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View of San Marino from the Borgo.
THE

REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO

(La Repubblica di San Marino)

The late J. Allen, Esq.

Printed for private distribution.

CAMBRIDGE,

United States, 1818.
THE

REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO.

By Comte C. de Bruc

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

By William Warren Tucker.

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SAN MARINO AND THE CASTLE.
DEDICATION.

THE FIRST HISTORY OF SAN MARINO IN FRENCH

WAS PUBLISHED IN 1827,

AND WAS DEDICATED BY ITS AUTHOR, AUGER ST. HIPPOLYTE,

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

THE TRANSLATOR HAS THE HONOR TO INSCRIBE

This Volume,

THE FIRST WORK UPON THE SUBJECT PRINTED IN AMERICA,

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

PREFACE.

Fifteen centuries of existence have made San Marino a fruitful subject of historical research. The present volume is a translation, by permission of the author, of one of its later histories. The title has been changed, and the first chapter has been substituted for the corresponding chapter of the original.

This miniature state is situated in that portion of Italy which was peculiarly exposed to the bloody and desolating wars of the Middle Ages, and while the peninsula has been convulsed by political revolutions, and other states, absorbed by more powerful neighbors, have now become a part of uni-

PREFACE.

fied Italy, San Marino alone has preserved its autonomy.

This fact is no doubt largely due to its restricted territory, to its strong natural defences, and to fortunate combinations, but in no small degree to the loyalty and bravery of its inhabitants.

Tradition and history have ascribed to the character of Saint Marinus, the founder of the republic, a happy union of practical wisdom and spiritual devotion. His memory is a living power among the people. The prudent, industrious, honest, and religious life and the intense love of liberty of which he furnished such a marked example still characterize the inhabitants of the republic, and have secured for them the respect of other nations.

Frequent but ineffectual applications have been made for the right to establish a gambling house within the republic, upon conditions greatly to its pecuniary advantage. The action of the government in refusing to
PREFACE.

make the concession has always been cordially sustained by the people, who seem to be imbued with the sentiments expressed in a recent letter upon the subject, written by a distinguished member of the Sovereign Council: "The long existence of the republic is due to its probity and its simplicity, and we prefer to live poor and respected rather than rich and dishonored."

The translator is happy to acknowledge the courtesies extended to him during a visit to San Marino last summer by his excellency Giuliano Belluzzi, Secretary of State for the Interior, and by his son.

W. W. T.

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The Frontispiece and the Map are copied from an excellent history of San Marino, written by J. Theodore Bent, and published in London in 1879.
CASTLE OF SAN MARINO.
Barber was leaving lately. It
was my custom to accompany 
Aeneas to the temple
upon the vast and far-off
beginning. He seems come within
the Achaeanes, and is come to see
the tossing of Mount Elba; and stands
in his boat. It is upon the other side
from the gate. He says, if it be the case
of less exaltation for three hundred years
of Sestrum, the capital of the
country, it may, in event, to
leave them in at Rhegium.
THE

REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO.

CHAPTER I.

THE APPROACH TO SAN MARINO.—DESCRIPTION
OF THE CITY.

The traveller who leaves Bologna by the railway which skirts the Adriatic shore, through Rimini and Ancona to Brindisi, enters at once upon the vast and fertile plains of the Romagna. He soon comes within sight of the Apennines, and is able to distinguish the crests of Mount Titanus standing out in bold relief. Upon the summit of this mountain, 2,600 feet above the level of the sea, has existed for fifteen hundred years the city of San Marino, the capital of the republic of that name. If one intends to visit it he leaves the train at Rimini.¹

¹ San Marino may be reached from the northern part of Italy by way of Bologna, or from the south by Ancona, Rimini lying midway between these two cities. An excur-
THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO.

The Republic of San Marino comprises an area of seventeen square miles, which is wholly inclosed within the kingdom of Italy, and contains eight thousand inhabitants. It is irregularly shaped, the greatest length from north to south being seven miles; the greatest width being five miles. Besides the Borgo of San Marino, the chief towns are Serravalle, Mongiardino, and Faetano, and there are several villages. The principal products of the soil are grain, wine, oil, and vegetables. The inhabitants have been successful in the breeding of cattle, the exportation of which is a source of profit. They also export cloth, wood, vases of clay, wheat, hides, sheep, cheese, and wines of excellent quality.

The distance between the cities of Rimini and San Marino is thirteen miles, and the journey may be easily made to it by leaving Bologna in the afternoon train, which arrives in Rimini in two and a half hours. Starting from there at six o'clock the next morning, the traveller may reach San Marino by carriage in three and a half hours, may spend three hours in a cursory examination of its objects of interest, and return to Rimini in ample time for the afternoon train to Bologna.
THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO. 3

road, though so steep when within a few miles of the mountain as to require the addition of oxen to the carriage, is kept in excellent condition. After a pleasant drive of ten miles through a fertile valley abounding in vineyards and cornfields, the traveller arrives at the northern boundary of the republic. Here a stone formerly bore on one side the initials S. P. (Pontifical States), and on the other R. S. M. (Republic of San Marino), but time has obliterated all traces of the letters.

The first town of any importance after entering the republic is Serravalle, once a small, independent state,—the ruins of its fort being still visible,—now containing about eight hundred inhabitants. It has acquired a reputation for the manufacture of large vases of clay of Etruscan form, for the ornamentation of gardens.

Continuing the ascent through well-cultivated lands, and passing by several villages, the traveller arrives at the Borgo. This is the business centre of the republic, and in
it a weekly market for the disposal of the products of the country and an annual fair for the sale of cattle are held. From the Borgo the gate of the city is reached by a very steep and winding road. Here he alights from the carriage, the streets immediately within the gate being too narrow and too steep to allow it to enter.

The capital of the republic has about seven hundred inhabitants. It is defended by a triple row of ramparts and three towers. The largest, La Rocca, serves also as a prison; it has a square steeple, from which on civil and religious festival days the blue and white standard of the republic floats. The tower incloses the great bell which is rung to assemble the Sovereign Council, and on other important occasions.

The city contains a number of palaces and houses opening upon well-paved and well-lighted streets. Their external architecture is not attractive, but the interior is elegant and comfortable. In the lower part of the town are the famous church of the
Franciscans and a fine theatre, having three rows of galleries and capable of holding six hundred people.

In the upper part of the city is a square called the "Pianello," one side of which is occupied by public buildings. In the throne room of the palace of the Sovereign Council are seen a Holy Family, by Guido Reni; marble busts of Clement XII. and of Antonio Onofri, a distinguished citizen and skilful diplomatist; portraits of the Duke of Urbino, of General Bonaparte, and of Melchiorre Delfico.

In the palace of the captains-regents there are portraits of the Emperor Napoleon III. and of the Empress Eugénie, of Pope Pius II., of Napoleon I., of Frederic, Count of Urbino, and of others who have rendered important services to the state. There is also a large medal in gilt bronze bearing the effigy of Victor Emmanuel II., King of Italy, which was presented by his majesty.

Another side of the square is occupied by
the military quarters and the post-office. From the fourth side, where there are no buildings, there is a superb view over the mountains. In the centre of the square is a statue in white marble representing Liberty, the gift of the Duchess of Acquaviva, and underneath the whole is an immense reservoir which supplies the citizens with water.

From the Pianello a short walk leads to a still higher part, where the cathedral is situated. This church, dedicated to Saint Marinus, the patron of the republic, was built to take the place of the old cathedral of the same name, and resembles somewhat in its form the Madeleine of Paris. Under the portico is the following inscription: —

DIVO MARINO
PATRONO ET LIBERTATIS AVCTORE
Sen. P. Q.

The corner-stone of the church was laid in 1826; it was inaugurated in 1838, and was consecrated with great religious and civil ceremonies by the Bishop of Montefeltro in 1855. It contains marble statues represent-
ing the Saviour and twelve Apostles, the statue of Saint Marinus, and several others. The relics of the patron saint are preserved here. Among the works of art are a painting by Guercino and a marble mausoleum of Antonio Onofri, with an artistic bas-relief. The inscription of the monument is a model of simplicity:

ANT. HONOFRIO
Patri Patræ

The traveller will not forget to see the library, the museum, and the hospital, and will reserve as the crowning pleasure of his visit the magnificent view from the summit of the citadel, La Rocca. Words cannot convey an idea of its beauty and grandeur. A writer has well said that it alone will repay all the trouble of a journey to San Marino.

Towards the south the eye rests upon the varied, confused, and picturesque summits of the Apennines, resembling an ocean of mountains; towards the north and west upon the immense plains of the Romagna, whose fertility gives an idea of the agricultural
wealth of Italy; upon the cities of Imola, Faenza, Forli, Cisena, and in the remote distance Ravenna, with its famous *pineta*, or forest of stone pines, extending for twenty-five miles on the shore of the sea, and looking like a long, black line in the horizon. The northeasterly view embraces many of the towns of the republic and Rimini, which seems to be almost at the base of the citadel, and reaches over the Adriatic, whose waters are dotted with sails, to the far distant peaks of the Dalmatian Mountains.
CHAPTER II.

THE ORIGIN OF SAN MARINO.

FOURTH CENTURY.

In the early years of the fourth century, when the imperial power of Rome continued its persecutions of Christianity, some of the believers in the new religion braved their torments, while others, like Hilary and Jerome, concealed the observance of their worship.

San Marino owes its origin to the latter class. Under the reign of the Emperors Diocletian and Maximian, at the time when the tenth persecution stained Rome with blood, a poor stone-cutter from Dalmatia, named Marinus, converted to the new faith, and exposed by the purity of his life and habits to the hatred of the pagan executioners, sought refuge upon Mount Titanus. There, in the solitude of its summit, he founded the first Christian hermitage.
A pathway to this almost inaccessible rock was soon dug out by the footsteps of the votaries of Christ, attracted there by the words of the humble workman of Rimini. Paganism, shaken upon its worm-eaten foundations, vainly endeavored to impress the mind by the horrors of a merciless persecution. Already the mysterious worship of the Crucified of Jerusalem embraced unconscious followers even among its persecutors. Sailors, scorning old Neptune in the moment of danger, were seen to offer their prayers towards Mount Titanus, and solemnly vowed to make a pilgrimage to it if they escaped the tempest; and thus the secret preaching of the stone-cutter became by degrees a public affirmation of the doctrines revealed by the Nazarene.

These pilgrimages were at first accomplished under the protection of the darkness of the night, but the fervor and zeal of the neophytes before long made known far and wide the renown of the pious recluse, whose name enjoyed among the workmen of Rimini a sort of veneration. Mount Titanus
was at that time the property of a Roman matron named Felicissima, who occupied a luxurious house on the plain which surrounded it. Her two sons served in the guard of the emperors, and were very naturally conspicuous by their fierce hatred of the new religion.

During a visit to their mother they heard of the pious Christian on the mountain, and of the fame which he had acquired. Seized with a violent rage, they undertook, under a burning sun, the abrupt ascent of the mountain, and arrived almost breathless in presence of the man who had dared to seek a retreat upon this barren rock. They found there, not a violent preacher, but a humble workman, clothed in coarse texture, who was declaring in the simple language of the people the truths of Christian faith. This unexpected contrast, the calm and peaceful attitude of the poor believer, checked their courage; the intended abuse hung upon their lips, and they could only utter incoherent threats against the recluse.
At the same moment, the freezing air of the high land paralyzed their limbs, which had been exposed during so many hours to the rays of the burning sun, and produced a secret terror of some unknown calamity sent by the new God. As rapidly as possible they regained their home. Felicissima, who partook of their superstitious fears, alarmed at the progress of the disease, begged the hermit of Mount Titanus to come and restore them to health. Marinus appeared at the moment they were preparing to offer a sacrifice to Apollo, the god of health. Filled with indignation, he overthrew the altar, broke to pieces the statue, and invoked the intercession of the true God upon the two unbelievers. Moved by his earnest words, staggered by the boldness of the Christian disciple, the two brothers asked, and, together with their mother and fifty of their relatives and servants, received baptism. Then Marinus returned to his retreat and rendered thanks to God, who at the same time had cured the bodies and saved the souls of his two persecutors.
THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO.

This miraculous event exposed the new converts to hatred all the more intense, because their rank gave greater authority to the proscribed doctrines; very fortunately, the protection of Constantine allowed Christians to breathe, and to lay the foundation of an ecclesiastical organization to which the new religion was indebted in the early centuries for its power of propagandism.

The enthusiasm created among the followers of Marinus by the sanctity of his life and the purity of his conduct was manifested on the part of Felicissima and her sons by the free and absolute gift to him of the mountain, upon the summit of which a cross was soon erected, bearing as its only inscription the word "Liberty."

Having made an equal division of the land among all the inhabitants, Marinus soon saw gathered about him the first elements of a free society, founded upon the principles of true morality and the practice of virtue. By degrees dwelling-houses were erected, cultivation invaded the steep sides of the mount-
ain, and new converts came to swell the number of the flock. Seeing the increase of the little colony, Marinus, guided by the instinct of his simple heart, imagined to what dangers it would some day be exposed, and determined to establish it upon principles so strong that it might after his death maintain itself in the way he was marking out for it. Convinced of the divinity of Christianity, he took Christianity for a fundamental constitution: Social law rested upon divine law, and the Christian family became the model of a human community. Each day, after the evening meal, he preached to them equality, justice, charity, simplicity, and especially a love of peace as the first blessing which man should desire, the first duty which a Christian should impose upon himself.

This pious propagandism increased very rapidly the number of the disciples of Marinus. Associated in their common labors, the new-comers were at the same time inspired with the wise doctrines preached by the master; but he, far from assuming the authority and privileges of a commander,
was careful to undertake nothing—even
small things—without consulting either the
assembly of the people or the church it-
self. Bishops, presbyters, and deacons were
elected, and their wives shared in the du-
ties of the offices. Marinus, obedient to all
decisions concerning the common welfare,
participated, like every inhabitant, in the
manual labor rendered necessary by the
erection of buildings and the cultivation of
the ground. Many years passed in the
practice of this calm life and of this sublime
religion, when paralysis and death struck the
founder of the colony. He died while pray-
ing for his brethren, and again imploring
them never to seek by violent means an en-
largement of their territory, whatever might
be the exigencies resulting from an increase
of the society. War, a painful necessity for
people acting in self-defence, was, in the
eyes of the venerable sage, an abominable
crime in those who provoked it; and it was
while imprecating homicide that he passed
away, without imagining that during more
than fifteen centuries his will would be re-
spected by generations educated to honor
his name and to love his doctrine.
CHAPTER III.

FROM THE EIGHTH TO THE TWELFTH CENTURY.

Increase of territory. — Independence of the community acknowledged.

Such was the origin of the community of San Marino, a half religious, half civil society, in which the two elements were so balanced that it remained free from the errors and conflicts which proved fatal elsewhere. We shall see the embryo state, like a vessel tossed about by the waves, escaping the cyclone of barbaric invasion and successfully braving the storms of the Middle Ages.

Every man during his life feels the influence of his origin and its surroundings. None of us, even at the most advanced age, when reflection, experience, sufferings, and passions have moulded our reason and our hearts, can escape the effect of early education, which is often the source of our vices and our virtues, and therefore of our misery or our happiness.
THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO. 17

It is so with nations. The spirit of their first teachers follows them through ages and directs their destiny. Doctrines perpetuated by tradition and laws lead them either to grandeur or to ruin. How did Marinus establish this colony? Venerated, blindly obeyed, his moral influence extending beyond the narrow territory of the community, did he entertain the idea of setting himself up as a sovereign? of sheltering on his impregnable rock, behind the walls of a fortress, bands of soldiers to be launched upon Italy, already falling into decay and a prey offered to daring men? No! Upon the summit of the mountain which overlooks a country peopled with thousands of slaves, he inscribed the word "Liberty."

