

Or Collections of the most choice things, and by other Names, such as Synopsis, Epitomy, or Compendium. The more full Collections went all under the same Name of Basilica, that is to say Imperial, not, as some believe, that they took their Name from the Emperor Basilus, under whom they were first Compiled. Among the Greeks, Basilus is the same as King or Emperor, therefore the Collections which contained their Constitutions, were called Basilica, that is to say, Imperial. The first then who put the greatest Stamp upon Justinian's Laws by the Means of these Collections, by Basilus Macedo. Basilus by his Noble Exploits, having acquired great fame, he designed to excel Justinian in Glory, and by the Means of these Collections to Eclipse his Name and Books: for which end in the Year 529 (associating with him in this work Constantine and Leo his son) he ordered a Promptuarium to be Compiled; or as the Greeks call it Pro-chiron of Laws, in which from many Volumes were Compendized the Principal sources of the Law, from whence the ^{best} ~~best~~ Novels originally come. According to Armonopolis Emperat, it consisted of 40 titles, and not 60 as Cajanus writes.

Leo not content with having put his father's Prochi-ron into a better form, and filled the gaps with many Novels; put forth likewise the Compend of the Law, a very Eloquent work, which was made up purely of Definitions and Titles; but he employed his Study and Thoughts more in framing the Basilicæ Compilæ about the Year 566, or great work begun by Basilus, but finished by Leo his son. In this new Compilation he did nothing else but for the most part follow the same order which Justinian had observed in his Laws, from whose Books, Decrees, and Novelle Constitutions, and the Constitutions of the preceding Emperours down to Basilus he took his subject Matter; he stratched all that was ^{thought} ~~thought~~ superfluous, and what had been dispersed by the custom of after times was left out; and moreover collected what had been established by the new Constitutions of the preceding Emperours, from which work Compendized in six Volumes and divided into sixty Books a new Body of Law named Basilicæ started up, and which was written in the Greek Language: so what Justinian had written on each subject separately in many Books, to wit the Institutions the pandects, the Codes, and other Books of Novelle, was put under one title, and in the same order which Tribonianus was pleased to observe in the Disposition of his subject Matter. These were the Laws called Basilicæ, and named persons, because the work did not

end here: for Constantine & son of Leo surnamed Porphyrogenitus out of a Desire of Glory like his Grand father and father, designed to abolish all together the Memory of Justinian's Books, Marg. Prochor. in prefat. ad Jus. Grec. Rom. Struv. Hist. Jur. Greci. Having Revised the work of the Basilicæ, he corrected it in many places, and in the Year 920 he published another more Revised and Correct, of which he would have himself reputed to be the Author, and that the Basilicæ proper should no more be minded, but that in the Courts of Justice and Schools, his own, which therefore he called posterior, should be in force, and made use of by the Students and Lawyers of the East. Indeed that new Edition of the Basilicæ was received in the East, and continued to be the foundation of the Jus Grecum to the end of the Greek Empire, since Leo's Edicts were likewise reckoned to be the true Books of the Basilicæ, to which Constantine himself made a new Prochi-ron, or Introduction; and they are the same which after a period of so many Ages have been removed by the Care and Diligence of some Deserving Men, Lovers of our Jurisprudence, such as Gerlanus Ervold, and Hannibal Fabrotius (vid. Juræc. Not. lib. 1. cap. 1.) and which the Greek Interpreters have taken great pains to Comment on and Illustrate. Many Greek Interpreters bestowed their Labour on these Basilicæ, so that they had as good a Ground of Greek Commentators in the East, as the Books of Justinian after they were Revised in the West, had of Latin Commentators and Expounders. Cujacius mentions a great many of them, such as Stephanus, Nicetas, Galenus, Theodorus, Eusebius, Eudocius, Gobiad, Eumnius, Joannes, Agathodoratus, Demetrius, Gregorius, Garridas, Brestes, Basilus, Theophilus, Calocirus, Sostus, Callistratus, Leo, Phocas, Modestinus, and Domitianus; to which Prochorus adds, Patricius, Theophilus, Theophrastus, Theobonius, Theodorus, Heronopolites, Demetrius, and Theophilus. In what precise times these flourished we have no Certainty: Never the less if Galenus be reckoned amongst the Lawyers who Commented on the Basilicæ, he must be another Galenus, and not he who flourished long before in the time of Justinian who assisted in making the pandects. So likewise this must be another Stephanus and not he, who at the Command of the same Justinian bestowed his Labour on the Digest, which he also translated into the Greek Language; Neither can Theodorus and Theodorus be the same, who long before were employed by Justinian among those in composing the Latin Digest. Much less can it be this Theophilus, who together with Tribonianus and Prothasius composed the Institutions; and this focal can't be one of the twelve