



Picture postcards authorized by the Government 1889 - 1900

In Italy, the postcards were issued, for the first time by the Postal Administration, on 1st January 1874 with a very basic layout: the stamp image, a frame, and the national coat of arms.

The evolution from postcards issued by Postal Administrations to picture postcards issued by private companies started in 1870 from Germany to Great Britain, to France and then to Italy.

At the beginning, it was simply a print, on the back of official postcards, of decorations, wishing expressions or commercial messages. Subsequently it was a print of a card without image of stamp. These documents needed to be prepaid with letter rate.

On 1st August 1889 were issued by the private publisher Danesi of Rome, and subsequently by other publishers, the "Picture Postcards authorized by the Government".

These picture postcards had on the front the image of monuments or views of the most important Italian cities and the space for the address and the area to stick the stamp. The Danesi picture postcards were produced with a special photolithographic system that enhanced the quality of the gray. The back was unprinted, to be utilized for correspondence. The size of the cards was 13,5 by 8 cm. and, from 1894, 14 by 9 cm.

As of today, the number of known different picture postcards authorized by the Government is less than 200.

The picture postcards authorized by the Government were authorized to be posted, with effect 1st August 1889, with the same rate of 10 centesimi of postcards issued by the Postal Administration or at printed matter rate of 2 centesimi if writted with only address, date, and signature of the sender.

At the end of the XIX century the first colored picture postcard appeared on the Italian market and rapidly substituted the picture postcards authorized by the Government: last known uses are in 1900 with a very unusual exception dated 1917.

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Palazzo Reale : located in the heart of the city in Piazzetta Reale adjoining Piazza Castello, is the Savoy most important residence in Piemonte, built at the beginning of the seventeenth century and restored many times in the course of the following centuries.

Piazza S. Carlo : one of the most important square of the city center: called the "living room" of the city: the current layout is the one of the seventeenth century.



*Danesi Ed. card unused.
Reproductions : Palazzo Reale and Piazza S. Carlo.*

Basilica di Superga : open in 1731 in the Virgin Mary's honor as a thanksgiving for the victory of Piemonte against France in 1706. The Basilica is sadly known for the tragedy occurred to the soccer team "Grande Torino".

Tunnel della Funicolare : the trolley-car Sassi-Superga "Dentera" is a hilly line connecting the Borgata Rosa-Sassi quarter to Superga.



*Danesi Ed. card from Livorno to Firenze - August 1900.
Reproductions : Basilica di Superga and Tunnel della Funicolare.*



Palazzo Madama : located in the central Piazza Castello, so called because residence, in the seventeenth century, of Madame Cristina di Borbone-Francia and Maria Giovanni Battista di Savoia-Nemours.

Piazza Castello : the most important square of Torino, the heart of the city with its most important historical building.



Danesi Ed. card from Orbassano to Alessandria - October 1896
Reproductions : Palazzo Madama and Piazza Castello.

Palazzo Carignano : historical building residence of the first Parliament of the Kingdom of Italy and now residence of the National Museum of Italian Risorgimento.

Chiesa della Gran Madre di Dio : one of the most important Torino churches, built to celebrate the victory of king Vittorio Emanuele I, after the retreat of Napoleon army. Open in 1831, its shape reminds the Pantheon in Roma.



Danesi Ed. card from Torino to Verona - November 1895
Reproductions : Palazzo Carignano and Chiesa della Gran Madre di Dio.



Castello del Valentino : located in the Parco del Valentino near the Po river; the transalpine style of the castle is due to Madama Reale Maria Cristina of Borbone, wife of Vittorio Amedeo I of Savoia and daughter of the King of France, while the origin of the name appears uncertain.

Statua del Duca di Genova : located in the center of Piazza Solferino, built in bronze in 1877, it depicts Ferdinand of Savoia, Duke of Genoa with an unsheathed sword and a wounded horse, in memory of the battle of Novara in the first Italian war of independence.



Danesi Ed. card from Turin to Munich (Germany) – September 1896
Reproductions : Castello del Valentino and Statua del Duca di Genova.

Monumenti vari : Cenasio Tunnel Monument, Emanuele Filiberto Statue, Pietro Micca Statue, Medieval Castle, Basilica of Superga, Palazzo Madama, Church of the Gran Madre di Dio, National Memorial to Vittorio Emanuele II.



Unknow Ed. card from Torino to Vienne (Austria) – April 1896
Reproductions : Monumenti vari.



