tions, and a certain number of electors appointed by the university at large, and was taken from the different nations, according to a regular order of succession. The necessary qualifications for a rector were, that he should be twenty- five years of age, a *clericus,* not a member of any religious order, and should have studied law for at least five years, at his own cost. The powers of the rector were exten­sive. He possessed supreme authority over all members of the university, except those of the German nation, who were subject to their own procurators alone. His civil juris­diction was not doubted when both parties belonged to the university, or when a citizen consented to bring before him a suit against a scholar; but when a suit against a scholar was brought before the magistrates of the city, the claim of the rector to hear it generally gave rise to a violent contest between the city and the university. Soon after the insti­tution of the rectorate, an attempt was made by the city to abolish the office, or to render it subservient to the civic power ; but the university succeeded in maintaining its privileges, which were ultimately confirmed by the autho­rity of the pope. The criminal jurisdiction of the rector was limited generally to matters of academical discipline. He had the power of punishing both professors and scholars by fine and expulsion ; and, in deciding more serious matters, he sometimes acted in conjunction with the ma­gistrates of the city. In 1544, the pope confirmed by a bull his criminal jurisdiction when both parties belonged to the university, and when the offence was not capital. The rector was assisted by a council consisting of the counsellors of the nations.@@1

In Bologna, as in Paris, there were two Chancellors. Honorius III., whose pontificate extended from 1216 to 1227, when he regulated the *promotions* or collation of degrees in the school of law, placed them under the superintendence of the archdeacon of Bologna, whose consent, to prevent abuse, was rendered necessary. Savigny@@\* appears to consider this as a personal authority vested in the archdeacon for the time ; but it was retained by his successors, who assumed the title of chancellor, and exercised authority over all the faculties except the faculty of theology. The bishop of Bologna was constituted chancellor of the university of theologians, when this faculty was established by Inno­cent VI. in 13G2. All honours emanated from the chancellors.

Besides the rector and chancellors, the other officers of the univer­sity were: 1. The *counsellors* or representatives of the nations, who assisted the rector, and formed his council. Each nation elected one counsellor: the German nation was represented by two *procurators,* who were invested with judicial power over their own nation, independently of the rector. 2. The *syndic* or common agent of both uni­versities, whose duty it was to defend their rights and privileges. He was elected annually from among the scholars, and was subject to the jurisdiction of the university at large. He received a salary of twelve *lire,* and latterly a third of all fines. 3. The *notary,* who was also com­mon to both universities. 4. The *treasurer,* who was elected annually from the bankers of the city. 5. Two *bidelli;* one for each university.@@®

The precise time when Degrees, properly so called, began to be conferred, cannot be ascertained ; but perhaps we shall not much err in asserting that they were nearly coeval with the university itself. The earliest teachers were designated *dominus, magister, judex,* lord, master judge ; but these were names given to them as public lecturers, and were not titles of honour, carrying with them certain privileges, conferred by authority, and after examination.@@4 *Magister* was probably applied indiscriminately to any teacher, while *dominus* and *judex* were designations assigned only to the teachers of the Roman law. There appears to be no reason to doubt that the terms soon came to be used synonymously. Savigny@@4 states that, in the records of the university, Irnerius is styled *judex* or *causidicus,* but never *doctor,* and assigns the middle of the twelfth century as the date of this last title. The term doctor, here, as in Paris, originally signified merely a teacher, and implied nothing more than that the person bearing it had obtained a license to teach in that particular school. Some writers have asserted that it was borrowed from the theological school of Paris, while others have reversed the transmission, and allege that it was borrowed by the Parisians from the Italian seminary. the truth probably is, that it was given independently at both places. Savigny@@6 supposes that it was in consequence of the privileges conferred on the masters and teachers by the edict of Frederick I., that they found it necessary to adopt measures to prevent the voluntary assumption of their office, and to establish a form of admission. If this supposition be admitted, it follows that degrees were conferred by public authority soon after 1158. The first doctors were no doubt those of the civil law, that being the branch of learning to which the Bolognese school was indebted *for* its early celebrity. At the close of the twelfth century we find doctors of the canon law, who soon obtained an equal rank with the civilians. In the thirteenth century, doctors of medicine, grammar, logic, philoso­phy, and the other arts, were added.@@7 The title or dignity of doctor was at first conferred by the doctors themselves by *co-optation,* that is, they admitted the candidate into their body by common consent. This admission or promotion conveyed to him the right of lecturing in the school of Bologna, of exercising jurisdiction over his pupils, and of voting in the admission of future candidates. By a pa∣pal bull, the doctors of Bologna, like those of Paris, afterwards obtained the right of lecturing anywhere. The system of self-election having led to frequent abuse, by the admission of unworthy persons. Honorius III. in the early part of the thirteenth century, interposed bis authority, and placed the promotions under the control of the archdeacon of Bologna.

