

Pontiffs. Decrees were issued by Alexander and Innocent, declaring the qualifications of teachers, regulating the fees, and confirming the validity of titles and degrees. The teachers and learners were not tardy in perceiving the advantages of the unity thus conferred upon them by the highest power in Christendom; and in the most ancient deed of the University which has been preserved, of the date A. D. 1221, they adopt the style, "We, the University of the Masters and Scholars of Paris."^(c) During the pontificate of Nicholas IV., the privileges of this University were extended in a remarkable manner by a decree which conferred upon the doctors who were there approved, the valuable distinction of being accounted doctors everywhere, and the power of teaching, lecturing, and directing public schools."^(d) The right of any sovereign to erect a University in his own dominions was never questioned, but it was the pope alone who could make the degrees valid beyond the limits of the university in which they were conferred, and give them an authority through Christendom. This doctrine appears to have been expressly stated in the bull of Nicholas V., by which the University of Glasgow was established.^(e) Louis VII. and his son Philip Augustus conferred upon the members of this University several peculiar privileges and legal exemptions.^(f) These privileges were confirmed and extended by subsequent monarchs, Philip the Fair, Philip de Valois, John, Charles V. and Charles VI., having each and all bestowed upon it some marks of royal favour; in the instance of the latter king,

c. Malden quoting Crevier.

d. Malden as above.

e. From the report of the Commission of Enquiry into the Universities of Scotland.

f. Du Boullay, History of the University of Paris.