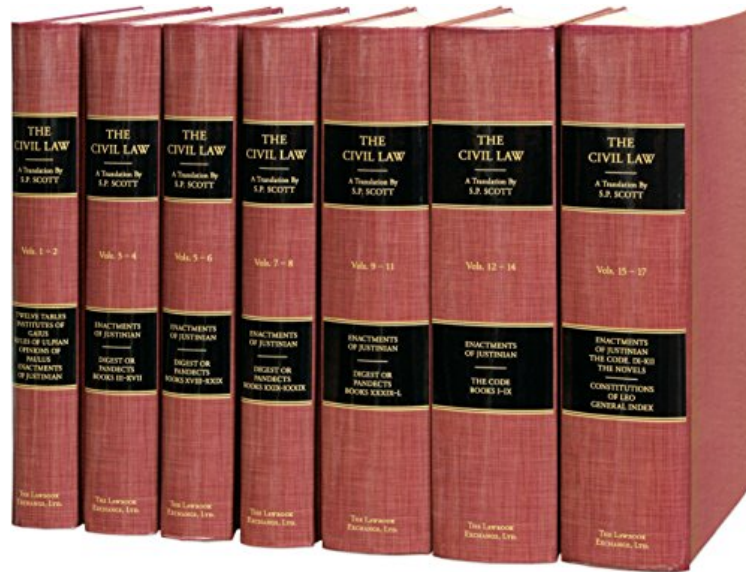


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The Civil Law: Including the Twelve Tables, the Institutes of Gaius, the Rules of Ulpian, the Opinions of Paulus, the Enactments of Justinian, and the Constitutions

Samuel Parsons Scott

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6 of 6 people found the following review helpful. A Lackluster Translation, But a Key Document in the History of the Civil LawBy Robert BoltonThis translation of the Corpus Juris Civilis was made by Samuel Parsons Scott and first published in 1932 shortly after his death. The Corpus Juris Civilis, also known as the Justinian Code, has its origins during the reign of the Byzantine emperor during the sixth century. Justinian sought to update and compile the entirety of Roman law up to that point. After many years of effort by scholars from across the empire, the compilation was complete. It is broken up into four parts in Latin: the Codex, the Institutes, the Pandects, and the Novellae. What made this a vital document in the world's body of law is it was forgotten after Justinian's death, but then revived by classical scholars in the Middle Ages in Bologna, who slowly spread it across Europe, where it formed the basis of the civil law which today is utilized by a majority of countries across the world.What made Scott's translation unique was his effort was the first translation to present the Justinian Code in its entirety. Some scholars like Charles Henry Monro had previously translated portions, and others like Alan Watson would subsequently make similar efforts. Scott's, however, is the only one that will guarantee a uniformity of style. This is not to say his translation is perfect. Scott was rightly criticized for mistranslating certain complex legal words and at other points summarizing a portion when a direct, literal translation would have been more appropriate. He also lacked the best versions of the original Latin documents,

particularly Theodore Mommsen's edition, on which to base his translation, and seemed blissfully unaware of the latest scholarship on the Code. That said, he must be credited on individually undertaking something that demanded nearly superhuman effort when there was no demand for a translation by the public at large. Additionally, despite academia's ambivalence towards Scott's efforts, until a better translation of the entire Code is produced, we will continue to see citations to Scott's translation. Finally, Scott's introduction discussing the Code's origins and his views on particular points of law was entertaining. My particular edition was a reprint from the Lawbook Exchange. It is seventeen volumes packaged into seven and is of a decent-sized font. While expensive, I am grateful that I now own this necessary part to any law library that seeks to possess the key texts of jurisprudence. 0 of 11 people found the following review helpful. Property W.I.L.L. By Gwey Lao yey yey This Opus is counterfeit!

17 books in 7 volumes. Originally published: Cincinnati: The Central Trust Company, 1932. Seven Vols. (7" x 10"). xiii, 332 xi, 325; vi, 347, vi, 359; vi, 342, vi, 334; vi, 333, vi, 343; vii, 335, vi, 336, vii, 318; xiii, 346, xiv, 352, xv, 366; xx, 321, xxix, 364, xxvii, 365 pp. Reprint of the sole edition of the only complete English translation of Justinian's Enactments. A comprehensive translation of numerous sources of Roman law, from the original Latin. Notable for its inclusion of the only complete English translation of the entire Corpus Juris Civilis. An invaluable source of primary materials for the student of Canon law, Roman law or jurisprudence.