

Roman law – a chronology¹

The following colours are used in the timeline to denote the different periods:

	10th-8th Century BC		The Monarchy (754 BC - 510 BC)		The Republic (509 BC - 27 BC)		The Principate (27 BC - 248 AD)		The Dominate (284 AD - 565 AD)
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	Period	Event	Source of Law	Legal Science	Civil Procedure	Biography
	10th - 9th century BC	Etruscans settle in Etruria and Western Umbria.				
	8th century BC	Greek colonies in Southern Italy and Sicily.				
	753 BC	Legendary founding of Rome.		Archaic period		
	753 – 715/6 BC	Romulus – divides the Roman population into <i>curiae</i> . Establishes the senate and the <i>comitia curiata</i> .	Laws of the Kings (<i>Leges Regiae</i>)	Archaic period	Self-help (State-supervised and restricted to specific cases) Origins of the <i>Legis Actio</i> procedure	

¹ This chronology has been composed using information from Robinson, C.E. *A History of the Roman Republic* 2nd edition (London 1937) pp.455 - 66; Cary, M. and Scullard, H.H. *A History of Rome* 3rd edition (1992) pp. 559 - 70; Tellegen-Couperus, O.E. *A Short History of Roman Law* (London/New York 1993) pp. 150 - 165. Information concerning the approximate dates of Roman jurists and of legislation affecting private law is based on the chronology in Spruit, J.E. *Enchiridium: Een geschiedenis van het Romeinse Privaatrecht* 4th edition (Deventer 1994) pp. 306 - 313.

Legend: † = died; ? = uncertain dates; L.A. = Actions at Law Procedure (*Legis Actiones*); F. = Formulary Procedure; C.E. = *Cognitio Extraordinaria* Procedure; C. = *Cognitio* Procedure; * = Imperial Challenger elsewhere in the Empire.

715 – 673 BC	Numa Pompilius (Sabine) – religious reforms (establishes the cult of Vesta).	Laws of the Kings (<i>Leges Regiae</i>)	Archaic period	Self-help (State-supervised and restricted to specific cases) Origins of the <i>Legis Actio</i> procedure	
673 – 642 BC	Tullius Hostilius (Latin).		Archaic period	Self-help (State-supervised and restricted to specific cases) Origins of the <i>Legis Actio</i> procedure	
642 – 617 BC	Ancus Martius (Latin) – builds a bridge over the Tiber and founds the port-city of Ostia.		Archaic period	Self-help (State-supervised and restricted to specific cases) Origins of the <i>Legis Actio</i> procedure	
616 – 579 BC	Lucius Tarquinius Priscus (Etruscan).		Archaic period	Self-help (State-supervised and restricted to specific cases) Origins of the <i>Legis Actio</i> procedure	
578 – 535/4 BC	Servius Tullius (possibly Etruscan) – establishes the <i>comitia centuriata</i> .		Archaic period	Self-help (State-supervised and restricted to specific cases) Origins of the <i>Legis Actio</i> procedure	

535 – 510 BC	Lucius Tarquinius Superbus (Etruscan) – eventually expelled from Rome.		Archaic period	Self-help (State-supervised and restricted to specific cases) Origins of the <i>Legis Actio</i> procedure	
509 BC	Two annual magistrates, <i>Consuls</i> , elected to replace the monarch as the head of the Roman State. Quaestors and Pontiffs also created. <i>Comitia tributa</i> created.	<i>Lex Valeria de provocatione</i> [?] (509 BC) – introduces appeal to the assembly (<i>provocatio ad populum</i>) where a Roman citizen has been condemned to capital or corporeal punishment by a <i>Consul</i> .	Pontifical monopoly of the law.	<i>Legis actio sacramento</i> (customary version). <i>Legis actio per manus iniunctionem</i> (customary version). <i>Legis actio per pignoris capionem</i> (customary version)	
500 BC	Struggle between plebeians and patricians.			<i>Legis actio sacramento</i> (customary version). <i>Legis actio per manus iniunctionem</i> (customary version). <i>Legis actio per pignoris capionem</i> (customary version)	

494 BC	First secession of the plebs to the sacred mount.			<i>Legis actio sacramento</i> (customary version). <i>Legis actio per manus iniectioem</i> (customary version). <i>Legis actio per pignoris capionem</i> (customary version)	
471 BC	Creation of the office of Tribune of the Plebs (initially 2, soon 10 by 469 BC [?]).	<i>Lex Publilia Voleronis</i> [?] (471 BC) –legal status of the <i>concilium plebis</i> recognised and office of Tribune of the Plebs created.		<i>Legis actio sacramento</i> (customary version). <i>Legis actio per manus iniectioem</i> (customary version). <i>Legis actio per pignoris capionem</i> (customary version)	
451 – 449 BC	Ten-man commission appointed to draft the Law of the Twelve Tables.	Law of the Twelve Tables	450 BC <i>Comitia centuriata</i> acquires criminal jurisdiction.	<i>Legis actio per iudicis arbitrive postulationem</i> introduced.	

449 BC	Second secession of the plebs (?). Tribunes of the Plebs become sacrosanct.	<i>Leges Valeriae Horatiae</i> [?] (449 BC): guarantees the inviolability of the office of the Tribune of the Plebs and gives decisions of the <i>concilium plebis</i> force of law, though patrician ratification still seems to be required.		Actions at Law Procedure (<i>Legis Actiones</i>)	
445 BC		<i>Lex Canuleia</i> (445 BC): permits intermarriage of classes previously forbidden by the Law of the Twelve Tables and opens certain magistracies to the Plebeians.		Actions at Law Procedure (<i>Legis Actiones</i>)	
443 BC	First Censors elected.			Actions at Law Procedure (<i>Legis Actiones</i>)	
434 BC		<i>Lex Aemilia</i> (434 BC): Censors term of office limited to 18 months.		Actions at Law Procedure (<i>Legis Actiones</i>)	

421 BC	Plebeians admitted to the Quaestorship.			Actions at Law Procedure (<i>Legis Actiones</i>)	
396 BC	Roman conquest of Italy Conquest of the Etruscan city of Veii, North of Rome, following a siege of ten years. Decline of the Etruscan civilization.			Actions at Law Procedure (<i>Legis Actiones</i>)	
387 BC	Rome sacked by the Gauls. Many early records destroyed.			Actions at Law Procedure (<i>Legis Actiones</i>)	
367 BC	General reorganization of the offices of state.	<i>Leges Liciniae Sextiae</i> (367 BC): stipulates that one <i>Consul</i> should be a Plebeian.	Office of the Praetor created to oversee <i>iurisdictio</i> . Two <i>Aediles</i> elected. Initially Praetor should be Patrician.	<i>In iure</i> stage of the civil trial no longer before the <i>Consul</i> (or pontiff?), but before the <i>Praetor</i> .	
346 BC		<i>Lex Pinaria</i> (unknown date): regulates time periods in <i>legis actio sacramento</i> .		Introduction of 30-day rule in <i>legis actio sacramento</i> for appointment of judge.	
343 – 341 BC	First Samnite war.		Pre-classical period	Actions at Law Procedure (<i>Legis Actiones</i>)	

339 BC		<i>Lex Publilia Philonis</i> [?] (339 BC): legislative enactments of the <i>concilium plebis</i> no longer require Patrician ratification.		Actions at Law Procedure (<i>Legis Actiones</i>)	
338 BC	Latin League defeated: central Italy under Roman control.			Actions at Law Procedure (<i>Legis Actiones</i>)	
337 BC	Plebeians admitted to the Praetorship.			Actions at Law Procedure (<i>Legis Actiones</i>)	
327 – 304 BC	Second Samnite war.			Actions at Law Procedure (<i>Legis Actiones</i>)	
326 BC		<i>Lex Poetelia Papiria</i> on debt laws (326 BC): reforms [?] the law on <i>nexum</i> .		Actions at Law Procedure (<i>Legis Actiones</i>)	

