

Appointed for framing of the Latin Code. It is for Callistrus
 the and Modestinus, 'tis unquestionably certain, that these
 Civilian flourish'd not long before Porphyrogenitus, but even
 before Justinian himself. Therefore if it be granted, that
 there have been several lawyers at different times of the
 same Name these can not justly be reckoned amongst the
 Interpreters of the Basilica; all the some of them had been
 formerly Employed in translating the volumes of Justinian
 into the Greek Language, as Iosephus August. ad Novel
 in prolegom. if we may believe Matthew Blastoras on the
 testimony of Antonius Augustinus in the Pandects, or at
 least Galenus, as fuanes in Notit. Basil. & Struvinus (Hoffe
 Jur. Groc. cap. 451) believe, and as Galenus certainly did the
 Code, whose Example was followed by Basilus in the Digest,
 by Glycerius in the Code, and Glycerius in the Institutes
 and Basilus these, there were others of uncertain Names,
 such as the Anonymus Basilicus, whom Cujacius believe to
 be the Interpreter of the same Collection of the Basilica, Evan-
 tiophanes, who made a Collection of the laws that Chastis
 with one another, or the Antinomies, whom the Bishop of
 Grogias believe to be Plotinus, who in his Homocanon writes
 that he had composed such a Book Doct. Hist. Jur. Civ.
 Cujacius believes Basilus to be the Author of
 that Greek paraphrase which was under the Name of an Index;
 but Godephredus takes it to be the work of several persons,
 such as Basilus and Basilus, whom Constantine made
 use of and regarded as much as Justinian did Tribonian; for
 the last added many things to that Index. Therefore the
 study of the Roman law was no less cultivated among the
 Greeks in the east, than it was after wards among the
 Latins, from which one many of them began to comment upon, and
 to interpret them variously, little minding the prohibi-
 tion of Justinian, who allowed them only to be trans-
 lated into Greek, and the paratitli; some added scholia, para-
 phrases and glosses; others again loaded them with large
 Commentaries; but these works as to the greatest part
 have been destroyed by time, or are preserved in the
 Libraries of princes or learned Men. These works
 that have been published, and are at present abroad
 in the world, are the Homocanon of Plotinus patriarch
 of Constantinople, in the Year 577 and divided into fourteen
 titles, to which Godephredus Balsamon added his scholia.
 Some according to Cujacius before c. cap. 10 take
 Romanus the younger son of Porphyrogenitus and Grand
 child of Romanus Lecapenus, who reigned about the Year
 962

962 to have been the Author of the Eulogia of the Basilica which
 by some is also called synopsis. Joannes Louclavius caused this
 Eulogia to be printed in Basil in the Year 1575 and translated
 it into Latin; and Carolus Labous added the Corrections tot
 Stru. Loc. Cit. In the same Louclavius (in Jur. Groc. Rom. 120
 had likewise of another synopsis of Michael Attaliatus
 Troscul and Judge made in the Year 1071. By the order
 of the Emperor Michael Dux, which goes under the Name
 of Pragmatica. A little after in the Year 1071 Michael Pallas
 of Pragmatica. A little after in the Year 1071 Michael Pallas
 famous for his Skill in the laws and Philosophy, composed
 another synopsis in Verse, which he dedicated to the same
 Emperor Michael. Lastly Constantinus Arminopolis an
 Ephesian Judge, about the Year 1143 in the Reign of Emami
 Comnenus published the Epitamy of the Civil laws which
 he first caused to be printed in Greek at Paris in the Year
 1540 by Adam Lualloborg; it was after ward translated
 into Latin and printed in the Year 1547 and 1549 by Bernard
 Roy, and again in Lyon by Fabian Meron in the Year 1556.
 From which it may be gathered, that at the
 same time when the study of the Roman law was laid
 aside by the Latins in Italy, by Reason of the Invasions of
 the Saracines and other Nations, and on Account of the Discon-
 tention among our own princes, the Greeks continued to cultivate
 it with the out most care to the very last, until Constantinople
 was taken by Barbarous Nations, and the Em-
 pire of the east was utterly Ruined. For the their Labour
 was not bestowed on the Books of Justinian, yet they did
 not spare it on the other Collections made after wards in
 Emulation of him, the substance of which was taken out of
 his Books.

Lib. II.
 Chap. 2.

Guido Pancorolus (de Clar. Leg. Interpret. l. 62. cap. 13)
 relates the opinion of some, who believe that the best
 parts (which were the finest part and contained the beauty
 and politeness of the Roman law) were found in an ancient
 Library in Ravenna, and which being offered to Lathaire,
 he found them to be the genuine work of the Emperor
 Justinian, and ordered that they should be published. He
 explained in the schools. But the same Pancorolus looked
 upon the opinion of those to be better grounded, who
 write, that Justinian's Code was found in Ravenna, and
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