

**THE REPUBLIC OF
SAN MARINO. 1880**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649692354

The Republic of San Marino. 1880 by W. W. T.

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SAN MARINO. 1880**



VIEW OF SAN MARINO FROM THE BORGO.

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THE
REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO.
By Comte C. de Bruce
TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.
By
William Warren Tucker.
SECOND EDITION.

PRINTED FOR PRIVATE DISTRIBUTION.



CAMBRIDGE:
Printed at the Riverside Press.
1880.



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.

BOSTON, U. S. A., *January, 1880.*

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.¹ 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-

¹ Saint-Marin : Ses Institutions, Son Histoire. Par le Comte C. de Bruc, Chargé d'Affaires de la République de St. Marin à Paris, Grand-Croix de l'Ordre Équestre de Saint Marin, Officier de l'Ordre des SS. Maurice et Lazare, etc. Paris. 1876.

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

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.

Boston, U. S. A., *July*, 1880.