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The Laws of the Twelve Tables

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The Twelve Tables were the earliest code and the basis of all Roman law. They were called by Livy (3, 34) the *fons omnis publici privatique iuris*. The contest for equality between the patricians and the plebeians reached its climax in the first half of the fifth century B.C. The plebeians were gaining, step by step, recognition of civil rights and participation in the government, oppression becoming less and less prevalent or possible. The complaints by the plebeians of oppression by the patricians, in whom had been lodged all civil rights and the administration of the governmental powers, gave rise to the preparation of the Twelve Tables, which defined rights and fixed penalties and thus prevented oppression under legal forms.

In 451 B.C., a body of ten men, the *Decemvirs*, all patricians, were chosen to draw up a code of laws. All the functions of the government were placed in their hands during the progress of the work. Ten Tables were drawn up, accepted by the people, and set up on bronze or copper plates fastened to pillars in the Forum. In 450 B.C., *Decemvirs* were again appointed, seven patricians and three plebeians, and two more Tables were added. These were henceforth known as the Laws of the Twelve Tables. They were destroyed in 390 B.C. when Rome was taken, sacked, and burned by the Gauls. Some two score fragments and references to some over one hundred provisions come down to us, chiefly in the writings of Cicero, Gaius, and Ulpian.

The Twelve Tables did not constitute a newly enacted code. They were chiefly a restatement of earlier legislation. Some of the provisions may have a resemblance to the Laws of Solon and other Greek models, but the Twelve Tables were essentially Roman. Much of the earlier Roman legislation was copied bodily. Although the tablets were destroyed by the northern invaders, the substance of the Tables was preserved by the commentators, and many of the laws appear intact in the Code of Justinian.

This translation is here published in order to make accessible in English the extant fragments and the allusions in a few legal and classical writers, to students who are not able to read the Latin texts readily. The Latin text here followed is from Bruns, *Fontes Iuris Romani*, 7th ed., 1909, pp. 17-40.
1. SI IN IUS VOCAT, ITO. NI IT, ANTESTAMINO: IGITUR EM CAPITO.

If one summon another to court, let him go. If he go not, let (the plaintiff) take witnesses and arrest him.

2. SI CALVITUR PEDEMVE STRUIT, MANUM ENDO IACITO.

If he attempt evasion or flight, let (the plaintiff) lay hands on him.

3. SI MORBUS AEVITASVE VITIUM ESCIT, IUMENTUM DATO. SI NOLET, ARCERAM NE STERNITO.

If sickness or old age shall be a hindrance, let (the plaintiff) provide a vehicle. He need not provide a covered carriage, unless he choose.

4. ASSIDUO VINDEX ASSIDUUS ESTO; PROLETARIO IAM CIVI QUIS VOLET VINDEX ESTO.

A tribute-payer shall give a tribute-payer as surety for his appearance; a proletarian, if a citizen, may give anyone who may be willing to be surety.

5. NEX . . . FORTI SANATI

(Untranslatable fragment. Apparently:) Murder . . . to a man sound in body and mind.

6. REM UBI PACUNT, ORATO.

When the parties agree to submit the matter to arbiters, let him plead his case.

7. NI PACUNT, IN COMITIO AUT IN FORO ANTE MERIDIEM CAUSAM COICIUNTO. COM PETERANTO AMBO PRAESENTES.

If they do not agree to submit the matter to arbiters, let them state the case (sc. before the praetor) in the comitium or in the forum before mid-day. Both being present let them argue their case together.

8. POST MERIDIEM PRAESENTI LITEM ADDICITO.

After mid-day let him decide the matter in dispute in favor of the one present.

9. SI AMBO PRAESENTES, SOLIS OCCASUS SUPREMA TEMPESTAS ESTO.

If both are present, let the sunset be the end of the session.

10. Gellius (16,10,8): cum proletarii et adsidui et sanates et VADES et SUBVADES et XXV asses et taliones — evanuerint, omnisque illa XII tabu larum antiquitas — lege Aebutia lata consopita sit —.

