mulgate a sentence of excommunication, suspension, or in­terdict, against the university, or any of its members, with­out the special license of the apostolic see ; and that, if pro­mulgated, it should be null and void.@@1

The university of Paris, being thus recognised by the pope, and encouraged by the fostering care of the kings of France, soon became the most distinguished seminary of learning in Europe, and students resorted to it with an eagerness for instruction which may well astonish those who reflect how little of what we now deem useful could be imparted. A more systematic course of study was in­troduced ; theology and the arts ceased to be the only ob­jects of interest ; medicine began to assume the form of a science ; and the canon law, under the special patronage of the church, took its place as a new branch of jurisprudence. The study of the civil law was introduced in the twelfth century, soon after its revival at Bologna, but was prohi­bited by Pope Honorius in 1220; a prohibition which In­nocent IV. endeavoured to extend to the whole of France, England, Scotland, and Hungary.@@2 Some attempts were made to revive it under the authority of the parliament of Paris in 1568; but the prohibition was renewed, and the university was not finally relieved from it till the year 1679.@@3 The number of students in the twelfth century nearly equalled that of the citizens, and included individuals from every part of Christendom. At the death of Charles VII. in 1453, it amounted to 25,000 ; and when Joseph Scaliger was a student, it had reached 30,000.@@4

Having thus traced the university of Paris from its ori­gin to its full establishment, we shall now give a short ana­lysis of its constitution in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The most ancient part of the university was the faculty@@5 of arts or philosophy, which is believed to have had a special connection with the church of St Geneviève, and probably originated in the school attached to that church. The faculty was divided into four nations: 1. the French nation, including the French. Italians, Span­iards, Greeks, &c. ; 2. the nation of Picardy, which in­cluded the students from the north-east of France, and also the Netherlands ; 3. the nation of Normandy, com­prehending those from the west ; 4. the English nation (after 1430, called the German nation), which, besides the students from the provinces subject to the English, as Poictou, Guienne, *&c.,* included the English, Scotish, Irish, Poles, Germans, &c. In these nations were enrolled the professors and students from the respective districts, with­out any distinction arising from the departments of learning to which they were devoted.@@® This division, as we have already seen, existed in 1169 ; and there is a concordat of the four nations respecting the election of a rector in the year 1206. which proves that, at that time, their privileges were recognised and acted upon.@@7 Each nation formed an independent body, had its own patron, church, place of meeting, academical buildings, great and small seal, &c., and managed exclusively its own affairs. At the head of each was a procurator, elected from their own number, whose duty it was to defend the rights and privileges of the nation, to convene and preside in its meetings, swear in new office-bearers and new members, and to see that all the acts and statutes were duly observed. The four pro­curators, with the rector, originally constituted the ordinary council of the university, in which its general government and legislation were vested. Their power extended even to the infliction of corporal punishment, some examples of which are mentioned as early as 1200, and in the fifteenth century they were not infrequent.@@8 They had a common seal, and as a corporate body were represent­ed by the rector.@@9 Each nation was divided into pro­vinces, and each province into dioceses. The names of the members of each province were enrolled in a register ; and at their head was a dean, chosen by themselves. The deans formed the ordinary council of the procurator, and their assent was necessary in every undertaking of impor­tance.@@10

In all the old universities, the chancellor was the foun­tain of honour, the officer by whose authority degrees were conferred ; and this dignity brought along with it consi­derable power. Each bishop appointed a chancellor within his own diocese, whose office it was to preside in the bishop’s court, and generally to maintain and exercise jus­tice within the episcopal territory. After the full estab­lishment of monasteries, the abbots claimed the same power, and created chancellors with similar authority. It belonged to the bishop and his chancellor to grant licenses to teach within his own diocese ; and the same power was claimed and exercised by the abbot and his chancellor within the territory of the abbey.@@11 When the university was placed in an episcopal city, the bishop of the diocese was very often the chancellor ; and if not the bishop, some other ecclesiastical dignitary. The university of Paris be­ing situate partly within the diocese of Paris, and partly within the abbey lands of St Geneviève, the power of grant­ing license to students and masters was claimed by both. These chancellors were appointed, the one by his bishop, and the other by his abbot : the right of the latter extend­ed to granting degrees in the arts only ; that of the former to degrees in theology, law, and medicine. The chancellor of the church of St Geneviève was always the chancellor of the faculty of arts, though the bishop of Paris was the chan­cellor of the other three faculties, and was considered as the chancellor of the university at large. They chose their own deputies or vice-chancellors, appointed annual examiners of candidates for degrees, but had no power to interfere in the internal government of the university.@@1\*

@@@i Middendorpius, Academiarum, &c. lib. vi. p. 367. Colon. Agripp. 1602. Conringius, Dissert, v. sect. 10.

@@@’ Sarigny, Geschichte, iii. pp. 343, 344, 345, 346. Conringius, Dissert, iii. sect. 18.

@@@\* M’Crie’s Life of Melville, i. pp. 419, 420. To the cause of this prohibition it is unnecessary to advert. The popes were too quick- sighted, and too much alive to their own interests, nut to perceive that the authority delegated to the civil magistrate by the civil law militated against their own absolute ecclesiastical claims.

@@@\* M’Crie’s Life of Melville, i. 18. Hallam's Mid. Ages, iii. 527.

@@@6 The *term faculty,* in all the older universities, denoted the body of teachers or graduates, who, besides the privilege of lecturing on a certain department of knowledge, of examining and admitting candidates for degrees into their body, had also the right of making statutes choosing officers, employing a seal, and performing all the offices of a privileged corporation. In the French universities, the faculty con­sisted of the teachers alone, but in the Italian universities it was composed of the teachers and students together. Savigny, Geschichte, iii. 141. Edin. Rev. No. 121. p. 218.

@@@, Savigny, iii. 326.

@@@7 Savigny, iii. 318. Conringius. Dissert, v. sect. 15.

@@@, Savigny, iiii. 334.

@@@9 Bulaei Hist. Un. Par. iii. 564. They issued the decree which shut up the schools till redress was obtained from the king, for the insults and injuries sustained by their body from the provost and citizens of Paris. According to Du Boulay, they formed the only governing body till 1260. Hist. Un. Par. iii. 563.

@@@10 Johnston's View of Education in France, p. 16.

@@@,, The power thus vested in the beads of ecclesiastical establishments to which schools were attached, was sometimes used, through per­sonal motives, for the exclusion of fit and able teachers, as well as for the purpose of extorting a high price for license to teach. In the pon­tificate of Alexander III. a. d*.* 1179, a Lateran council enacted, ” that every competent person ought to be admitted to teach;” and in the following year, the pope himself issued a decree, containing the following clause : ” Ut quicunque viri idonei et literati voluerint regere »lu­dia literarum, sine molestia et exactione qualibet scholas regere permittantur.” Conringius, Dissert, iv. sect. 24.

@@@,\* Bulæi Hist. Un. Par. i. 273-276, 385-389 ; iii. 679 ; iv. 391, 589. Conringius, Dissert. i. sect. 43.