study, where the students give evidence of having made satisfactory progress. Considerable modifications have also taken place in the courses of study, nearly all the colleges having now adopted the system of “ parallel courses,” and the principle of selection between these. Female education has received in America an extension which it has attained in no other country, and one of the colleges (that of Wel­lesley) numbers several hundred students. Since the war of 1861 a greatly increased attention has been given throughout the universities to physical training and athletic exercises, and excellent gymnasia, constructed on German models, have been erected.

The accompanying table (p. 857), prepared by the council of education for the year 1883-84, shows the distribution of these centres in the different States, together with their numbers, revenues, libraries, and the estimated value of their endowments.

*Authorities.—*On the earlier history and organization of the mediæval univer­sities, the student should consult F. C. von Savigny, *Gesch. d. römischen Rechts im Mittelalter,* 7 vols., 1826-51; for the university of Paris, Du Boulay, *Historia Universitatis Parisiensis,* 6 vols., Paris, 1665, Crevier, *Hist. de l'Université de Paris, 7* vols., Paris, 1761, and C. Jourdain, *Hist. de l'Université de Paris au XVIIme et au XVIIIme Siècle,* Paris, 1862 ; of these the work of Du Boulay (Bu- læus)is one of great research and labour, but wanting in critical judgment, while that of Crevier is little more than a readable outline drawn from the former. The views of Du Boulay have been challenged on many important points by P. H. Denifle in the first volume of his *Die Universitäten des Mittelalters bis 1400* (1885), and more particularly on those relating to the organization of the early universi­

ties. The work of Meiners, *Gesch. d. Entstehung u. Entwickelung der hohen Schulen unsers Erdtheils, 4* vols. (1802-δ), must be regarded as almost superseded as a general history, and the same may be said of Huber's work on the English universities, *Die englischen Universitäten* (Cassel, 1839-40), translated by F. W. Newman, 3 vols. (1845). Much useful criticism on both the English and the Continental universities will be found in Sir W. Hamilton’s *Discussions,* &c., 1853. For the German universities, the works of Zarncke, *Die deutschen Universitäten im Mittelalter* (Leipsic, 1857), and Paulsen, *Gesch. d. gelehrten Unterrichts auf den deutschen Schulen und Universitäten* (Leipsic, 1885), will be found the most trust­worthy,—the former for the mediæval, the latter for the modern period. To these may be added two articles by Paulsen in vol. xlv. of Von Sybel’s *Historische Zeit­schrift:—*(1) "Gründung” and (2)“ Organisation u. Lebensordnungen d. deutschen Universitäten im Mittelalter”; Tholuck, *Das akademische Leben des 17 Jahrhun­derts,* 2 vols. (Halle, 1853-54); Von Baumer, *Gesch. d. Pädagogik,* vol. iv. (4th ed., 1872); Dolch, *Gesch. d. deutschen Studententhums* (1858); Sybel, *Die deutschen Universitäten* (2d cd., 1874); and Dr J. Conrad, *The German Universities for the last Fifty Years,* translated by Hutchinson, with preface by James Bryce, M.P. (Glasgow, 1885). For Oxford, there are the laborious collections by Anthony Wood,—*History and Antiquities of the University and of the Colleges and Halls of Oxford,* edited with continuation by Rev. J. Gutch, 5 vols. (1786-96), and *Athenæ* and *Fasti Oxonienses,* edited by Dr P. Bliss, 4 vols. (1813-20); also the publications of the Oxford Historical Society; *A History of the University of Oxford from the Earliest Times to 1530, by* H. C. Maxwell Lyte (188G); and *Statutes of the University of Oxford compiled in 1636 under Authority of Archbishop Laud,* ed. Griffiths (Oxford, 1888). For Cambridge, the researches of C. H. Cooper, greatly surpassing those of Wood in thoroughness and impartiality, are comprised in three series: (1) *Annals of Cambridge,* 4 vols. (1842-52); (2) *Athenæ Cantabrigienses, 1500-1600,* 2 vols. (1858-61); (3) *Memorials of Cambridge,* 3 vols. (new ed., 1884). The *Archi­tectural History of the University of Cambridge and of the Colleges,* by the late Robert Willis, edited and continued by J. Willis Clark, 4 vols. (188G), is a work of admirable thoroughness and completeness. To these may be added *Cambridge in the Seventeenth Century ; Lives of Nicholas Ferrar and Matthew Robinson,* by Prof. John E. B. Mayor, 2 vols. (1855, 1856); and Baker's *History of the College of St John the Evangelist, Cambridge,* edited by Mayor, 2 vols. (1869); also J. B. Mullinger, *History of the University of Cambridge from the Earliest Times to Accession of Charles J.,* 2 vols. (1873-85). For both universities see the *Documents* issued by the Oxford and Cambridge Commissions of 1858; also the Wood, Hearne, Tanner, and Rawlinson MSS., and the Cottonian, Harleian, Lansdowne (espe­cially Kennett and Strype), Baker, and Cole collections. (J. B. Μ.)

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UNTERWALDEN is one of the Forest cantons of Switzerland, ranking as sixth in the Confederation. It is composed of two valleys through which run two streams both called the Aa, and which are called Obwald and Nidwald from their position with regard to the great forest of the Kernwald in which they are situated. In old documents the inhabitants are always described as “ homines intramontani,” whether “ vallis superioris ” (Obwald) or “ vallis inferioris ” (Nidwald). The total area of Obwald is 183∙3 square miles, 154∙2 of which are classed as productive (forests 37∙6), while of the remainder 3∙8 are covered by glaciers and 4∙3 by lakes. The area of Nidwald is 112∙1 square miles, 84∙1 being productive (forests 27∙7); of the rest the cantonal bit of the Lake of Lucerne covers 12∙8. The highest point in the canton is the Titlis (10,627 feet) in Obwald.

The census of 1880 returned the population of Obwald as 15,356, an increase of 941 on 1870, and that of Nidwald as 11,992, an increase of 291. In both the women have a small majority over the men. The native tongue of practically the whole population is German (15,254 in Obwald, 11,869 in Nidwald), and they are nearly all Roman Catholics (15,078 in Obwald, 11,901 in Nidwald). Till 1814 the canton was in the diocese of Constance ; since that time it has (like Uri) formed legally part of no diocese, though it is provisionally administered by the bishop of Chur. The capital of Obwald is Sarnen (4039 inhabitants), Kerns (2500) being the only other place which is more than a village ; that of Nidwald is Stanz (2210). The population is purely agricultural and pastoral. In Obwald the forests are remarkable, in Nidwald the fiery energy of the inhabitants. In educa­tional matters the standard is not very high, but is being gradually raised. At the head of the Nidwald valley (but legally in Obwald) stands the great Benedictine monastery of Engelberg, founded in 1121. There are no railways, but one is being made from Lucerne through Obwald over the Brünig Pass to Meyringen in Bern.

Historically Obwald was part of the Aargau, and Nidwald of the Zürichgau. In both there were many great landowners (speci­ally the abbey of Murbach and the Hapsburgs) and few free men ; while the fact that the Hapsburgs were counts of the Aargau and the Zürichgau further delayed the development of political freedom. Both took part in the risings of 1245-47, and in 1248 Sarnen was threatened by the pope with excommunication for opposing its hereditary lord, the count of Hapsburg. The alleged cruelties com­mitted by the Hapsburgs do not, however, appear in history till