Fiammiferi Dellachà : located on the hills of Moncalieri 10 km from Turin, the Dellachà match factory was founded in 1860 by the Commander Grand Officer Ambrogio Dellachà. His brand was known throughout Europe, in America, and especially in the Argentine Republic (where in 1880 he set up a large factory). Production in 1896 reached 360,000 boxes. The plant supplied the complete machinery to various factories that were set up in those years in Mexico and Venezuela and with which the Company had interests for the supply of various basic necessities, and above all of empty phototype boxes, a specialty of the Company. . The workers who worked in the factory at the end of the nineteenth century numbered 700. There are numerous awards received for the beauty of the boxes, the robustness of the match, the good lighting of the match and its inalterability in rainy regions.



Danesi Ed. card from Moncalieri to Fermo - October 1891
Reproduction : Veduta dello Stabilimento.



Terme d'Acqui : town of the upper Monferrato in the province of Alessandria; the first spa dates back to the fifteenth century called Antiche Terme, another spa was built towards the end of the nineteenth century called Nuove Terme.



G. Boero Ed. card from Acqui to Nice (France) - May 1898
Reproductions : Stabilimento Nuove Terme e Vecchie Terme.

Vecchie terme : the thermal springs of Acqui were already known in Roman times and were also used in the following centuries until the baths were built in the eighteenth century that still form the backbone of the Hotel Antiche Terme.



Unknow Ed. card from Acqui to Torino - March 1892
Reproduction : Vecchie Terme.



Via Roma : it is one of the main streets of the city built between 1866 and 1877 and as part of the construction of the street, the parallel Galleria Mazzini and the adjacent buildings several other old buildings were demolished; the sixteenth-century Palazzo Doria-Spinola overlooks the street.



Danesi Ed. card from Genova to Frankfurt (Germany) - May 1892.
Reproduction : Via Roma.

Panorama : panorama of the city with a view of the port, the largest Italian port by extension and the first by number of shipping routes.

Monumento a Cristoforo Colombo : the statue located in Piazza Acquaverde was inaugurated in 1862 after 16 years from the beginning of construction and for the realization of which several sculptors were employed.



Danesi Ed. card from Genova to Roma - October 1901.
Reproductions : Panorama and Monumento Cristoforo Colombo.



Cattedrale di San Lorenzo : it is the most important Catholic place in the city where a first basilica was built as early as the 5th-6th century; in the cathedral there are numerous sculptures and paintings.

Basilica di Santa Maria di Carignano : the basilica of Santa Maria Assunta di Carignano is a religious building in Genoa; the church, which stands out with its harmonious bulk at the top of the hill of Carignano, is one of the greatest examples of Renaissance architecture in the city.



*Danesi Ed. card from Genova to Taggia – August 1891.
Reproductions : Cattedrale di San Lorenzo and Santa Maria di Carignano.*

Via Roma : it is one of the main streets of the city that starts behind the Carlo Felice Theater and is the seat of the most important shops in the city.

Teatro Carlo Felice : it is the main theater of Genoa and one of the best known in Italy; it is located just to the side of the central Piazza De Ferrari, in the city center, next to the equestrian monument to Giuseppe Garibaldi.



*Danesi Ed. card from Genova to Bergamo – October 1898.
Reproductions : Via Roma and Teatro Carlo Felice.*



Statua di Cristoforo Colombo : the statue is composed of the standing navigator holding an anchor, flanked by a squatting woman representing America, four bas-reliefs and four other figures at the corners of the monument.



*G. Ricci Ed. card from Genova to Bergamo – October 1898.
Reproduction : Statua Cristoforo Colombo.*

Duomo (Cattedrale) di San Lorenzo : it is the most important Catholic place in the city where a first basilica was built as early as the 5th-6th century; in the cathedral there are numerous sculptures and paintings.

Chiesa di Carignano : the basilica of Santa Maria Assunta di Carignano is a religious building in Genoa; the church, which stands out with its harmonious bulk at the top of the hill of Carignano, is one of the greatest examples of Renaissance architecture in the city.



*Unknow Ed. card from Genova to London (UK) – April 1895.
Reproductions : Duomo di San Lorenzo and Chiesa di Carignano.*



Lanterna di Genova : the Lantern of Genoa is the port lighthouse of the city, as well as being an indispensable tool for the nocturnal navigation of ships entering and leaving the port, the Lantern is also the symbol of the city, with its seventy-seven meters it is the highest lighthouse in the Mediterranean Sea; considered in its monumentality, which also includes the historic rock on which it rests, it reaches 117 meters in height.

