

earliest mention of Cambridge, as a place of learning, is in a passage of Matthew Paris, in which he states that in 1209 many students of Oxford migrated thither, and that they would not have gone to a town so distant, if it had not been already a seat of academical instruction. The period of its first incorporation would appear to have been the 15th of Henry III. in 1231. There is also another royal enactment, of the 45th of Henry III., in which the privileges of the University are still more distinctly recognized. The first formal charter, however, would appear to have been granted in the 20th of Edward I., which was subsequently much extended by Edwards II. and III., Richard II. and Henry IV.; they were also confirmed by Edwards IV. and VI. and Elizabeth; and finally ratified by an Act of Parliament for the incorporation of both these Universities, in the 15th of Elizabeth chap. 29. In the second year of the pontificate of John XXII., a bull was issued, in which the privileges conferred by former Popes and Kings were mentioned and confirmed. From the date of this Rule, Cambridge was fully recognized by all the Universities of Christendom. (*p*) It does not appear, however, to have been very much troubled with papal bulls and rescripts.

The University of St. Andrews was founded in 1411, by Henry Wardlaw Bishop of the Diocese; and upon the request of James I., the Bishop and the heads of the Augustinian Priory, a bull was issued in its favour by Benedict XIII. in 1413. The King also granted to it many valuable privileges and exceptions. Several other benefactions were conferred upon it by the Church, and were ratified by the King in 1432.

*p.* Malden.