After Constantine had transferred the seat of the empire to the confines of Europe, the pompous luxury of Asia invaded Italy, and extended even to religion. At the same time, the rapid development of the Arian heresy had shaken upon its foundations the rising Christianity; numerous sects inaugurated, by violent disputes, quarrels of which
the church of the God of peace was to become, during so many centuries, the battleground. Thus, the contrast between the manners and the creeds of the Roman provinces and those of the Titanic colony was apparent from this period in every act of life, in every manifestation of faith. Attracted by the pious renown of the little church, numerous pilgrims went to pray upon the tomb of its founder, where faith was not long in seeing miracles accomplished. Again the name of Marinus passed beyond the frontiers of the little state, to resound in Rome and even in Constantinople. The scandal caused at the time of the dissolution of the Council of Rimini by the attitude, more warlike than Christian, of certain bishops was a revelation to some sincere prelates. Abandoning titles and privileges, they sought refuge in the bosom of the community of Mount Titanus, where they were by degrees followed by numerous proselytes.

Historical tradition during the first centuries of Christianity contains, as can be read-
ily understood, many intervals so far as it relates to this little people. The patriarchal organization which Marinus bequeathed to it secured the benefits of domestic happiness rather than the advantages of political glory.

In 750, at the time of the elevation of Astolphus to the throne of Lombardy, the Holy See, notwithstanding the gift of the city of Rome and of several provinces of Italy, made by the Emperor Constantine to Pope Sylvester, possessed only a disputed temporal authority. Resolved to make their sovereign power respected, the Popes became hostile to the two great powers who were fighting for the possession of Italy,—the Lombards and the Greek emperors, against whom they had launched the thunderbolts of excommunication.

This contest rendered the little colony of San Marino liable to become the prey of the conqueror. Unexpected good fortune ordained that it should not be swallowed up in the tempest, but the violence to which it
was obliged to submit will show what dangers it narrowly escaped in the struggle.

The territory obtained by conquest from the excommunicated powers becoming heretical spoils, Rome claimed an acknowledgment from the Lombards, the Pentapolis, and the Exarchate of Ravenna that they had been able to conquer only by grace of the excommunication launched against the Emperor Leo the Isaurian, and Constantine Copronymus.

The Lombards, asserting that they had taken these countries by their own strength and for their own account, went so far, on the other hand, as to reclaim the sovereignty of Rome, which, having always been governed in the name of the emperor, by the Exarch of Ravenna, had become by right of conquest tributary to Astolphus. Pope Stephen III. then resorted to the powerful alliance of Pepin the Short, and upon his invitation went to France to confer with him more freely upon their common interests.
THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO. 21

But the parliament assembled at Crécy upon Oise was far from showing the docility which the king and the Pope expected from it. Upon the entreaty of Prince Carloman, elder brother of Pepin, chosen by Astolphus to plead his cause, it was decided that an embassy should be sent to the King of the Lombards to treat with him for peace.

The concessions assented to by Astolphus being limited to the withdrawal of his claims upon Rome, and the Pope persisting in his demand for the Pentapolis and the Exarchate of Ravenna, Pepin decided to declare war, and, in advance, to make the famous donation to Innocent III., by which the temporal power of the Pope was definitively established.

Taken by surprise by the overwhelming arrival of the Franks, the Lombard army was cut in pieces. Astolphus, besieged in Pavia, signed an act of surrender, which he vainly sought to evade after the departure of Pepin. The latter, exasperated, recrossed the Alps, and imposed upon Astolphus a new treaty, of
which he secured the execution, and by which, besides the abandonment of the Exarchate and of the Pentapolis, the vanquished king acknowledged himself a vassal and a tributary of France.

The keys of the surrendered places were solemnly deposited upon the tomb of Saint Peter, together with the deed of gift made by Pepin and his two sons, who had been created patricians of Rome. Astolphus did not long survive his defeat. He died in 756.

In the midst of the alternations of this strife, San Marino, directly exposed to the extortions of the Lombards, had the sorrow of seeing the sepulchre of Marinus violated by the bands of Astolphus. The mortal remains of the hermit were carried away and given to the church of Pavia, from which they were fortunately retaken by Pepin after the defeat of Astolphus. The first care of the conqueror was not only to restore to the people of Mount Titanus the venerated ashes of its founder, but to exclude the territory of San Marino from the fiefs comprised in the royal gift.
Until the ninth century the inhabitants of San Marino appear to have held amicable relations with the Popes; it was then that the first conflict took place between the free state and the church, represented by the Bishop of Rimini. This bishop, named Deltone, demanded of the monastery of San Marino its various livings, to which, as feudatory of said monastery, in the name of the episcopal revenues, he claimed a right. Stephano, regent of San Marino, accused of usurpation, requested the arbitration of the Bishop of Montefeltro. A court of justice was opened, in which the laymen of the Duke of Orso, civil protector of the latter, took part. The proofs furnished by Stephano indisputably established the rights of the church of San Marino, independent of any bishop, and governed by the freely expressed will of the population, of which he, Stephano, was the priest, abbé, and regent, conformably to the fundamental institutions of the community. In the absence of valid reasons in support of his claim, the Bishop of Rimini was not sustained in his pretensions, and the independence of San Marino received for the first time a legal acknowledgment.
But this affirmation of the civil and ecclesiastical liberty of San Marino opened the eyes of the Pontiff; he comprehended the danger of the independent organization of this little Christian group, and in order to convert it to the Roman rite he employed means to proselyte its most active members. From this period, in fact, dates the separation of the ecclesiastical body from the mass of citizens forming the independent people.

It was thus that the peaceful community reached the beginning of the tenth century, during which the necessity of union for defence under protection of solid walls led to the grouping into inclosed cities the sparse population of the provinces, and transformed into so many fortresses the seigneurial habitations. Sheltered by strong ramparts, the feudality was able to maintain the contest till the day when the same means of resistance assured the triumph of Italian republics, and became guaranties of independence.

Involved against their own wishes in these intestine quarrels, the inhabitants of Mount
THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO. 25

Titans, exposed to the bold attacks of the condottieri, felt the necessity of perfecting the natural defences for which they were indebted to their geographical position. San Marino, transformed into a fortress, acquired so much renown for its impregnability that towards the year 950 King Berenger, pursued by his conqueror, Otto, came there with every confidence of security to seek a refuge for himself and his followers. Many inhabitants of the plain, attracted to San Marino by the hope of a more calm life, arrived at this period to swell the numbers of the colony. In consequence of the narrow space within the inclosure of its walls, it was thought best to make a division, and to found upon the opposite slope of the mountain the Borgo, designated later by the name of "The Market."

Wisdom, of which this admirable people never lost sight, triumphed at this critical time over the ambitious suggestions of force. Far from seeking, in order to enlarge their frontiers, to profit by the troubles into which their neighbors were plunged, they
adhered strictly to the precepts of the founder, and received no additional territory except that which was voluntarily assented to by contract. It was thus that in the twelfth century the Château of Pennarossa, with its lands, and a part of that of Casole, ceded by the Counts of Montefeltro, were annexed. The strict honesty and the inflexible good faith of these peaceable neighbors cemented between them and the family of Montefeltro an alliance which, on many occasions, increasing the power of the little territory, enabled it to offer a firm resistance to the ambitious views of the Malatesta family, usurpers of the domain of Rimini, and animated by sentiments wholly unlike those of the Counts of Montefeltro.

Nevertheless, very few events of importance to the San Marino colony grew out of the interesting period during which regenerated Italy threw off the yoke of its oppressors, and saw each of its provinces assert its independence and autonomy. An instinct of liberty, which the invaders believed to be forever smothered in this effeminate and
enevated people, suddenly declared itself, and from place to place inflamed the towns and cities. Italian republics were formed, and the first experiment of democratic government in the peninsula succeeded the excesses of brutal oppression.

Unfortunately there was wanting in this resuscitation of free instincts a principle capable of impressing upon the mind a direction and a discipline. Little by little the magistrates chosen by citizens to defend their rights used for their own benefit the power that had been delegated to them. Far from having conquered peace with liberty, Italy saw unchained a new series of intestine strifes; streams of blood again inundated its plains, while, immovable upon its rock, the community of San Marino pursued its work of independence in perfecting its laws, and in submitting to the sanction of the people every decision of the consuls which might influence its institutions.

All the violence of the factions of the Guelphs and the Ghibellines was required to
unsettle this work of wisdom, and to compromise the results laboriously acquired. Individual hatred and insatiable aspirations of personal interest, finding their account in these commotions, perpetuated murder and rapine. Human life became a stake without value; to the fury of political passions were added the terrors of religious fanaticism; the sword pursued its merciless work, and the torch of human reason seemed on the point of being extinguished in this infernal conflict.
CHAPTER IV.

FROM THE THIRTEENTH TO THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

San Marino in the thirteenth century.—It takes part against Rome.—Alliance with Frederic II.—Papal excommunication.—Congress of peace.—Perfidy of the Bishop of Montefeltro.—His death delivers the republic.—Ugolino and the Guelph party.—End of the strife.

From the beginning of the thirteenth century, important changes took place in the ecclesiastical organization of Mount Titanus; the Roman church had long since imposed its dogmas upon the descendants of the disciples of Marinus, and the clerical hierarchy had brought the priests of Mount Titanus within the dependency of the bishopric of Montefeltro. It was then that the life of Saint Marinus, long since beatified, became a tissue of legends, before which the poetic improbabilities of mythological fables grew pale. All the power of the true tradition, all the force of the prudent institutions of Marinus, were necessary to resist this means of subjection. Vanquished upon spiritual
ground, the Christian doctrine triumphed victoriously as moral law, and the immovable attachment of the people of San Marino to its primitive institutions yielded in no way to the influence of corruption which it was feared would be introduced into its religious observances.

After having been a witness of these strifes, they were themselves to know the bitterness of discord and the terrors of war. Powerful enemies were watching them, waiting only for a favorable opportunity to break the wise compact so faithfully observed by generations animated with the spirit of union and concord.

Ugolino, Bishop of Montefeltro, availing himself of a document of the thirteenth century, by which the lords of Montefeltro reserved the right of maintaining at San Marino a judge, pretended to have claims upon the little community going back to the donation of the States of the Church by King Pepin, the donation embracing the territory of San Marino, "as proved by a cer-
tain text of Anastasius, librarian of the Roman church.” This demand was based upon uncertain authority, since there appeared among the territories given by King Pepin the monastery of San Marino, which, till the end of the tenth century, was never known under this name, and was invariably called Mount Titanus, or Mountain of the Giants. The original instrument of Anastasius had undergone one of those alterations which were at that time not infrequent.

At the moment when the Guelph party, crushed by Frederic II., seemed utterly annihilated, the Bishop of Montefeltro and the neighboring lords, members of his family, raised against the papacy the standard of rebellion, and partly by persuasion, partly by threats, induced the people of San Marino to take the part of the German prince against the sovereign Pontiff. The success of Fred-

1 The Titanus is none other than the Mons Acer of Strabo. The pagan legend ranged this ancient volcano among the mountains piled up by the giants to scale Olympus. It also places there the Titanies, or fêtes of the Titanians, near the hot springs indicating the burial-place of the rebellious giants.
eric II. making him a powerful protector, and the Guelph faction seeming to be forever destroyed, it became easy to convince the inhabitants of Mount Titanus of the advantages of an alliance with such strong neighbors, "who wished by no means to speak as masters, notwithstanding the rights which they might avail of in virtue of authentic texts."

This indirect affirmation of sovereignty was but the first step toward a definite usurpation.

Very fortunately, events aided the imprudent little people in extricating themselves from this unfortunate error. Pope Innocent, then a refugee at Lyons, thundered forth his anathemas against the usurper and his partisans. The weapon of excommunication, at that time terrible, was sufficient to overthrow, in the minds of the multitude, a power based only upon the right of force. When, therefore, Bishop Ugolino and his flock were excluded, with Frederic II., from the pale of the Roman church, the inhabitants of San Marino understood the fault they had committed in associating themselves with either
of the parties, and resolved to return to their traditional neutrality, which till then had been their source of strength. Joining in the attempt at mediation undertaken by the Archbishop of Ravenna, they had the honor of seconding his action, and soon saw the summit of Mount Titanus chosen as the seat of a congress of peace, in spite of its recent participation in the violence of the Ghibelline faction.

A truce of twenty days was the only result of this interview between the chiefs of the two parties; but at its expiration the San Marino people, fully restored to wisdom by a knowledge of the danger they had run, refused all further interference in these quarrels. Relieved of the papal interdict, reconciled with the Guelph party, they soon afterwards offered an asylum to the Bishop of Montefeltro, an outlaw and a fugitive, and bravely exposed themselves to new rigors to protect the enemy of their liberty.

The wording of a contract which had for its object the redemption of certain rights of
passage injurious to agricultural transactions furnished the prelate with an excuse for being a party, as Bishop of Montefeltro, to an authentic compromise by which he might, later, acquire the right to affirm his claims of spiritual protector of the community. Death fortunately came to render these dangers harmless, and to deliver the little people from the enemy they had protected. The germs of discord by which Ugolino had tried to insure the ruin of the community were not long in disappearing; the ambitious aims of a small fraction, jealous of privileges and animated by a foolish pride of caste, were baffled by the good sense of the general assembly, and all at last was restored to order.

Nevertheless, Bishop Giovanni, successor of Ugolino, declared his intention of availing himself of the intervention of the prelate in a former contract to appear himself as ecclesiastical protector. Count Urbino, in needy circumstances, having sold to the community of San Marino the half of Mount Casole with all its rights, the Bishop of Montefeltro became a party to the contract in virtue of
episcopal rights, of which no one dreamed of foreseeing the political importance. We shall see what a source of difficulties they became later to the inhabitants of San Marino, wholly absorbed in the pleasure of receiving and feasting their new brethren.

In 1278, a contest, originating in rights of tolls between the Titanic people and the neighboring lords, led to a conference, in which the wily prelate hastened to take part. The inhabitants, seeing their rights boldly defended, could not imagine the bearing of it, and submitted complacently to the management of the bishop. This resulted in a decision that the community should be represented in the government of the county, which would assimilate it in a certain measure to the other provinces placed under the jurisdiction of the Counts of Montefeltro, and lead it by degrees to a participation in the expenses rendered necessary for the common interest.

Thus, war having been let loose with a new fury, the inhabitants of Mount Titanus, en-
rolled under the banner of Ugolino, grandson of the celebrated Ghibelline, Guido of Montefeltro, found themselves exposed to the hatred of the Guelph party, commanded by the tyrannical Malatesta. Furious at seeing his enemy protected upon the rocks of Mount Titanus against his blows, and among the inhabitants a phalanx of brave and robust defenders, Malatesta was further enraged to find that the inaccessible fortress had furnished an asylum to an important ally, Percitade de Percitadi, minister of the emperor, captured by treachery, but who, having almost immediately escaped, sought refuge upon Mount Titanus. In spite of his triumphs in the Romagna, the fierce Guelph conqueror was obliged to submit to this check, and to see even the imperial minister reach Venice to seek an alliance there. As to the old Count Guido, converted, perhaps, by the example of Christian virtues which he had witnessed during his residence at San Marino, he resolved to retire to Ancona to end his days in a convent.

This voluntary departure and abdication
rendered unnecessary the warlike preparations employed for the protection of the count and the ambassador. Far from allowing themselves to be tempted by a martial passion, very excusable in a people sure of its power, they immediately gave up all participation in the civil war, and, leaving the Count of Montefeltro to pursue his career of combats, resumed at once the pacific mission to which their founder had consecrated them.
CHAPTER V.

THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.


A general peace soon followed, which restored Romagna to itself, and settled, by a treaty concluded in 1300, the relations between San Marino and the Counts of Montefeltro. It was at this period that a new contest broke out between the Titanic congregation and the court of Rome, alarmed by the spirit of independence and by the force displayed by the former in aiding their allies. The following was the pretext of this quarrel.

While Malatesta triumphed in Romagna, the Pope established in the subjected provinces a magistracy designed to substitute temporal rights for those of the emperor, who had been driven away. Legates, vicars, and
governors were chosen from among the men most distinguished for science or military valor; but that did not prevent certain cities from offering a lively resistance to the representatives of the Pontiff, who sometimes even gave up their offices and intrusted the duties to obscure agents. Ildebrandino, governor of Montefeltro, appointed as representative in the county Theodoric, Canon of San Leo. In 1292, the canon decided to demand the salaries of his office direct from the communes. San Marino, considered by him as a dependent of the county, resisted this pretension, refusing to acknowledge the rights of suzerainty of the governor.

The difficulty was finally submitted to the arbitration of an upright judge, the learned Palamedes of Rimini, esteemed throughout the province for his justice and impartiality. In order to adjudicate with full knowledge of the case, he invited the vicar to accompany him to Mount Titanus. Theodoric, animated with a laudable spirit of justice, consented to inquire into the reasons of the inhabitants for their opposition to the papal
demands. Almost as soon as he arrived among them, he was prepossessed by the frankness and cordiality of their reception and the sincerity of their statements, and he carefully examined their charter. The arrest of Bishop Giovanni and other public acts seemed to him to sanction indisputable rights, and he frankly assented to the decision which denied the claims of the court of Rome.

It will be observed that this thorough examination of the judicial acts of the community did not in any manner refer to the famous gift of King Pepin, upon which the court of Rome had previously based its claims on Mount Titanus.

Theodoric having died, the new Podestat of Montefeltro, Daniel of Urbino, induced the Vicar Cuzio of Mount San Savino to renew against the community of San Marino the suit which had been duly and properly adjudged. A learned ecclesiastic, Guglielmo Durante, then governor of Romagna, lent the authority of his name to the pontifical claims.
THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO. 41

Indignant at the chicanery to which they were exposed, the inhabitants of San Marino were upon the point of having recourse to the power of arms to definitively settle their rights; but the wisdom of the council repressed these warlike desires, and it was to the Pope himself that their deputies went to make accusations against his ministers. Boniface VIII., in a spirit of peace to which we must render justice, referred the question to the judgment of Ranieri, Abbé of Saint Anastasius, and empowered him to settle it forever. The well-known honesty of the abbé restored confidence to the San Marino community, who at once delegated officials to lay before him the evidence of their rights.

Again justice triumphed, and the Titanic people succeeded in proving that if they had shared in the special expenses of war voted by the general parliament of the province, they had never contributed to the taxes of the county of Montefeltro, and not a tithe to establish the right of seigniory. Soto Le Penne, rector of the Church of Saint John, a man versed in legendary knowledge, was even able to certify the existence of the gen-
uine instrument establishing the gift made to Marinus by Felicissima; another important testimony, that of Giovanni Biagio, proved that by a privileged grant to Marinus *per Papam et per imperatorem* the inhabitants of the mountain were free and exempt from all dues.

These judicial proofs, joined to the possession of ancient exemptions, gave once more a legal decision in favor of the little state, and furnished a new opportunity of asserting its principles of political independence.

To the minute interrogatories submitted by the Abbé of Saint Anastasius to many citizens are found answers like the following: "We are independent, because man belongs to himself; because he is not accountable to man, but only to the master of all, our Lord Jesus Christ." The document which contains the long and searching interrogation is preserved in the archives of San Marino, attesting to-day the energetic sentiment of independence which in past ages animated the heirs of Marinus.
CHAPTER VI.

THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY CONTINUED.


The diocese of Montefeltro not being included in the treaty to which the Romagna owed several years of peace, Bishop Uberto, alarmed, perhaps, by the violence of the inveterate hatred among his diocesans, consented to refer to a congress the work of pacification of which he knew the importance. This congress was opened at San Leo, in the monastery of San Francesco di Santigne; and it was there, in the presence of the ambassadors of San Marino, that the bishop solemnly renounced all claims upon Mount Titanus. At the same time an article was inserted in the treaty of peace obliging the inhabitants of San Marino to pay annually
a thousand livres to the bishop as a religious and voluntary gift. This clause did not fail to become later a cause for new disputes. The prelates of Montefeltro found in it the means of interfering in the government of the little state, and it was only by the force of a firm resolution that the people succeeded in repelling their pretensions,—thanks to the exactitude of the payment of the sum by which they had reason to believe they had bought a definitive peace.

In the fourteenth century the San Marino congregation, which, in the midst of the tumult of civil wars, remained faithful to the institutions of its founder, undertook to codify the traditions to which it owed the benefits of peace and liberty; the assembly or Arringo,¹ specially convoked, received from a number of citizens chosen to prepare a code of laws a book of statutes ("Liber Statutorum Communis Castri S. Marini"), which at this day would serve as a model of simplicity and

¹ The Arringo, composed of heads of families, was the governing power of the republic till the end of the fourteenth century, when its authority was transferred to the Sovereign Council. — Tr.
precision. The names of these legislators have survived the laws they created, and remain attached to the work of wisdom, which still figures in the archives of San Marino.

At this period the dignity of consul was changed into that of captain. Only citizens of San Marino were eligible to the office, whose acts were subjected to the supervision of the Arringo; they exercised its functions during six months, and could not be elected twice consecutively. Originally the duties of this high position were performed by two functionaries, one of whom was called Defender; but when the independence of the state ceased to be threatened, the title disappeared, and only that of captain or captain-regent is kept up at the present time.

A singular attempt of Uberto at this period once more alarmed the peaceful population of Mount Titanus. A number of secret delegates from the Bishop of Montefeltro unexpectedly appeared at San Marino, under protection of the cities and fiefs of the diocese. This embassy was not long in
awakening natural feelings of distrust among the young men of the city, instinctively hostile to all partisans of the Guelph cause. Some of the most excited, suspecting the delegates to be secret agents of the bishop, seized their persons and imprisoned them in the fortress La Rocca. The Arringo was immediately assembled, and with the inflexible fidelity of an assembly holding in trust the rights of the people decreed that the guilty should be prosecuted. In vain the emissaries, when restored to liberty, pretended to have forgotten the offence. The magistrates were informed of the case, and they, regardless of the family ties existing between the guilty parties and the protectors of the law, arraigned all those who had violated it. The defendants, after having at great length recapitulated the ancient grievances of the community against the Bishops of Montefeltro, proved that certain envoys, without proper commissions, had abused the hospitality of the republic to raise a conspiracy against it, and to sow discord among its citizens; they swore that in their action they were only obeying the dictates of their consciences in
saving the country from danger. The long and eloquent pleading was powerless against the inexorable will of the judges, who were resolved to consecrate in a solemn manner the respect due to the law of nations. With a stoicism worthy of antiquity, these fathers were prompt in pronouncing judgment on their sons, and in subjecting them to the penalty of banishment and the payment of a considerable fine. This rigorous sentence was unspARINGLY executed, and the republic, to save its honor, did not hesitate to tear from its bosom the most valorous and devoted of its children.

Failing in his projects, the Bishop of Montefeltro resolved to declare war.

But the bravery of the defenders of Mount Titanus was again able to repulse their fanatical enemies. For this they were indebted to the coöperation of the exiled citizens enrolled under the banner of Count Guido, which soon floated triumphantly over the domains of the prelate, who did not long survive the shame of his defeat.
His successor, Benvenuto, after having, with no greater success, tried the fortunes of war, had recourse to a cleverer way to conciliate the heroic little people. In the plain dress of a pastor, the prelate went, unattended, into the midst of the impregnable fortress, to propose in the name of the God of peace forgetfulness of the past and a cessation of the inhuman strife. Deceived by the gentleness of the bishop, the inhabitants received with joy his evangelical words, and immediately appointed the proper officers to sign a treaty of peace which was proposed to them. This agreement, ratified September 16, 1320, had no other object than to preserve, by means of ambiguous clauses, the pretended rights of the bishopric, and to defer to a more favorable moment a renewal of the hostilities which had terminated so disastrously for the episcopal cause.

Although the attempt of Bishop Uberto not only excused but justified the violent act committed by the young men of the republic for its safety, yet the sentence of banishment remained irrevocable by virtue of
the very laws of which the inviolability had been maintained. The admirable conduct of the exiles during the strife, the courage with which they had fought for the country, did not open to them the gates of the capital, nor restore the enjoyment of their dearest rights. A circumstance occurred to enable them to return within the pale of the heroic community for which they had shed their blood.

Among the fiefs which had taken the part of the inhabitants was the Borgo of Busignano. After the conclusion of peace, the entire population of the Borgo asked of the republic the right of citizenship, swearing to obey its laws and to die in the defence of its liberties. This earnest petition having been unanimously granted, the little Titanic phalanx found among its increased numbers a handful of defenders determined to throw off forever the yoke of the neighboring princes. The San Marino exiles, to whom the Borgo had offered a refuge, and who had acquired there the rights of citizenship, were by the act of incastellazione restored to the full possession
of their original rights, and enabled again to tread the blessed soil of the free country. It is with natural pride that the author of this work, who has been honored with the title of Count of Busignano, relates the event which has sealed an alliance between the two peoples during a period of four centuries.
CHAPTER VII.

THE FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH CENTURIES.


Despairing of success against his enemy, Benvenuto resolved to revenge himself for the implacable resistance he had encountered by the cession to some powerful ally of his pretended rights upon Mount Titanus. His choice naturally fell upon the lords of Malatesta, the fierce governors of Rimini, sworn enemies of the Ghibellines and of their chief, Frederic of Urbino. Pope John XXII. sent from Avignon a bull to give the force of law to the treaty. But before promulgating it the pontifical legate was instructed to inform himself of the true situation of the parties, and particularly of the sum of money to which the Holy See could lay claim. In
consequence of information received from the legate the Pontiff did not hesitate to declare himself a creditor to the extent of fourteen thousand livres, that the Bishop of Montefeltro pretended to have the right to demand. Count Frederic of Urbino lent to his allies of San Marino the support of his valiant sword, around which the Ghibellines immediately crowded, gathered from all parts of Italy. Again a bloody contest devastated the Romagna, but the combined efforts of the legions of Frederic and the phalanx of the republic reinstated the Duke of Urbino and his uncle Speranza of Montefeltro, in their possessions, from which they had been momentarily driven by the Guelphs. Frederic did not, unfortunately, profit by this victory: killed in the midst of triumph, he died with the consolation of seeing his family recalled by subjects who had rallied in support of his cause partly in consequence of the excesses of the Guelph faction.

Malatesta, comprehending that he was engaged in a bad quarrel, and seeing the Guelph cause deserted by the people of Urbino, prof-
ited by the death of Count Frederic to ask for peace. The republic, wearied with the strife, and realizing that a state of war was a fearful extremity, promptly appointed officers to treat with him. Immediately Bishop Benvenuto, as well as the Pope, interposed to demand the part of mediators, to which their sacred character gave them a right. In consideration of the most complete absolution and the removal of numerous excommunications incurred by "heretical rebels," the ingenuous little people were to become by the treaty not only the allies of the Malatestas and their successors, but the declared enemies of their enemies, to whom they agreed to refuse even the right of asylum.

This requirement opened the eyes of these loyal soldiers. Their attachment to the family of Montefeltro outweighed their desire for peace, and before the ratification of the treaty they again took up arms in defense of Speranza and Nolfo of Urbino.

The irritation of the tiara was at its height. New excommunications were launched from
Avignon against the heretics. The indifference with which the papal thunders were received caused John XXII. to fear that the example of Mount Titanus might be followed by neighboring provinces, and he was desirous of bringing back at any price his erring children within the pale of the church. A brief addressed in 1325 to the legate Almeric dictated the conditions of a full pardon, but with the threat of destroying its effect if the culprits relapsed into the same errors, and failed again in the obedience which was due to the Holy Father.

These propositions were not even listened to, and, thanks to their means of defence, the inhabitants of San Marino awaited, in consequence of the wearied condition of their enemies, a peace which would not be compromised by equivocal treaties.

By degrees the contest between Count Urbino and the exhausted Guelphs was allayed, and soon a peace de facto reigned not only in San Marino, but in the provinces which had been victims of the horrors of
civil war. In 1338, this peace barely escaped being forfeited by the treason of some bad citizens corrupted by neighboring lords to whom the Titanic fortress had opened its doors; but the attempt was baffled in time, and the territory of the commune was interdicted against the presence of powerful foreigners.

Towards the end of his pontificate, Pope John saw the Malatestas, in their turn, direct their arms against the church. The legate and the agents of the Holy See were obliged to escape from the Romagna. The Pontiff offered to relieve from interdiction the inhabitants of San Marino and the Counts of Montefeltro, in order to obtain their coöpera-
tion against the new rebels; but both of them prudently awaited the issue of this quarrel between their old adversaries. Soon their implacable enemy, Benvenuto, driven from San Leo by Nicolas di Montefeltro, was reduced to the necessity of seeking the hospitality of the little nation against which he had treacherously fought. Faithful to its traditional generosity, it permitted the repent-
ant bishop to end his days on Mount Titanus in contrition and prayer.

The pitiable state of anarchy into which Italy now found itself plunged came to an end upon the elevation of Innocent VI. Convinced that the condition of the peninsula was favorable to a restoration of pontifical powers and rights, he sent to Rome the distinguished tribune, Nicolas Rienzi, clothed with ample power, while the skilful Cardinal d'Albornos, well known by his political and military talents, accepted the mission of subjecting the whole of Italy to the Holy See.

The treaties intended to establish the new alliance brought out to the full extent the rights of Mount Titanus, released from all obligations to the Counts of Montefeltro. The commune of San Marino, considered as a bulwark against the Malatestas, was to regain the fullness of its independence as soon as they should return to the obedience of the Roman church. Temporarily it granted to the legate the protection of the fortress,
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which was indispensable to the success of his cause.

Such are the express stipulations of the treaty concluded in 1355 between the Holy See and the Counts Nolfo and Feltrano of Montefeltro, in their own names and in that of their brother Arrigo. The rights of the Titanic commune received a new acknowledgment, for when the keys of cities, châteaux, and fortresses were laid at the feet of the Pope, those of the free state of San Marino were not among them.

A money dispute raised shortly afterwards by Claro Peruzzi, the new bishop of Montefeltro, was at once suppressed by the legate, who, claiming to be a creditor of the bishop, forbade the republic from ever paying dues to the episcopal revenues. Although the doors now seemed to be definitely closed against conflicts and deceptions, yet San Marino had to submit till the end of the fourteenth century to many trials, in which, fortunately, its rights always prevailed.
The wisdom of Pope Urban V. recognized still more positively certain rights long and fiercely contested. In the statistical table of the pontifical domain, carefully prepared by Angelico, brother of the Pontiff, vicar-general of the Apostolic See, and governor of the Romagna, no mention is made of any right to the commune of San Marino. This table, still preserved in the archives of the fortress of Saint Angelo, contains a full list of the territories dependent upon the Holy See, their population, strength, and revenue. As to San Marino, it is confined to a statement of the regular exercise of the powers delegated and the laws voted by the general assembly of a people electing its own magistrates, laying its taxes, and raising its armed forces under this independent device: *Commune forta, libertas.*

Towards the end of the century, in 1735, Bishop Claro busied himself in plotting new schemes against the liberty of the little nation, in which he had unfortunately succeeded in finding accomplices. A conspiracy was discovered, and immediately subdued by the
THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO.

execution of the chief culprit, Pelizzaro. The two magistrates whose vigilance saved the country were the Captains Giovanni di Riguccio and Gozio di Mucciolini. To them was decreed the first noble title of the state of San Marino, which pronounced them lords, without, however, establishing by any privilege the creation of a distinct class.