312 BC	Appius Claudius Caecus: Censor.	<i>Lex Ovinia</i> (312 BC): regulates the election of senators by the Censors.	Appius Claudius Caecus – author of “ <i>De Usurpationibus</i> ” [?] (see D 1.2.2.36)	Actions at Law Procedure (<i>Legis Actiones</i>)	<p>Appius Claudius Caecus (“the blind”): One of the earliest known Republican Jurists who was actively involved in Republican politics. He was <i>Censor</i> in 312 BC when, under his supervision, the <i>Via Appia</i> was extended south to Capua and the <i>Aqua Appia</i> was constructed using funds obtained by raising taxes. He is said to have held this office (illegally) for an unprecedented period of 4 years following a quarrel with his fellow <i>Censor</i> which had led to the latter’s resignation. He held the Consulship twice in 307 and 296 BC, when he led a successful campaign against the Etruscans in Italy, and the Praetorship in 295 BC. His constitutional reforms were aimed at increasing plebeian input in matters of state e.g. by allowing plebeians and sons of freedmen to become senators and by changing the voting dynamic in the <i>comitia</i> in favour of the plebeians. The traditional account states that his scribe, Gnaeus Flavius, obtained the pontifical calendar as well as a collection of the actions at law and made these generally available to the Roman populace. This collection, known as the <i>ius civile Flavianum</i> (circa 304 BC), dealt a severe blow, possibly unintentionally, to the pontifical monopoly of the law. There is some controversy concerning the extent of Appius Claudius’ involvement in the publication of this work. Apart from the <i>ius civile Flavianum</i>, he is also credited as being the author of a book <i>de usurpationibus</i>, but the precise content of this work is uncertain. It is widely believed that this book could not have dealt with the interruption of <i>usucapio</i> (the technical meaning of the term <i>usurpatio</i>), but must have had a wider scope (possibly concerning the <i>ius trinocitii</i>).</p> <p>See Bauman, <i>Lawyers in Roman Republican Politics</i>, pp. 21 – 66.</p>
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304 BC			Publication of the <i>Ius civile Flavianum</i> (c. 304 BC) – decline of the Pontifical monopoly of the law.	Actions at Law Procedure (<i>Legis Actiones</i>)	
300 BC	Pontificate opened to the Plebeians.	<i>Lex Ogulnia</i> (300 BC): Pontificate opened to the Plebeians.		Actions at Law Procedure (<i>Legis Actiones</i>)	
287/6 BC	Third secession of the plebs [?]. End of the struggle between the patricians and plebeians.	<i>Lex Hortensia de plebiscitis</i> (287 BC): plebiscites given the general force of law (applies to both Plebeians and Patricians). <i>Lex Aquilia</i> (286 BC [?]): reforms the law on wrongful damage to property.		Actions at Law Procedure (<i>Legis Actiones</i>)	

282 – 275 BC	War with Pyrrhus. (City of Tarentum surrenders in 272 BC) Rome emerges victorious as the dominant force on the Italian mainland.	<i>Lex Silia de condictione</i> (Second Half of the third century BC): introduces the <i>legis actio per condictionem</i> for the recovery of a specific sum of money (<i>certa pecunia</i>).		<i>Legis actio per condictionem</i> for the recovery of a <i>certa pecunia</i> .	
264 – 241 BC	Roman control of the Mediterranean First Punic War with Carthage over economic interests. Rome extends her control of the central Mediterranean and ultimately acquires control over Sicily.				
254-253 BC			Tiberius Coruncanius (<i>pontifex maximus</i> 254/3 BC) “ <i>qui primus profiteri coepit</i> ”.		Tiberius Coruncanius: Possibly hailing from Tusculum, he became <i>Consul</i> in 280 BC and <i>Pontifex Maximus</i> in 254/3 BC, the first plebeian to be elected to this office. Coruncanius was the first jurist to give substance to legal education and he is described as the man ‘ <i>qui primus profiteri coepit</i> .’ The meaning of this phrase remains unclear, but it is thought to refer to a public activity outside the normal meeting place of the college of pontiffs. It is possible that Coruncanius allowed members of the public and students of law to attend his consultations in his capacity as <i>Pontifex Maximus</i> tasked with giving legal advice to citizens. He died in 243 BC. He was the first teacher of law.

					See Bauman, <i>Lawyers in Roman Republican Politics</i> , pp. 66 – 92.
242 BC			Office of the <i>Praetor Peregrinus</i> created.	Possible genesis of the formulary procedure alongside the existing <i>legis actio</i> procedure (Birks (1969) 4 <i>IJ</i> pp. 356 – 367.	
241 BC		<i>Lex Apuleia de Sponsu</i> (241 BC [?]): regulates liability of co-sureties.			
238BC	Annexation of Sardinia and Corsica.			Actions at Law Procedure (<i>Legis Actiones</i>); Formulary Procedure	
227 BC	Two additional praetors elected for Sicily and Sardinia.			Actions at Law Procedure (<i>Legis Actiones</i>); Formulary Procedure	
219 – 202 BC	Second Punic War (Carthaginians in Spain).			Actions at Law Procedure (<i>Legis Actiones</i>); Formulary Procedure	

218 BC		<i>Lex Claudia</i> (218 BC [?]): separates senatorial aristocracy from the <i>equites</i> . Senators prohibited from engaging in large-scale maritime commerce.		Actions at Law Procedure (<i>Legis Actiones</i>); Formulary Procedure	
216 BC	Battle at Cannae.			Actions at Law Procedure (<i>Legis Actiones</i>); Formulary Procedure	
214-205 BC	First Macedonian War.	<i>Lex Atilia</i> on tutors 210 BC [?]		Actions at Law Procedure (<i>Legis Actiones</i>); Formulary Procedure	

204 BC		<p><i>Lex Cincia de donis et muneribus</i> (c. 204 BC): monetary gifts above a certain amount are forbidden, except to close relatives.</p> <p><i>Lex Calpurnia de legis actione</i> (204 BC [?]): creation of a new <i>legis actio</i> (<i>per conductionem</i>) for the recovery of a specific thing (<i>certa res</i>).</p>		<p>Actions at Law Procedure (<i>Legis Actiones</i>); Formulary Procedure</p>	
200 – 196 BC	Second Macedonian War.			<p>Actions at Law Procedure (<i>Legis Actiones</i>); Formulary Procedure</p>	

198 BC	Provinces formed in Spain (c. 200 BC).		Sextus Aelius Paetus Catus (Consul 198 BC) author of the <i>Ius Aelianum</i> and <i>Tripertita</i> .	Actions at Law Procedure (<i>Legis Actiones</i>); Formulary Procedure	<p>Sextus Aelius Paetus Catus (“the clever one”): <i>Curule Aedile</i> in 200 BC, <i>Consul</i> in 198 BC and <i>Censor</i> in 194 BC. His rapid rise through the ranks of the <i>cursus honorum</i>, may have been due to his particular aptitude for the law, the <i>cognomen</i> “catus” meaning “clever”. He apparently gave up his public career to devote his time to the study of law and he sometimes credited with being the first professional jurist in the history of Rome. He is the author of a work known as the <i>Tripertita</i> in which he systematically set out each provision of the Twelve Tables together with his commentary and a discussion of the appropriate action-at-law. He also authored another work, the <i>Ius Aelianum</i> in which he discussed the actions at law. The <i>Tripertita</i> was apparently still in existence in the time of Pomponius and is described as <i>cunabula iuris</i> (the cradle of the law).</p> <p>See Bauman, <i>Lawyers in Roman Republican Politics</i>, pp. 121 – 148.</p>
193 – 192 BC	Advent of the “slave-economy” in Italy.	<i>Lex [P] Laetoria de circumscriptione adolescentium</i> (193 – 192 BC): provides legal protection to minors (persons under the age of 25) against financial exploitation.		Actions at Law Procedure (<i>Legis Actiones</i>); Formulary Procedure	

186 BC		<i>Lex Atilia de tutore dando</i> (186 BC [?]): regulates magisterial appointment of guardians to incapacitated <i>sui iuris</i> persons.		Actions at Law Procedure (<i>Legis Actiones</i>); Formulary Procedure	
184 BC	Marcus Porcius Cato: Censor.	<i>Lex Villia annalis</i> (180 BC): regulates the stages of the <i>cursus honorum</i> (minimum age of magistrates and intervals between offices).	M. Porcius Cato Censorius	Actions at Law Procedure (<i>Legis Actiones</i>); Formulary Procedure	<p>Marcus Porcius Cato: Both father and son shared the same name. The father, Marcus Porcius Cato Censorius (234 – 149 B.C.), is a many-sided figure in Roman Republican history who achieved fame not only as an academic, but also as a successful legal practitioner, orator and politician. He was born in Tusculum from a humble family and began his military career in 214 as Tribune, rapidly progressing along the <i>cursus honorum</i>, eventually becoming <i>Censor</i> in 185 BC (the pinnacle of his public career). Apart from various other works attributed to him (<i>De re militari</i>; <i>Carmen de moribus</i>; <i>Ad filium</i>), he is best known as the author of <i>De Agri Cultura</i>, a treatise on agriculture in which legal aspects of many agricultural contracts have been preserved. Morality seems to have been one of his prime concerns and he is known to have introduced punitive measures against the patricians for conspicuous displays of wealth and luxury. Little is known about the life of the son, Marcus Porcius Cato Licinianus. He is known to have been the author of a book, <i>De iuris disciplina</i>, a treatise on the <i>ius civile</i>. He also seems to have been involved in the introduction of the <i>Regula Catoniana</i>.</p> <p>See Bauman, <i>Lawyers in Roman Republican Politics</i>, pp. 148 – 224. On the father, see also Astin, A.E. <i>Cato the Censor</i> (Oxford 1978).</p>

