

for matters arising upon the Sea, and relating to Sea affairs. We have derived many of our Definitions & maxims either from the Roman or Feudal Law, our Chancery or Court of Equity has borrowed the very method of Trial from the Civil Law. Indeed some particular customs relating to Deserts of Inheritances, make a difference between the Civil and some parts of our Common Law; but the Succession to personal Estates is evidently the same. Coke and Bracton and the most ancient of the English writers, would hold every man his own Lawyer & would pluck away his own feathers. Of late my Lord Coke has frequently and in express terms made use of the maxims of the Civil & Canon Laws, and has taught the way of arguing from such Rules to others. Whereas there is a wide difference between the Common and Civil Laws in their forms of pleading and manner of trial, this is only the style & practice of the Courts: But there is a mixture in the principles maxims & Reasons of those two Laws; and indeed the Laws of all Countries which have arrived to any Degree of perfection, are mix'd with the Civil Law. This true that the Common & Civil Law did not the same Root & Stock; yet by Inoculating & grafting the Body, and branches seem at first to be almost of a piece. For the English Law has received great assistance, and is very much enriched by it; as Mr. Selden expresseth it in regard of its first being, it is like the Ship that by often mounting has no part of her first materials, upon a Review I think it may be maintained, that a great part of the Civil Law is part of the Law of England, and interwoven with it through out. I hope therefore that the study of it may be encouraged among us, as in other nations, not only to support the professors of it, but for the better understanding of the common Law of England, and that the Laws of other Kingdoms may be known to us.

¶ pag. 48. In the few Countries commonly called the Netherlands, the Roman Law obtains a much greater authority than in France and Germany, in as much as it holds entire without great Reason and Equity and is well capable to produce Justice. It was afterwards recorded among them as the Standing Law of their Country; and regularly speaking it has now at this day the force and authority of Law where the same is not corrected & altered by the municipal Laws and Ordinances of the countries. Hence it is that the States General in making Laws do often refer them Sables to the Roman Law as the common & received Law of the Country; and the Senators or Judges of those Courts do ~~use~~ <sup>endeavour</sup> to observe the same; and the force is in Friesland do in the strictest manner as it is in the Roman Laws preferring them to all other Laws what so ever.

Laws of the Barbarous nations in the western Empire from the year 571 for the space of 500 years ~~and still continuing~~.

After the Visigoths had by violence & force of Arms of Italy, that people began for sometime to live at discretion without any Law at all till the time a little more civilized, and then they introduced a set of written Laws. Justinian and Lindenborgius have delivered down to us entire a Collection of those Gothic Law. But Julian a Greek hath given us some remains of the Anglo-Saxon Roman Law, who order of Alaric his younger King of the Visigoths composed a Preiuary out of the Gregorian Hermogenian and Theodorean Codes, the Rules of Iulpius, the Institutes of Caius, and the Recited Sentences of Paulus for accommodating the Roman Law to the State of those Times. In imitation of Julian, the Envoy of King Alaric upon a Brigandine composed a Book of the diversity of the Roman Law, for as a model & such as were contented to live by the Roman Law. When the Lombards in the reign of Alboin got possession of Italy, they after the manner of other Conquerors introduced their own Lombard Law a copy whereof is record in Lindenborgius in his Code of Lombard Law. But at the same time the remains of the Roman Law were in some measure obfefted as an additional Law to that of the Lombards wherein it came short. The confederacy of French Lombard and Roman Law continued among the Italians after the Lombards were subdued by Charlemagne. But the Mandate of Pepys Lay as it were laid an hatchet in the reign of Lotharius II Emperor of the west Doctor John Bylfus ~~preceded~~ preliminary Discourse to his new work of the Roman Civil Law book pag 30-31-32.