Piazza dell'Acquaverde : it is known as the "station square": it is in fact right next to the Genova Principe railway station; behind the name of the square, the history of that particular area is hidden: a green water is notoriously stagnant, and right there, until the 18th century, the Rio Sant'Ugo flowed, which had created a real quagmire in that area.



Unknow Ed. card from Genova to Hungary – October 1894.
Reproductions : Lanterna di Genova and Piazza dell'Acquaverde.



Unknow Ed. card from Genova to Bern (Switzerland) – August 1894.
Reproduction : Panorama Nord.



Chiesa dell'Annunziata : the basilica of the Santissima Annunziata del Vastato is a Catholic place in Genoa, located in Piazza della Nunziata, it is one of the most representative churches of Genoese art of late Mannerism and, above all, of the early seventeenth-century Baroque.



Unknown Ed. card from Genova to Lahr (Germany) – June 1895.
Reproductions : Chiesa dell'Annunziata and Panorama Sud.

Monumento a Vittorio Emanuele : imposing equestrian statue placed in the center of Piazza Corvetto. Monumento a Monumento a Mazzini : it is located near Piazza Corvetto, dedicated to the famous Italian patriot, politician and philosopher born in the Republic of Genoa.



Unknown Ed. card from Genova to Cene, near Bergamo – March 1895.
Reproductions : Monumento Vittorio Emanuele and Monumento Mazzini.



Panorama della città : overlooking the Ligurian Sea, dominating the gulf of the same name, its history is linked to the navy and trade. Its port is the largest Italian port by extension and one of the largest in the Mediterranean Sea. The city has been home to shipyards and steel mills since the 19th century, and its strong financial sector dates back to the Middle Ages.



Unknow Ed. card from Genova to Rastenburg (Germany) – March 1895.
Reproduction : Panorama città.

Villetta Di Negro "Cascata" : Villetta Di Negro is a public park in Genoa that dates back to the nineteenth century where a botanical school first existed. The caves, the spectacular waterfall and the "gardener's house" were built between 1863 and 1892.



Unknow Ed. card unused.
Reproductions : Panorama città and Villetta di Negro "Cascata".



Villa Pallavicini : the villa Durazzo Pallavicini is a historic noble residence located in Pegli (then an independent municipality); the building, now owned by the municipality of Genoa, is home to the Ligurian archeology museum, the villa and park in its present form date back to the mid-nineteenth century, but has its origins in an eighteenth-century building.

Villa Rostan : the villa Lomellini Rostan is a noble residence located in the Multedo district on the border with Pegli, it was an important cultural and landscape reference point for this area.



Danesi for Marcucci Ed. card from Pegli to Neuchatel (Switzerland) – August 1897
Reproductions : Villa Pallavicini and Villa Rostan.



Bordighera: it is located on the coast of the western Ligurian Riviera, on Capo Sant'Ampelio about twenty kilometers from the border with France, at the foot of the Maritime Alps. This is the southernmost municipality in all of Liguria.



Danesi Ed. card from Roma to Belluno - October 1917
Reproduction : Panorama.



Certosa : it is a historical monumental complex which includes a monastery and a sanctuary. It is located in the municipality of the same name of Certosa di Pavia, a town about eight kilometers from Pavia.

Built at the end of the fourteenth century at the behest of Gian Galeazzo Visconti, lord of Milan, completed by the end of the fifteenth century in about 50 years, it combines different styles, from Italian late Gothic to Renaissance.

Originally entrusted to the Carthusian community, then the Cistercian one and, for a short period, also the Benedictine one, after the unification of the Kingdom of Italy the Certosa was declared a national monument in 1866 and acquired by the Italian State, as well as all the artistic and ecclesiastics contained in it; since 1968 it has housed a small Cistercian monastic community.



*Danesi Ed. card unused
Reproduction : Certosa.*



Cattedrale (Duomo) : the Metropolitan Cathedral Basilica of the Nativity of the Beata Vergine Maria, better known as the Duomo of Milan, is the cathedral of the archdiocese of Milan; symbol of the Lombard capital, it is located in the homonymous square, in the center of the metropolis, and is dedicated to Santa Maria Nascente.



*Danesi Ed. card from Milano to U.S.A. – May 1891.
Reproductions : Panorama, Cattedrale (Duomo) and Panorama.*

Corso Vittorio Emanuele : it is one of the most important streets in the center of Milan, it connects piazza del Duomo to piazza San Babila; it is part of a large pedestrian area where there are numerous shops that make it one of the main shopping centers in the city.

Chiesa di San Carlo : the church of San Carlo al Corso is a Catholic place in the center of Milan, located in the homonymous square, along Corso Vittorio Emanuele.