171 – 167 BC	Third Macedonian War	<p><i>Lex Furia testamentaria</i> (204 - 169 BC[?]): prohibits, with certain exceptions, the acceptance of legacies above 1000 asses.</p> <p><i>Lex Voconia</i> (169 BC): several provisions about succession. It also restricts the agnatic succession of females.</p>	171 BC Temporary courts <i>de repetundis</i> established.	Actions at Law Procedure (<i>Legis Actiones</i>); Formulary Procedure	
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149 – 142 BC	<p>Third Punic War leading to the annexation of parts of North Africa.</p> <p>146 BC Destruction of Carthage and Corinth. "Africa" becomes a Roman province. Macedonia and part of Greece annexed as Roman territories</p>	<p><i>Lex Aebutia</i> (between 149 – 120 BC): formulary procedure available to Roman citizens. <i>Lex Calpurnia de repetundis</i> (149 BC): creates standing criminal courts to protect Roman citizens against extortion by corrupt magistrates. <i>Lex Atinia de Usucapione</i> (c. 149 BC): ownership of stolen goods can never be acquired by way of <i>usucapio</i>.</p>	Manius Manilius (Consul 148 BC); Marcus Iunius Brutus (Praetor in 142 BC)	Birks (1969) 4 <i>IJ</i> pp. 356 – 367: <i>Lex Aebutia</i> was a statutory intervention to prohibit litigants from exploiting the tactical advantage resulting from the emergence of an option between two forms of procedure in certain actions. Actions at Law Procedure (<i>Legis Actiones</i>) in decline; Formulary Procedure gains popularity	<p>Manius Manilius: Renowned orator and distinguished jurist who also had a long military career. He was <i>Proconsul</i> of Spain in 155/4 BC when he led an unsuccessful campaign against the <i>Lusitani</i> and <i>Consul</i> in 148 BC when he unsuccessfully besieged Carthage during the 3rd Punic War. M. Manilius was the author of a collection of <i>formulae</i> for contracts of sale and his works were still read in the classical period. He is cited by Varro in his definition of <i>nexum</i> and by Cicero in <i>The Republic</i> and in <i>Brutus</i>. His works are cited by Pomponius in the Digest.</p> <p>Marcus Iunius Brutus: <i>Praetor</i> in 142 BC, author of an introductory work on the <i>ius civile</i> in 3 (perhaps 7) books.</p>
133 BC	Titus Sempronius Graccus: Tribune of the Plebs: land reforms.		Publius Mucius Scaevola (Consul in 133 BC) († 113 BC)	Actions at Law Procedure (<i>Legis Actiones</i>) in decline; Formulary Procedure gains popularity	<p>Publius Mucius Scaevola: Accomplished politician and jurist. <i>Tribune</i> in 141 BC when he set up a court to deal with a corrupt former Praetor, L. Hostilius Tibulus, <i>Praetor</i> in 136 BC, <i>Consul</i> in 133 BC, <i>Pontifex Maximus</i> in 130 BC. He is one of the lesser known Republican jurists from the illustrious Scaevola family. P. Mucius Scaevola is known to have been an advisor to Titus Sempronius Graccus and apparently also produced a series of histories (<i>annales maximi</i>). He died in 113 BC.</p>

129 BC	Western Asia Minor becomes a Roman province.				
125 – 121 BC	Conquest of Southern France – later province of Transalpine Gaul. 123 – 122 BC Gaius Sempronius Gracchus: Tribune of the Plebs.	<i>Lex Acilia repetundarum</i> (122 BC): extends the protection against extortion to peregrine provincials, Latins and <i>socii</i> .		Actions at Law Procedure (<i>Legis Actiones</i>) in decline; Formulary Procedure gains popularity	
112 – 100 BC	War against Jugurtha (Numidia). Marius' campaigns against the <i>Cimbri</i> and <i>Teutones</i> .		Quintus Mucius Scaevola (augur) (Consul 117 BC).	Actions at Law Procedure (<i>Legis Actiones</i>) in decline; Formulary Procedure gains popularity	
105 BC	Publius Rutilius Rufus: <i>Consul</i> . Reorganisation of the army by Marius.			Actions at Law Procedure (<i>Legis Actiones</i>) in decline; Formulary Procedure gains popularity	

95 BC	Quintus Mucius Scaevola (<i>Pontifex</i>): <i>Consul</i> .	<i>Lex Iulia de civitate danda</i> (90 BC): citizenship awarded to all Allies who remained loyal to Rome. <i>Lex Plautia Papiria de civitate danda</i> (89 BC): persons domiciled in Italy given two months to petition for citizenship by submitting their names to a magistrate.	Quintus Mucius Scaevola (c. 140 – 82 BC).	Actions at Law Procedure (<i>Legis Actiones</i>) in decline; Formulary Procedure gains popularity	<p>Quintus Mucius Scaevola: The Scaevola family produced a number of jurists, but none as illustrious as Q. Mucius Scaevola, <i>Tribune</i> in 106 BC, <i>Aedile</i> in 104 BC, <i>Consul</i> in 95 BC, <i>Proconsul</i> of Asia in 94 BC, <i>Pontifex Maximus</i> in 87 BC. He is credited with being the first Republican jurist to treat the <i>ius civile generatim</i> (in 18 books), but there is some debate as to the meaning of this statement. The most plausible explanation is that he was the first to employ the dialectic method in his discussion of the law. He was held in great esteem by successive generations of jurists and his is one of the few works still to be read in the classical period. He was also keenly interested in classification and wrote a book on legal definitions. He contributed to the development of cautulary jurisprudence and was involved in the development of the <i>cautio muciana</i> and the <i>praesumptio muciana</i>. He was the teacher of Cicero, S. Sulpicius Rufus and G. Aquilius Gallus.</p> <p>See Bauman, <i>Lawyers in Roman Republican Politics</i>, pp. 340 – 429.</p>
91 – 88 BC	Social War (Revolt of Rome's Italian allies over issues of citizenship).			Actions at Law Procedure (<i>Legis Actiones</i>) in decline; Formulary Procedure gains popularity	

<p>82 – 79 BC</p>	<p>Dictatorship of Publius Cornelius Sulla.</p> <p>81 BC Eastern Mediterranean brought under Roman control.</p>	<p><i>Lex Cornelia de Sponsu</i> (81 BC [?]): regulated aspects of suretyship entered into through stipulation.</p> <p><i>Lex Cornelia de confirmandis testamentis eorumque qui in hostium potestate decesserunt</i> (81 BC [?]): a will made by a Roman citizen before capture by the enemy remained valid.</p> <p><i>Lex Cornelia de iniuriis</i> (unknown date): establishes a permanent court to deal with certain types of <i>iniuria</i> (mostly housebreaking and assault).</p>	<p>Aelius Cascellius 81 BC Increase in the number of criminal courts.</p>	<p>Actions at Law Procedure (<i>Legis Actiones</i>) in decline; Formulary Procedure gains popularity</p>	<p>Aelius Cascellius: Late Republican jurist who lived during the dictatorship of Sulla. Author of a formula called the <i>iudicium cascellianum</i>.</p> <p>See Bauman, <i>Lawyers in Roman Transitional Politics</i>, pp. 117 – 123.</p>
<p>73 – 71 BC</p>	<p>Slave revolt under the leadership of Spartacus in Italy.</p>			<p>Actions at Law Procedure (<i>Legis Actiones</i>) in decline; Formulary Procedure gains popularity</p>	

70 BC	Pompey and Crassus: <i>Consuls</i> .	<i>Lex Aurelia de iudiciaria</i> (70 BC): regulates the election of jurors for the standing criminal courts (<i>quaestiones perpetuae</i>)	Trial of L. Verres	Actions at Law Procedure (<i>Legis Actiones</i>) in decline; Formulary Procedure gains popularity	
67 BC	Quintus Publicius: <i>Praetor</i> .	<i>Lex Cornelia de iurisdictione</i> (67 BC): Praetors may not deviate from their <i>edicta perpetua</i> .	<i>Actio Publiciana</i> (Inst. 4.6.4) 67 BC [?].	Actions at Law Procedure (<i>Legis Actiones</i>) in decline; Formulary Procedure gains popularity	
66 BC	Gaius Aquilius Gallus: <i>Praetor</i> .			Actions at Law Procedure (<i>Legis Actiones</i>) in decline; Formulary Procedure gains popularity	
63 BC	Marcus Tullius Cicero: <i>Consul</i> . Catiline's Conspiracy.			Actions at Law Procedure (<i>Legis Actiones</i>) in decline; Formulary Procedure gains popularity	