The following extract presents a curions feature in academical his­tory. “Originally,” says Mr Malden,@@8 “scholars were forbidden to marry into the families of Bolognese citizens, without the license of the rector. Exemptions from this prohibition were granted, which were at last extended to all the descendants of all doctors. By the terms of this exemption, it is manifest that the doctors of the univer­sity had become closely connected with the families of the citizens. This connection prepared the way for the gradual encroachments of municipal selfishness ; and at last the principal chairs in the university were granted only to Bolognese citizens. But the actual doctors pro­fited by the example, and went a step farther, and took an oath not to grant degrees to any but members of their own families. This outra­geous monopoly began to produce its natural effects, in the ruin of the university ; and commotions and struggles ensued between the years 1295 and 1304, which ended in compelling the doctors to admit all Bolognese equally to degrees; but the rank of doctor, at least in the two legal colleges or faculties, was still confined to citizens of Bologna.”

Degrees were conferred in the civil law, or in the canon law, or in both. In the early age of the university single degrees were more common ; in later times double degrees prevailed. Six years’ previous study were necessary for the canonist, and eight for the civilian. If the student of the canon law had delivered a course of lectures, it was reckoned equal to a year’s study; and in like manner the course of the civilian was shortened one or two years, by three or four years study of the canon law. The first step necessary for the candidate was to select a doctor who should present or recommend him to the archdeacon. He then under­went two examinations, the first of which *(examen)* was private, and the second *(conventus)* public. Previously to the first examination, two points of law were prescribed to him, which he was required to explain and defend, in presence of the chancellor and college of doctors. The doctor by whom he was presented alone examined him ; the rest of the faculty having the power merely of asking questions mid of stating objections, after making oath that no previous compact had been made with the candidate. The doctors were bound to treat the candidate *lovingly* as their own son, on pain of suspension from their functions fur a year. The votes of the faculty were then taken, and if the exa­mination was sustained, the candidate became a *licentiate,* that is, he obtained a license to present himself for public examination.@@9

The *conventus,* or public examination, by which the degree o doctor was acquired, took place in the cathedral, in presence of the university, when the licentiate read a thesis, and an exposition of a legal question, which was criticised, not by the doctors, but by the scholars. This was follow ed by an address from the archdeacon, or from a doctor deputed by him, in which the new graduate was solemnly proclaimed, He was then presented with the insignia of his rank, and had bis place in the cathedral assigned to him.@@10 It is probable that, in the earliest age of the university, this public examination by the scholars was the only one, and that the previous examination originated in an as­sumption of power by the doctors. The public examination frequently took place very soon after the private one, but sometimes a consider­able interval was suffered to elapse, and thus the title of licentiate be­came a species of degree.

The candidate, before being received for examination, was required to swear, in presence of the rector, that he hud studied for the period prescribed ; before the private examination, that he bad paid merely the requisite fees; and before the public examination, that he would promote the interest of the university and scholars, and if he remained in Bologna, would obey the rector, and comply with the statutes. At one time the commencing doctors took an oath to the magistrates of the city, that they would not lecture out of Bologna; but this oath was abolished in 1312, on the petition of the scholars, who purchased ex­emption from it with a sum of money.@@11 It is a curious point in the

@@@1 Savigny, iii. 171-181.

@@@2 Savigny, iii. 206,

@@@3 Savigny, iii. 181, 182.

@@@4 Conringius, Diss. iii. sect. 19 ; Suppl. li. sect. 3. Savigny, iii. 186.

@@@b Ibid, iii. 187.

@@@6 Ibid. iii. 187.

@@@7 Ibid. iii. 188.

@@@8 Origin of Universities, pp. 57, 58.

@@@• Ibid. iii. pp. 193, 194.

@@@«® Ibid, iii. pp. 195, 196.

@@@11 Savigny. iii. 193-202.