

not the pandects, which in the year 1130 were found in Amal-
phis. But to this very time as the Nation Counts of of
Homer and Gales are Contended for many others dispute
the glory of this Invention. It is Commonly said (Cyprian
Lib. 1 Hist. p. 35) that an Amaliphitan Merchant in a
Voyage to the East ~~lands~~ bought the pandects there,
and at his Return made a present of them to his Native
Country. Neither is it questioned but that the Pisans, A-
mong the others booty which they got in Amalphis found
the pandects, and that as a reward for the trouble they
had been at in this Expedition, they only begged that of
the Emperor Lothaire, who willingly granted their Re-
quest; so that being carried by them to Pisa they got the
Name of pandecta pisana, which Name they had little left
than those Countries, till the Year 1416 when the War broke
out betwixt the Pisans and Florentines; Guido Caponio
a Florentine Captain having besieged and taken Pisa, and
found the pandects, as a great part of his triumph carried
them to Florence, where with great Veneration, and as a
thing of vast Value they are now preserved in the Library
of the Medici, divided into two Copies; so that the formerly
they were called Pisani, they are now called Florentini
Sigon. de Reg. Ital. lib. 11 p. 270. Raphael Volterranus, An-
gulus Politianus Polit. Miscel. cap. 41. Antonius Gatto Hist.
Gynas. Decim. c. 2 p. 92. Frances Gualtero in prefat. P. P.
Glor. Athlensis Lib. 3 cap. 5 n. 13 and all other Writers
down to Burecardus Strivius Hist. Jur. Just. Restaur. c. 5
98 who is the last of the Moderns that confirm it
The Lothaire had spoiled a thing of so great
Value to the Pisans, yet being a learned Prince and espe-
cially a prudent Lawgiver, he did not fail to look into
the Pandects, and perceiving that the beauty of the Roman Law
was contained in them, resolved that they should no longer
remain in Darkness but be brought to light for the
Benefit of Mankind. There is a great dispute betwixt
those of Bologna and other Writers, who Lothaire had
sent by an Edict, that the Pandects should be publicly
read in Bologna, or that they should be taught there
with the other Books of Justinian by Ennodius for private
use. The Doctors of Bologna say, that Lothaire ordered
Ennodius, who had Philosophy in Bologna, to ex-
plain them publicly, which he began to do in the
Year 1128, but then the pandects had not been found
in Amalphis. Conradus Urspergensis says, that Ennodius
Explains them at the Desire of the Countess Matilda, and

that in the Arguments of the History of Bologna, which are attrib-
uted to Carolus Sigonius, we read, that the Countess Matilda
had ordered Ennodius in the Year 1102 to Explain the Pandects,
and that he there made the first Glosses on them. But
Burecardus Strivius Loc. Cit. 510 doubts upon what Conradus Urspergensis
of the Countess Matilda's having interpreted this last upon En-
nodius, in the Reign of Lothaire as fabulous; for his Countess
that Matilda died in the Year 1115 before Lothaire was Em-
peror; and the same Sigonius Confutes likewise what Con-
radus says for the same Reason Sigonius Reg. Ital. lib. 12
p. 272. Whence Strivius believes, that those Arguments which
we read at the end of the History of Bologna could never be
the Work of Sigonius, who in his History of the Kingdom of
Italy plainly asserts the contrary, and speaks of Conradus who
wrote it. Therefore the most grave Author Condemns those
Accounts as fabulous, and tells us, that Ennodius never ex-
plained the Books of Justinian in the School of Bologna,
Neither by the Authority of the Countess Matilda, nor the
Command of Lothaire, but for his own private Study, and
to please his own Ambitions. Nor had the Academy of Bologna
been instituted in those times by Lothaire, nor do we read
that he commanded the Books of Justinian to be Explained
and taught there, as Jordanicus Lindinbragius en probe-
gum. in Cod. L. Antiqua Affirms and Hermannus Borringius
de Orig. Jur. Germ. cap. 21. subjoyns, that if Lothaire had Comman-
ded such a thing, and had had the School of Bologna so much
at Heart, when the Pandects were found in Amalphis, he
would have made a present of them to the Professors of
Bologna, and not to the Pisans. But this we read no far-
ther Edict concerning this Matter, Hist. Ital. lib. 10. to be
doubted, but that this Prince favoured those Studies, and
that the School of Bologna flourished more in his time than
formerly, for Ennodius had made a prodigious Progress in the
Roman Law; so that those Studies came to be cultivated
and promoted, and many applied their selves to them, in so
much, that the School of Ennodius produced able Doctors, who
either by their pleading, or their written Commentaries, illu-
minated the Laws of Justinian, and executed not only the
Academy of Bologna, but also all the other Academies of
Italy to study them. Whence arose Martinus of Cremo-
na, Bileganus, who in the time of Godoric Barbarossa
was so famous in Bologna. Hugo & Jacobus Magalensis,
Roger, Altho, & Plecentinus, who were so renowned in the