



Symposium: An Intellectual History of Legal History INTELLEX

*Figures, Methods,
and Moments of the
Institutionalisation
of Legal History in
1500-1900 Europe*

Thursday 12 June 2025 & Friday 13 June | IFLG, Thurnau

▪ **Thurs. 12 June 2025, 13:45-14:30**

**Keynote: How legal histories are written:
Codification, modernization and taxonomy of
law**

- Heikki Pihlajamäki

▪ **Thurs. 12 June 2025, 14:30-15:30**

**Panel 1: The use of history in the theory and
practice of law: Codification, concepts and
origins**

- Paweł Fiktus, Frank Ejby Poulsen

▪ **Thurs. 12 June 2025, 16:00-16:30**

**Panel 2: Theology, medicine, history, and
legal studies: Early modern knowledge
paradigms**

- Emilia Musumeci

▪ **Thurs. 12 June 2025, 16:30-17:30**

**Panel 3: Actors of exchange: Influential legal
historians and the legacy of their concepts**

- Riccardo Cavallo, Imre Képešy

▪ **Friday 13 June 2025, 09:00-09:45**

**Keynote: Changing perspectives on the
sources of and reasons for legal
historical research: A Scandinavian case**

- Sören Koch

▪ **Friday 13 June 2025, 09:45-10:45**

**Panel 4: History of the teaching of legal
history: Temporality and spatiality in
academic curriculae**

- Samantha Pratali, Balázs Rigó

▪ **Friday 13 June 2025, 11:15-11:45**

**Panel 5: Institutions and areas of
exchange: Legal knowledge
constructions through visualisation in
colonial and post-colonial settings**

- Anne Peiter

Organised by Frank Ejby Poulsen
Junior Fellow
Bayreuth Humboldt Centre







Table of Content

Programme.....	5
Keynote Speakers:.....	9
Biography of Participants and Abstracts.....	10
Practical Information.....	18



International Symposium 12-13 June 2025
An Intellectual History of Legal History (INTELLEX)

Organiser: Frank Ejby Poulsen
Junior Fellow
Bayreuth Humboldt Centre

Programme

Thursday 12 June 2025		
11:00-12:00	Guided Tour of the Thurnau Castle	Marcus Mühlwinkel
12:00-13:30	Lunch	
13:30-13:45	Welcome and Introduction to the Institute for Franconian Regional History (IFLG)	Frank Ejby Poulsen Martin Ott
13:45-14:30	Keynote (30 minutes + 15 minutes discussion)	
	<i>How legal histories are written: codification, modernization and taxonomy of law</i>	Heikki Pihlajamäki
14:30-15:30	Panel 1: The Use of History in the Theory and Practice of Law: Codification, Concepts, and Origins (20 minutes each paper + 10 minute-discussion per paper after all presentations)	
14:30-14:50	<i>The Codification of Public International Law (of Nations) with the Example of the Law of War: the Case of Gustaw Roszkowski</i>	Paweł Fiktus
14:50-15:10	<i>Hermann Conring and the Legal History of the Holy Roman Empire</i>	Frank Ejby Poulsen
15:10-15:30	Discussion	
15:30-16:00	Coffee Break	
16:00-16:30	Panel 2: Theology, Medicine, History, and Legal Studies: Early Modern Knowledge Paradigms (20 minutes each paper + 10 minute-discussion per	



	paper after all presentations)	
16:00-16:20	<i>Between Ius Criminalis and Forensic Medicine: the impact of Paolo Zacchia (1584-1659) on Legal Science</i>	Emilia Musumeci
16:20-16:30	Discussion	
16:30-17:30		
16:30-16:50	<i>Taking Machiavelli seriously: Pasquale Stanislao Mancini and the renewal of Italian Legal Science</i>	
16:50-17:10	<i>Between Idealism and Materialism - The Eckhart debate</i>	Imre Képešsy
17:10-17:30	Discussion	
19:00	Dinner	

Night at the Schloss-Thurnau Hotel.