An attempt upon the republic by Bishop Benedetto and Pope Boniface IX. failed in consequence of its resolution to repel any interference on the part of the Holy See and the Bishops of Montefeltro in the management of its affairs.
CHAPTER VIII.

THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

Subjection of Italy.—Dawn of the sixteenth century.—First historic documents.—The doctrine of John Huss penetrates Italy.—A papal bull establishes the independence of San Marino.—Death of Sigismond Malatesta.—Peace assured by the reconciliation of two families.—New territorial acquisitions.—Benefits of peace.—A new code.—Proclamation of a republican government.

The persistence with which so many violent aggressions, so many perfidious surprises, were repeated against this handful of men may seem astonishing; but if one reflects upon the state of war in Italy in the fourteenth century, and studies in the general history of the peninsula the characteristic features of the intestine strife which existed throughout the whole extent of its territory, enrolling under one or another of the rival factions cities, towns, and castles, and perpetuating itself from generation to generation, more like a vendetta rooted in family hatred than a political war, it may be easily
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understood that the numerous treaties of peace which followed each other during this period, between the people of San Marino and the Bishops of Montefeltro, were but truces designed to prevent an exhaustion of forces and resources. Without being duped by these treaties, the republic accepted them at times as a means of taking breath, and to determine during some days of repose the course necessary for the defence of its liberties.

One of the consequences of the state of war which ended at the beginning of the fifteenth century was a sort of moral depression, resulting from the sudden transition from the armed period to the phase of tranquillity.

Apparently resigned to the subjection which the fourteenth century had consummated, the Italians began to have a glimpse of the dawn of a brilliant day. The poetic and philosophical splendor of the sixteenth century was already anticipated, and filled with gentle hopes a people from whom liberty seemed forever carried away.
The alliance of San Marino with the family of Montefeltro derived new strength from events. The spectacle of territories cruelly enslaved, was it not made to confirm freemen in the love of liberty, and to show them the advantages of political faith over the crafty schemes of ambition? Protected by a treaty of peace against the attacks of the Malatestas, the Counts of Urbino did not for a moment think of abandoning their alliance with their friends of Mount Titanus.

Besides, certain documents of that period prove that amicable relations with the inhabitants of Mount Titanus were held in high esteem, and the Counts of Montefeltro, admitting even that self-interest guided their conduct, did not wish to forget the precious aid their faithful allies had rendered and might again render them.

In the fifteenth century dates the publication of the first historical documents concerning the state of San Marino, of which some learned writers had begun to extol the glorious independence. Communications ad-
dressed to the inhabitants by the lords of Rimini and of Forli serve to indicate the esteem inspired by the position of the valiant little nation.

A new scourge threatened Italy: the doctrines of Wickliffe and of John Huss had already penetrated into the heart of the state, and rallied partisans resolved to satiate their hatreds with blood.

Preserved from this danger by the purity of its doctrine, the community of San Marino could observe the new contest without much alarm. A bull of Pope Martin V. having definitively granted to it the right of electing its magistrates and of making its laws, the good understanding with the Holy See was considered settled.

The old germs of war between the lords of Rimini and those of Montefeltro, the cause of which was inseparably connected with San Marino, still remained. This quarrel, revived by the anger of Sigismond Malatesta, led them, as well as their ally, Frederic of Ur-
bino, into an alliance with Pope Pius II. and Alphonso of Aragon, King of Naples (1458). Again the horrors of war desolated the plains of the Romagna, and subjected the inhabitants of Mount Titanus to painful sacrifices of men and money. The warlike genius of Sigismond began to render doubtful the issue of this long contest, when his death, interrupting the work of blood which he had undertaken, not only assured a temporary peace, but sealed a durable alliance between the two rival families by the marriage of the daughter of Count Frederic with Robert Malatesta, only son of Sigismond.

This wise resolution of a prince famed for his pacific character terminated in an unlooked-for manner a long series of human massacres. Wedding ceremonies of great magnificence brought the new allies to Rimini, and among the precious presents exchanged between the two families appears, in the annals of the day, the promise of a close friendship made by the citizens of Mount Titanus, renowned as warriors throughout the Italian provinces.
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Treaties of alliance contracted with the Holy See, the King of Naples, the republic of Florence, and the lords of Forli guaranteed thenceforth the complete independence of San Marino.

The territories of Mongiardino, of Serravalle, and of Fiorentino, given by the Pope as a pecuniary compensation for expenses incurred by the war with Sigismond, increased the population and influence of the Titanic colony, upon which the blessing of its founder seemed to be perpetuated.

The benefits of a sincere peace were not long in developing in the colony a taste for refined manners and the cultivation of letters, which soon became an actual passion. Relieved, little by little, from the dangerous surprises of military glory, the intelligent little state applied its efforts to the adaptation of its laws to the progress of civilization. In 1491 began the studies of the learned jurists Belluzzi, Lunardini, and Calcigni, and as soon as their labors permitted, a code suited to the spirit of the age was substi-
tuted for old traditions. The state of San Marino, definitively assured of its independ-
ence, was, by virtue of a decision of the Grand Council, proclaimed by the name of "republic," which it had not before taken in its public acts.

From this period dates also the suppression in the civic oath of the ancient clause making it obligatory to take arms against the enemies of the Roman church. Any appeal for foreign aid was punishable with death and confiscation of property; and the cession of land within the republic to a foreign lord was interdicted.

There should be added to these reforms the obligation of paying conjointly the debts of the state by a proportional division, and the order given to magistrates to be umpires of disputes before being their judges. Useful modifications in the election of captains and repressive measures against incumbents of office who failed to be present at public de-
liberations were also decreed in the statutes, — a model of political wisdom in the midst
of monuments of oppression, which elsewhere took the place of laws. It was to the preparation of this code that a citizen of San Marino, the learned Calcigni, owed the title of count, awarded for the first time as an honorary recompense.
CHAPTER IX.

THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.


After having definitively established the republic, codified its ancient usages, abolished the oath to bear arms against any one who should attack the Roman church, the citizens of Mount Titanus might reasonably hope to enjoy a peace acquired at the cost of such sacrifices.

Their perseverance in good works, their energy in adversity, their manly love of liberty, the scrupulous loyalty with which they had kept their engagements, their immovable fidelity to their obligations, their tenacity,
and their valor inspired the respect and esteem even of their enemies.

Thus the inhabitants of San Marino had passed through the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries, witnesses of the terrible wars which had ravaged Italy, with no curtailment of their freedom, and without having compromised the principles which governed them.

To the prudence and wisdom of the Sovereign Council they owed the powerful friendship of the Counts of Montefeltro, Dukes of Urbino, ancient enemies of whom they had made allies. Thanks to their good conduct and their loyalty, they had formed with that powerful family ties of interest, a guaranty of mutual independence, and a formidable protection against the attacks of their enemies.

Such, at the beginning of the sixteenth century, was the situation of the Titanic republic, consolidating its institutions at the moment even when Italy, always a prey to intestine dissensions, was witnessing the dis-
appearance of the last vestiges of its municipal liberties.

The brave inhabitants of Mount Titanus had every reason to hope for an era of prosperity, when the elevation of the Borgia to the throne of Saint Peter exposed them to new dangers.

The history of the Popes at this period is too well known to be enlarged upon. Rome soon felt that she had a master; scarcely in possession of the tiara, Alexander VI. resolved to conquer a crown for his son Cæsar, relieved from his ecclesiastical vows, and created Duke of Valentinois by the King of France.

The duchy of Urbino, the march of Ancona, the principality of Rimini, and the Romagna were strong temptations to the new prince, and never were circumstances more favorable for the accomplishment of his wishes.

Florence, Genoa, Siena, Lucca, Lombardy, and, more correctly speaking, all Italy had at
that time but the shadow of liberty. Venice itself, to preserve its commercial power, had been obliged to sacrifice its ancient rights. Mount Titanus alone remained the asylum of liberty, which had taken refuge in this eagle’s nest.

What was necessary for the success of the Duke of Valentinois? To call a foreigner into Italy,—an undertaking so much the easier because the policy of Louis XII. was entirely in harmony with the secret views of the Pope.

The King of France, upon mounting the throne, had boldly declared his intention to reclaim his rights in the duchy of Milan, the two Sicilies, and Jerusalem; there was, therefore, between the interest of one and the ambition of the other a sufficient connection to furnish the basis of an alliance. A secret treaty was concluded between the two princes, and when the French army entered Milan, the Duke of Valentinois, at the head of a numerous force, in which were three hundred French lancers and four thousand Swiss, under the orders of the Bailiff of Dijon,
suddenly penetrated the Romagna. Iuxola, besieged, could not long resist, and was obliged to capitulate.

The heroic Catherine Sforza kept the enemy a long time before Forli. The citadel at last surrendered. The Malatestas and the Sforzas had barely time to escape from Rimini and Pesaro, and to gain the state of Venice.

San Marino and the Duke of Urbino, confident in the strength of their arms, as well as in the love of their subjects, alone remained, face to face with the new conqueror. The Valentinois had no intention of attacking states which he expected soon to acquire by craft. Fearing an uprising of the indignant inhabitants of the Romagna, he thought only of securing forgiveness for his conquests. After having freed himself from the men of power who might excite trouble and revolts, he suddenly feigned an ardent love of justice, a violent desire to secure peace and to calm all anxieties.
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As soon as he was reassured in regard to the alarms that he had apprehended, Cæsar Borgia applied himself especially to circumvent Duke Guidobaldo of Urbino, and to overwhelm him, as well as the Republic of San Marino, with protestations of friendship. After being satisfied that the good duke was free from distrust, and, so to speak, without means of defence, he seized an occasion that the execution of a papal judgment against the Lord of Camerino offered to him to advance to the frontier of Perugia, and invade the duchy of Urbino. He at once took possession of Cagli, one of the four fortified cities of the duchy, and the too confiding Guidobaldo owed his safety to the vigilance of the inhabitants of Mount Titanus, who were seasonably informed of the dangers he was running. Disguised as a peasant, the heir of Montefeltro reached Ravenna, then Mantua, and from there fled to Venice, where his grandson, Francesco della Rovere, Prefect of Rome and Lord of Sinigaglia, obliged to fly from the presence of other sbinros, promptly came to join him.
San Leo and Majolo were the only fortresses which resisted, and remained faithful to the house of Montefeltro.

Again the republic had done its duty. It had offered the support of its arms to its ally and protector; upon his refusal to drag it into a useless strife, it had at least the satisfaction of securing his flight.

But its energetic attitude, while commanding the respect of the enemy, caused new dangers. Therefore the authorities, well advised, sent magnificent presents to the Pope, and at the same time dispatched ambassadors to the most serene seigniory of Venice.

The Pope was very appreciative of the delicate attention of the republic, but did not grant to it a guaranty for the future. Fortunately, new embarrassments arose, which forced Cæsar Borgia to renounce for the present the pursuit of conquests.

The refusal of Venice to accept the protectorate of San Marino, far from discouraging
the inhabitants, gave a new energy to them. Placed in an impregnable position, reduced to a dependence upon themselves alone, they put their fortifications in a state of protection against ambuscades, and prepared to defend themselves against any sudden attack.

It was owing to their defences that the people of San Marino again escaped the yoke of a foreigner, and preserved intact the independence which they came near alienating, in part, to the powerful republic of Venice.
CHAPTER X.

THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY CONTINUED.


Caesar Borgia did not long enjoy the tranquillity necessary for completing his work. The inhabitants of the Romagna, exasperated by his exactions and those of his followers, again rebelled, and the subjects of the Duke of Urbino took advantage of the diversion to recall the beloved heir of Montefeltro. Threatened on every side, fearing to scatter his forces, obliged to face the increasing revolt, the usurper consented to treat with Guidobaldo, feeling sure of recovering his prey at a later period. An agreement was entered into between the Valentinois and the Duke of Urbino, by which the latter retained
the fortresses of San Leo, of Saint Agatha, and of Majolo, and the protection of San Marino. Guidobaldo, touched by the zeal and constant friendship of the citizens of Mount Titanus, intended to save the republic by his protection; but by one of the clauses of the treaty, Cæsar Borgia reserved the right to govern at his pleasure in each of the places named. This clause, giving him the lion's share, might at any moment create new dangers, and become to the inhabitants of San Marino a sword of Damocles.

They submitted to it, however, thinking it wiser to run the risk of a remote danger than to engage in an immediate contest to avert it. In virtue of the agreement, a podestat was invested with the magistracy of Mount Titanus, in the name of Cæsar Borgia, as is stated in the Book of Decrees of the year 1503; but the power of this magistrate was made nominal by the patriotic wisdom of the inhabitants, who were determined to afford him no pretext for interfering in their affairs.

The threatening storm began soon to an-
nounce its approach. The Valentinois was more and more detested. At the first signal, without waiting for a general rising of the inhabitants of the Romagna and of the subjects of Urbino, the citizens of Mount Titanus, hoisting the old standard of independence, drove away in disgrace the delegates of Cæsar. Following their example, the other oppressed people took courage, and ran to arms. A fearful contest then began on all sides against the usurper.

Not content with having personally regained their liberty, the Titanians, knowing that a mutual interest existed between themselves and their neighbors, kept up the contest at great cost, to aid in securing their safety. The sons of the republic, who were sent as auxiliaries to the army of the coalition, fought bravely, and excited the admiration of the confederates. They reminded them, by their valor, their self-denial, and their contempt of danger, of the austere and courageous legion of Saint Maurice.

In the midst of these lords and princes
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fighting for the maintenance of their fiefs, that is to say, pro ara et focis, the citizens of Mount Titanus did not forget that they were sons of a free people. After the capture of Longiano from the troops of Cæsar Borgia, Marino Giangi, chief of the San Marino legion, in announcing their success, requested the captains of the republic to send to him the banner of the country, to prevent the consummation of a victory under a foreign standard.

This frightful struggle, related by all the historians of the period, continued until the death of Alexander VI., which weakened the power of his son.

Shortly after, the Duke of Valentinois found himself obliged—a just retribution—to seek refuge among his enemies. He then succeeded in reaching Spain, and died at Viana, in Catalonia, in a certain sense a prisoner, leaving a name condemned to the execration of ages.

Salutary example, to the peoples and
powers of the land, of the triumph of right over force and treachery!

The inhabitants of San Marino could now breathe again; and the fortunate events we are about to narrate, and by which with their usual wisdom they profited, enabled them to establish their independence upon bases more and more solid.
CHAPTER XI.

THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY CONTINUED.


After the pontificate of Peter III., which lasted but a few days, Julius II., of the house of Rovere, was made Pope.

He was a bold man, of commanding presence, and very pugnacious. He took pleasure in hearing the clash of lances; he loved the noise of musketry and cannon; and, if need be, buckling on his armor, he entered in triumph through the breach of conquered cities. Desirous of enlarging the temporal power of the Popes and of opposing a barrier to the encroachments of the seigniory of Venice, he also wished to protect his nephew,
Francesco della Rovere, whom we have seen forced to leave Rome, and to seek an asylum in Venice. The first care of Julius II. was to obtain a guaranty to his relative of the legitimate succession of the duchy. He had seen with indignation Rodolfo Malatesta, hated by his subjects, and fearing his ability to keep them in subjection, sell his principal-ity to the republic of Venice, in contempt of the pretended rights of the Holy See.

