
A P P E N D I X N O T E S

various princes, and in greater part the gift of Mathilda of Canossa, the daughter and sole heiress of Boniface, "the richest Prince of Christendom," an uncrowned king in power and extent of territory.

This mediaeval heroine of a traditionally zealous house, spent her life and devoted her army to the defence of the Papal See and the lawful Popes, against her cousin, Emperor Henry IV of Germany, and his tool, the simonist anti-pope Guibert, who called himself Clement III. The latter was expelled from Rome by her army, when, on the death of Pope Gregory, he tried to prevent the lawful election of a new Pope. Several years before her death she gave all her territories to the Papal See. These were the States to which Pius, King as well as Pope, succeeded in 1846. They had not been commandeered by the Vatican in the Middle Ages, or gained by the oppression of an ignorant and helpless people in the Middle Ages, as the uninformed sometimes assert.

Pope Pius was a notably benevolent man, but he had no intention of yielding to force what was the Pope's to administer, as rightfully as are the pence of the faithful contributed now for the support of missions, and he set about that government in a way which won, on this continent, the encomiums of non-Catholics like Martin Van Buren and James Buchanan, ex-Presidents of the United States.

Modern methods of civic government and wider enfranchisement had begun to prevail in Europe, but the Vatican, traditionally conservative, had first