Friday 13 June 2025		
09:00-09:45	Keynote (30 minutes + 15 minutes discussion)	
	<i>From the spirit of legislation to the spirit of law - changing perspectives on legal history in Denmark and Norway</i>	Sören Koch
09:45-10:45	Panel 4: History of the Teaching of Legal History: Temporality and Spatiality in Academic Curriculae (20 minutes each paper + 10 minute-discussion per paper after all presentations)	
09:45-10:05	<i>Temporality in French legal history books, 1880-1954</i>	Samantha Pratali
10:05-10:25	<i>From Imperial through Universal to the Comparative - The History of Non-Hungarian Legal History at ELTE Eötvös Loránd University from 1861</i>	Balázs Rigó
Friday 13 June 2025		
09:00-09:45	Keynote (30 minutes + 15 minutes discussion)	
	<i>From the spirit of legislation to the spirit of law - changing perspectives on legal history in Denmark and Norway</i>	
09:45-10:45		



09:45-10:05	<i>Temporality in French legal history books, 1880-1954</i>	Samantha Pratali
11:45-12:15	Discussion	
12:15-13:00	Plans and publication	

A special bus will be booked to drive all participants back to Bayreuth.

Keynote Speakers:

Biography of Keynote Speakers

- **Sören Koch** Professor Sören Koch serves as the leader of the Research Group on Legal Culture, Legal History, and Comparative Law at the University of Bergen, located in Norway. Additionally, he is a founding member and active board participant in the Norwegian Association of Comparative Law, and a Member of the European Law Institute, International Academy of Comparative Law. Prof Koch is widely recognised for his numerous publications, both domestically and internationally, addressing a diverse range of subjects within the realm of comparative law and legal cultural studies. He is chief editor for several publications, notably 'Hanse and International Law – Governance dimensions' by Springer in 2024 and the 'Springer Handbook on Legal Culture' published in 2023. Prof Koch's fields of research encompass legal history, legal cultural studies, comparative law, legal methodology and selected aspects of private and public law. As a German lawyer working in Norway the comparative perspective is a central building block in his academic work and teaching.
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- **Heikki Pihlajamäki** is Academy Professor and Professor of Comparative Legal History at the University of Helsinki. He has received numerous prizes for his research, most recently the Gad Rausing Prize of the Royal Swedish Academy of Letters, History and Antiquities. Professor Pihlajamäki is member of the Academia Europaea, and of the Finnish Academy of Science and Letters. His research focuses on early modern and contemporary legal history. Pihlajamäki's research is comparative, and he has written extensively on the legal history of Scandinavia, Europe, and Latin America. Thematically, his research comprises historical aspects of procedural, criminal, private, and administrative law, in addition to which he has published on the history of legal profession, and theory of legal history and comparative law.
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Biography of Participants and Abstracts

- **Riccardo Cavallo** teaches *Legal Theory* at the University of Catania. In 2012 he awarded the National Scientific Qualification (ASN) as Associate Professor in *Philosophy of Law*. His research focuses on various aspects of legal theories during the Weimar Republic, Carl Schmitt's thought, the dialectical bond law/politics, the history of the thorny relationship between judges and political power more recently, the new frontiers of law and the problem of control and freedom in the digital age. He has published many articles in leading scientific journals and the following books: *Hermann Heller* (Roma, 2024), *L'Europa tra nomos e polemos* (Torino, 2020) *L'antiformalismo nella temperie weimariana* (Torino, 2009) and *Le categorie politiche del diritto. Carl Schmitt e le aporie del moderno* (Acireale-Roma, 2007).

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Taking Machiavelli seriously: Pasquale Stanislao Mancini and the renewal of Italian Legal Science

The purpose of this paper is to analyse the intellectual context of Italian XIX century thanks to the effort of Pasquale Stanislao Mancini, involved in the renewal process of 19th-century legal science in the crucial years leading up to Italian unification and the establishment of a unified system of teaching legal disciplines in the universities. In 1852, Mancini, at the time Professor in *International Law* at the University of Turin, gave a lecture entitled "Essay on Machiavelli and Politics" [*Saggio su Machiavelli e la politica*]. In particular, he attempted to reread the Machiavelli's work, underlining the related lights and shadows. From this new interpretation emerged not only some important questions on the problematic relationship between politics, law and morality but also new concepts and methods in legal history and theory. Not by chance, this has been considered by Nicola Matteucci, "one of the most penetrating interpretations of Machiavelli's thought formulated in the Italian Risorgimento". Nevertheless, this has not been adequately explored, in the same way as other problematic topics of Mancini's thought, including the principle of nationality.

