

ciated themselves, and established a rule that no one should be allowed to teach without their approbation and permission, and this was only to be obtained after examination and a public trial of their ability. The value of the title thus obtained was much appreciated; and the degree of *doctor*, then instituted, became a prize of great moment. The earliest example of the application of this honourable appellative occurred in the person of Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, (r) of whom Innocent III. declares, that "it was not to be imputed as a fault to Langton, but rather to be remembered to his honour, that he had spent a long time at Paris in liberal studies, and made so great proficiency, that he earned the dignity of Doctor, not only in the liberal faculties, but also in the theological studies."(s)

Hitherto all the faculties were included in the four nations of the School of Arts, and in an important bull of Gregory IX., after regulating the admission of masters of theology and the canon law, he ordains that "with regard to the students of medicine and the *artista*, the chancellor shall promise to examine the masters in good faith, and admitting only the worthy, he shall keep out the unworthy."(t) But in consequence of some disturbances created by the Dominican Friars, who wished to usurp all the chairs of the University, a division took place, by which the three distinct faculties were formed, which were represented and governed by their respective deans.(u)

r. Malden.

s. Itter on the authority of Shelman, who makes reference to Matth Paris Hist. Ang.

t. Du Boullay and Conringius.

u. Malden.