When proletarians and tribute-payers and sanates and sureties and subsureties and the twenty-five asses and retaliations in kind . . . became obsolete, and all that antiquity of the Twelve Tables . . . was put at rest by the broad Lex Aebutia.

1. Gaius (4,14): de rebus M aeras plurisve D assibus, de minoris vero L

Where property worth a thousand asses or more was involved five hun-
assibus sacramento contendebatur; nam ita lege XII tabularum cautum erat. (At) si de libertate hominis controversia erat, etiamsi pretiosissimus homo esset, tamen ut L assibus sacramento contendaretur, eadem lege cautum est.—

2. . . . MORBUS SONTICUS . . AUT STATUS DIES CUM HOSTE . . QUID HORUM FUIT UNUM IUDICI ARBITROVE REOVE, EO DIES DIFFISSUS ESTO. 3. CUI TESTIMONIUM DEFUERIT, IS TERTIIS DIEBUS OB PORTUM OBVAGULATUM ITO.

TABLE III.
RIGHTS OF CREDITORS.

1. AERIS CONFESSI REBUSQUE IURE IUDICATIS XXX DIES IUSTI SUNTO. 2. POST DEINDE MANUS INIECTIO ESTO. IN JUS DUCITO.

3. NI IUDICATUM FACIT AUT QUIS ENDO EO IN JURE VINCIT, SECUM DUCITO, VINCITO AUT NERVO AUT COMPEDIBUS XV PONDO, NE MAIORE, AUT SI VOLET MINORE VINCITO.

4. SI VOLET SUO VIVITO. NI SUO VIVIT, QUI EUM VINCTUM HABEBIT, LIBRAS FARRIS ENDO DIES DATO. SI VOLET, PLUS DATO.

5. Gellius (20,1,46—7): Erat autem ius interea paciscendi ac nisi pacti forent, habebatur in vinculis dies sexaginta. Inter eos dies trinis nudinis continuis ad praetorem in comitium producebantur, quantaeque pecuniae iudicati essent, praedicabatur. Tertiis dred asses, where a less amount fifty asses, was the sum deposited by each litigant; for so it was provided by a law of the Twelve Tables. But if there was a dispute concerning a man’s liberty, even though he were a very rich man, then by the same law it was provided that the sum deposited by each litigant be fifty asses.

. . . serious illness . . or a day fixed for a suit with an alien . . if one of these occur to judex, arbiter, or party, let it be put off to the following day.

Let him for whom a witness shall have been needed summon him for the third day (thereafter) by calling aloud at his door.

For the payment of an admitted debt, or an amount adjudicated, let the debtor have thirty days.

Thereafter let there be manus iniectio. Let (the creditor) bring him before the magistrate.

If he does not make payment or someone go surety for him in court, let (the creditor) take him away and bind him either with sinews or with fetters not exceeding fifteen pounds in weight, or less at the discretion of the creditor.

If he wishes let him live at his own expense. If not let the creditor who holds him bound give him a pound of flour a day, or more if (the creditor) choose.

But there used to be the power in the meantime of compromising the matter and unless such compromise were made by them, (the debtors) were held in chains for sixty days. In the course of those (sixty) days upon every third consecutive market
autem nundinis capite poenas dabant, 
aut trans Tiberim peregre venum ibant.

6. TERTIIS NUNDINIS PARTIS 
SECANTO. SI PLUS MINUSVE 
SECUERUNT, SE FRAUDE ESTO.

7. ADVERSUS HOSTEM AETER-
NA AUCTORITAS (ESTO).

TABLE IV.
THE PATERNAL POWER.

1. Cicero (de leg. 3,8,19): cito necatus 
tamquam ex XII tabulis insignis ad 
deformitatem puer.

2. SI PATER FILIUM TER VE-
NUM DUUIT, FILIUS A PATRE 
LIBER ESTO.

3. Cicero (phil. 2,28,69): Illam suam 
suas res sibi habere iussit ex XII tab., 
claves ademit, exegit.

4. Gellius (3,16,52): comperi, femi-
nam — in undecimo mense post mariti 
mortem peperisse, factumque esse ne-
gotium — quasi marito mortuo postea 
concepisset, quoniam Xvir in decem 
mensibus gigni hominem, non in unde-
cimo scripsissent.

