The rector appears to have been originally chosen by the four nations voting collectively; but the number of students belonging to the French nation gave it so decided a superiority, that the other three became dissatisfied, and at last revolting, elected another rector. To put an end to this difference, which threatened the prosperity of the university, and to restore unity and peace, delegates were appointed, by whose mediation it was agreed, and confirm­ed by the seals of the four nations, a. d. 1249, that the election should in future be vested in the four procurators, with certain provisions if they were not unanimous.@@1 After the year 1280, he was chosen by electors specially appoint­ed for the purpose. The rector was eligible from the fa­culty of arts only, and continued in office for three months, when he might be re-elected, or another chosen in his room. He presided in the general meetings of the uni­versity, took charge of the registers and public money, and administered generally the government of the univer­sity.@@2 Within the city he took precedence, not only of all the officers and members of the university, but also of bi­shops, papal nuncios, and legates.@@3

Such was the constitution of the university of Paris till the middle of the thirteenth century. About this time the Dominican and Fran­ciscan friars, supported by the pope and the bishop of Paris, succeed­ed in establishing the faculty of theolυgy, which, after a strenuous opposition on the part of the heads of the university, was recognised in the year 1259.@@4 Faculties of medicine and the canon law very soon modelled themselves upon that of theology.@@® The three faculties are separately mentioned in a deliberation which took place in the year 1277, and, four years after, were confirmed in all the rights and pri­vileges of the university. At the head of each faculty was a dean, chosen in the same manner as the procurators of the nations, who presided in its meetings, and represented the body. From this pe­riod, therefore, the school of Paris, which had hitherto consisted of four bodies, was composed of seven, namely, of four nations and three faculties, represented respectively in the general council by four pro­curators and three deans. To the three new faculties belonged doc­tors only. The bachelors and scholars of theology, law, and medicine, were still included in the four nations of the faculty of arts. The general government of the university was vested in the council of seven, with the rector as president. The general assembly, compre­hending all the masters, scholars, and officers *(omnes magistri, tam regentes, quam non-regentes),* was convened on great and interesting oc­casions only; and general meetings of all the regents were some­times held for literary business, for framing statutes respecting discipline, privileges, and order. The meetings of faculties took cognizance each of its own members, in matters chiefly of a literary nature@@.θ

The subordinate officers were, the syndic ; the general procurator or agent of the university, who appears to have been an occasional rather than a permanent officer ; and the greffier or recorder, who was the clerk and assessor. Each nation and faculty had its own clerk and assessor. There were also two classes of messengers, who were employed in transacting business of various kinds for the stu­dents.@@7

The university, as a corporation, was always very poor, and never possessed any public building, but was obliged to hold its meetings in the houses of the religious orders who were willing to grant the re­quisite accommodation.@@8 The teachers originally delivered their lec­tures in such rooms as they could obtain for hire or otherwise. After­wards, however, halls or schools for the use of their teachers were provided by the several faculties. Those of the faculty of arts and philosophy, which appear to have been very numerous, were in the *Rue de la Fouarre (vicus Stramineus),* and were apportioned among the nations of the faculty.@@9

The great concourse of students to the early universities, ren­dered it difficult for them to obtain lodgings, and gave rise to ex­orbitant demands on the part of the townsmen in whose houses they were forced to reside. To remedy this inconvenience, various expedients were adopted, but with inadequate etfect. Frederick II. when he founded the university of Naples, fixed a *maximum* price for lodgings, and enacted that they should be let according to a joint va­luation of two citizens and two scholars. A similar regulation was. adopted at Bologna, and established about 1237, by Gregory IX. in the university of Paris.@@10 The taxers were two masters of the uni­versity, and two burgesses elected with the consent of the masters. It was also provided that, when lodgings had once been hired, the student should not be disturbed in the possession of them so long as he paid his rent, and conducted himself properly. Notwithstanding these regulations, the hardships to which the poorer students were exposed induced charitable individuals to provide houses, in which a certain number of indigent scholars might be accommodated with free lodgings during the progress of their studies. The example was first set by the religious orders, who established in several pf the uni­versity towns *hostels (hospitia)* for those of their members who resort­ed thither, cither as teachers or learners. Free board was soon added to free lodging, and in many cases small exhibitions or stipends to de­fray the necessary expenses of the scholars. For the sake of disci­pline, these foundations were placed under the superintendence of one or more graduates, who assisted and instructed their pupils, but only in subservience to the public lectures and exercises of the univer­sity. Such establishments were called *inns, hostels, halls,* or *colleges;* the last term being generally restricted to foundations which provided for the support of several graduates. These institutions, at first estab­lished on a small scale, led to the foundation of the colleges, which afterwards formed one of the most important and essential branches of the university.

