

Half a century later, another great Englishman, of French extraction, Earl Simon of Leicester, the younger Simon de Montfort, with another great bishop, Robert Grossetete of Lincoln for his counsellor, lays the foundation of the English Parliament, in its two houses, the type of every constitutional legislative assembly at this time existing on the face of the earth. How can we think of Earl Simon without being reminded of one greater, even the greatest of the Plantagenets, who, having learnt the art of war from the great Earl, beat him at Evesham,—that Edward the first, the *Malleus Scotorum* (Hammer of the Scotch), who has, in so many ways, left his impress upon the history of England—nor, while we think of the great English King, need we forget the Scottish patriots and heroes, his contemporaries—Wallace and Bruce. To France belong S. Louis and other great names on which we must not linger. There were giants on the earth in those days; and we have but glanced at them; nor can we linger longer in this department. We have spoken of the men of action. Let us turn to the men of devotion and of thought.

For the 13th Century it would have been sufficient honour, from the religious point of view, if it had only produced S. Francis of Assisi, the founder of the Gray Friars, or Franciscans, or Minorites, and S. Dominic, the founder of the Black Friars, or Preaching Brothers, or Dominicans. Whether Dominic was a persecutor or not I will not decide, the Abbe Lacordaise may satisfy my hearers on that point. But it was a great age which was the mother of such men and such movements. Not only were their own lives pure, elevated, self sacrificing, but they had a long line of descendants of whom any church or country might be proud. (Dominic, 1170-1233—canonized 1234; Francis 1182-1226—canonized 1228.)

And some of the children of their order bear names as illustrious as their own, and are separated by no great interval from their time.

Before passing to them may I mention St. Elizabeth of Hungary, wife of the Margrave of Thuringia, whom Kingsley has commemorated in his *Saint's Tragedy*? And that I may connect her name with art, I will remind you of the church raised as a memorial around her shrine, the Elizabethen Kirche, at Marburg, on the Lahn, according to Dr. Freeman, one of the noblest of Gothic churches.

One of the greatest of the Franciscan order was Roger Bacon, born in Somersetshire in 1214, whose great work has been called by an eminent man of Science, "at once the encyclopædia and the *Novum organum* of the 13th Century." His learning was universal, not only embracing Greek and Hebrew little known in those days, but the largest acquaintance with Science in all its departments. Bacon was hardly of the typical saintly character, as he spoke somewhat contemptuously of various of his contemporaries, because of their ignorance of Greek. More than once he was imprisoned, his scientific attainments having exposed him to the suspicion of practising magic.

Prominent among the theologians of the Franciscan order stand Alexander of Hales and John of Fidenza, generally known as Bonaventure. The former, an Englishman was known as the Irrefragable Doctor and King of Theologians on account of the breadth and depth of his theological spirit. Still more famous was the Italian Bonaventure, known as the Seraphic Doctor because of his almost angelic purity. He was a disciple of Alexander of Hales who said of him that he was *Verus Israelita, in quo Adam, non peccasse videtur*; "A true Israelite in whom Adam seems not to have sinned." There is a beautiful atmos-