It was indeed an act of baseness. Owing to this cession, the Venetians threatened the marches and other states of the church. It therefore became necessary to organize and reconstruct the duchy of Urbino, in order to protect the pontifical domain against aggression. For this purpose it was essential to secure the friendship of the citizens of Mount Titanus, and to sow the seeds of discord between them and the republic of Venice.

Like his predecessors, Julius II. cherished the hope of some day bringing the Romagna under subjection; but instead of assuming the attitude of a tyrant, he excited
against the Bentivoglio, the Batiglioni, and other lords the hatred of their subjects and neighbors, and in that way tried to diminish their power.

Understanding the importance that the fortress of Mount Titanus might have in case of war, forming, as it did, a rampart in the midst of the territories he had conquered, Julius II. set himself at work to prejudice the Titanians against the Venetians. He tried to persuade them that Venice had refused aid and protection in the war against the Borgia only with the hope of ultimately gaining possession of the mountain, after having acquired Rimini.

It is certain that if the Pontiff had succeeded in drawing the Republic of San Marino and the duchy of Urbino into a league against Venice, he could easily have taken possession of the principality of Rimini, but the brave and worthy Duke Guidobaldo, who, fortunately, was still living, had no difficulty in making the wise citizens of Mount Titanus understand that these suggestions
were improbable, and that the Venetians, far from wishing to increase their territorial possessions, sought rather to preserve them, and to secure harmony in the immense domains under their government.

This was the last advice of their wise ally. His death was a public grief for his own subjects as well as for his allies of San Marino. In order to do honor to the memory of one who had always been their friend and counsellor, the captains delegated eight deputies to be present at the splendid funeral ceremonies that his people prepared for him. The envoys were, at the same time, instructed to congratulate, in the name of the republic, Francesco della Rovere, heir of the title and domains of Urbino. The dearest wish of Julius II. was now accomplished. It was at this period that the duchy of Urbino saw growing up, and unmindful of civil wars, the sublime child who was to become the divine Raphael.

The new duke, in taking the crown, seemed also to have inherited the virtues of the name of Montefeltro. He received magnificently
the envoys, and openly manifested sentiments of predilection and friendship for the citizens of San Marino. In witness of his intentions, he charged the delegates to hand to the captains of the republic a letter, in which he assured them of his good friendship. "Desirous," he wrote, "of never deviating from the ancient and consecrated usages of the illustrious family to which I am proud to belong, and of imitating the virtues of my ancestors, I shall be, like them, prompt and vigilant for the interests and preservation of your dear liberty, for the support of which you will find me always ready to fly."

These protestations of friendship were, as will be soon seen, but idle declamations, intended to lull the vigilance of the people of San Marino, and to abandon them without defence to the snares of the papacy.

Julius II., pursuing his design against Venice, made the duchy of his nephew the arsenal of his preparations for war. At the same time he sent to San Marino secret emissaries, instructed to spread the rumor that
the Venetians were concentrating formidable forces at Rimini, with the intention of invading Mount Titanus and the duchy of Urbino. This ruse was intended to force the inhabitants of San Marino from their neutrality. Its success was complete, and an embassy was sent to Rome to ask the protection of the Pontiff, and to remind him of the ancient friendship which united the republic to the family of Montefeltro.

Francesco della Rovere, pretending to believe in the dangers that his allies were incurring, interceded with his uncle to support with his influence the prayer of the people of San Marino. He remarked to the Holy Father that the enemy of tyrants—for so he liked to be called—could not without injustice abandon the descendants of the pious Marinus. He went so far as to recall to his memory that the inhabitants of Mount Titanus were the first to send an embassy to bear their congratulations to the sovereign Pontiff at the time of his exaltation.

The honesty of the citizens of Mount Ti-
Tanuus did not suspect the deceits practised upon them to deliver them to their protectors, in consequence of the alarms that were created upon the subject of the Venetians, from whom they really had nothing to fear. Julius II, enchanted at the success of his policy, and seeing the time arrive for the little state to enter into some engagements with him, appeared to yield with sufficiently good grace to the proper request of the envoys and to the intercession of his dear nephew. On the 31st of March, 1509, he addressed to the citizens of Mount Titanus a brief, in which he expressed to them his kind feelings.

The substance of the brief was that he had taken into consideration their fears of receiving injury from the Venetians, according to rumor circulated in the province, and he thought their liberty was in peril, although neither they nor the church had given cause of offence; that now they could rest firm and tranquil, for, thanks to Heaven, the forces of Rome were not so small that they could not defend the church and its children; that he
engaged to protect their territory; that in
his wisdom he had resolved and ordered that
nothing should be left undone, on his part, to
preserve it. Then he exhorted them to con-
sider that nothing was more useful or more
peaceful to a people than its liberty and the
protection of the holy Roman church.

The Pope and his nephew conducted the
campaign with great skill. The inhabitants
of Mount Titanus were now placed under the
protectorate of the Holy See, and could not,
if such had been their intention, enter into
any agreement with Venice.

As a compensation, the little republic de-
erived from this negotiation the precious ad-
vantage of a new recognition of its rights by
the head of the Christian church, at a time
when some eminent men of Italy were again
contesting its autonomy and independence.

And it was not long in affirming its rights
of sovereignty; the Duke Francesco della
Rovere having written to the captains to
keep under a strong guard, till he ordered
otherwise, several neutrals who had taken refuge at San Marino, the council replied to him that the citizens of the republic would die sooner than forfeit their faith and their honor.

The reply was energetic, and the handful of freemen deserved the more merit for their courage because Julius II., victorious in the war against the Venetians, had just incorporated Rimini into his domains.

But Duke Francesco, like a brave man, appreciating the indignation and loyalty of his old allies, did not insist upon his demand, and continued to bestow upon them his kind offices, till the death of Julius II., which took place February 20, 1513.
CHAPTER XII.

THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY CONTINUED.

Exaltation of Leo X. — Pompous display at his coronation. — Necessity of new resources. — The papacy and family interests. — The duchy of Urbino selected as fief for Julian de' Medici. — The Duke of Montefeltro refuses to abandon his rights. — Leo X. excommunicates him. — Generosity of the republic. — The duke abandons his states. — New usurpation. — San Marino resists the Pontiff.

Pope Leo X., the successor of Julius II., wished his coronation to be the occasion of an unusual display of pomp and magnificence. The Duke of Urbino, Lord of Pesaro, was conspicuous in the retinue of princes assembled from all parts, and the pageantry of these crowned courtiers made more prominent the austere simplicity of the envoys of San Marino.

The new Pope, an enthusiastic patron of letters and arts, was obliged, in order to maintain the magnificence of his court, to seek new resources, and especially endowments for the princes of his family.
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Abandoned to the horrors of civil war, Italy saw disappear by degrees the last vestiges of municipal independence. Leo de' Medici, a descendant of the rich merchants of the republic of Florence, wished that his brother and his nephews should become princes.

Although fiefs and principalities were not wanting in Italy, he made choice of the duchy of Urbino to constitute the domains of his brother, Julian de' Medici. This act, designed to assert his authority, was in reality a proof of ingratitude towards Francesco della Rovere, who had many times given an asylum to the family of the Medici, and especially to Julian.

Every imaginable attempt was made to persuade the nephew of Julius II. and his wife, Elizabeth of Montefeltro, to renounce their rights. In vain the coarsest artifice was resorted to; in vain the basest calumnies were circulated; the duke was inflexible.

The Pope, in his exasperation, determined to crush Francesco della Rovere by the thun-
ders of his spiritual powers. After launching a warning against him, he was obliged to have recourse to spiritual and temporal excommunication, carrying with it privation of all civil rights, and consequently the confiscation of his states and domains.

At this news, the inhabitants of San Marino, moved by a sentiment of gratitude towards their old ally, dispatched deputies to him at Pesaro, whither he had fled, with an offer of all the gold in the possession of the little republic. Thanks to the order and economy which ruled in the management of its affairs it was sufficiently rich to pay a royal ransom and to satisfy the requirements of the Pope.

Francesco della Rovere was touched by this generous offer, and had great difficulty in rejecting it, while making his friends understand the uselessness of their efforts. Perfectly enlightened upon the views of Leo X., he advised them to be prudent and circumspect, and to preserve a strict neutrality in this quarrel, if they did not wish to com-
promise the independence of their country. The honest man, after having given the wise counsel to treat the Holy See with consideration and to live in harmony with their neighbors, departed, feeling sure of a speedy return and of the triumph of his rights.

The brother of Leo X. did not long enjoy this spoliation. At his death Lorenzo de’ Medici took possession of the duchy of Urbino, which was occupied, together with all the lands belonging to the ancient house of Montefeltro, by the pontifical troops. The new usurper, desirous of securing the neutrality of the people of San Marino, thought it was wise policy to adopt towards them the usages of the despoiled family, and to overwhelm them with kindness. Letters from Leo X. and from his nephew express in very flattering terms their friendship for the republic, which by its dignity and its attitude still preserved the esteem of Francesco della Rovere.

This friendship was not of long duration. During the war which resulted from these
events, San Marino became the general magazine of the pontifical troops. The exactions of the soldiery were intolerable, and in spite of the courteous protestations of the princes the republic regretted not having openly declared itself in favor of Francesco della Rovere against the Medici. However violent might have been their anger, it could not have been more costly than their friendship.

After the capture of Pesaro and San Leo, — which were surrendered by the treachery of the chiefs who defended them, — Leo X. wished to force the inhabitants of Mount Titanus to join him in his vengeance against the vanquished. They rejected the demand of the Pontiff, to whom they did not fear, in the name of religion and humanity, to commend the inhabitants of San Leo, who were guilty of remaining faithful to their legitimate prince.

They openly declared their readiness to offer to the fugitives an inviolable protection behind their walls.
THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO.

Language so noble and bold astonished Leo X., but the firm bearing of the Titanic people awed him, and he thought it wise to suspend the blows which he intended to inflict upon the rebels.
CHAPTER XIII.

THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY CONTINUED.


Notwithstanding the papal excommunication, Francesco della Rovere, having faith in the love of his subjects, was not long in taking the offensive. His first success was brilliant, but owing to the want of resources corresponding to the efforts of his military genius, he soon abandoned the contest, in order to avoid bringing new sufferings upon the population of the duchy. The grief of the inhabitants of San Marino, exhausted and unable to aid their old defender under
these painful circumstances, may be imagined.

Yet this bold expedition was not wholly lost. Francesco della Rovere, extravagantly fond of literature, was able to preserve from the hands of the invaders of his states the precious library formed by his maternal grandfather, Duke Frederic. This library, celebrated throughout Italy, had an inestimable value to the unhappy exile. On his way to Mantua he went to Mount Titanus, to rest for a short time among his faithful friends. Touched by their reception, and at the same time moved by the patriarchal simplicity of their manners, he received consolations soothing to the heart of an outlaw. His confidence in the triumph of his rights this time became a certainty.

Shortly afterwards Lorenzo de' Medici died, without leaving a male heir; and in spite of the efforts of Leo X. to entail upon Cardinal Julius de' Medici or the republic of Florence the rights of the Duke of Montefeltro, the duchy of Urbino felt certain that the return
of its ancient masters was only a question of time. The speedy death of Leo X. justified these hopes.

Pope Adrian, in order to remedy the evil which his predecessor had caused, used every effort to facilitate the restoration of Francesco della Rovere to his rights. His reign, unfortunately, was not of long duration, and soon Julius de’ Medici succeeded him, under the name of Clement VII.

This worthy descendant of the Medici, far from belying his origin, put in practice the famous motto, “Divide to reign.” But the inhabitants of Mount Titanus, rendered prudent by the troubles which desolated the states of Rome and the possessions of the Florentines in their vicinity, awaited the solution of new difficulties. The Pope and the Florentines, overmatched by popular resistance, soon abandoned the fortresses of Majolo and San Leo, which they were then holding, and the Duke of Urbino was able to recover the possession of his domains. The inhabitants of San Marino, to preserve their
neutrality, were obliged to furnish subsidies to the Pope and a reënforcement of men for the defence of Rimini.

The Italian Thucydides, Francesco Guicciardini, governed the Romagna at this period, in the name of the Holy See. The people of Mount Titanus, having little faith in the attentions and caresses of this neighbor, were put on the alert by the Duke of Urbino, and enlightened by his private advice upon the crafty policy of Clement VII. They took care to increase their means of defence by fortifying especially the passages which led to San Marino. It was well for them to keep in mind the danger of a sudden attack, for in the midst of these armies, greedy for pillage and blood, which devastated Italy and profaned even Rome by their excesses, the inaccessibility of Mount Titanus and the bravery of its defenders were the only safeguard of the free little colony against their depredations.

The winds of discord throughout Italy had acquired such force that the death of Clement
VII. and the pacific ideas of his successor, Paul III., could not restore tranquillity to the provinces which had been abandoned to the horrors of brutal conquest.

Soon after this period, the old Duke Francesco, worn out by so much strife, descended into the tomb. Guidobaldo, his son, succeeded him, and wished that at the funeral services of his venerated father the deputies of San Marino should walk immediately after him, — a touching affirmation of the union existing between the heirs of Montefeltro and the Titanic republic.

Peace upon a durable basis seemed this time assured; but however devoted Paul III. might have been to the spiritual interests of the church, he could not renounce the same family love that his predecessors had manifested, and soon coveted for his son Lewis a princely position. The republic having especially excited his envy, he directed his blows against it.

During the night of June 4, 1542, at a
time when nothing foretold an attack or a quarrel, the inhabitants of Mount Titanus holding the most cordial relations with the Holy See, Fabianus de Monte, nephew of the cardinal of that name, and legate in Romagna, climbed the heights of the mountain. He was supported by five hundred foot soldiers and some horsemen, was furnished with scaling ladders, and felt certain of surprising the defenders of the citadel, asleep and helpless.

Either the guides having charge of the nocturnal expedition were not well acquainted with the passages, or a disagreement arose among the chiefs; at any rate, the different bands of assailants did not meet at the hour agreed upon to make the attack. The noise they made in rallying caused a dog to bark, which, like the geese at the capitol in ancient days, gave warning to the citizens. At a signal from the alarm bell, the population was soon on foot, the ramparts were covered with armed soldiers, and the captains with energy took the necessary measures to
repulse the enemy. The soldiers of Fabianus, ashamed at being detected, and intimidated by the attitude of the valiant people, beat a retreat and disappeared.
CHAPTER XIV.

THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY CONTINUED.

Efforts of the inhabitants of San Marino to discover the authors of the treason.—Charles V. joins his protest with those of Venice and of the Dukes of Florence and Urbino.—Venice promises support to the republic.—Public mission and secret instructions of the Marquis de Grasciales, ambassador of Charles V.—Offers of a protectorate to the republic.—Wise decision of the inhabitants.—Armed demonstration of the new allies.—Peace assured by the marriage of the Duke Guidobaldo to a niece of the Pope.—Last attempts at fiscal exactions.—Paul III. disavows the acts of his agents, and guarantees forever the independence of the republic.

This act of treason excited a lively indignation in Italy. The inhabitants of San Marino denounced it before the princes, and sought to discover the promoter of an attack so disloyal. Charles V., at that time in Italy, joined his indignant protestations with those of the seigniory of Venice, the Duke of Florence, and the Duke of Urbino, and all manifested openly their sympathy for the little state and their desire to search for the instigator of the treason plotted against it. The
result of their investigations furnished abundant proof of the participation of the Duke of Castro, and of the Strozzi, agents of Francis I., in this affray, secretly planned at Forlimpopoli and at Rimini.

