were utterly neglected in the East. After the Fall of the Western Empire ~~the~~ the Basilicks Law for a long time serv'd the Greek Anthon Holobolus published a Book of the Books thereof in Latin and Cyprianus Bishop of Carthage Annibal Gracollus has given the world a more perfect and accurate Edition of the Basilicks with a new Latin version thereof in which he makes many additions. But ever this Edition is imperfect in respect of several Books wanting: The Basilicks has incumber'd a supplemēt of Books taken from the *Πρωτοι Βασιλικων* and the *Επιστολων* to which last Edition is added the *Νομια Βασιλικων* by Constantine 7: The Basilicks are not of sufficient authority for the decision of causes in Courts of Law but might be useful for studying and understanding the Text of Justinian's Law where the reason gives us a recommendation. *Κορον Λαμιας* as *Stephanus* *Endoxius*, *Isidore Basil* and others have writ, *Scholae* and *Epistole* in the Basilicks were added to them as the *Epistole* of *Andreas* are to the Books of Justinian. In the 17th century many things taken and pleas'd with which some were several such as the Basilicks printed according to the *νικητικων* Justinian's, by *Michael Athanata* Constantinian *Harmenopolis* M. had *Polletus* & *Lacapanus* the *Γεννησι* under the name of *Ecloga* was first published with a Latin version by *Leinchebius* and afterwards with critical observations and amendments by *Charles Ludov. Ferrer* see these and from the Constantinian *Επιστολων* *Βασιλικων* the was discovered and published in the Eastern Empire: The Books compiled by Justinian after being laboriously and neglected either their study to his high Reputation or their Books' ambitious designs of procuring a greater authority to his own Laws & Books of Justinian's, or lastly their easy use and attainment of the Greek tongue where his Laws were written and published, this Language being then the mother tongue of all the Eastern Empire. But after the division of the Eastern and Western Empires they only made use of their own Laws in the West which their recollection from the Romans & *John* published for ordinary discourse to the use of his new manuscript of the Roman civil Law Aug. 34. 35. 36.