

Glosses and the Juridical Genre “Apparatus glossarum” in the Middle Ages

Summary: Preliminary remark. 1. Terms “gloss”, “layer of glosses”, and “apparatus”. – 2. Antiquity and early Middle Ages up to 1100. – 3. Twelfth century: theologians redacted an apparatus to the Bible. – 4. Knowledge of Roman law was scant, before “Irnerius” intensified its teaching. – 5. “Irnerius” taught Justinian’s Roman law in detail, in Bologna. – 6. *Liber magistri*: a specimen of a source-text, personally used by a renowned law teacher. – 7. Layers of glosses in one specimen may match layers in another specimen. – 8. Some glosses bear a siglum: it indicates derivation from a certain *Liber magistri*. – 9. In the twelfth century the general setting for law-teaching outside Bologna differed between canon law and Roman law. – 10. Outside Bologna, extracts or abbreviations or *summae* were used. – 11. More substitute texts which were used for teaching (and were thus glossed) outside Bologna. – 12. After 1180: standard apparatuses were reproduced by copying glosses from margins of source-texts. – 13. 1215 onward (circa): apparatuses were now reproduced by means of copying from *peciae*. – 14. Techniques to link the main text to respective glosses on the margin. – 15. Layout of apparatuses, 13th - 15th centuries. – 16. Details on apparatuses in which the wording of glosses was firmly redacted. – 17. Apparatuses to regional legislation and customs. – 18. Apparatuses to works of literature on the learned law.

Preliminary remark

The present article¹ is almost entirely based on results of research which are also provided in the data base *Manuscripta Juridica* [<http://manuscripts.rg.mpg.de>]. It therefore refrains from enumeration of manuscripts, and the footnotes furnish but an essential minimum of references to literature. Readers are thus advised to directly retrieve manuscripts and respective literature in the data base – because the latter will undergo updating, but this printed article will not.

This restraint implies constant adherence to the data base’s standardization of titles of medieval writings, names of medieval authors, etcetera.

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¹ This article was first drafted on the occasion of a Symposium in Munich, on juridical glosses, in 2017. The text from the Symposium (in German) will be published in a pertinent volume of proceedings.