Paris was the university in which collegiate establishments were first founded. Du Boulay@@i, avers that colleges may be dated as far back as the university itself; and Crevier, according to Mr Hallam,@@13 enumerates fifteen which were founded during the thirteenth century, besides one or two of a still earlier date. Savigny@@ιs considers the famous college of the Sorbonne, which was founded by Robert de Sorbonne, con­fessor of St Louis, in 1250, as the most ancient in Paris. Crevier probably included in his enumeration the *hospitia* established by the religions orders, which cannot properly be considered as colleges. During the fourteenth century many ne w colleges were founded, the most celebrated of which were those of Navarre and Du Plessis. The former, which is said sometimes to have contained seven hundred pupils, was founded by Joanna, queen of Philip the Fair, in 1304; and the latter by Geoffroi du Plessis, apostolical secretary to Philip V., in 1322.@@u The *Collegium Trilingue,* or Royal Trilingual College, was founded by Francis I. in 1529.@@15

The following account of the Parisian colleges is given by Mr Mal­den:@@16 “ The great colleges of Paris stood on a footing very different from the colleges of the English universities. They soon became appropriated to particular faculties, or to particular departments of a faculty ; sometimes, but rarely, they included more than one faculty. Thus the theological faculty was collected at an early period in the col­lege of the Sorbonne; and all its lectures and public disputations took place there, with the exception of two courses delivered in the college of Navarre. Regent masters were nominated by the faculties as lec­turers in the colleges. These lecturers remained subject to their several faculties, and were liable to be controlled or removed by them. Consequently, attendance on their courses was considered as equivalent to attendance on the public courses delivered in the schools of the university. The colleges speedily began to admit within their walls scholars who were not supported by their foundations ; and the college lectures were ultimately thrown open to the members of other col­leges, and to those scholars of the university who belonged to no col­lege at all. This took place in the course of the fifteenth century. The lectures in the public schools were thus almost entirely super­seded, at least in the faculties of theology and arts; and the colleges became the instruments of the public instruction of the university. During the latter half of the fifteenth century, the great colleges of the faculty of arts, or, as they were called, the colleges 'de plein exercice,' amounted to eighteen ; although by the middle of the seventeenth ceu-

@@@1 Bulæi Hist. Un. Par. iii. 222. Crevier, i. 372.

@@@2 Savigny, iii. 329.

@@@“ Rebuffi Privilegia Universitatum, p. 421.

@@@4 Bulæi Hist. Un. Par. iii. 266—360. Meiners, Geschichte der Hohen Schulen, i. 82. Waddington’s History of the Church, pp. 391-2.

@@@β Bui. iii. 399-456.

@@@6 Bulæi Hist. Un. Par. iii. 557-581. Dissertat. ii. iii. iv. v. vi.

@@@\* Bulæi Hist, *ut sup.* Crevier, ii. 249

@@@∙ Savigny.

@@@\* Edin. Rev. No. 100, pp. 400, 401. Malden, p. 31.

@@@,0 Bulæi Hist. Univ. Par. iii. 160. Crevier, Hist. i. 359.

@@@11 Hist. Un. Par. ii. 463, 467.

@@@,- Middle Ages, in. 528.

@@@τa Savigny, iii. 328. Bulaei Hist. Un. Par. iii. 223.

@@@,\* Bulæi Hist. Un. Par. iv. 191.

@@@,4 Previously to the erection of this college, there was no provision in the university for instructing young men in the learned languages. It was originally intended, as its name imports, for teaching Latin, Greek, and Hebrew ; although it was some time before a teacher of Latin was appointed, owing to the opposition made by the members of the university, which led Erasmus, in one of his letters, to call them *bilingual* pedants. M'Crie's Life of Melville, i. pp. 19, 20.

@@@,β Origin of Universities, p. 34, 35, 36. The substance of the account is taken from the Edinburgh Review, No. 106, p. 400, &c., to which reference is made.