

release from the Provisions of Oxford, obtained on appeal to the Pope. Montfort fled to France, but returning soon after, he met the King in open battle at Lewes (1264).

10. After the battle, which resulted in the defeat and capture of Henry, his son Edward made an agreement with Montfort to the effect that all disputes should be referred for settlement to a Parliament. The Great Charter was to be observed, and Prince Edward himself detained in custody as a hostage. This compact is known as the *Mise of Lewes* (*mise* is old French for "treaty"). About this time the name *Parliament*—from the French *parler*, "to speak"—came to be applied to the Great Council.

**The Mise
of Lewes.**

11. Simon de Montfort, who was now King in all but in name, proceeded to summon a Parliament. This met in 1265. To strengthen himself, and to place the liberties of the people on a broader basis, he called, in addition to prelates, barons, and knights of the shire, representatives of the boroughs or towns. Though the knights and members for the boroughs did not yet sit apart from the barons, the House of Commons may be fairly said to date from this Parliament, and to owe its main feature to Montfort.

12. Montfort's supremacy was destined to be short-lived. Powerful nobles deserted him. Prince Edward, escaping from custody, took command of the royal forces, and totally routed Montfort at the Battle of Evesham, August, 1265.

The captive King, whom the barons had compelled to appear on the field at the risk of his life, had the satisfaction of seeing his great rival fall dead before his eyes.

13. Henry's authority was now restored, and he reigned in comparative tranquillity until his death in 1272. Two years before this event, his son and heir, Prince Edward, had joined a Crusade. He was on his homeward journey when he received tidings of his father's death.

**Montfort's
death.**

**End of
Henry's
reign.**

CHAPTER XIX.

PLANTAGENET LINE: HOUSE OF ANJOU.—EDWARD I. 1272 to 1307 A.D.

1. Prince Edward was in Sicily when he heard that by his father's death he had succeeded to the English throne. Fearing no rival, he pursued his homeward journey in a very leisurely manner. When he reached his French possessions he found some matters requiring attention; and these so delayed him that he did not finally land in England till nearly two years after

**Delay of
coronation.**