- **Paweł Fiktus**, University of Law in Wrocław, is Doctor of Law and has over 100 publications in the field of legal history, political and legal doctrines and administrative law. Co-editor: *Śladami Jerzego Giedroycia*, Kraków 2014 and *Samorząd w myśli politycznej i prawnej*, Wrocław 2017 (both with Maciej Marszał), *Rodzinna Europa, europejska myśl polityczno-prawna u progu XXI wieku*, Wrocław 2015 (with Maciej Marszał and Henryk Malewski), *Studia i szkice z dziejów dwudziestolecia międzywojennego*, Kraków 2021, *Studia i szkice z dziejów historii prawa i myśli politycznej*, Łódź 2022 (both with Tomasz Chłopecki).

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The Codification of Public International Law (of Nations) with the Example of the Law of War: the Case of Gustaw Roszkowski

Gustaw Roszkowski (1847-1915) was a Polish professor of public international law. His professional activity was connected with the University of Lviv and the Jagiellonian University in Cracow. What is more, from 1891 Roszkowski was a member of the European Institute for International Law (Institut de droit international) in Brussels. In his works on the law of nations, at the end of the 19th century, Roszkowski prepared a project of a so-called international act. The main ideas of an international act were not different from those in the classical form of today's international convention. As a part of his activities in the Institute for International Law, Roszkowski could learn about concepts and attempts to codify the law of nations regarding matters related to a broadly understood concept of the law of war. As a consequence, the main part of his academic activity was related to this discipline and, based on this matter, Roszkowski formed his remarks related to the development and codification of the public international law. His most important works include *O oxfordzkim projekcie prawa wojny* (1881), *De la codification du droit international* (1891), *Ober die Bestrebllllgen zur Erhaltung des Friedens in Europa* (1892) or *La loi autrichienne du 14 avril 1903 sur la protection du nom et des insignes de la Croix-Rouge* (1911). Roszkowski's research process included several stages. First, he would analyze and describe the situation related to the state of war (e.g. care over the injured, civilian protection, forms of starting and ending wars). Then he presented projects of legal solutions relevant to a described situation (sometimes also concepts formed not only by lawyers, but also by doctors or engineers), and continued with presenting his own remarks, also elaborating his own concepts related to the codification process. His remarks considering the codification of the public international law can be found in legal analyses regarding bilateral international agreements (or agreements between several countries) (e.g. *Über die neuesten Staatsverträge Öesterreich-Ungarns mit Rumänien* (1910), *O azylach i ekstradycji ze szczególnym uwzględnieniem Austro-Węgierskiej Monarchii* (1882) or *O najnowszych traktatach Austro-Węgierskiej Monarchii z Belgią i Holandią z 1880 i 1881 roku w przedmiocie wydania przestępców* (1882)). The subject of this paper will be to present: 1) the concept of an international act created by Roszkowski 2) the main ideas for the development and codification of public international law created by Roszkowski (especially regarding the law of war).

- **Imre Képešsy** is a senior lecturer at the Faculty of Law and Political Sciences of the Eötvös Loránd University in Budapest, Hungary as well as at the Legal Faculty of the Széchenyi István University in Győr. He is also a postdoc researcher in the HUN-REN-ELTE Legal History Research group. After graduating his J.D. summa cum laude, he received a scholarship for his Ph.D studies at the Eötvös Loránd University, where he earned his Ph.D in 2023. He works at the Department of History of the Hungarian State and Law. He published a book and several scholarly articles on various topics in English, German and Hungarian. Since 2022, he is the Secretary of the Faculty's Academic Student Council and the supervisor of the Department's Academic Student Circle.
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Between Idealism and Materialism - The Eckhart debate

Ferenc Eckhart (1885–1957) was appointed as a professor for Hungarian legal history at the *Royal Hungarian Pázmány Péter University* (nowadays: *Eötvös Loránd University*) in 1929. After earning his university degree in history (he never studied law), his early works revolved around economic

history. Although he had the possibility to teach history in the late 1920s, he aimed to take the professorship at the faculty of law. This was not a coincidence: Eckhart's main ambition was to fundamentally reform the scientific methods of legal history. He opposed the views of Ákos Timon, another professor of the University of Budapest, whose ideas prevailed in the early 20th century. Timon interpreted the history of the Hungarian constitution as a triumph of the "democratic Hungarian genius". For him and his followers, the Golden Bull (set in parallel with the Magna Carta), or the uniquely Hungarian doctrine of the Holy Crown were past examples of the democratic limitation of royal power and even, modern popular self-determination.