60 – 56 BC	First Triumvirate (Caesar; Pompey and Crassus).		Servius Sulpicius Rufus (Consul 51 BC) († 43 BC)	Actions at Law Procedure (<i>Legis Actiones</i>) in decline; Formulary Procedure gains popularity	<p>Servius Sulpicius Rufus: One of the most influential jurists of the late Republic, who was the student of Q. Mucius Scaevola and who later became the teacher of many prominent jurists of the classical period, such as Alfenus Varus. Servius studied rhetoric in Rhodes and remained a student of philosophy throughout his life, but gave up a career in oratory favour of the legal profession. He held the offices of <i>Praetor</i> in 65 BC and <i>Consul</i> in 51 BC – only the second Republican jurist to achieve this distinction. Although he joined the faction of Pompey in 49 BC, he was later pardoned by Julius Caesar and subsequently appointed as governor of Greece in 46 BC. He died in 43 BC while on an embassy to Mark Anthony and was honoured with a public burial and a statue. He was a good friend of Cicero, who was impressed by his abilities when they were pitched against each other in the prosecution of L. Licinius Murena for electoral corruption (<i>Pro Murena</i>). Servius was a prolific writer of 180 books. He produced the first commentary on the Praetorian Edict, a commentary on the Twelve Tables and some works on sacral law.</p> <p>See Bauman, <i>Lawyers in Roman Transitional Politics</i>, pp. 4 – 65; Stein, P. <i>The Place of Servius Sulpicius Rufus in the Development of Roman Legal Science</i>, in <i>Festschrift Wieacker</i>, pp. 175 – 184.</p>
49 BC	Caesar crosses the Rubicon			Actions at Law Procedure (<i>Legis Actiones</i>) in decline; Formulary Procedure gains popularity	

48 – 44 BC	Dictatorship of Gaius Julius Caesar. Death of Pompey (48 BC). Conquest of the rest of Transalpine Gaul (48 – 44 BC).	<i>Lex Iulia Municipalis</i> (45 BC): model constitution [?] for Italian towns.	Granius Flaccus, possible author of “ <i>De iure Papiriano</i> ” [?]	Actions at Law Procedure (<i>Legis Actiones</i>) in decline; Formulary Procedure gains popularity	Granius Flaccus: Contemporary of Julius Caesar. Author of a commentary on the laws of the kings entitled “ <i>De iure Papiriano</i> ”. There is some controversy about the existence of this work.
44 BC	Assassination of G. Julius Caesar. Civil War (44 - 42 BC).			Actions at Law Procedure (<i>Legis Actiones</i>) in decline; Formulary Procedure gains popularity	
43 BC	Death of M. Tullius Cicero.			Actions at Law Procedure (<i>Legis Actiones</i>) in decline; Formulary Procedure gains popularity	
43 – 32 BC	Second Triumvirate (Anthony, Octavian, Lepidus).	<i>Lex Rubria de Gallia Cisalpina</i> (49 - 42 BC): provincial regulations for <i>Gallia Cisalpina</i> . <i>Lex Falcidia</i> (40 BC): legacies may not exceed $\frac{3}{4}$ of the testator’s estate.	Pacuvius Antistius Labeo († 42 BC); Aulus Ofilius; Quintus Aelius Tubero; Gaius Trebatius Testa († post 4 BC); Gaius Aelius Gallus; Aufidius Namusa; Publius	Actions at Law Procedure (<i>Legis Actiones</i>) in decline; Formulary Procedure gains popularity	Pacuvius Antistius Labeo: Father of M. Antistius Labeo and a follower of S. Sulpicius Rufus. Not much is known about his activities as a jurist. Aulus Ofilius: Author of an extensive commentary on the Praetorian Edict. He was a student of S. Sulpicius Rufus. See Bauman, <i>Lawyers in Roman Transitional Politics</i> , pp. 71 – 89. Quintus Aelius Tubero: Son of Cicero’s friend and related by marriage to L. Aelius Tubero. His father was appointed as governor of Africa, but was deposed in 48 BC. Both father and son thereafter joined the faction of Pompey. Q. Aelius Tubero fought against Julius Caesar at the battle of Pharsalus, but

					<p>Alfenus Varus (Consul 39 BC)</p> <p>was later pardoned. He unsuccessfully prosecuted Quintus Ligarius in 46 BC for his co-operation with Juba, but he did not have much of a public career thereafter. He was the author of works on constitutional law (specifically the senate) and the duties of a judge, perhaps also of a series of histories.</p> <p>See Bauman, <i>Lawyers in Roman Transitional Politics</i>, pp. 113 – 117.</p> <p>Gaius Trebatius Testa: Late Republican jurist of equestrian stock, who was a friend and contemporary of Cicero (the <i>Topica</i> were dedicated to him) and the teacher of M. Antistius Labeo. He did not hold any public office apart from acting as advisor to Julius Caesar and later Augustus, whom he famously advised on the matter of the informal codicil. He was the author of treatises on the <i>ius civile</i> and divine law. He was held in high esteem by other jurists of the period, but he was not cited in the Digest.</p> <p>See Bauman, <i>Lawyers in Roman Transitional Politics</i>, pp. 123 – 136.</p> <p>Gaius Aelius Gallus: Little-known jurist of the late Republic. He was the author of a work on the meaning of legal terms.</p> <p>Aufidius Namusa: One of the last Republican jurists and a student of S. Sulpicius Rufus. He was the author of an extensive work consisting of excerpts from the works of followers of Servius.</p> <p>Publius Alfenus Varus: A jurist possibly hailing from Cremona in Cisalpine Gaul, <i>Consul Suffectus</i> in 39 BC. He was a student of S. Sulpicius Rufus and the author of an extensive work, a <i>Digesta</i>, in 40 books.</p>
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					<p>He is credited with being the first jurist to use the term “Digest” when referring to a series of ordered abstracts. In the 41 BC he was involved in the confiscation of land for redistribution to veterans. Details are sketchy, but it seems that he either aided Virgil in retaining his land or in obtaining compensation on account of the confiscation.</p> <p>See Bauman, <i>Lawyers in Roman Transitional Politics</i>, pp. 89 – 105.</p>
31 BC	Civil war between Octavian and Anthony (32 – 30 BC). Battle at Actium.			Actions at Law Procedure (<i>Legis Actiones</i>) in decline; Formulary Procedure gains popularity	
30 BC	Death of Anthony and Cleopatra. Egypt becomes a Roman province.			Actions at Law Procedure (<i>Legis Actiones</i>) in decline; Formulary Procedure gains popularity	
27 – 14 BC	Octavian becomes Emperor Augustus (23 BC). 21 BC Establishment of the Praetorian Guard. 18 BC Conquest of central Europe.	<i>Lex Iulia de collegiis</i> (21 BC [?]): regulates meetings of associations.	Gaius Anteius Capito († 22 AD) Marcus Antistius Labeo († between 10 and 22 AD) Fabius Mela. 18 BC Introduction of the <i>ius respondendi</i> .	Early classical period 17 BC <i>Legis actio</i> procedure officially abolished except for cases falling under the jurisdiction of the centumviral court and certain cases involving a threat of damage to the property of another.	Gaius Anteius Capito: Born in the early 40’s BC, grandson of a centurion in Sulla’s army, deceased by 22 AD. Capito, a student of A. Ofilius, was known for his adherence to older (Republican) doctrines. He was granted the <i>ius respondendi</i> and is controversially credited with being the founder of the Sabinians. He was <i>Consul Suffectus</i> in 5 AD and was appointed <i>Curator Aquarum</i> in 13 AD – a position he held for the remainder of his life. He wrote influential treatises on pontifical and public law as well as a collection of miscellanies (<i>Coniectanea</i>). He is rarely cited (in fact only once) by other jurists of the classical period and it has been suggested that his adherence to Republican doctrines may have contributed to his