Some have expressed the opinion that the wisdom and prosperity of the little republic excited against it the animosity of the Catholic princes.

The restricted resources and territory of the Titanic republic did not leave it open to the least suspicion of liberal propagandism in Italy; but what the warlike adventurers feared and envied was the solidity of the walls and the impregnable position of the citadel. It was an eagle's nest, wonderfully adapted to the protection of birds of prey, who from on high might seize the Romagna, the principality of Rimini, and the duchy of Urbino, and take refuge there with their booty without fear of reprisals.

This bold act of felony attempted on the night of June 4th was probably one of those
adventurous attacks which belonged to the period and were often successful.

The Titanic people, now put on their guard, and fearing a renewal of the attempt, sent deputies to Venice, which this time deigned to promise the support of its forces and its influence.

On the other hand, Charles V., glad to thwart the Roman purple and to interfere in the internal affairs of Italy, ordered the Marquis of Grasciales, his ambassador at the Apostolic Chamber, to request the punishment of the culprits. Bustamente de Herrera was sent to San Marino, with full powers to associate himself with the Venetian deputies. His secret instructions were to throw the guilt upon Pietro Strozzi, a famous adventurer in the service of Francis I., who made him marshal of France.

At the same time the Emperor of Germany proposed to the republic the direct protection of his arms in exchange for certain privileges. The inhabitants, distrustful by experience,
comprehended the danger of a guardianship not less to be feared than that from which a perpetual deliverance was offered to them. Especially desirous of not offending their new ally, they presented through the ambassador their thanks for his courtesy and generosity; then they kept themselves strictly on guard, awaiting under shelter of their ramparts the attacks that their enemies might make upon them.

The republic of Venice honorably fulfilled its promise, and joined with the Duke of Florence and the Duchess of Urbino, who governed in the absence of her husband, in sending an imposing army of support to the walls of the citadel. This warlike demonstration put an end to the attempts of the adventurers who desolated the Romagna.

Fortunate events soon proved to the San Marino people their wisdom in wishing to be under obligation to no one for their independence. Papal family interests, in fact, consolidated the peace so laboriously conquered.
Paul III., having given in marriage his niece, Victoria Farnese, to Duke Guidobaldo, the princely betrothal became the occasion of an exchange of amicable protestations between the republic and the Holy See. The heir of Montefeltro received from the ambassadors sent to the ceremony a cup in silver gilt, upon which was engraved in relief the legend, *Libertas perpetua reipublicae Sancti Marini*.

And a little later, when the pontifical treasurers and agents in the Romagna wished to renew their unjust pretensions and collect taxes even in the territory of the republic, the Pope, to put an end to ceaseless contests, acknowledged the justice of the appeal of its inhabitants. After having scrupulously examined their rights, he proclaimed their independence of the Holy See even in fiscal matters. In order to assure the execution of his wishes and to prevent new exactions in the future, he went so far as to issue a brief, in legal form, subjecting to canonical punishment all agents who should transgress the limitations of justice. A conflict caused by
the pontifical salt tax was decided in favor of the inhabitants of San Marino, who for the first time saw the fiscal exactions against which they had contended produce happy results for their liberties.
CHAPTER XV.

THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY CONTINUED.


The example of the Duke of Castro found an imitator. Another adventurer, Leonardo Pio, — prompted, no doubt, by the impunity of the first invader, — who, thanks to his sword, had become lord of Verruchio, a neighboring city, attempted in 1549 a new surprise against the citadel. The Duke of Urbino and the Count del Bagno, lord of Montebello, seasonably notified by some citizens, hastened to the defence of San Ma-
rino. The legate of the Pope in Romagna wrote a letter of congratulation to the Titanic government, and caused a Te Deum to be sung.

This alarm was the occasion of a renewal of the alliance with the Duke of Urbino. In the treaty signed at Pesaro appeared, for the first time, a clause suggested by distrust on the part of the republic. Fearing that the excess of their gratitude to the duke might one day become a source of danger to their liberty, they stipulated that for the future whoever should have recourse to the intervention of the duke without authority from the government would be considered a bad citizen. This decree of the council was of a nature to annoy the loyal soul of Guidobaldo, but, far from taking offence at the measure, he had the wisdom to approve it as soon as his allies explained to him the reasons which induced them to take the precaution.

At the death of Paul III., which happened soon after, Cardinal de Monte, uncle of Fa-
bianus, succeeded him under the name of Julius III. His exploits in Romagna, when he commanded there as legate, naturally excited fears for the future, but his speedy death prevented any retaliations upon Mount Titanus.

During the continuance of the Conclave assembled to nominate the new Pope, the Duke of Urbino advised the Titanic council to redouble its vigilance, as a safeguard against new attacks.

No surprise was, in fact, attempted; but during the last year of the pontificate which had just been inaugurated, the citizens of Mount Titanus were astonished, upon awak-ing one morning, to find a citation placarded upon the walls, at the request of a citizen, to appear without delay before the Pontifical See. This interference of the court of Rome excited, as may be imagined, the most lively indignation of the proud community.

The council was immediately convoked, and it was decided that each citizen should
give his advice. It was unanimously determined to resist the summons, and all the inhabitants offered their lives and their property in defence of the country. "Let all the citizens join me," cried out Giovanni di Marco, "and we will soon keep at bay whoever may come to disturb the country."

Informed of this courageous resolution, the Sacred College abandoned the unfortunate man who lent himself to the insult, and sent him to the Duke of Urbino, who was accepted by the republic as an arbitrator.

Either from kindness of feeling or from fear of compromising himself with the Pope the duke asked the council to pardon the criminal; but, unwilling to furnish such an example of impunity, it decreed perpetual banishment against the traitor, and to relieve itself from any suspicion of interested motives it placed in the hands of the duke the amount of the confiscation resulting from the sentence.

Greater severity and a more rigorous ap-
plication of the law might have been wiser, for more than one unlawful attack took place to disturb the equanimity of the magistrates. Annoyed by the dissensions which frequently arose in the general council, the citizens, although convinced that they were caused by commendable motives, resolved to restore the government, then consisting of eighty-six members, to the legal number of sixty. To eradicate the evil at its root, they had recourse to exceptionally energetic action; a committee was appointed by the council, with full power to adjust all difference and to make the necessary laws. They granted also to the supreme magistracy the right to take severe measures against seditious persons, and, if necessary, to inflict capital punishment.

These rigorous enactments rendered powerless the spirit of discord, but did not prevent the swelling of the seeds of dissolution, nor the work of Marinus from gradually growing weaker. The Duke of Urbino was named first honorary councillor of the republic, and the investiture of this office was con-
ferred, after his death, upon his son, Francesco Maria II. The laxity with which justice was administered was one of the most alarming symptoms of the decadence of the primitive institutions.

Many families in which the patriotic spirit of years of strife was hereditary by degrees became extinct; men of merit, whose talent brought them out of obscurity, sought celebrity in sumptuous courts; others, without expecting renown, took pleasure in the parade of pompous titles, thinking they could thus disguise their obscurity.

But if it was difficult to recognize the national physiognomy of the Titanic republic, it was much more so throughout the entire peninsula, which was given up to the most complete intellectual and moral weakness.

A general enervation had succeeded the spirit of enterprise, the grand capacities, the strange outbursts of genius and of crime, the great renovation of the human mind, the splendid manifestations of letters and of
THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO. 115

arts, and that constant emulation engendered even by anarchy and popular troubles which characterized the sixteenth century.

The authority of the government had increased in proportion to this loss of energy.

The soul of Italy seemed asleep. Dark clouds had succeeded the bright light of the Renaissance, and it might well be asked if the feudal yoke, with all its hardships, lawlessness, and anarchy, and in spite of their bloody consequences, were not preferable to this sterile peace.

The Titanic republic did not escape this morbid influence, and, according to a historian, "negligence in the administration of justice and want of energy in the government insensibly weaned the citizens from a love of country; the patriotic fasces were loosened, the assemblies were deserted, the council was without power, the administrative body without forces, the reformers of laws without energy and patriotism."
The Republic of San Marino.

For more than thirty years the degenerated people awaited, without protest and with resigned indifference, the beneficent laws which were to revive the work of Marinus. The little republic seemed destined to become the prey of adventurers, when in 1592 a terrible famine fell upon it.

Public calamities sometimes produce more effect than the efforts of wisdom. The voice of misery is so imperious that it reduces the most rebellious to silence, inspires the love of brethren, quickens devotion, and revives the spirit of mutual responsibility.

In presence of the great danger which threatened them, the republican fraternity resumed its empire; all the noble sentiments were reawakened, the citizens encouraged the magistrates, the rich offered their possessions for the salvation of the poor, and soon the old virtues and noble passions which had made the happiness of the republic and assured its independence flourished again.

The citizens, after having conquered the
scourge and aided their faithful ally, the Duke of Urbino, adopted at last, under the direction of the Councillor Camillo Bonelli, statutes adapted to the necessities of their time. This code, prepared from a well-considered collation of ancient and modern laws, a curious monument of human ingenuity, was submitted to the sanction of the people and ratified even before its proclamation and printed publication, at the beginning of the seventeenth century.
CHAPTER XVI.

THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

Necessity of a new revision of the laws (1602). — A serious danger in the horizon. — The Duke of Urbino advises the republic to place itself under the protection of the Pope. — The proposition is submitted to a special commission and is approved by the council. — Treaty of alliance with the Pope. — Reservation in the case of an heir to Duke Francesco Maria II. — Ratification of the treaty. — A providential event. — Birth of a prince of Montefeltro. — Joy in the colony. — Stately embassy. — Urgency of repressive laws.

The new code had been too hastily prepared, or was deficient in its practical character, and a revision was found necessary.

But these palliatives were powerless to avert a grave danger, foreseen by Francesco Maria II, Duke of Urbino, a wise and enlightened prince, in whom the unselfish friendship of his ancestors was fortunately perpetuated.

Fearing, in view of his already advanced age, that he might die without an heir, the protector of San Marino saw in that contin-
gency the dangers from combined attacks to a people powerless to defend its liberties. To save the last refuge open to true Christian virtue in the midst of the corruption of the age, he conceived the plan of placing the republic under the immediate and personal protection of the sovereign Pontiff. After having privately conferred with several citizens, whose wisdom he appreciated, he determined to inform the people of the project.

For some time the situation in which the republic would be placed upon the death of the Duke of Urbino, whose possessions would then be under subjection to the Pope, had been agitated by the people; the vivacity with which they resisted the idea of submission to ecclesiastical domination caused a fear that when the time came their energetic decisions would not be sustained by sufficient means of defence.

One day, an envoy of Francesco Maria II., the Lord Malatesta Malatesti, auditor of his highness, presented himself to the general council, and in the name of the first councillor
of the republic, a friend of whose devotion there could be no doubt, proposed to the citizens not to wait in the choice of a new protector for the ambitious competition that the death of his master would excite. The only way of avoiding the dangerous consequences of a quarrel was to put themselves immediately under the protectorate of the Pope, in consideration of satisfactory guarantees of independence.

Fearing, in a question so important, the ardor of a public discussion, it was agreed to delegate the right of deliberation to a special commission. This resolution being in conformity with the advice of the Duke of Urbino and approved by the council, a treaty with the Holy See was drawn up and sent to Rome.

The auditor of Francesco Maria, furnished with the necessary powers to treat in the name of the republic with Clement VIII, found the Pontiff well disposed to accept the offer which was made to him, in spite of the express reservation that the protectorate of the court of Rome would not be accepted
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without the condition that the Duke of Urbino should leave no heir. The act, clothed with the assent of both parties, was then publicly read at San Marino. The rigorous clauses which limited the rights of the Holy See upon the republic gave ample satisfaction to the national pride; thus the treaty of peace and friendship was ratified almost by the unanimous acclamation of the people.

Suddenly, one of those unexpected events that seem providential took place to render superfluous the wise precautions of Francesco Maria II. The duchess gave birth to a prince. At this news, the frenzy of the inhabitants broke out in noisy demonstrations, and, notwithstanding the poverty of the treasury, they manifested by a stately embassy their joy at the birth of an heir of the Montefeltro family.

Restored to the sentiment of entire independence, the little people occupied themselves with the improvement of their institutions while war was desolating a portion of the peninsula.
Already numerous bodies of men, scattered over the territory of San Marino, formed secret friendships with some of its inhabitants, and created religious societies ready to interfere with civil affairs.

Many citizens saw the necessity of a new reform of the laws. Accordingly, January 31, 1621, a special commission was appointed, and its work, while incomplete, assured the progressive march of the state and the easier management of its institutions.
CHAPTER XVII.

THE SEVENTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH CENTURIES.


The happiness of the little state was not of long duration. The sudden death of young Prince Federigo snatched from the Duke of Urbino and the Titanic republic the precious hope which had filled them with joy. The old duke, crushed with sadness, abandoned any further discussion with Pope Urban VIII., successor of Clement, in regard to the possession so openly coveted. Having left to his ambassador, Horace Albani, the work of effecting a cession of the duchy of Urbino, he chose a peaceful retreat and died there in 1631, universally mourned by his subjects and his old allies and friends.
Inasmuch as a public enactment before the death of the old duke had recognized his niece Victoria as the lawful heiress of his possessions, the Pontiff, fearing that his rights might be contested by the Titanic colony, which he was not in a state to bring under subjection, wisely determined to renew with the government the treaty of alliance concluded by his predecessor.

This contract, made through the instrumentality of Albani, substituted for the secular relations of friendship between San Marino and the house of Montefeltro a more stable and effective alliance. The papal protection, far from attacking in any manner the ancient independence of the republic, gave a new confirmation to it in the treaty, as follows: "Libertate, juridictione, merogue et mixto imperio, ac gubernio semper salvis." So that the Holy See, heretofore justly considered by the freemen of San Marino as an adversary, became, suddenly, their protector, their ally and friend. In the excitement of his generosity towards them, Urban VIII. granted the right of free entry into the territory of
the church of all the products of the soil and of industry, without being subjected to the custom duty or to that of the cinquina.

Completely isolated within the domains of the church, the little republic could at last devote itself peacefully to the pursuit of all the reforms dreamed of by its legislators.

The first was the suppression of letters of recommendation, in use in Italy, to magistrates and functionaries. A penal law imposed a fine upon any one who should have recourse to such letters to either the judges or the captains. One illustrious prince thinking himself warranted by his title to recommend a citizen to one of the captains, the latter, by order of the council, replied that he was only an agent charged with the duty of supervising the execution of its general decisions.

It was found necessary to adopt measures either to compel members of the council to attend regularly its meetings, or to restrict the number of ballots necessary for the va-
lidity of a vote. In order to protect the administration of justice from local influences, always preponderating in a small community, they returned to the former practice of employing a foreign judge, who would naturally be disinterested in the quarrels that might arise; finally, great efforts were made for the development of public instruction, the true guaranty of liberty and of morals. Faithful men devoted themselves to this mission, and soon remarkable progress was manifest.

To insure the internal peace of the state there remained only a reform of the famous right of asylum, the corner-stone of the old constitutions of San Marino. Many worthless men, abusing this right, sought protection upon Mount Titanus against the laws they had broken and dishonored. After several violent expulsions a special decree was issued, regulating the use of safe passages and the application of the right of refuge. A residence at San Marino, free from the corrupting elements which threatened to invade it, was soon sought by distinguished
men from all parts of Italy; many requested the honor of citizenship in the free city, and of adding to their rank this honorary title, the only one then existing upon the mountain.