. . . quickly put to death just as 
according to a law of the Twelve 
Tables a boy marked by deform-
ity . . . 

If a father offer his son for sale 
three times, let the son be free from 
the paternal power.

That actress of his (minam omitted 
by Bruns) he ordered to keep her own 
property according to the Twelve Tables, 
he took away her keys, he turned her 
out (i. e. divorced her).

I have heard, a woman . . . bore 
a child in the eleventh month after the 
death of her husband, and because of 
the occurrence, (sc. she was charged) 
as if she had conceived after the death 
of her husband, since the Decemvirs 
had written that a child is born in ten 
months, not in the eleventh.

TABLE V.
SUCCESSION AND GUARDIANSHIP.

1. Gaius (1,144—5): Veteres — vol-
erunt feminas, etiamsi perfectae aetatis 
sint, — in tutela esse; — exceptis vir-
ginibus Vestalibus, quas — liberas esse 
vollerunt: itaque etiam lege XII tab. 
cautum est.

The ancients wanted women, even 
if they may be of full age, to be under 
tutelage; — the Vestal virgins ex-
cepted, whom — they wished to be 
free: therefore it was so provided by 
a law of the Twelve Tables.

3. UTI LEGASSIT SUPER PECUNIA TUTELAVE Suae Rei, ITA IUS ESTO.

4. SI INTESTATO MORITUR, CUI SUUS HERES NEC ESCIT, ADGNATUS PROXIMUS FAMILIAM HABETO.

5. SI ADGNATUS NEC ESCIT, GENTILES FAMILIAM HABENTO.


8. Ulpianus (fr. 29.1): Civis Romani liberti hereditatem lex XII tab. patrono defert, si intestato sine suo herede libertus decesserit. Ulp. ad ed. (D. 50.16.195,1): Cum de patrono et libero loquitur lex, EX EA FAMILIA, inquit, IN EAM FAMILIAM.


The *res mancipi* of a woman, who was under the tutelage of her agnates, could not be acquired by prescription, unless they had been handed over by herself with the authority of her guardian: and that was so provided by a law of the Twelve Tables.

As a man shall have provided by will concerning his property or the tutelage of his family, so let it be law. If a man die intestate, and without *suus heres*, let the nearest agnate have the family property.

And if there be no agnate, let the gentiles have the family property.

Those to whom a tutor may not have been appointed by testament, by a law of the Twelve Tables their agnates are their tutors.

a. If he be a lunatic, control over him and his property shall be in the hands of his agnates and gentiles. b. . . . but if there be no curator (some provision made for his custody.) . . . c. By a law of the Twelve Tables the management of his property is forbidden to a spendthrift. A law of the Twelve Tables directs that a spendthrift who has been prohibited the management of his property be under the charge of his agnates.

A law of the Twelve Tables confers the inheritance of a Roman citizen who is a freedman on his patron, if the freedman has died intestate without a *suus heres*. . . (The term *familia* relates to persons) when the *lex* speaks of the patron and the freedman, ‘from that family’, . . . ‘into this family’.

Those things which are debts, — according to a law of the Twelve Tables, *ipso iure* have been divided into hereditary shares. . . . according to a law of the Twelve Tables an inherited debt (sc. due to or by the deceased) was apportioned by that same law according to the ascertained individual shares.
10. Gaius ad ed. provinciale (D. 10,2,1 pr.): Haec actio (familiae eriscundae) profisciscitur e lege XII tabularum.

This action (familiae eriscundae, i. e., for dividing the family property) is derived from a law of the Twelve Tables.

**TABLE VI.**

**OWNERSHIP AND POSSESSION.**

1. *Cum nexum faciet mancipiumque, uti lingua nuncupassit, ita ius estost.*

2. *Cicero (de off. 3,16,65)*: cum ex XII tab. satis esset ea praestari quae essent lingua nuncupata, quae qui ininitiatus esset, dupli poenam subiret, a iuris consultis etiam reticentiae poena est constituta.

3. *Cicero (top. 4,23)*: usus auctoritas fundi bienium est; ceterarum rerum omnium — annuus est usus.