		<p><i>Lex Iulia de maritandis ordinibus</i> (18 BC): grants tax breaks and other privileges to those who have children in wedlock and similarly penalises the unmarried and childless.</p> <p><i>Lex Iulia de Adulteriis coercendis</i> (18 BC): adultery becomes a crime and penalties are instituted for unlawful intercourse.</p> <p><i>Leges Iuliae iudiciorum privatorum et publicorum</i> (17 BC): abolishes the <i>legis actio</i> procedure. Also deals with various issues concerning judicial magistrates and trials.</p> <p><i>Lex Iulia de</i></p>		<p><i>Cognitio</i> procedure used to settle private disputes and in certain criminal cases.</p>	<p>lack of influence.</p> <p>See Bauman, <i>Lawyers and Politics</i>, pp. 25 – 55; 59 – 62.</p> <p>Marcus Antistius Labeo: Son of the Republican jurist P. Antistius Labeo, who was one of Julius Caesar's assassins and who later committed suicide after the battle at Philippi in 42 BC. M. Antistius Labeo was born c. 50 BC, deceased by 10/22 AD. He studied under Cicero as well as G. Trebatius Testa and became the leading lawyer of the Augustan age. He never progressed further in his public career than <i>Praetor</i> and he allegedly turned down an offer of Consulship from Augustus because of his republican convictions. He was both a teacher of law and a prolific writer, who divided his year equally between teaching in Rome and writing in the country. He produced more than 400 books including a collection of decided cases, a commentary on the Twelve Tables and on the praetorian edict as well as a treatise on pontifical law. Labeo is credited with being the founder of the Proculians – a law school possibly born out of professional rivalry with S. Pomponius. Although his literary output was prolific and he was much cited by later jurists, only two of his works, the <i>Pithana</i> (reliable decisions) and the <i>Posteriora</i> (a collection edited posthumously by Iavolenus Priscus) are mentioned in the <i>Corpus Iuris Civilis</i>.</p> <p>See Spruit, <i>Enchiridium</i>, § 160; Bauman, <i>Lawyers and Politics</i>, pp. 25 – 55.</p> <p>Fabius Mela: A little-known jurist of the Augustan era, possibly of Spanish origin.</p>
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		<i>cessione bonorum</i> (17 BC [?]): allows session of goods to a creditor to prevent the infamy associated with bankruptcy.			
2 BC		<i>Lex Fufia Caninia</i> (2 BC [?]): establishes a quota for the number of slaves freed by a will. (repealed by Justinian)			
4 AD		<i>Lex Aelia Sentia</i> (4 AD): regulates minimum ages for masters and slaves and prohibits manumission of slaves to the detriment of creditors.			
9 AD		<i>Lex Papia Poppaea</i> (9 AD): supplement to the marriage law of 18 BC: disqualifies unmarried			

		persons of a certain age from testamentary succession.			
10 AD		<i>Senatusconsultum Silanianum</i> (10 AD [?]): permits interrogation on public authority of slaves whose masters have been killed.			

14 – 37 AD	Tiberius	<p><i>Senatusconsultum Libonianum</i> (16 AD): introduces penalties for the forging of wills.</p> <p><i>Lex Iunia (Norbona)</i> (19 AD): slaves freed informally before the <i>Praetor</i> only acquires the status of Junian Latins (<i>Latini Iuniani</i>).</p> <p><i>Lex Iunia Velleia</i> (28 AD): regulations on wills, specifically relating to the institution and disinheritance of <i>postumi</i>.</p> <p><i>Senatusconsultum Pernicianum</i> (34 AD)</p>	<p>Marcus Cocceius Nerva (pater) († 33 AD)</p> <p>Marcus Massurius Sabinus</p>	<p>Formulary Procedure; <i>Cognitio Extraordinaria</i> Procedure</p>	<p>Marcus Cocceius Nerva (Pater): A little-known jurist, who was a close friend of the Emperor Tiberius. He was the head of the Proculians after M. Antistius Labeo. M. Cocceius Nerva was <i>Consul Suffectus</i> before 24 AD and succeeded G. Anteius Capito as <i>Curator Aquarum</i>. None of the works of this jurist are known, but he was frequently mentioned by other jurists of the classical period. Nerva retired with Tiberius to the island of Capri in 26 A.D and eventually committed suicide there in 33 AD when he became disillusioned with Tiberius' tyrannical rule.</p> <p>See Bauman, <i>Lawyers and Politics</i>, pp. 68 – 73.</p> <p>Marcus Masurius Sabinus: A jurist, possibly hailing from Verona, who became a successful teacher of law in Rome and who lent his name to the Sabinians. He was not a wealthy man and seems to have relied on gifts from his students. In his early fifties, however, Sabinus seems to have amassed sufficient wealth to be admitted to the rank of <i>equites</i>. He was the author of a systematic treatise on the <i>ius civile</i> (in 3 books) that became the object of extensive commentary by the jurists of the classical period (e.g. Paul and Ulpian <i>ad Sabinum</i>). This work is said to have contained the Sabinian Scheme: a discussion of private law under four headings (succession, persons, obligations and things). Sabinus also produced a commentary on the praetorian edict, a collection of legal opinions and a monograph on theft. He had a reputation for being a skilled lawyer and he was granted the <i>ius publice respondendi</i> by Tiberius, the first non-senatorial lawyer to be awarded this privilege.</p> <p>See Bauman, <i>Lawyers and Politics</i>, pp. 62 – 68.</p>
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37 – 41 AD	[Gaius] Caligula		<i>Ius respondendi</i> granted to leaders of the two law-schools (Proculians and Sabinians).	Formulary Procedure; <i>Cognitio Extraordinaria</i> Procedure	
41 – 54 AD	Claudius	<p><i>Senatusconsultum Largianum</i> (42 AD): establishes the order of succession for heirs of <i>Latini Iuniani</i>.</p> <p><i>Lex Claudia de tutela Mulierum</i> (unknown date) abolishes agnatic tutelage over women.</p> <p><i>Senatusconsultum Velleianum</i> (c. 46 AD): women may not incur liability for debts incurred by others, even their husbands.</p> <p><i>Senatusconsultum Claudianum</i> (3) (52 AD): threatens female Roman citizens with</p>		Formulary Procedure; <i>Cognitio Extraordinaria</i> Procedure	

		enslavement if they should co-habit with slaves against the wishes of his master.			
54 – 68 AD	Nero 61 AD Revolt of Boudicca and the Icenis in Britain.	<i>Senatusconsultum Trebellianum</i> (56/57 AD): regulates <i>fideicommissa</i> . <i>Senatusconsultum Calvisianum</i> (61 AD): regulates criminal procedure in provincial trials <i>de repetundis</i> . <i>Senatusconsultum Neronianum de legatis</i> : (64 AD) regulates legacies and abolishes the distinction between different forms of legacies	Marcus Cocceius Nerva (filius) Gaius Cassius Longinus († post 69 AD) Proculus († post 66 AD)	Formulary Procedure; <i>Cognitio Extraordinaria</i> Procedure	Marcus Cocceius Nerva (Filius): Little is known about the life of this jurist, apart from his affiliation with the Proculians and his authorship of a monograph on <i>usucapio</i> . Gaius Cassius Longinus: A prominent jurist of the first century AD, who was a student of M. Masurius Sabinus and who succeeded him as leader of the Sabinians. He was related to S. Sulpicius Rufus (his great-grandfather). G. Cassius Longinus lived during the reigns of Claudius and Nero and had an illustrious public career (<i>Praetor Urbanus</i> 27 AD, <i>Consul Suffectus</i> 30 AD, governor of Asia in 40/41 AD and <i>Legatus</i> in Syria 47 (5?) – 49 AD) until he was implicated in the Pisonian conspiracy (65 AD), prosecuted and banished by Nero. The emperor Vespasian eventually allowed him to return from exile. He is best known for his work on the <i>ius civile</i> which, with the annotations of Iavolenus, was frequently cited in the classical period. See Bauman, <i>Lawyers and Politics</i> , pp. 119 – 140. Sempronius (?) Proculus: A jurist and teacher of law (born between 12 and 2 BC, deceased post 66 (?) AD), possibly of Spanish origin. He was the founder of the Proculians. He is known to have authored 11 books of <i>Epistulae</i> (a textbook designed for teaching) which were highly regarded. He is credited as being the first jurist to use the term <i>Epistula</i> in this sense. Extracts from this work appear

					in the Digest. See Bauman, <i>Lawyers and Politics</i> , pp. 119 – 140.
68 – 69 AD	Galba Otho Vitellius			Formulary Procedure; <i>Cognitio Extraordinaria</i> Procedure	
69 – 79 AD	Vespasianus	<i>Senatusconsultum Macedonianum</i> : prohibits loans to sons in power.	Gnaeus Arulenus Caelius Sabinus († post 69 AD)	Formulary Procedure; <i>Cognitio Extraordinaria</i> Procedure	Gnaeus Arulenus Caelius Sabinus: <i>Consul Suffectus</i> in 69 AD. He was the leader of the Sabinians and author of a commentary on the aedilician edict. See Bauman, <i>Lawyers and Politics</i> , pp. 142 – 146.
70 AD	Rome becomes increasingly reliant on exports from the provinces.	<i>Lex de imperio Vespasiani</i> .		Formulary Procedure; <i>Cognitio Extraordinaria</i> Procedure	
c. 73 AD		<i>Senatusconsultum Pegasianum</i> : about <i>fideicommissa</i> . <i>Senatusconsultum Plancianum</i> .		Formulary Procedure; <i>Cognitio Extraordinaria</i> Procedure	