The citizens of San Marino, now at peace with their neighbors, began to acquire property in the communes, and even in the adjacent provinces, and devoted themselves with confidence to the commerce of wool and the products of the colony. After so many sacrifices to fortify and defend the territory, the feeling of security in peacefully applying themselves to their occupations enabled the citizens to appropriate the common resources in developing productions. The precipitous height of Mount Titanus necessarily limited the scope of the relations of the people with the rest of Europe, but they devoted themselves to the improvement of the soil with a zeal equal to that of which they had given proof in defending it against the rapacity of its enemies.
CHAPTER XVIII.

THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.


In consequence of its alliance with the Holy See, the Republic of San Marino, placed by the protectorate in a state of complete isolation, was able to observe the most absolute neutrality in the war which reigned in Italy during the first half of the eighteenth century. Without having immediate relations with the belligerent states, thanks to the protecting zone of the papal provinces, it could at last return to the destiny dreamed of by its founder, and enjoy without anxiety the benefits of peace. Unfortunately, the
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development of an aristocratic caste, created by dissensions, seemed to Cardinal Alberoni a good opportunity to revive certain claims, many times condemned, against the colony; and thus the endless suit between the republic and the Holy See was renewed with increased ardor.

The magistrates in charge of the administration of justice having paid no attention to letters of recommendation from the legate, and having refused to pardon certain culprits, he began to dispute the validity of their judgments, and asserted that the condemned persons, having carried on an industry under a special license from the holy pontifical house, were legally subject to the jurisdiction of Rome. The Pope, deceived by the allegations of Alberoni, supposed the rights of the tiara to be threatened by rebels, and permitted the prelate to surround Mount Titanus with an army, which, unable to carry the impregnable citadel by assault, reduced its defenders to famine, and cut off all communication between them and the outer world.
The people, prevented from sending delegates to the Holy Father, to plead their cause, determined to bear till the last moment the horrors of hunger. Their hope was that Clement XII., an old man of feeble mind, but of a just character, would in the end understand the schemes of the legate and acknowledge the injustice of his pretensions.

But Alberoni did not cease to represent to the Pontiff the deplorable example set by the republic, a den of turbulent and ambitious men, and rebels to all laws. It was necessary, the prelate said, to restore within the pale of the church the community of San Marino, and to unite it permanently with the pontifical domain.

Clement XII., unsettled in his mind by these statements, decided that the wishes of the oppressed citizens should be ascertained by authentic evidence. He ordered the cardinal legate to proceed to an examination of the true condition of Mount Titanus, without compromising in any manner the loyalty of the Holy See and its respect for treaties.
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The mission of the cardinal was to remain upon the frontiers of the republic, to make known the apostolic orders, and to await the free and honest expression of the will of the people.

As their situation grew worse, the inhabitants, worn out by physical suffering, but sustained by their remembrance of a glorious past, went through all the alternations of heroic resignation and hopeless despair. Perfidious agents of Alberoni increased their discouragement by showing the folly of resistance to the kind intentions of the Pope, whose authority was acknowledged by provinces much more powerful.

Alberoni, determined to bring matters to a speedy solution, on the 24th of October, 1739, invaded the territory of the republic, and entered the gates of the city by surprise. In the midst of a gloomy silence he passed with his escort through the crowd of citizens, thrown into consternation by such audacity. A deputation of the council waited upon him to inquire into the motives which brought
him there. Without deigning to reply to this request, Alberoni ordered the people to assemble the following day to learn the decisions of Rome.

At the time appointed, the hour of divine service, the bells summoned the faithful. Alberoni entered the church surrounded by his soldiers and partisans; the executioner himself appeared in the procession. The fraction of the people that the legate had gained to his cause crowded into the temple.

The holy sacrifice offering was interrupted. From the high altar Alberoni demanded the oath of obedience to the head of the church.

Suddenly, the venerable Captain Giangi extended his hand towards the tabernacle, and said, "I have sworn fidelity to my lawful prince, the Republic of San Marino. I renew the sacred oath." Joseph Onofri repeated his words. Then Giralmo Gozi, protesting with energy against any attack upon the independence of his country, exclaimed with enthusiasm, "Long live San Marino! Long live lib-
erty!" This cry, repeated by the officiating priest, was immediately taken up by a thousand voices, and resounded like a thunderclap under the arches of the temple.

The cardinal, carried away by anger, departed with threats of a prompt and crushing vengeance upon the inhabitants.

The people, having returned thanks to God, without leaving the church swore to sacrifice everything to secure harmony, and appointed ambassadors to carry to Rome the expression of their wishes and of their attachment to liberty; then, seizing arms, they proceeded to the abode of the cardinal, who fortunately had taken flight.

At the news of the attempt, the ambassador of France hastened to the Vatican, and made the following declaration to the Pope: "Holy Father, I beg to inform you that the king, my master, will never permit the subjection of a free and independent nation; at least, not without his authority. In case of persistence, I shall declare war upon you."
Justly alarmed, the Sacred College and the Pope openly blamed the legate. Clement XII. solemnly asserted his respect for the republic, to which he had sworn protection, and over which he had never pretended to exercise dominion. In order to make reparation in a marked manner for the outrages of Alberoni, he sent to Mount Titanus Cardinal Enriquez Napoletano, to proclaim there in his name the right of the republic to govern itself without retraction.

This new agreement of friendship was signed the 5th of February, 1740, the day of the feast of Saint Agatha. This happy anniversary of the deliverance of the republic is still annually celebrated by a public ceremony, in which the people take part with special devotion.

Alberoni, who escaped punishment in consequence of the weakness of Clement XII., did not leave the legation of the Romagna until after the elevation of Benedict XIV. Sent as legate to Bologna, his own country, he there published a manifesto, containing with
an explanation of his conduct gross abuse of the inhabitants of San Marino. Incensed at this libel, Cardinal Corsini, nephew of the late Pope, publicly exposed the falsity of the charges; this he did, documents in hand, with such authority and clearness that his memory was honored by the people of the republic by the erection of a statue, in gratitude for his great homage to truth.
CHAPTER XIX.

THE EIGHTEENTH AND NINETEENTH CENTURIES.

The end of the eighteenth century. — America proclaims its independence. — The revolutionary storm shakes Europe. — The battalions of the republic cross the Alps. — The cry of liberty. — Bonaparte sends Monge as ambassador to San Marino. — His speech and offer of an enlargement of territory. — Reply of Captain-Regent Antonio Onofri. — The offer refused. — Division of the pontifical states between the French empire and the kingdom of Italy. — The republic saved from danger. — Definitive peace. — Papal brief confirms the independence of San Marino in 1817.

The century was reaching its end. The works of the French philosophers foreshadowed the near approach of a new order of things. Already, beyond the ocean, America, throwing off the yoke of the Old World, proclaimed its independence, and anticipated Europe in the way of reforms. Suddenly there burst upon France the great revolutionary storm whose concussions shook the firmest thrones. At a moment when the monarchical coalition saw with alarm its armies retreating before the battalions of the republic, the boldness of a young captain
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transported into the plains of Italy the field of battle upon which the destinies of peoples were at stake. A cry of liberty resounded beyond the Alps, and Bonaparte, victorious, invoked the classic souvenirs of antiquity to stimulate the ardor of his soldiers.

After the glorious combats of Montenotte, of Lodi, and of Arcola, the general-in-chief of the army of the Alps, complete master of the peninsula, determined, the more effectually to terrify the kingly powers, to send a greeting of peace from the young French republic to the old Titanic republic. From his headquarters at Pesaro, he delegated for that purpose the distinguished scientist, Monge. Introduced to the council, the French envoy spoke as follows:—

"The liberty which in the brilliant days of Athens and of Thebes transformed Greece into a people of heroes, which at the time of the republic produced wonders among the Romans, which since and during the short interval it has shone upon certain cities of Italy revived the sciences and the arts, and
made Florence illustrious,—that liberty was almost wholly banished from Europe; it existed only in San Marino, where by the wisdom of your government, citizens, and especially by your virtues, you have preserved this precious deposit through so many revolutions, and have defended its sanctuary through such a long series of years.

"The people of France after a century of enlightenment, blushing at their long slavery, have made an exertion, and are free. All Europe, blinded to its own interests, and especially to the interests of mankind, coalesced and armed itself against them. Their neighbors agreed among themselves upon a division of their territory; in every direction their frontiers were invaded; their fortresses and their forts were in the power of the enemy; and what afflicted them most, a precious part of themselves excited civil war and forced them to strike blows of which they felt all the weight.

"Alone in the midst of so great a storm, without experience, without arms or chiefs,
they rushed to the frontiers, made resistance everywhere, and soon triumphed everywhere. The wisest of their enemies withdrew from the coalition; the success of their arms forced others to implore for peace, which they obtained. At last there remain but three, but they are infatuated, and listen to no counsel but that of pride, of jealousy, and of hatred.

"One of the French armies enters Italy, has crushed, one after another, four Austrian armies, restores liberty to this beautiful land, and covers itself, almost under your eyes, with immortal glory. The French republic, which has not shed so much blood without regret, content at having given a great example to the world, proposes a peace which it was able to dictate. Would you believe it, citizens! everywhere these propositions have been rejected with scorn, or eluded with guile. The army of Italy, to conquer peace, is obliged to pursue its enemies and to pass near your territory. I come in behalf of General Bonaparte, in the name of the French republic, to give assurance of peace and of an inviolable friendship."
"Citizens, the political constitution of the people who surround you may undergo changes. If any part of your frontiers is absolutely necessary to you, I am charged by the general-in-chief to beg of you to inform him of it. With the greatest alacrity he will put the French republic in a position to give you evidence of its sincere friendship.

"As to myself, citizens, I rejoice to be the organ of a mission which must be agreeable to two republics, and which affords me an opportunity of testifying to the veneration with which you have inspired all the friends of liberty."

The captain-regent, Antonio Onofri, sur- named by his fellow citizens the Father of his Country, replied in these words: —

"The day of your mission to Mount Titanus, citizen envoy, will be for us a memorable epoch in the records of liberty. The French republic is not less successful in conquering its enemies by force of arms than in
surprising them by its generosity. We feel happy to be cited among the models worthy of exciting your emulation, but happier still to know that you find us worthy of the honor of your friendship and of receiving a marked proof of it. We cannot without enthusiasm realize that you are reviving in Italy the golden days of Greece and of the Roman republic. Our sincere love of liberty makes us appreciate the magnanimous efforts of a great nation to accomplish this noble aim. You have surpassed general expectation; alone against the rest of Europe, you have given to the world a new and illustrious example of the power that the sentiment of liberty inspires.

"Your army and its young and valiant captain, who unites the talents of genius with the virtues of a hero, follow the steps of Hannibal, and recall the wonders of ancient times. You turn your eyes upon a point of land where the remains of primitive liberty have taken refuge, and upon which is seen rather the precision of Sparta than the elegance of Athens."
"As you know, citizen envoy, simplicity of manners and a sacred sentiment of liberty are the only inheritance that we have received from our fathers; we rejoice in having preserved it through so many centuries without injury from the efforts of ambition, the hatred of the powerful, and the envy of our enemies.

"Return to the hero who sent you; carry to him the free homage of our admiration and gratitude; tell him that the Republic of San Marino, satisfied with the narrow boundaries of its territory and with its modest existence, has no desire to accept his generous offer, nor of entertaining the ambitious idea of an aggrandizement which might in time compromise its liberty; tell him that its citizens will be under the greatest obligation to the French republic and its invincible general if they can secure the public welfare by an extension of their commerce upon conditions the most favorable to their subsistence. Our wishes are limited to the accomplishment of this object, and we beg
you to represent them to the general-in-chief.

"As to yourself, illustrious citizen, we are the more happy at this moment because we appreciate in you the union of wisdom, knowledge, and patriotism. The aim of your mission and the man who has so faithfully filled it will be an eternal monument of the magnanimity of the new conqueror of Italy; they will live always in our hearts, and our gratitude for them will never be forgotten."

Faithful to the traditions of its founder, and wisely fearful of the consequences of an enlargement of territory, the colony of San Marino furnished to the young conqueror an example of moderation worthy of the old republics. Struck with their disinterestedness, he wrote from Modena to the Sovereign Council the following letter, dated February 28, 1797: —

"The citizen Monge, citizens, has informed me of the touching picture that your
little republic presented to him. I have ordered that the citizens of San Marino shall be exempt from contributions, and respected throughout the French republic. I have given an order to General Sahuguet, whose headquarters are at Rimini, to send to you four field-pieces, which, in the name of the republic, I present to you. He will also place at your disposition a thousand quintals of corn, which will supply the wants of your republic until the next harvest.

"I beg you to believe, citizens, that under all circumstances, I shall be eager to give proofs to the people of San Marino of the esteem and consideration with which I am 

"Bonaparte."

When Napoleon became emperor, and consequently no longer professed the same admiration for republics, he found himself, at the time of the division of the pontifical states with the kingdom of Italy, much embarrassed by the political position of the Titanic mountain, enclosed as it was within the portion vested in Italy. Consulted on
THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO. 145

this point by M. Marescalchi, minister of foreign affairs of the king, he had the good sense to reply, "In faith, we must preserve San Marino as a sample of a republic." Thus a freak of the conqueror saved the work of fourteen centuries, that a word might have destroyed.

The strict neutrality observed by the state of San Marino during the successive changes in the map of Europe till 1815 secured for it the benefits of peace and liberty.

In 1817, a brief of Pope Pius VII. confirmed anew the independence of the republic, — an independence which since that time has been subjected to no attacks.
CHAPTER XX.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

The expedition to Rome disturbs the frontiers of San Marino in 1849. — Garibaldi takes refuge upon the Titanic mountain. — His order of the day. — Animosity of the Austrians. — Garibaldi takes flight. — The war of 1859. — Italian unity. — Treaties between the republic and the kingdom of Italy. — Count Cibrario. — Annexation to Italy of the Pope's domains. — Abolition of capital punishment. — Homage to the memory of Dante.

The European continent having enjoyed almost a general peace from 1815 to 1848, it was easy for the miniature state to live in security and to develop without molestation its relations with the neighboring countries. In 1849, the sound of cannon and the spectacle of war again aroused its inhabitants, and reminded them that the era of universal peace would be for a long time to come but a dream.

The French expedition sent to fight the Roman republic and reëstablish the pontifical power, under command of General Ou-
THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO. 147

dinot, took possession of Rome July 3, 1849, after a siege of sixty days. Garibaldi, forced to fly with a handful of men, sought from the generous inhabitants of the Titanic mountain that hospitality which had been in times past so often offered to outlaws. The following is the order of the day by which was disbanded, July 31, 1849, the little body of troops which had followed him to San Marino: —

“SOLDIERS! — We have arrived upon a land of refuge, and we owe an irreproachable conduct to our generous hosts. It will secure for us the respect that misfortune deserves.

“From this time I release my companions in arms from all obligations, leaving them free to return to private life; but I would remind them that it is better to die than to live slaves of a foreigner. GARIBALDI.”

In their animosity against the outlaw, the Austrians stationed at Rimini summoned the Republic of San Marino to deliver up the fugitives, threatening to invade the Titanic mountain if the order was not immediately
executed. Faithful to the traditions of the right of protection, the inhabitants in opposing the demand urged as a reason the sacred laws of humanity, which had been respected from age to age by their enemies. Thanks to the persistence of one of the regents, Dalmónico Belzoppi, a meeting took place between the government and the Austrian General Gorzgomski. It was agreed that Garibaldi, furnished with a passport, should be allowed to take refuge in America, and that his companions, after having deposited their arms with the military authorities of San Marino, should not be pursued nor molested.

From a feeling of distrust, Garibaldi escaped in the night-time, with a meagre escort, and gained the little port of Casenatico, whence a fishing boat conveyed him to Venice.

