

and Islam. The Moslems, who held not only the whole of North Africa, but Spain also, and added Sicily and the Balearic Islands to their conquest, were the common enemy, dreaded by all Christians in the West as well as in the East. Unfortunately, common enmity to the Moslem never brought East and West to a reconciliation.

The Mediæval phases of the Roman Empire, both Eastern and Western, might be called the mere tradition of a name, the lingering of a shadow. In the East, the shadow vanished in the morning hours of the 29th of May, A.D. 1453, when the Ottoman Turks forced the defences of Constantinople. In the West, one might say, it fled before the "Sun of Austerlitz," for the defeat of Austria on that fatal field led to Francis II.'s formal abandonment of the title of Roman Emperor, and the proclamation that the Holy Roman Empire had ceased to exist (A.D. 1806).

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### The Papacy.

The Eastern Empire has gone, the Holy Roman Empire has gone,—but the imperial spirit of Rome still survives in the Papacy. Because Rome was the imperial city, therefore the See of Rome acquired a recognized primacy in the ancient Church. This primacy was more conspicuous, and more effective, in relation to the Eastern than to the Western Churches. Coincident, or nearly coincident, with the division of the Empire into an Eastern Hellenic, and a Western Latin, half there was a similar division of Christendom. East of this demarcation, the four Patriarchates divided the ground, (somewhat unequally)—west of it there was but one primatial and patriarchal See, pre-eminent over all the rest, even as Rome surpassed all other cities in the Latin "circle of lands." Supremacy over all Christendom has been claimed for the Bishop of Rome on the ground that he is the successor of the "Prince" of the Apostles, St. Peter, or on the strength of the martyrdom of