79 – 81 AD	Titus		Pegasus († post 96 AD)	Formulary Procedure; <i>Cognitio Extraordinaria</i> Procedure	Pegasus: A jurist of the latter first century AD and a Proculian. He is known to have been <i>Praetor</i> , <i>Praefectus Urbi</i> (c.75 AD) and <i>Consul Suffectus</i> in c. 90 AD. During his term as <i>Consul</i> he was the driving force behind the <i>Senatusconsultum Pegasianum</i> on <i>fideicommissum hereditatis</i> . He is frequently cited by later jurists, but his works are not mentioned directly in the <i>Corpus Iuris Civilis</i> . See Schulz, <i>History</i> , p. 104; Spruit, <i>Enchiridium</i> , § 165; Bauman, <i>Lawyers and Politics</i> , pp. 146 – 164.
81 – 96 AD	Domitianus England and Wales annexed as Roman territories. First major military offensive against the Germanic peoples			Formulary Procedure; <i>Cognitio Extraordinaria</i> Procedure	
96 – 98 AD	Nerva	<i>Lex agraria</i> (last proper “Roman” law)		Formulary Procedure; <i>Cognitio Extraordinaria</i> Procedure	
98 – 117 AD	Traianus Conquest of Dacia, Assyria and Mesopotamia. Great expansion of the territory of the Empire.		Classical period	Formulary Procedure; <i>Cognitio Extraordinaria</i> Procedure	
117 – 138 AD	Hadrianus	<i>Senatusconsultum Apronianum</i> (between 117 and 123 AD) <i>Senatusconsultum Luventianum</i> (129 AD):	Lucius Iavolenus Priscus († c. 107 AD); Titius Aristo († post c. 100 AD);	Formulary Procedure; <i>Cognitio Extraordinaria</i> Procedure	Lucius (?) (perhaps Gaius) Iavolenus Priscus: A jurist, born c. 43/53 AD, with an illustrious military and public career. He was <i>Consul Suffectus</i> in 97 (?) AD, thereafter <i>iuridicus</i> of Britain and later governor of Upper Germany, Syria and Africa. He was a member of Nerva’s and Trajan’s Imperial council and remained a member of this council during the early years of

		<p>vacant inheritances <i>Senatusconsultum Tertullianum</i> (c. 130 AD): mother granted a right of succession to the estate of a child who had died intestate. <i>Edictum Perpetuum</i> (c. 135 – 138 AD): codification of the praetorian edict.</p>	<p>Lucius Neratius Priscus († post 117 AD); Publius Iuventius Celsus (Filius) († post 129 AD); Octavenus († post 129 AD); Lucius Aburnius Valens († post 118 AD); Sextus Pomponius; Publius Salvius Iulianus [Effective end of the <i>ius respondendi</i>]</p>	<p>Hadrian's reign. He is also credited with being the teacher of P. Salvius Iulianus and being head of the Sabinians. Iavolenus Priscus is best known for his <i>Epistulae</i> in 16 books (quoted in the Digest), a collection of excerpts from the works of earlier jurists, and his collection of abridgements from M. Antistius Labeo's <i>Posteriora</i>.</p> <p>Titius Aristo: A man of humble birth, who rose to become one of the most prominent jurists of the early second century AD. He was a student of G. Cassius Longinus and a practicing advocate who was an expert in public and private law (with the <i>ius respondendi</i>). He was possibly a Proculian and he was admired by Pliny the Younger with whom he corresponded. He may have acted as advisor to Trajan. Aristo produced a work containing excerpts of the writings of earlier jurists together with his own commentary. Pomponius collected various works of Aristo and published it under the title, <i>Digesta</i>, but only secondary references to this work have survived. Even though his works are not directly cited in the <i>Corpus Iuris Civilis</i>, he is mentioned by various prominent jurists.</p> <p>See Bauman, <i>Lawyers and Politics</i>, pp. 213 – 221.</p> <p>Lucius Neratius Priscus: Hailing from Saepinum, he became <i>Consul Suffectus</i> in 97 AD and later governor of Lower Germany and Pannonia (c. 100 AD). Upon his return, he pursued a career in law, eventually becoming a member of the Imperial councils of Trajan and Hadrian. He authored, amongst other works, a collection of notes, responses and <i>regulae</i> (as a teaching aid) as well as a monograph <i>de nuptiis</i>. The jurist Paul wrote a commentary on his works and he was frequently cited in the Digest.</p>
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					<p>See Bauman, <i>Lawyers and Politics</i>, pp. 194 – 213.</p> <p>(Titus Aufidius Hoenius Severianus) Publius Iuventius Celsus (Filius): Succeeded his father, a little-known jurist of the same name, as head of the Proculians (possibly jointly with Neratius Priscus). He held various offices of state (<i>Praetor</i> 106 AD and twice <i>Consul</i> - the last time in 129 AD; thereafter <i>Legatus</i> of <i>Tracia</i> and <i>Proconsul</i> of <i>Asia Minor</i>). During his final term as <i>Consul</i> he was the driving force behind the <i>Senatusconsultum Iuventianum</i> on <i>hereditas petitio</i>. Celsus was also a member of the Imperial council under Hadrian and possibly also Trajan. His works include a set of 39 books of <i>Digesta</i> as well as <i>Epistulae</i> and <i>Quaestiones</i>. He was held in high esteem by his contemporaries – he possessed the <i>ius respondendi</i> - and was frequently cited by later jurists. S. Iulianus followed Celsus' arrangement in his own Digest. He was frequently cited in the Digest of Justinian.</p> <p>See Spruit, <i>Enchiridium</i>, § 168; Bauman, <i>Lawyers and Politics</i>, pp. 221 – 230.</p> <p>Lucius Aburnius Valens: Little-known Roman jurist who lived during the reigns of Hadrian and Antoninus Pius and held offices of state. He was the author of an extensive treatise on <i>fideicommissa</i>.</p> <p>See Bauman, <i>Lawyers and Politics</i>, pp. 213 – 234.</p> <p>Sextus Pomponius: One of the most prominent academic jurists of the Principate who lived during the reigns of Hadrian, Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius. He did not produce any legal opinions (<i>responsa</i>) nor does he seem to have held any public</p>
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						<p>office. He was the author of over 300 books, including a massive commentary on the Edict in 150 books (possibly commissioned by Hadrian), a commentary on the <i>ius civile</i> in 35 books and a series of monographs on a variety of topics. He also wrote commentaries on the works of Scaevola and Sabinus. He is best known for his <i>Enchiridium</i>, a comprehensive account of the history of Roman legal science. A long passage from this work was included in the <i>Corpus Iuris Civilis</i>.</p> <p>See Spruit, <i>Enchiridium</i>, §§ 171 – 172; Bauman, <i>Lawyers and Politics</i>, pp. 287 – 304.</p> <p>Publius Salvius Iulianus: A jurist from North Africa (born in the 80's AD in Hadrumentum). He was a student of Iavolenus Priscus and the teacher of S. Caecilius Africanus. He had an illustrious career in the Imperial service during the reigns of Hadrian, Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius. He was <i>Consul</i> in 148 AD and later governor of Lower Germany (post 148 AD), Nearer Spain (161 – 164 AD) and Africa (167 – 168 AD). He also served as a member of Hadrian's and Antoninus Pius' Imperial councils. He is best known for his <i>Digesta</i> in 90 books, a comprehensive collection of legal opinions that was highly regarded by later jurists, though he also produced various other commentaries and monographs. P. Salvius Iulianus is known for being the redactor of the Praetorian Edict on the instruction of the emperor Hadrian (in the 120's AD), who was apparently so impressed by his learning that he doubled his salary. He was head of the Sabinians and his <i>Digesta</i> was used as an important source by the compilers of Justinian's Digest.</p> <p>See Bauman, <i>Lawyers and Politics</i>, pp. 237 – 263.</p>
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138 – 161 AD	Antoninus Pius Devaluation of the currency.		Gaius († post 178 AD)	Formulary Procedure; <i>Cognitio Extraordinaria</i> Procedure	<p>Gaius: One of the greatest enigmas of Roman legal history. His full name, origin and many of the details concerning his life remain unknown. There is support for the view that he received his legal education in Rome, but that he taught in the provinces (possibly in the East). He never held any public office, but he is known to have been lecturing in 160/161 AD and was still alive in 178 AD. He was a prolific writer of nearly 30 books on a variety of subjects including the Twelve Tables (6 books), the Edict of the urban praetor (10 books), the provincial edict (32 books) and numerous monographs on related matters. He is perhaps best known for his <i>Institutiones</i>, a systematic student textbook used as the template for Justinian's Institutes in the sixth century A.D. It is one of only a handful of books from this period which has survived. Gaius also authored a work entitled "Everyday matters/Golden things" in which he elaborated on his Institutes. He is not cited by his contemporaries and his works appear to have attained fame only after his death. He is cited as one of the "important five" jurists of the classical period in the Law of Citations.</p> <p>See Spruit, <i>Enchiridium</i>, §§ 173 – 174. On Gaius, see extensively, Macdonell, J. and Manson, E. <i>Great Jurists of the World</i> (London 1913) pp. 1 – 16; Honoré, A.M. <i>Gaius</i> (Oxford 1962).</p>
161 – 169 AD	Lucius Verus			Formulary Procedure; <i>Cognitio Extraordinaria</i> Procedure	

