

Novels. ^{which} ~~the same~~ Name has been given to the new Con-
 -stitutions of other Emperors.
 The greatest part of the Novels were written in Greek as the
 only tongue in perfection at Constantinople, which was then the Seat
 of the Empire; but some of them which mainly respected the
 Western part of the Empire were published originally in Latin.
 We have ~~had~~ several Latin Translations of the Greek Novels.
 The first whose Author is unknown commonly called the Vulgar,
 appeared soon after Justinian's Death. It abounds with barbarous
 Expressions and impolite terms but being made faithfully ~~kata~~
~~word~~ word for word according to Justinian's Code (l. 25 210.
 de veteri iure civili cando) from a most correct and perfect Greek
 Copy, it was authorized as Law and ^{is in the corpus Juris} ~~under~~ the Name of ~~the~~ Sathen-
 -tick, as a Distinction from the other private Versions of Gregory
 Halsander Henry Sayleus, and Henry Sermon got a Scotman professor
 of the civil Law at Glasgow, all ^{of which} ~~which~~ the more elegant and polite, are less exact and accurate than
 the literal Translation.
 The Institutes, Pandects, Code and Novels aforesaid are the au-
 -thentick parts of Justinian's Law. For Justinian's 13 Edicta, Sanctio
 -pragmatica, et constitutio de Descriptiis & Colonis; Justinian 2.
 -Novella et constitutio de filij Liberatorum; Tribunij constitutio de
 -novis Domibus, et Sacrum pragmaticum, Leonis Novella 183;
 Zenonis constitutio de novis operibus; et Imperatoriae Constituti-
 -ones subjoyned; are but apocryphal parts of no Authority, and
 serve only to illustrate the former, nor are the Books of Gods annexed to the
 Corpus Juris Civilis, but only the Customs of Italy, also annexed to the
 This famous Body of Law kept its Ground in the East for 300 years
 after Justinian's Death, without suffering any other Alteration than
 being translated into the Greek language. But Basilus Macedo en-
 -gaging, and studying to derogate from his Name, did towards the year
 867 set about the making a new Body of Law, which he not living
 to finish, Leo his son surnamed the Philosopher, brought to Perfection,
 and published under the Title of Basilika, in honour of his Father
 the first projector, or because ~~it~~ contains royal Constitutions. These
 Basiliks were corrected augmented and put into some better Order
 by Constantine Porphyrogenitus son to Leo; and had full Authority
 till the End of the Greek Empire in the Year 1453 when Constanti-
 nople was taken by Mahomet 2: during which Time Justinian's
 Books were utterly neglected in the East.
 The body of Law compiled by Justinian lay in a Manner un-
 known to the greatest part of the Western Empire for
 the

Interpretations, from Laws enacted by the whole people, Plebiscits
 or Laws made by the Commons; Decrees of the Senate; Edicts of the
 Pretors who did interpret the Law, and mitigate the Rigour of it by
 Equity; and Answer to Law-Questions by authorized Lawyers.
 When the Sovereignty was transferred from the people to the por-
 -tion of Augustus Caesar, under him and the succeeding Emperors, be-
 -sides the Decrees of the Senate; Edicts of Pretors and the Answers of
 the Fathers of the Law, another Kind of Law, called Imperial Edicts
 or Constitutions, obtained those of the Pagan Emperors between
 Trajan and Constantine the Great were collected into two Books,
 by Gregory ^{or Gregorius a Probian Jurist} and Hermogenian ^{a Lawyer}, called by their Names, the Gregorian
 and Hermogenian Code. Theodosius the Younger caused a Collection
 to be made of the Constitutions of the Christian Emperors, from
 the year of God 312 the first year of Constantine the Great Em-
 -pire, till the year 430 the death of his own Government.
 Justinian the Great setting his Mind to facilitate the Knowledge and
 Practice of the Law, in the year 529 a Collection of the best and most
 useful of these Constitutions, and others till that Time, under the Title of
 Justinian's Code came out by his Order. In the year 533 he caused pub-
 -lish the Elements or Principles of the Law for the benefit of young
 Students, called his Institutes; and then a Compilation of the best
 Opinions and Decisions of the Lawyers, which lay scattered in
 2000 Volumes, under the Name of Digests, from the Method and
 good Order observed in it, or Pandects, because it is very comprehensive
 and contains all the Doctrine of the Law, from ~~the~~ ~~work~~ ~~DE~~ ~~ROMANIS~~
~~which~~ Pandects ~~contain~~ also the Rhodian Laws relating to mari-
 -time Affairs, as being the best Collection of Laws of that Kind that
 were then extant. In the year 534 Justinian suppressed his
 former Code, and in lieu thereof, published another more full and
 correct containing an Addition of his own fifty new Decisions of
 contested Cases, and some other Constitutions posterior to the Edi-
 -tion of the first, but wanting such therein as were thought use-
 -less. This Book termed Code repetita praedictis, a Code revised
 corrected and augmented, is the same now used in the Schools
 and at the Bar, the former being lost. This public spirited Empe-
 -ror finding at length that legal Remedies were still wanted for new
 Matters which arose daily, he made several Laws, as Occasion requi-
 -red, upon divers Subjects, posterior to his second Code, which be-
 -cause they came out after it, as a Supplement thereto were called
 Novels

Justinian's Code is the most famous of all the Codes. It is a Collection of all the Laws of the Roman Empire, from the time of Augustus to Justinian. It is divided into four parts: the Institutes, the Digests, the Code, and the Novels. The Institutes are the Elements of the Law, the Digests are the Opinions of the Lawyers, the Code is the Collection of the Emperor's Edicts, and the Novels are the Laws made by Justinian.