

previous to his elevation to the papal chair, and in 1362 Innocent VI. erected a faculty of theology on the model of that of Paris.^(w)

Robert Pulein, who had been educated at Paris, taught theology at Oxford under the patronage of Henry Beauchere, and gave a new impetus to this study in England; continuing his labours under the favour of Henry II., until he was preferred to the Chancellorship of the Papal see.^(x) Vacarius, a Lombard by birth, established a school of law at Oxford, which proceeding was opposed by the students of philosophy and theology; but being supported by two decretals of Alexander III., he appears to have succeeded in his object. He compiled an abridgment of the Roman law for the use of his English scholars, manuscript copies of which are still in existence. The Benedictines of St. Maur bear testimony of the existence of an eminent school of canon law in this University, about the end of the twelfth century.^(y) Anthony à Wood states that mention may be found of *masters in theology*, in the public acts of Richard I. It was also ordained by Clement V., that schools should be formed for Hebrew, Arabic and Chaldee, and that all prelates and ecclesiastical corporations in England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland should be taxed for the maintenance of the professors of these tongues. Matthew Paris ranked Oxford as an ecclesiastical school next to Paris, and called it the foundation of the Church.^(z)

At Cambridge, the earliest Professorship which appears

w. Conringius.

x. Malden from Itter.

y. Conringius.

z. Malden.