161 – 180 AD	<p>Marcus Aurelius</p> <p>178 AD The Roman Empire struggles to keep Germanic tribes at bay.</p>	<p>Institutes of Gaius; <i>Senatusconsultum Orfitianum</i> (178 AD): gives children the right of succession to the estate of their mother.</p>	<p>Sextus Caecilius Africanus († ante 175 AD); Lucius Volusius Maecianus († post 160 AD); Iunius Mauricianus; Terentius Clemens; Venuleius Saturninus; Ulpus Marcellus († post 184 AD); Quintus Cervidius Scaevola († post 175 AD); Papirius Iustus; Florentinus</p>	<p>Formulary Procedure; <i>Cognitio Extraordinaria</i> Procedure; 178 AD <i>Cognitio</i> procedure becomes standard in senatorial provinces</p>	<p>Sextus Caecilius Africanus: A jurist from North Africa (Tunisia) and a student of P. Salvius Iulianus. Author of a collection of <i>Responsa</i>, published under the title <i>Quaestiones</i> (9 books). A large portion of this work reflects the opinions of his teacher, Julian. He also produced a collection of <i>Epistulae</i> (in 20 books). His works were used as a source by the compilers of Justinian's Digest.</p> <p>Lucius Volusius Maecianus: A jurist hailing from the Italian port-city of Ostia, possibly a student of P. Salvius Iulianus, best known for being the law tutor of the future emperor Marcus Aurelius, whom he failed to impress. He had a glittering official career, governor of Egypt in 160 – 162 AD and thereafter member of the Imperial council during the reigns of Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius. His principal work is a collection of <i>Quaestiones de fideicommissis</i> (in 16 books). He also produced works on criminal procedure, trusts, a monograph in Greek on the <i>Lex Rhodia</i> as well as a short treatise on measurements and fractions.</p> <p>Iunius Mauricianus: A little-known jurist who wrote a commentary on the <i>Lex Papia Poppaea</i> (in 6 books).</p> <p>Terentius Clemens: A virtually unknown jurist who wrote a commentary on the <i>Lex Papia Poppaea</i> (in 20 books).</p> <p>Venuleius Saturninus: A little-known jurist who authored various treatises on actions, interdicts and stipulations as well as minor works on the office of Proconsul and on criminal procedure.</p> <p>Ulpus Marcellus: A jurist from Asia Minor who possibly gained Roman citizenship only during the</p>
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					<p>reign of Trajan. He taught and practiced law in Rome and was a member of the imperial councils of Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius. He produced nearly fifty books, including an extensive <i>Digesta</i> (31 books), a collection of <i>Responsa</i> and a critical commentary on Julian's <i>Digesta</i> in the form of <i>Notae</i>, 5 books on the Consul's duties as well as commentary on the Julio-Papian law. His works were extensively used by the compilers of Justinian's Digest.</p> <p>Quintus Cervidius Scaevola: A jurist of North African origin (born in Carthage). He had an illustrious public career, <i>Praefectus Vigilum</i> in 175 – 177 AD and later became legal advisor to Marcus Aurelius. He was an accomplished legal practitioner and he is also credited with being the teacher of Iulius Paulus and possibly Aemilius Papinianus. His works include <i>Quaestiones</i> (20 books), <i>Responsa</i> (6 books), a <i>Digesta</i> (40 books). These were frequently cited in the Digest of Justinian.</p> <p>Papirius Iustus: Little is known about this jurist's life and official career. He authored a collection of Imperial constitutions in 20 books.</p> <p>Florentinus: A little-known jurist who produced an extensive <i>Institutiones</i> (12 books).</p>
180 – 192 AD	Commodus			Formulary Procedure; <i>Cognitio Extraordinaria</i> Procedure	
193 AD	Pertinax Didius Iulianus			Formulary Procedure; <i>Cognitio Extraordinaria</i> Procedure	

193 – 211 AD	Septimius Severus* Regrouping of Germanic tribes into larger units: Franks, Ostrogoths etc.		Late classical period	Formulary Procedure; <i>Cognitio Extraordinaria</i> Procedure	
211 – 235 AD	Geta 211 – 212 AD Caracalla 211 – 217 AD Macrinus 217 – 218 AD Macrinus Diadumedianus 218 AD Elagabalus 218 – 222 AD Alexander Severus 222 – 235 AD	<i>Constitutio Antoniniana</i> (c. 212 AD): general bequest of citizenship to all inhabitants of the Roman Empire (with certain exceptions). Law School established in Beirut (218 AD).	Aemilius Papinianus († 212 AD); Arrius Menander; Claudius Thryphoninus († post 213 AD); Aemilius Macer; Domitius Ulpianus (c. 170 – 223 AD [?]); Callistratus; Tertullianus († 230 AD); Iulius Paulus; Aelius Marcianus.	Formulary Procedure; <i>Cognitio Extraordinaria</i> Procedure	Aemilius Papinianus: One of the leading jurists of the severan age. His place of birth is unknown, but there is support for the view that he was of African (or perhaps Syrian) origin, since he had close ties (by marriage) with the emperor Septimius Severus, who hailed from North Africa. He held the office of <i>Praefectus Praetorio</i> in 203 – 205 AD and became the secretary <i>a libellis</i> 194 – 202 AD during the reign of Septimius Severus. He was executed in 212 AD seemingly by order of the Emperor Caracalla. His principal works include collections of cases, a work of <i>Quaestiones</i> in 37 books, <i>Responsa</i> in 19 books, a work on legal definitions in two books and a monograph on adultery. He was long regarded as one of the greatest jurists of the classical period. He is listed in the Law of Citations as one of the ‘important five’ jurists of the classical period. His works were used as an important source by the compilers of Justinian’s Digest. See Spruit, <i>Enchiridium</i> , §§ 176, 190; Macdonell and Manson, <i>Great Jurists</i> , pp. 17 – 31. Arrius Menander: A jurist who lived during the reigns of Septimius Severus and Caracalla and who was a member of their Imperial councils. He was the author of a treatise on military law. Claudius Tryphoninus: Student of Q. Cervidius Scaevola and member of Septimius Severus’ Imperial council. He produced collections of <i>Notae</i> as well as <i>Disputationes</i> (21 books).

