

Gregory 9 in order to the better Establishing the Roman Monarchy, ordered a New Code to be Made, and in Imitation of the Emperor Justinian, he caused all those Constitutions of the Popes his predecessors, which were not suitable to his times, to be left out, and his own, with those of his predecessors that he thought were more for his purpose to be inserted; and besides, that there might be no occasion of having Recourse to the Civil Law, he Instituted many things of himself that were not Required Enjoined c. ult. x. de sentent. & Rejud. that by this his Code the Tribunals might Regulate themselves in their Sentences, and the Scholars in teaching Youth the Law. He entrusted the Making of this Collection to Raimundus de Pennafort of the County of Barcelona a Dominican Friar, a great Canonist, and Inquisitor in Catalonia, Much Esteemed by James King of Aragon who chose him for his Confessor And Scholasticus. His name is given p. 186. Gregory when with those of his Learning and Good life, called him to Rome, and Made him his Chaplain & Penitentiary, a Dignity, which in those times was bestowed only upon Men of Worth & Learning. Raymundus performed and Completed the work, and Divided it into five Books, following the same Method that Tribonian had done in Composing Justinian's Code. In the Preface to the work being done to his Mind, immediately published a Constitution, Prefixed to the same Code, by which he repeated all the other, and ordered that this Collection only should be made use of in the Courts of Justice and Schools: he likewise Under a severe Penalty Commanded, that no person should be so bold as to Make any other, without the special Authority of the Apostolic See. He likewise ordered it to be published over all the world, and read in all the Academies and Universities in Europe, and Excited both professors and scholars to study it. There was no part of Europe where Gregory had either power or Interest, that did not greedily Recovrit, and the professors every where not only taught it, but Made large Commentaries upon it. The first that Commented upon it were Rufinus, Helias, and Richard an English man. Adornus surnamed Pociastus, and Petrus Corbellus, Petrus liatus a Spaniard, Bernardus, Samasus, and Allan an English

English man; Pietro a professor of Pavia, Pietro Gallense of Poltorna, Bernardus Compostellano, Vincenzo Castiglione of Milan, Giovanni Gentonio, and Janerodi. After these Guglielmo Nasso, and Giacomo Di Albenga Bishop of Genoa, Vincenzo Costedo, Philippo, Innocenzo Altionse, Pietro Samps, Agidius of Bologna, Bonaguida of Trozzo, Francesco off Corcellis, Boatus off Mantua, and the Arch Deacon off Afterward Bernard Bullon of Paris Collected all their Glosses, and about the Year 1290 made a more full one of his own, it was commended above all the Rest Guid. Panciroli. Declar. Leg. Interpret. lib. 3. cap. 8. Mastrieh. n. 356. 357. The Monks likewise out of Complaisance to the Pope, Employed their talents, and Composed a tract, Intituled, suffragium Manachorum; but this work being defective in Essential things, and full of Errors, praising and hyperbolic, was no way Esteemed. Prior Giacomo a Canon of S. John in Monte, likewise Commented upon this Code, but he came off with a little Credit as the other Monks, which gave Rise to the Proverb, Magnus Doctus in Monte, Magnis A sinistis; and Enjunctis tollit ad caps. 10. de sent. & Rejudic. that there were no Doctors more Radical than those, who had took in hand to write upon this New Constitution. After this Collection of Gregorius, he and the Popes his Successors (in order still to Aggrandize the Roman Monarchy) did not fail to Establish other Constitutions. So that Boniface 8 About the End of this thirteenth Century, Resolved to have a New Collection Made of all these Constitutions, to be a Supplement to that Made by Gregory 9 and Committed the Care of it to three Cardinals, William Mandogot, Strick Bishop of Embria, Bishop Berongario Gredallo, & Riccardo Malumbro a learned Doctor of Siena and Vice Chancellor of the Church of Rome. Bulla Bonifac. ad Lib. Secret. & Pillari fratres in Notis ad Libri titulum. These Accomplished the work, and it was Divided into five Books, and as Many Titles, in the same Manner as Raimundus de Pennafort had Divided his. As soon as this Collection was finished, Boniface caused it to be published about the Year 1299. And to be added to Gregorius Decretal Volume, and therefore it was Called the first Book. And by a Particular bull, ordered it to be observed by all persons, and to be read in all the Universities of the world, and to have the same Authority with that of Gregorius. But this Collection of Boniface was little Regarded in France, not only because it Contained many Constitutions Relating to