

X was but little regarded by several monarchs. Edward I. published a brief, which was confirmed by the parliament, against the proceedings of the preaching friars at Oxford, although supported by papal bulls.^(m) Edward III. also issued an ordinance, in consequence of petitions from the Universities on the one hand, and the mendicant orders on the other, by which it was enacted, "that all bulls and processes issuing from the court of Rome, and procured by the friars against either of the Universities or any person in them, should thenceforth be absolutely null and void."⁽ⁿ⁾ Collegiate foundations were established in Oxford at a very early period; University and Baliol Colleges, during the reign of Henry III.; Merton College, in that of Edward I.; and Oriel with the license of Edward II. "So little honour," says Professor Malden, is "attached in history to the memory of this unhappy prince, that it will be charitable to bear in mind his connection with a foundation which is now the institution of the greatest utility and highest reputation in the University."

In 1109, Joffred, Abbot of Croyland, "sent over to his manor of Cotenham, nigh Cambridge, Gislebert, his fellow monk and professor of divinity, and three other monks who followed him into England. From Cotenham they repaired daily to Cambridge, and there, in a public barn hired for the purpose, made open profession of their sciences, and in a little time drew a number of scholars together."^(o) Such was the unpretending origin of the now famous University on the banks of the Cam. Mr. Hallam states that the

m. Aycliffe's History of Oxford.

n. Dyer.

o. Malden on the authority of Dyer.