					<p>Aemilius Macer: Little-known jurist who produced monographs on procedure, military law and the office of the provincial governor.</p> <p>Domitius Ulpianus: A highly productive jurist, who was born into a prominent provincial family in Phoenicia in the city of Tyre. He was a student of A. Papinianus and held various Imperial offices during his lifetime (<i>Praefectus Annonae</i> in 221 AD; <i>Praefectus Praetorio</i> from 222 AD). Ulpian worked in the secretariat <i>a libellis</i> during the reign of Septimius Severus and became head of this bureau in 202 AD. He was a prolific writer (especially after the enactment of the <i>Constitutio Antoniniana</i> in 212 AD) who wrote many treatises and monographs on a variety of topics, including commentaries on the Praetorian Edict in 83 books, on the <i>ius civile</i> in 51 books as well as a monograph on the duties of the Proconsul. He was one of the most influential jurists of the classical period and was listed in the Law of Citations as one of the 'important five' jurists of the classical period. He was assassinated by the Praetorian Guard in 223 AD.</p> <p>See Spruit, <i>Enchiridium</i>, § 177; Macdonell and Manson, <i>Great Jurists</i>, pp. 32 – 44; Honoré, A.M. <i>Ulpian</i> (Oxford 1982) (reprinted as <i>Ulpian: Pioneer of Human Rights</i> 2nd edition (Oxford 2002))</p> <p>Callistratus: A jurist, possibly of Greek origin, who lived during the reign of Septimius Severus. He was the author of <i>Institutiones</i>, <i>Quaestiones</i>, a commentary on the edict of the provincial governor as well as works on more unusual subjects such as fiscal law and magisterial jurisdiction.</p> <p>Tertullianus: A little-known jurist, who is often</p>
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						<p>identified with the Christian writer of the same name. There is, however, insufficient proof to substantiate this association. He is known to have authored <i>Quaestiones</i> and a monograph on <i>peculium castrense</i>.</p> <p>Iulius Paulus: A prolific jurist who was a contemporary of Ulpian and a student of Q. Cervidius Scaevola. He practised as an advocate in Rome and he is known to have been a member of the Imperial councils of Septimius Severus and Caracalla (He was imperial secretary <i>a cognitionibus</i> in 205 AD). Iulius Paulus also acted as assessor to A. Papinianus during the latter's term as <i>Praefectus Praetorio</i>. The possibility exists that he also held that office in 219 AD. He was related by marriage to the Emperor Elagabalus (his son in law), but was banished when the couple divorced in 220 AD. He was recalled from exile by Severus Alexander. Paul produced 320 books which included 16 on the <i>ius civile</i> and 78 (perhaps 80) on the praetorian edict. His works were widely read by later jurists (a collection of works was published 70 years after his death under the title <i>Sententiae Pauli</i>). His authority is confirmed in the Law of Citations where he is listed as one of the 'important five' jurists of the classical period.</p> <p>See Spruit, <i>Enchiridium</i>, § 178.</p> <p>Aelius Marcianus: A jurist from the Eastern provinces, who seemingly did not hold any public office during his life. He was the author of many monographs and commentaries, but he is perhaps best known for his <i>Institutiones</i> (in 16 books) that were frequently cited in the Digest of Justinian.</p>
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235 – 284 AD	<p>The Empire in Crisis:</p> <p>The period 235 – 284 AD is characterised by military anarchy which contributed to the decline of the Empire. The boundaries of the Empire retreat and devaluation occurs in the currency.</p> <p>Maximinus Thrax 235 - 238 AD Goths invade lower Danube region 237 AD Gordianus I 238 AD Gordianus II 238 AD Balbinus 238 AD Pupienus 238 AD Gordianus III 238 – 244 AD Phillip the Arab 244 – 249 AD Phillip II 247 – 249 AD Decius 249 – 251 AD Herennius 251 AD Hostilianus 251 AD Trebonianus 251 – 253 AD Gallus 251 – 253 AD Volusianus 253 AD Aemilianus</p>		<p>Herennius Modestinus († post 244 AD)</p> <p>Post classical period</p> <p>Anonymous reworking of the writings of the classical jurists. Re- editions, epitomes and compilations prevalent from c. 235 AD until fourth century.</p>	<p>Formulary Procedure; <i>Cognitio Extraordinaria</i> Procedure</p>	<p>Herennius Modestinus: A student of Ulpian, who became an important Imperial official in Rome in the mid-third century AD (secretary <i>a libellis</i> in 223 during the reign of Severus Alexander; <i>Praefectus Vigilum</i> in 226 AD). He authored an extensive collection of <i>Responsa</i> (19 books) dealing with controversial issues in law as well as a treatise, written in Greek, on the exceptions from guardianship. Other works include 10 books of <i>Regula</i>, 2 books of <i>Digesta</i> and 9 books of <i>Distinctiones</i>. Some scholars regard him as a transitional figure. In their view, Modestinus was the last of the jurists of the classical period and the forerunner to the more limited legal culture which arose in the late third century AD. The authority of his works is confirmed in the Law of Citations where he is listed as one of the ‘important five’ jurists of the classical period.</p> <p>See Spruit, <i>Enchiridium</i>, § 179.</p>
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	<p>284 – 305 AD</p>	<p>Diocletianus (284 – 305 AD)*: division of the Empire into two administrative units. Diocletian in charge of the Eastern Empire, Maximianus (286 – 305 AD) in charge of the Western Empire. Great reforms in civil service. Empire regains some</p>		<p><i>Codex Gregorianus</i> (291 AD); <i>Codex Hermogenianus</i> (295 AD).</p>	<p><i>Cognitio Extraordinaria</i> Procedure</p>	

	of its former frontiers. 301 AD Price edict to prevent inflation.				
306 – 312 AD	Maxentius		<i>Collatio legum mosaicarum et romanarum</i> (start of fourth century AD)	<i>Cognitio Extraordinaria</i> Procedure	
308 – 324 AD	Licinius		<i>Fragmenta Vaticana</i> (between 318 – 324 AD , additions added later on)	<i>Cognitio Extraordinaria</i> Procedure	
306 – 337 AD	Constantine I* (Sole ruler after 324 AD) 326 AD Constantinople becomes capital of the Roman Empire	<i>Edict of Milan</i> (313 AD): freedom of worship granted to all Christians.	<i>Epitome Ulpiani</i> (between 320 – 342 AD)	<i>Cognitio Extraordinaria</i> Procedure	
337 – 361 AD	Constantine II (West) 337 – 340 AD Constans (Centre) 337 – 350 AD Constantius II* (East) 337 – 361 AD			Formulary procedure finally abolished (342 AD) (See C.2.57.1; C.3.3.3)	
361 – 394 AD	Julian (Apostate) 361 – 363 AD Jovian 363 – 364 AD Barbarian Invasions. Valentinian I (West) 364 – 375 AD			<i>Cognitio Extraordinaria</i> Procedure	

	<p>Valens (East) 364 – 378 AD Gratian (West) 367 – 383 AD Magnus Maximus (West) 383 – 388 AD Theodosius I (East) 375 – 395 AD Christianity becomes official religion of the Roman Empire (391 AD). Valentinian II (West) 375 – 392 AD Eugenius (West) 392 – 394 AD</p>				
395 AD	Division of the Empire				
423 – 450 AD	<p>WEST: Honorius (393 – 423 AD) Constantius III (421 AD); John (423 – 425 AD); Valentinianus III (425 – 455 AD). EAST: Arcadius (383 – 408 AD) Theodosius II (408 – 450 AD)</p>	<p>Citations Act (<i>Lex Citandi</i>) (426 AD). <i>Codex Theodosianus</i> (438 AD) <i>Novellae posttheodosiana</i>e (between 438 – 468 AD)</p>	<p>Law School in Constantinople (425 AD)</p>	<i>Cognitio</i> Procedure	

450 – 475 AD	WEST: Petronius Maximus (455 AD); Avitus (455 – 456 AD); Maiorianus (457 – 461 AD); Severus III (461 – 465 AD); Anthemius (467 – 472 AD); Olybrius (472 AD); Glycerius (473 – 474 AD); Nepos (474 – 475 AD) EAST: Marcianus (450 – 457 AD); Leo I (457 – 474 AD); Leo II (474 AD); Zeno (474 – 475 AD)	<i>Edictum Theodorici</i> (between 453 – 466 AD [?])	<i>Scholia Sinaitica</i> (between 439 – 529 AD) <i>Interpretationes on the Codex Theodosianus</i> and the <i>Sententiae Pauli</i> (second half of fifth century AD) <i>Epitome Gai</i> (fifth century AD) Gaius Augustodunensis (fifth century)	<i>Cognitio</i> Procedure	
476 AD	WEST: Romulus Augustulus (475 – 476 AD) EAST: Basilikos (475 – 476 AD); Marcus (475 – 476 AD)	<i>Codex Euricianus</i>	Syrio-Roman law book (c. 476 AD)	<i>Cognitio</i> Procedure	

c. 500 - 506 AD	WEST: End of the Western Empire. Romulus Augustulus deposed by Odoacer. (475 – 553 AD) Ostrogoths in Italy, Visigoths in Spain and Southern France; Burgundians in Northern France (c. 500 AD) EAST: Zeno (476 – 491 AD) Anastasius (491 – 518 AD)	<i>Edictum Theodorici</i> (?) <i>Lex Romana Visigothorum</i> <i>Lex Romana Burgundionum</i> (506 AD)	<i>Consultatio veteris cuiusdam iurisconsulti</i> (fifth century AD)	<i>Cognitio</i> Procedure	
510 AD	EAST: Justinus I (518 – 527 AD)	<i>Lex Salica</i>		<i>Cognitio</i> Procedure	
527 – 565 AD	WEST: Recapture of Rome. Demise of the Ostrogothic Kingdom (554 AD). EAST: Justinianus (I) (527 – 565 AD)	<i>Codex Vetus</i> (529 AD); <i>50 Decisions</i> (530 AD); <i>Digest</i> (533 AD); <i>Institutiones</i> (533 AD); <i>Codex repetitae praelectionis</i> (534 AD); <i>Novellae</i> (535 – 582 AD) <i>Sanctio pragmatica pro petitione Vigili</i> (554 AD)	Tribonian († 542 AD); Theophilus; Dorotheus. Greek paraphrase of the Institutes. 554 AD Introduction of Justinianic legislation into Italy.	<i>Cognitio</i> Procedure	

568 AD	WEST: Italy captured by the Longobards. (564 – 578 AD) EAST: Justinus II (565 – 578 AD); Tiberius II (578 – 582 AD)			<i>Cognitio</i> Procedure	
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