Eckhart published an article titled "More intellectual history (*Geistesgeschichte*) in legal history!" in 1931, in which he took up the fight against the positions that relegate modern democratic institutions and ideas to the past. He questioned whether scientific research supports the concept of the thousand years old, 'democratic' Hungarian constitution, a belief which was widely shared by contemporary politicians and scholars of public law. Furthermore, he aimed for the re-interpretation of Hungarian legal and constitutional history relying on the methods of social history. This article led to the (first) Eckhart debate. His views were heavily criticized not only among legal scholars, but even in the Hungarian Parliament. In my paper, I aim to show Ferenc Eckhart's legacy, whose ideas and concepts shape legal history even nowadays.

- **Emilia Musumeci** is Associate Professor of History of Medieval and Modern Law at the Department of Law of the University of Teramo (Italy) where she teaches *History of Criminal Law and Criminology*, and *Introduction to Legal History*. In 2023 she was awarded with the National Scientific Qualification (ASN) as Full Professor. She is member of various scientific organizations. Her research has been focused on the History of Crime and Punishment, Legal History of Emotions, and Law and Humanities. Among her publications are several articles and the following books: *Cesare Lombroso e le neuroscienze: un parricidio mancato* (FrancoAngeli, Milan, 2012); *Emozioni, Crimine, Giustizia. Un'indagine storico-giuridica tra Otto e Novecento* (FrancoAngeli, Milan, 2015); *Veneficium. Storia di un crimine atroce* (Eum, Macerata, 2022).
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Between *Ius Criminalis* and Forensic Medicine: the impact of Paolo Zacchia (1584-1659) on Legal Science

The aim of this paper is to investigate the complex encounter between history of medical knowledge and legal history, with reference to the field of criminal law and criminal justice, starting with the role played by Paolo Zacchia (1584-1659), in the intellectual context of the Borromean Counter-Reformation when physicians, theologians, and criminalists were consultants to the Central Tribunal and the peripheral offices of the Holy Office. His *Quaestiones medico-legales* effectively show the disciplinary interweaving between medicine, theology, and *practicae criminales*; Zacchia, *protomedico* of the ecclesiastical state and Papal *archiatrist* under Pope Innocent X, thanks to a rich theoretical armory that included not only the great classics of the ancient world and medicine but also the *auctoritates* of legal doctrine from previous centuries (from the eminent heritage of the *ius commune* to *criminalistica*), succeeded in making forensic medicine an autonomous discipline, even surpassing legal scholars who were forced to confront medical knowledge even in the teaching of *ius criminalis* in universities, a branch of legal science dealing with both criminal procedure and

substantive criminal law originated since the 12th-13th centuries to reach its peak in the 16th century. In particular, Zacchia accomplished in resolving some long-standing legal issues (e.g. relating to the crime of poisoning, diabolic possessions, hermaphroditism and the category 'monstrosity', as well as the rules of torture in criminal trials), by interacting the teachings of legal and medical disciplines of previous centuries with a new approach devoted to experimentation, changing concepts, methods, and aims of legal science.

- **Anne D. Peiter** is Assistant Professor in Germanic Studies at the University of La Réunion. Dr Peiter has studied Germanistik, Philosophie, and History at the Universities of Münster, Rome, Paris, and Berlin. Dr Peiter obtained her PhD in 2006 from the Humboldt-University ("Komik und Gewalt. Zur literarischen Verarbeitung der beiden Weltkriege und der Shoah", Köln 2007). From 2001 to 2007, Dr Peiter was a DAAD-Lecturer at the University of Paris IV Sorbonne Nouvelle, and since 2007 at the University of La Réunion. In 2018, Dr Peiter obtained her Habilitation from the University of Paris IV Sorbonne Nouvelle ("Träume der Gewalt. Studien der Unverhältnismässigkeit zu Texten, Filmen und Fotografien. Nationalsozialismus – Kolonialismus – Kalter Krieg", Transcript-Verlag 2018). Dr Peiter's most recent publication is "Der Genozid an den Tutsi Ruandas. Von den kolonialen Ursprüngen bis in die Gegenwart".
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Legal history as arbitrary history. Reflections on violence and "lawless" spaces during the German colonisation of Rwanda

