

the Early Middle Ages<sup>52</sup>. Several abbreviated versions of the *Code* also circulated, including the *Summa Perusina* and the *Epitome Codicis*. The *Epitome Codicis*, in particular, holds a special place in the history of Roman law<sup>53</sup>. According to Paul Krüger, it was this abbreviation which – through a process of supplementation and reintegration – served as the basis of the vulgate *Code* text used in Bologna during the twelfth century<sup>54</sup>. Unfortunately, no manuscript of the original *Epitome Codicis* survives, but rather ten or so diversely expanded copies which are known collectively as *Epitome aucta*. The oldest of these is Pistoia, Archivio Capitolare, 106, which has been dated to the third quarter of the eleventh century<sup>55</sup>. Common to the *Epitome aucta* is a core group of texts which include approximately one-quarter of the Latin constitutions taken from books 1–9 of the *Code*<sup>56</sup>. In addition to

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uscripts of the *Code* are listed in Gero DOLEZALEK, *Repertorium manuscriptorum veterum Codicis Iustiniani* (Studien zur europäischen Rechtsgeschichte 23, 1985).

52) Two early medieval palimpsests survive in Verona and Cologne as well as several fragments. The *Code* was also cited in several legal compilations including the *Anselmo dedicata*, a late ninth-century canon law collection, and the *Liber Papiensis*, a collection of Lombard law compiled in the first half of the eleventh century; RADDING / CIARALLI, *Corpus* (as n. 11) p. 146, 163; TORT-MARTORELL, *Tradición textual* (as n. 51) p. 7–16. On fragments of the *Code*, see: Simon CORCORAN, *New Subscripts for Old Rescripts: The Vallicelliana Fragments of Justinian Code Book VII*, in: ZRG Rom. 126 (2009) p. 401–22; IDEM, *After Krüger: Observations on some Additional or Revised Justinian Code Headings and Subscripts*, in: ZRG Rom. 126 (2009) p. 423–39; Rudolf WEIGAND, *Fragmente des römischen Rechts in der Universitätsbibliothek Würzburg*, in: ZRG Rom. 105 (1988) p. 784–88.

53) Paul Krüger and Max Conrat dated the *Epitome Codicis* to the seventh or eighth century, but more recent work by Charles Radding, Antonio Ciaralli, and Gero Dolezalek has dated it to the middle or end of the eleventh century. Paul KRÜGER, *Kritik des Justinianischen Codex* (1867) p. 12–36; CONRAT, *Geschichte* (as n. 11) p. 187–191; RADDING / CIARALLI, *Corpus* (as n. 11) p. 138–43; Gero DOLEZALEK / Antonio CIARALLI, *Codicis Justiniani Epitome Beinecke and Summa Perusina* (11th century), in: *Ius Romanum, ius commune, ius hodiernum: Studies in Honour of Eltjo J.H. Schrage on the Occasion of his 65th Birthday*, ed. Harry DONDORP / Jan HALLEBEEK / Tammo WALLINGA / Laurens WINKEL (2010) p. 75–100, at p. 77. Radding and Ciaralli follow Carlo Guido Mor in associating the *Epitome* with the Lombard law schools. Carlo Guido MOR, *Epitome codicis: qualche considerazione sulla sua forma originaria*, in: *Scritti di storia giuridica altomedievale* (1977 [orig. 1972]) p. 25–62.

54) KRÜGER, *Kritik* (as n. 53) p. 12–36.

55) RADDING / CIARALLI, *Corpus* (as n. 11) p. 143.

56) Entirely missing, however, were all Greek constitutions and all texts from books 10–12 (known as the *Tres libri*). TORT-MARTORELL, *Tradición textual* (as n. 51) p. 9–16. On other patterns of omission, see RADDING / CIARALLI, *Corpus*