4. *Gaius (1,111)*: lege XII tab. cautum est, ut si qua nollet eo modo (usu) in manum mariti convenire, ea quotannis trinoctio abesset atque eo modo [usu] cuiusque anni interrumperet.


7. *Tignum iunctum aedibus vineave et concapit ne solvito.*

8. *Ulpianus ad editum (D. 47,3,1 pr.)*: Lex XII tab. neque solvere permittit tignum furtivum aedibus vel vineis iunctum neque vindicare, — sed in eum, qui convictus est iunxisse, in duplum dat actionem.

When one effects *nexum* and *mancipium*, as the language has called it, so be the law.

While by the Twelve Tables it used to be enough that those things be made good which were expressly declared, and for what had been misrepresented (the vendor) would be subjected to double damages, the penalty was likewise imposed by the jurisconsults in case of silence.

Right of possession of land was acquired in two years, — of all other property in one year.

By a law of the Twelve Tables it was provided that if a wife did not wish to come under the (legal) power of her husband she should absent herself for three nights each year and thus interrupt the course of each year.

a. If any engage in close combat in court ("hand grapple", a fictitious combat) . . . b. A law of the Twelve Tables confirms both a mancipation and a surrender in court.

The advocates (for Virginia) demand that (Ap. Claudius) should allow the claim for her liberty in the meantime according to a law proposed by himself.

Let no one detach a beam built into a house or vineyard (et concapit, corrupt and not translatable).

The law of the Twelve Tables neither permits one to detach a stolen beam built into a house or vineyard nor to lay claim to it as one’s own, — but against him, who has been convicted of having attached it, such law gives an action for double the value.
9. . . . QUANDOQUE SARPTA, DONEC DEMPTA ERUNT . . . Whenever detached, until they shall be replaced . . . (their owner may retake them).

TABLE VII.
LAND AND THINGS AFFIXED THERETO.


4. Cicero (de leg. 1,21,55): usus capio
tem XII tab. intra V pedes esse noluerunt.


6. Gaius ad ed. provinc. (D. 8,3,8): Viae latitudo ex lege XII tab. in por-
rectum octo pedes habet, in anfractum, id est ubi flexum est, sedecim.

7. VIAM MUNIUNTO: NI SAM DELAPIDASSINT, QUA VOLET IUMENTO AGITO.


11. Iustiniani Institutiones (2,1,41): Venditae — et traditae (res) non aliter emptori adquiruntur, quam si is vendi- tori pretium solverit vel alio modo satisfecerit, veluti expromissore aut pignore dato; quod cavetur — lege XII tab.


covers eight feet in a straight line, on a turn, i. e. where it is curved, sixteen feet.

They (neighboring owners) shall make the road passable: if they have not cleared their road from stones, let one drive with one’s beast of bur- den where one wishes.

a. If rain water creates injury, . . . — b. If a stream of water passing through a public place shall cause injury to a private person, there will be a private action according to a law of the Twelve Tables, that the injury to the owner may be made good.

a. A law of the Twelve Tables wished to bring it about that the branches of a tree be trimmed fifteen feet higher (than the ground) . . . b. If a tree from the estate of a neighbor be broken down by the wind upon your estate, according to a law of the Twelve Tables concerning taking things away rightly you may carry it off.

By a law of the Twelve Tables it was provided that one should be al- lowed to gather nuts fallen on land be- longing to another.

Goods sold and delivered are not ac- quired by the purchaser unless he has paid the price to the vendor or given satisfaction in another way, for ex- ample either by giving a surety or a pledge; which was provided by a law of the Twelve Tables.

(Sc. A slave) ordered to be free under this condition 'if he give ten thousand sesterces to the heir', though he have been alienated by the heir, will attain his freedom on giving the money to the purchaser; and this is ordered by a law of the Twelve Tables.

TABLE VIII.
WRONGS.

1. a. QUI MALUM CARMEN INCANTASSIT . . . — b. Cicero (de
the Twelve Tables provided for capital punishment in connection with few offences, among these they provided that it be sanctioned in case of anyone who had sung a satirical song or composed a poem which brought infamy or disgrace to another.