European colonialism – this is the initial thesis of the planned contribution – produced a hybrid concept of "brainwork" that did not exist in this way in the so-called "mother countries". What is meant is that adventurers (and in some cases – far more rarely – female adventurers), topographers, colonial officials, "explorers" and entrepreneurs set off for the foreign countries to be "conquered" with the aim of consciously combining their "mental labour" with physical labour. At the same time, this was intended to set in motion a legal system that had little to do with the norms "at home". As a specific case, I would like to focus on the history of the colonisation of Rwanda, which began in the mid-1890s. As part of the larger unit of "German East Africa", the empire's grip on the small country has hardly been researched to this day, so that – unlike Namibia, for example – there is an astonishing gap in our knowledge.

It became apparent that "discovery" travellers such as the later colonial resident Richard Kandt developed a self-image that was based on overcoming great physical hardships on the one hand, but also saw itself as committed to the colonial production of knowledge and "rights" on the other. In this context, the Austrian ethnographer Felix von Luschan became an internationally recognised "expert" who gave the prospective "explorers" a basic knowledge of anthropology in fast-track courses. His aim was to be supplied with all kinds of information, objects and anthropological and anthropometric photos by the travellers in order to expand his own knowledge of Rwanda. A transfer of knowledge thus took place, in which the later professor processed the information that the "explorers" provided him with as "knowledgeable laymen". The travellers, in turn, established a "right" on the ground that was based solely on their superiority in weapons technology.

Men like the aforementioned Richard Kandt, his Austrian predecessor Oscar Bauman or the German topographer Max Weiss, who made a name for himself with large collections of photos of Rwanda

that are now kept in the photo archive of the former "German Colonial Society", consistently celebrated themselves as adventurers who knew how to brave unknown dangers, "lazy porters" of their caravans, "sneak attacks" by "indigenous people" and the uncomfortable life in tents. This was their work: to be able to endure such an everyday life and still "progress" in the pursuit of their very own form of "justice". Because practically nothing was known about the social structure of Rwanda, these men became "pioneers" who, through their exploration of the course of the Nile, would make further colonial advance possible and explore the opportunities for later economic "utilisation" of the country. The right to be "civilising" the country was taken for granted.

Kandt's example is telling in that the lack of need that his main work – the book about his search for the sources of the Nile, "Caput Nili. A Sensitive Journey to the Sources of the Nile" – celebrated the hope of overcoming the adventurer's life and his own insecure position. While the first period was characterised by reaching out into the geographical and "colonial knowledge space", a complex ensemble of buildings was constructed in the future capital Kigali from 1907 onwards, which then symbolically and practically depicted the overcoming of the "ad hoc courts" through the stabilisation of "colonial law": Kandt no longer lived in a tent or in temporary huts, he no longer had to fear (and punish) in a context of hunger and danger, raids or deserting porters, but he gradually advanced to become an official colonial official who was expected to write down his knowledge of this new colony and perform judicial duties. While he had paid for the first "discovery" voyage out of his own pocket, he was now remunerated by the official colonial apparatus and thus recognised as an administrator and "law-making" force.

In my contribution, I would like to analyse this transition from work that defined itself as a "performance of survival" in an undefined "legal space" to the privileges that were granted for work at the interface between knowledge production and administration. The fact that the initial hybrid role ("work" as "overcoming potentially deadly dangers" to "comfortable work" as an administrative specialist) was always associated with acts of arbitrary power politics can be shown paradigmatically using the example of Kandt.

On the one hand, he had good reason to turn his back on the empire: As a doctor of Jewish origin who had converted to Protestantism, he suffered from anti-Semitic attacks; and as a homosexual, he also faced discrimination in Germany. On the other hand, the spread of the so-called "Hamite myth", which contributed to the gradual "racialisation" of Rwandan society, is largely due to colonial figures like him, and this ultimately means that the ideological foundation of the separation of three supposedly strictly separate "ethnic groups", which, after a long history of massacres and escalating political conflicts, was to lead to the genocide of the country's Tutsi in 1994, began with this circulation of knowledge between self-declared "experts" and the "motherland".