This was the last occasion in which the republic has been obliged to enforce its secular franchises, and to combat the abuses of force at variance with justice. The political transformations which in 1859 so entirely disturbed the Italian peninsula in no way
THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO. 149

changed the cordial relations which existed between the republic and the kingdom of Piedmont.

March 22, 1862, Count Luigi Cibrario, senator and distinguished citizen of the republic, signed as plenipotentiary a treaty of friendship and commerce with the kingdom of Italy. This agreement, by which the independence of the state of San Marino was officially proclaimed, regulated on an equitable basis the international execution of sentences, the extradition of malefactors, of deserters and refractory recruits, at the same time preserving the hospitable rights due to unfortunate outlaws. The suppression of passports, the free circulation of the products and money of the two states, and the arbitration of custom duties completed this treaty of peace. A medallion in bronze of the King of Italy, presented by himself, consecrated its ratification.

In recognition of his services, Commander Cibrario received from the republic the honor of quartering his armorial bearings and those
of his descendants in the arms of San Marino. This eminent citizen died in 1871, regretted not only by his compatriots, but by the numerous friends whom his character and talents had gained for him at the court of Victor Emmanuel.

In 1872, this treaty, slightly modified, was definitively ratified by M. E. Vigliani, minister plenipotentiary of the republic, and M. Quadasigilli, minister of his majesty the King of Italy. A postal treaty facilitating the service of correspondence between the two states was concluded in 1864, and has continued in force since then.

The annexation of the Roman provinces and of the domains of St. Peter to the crown of Italy did not diminish the friendly disposition of the powerful state in which the territory of San Marino is enclosed. Free at last from the Alps to the Adriatic, Italy loyally respected the autonomy of the people with whom the sentiment of freedom and its defenders had always found a home, even during the most disturbed periods of history.
THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO. 151

Faithful to their mission of peace and their work of civilization and progress, the descendants of Marinus decreed in 1859 the abolition of capital punishment. In this the little state gave to the great powers of Europe an example of humanity.

At the time of the ceremonies commemorative of the sixth centenary of Dante, San Marino wished to participate in a durable manner in the homage rendered by Italy to his glorious name. The medal struck for this occasion represents on one side the effigy of the poet, crowned with laurel, with the legend,—

A DANTE ALIGHIERI NEL VI CENTENARIO

MDCCCLXV

On the reverse,—

A

DANTE ALIGHIERI

LA REPUBBLICA DI SAN-MARINO

1865
CHAPTER XXI.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY CONTINUED.


After having narrated the history of the Republic of San Marino, it remains in conclusion to examine its existing institutions. A study of the successive changes through which it has passed since the establishment of the first domestic government, upon which its founder based its social organization, might be a guide for a political constitution, justly conciliating the individual rights of the citizen and the collective rights of the state.

As by degrees the colony increased, the authority of the heads of families, existing
THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO. 153

under the name of the Arringo, was transferred to a council of sixty members, elected by all the citizens. This body, issuing direct from the popular will, was able, without a written code, under the inspiration of good sense, to form a democratic organization constantly alive to the progressive necessities of civilization.

To secure the execution of the expressed wishes of the representatives of the republic, and to avoid exposing any ambitious chief to the temptation of usurping the power temporarily intrusted to him, the people had the wisdom to confide to two officers, for a period of six months, the exercise of the executive power. This magistracy, formerly known by the names of consuls, defenders, and rectors, exists at the present time under the responsibility of two captains-regents, elected for the same period, and representing, one the agricultural population, the other that of the city.

Under an oath to observe the laws of the state and to defend them, these officers, who
for a long time performed also the duties of ministers of justice, are strictly accountable to the Grand Council for their acts. The history of San Marino does not contain a single instance of usurpation or of treason committed by any of its citizens invested with public confidence.

To avoid the inconvenience of a confusion of powers, which might under certain circumstances be prejudicial to equity, they had recourse to foreign judges, who would naturally be disinterested in the questions submitted to their arbitration. Oftener the captains, having performed the office of peace-makers between the parties, referred the definitive judgment of the case to a sort of tribunal of appeal chosen annually from the council.

Every citizen has the rights of petition and of remonstrance, which are addressed to the captains and discussed publicly at the meetings of the Grand Council.

The military system rests upon the obligation of every citizen to bear arms, not
to maintain an unjust attack or an oppressive war, but to defend the laws and liberty of the country.

The finances, reduced to the simplest methods and free from the superfluous burdens which exhaust the budgets of great states, are managed upon an equitable system of a division of the public expenses among all the citizens, according to their fortune and resources.

At the present time the legislative power is exercised under the official name of the "Princely and Sovereign Grand Council," generally called "Grand Council," or "Sovereign Council," composed of sixty members, chosen for life, with power to fill vacancies, in which the nobles, the citizens, and the rural proprietors are represented in equal proportions. Following the example of the ancient Florentine republic, the legislation of San Marino has wisely included the aristocratic class in the performance of public duties, without, however, granting to it any special privileges.
To this legislative body, representing the sovereignty of the people, belong the reform of laws and the right of pardon. In it is also vested the election of captains-regents, of magistrates and public functionaries. There is, besides, a kind of senate, composed of twelve members of the council, of which two thirds are annually renewed, and which performs certain intermediate duties. Finally, the exercise of supreme authority is intrusted to two captains-regents, having the title of "Excellency," who are invested every six months with the executive power.

The election of the captains-regents takes place on the first of April and October of each year. Fifteen days before the time, the Sovereign Council assembles to prepare for it. Twelve names are drawn by lot from the sixty members of the council, and each one of them proposes a candidate for the regency from among the councillors. The twelve names thus selected are submitted to a vote of the Sovereign Council, and the six who receive the highest number are declared to be candidates for the office of regent. The
six names are written on three ballots, each having two names, one of which is that of a noble, the other of a citizen or a proprietor.

The election is held in the cathedral, behind the altar of Saint Marinus. The three ballots are deposited in an urn, from which a young child draws a single ballot. The two whose names are written upon it are then proclaimed by the rector captains-elect, *coram populo*.

Immediately after this ceremony the two captains-regents, clothed with the insignia of their office, proceed to the palace of state, accompanied by a procession composed of the Bishop of San Marino, delegations of religious brotherhoods, civil and military authorities, and representatives of the nobility and the people.

Military music precedes and the city militia escorts the two magistrates, surrounded by a detachment of the guards of honor. Received with proper respect and addressed by the retiring captains, they are then recon-
ducted with the same ceremony to the cathedral, where the episcopal benediction is bestowed upon them. At the sanctuary, while the retiring captains are placed upon a throne, their successors, seated upon a plain bench, receive a blessing from the archpriest, after which the procession goes to the hall of the Grand Council, where the civil ceremony takes place. The newly elected officers, in assuming power, take from the hands of their predecessors the standard, the seals of state, and the keys of the city, after which the oath of office is administered to them.

The government has two secretaries of state, one for foreign affairs, the other for the interior.

There is also, in each commune or village, a syndic, having charge of local administration; he provides for the urgent wants of the commune, makes known its wishes to the government, and gives information of all attempts against persons or property.

A meeting of the Grand Council may be
THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO. 159

legally called by the regents, or by one of them. A fine is imposed upon absentees, but inasmuch as the performance of public functions is considered a duty, and not a privilege, it is not often that recourse is had to coercive measures to secure an organization.

The republic has ministers plenipotentiary and consuls. In France, independently of the legation at Paris, there are consuls-general of San Marino at Paris, Lyons, Rouen, Bordeaux, and Marseilles.

Besides the national anniversaries of June 4th and February 5th, the city of San Marino celebrates its dedication day on September 3d of each year.

One part of the territory of the republic being placed under the episcopal jurisdiction of the Bishop of Rimini, and the other under that of the Bishop of Montefeltro, the cathedral of San Marino is administered by an archpriest, who has the title of auditor-bishop. In the state there are seven parishes and four convents, two of which are in
the city. They are the Conventuals, the Capucines, the Brothers of Mary, and the Clarissas. The young girls of good families can receive a finished education among the nuns of Saint Clara.

Two physicians and one surgeon, appointed by the state, render their services gratuitously to the inhabitants; their office requiring them besides to make known to the captains-regents all cases of contagious and epidemic diseases which are found within the territory. In case of an epidemic, the captains-regents are empowered to appoint two additional physicians. A special article of the penal code punishes with a fine of fifty to two hundred francs the refusal to attend to the call of a sick person, independently of the damages that may be obtained judicially.

The sale of secret remedies and the adulteration of prescriptions are severely punished by law.

Three warm mineral springs in the valley
of Saint Anastasia, at the extreme end of the republic, enjoy a certain reputation for their remedial properties. One of the springs, being highly sulphurated, is used with success in the treatment of diseases of the skin.

On the 1st of April of each year, two deputies are appointed by the captains-regents to supervise the quality of the food exposed for sale, with the right to commence proceedings against and to inflict fines upon offenders.

A statute, due to the coöperation of distinguished agriculturists, and drawn up by the learned Domenico Mangozzi, has controlled, since 1811, the cultivation of lands within the republic. A special decree, dated in 1867, regulates the quarrying of stone, an important source of revenue to the state.

The judicial organization of the republic comprises civil tribunals and a supreme court. The magistrates are chosen for three years, and are selected from foreign jurists in order to secure freedom from the influence of fam-
ily ties or of personal relations which exist in a small state. A special code establishes the penalty applicable to each offence. As we have previously stated, punishment by death has been abolished in the republic since 1859.

The little defensive army is composed, according to the principles of true democracy, of all able-bodied citizens between the ages of eighteen and sixty. The only exempts are professors, magistrates, students, priests, public functionaries, and scholars with diplomas. The government appoints the officers, of which the highest is general.

The privilege of an honorary rank in the army of San Marino is especially appreciated by the sons of noble families in Rome and Tuscany. On the 3d of September of each year (St. Agatha's day) a general review takes place.

Two special corps complete the military organization of the state: one select corps, composed of the most distinguished citizens
of the republic, is exclusively designed as a guard of honor to the Grand Council in its public ceremonies; the other, the guard of the rock or fort, is recruited from the veterans of the city militia. Upon the latter devolves the military service of the city and the citadel.

An armed force has charge of police duties; but in that also, to insure the independence of measures of restraint, the agents of the law are selected from without the state.

Public instruction, which, with charities, health, public works, and commerce, absorbs two thirds of the budget, has a state college, founded in 1691 by an excellent man, a priest named Ascanio de Giacomo Belluzzi, who at his own expense created this superior establishment. Raised at the present time to the rank of a university, it embraces in its course of instruction special mathematics, physical sciences, applied chemistry, and civil and criminal law. Diplomas issued by it are recognized by many Italian universities. It is unnecessary to say that there are
elementary schools devoted to popular instruction.

Thanks to the constant equilibrium of receipts and expenditures, the state of San Marino has no public debt. The land tax is almost nothing. The indirect taxes are limited to light octroi duties upon bread, meat, fish, shooting licenses, powder, salt, and tobacco. In addition to these resources, there are stamp and mutation dues.¹

The only money bearing the effigy of the

¹ The following is a fair representation of the budget for many years:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RECEIPTS</th>
<th>EXPENDITURES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lire.</td>
<td>Lire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct Taxes . . . 5,500</td>
<td>Regency . . . 8,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect Taxes . . 48,400</td>
<td>Justice . . . 8,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gov’t Revenues . . 62,000</td>
<td>Army . . . 8,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous . . 6,900</td>
<td>Finance . . . 11,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health . . . 7,700</td>
<td>Industry, Commerce, and Post . . 2,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Worship . . 2,000</td>
<td>Public Instruction . . 17,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Works . . 88,000</td>
<td>Charity . . . 5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lire, 112,600 = $21,875</td>
<td>Lire, 112,600 = $21,875</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The annual gain is invested to provide for any extraordinary demand. — Tr.
THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO. 165

republic was coined at Milan in 1864. It consists of pieces of five centimes, presenting on one side the arms of San Marino, and on the other the expression of value surrounded by two branches of laurel fastened by a ribbon. This money has legal circulation in Italy; as yet the government has not thought it best to carry out a project formed at about the same time of coining silver money.

A bureau of mortgages and of surveys and valuations of land has been in operation at San Marino since 1858.

Works of art ornament the cathedral, the palace of the Grand Council, and that of the captains-regents.

In the cathedral are found the relics of the venerated patron of the republic. The dead, without distinction of rank, are buried in tombs placed between the exterior columns of the cathedral.

1 The copper coinage of 1864 was repeated in 1869, and in 1875 pieces of ten centimes were coined. The republic has its own postage stamps. — Tr.
A public library containing more than ten thousand volumes has existed since 1839. A mont de piété and a fine hospital were created in 1860 and 1865. A museum already comprising a certain number of rare works will be open to visitors as soon as the interesting collections are fully arranged conformably to a decree rendered February 6, 1869.

Bartolomeo Borghesi, a celebrated antiquary, born in Savignano, a small city near Rimini, honored San Marino with his presence from 1821 to 1860. Corresponding member of the Institute of France, associate of the Academy of Berlin, this learned man, in recognition of the peaceful hospitality which he found upon the Titanic mountain after the political troubles of 1821, illuminated in the little republic the prestige of a name justly distinguished throughout Europe.

Often urged by speculators to permit the establishment of a gambling-house at San Marino, the government has always firmly
rejected the brilliant offers to induce it to participate in the benefits of the undertaking.

By reason of its precipitous situation the state has no railway. Besides the carriage-road which connects San Marino with Rimini there is a wide foot-path between the city proper and the Borgo.

In addition to the sovereign privileges which we have enumerated, the state possesses the right of conferring titles of nobility and other honorary distinctions, which possess the greater value from the rarity of their bestowal. Many eminent men have received from the republic titles of count or duke, which would seem to be an anomaly if one did not take into account the prestige preserved by the noble class in this society, where aristocracy shares with the people a power originally purely democratic.

An order of knighthood comprising five grades, called the "Equestrian Order of Civil and Military Merit of San Marino," was in-
stituted in 1859. The Grand Council alone has the right to confer it. When candidates are presented by the captains-regents, a written memorandum is furnished, stating their social position, their personal merits, and their services to the republic, to humanity, to the sciences or the arts. This memorandum, recorded with the proceedings of a meeting of the Grand Council, is not discussed till the following meeting, and the matter is then decided.

The diploma is signed by the captains-regents and the secretaries of the interior and of foreign affairs.

A "Medal of Military Merit" of three classes was created in 1852. In 1860 a decision of the Grand Council extended this recompense to civil services, and changed its name to that of a "Medal of Military and Civil Merit."

San Marino possesses also its "Book of Gold," upon which are inscribed the names of the patricians. This high honor may be
THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO. 169
conferred for life, or as a hereditary title. The esteem in which it is held makes it specially desired by the great families of Italian nobility.

The right of citizenship is an honor which the republic confers upon those who have rendered important services in letters, in science, or in art. Among the illustrious men thus adopted by the state were Canova, Visconti, and Melchiore Delfico, to whom the republic is indebted for the publication, in 1804, of the historical documents scattered among its archives. Another learned bibliophile, Commander Carlo Padiglione, prepared in a remarkable compilation an analysis of all the works and all the critical notices which had been published upon the republic. This dictionary procured for its author, among other honorary distinctions, an inscription upon the "Book of Gold" and the title of patrician.

The republic has for heraldic bearings the following: argent, three strong towers, azure, on three rocks of the same; three curved
flames gules issue from the towers. The
scutcheon is surmounted by a crown, indi-
cating a sovereign state, and is surrounded
by two branches, one of oak, the other of
laurel leaves, fastened by a ribbon upon
which is the device LIBERTAS.