If any one break a limb (of another), unless he reach an agreement with him, let there be retaliation in kind.

If with his hand or a club he have struck the face of a freeman, let him suffer a fine of 300 asses, if of a slave, 150 asses.

If he have wronged another, let the penalty be 25 asses.

... he has caused injury...

let him make amends.

If a quadruped shall be alleged to have caused injury, a law of the Twelve Tables required either that which did the harm to be given up or compensation for the injury to be proffered.

If fruit falls from your tree into my field, and my cattle being driven in I cause them to eat it, neither by the law of the Twelve Tables concerning the pasturing of cattle, because they are not pastured in your pasture, nor by that concerning damage, can an action be brought.

a. One who has bewitched the hanging fruits. — b. ... do not spirit away the growing crop belonging to another. ... (punished with death.)

It was a capital offence by the Twelve Tables for one of the age of puberty to have trod down (i.e., trespassed upon) and to have reaped a crop gained by the plow, and they ordered him to be hanged, raised in reparation to Ceres, — one under the age of puberty in the discretion of the praetor to be beaten or a penalty in double the amount of the injury to be affixed.

It is provided by the Twelve Tables that one who has burned another's
house or heap of grain piled next to a dwelling-house be bound and beaten and burned at the stake, if he did it willfully and knowingly; if it was in truth by accident, that is by negligence, he must make good the damage, or if he is too poor, be punished moderately.

If one commit theft by night and be killed in the act, let such killing be lawful.

In the day-time . . . if he defends himself with a weapon (killing him is lawful, but) let (the person attacked) cry aloud.

Other thieves, taken in the act, if they were freemen, the decemvirs ordered to be scourged and handed over to the one from whom the theft had been committed —; slaves were to be scourged and hurled from the rock (i.e., the Tarpeian Rock); but boys under the age of puberty should be flogged at the discretion of the praetor and the damage which they had done made good.

The penalty for stolen property discovered and brought forth (i.e., by a searcher) is triple the value by a law of the Twelve Tables. — b. . . . with platter and loin-cloth. (Refers to the manner of searching for stolen property, going through the house with no clothing but a cloth around the loins and carrying a platter in both hands.)

If one brings an accusation for theft, which shall be "not manifest" —, (i.e., secret theft) let the damage be assessed in double the amount.

A law of the Twelve Tables prohibits usucaption of stolen goods.

a. It was enacted by the Twelve Tables that no one should exact a rate of interest higher than ten per cent. b.
praef.): Maiores — in legibus posierunt furem dupli condemnari, feneratorem quadrupli.

19. Paulus (coll. 10,7,11): Ex causa depositi lege XII tab. in duplum actio datur —.


21. PATRONUS SI CLIENTI FRAUDEM FECERIT, SACER ESTO.

22. QUI SE SIERIT TESTARIER LIBRIPENSVE FUERIT, NI TESTIMONIUM FATIATUR. INPROBUS INTESTABILISQUE ESTO.


25. Gaius l. IV ad XII tab. (D. 50,16,236 pr.): Qui venenum dicit, adiceret debet, utrum malum an bonum; nam et medicamenta venena sunt.

26. Latro (decl. in Cat. 19): XII tab.

The ancients set down in the Twelve Tables that a thief be sentenced to a double amount, a usurer quadruple.

Upon the ground of a deposit an action is given by the law of the Twelve Tables for double the amount. (Breach by a depositary.)

a. The accusation of one suspected is known to come down from a law of the Twelve Tables. (If the administration of a tutor was suspicious, action was given to any one to have him removed.) b. If the tutors have stolen property of the ward, let us see whether by the action which is set forth by the Twelve Tables for double damages against a tutor, they may be held, each for the full amount.

If a patron defraud his client let him be accursed (i.e. be sacrificed to the infernal gods).

He who shall suffer himself to be called as a witness or shall be a libripens (balance-holder), and shall not disclose his testimony, shall be impious and incapable of being a witness or of making a will (i.e. of taking any benefit under a deed requiring witnesses).