In a *longue durée* perspective, the question of the hybridity of the concept of labour and law is thus also linked to the question of the long-term consequences of an idea of "law" that attempted to legitimise itself in the imposition of corporal punishment with the hippopotamus whip, the arbitrary murder of resistant locals, the shipping of Rwandan skeletons and looted objects to Berlin museums and the strengthening of the racist grip on the foreign society itself. The idea of duly highlighting this aspect is to be understood as part of the project to raise awareness of the ideological-historical connection between the German colonisation of Rwanda, its history of violence, its colonial "legal norms" and the catastrophe of 1994.

- **Frank Ejby Poulsen** is a Junior Fellow with a Grant from the University of Bayreuth Centre of International Excellence ‘Alexander von Humboldt’. His research project consists in laying down the basis of an intellectual history of legal history (INTELLEX) as an academic discipline. The first case study is Hermann Conring’s (1606-1681) teaching of the legal history of the Holy Roman Empire at the University of Helmstedt. He defended his PhD in intellectual history at the European University Institute in 2018, and holds master’s degrees in law from the University of Paris1 Panthéon-Sorbone and political science from the University of Copenhagen. His first monograph was published in 2023 with De Gruyter and won a competition prize: *The Political Thought of Anacharsis Cloots: A Proponent of Cosmopolitan Republicanism in the French Revolution*. He has published on intellectual and art history in peer-reviewed journals and has taught legal history at the University of Copenhagen and University of Southern Denmark.

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Hermann Conring and the Legal History of the Holy Roman Empire

Scholars have called Conring the ‘founder of German legal history’. However, Conring’s legal history was not nationalist but scientifically independent, and covered a vast territory. It marked a shift in the analysis of sources and the legal culture by calling for reforms to better educate the future ‘rulers of society’ in law. As such, scholars have argued that Conring was perpetuating the tradition of legal humanists only within German law. Conring marked an essential change in the study of law by providing a controversial historical analysis of the Holy Roman Empire, which concluded that it was not the Roman Empire’s continuation. Samuel Pufendorf (1632-1694) at the University of Heidelberg made the same argument based on an historical analysis, as well as other figures such as Bogislaw Philipp von Chemnitz (1605-1678) and Johannes Limnäus (1592-1665). Conring also taught the young nobility this constitutional history at the University of Helmstedt. It is, therefore, not novel to study Conring’s legal history to criticise 19th-century nationalist readings of it. However, the novelty of this project is to examine Conring’s practice as a teacher in the intellectual context of his time and analyse the conditions of knowledge production within complex relations of power.

Conring started being interested in this topic after meeting and befriending Jacob Lampadius (1593-1649) in 1632, who was then Counsel to the duke of Braunschweig. Lampadius gave him his doctoral dissertation about the jurisdiction of the German empire, which Conring edited and published under the title: *De republica romano-germanica*. In 1671, Conring re-edited Lampadius’s work and added supplements from his lectures. I have yet to examine this work and compare it to Conring’s own. In 1643 Conring published his own views in *De origine iuris Germanici commentarius historicus*. During a recent research stay at the Herzog August Bibliothek, I collected and scanned manuscript notes of Conring’s teaching that I still have to analyse for this project: ‘Privatæ politicæ prælectiones Excell. Viri Hermanni Conringii ad tractatum Jac. Lampadii de Rep. Romano-Germanica’. My paper analyses these texts to understand Conring’s intention with a historical analysis of the constitution of the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation.

- **Samantha Pratali** is since 2021 Associate Professor in Legal History at the Faculty of Law, Université Catholique de Lille. Dr Pratali holds a PhD in Legal History from the Université d’Aix-Marseille (2020). She has published ‘Conseil d’État, du 28 février 1919, n° 61593,

Dame Dol et Laurent, in *Grands arrêts politiques de la jurisprudence administrative*, Thomas Perroud et al. (eds.), LGDJ, 2024, 358-370. She is currently working on a monograph: *Usage et valeur du temps dans les manuels d'Histoire du droit français, 1880-1954*.

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Temporality in French legal history books, 1880-1954

The history of law as a form of literature existed long before 1880, and the historical spirit of the late 19th century was the result of a long-standing practice. However, the decree of December 28, 1880 imposed a course in the history of French law in law degree courses, and from 1889 onwards, the history of law was taught as a fifty-hour semester course. The history of law as a discipline is, in a way, the daughter of legislation, since knowledge is determined and modified by the exercise of power. At the same time, this legislative recognition of legal history as an academic discipline has revolutionized the production of works on the history of French law, which are now aimed directly at first-year and doctoral students.

