

Go together Anton. Aug. in fine de Emendat. Grat. Vol. for all  
that, it gained so much Authority, that it engaged all the best  
and most Men, and Greatest Divines of those times to Comment on it  
and Explain it; and its Authority was of Great Weight in  
the Courts of Justice; in so much that Gratian was Common-  
ly called the Master, and his Decree was publicly taught in  
the Academies, and those who taught it, were Adorned with the  
title of Doctor, which Dignity was Conferred by the Means  
of a Decree, whence they were first Called Bachelors Baccalari  
lib. 2. cap. 3. The Opinion which the Academy of Bologna had  
of it, likewise added to its Authority, which Academy  
in those times, was more Noted than all those of Italy or  
France; Besides, a Great Number of Glossators Made it  
famous. The first of these were Lorenzo Sacroma, Vincenzo  
Castiglione, a great Canonist of Milan, and Hugo de  
Vercelli. These were followed by Gianrodo da Corneto, Arch-  
Deacon of Bologna, who about the Year 1220 made  
his Glosses there; Sinibaldo Trivulzio, who was afterward  
Pope Under the Name of Innocent 4 and Giovanni Soneca,  
called Pontonico, who improved all the former Glosses,  
and adding his own, did by the Decree, what Accursius did  
by the Pandects, Baccalari lib. 2. There appeared afterward  
a vast Number of Glossators, such as Bernardo Botone,  
Goffredo, Guido da Bologna, and others; Among which Bar-  
tolomeo da Brasia, a Disciple of Vincenzo Castiglione, excelled,  
who about the Year 1256 added his own Glosses to those  
of Giovanni Pontonico, which he corrected improved and  
in many parts altered. When Gregory 13 ordered Gratian's  
Decree to be reformed, the Roman Expurgators had a great  
deal of work upon their hands, not only in purging the  
Body of the Decree, but likewise in clearing it from the  
Multitude of Absurdities, which these Canonist Glos-  
sators had added to it, when the Proverb, Magnus Canonis-  
ta, Magnus Asinista, Striv. Loc. Cit. 321.

It was thought in those times, that Gratian's  
Decree was sufficient to raise the Pontifical Authority  
to the highest pitch it was Capable of; but in process  
of time, as things altered, this work fell short of their  
Expectation; so that the Decretal superseded the Decree,  
which likewise came short of the Design; but from  
time to time as the Authorities of the Pope increased

New Rules were Made, whence in Emulation of the Body of  
the Civil Law, they Made the Decree Answer to the Pandects;  
the Decretal to the Code, and that No thing might be want-  
ing, Paul 4 ordered Gio. Paolo Lancolotto, in Imitation of  
Justinian's Institutions, to Compile the Canonical In-  
stitutions, which he did. Thus we see, how, and in what Man-  
ner one Empire and Empire was founded in the heart of  
Another.

Vol. 2.  
Lib. 19.

Cap. 4.

The Power of the Roman Pontiff was Arrived to such  
a Pitch in the thirteenth Century, they would have thought it  
believe to be Monarchs no less in temporal than in spiritual  
Matters, and therefore they assumed the power of Deposing  
Princes from their States and Dominions of Absolving their  
Vassals from their Oath, and finally of Conquering the  
Dominions they had forfeited. Looking upon themselves  
to be Lords of the Universe, they Made no Difficulty to  
Inveigle their Favourites with Provinces and Kingdoms over  
all the earth, and even with the Unknown and Distant provin-  
ces. The Pope would have still been & been to be reckoned  
upon as the Royal Throne of all Christian Kingdoms, and in order  
to give it the more lustre, they exaggerated the Cardinals  
and Depressed the Bishops.

Gregory 9 in order to the more firmly Establishing  
the Monarchy, set about to compile and publish the Decree  
tall, the Result of which was the further Ruine of the An-  
cient Canon Law, and the Establishment of an Absolute  
and Unbounded power in the Roman Pontiff. For as soon  
as knowing that the Emperor Theodosius had framed the  
Polity of the Empire by Collecting into one Volume both the  
Laws of the Emperors his predecessors,  
which was afterward called the Theodosian Code, and  
that the Emperor Justinian had collected his own  
the Pandects, which contained the Ancient Laws adapted  
to his time likewise collected his own Constitutions  
and those of the Emperors his predecessors into his Code,  
thought it incumbent on him to frame a New Polity  
for the Church adapted to his time, and to pick out and  
Collect into one Volume all the Decretal Epistles of his  
predecessors