According to the Twelve Tables — if it were only true now — one who had been convicted of giving false testimony would be thrown from the Tarpeian rock.

a. If a weapon flies from the hand farther than one hurls (aims) it, a ram is substituted. (Peace offering to the kinsmen.) b. To tread down grain by stealth (i.e., to depasture cattle secretly by night) was a capital offence according to the Twelve Tables — (a punishment) more severe than that in the case of murder.

He who mentions the word drug ought to add whether bad or good; for even medicines are drugs.

We know it to be decreed by the
cautum esse cognoscimus, ne qui in urbe coetus nocturnos agitaret.

27. Gaius l. IV ad XII tab. (D. 47,22,4): His (sodalibus) potestatem facit lex (XII tab.), pactionem quam velint sibi ferre, dum ne quid ex publica lege corrumpant; sed haec lex videtur ex lege Solonis translatæ esse.

Twelve Tables that no one hold seditious nocturnal assemblies in the city.

A law of the Twelve Tables gives the power to these guilds to make rules for their government in what manner they wish, provided they do not make rules contrary to the public law; but this law seems to be copied from a law of Solon.

TABLE IX.
PUBLIC LAW.

1. 2. Cic. (de leg. 3,4,11; 19,44): 'Privilegia ne inroganto; de capite civis nisi per maximum comitiatum — ne ferunt.' — Leges praecarissimae de XII tabulis tralatae duae, quarum altera privilegia tollit, altera de capite civis rogari nisi maximo comitiatu vetat.

3. Gellius (20,1,7): duram esse legem putas, quae iudicem arbitrumve iure datum, qui ob rem [iu]dic[a]ndam pecuniam accepisse convictus est, capite poenitur?

4. Pomponius enchirid. (D. 1,2,2,23): quaestores — qui capitalibus rebus praeesent, — appellabantur quaestores parricidii, quorum etiam meminit lex XII tab.

5. Marcianus (D. 48,4,3): Lex XII tab. iubet eum, qui hostem concitaverit quive civem hosti tradiderit, capite puniri.


'TLet them permit no special privileges; as to capital punishment of a citizen, let them not carry it out unless by order of the comitia centuriata'. — Two very excellent laws copied from the Twelve Tables, of which one does away with special privileges, the other prohibits capital punishment of a citizen to be carried out unless by order of the comitia centuriata.

Do you think it a harsh law which punishes with death a judex or arbiter appointed to a court of justice who has been convicted of accepting money for passing judgment?

Quaestors who have charge over capital crimes are called quaestores parricidii, of whom even the law of the Twelve Tables makes mention.

A law of the Twelve Tables orders him who stirs up an enemy (sc. of the Roman people) or who delivers a citizen to an enemy to be punished by death.

The decrees of the Twelve Tables forbid any uncondemned man whom- ever to be put to death.

TABLE X.
BURIALS AND FUNERAL RITES.

1. HOMINEM MORTUUM IN URBE NE SEPELITO NEVE URITO.

Let not (anyone) bury or burn a dead person within the city.
THE LAWS OF THE TWELVE TABLES

2. . . . HOC PLUS NE FACITO: ROGUM ASCEA NE POLITO.


4. MULIERES GENAS NE RADUNTO, NEVE LESSUM FUNERISERGO HABENTO.

5. a. HOMINE MORTUO NE OSSA LEGITO, QUO POST FUNUS FACIAT. — b. Cicero (l. c. 24,60): Excipit bellicam peregrinamque mortem.


7. QUI CORONAM PARIT IPSE PECUNIAVE EIUS [HONORIS] VIRTUTISVE ERGO ARDUUITUR EI . . .

8. . . . NEVE AURUM ADITO AT CUI AURO DENTES IUNCTI ESCUNT. AST IM CUM ILLO SEPELIEIT URETVE, SE FRAUDE ESTO.


More than this let no one do: Let no one smooth a funeral pile with an axe.

Expense therefore being reduced to three suits of mourning and small tunic of purple and ten flute players (sc. the rule) even does away with (excessive) lamentation.