The temporal patterns of classic textbooks on French legal history from 1880 to 1954 highlights an evolutionary and nationalist conception of legal times, in which the approach to history is primarily attentive to the theme of evolution, which focuses on continuity, through a process that systematically privileges a problematic of succession over that of coexistence. The history of law is seen as the replacement or substitution of one period by another, of one legal order by another. All the sequences in these manuals make legal time organic.

The analysis of this corpus of documents is not intended to produce a general theory of the qualification of legal time, but to question the practice of time by legal historians of the Third Republic. The temporal schemas of these works open up a whole field of questions: what conception of time do jurist-historians have? Do jurist-historians build their own idea of time in relation to that established by historians? How do they implement this in their works?

- **Balázs Rigó** (PhD) is a senior lecturer in the Department of Roman Law and Comparative Legal History at the Faculty of Law and Political Sciences at ELTE-Eötvös Loránd University Budapest. He also has a degree on History and Japanese (ELTE). His main research fields are theory of the state and political thought of the early modern period. Though he combines the theory (especially patriarchalism and Sir Robert Filmer) with the practice (developing the absolute rule and constitutional history) regarding the Stuart-reign and especially James II, his research involves the theories of governance in the 16th century from Italy through France and the glorious revolution as well. His other field of research comes from patriarchalism as well, as paternalism and patriarchalism have some common theoretical and institutional roots, which led him turn to poor laws and social care. Besides these topics, he deals with the historiography of non-national legal history, methodology and the history of the discipline and the department of non-national legal history.

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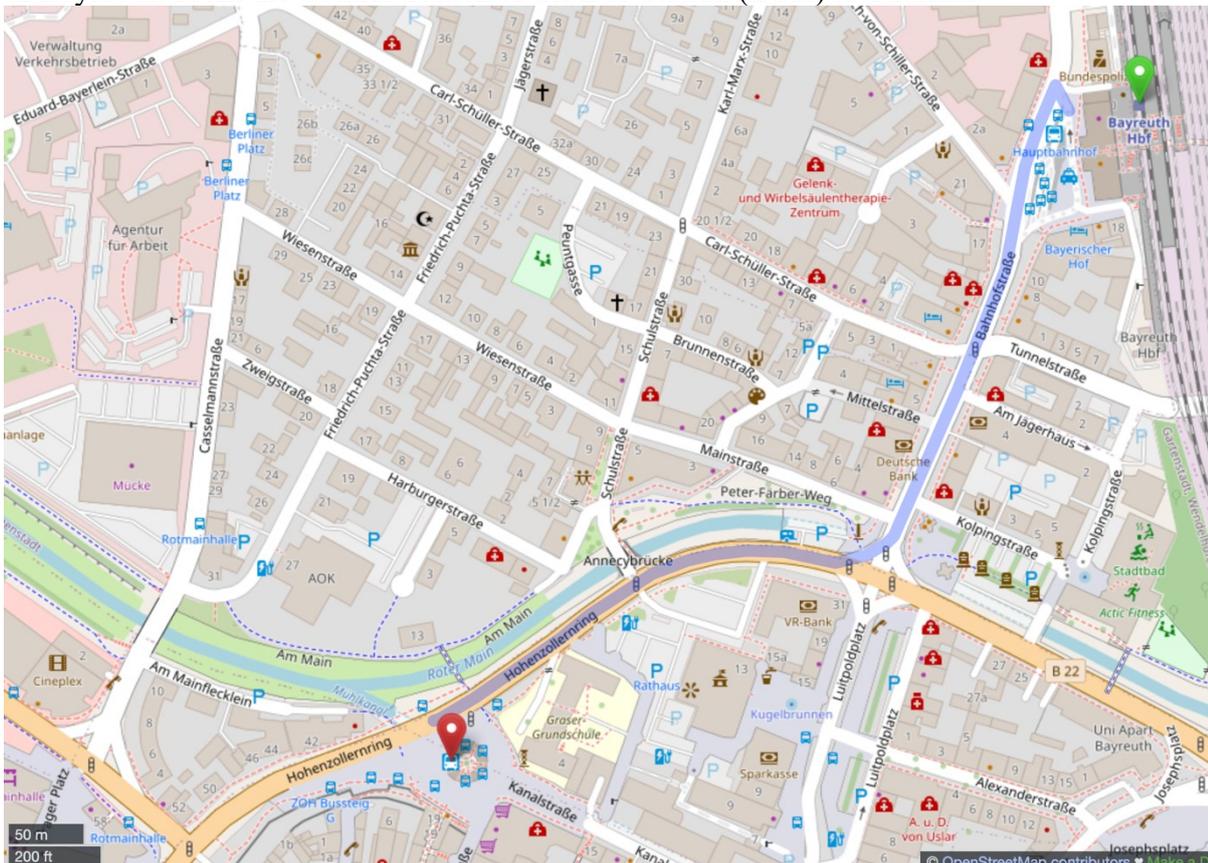
From Imperial through Universal to the Comparative – The History of Non-Hungarian Legal History at ELTE Eötvös Loránd University from 1861



