

for restraining and extending the prerogative. At Bologna, the Bishop was the Chancellor of the University of Theologians ; and Honorius III., when he regulated the promotions or collations of degrees in the school of law, made the superintendence and assent of the Archdeacon of Bologna necessary ; an authority which was retained by his successors, who in time assumed the title of Chancellors, and exercised a supervision over all the faculties except the theologians.(c)

Our early Kings having taken the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge under their own peculiar authority, we do not find, at all times, ecclesiastical functionaries appointed to the chief office, *ex officio*, as in the case of the Continental institutions. Archbishop Laud was Chancellor of Oxford in 1636, and under his jurisdiction it was, that the statutes were compiled which still continue to rule the University, and these were ratified by the Convocation, the Chancellor and the King. But whenever necessity required a delegation of authority by the Monarch, an ecclesiastic was usually selected. Among other reasons why Oxford and Cambridge differ in some degree, in this respect, from the Continental and other Universities, is the fact that neither place was a Bishop's see ; and that from immemorial custom they elected their own Chancellors. But no layman appears to have been elected to the office of Chancellor until the Reformation. In Cambridge, however, the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Ely was distinctly recognized in ancient times. The internal constitution of these Universities, also, would appear to abrogate the necessity of

c. Malden.