Let not the women tear their cheeks or make the lessus or funeral wailings.

a. When a man has died do not collect the bones in order to have a funeral afterwards. b. Exception is made with regard to those who die in battle or in a foreign land.

a. Besides these there are in the laws (sc. other provisions)—: 'servile anointing is prohibited and all drinking around in a funeral meal'. — 'Let there be no expensive respersions, (sprinkling of the funeral pile with wine), no long garlands, no incense boxes'. — b. There is an indication that the ancients used a drink spiced with myrrh, because the Twelve Tables forbade the placing of it on a corpse.

Whoever by himself gains a crown, or (if) money is given to him on account of his merit or virtue, let the honor be accorded to him (i. e., the crown placed on the deceased and buried with him.)

Let no gold be put into the grave with the dead. If the teeth of the deceased are fastened with gold let it be buried or burned with him, and no wrong be done.

(A law of the Twelve Tables) prohibits a new funeral pile or pyre nearer than sixty feet to a neighbor's house without his consent.

Let the sepulchre and its vestibule be not subject to usucaption.

TABLE XI.
SUPPLEMENTARY—MARRIAGE; COURT DAYS.

1. Cicero (de rep. 2,36,61—37,63): When (the Decemvirs) had drawn
up the ten tables of the laws with the utmost equity and prudence, they appointed to office other Decemvirs to succeed them in the following year, — who, having added two tables of unjust laws provided by a most inhumane law that marriage might not exist between plebeians and patricians.

Tuditanus says that the Decemvirs who added two to the ten tables asked the people about inserting them. Cassius writes that the same ones were the authors.

From which (books about the state) you ask for a history of Cn. Flavius son of Annius. — Truly he did not live before the Decemvirs (i. e. the authors of the Twelve Tables.) What therefore did he accomplish in that he posted the legal court days? They think that at one time that table was concealed so that the days for pleading in court might be known to a few.

TABLE XII.
SUPPLEMENTARY—PROCEDURE; LEGISLATION.

1. Gaius (4,28): Lege autem introducta est pignoris capio, veluti lege XII tab. adversus eum, qui hostiam emisset nec pretium redderet; item adversus eum, qui mercedem non redderet pro eo iumento, quod quis ideo locasset, ut inde pecuniam acceptam in dape, id est in sacrificium, impenderet.

2. a. SI SERVUS FURTUM FAXIT NOXIAMVE NO[X]IT.

But pignoris capio was introduced by statute, as for instance by a law of the Twelve Tables against him who had bought a victim for sacrifice and not paid the price; likewise against him who did not return the fee for that beast which someone had hired out so that thereafter he might devote the money received to a sacrificial feast.

If a slave commits a theft or inflicts an injury (the owner was liable, by the actio noxalis, to surrender the slave or pay damages). — b. Noxal actions have been brought about by the wrongful acts of sons under power and of slaves, so that it be permitted to the father or owner either to bear the pecuniary damage or surrender the wrongdoer by way of reparation. — (Noxal actions) have
3. Si vindiciam falsam tulit, si velit is... tor arbitros tris dato, eorum arbitrio... fructus duplex damnnum decidito.

4. Gaius 1. VI ad XII (D. 44,6,3): Rem, de qua controversia est, prohibemur (lege XII tab.) in sacrum dedicare: alioquin dupli poenam patimur, — sed duplum utrum fisco an adversario praestandum sit, nihil exprimitur.

5. Livius (7,17,12): in XII tabulis legem esse, ut quodcumque postremum populus iussisset, id ius ratumque esset. been created. . . . either by leges or by Praetor's edict: by leges, for instance, for theft, by a law of the Twelve Tables, etc.

If (the Praetor) has awarded interim possession to the wrong party, if this party wishes it, the Praetor must appoint three arbiters. On their decision (of the value of the object of vindication and its) fruits, the Praetor must award damages at double the amount.

We are forbidden (by a law of the Twelve Tables) to dedicate to sacred uses a thing which is the subject of litigation: otherwise (i. e., if we do) we suffer a double penalty, — but nothing is expressed as to whether the fine goes to the treasury or to the adversary.

There was a law in the Twelve Tables that whatever the people had ordered last, that should be the law and carried out.