In the paper I intend to deliver I focus on questions of the concept and practice of non-national legal history through the history of the Department of Roman Law and Comparative Legal History at ELTE Eötvös Loránd University. The idea is that in the third trimester of the 19th century the universal legal history with a comparative view as part of the overall scholarly approach of comparativism was considered to be the tool of independence against the Habsburg neoabsolutism. In other words, since the university had to teach universal legal history, i.e. the legal history of the Habsburg Empire, the professors claimed that since Hungary is part of the Empire, her legal history can and must be taught. In the interwar period, the chair of the European Legal History became vacant until the end of the 1940s. However, from the late 1940s until the regime changes of 1989's, the subject was to support the legitimacy of the Soviet dominancy and rule, which resulted in the disposition of the old professors and the establishment of the department system instead of chairs. Another crucial necessity was the justification of the new communist ideology at the universities, i. e. Marxism-Leninism or in other aspect the materialistic jurisprudence. For this purpose, new departments were established, or old traditional ones were reestablished. The latter is the Department of Universal Legal History which gave the chance to introduce the new ideology since by definition the department can be and has always been dedicated to international progresses and preferences in science or politics. So the jurisprudence of universal legal history immediately became a mirror to the Soviet Union and Soviet jurisprudence. Thus, in the postwar period only the direction of the method changed, the department of universal legal history was reestablished to teach and research the legal history of the newly emerged Soviet „Empire.” Yet, from the regime changes, surprisingly, it did not support the European integration, but the jurisprudence became more and more dogmatic, while in the Western ideas the term universal history was replaced to global history having again a political side. The paper focuses on these changes through the history of the Department and the discipline.

Practical Information

In Bayreuth: From the Central Station to the Bus Station (ZOH) to Thurnau:



Bus Schedule Bayreuth-Thurnau

Direct connection Bayreuth-Thurnau Bus line 379:

Bayreuth → Thurnau (direct with line 379)			
Bayreuth Goethestraße	7:36	13:16	16:36
Bayreuth ZOH (bus central station)	7:39	13:19	16:39
Thurnau Busbahnhof	8:18	13:58	17:16

One change with bus line 378 from Bayreuth to Neudrossenfeld Mitte with line 1379:

Bayreuth → Thurnau (with change in Neudrossenfeld Mitte with 378 then 1379)					
Bayreuth Goethestraße	7:06	9:06	11:06	15:06	17:06
Bayreuth ZOH (bus central station)	7:09	9:09	11:09	15:09	17:09
Neudrossenfeld Mitte (change bus at the same stop for line 1379)	7:29	9:29	11:29	15:29	17:29
	(out) →				

	7:32	9:32	11:32	15:32	17:32
Thurnau Busbahnhof	7:47	9:47	11:47	15:47	17:47
Thurnau Schloss	7:48	9:48	11:48	15:48	17:48

The bus often stops at the “Busbahnhof” in Thurnau (top left of the map), so one need to walk a little bit to the hotel (red dot on the right).



Tickets can be purchased in the bus only with cash.

Hotel: Schloss Thurnau

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95349 Thurnau
Mail: info@schloss-thurnau.de
Tel. +49(0) 9228 9540
<https://schloss-thurnau.de/>

IFLG:

<https://www.iflg-thurnau.uni-bayreuth.de/de/index.html>
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95349 Thurnau
Tel. + 49 (0) 9228 99605-16 (Sekretariat)
info@iflg-thurnau.de



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