

forced to make obeisance to the pope just to keep his chair (throne). The account of his coming to Italy and meeting the Pope en route to Germany (the pope was coming north) at the Canossa Castle is one of the most interesting of the era and following three days of petitioning, Gregory VII restored Henry and sent him home forgiven. When Henry had consolidated his powers at home the following year, he rewarded Gregory by bringing an army to Rome and capturing the city, shutting Gregory up in his castle. Gregory spoke against him again but did not have the same effect in that Henry's control of Germany now mitigated the situation. A long and strenuous story.

The great literary contribution of Gregory VII is the *DICTATUS PAPAE*, one of the most forceful documents ever given in proclaiming the point of papal privilege and authority. The document utilized ideas that were current in the decretals of Isidore but put them into sharper perspective and made them the uniform teaching of the church...not just historic memories of fancy ideas. There were 27 power affirmations in the *Dictatus* and a few of them read as follows...translated by someone else and copied by me:

- The Roman Church is founded by God
- The Roman Bishop is the sole universal ruler
- The Roman Bishop is the only one whose feet must be kissed by the national princes
- He has sole power to enthrone, dethrone emperors, kings, etc.
- He alone ordains clerics and certifies religious office holders
- He alone may authories synods
- His sentences cannot be reversed.
- In office he is judged of no man.
- He is the final authority in church disputes
- He may absolve subjects of allegiance
- No one is catholic who is not at peace with him.