*Danesi Ed. card from Milano to Besana Brianza – January 1891.
Reproductions : Corso Vittorio Emanuele and Chiesa di San Carlo.*



Galleria Vittorio Emanuele : is a commercial gallery that connects Piazza Duomo to Piazza della Scala.

Cattedrale (Duomo) : it is the cathedral of the archdiocese of Milan; symbol of the Lombard capital, it is located in the homonymous square, in the center of the city.

Arco del Sempione : called the Arch of Peace, it is located at the beginning of Corso Sempione, dedicated to peace between the European nations reached in 1815 with the Congress of Vienna, and was inaugurated on 10 September 1838 by Emperor Ferdinand I of Austria; represents one of the major neoclassical monuments of Milan.



Danesi for Maglia Ed. card from Milano to Paris (France) – February 1892.
Reproductions : Galleria Vittorio Emanuele, Cattedrale (Duomo) and Arco del Sempione.

Corso Vittorio Emanuele : is one of the most important streets in the center of Milan, it connects Piazza del Duomo to Piazza San Babila.

Galleria Vittorio Emanuele : is a commercial gallery in Milan which, in the form of a covered pedestrian street, connects Piazza Duomo to Piazza della Scala, it is simply called "the Gallery" by the Milanese.



Danesi for Maglia Ed. card from Milano to Prato – May 1892.
Reproductions : Corso Vittorio Emanuele and Galleria Vittorio Emanuele.



Duomo di Milano : the Metropolitan Cathedral Basilica of the Nativity of the Beata Vergine Maria, better known as the Duomo of Milan, is the cathedral of the archdiocese of Milan; symbol of the Lombard capital, it is located in the homonymous square, in the center of the metropolis, and is dedicated to Santa Maria Nascente.



Danesi for Maglia Ed. card from Milano to Bremen (Germany) – July 1891.
Reproduction : Duomo di Milano.

Piazza del Duomo : it is the main square of Milan, a real geometric and commercial center for over seven centuries; it is the vital center of the city adjacent to the Galleria Vittorio Emanuele II, an iconic place par excellence of the metropolis and a destination for visitors and tourists from all over the world dominated by the imposing Gothic front of the Duomo.



Danesi for Maglia Ed. card from Milano to Germany – September 1893.
Reproduction : Piazza del Duomo.



Piazza del Duomo : it is the main square of Milan, a real geometric and commercial center for over seven centuries; it is the vital center of the city, a meeting point for the Milanese to celebrate important events and, together with the adjacent Galleria Vittorio Emanuele II, an iconic place par excellence of the metropolis and a destination for visitors and tourists from all over the world; the square dominated by the imposing Gothic front of the Duomo, is not yet decorated in the center by the equestrian monument to Vittorio Emanuele II erected in 1896.



Danesi Ed. card from Milano to Germany – August 1890.
Reproduction : Piazza del Duomo.

Monumento a Leonardo da Vinci : the statue is located in Piazza della Scala, the work of the sculptor Pietro Magni, inaugurated in 1872.

Gallerie : Galleria Vittorio Emanuele II is a commercial gallery in Milan which, in the form of a covered pedestrian street, connects Piazza Duomo to Piazza della Scala, since its inauguration it was the meeting place of the Milanese bourgeoisie, so much so that it was nicknamed the "Milan living room"; simply called "the Gallery" by the Milanese, it represents the archetype of the nineteenth century shopping gallery.



Danesi Ed. card from Milano to Tolentino – February 1890.
Reproductions : Monumento a Leonardo da Vinci and Gallerie.



Piazza delle Erbe : it is the oldest square in Verona, located above the area of the Roman forum; in the Roman age it was the center of political and economic life; over time the Roman buildings gave way to medieval ones. The oldest monument in the square is the fountain surmounted by the statue called Madonna Verona from the Roman era with medieval additions; the statue is adorned with a cartouche in the hands and bears the old motto of the Municipality which reads "to this city bearer of justice and lover of praise".

San Zeno : the basilica of San Zeno is one of the Romanesque masterpieces in Italy; it is spread over three levels and the current structure was set up in the 10th-11th century. The name of the saint is sometimes reported in two other ways, and this is how the basilica of Verona is sometimes named: San Zeno Maggiore or San Zenone. Among the numerous works of art, it houses a masterpiece by Andrea Mantegna, the Pala of San Zeno.



*Danesi Ed. card from Verona to Germany – August 1895
Reproductions : Piazza delle Erbe and San Zeno.*



La Rotonda del Palladio : Villa Almerico Capra known as La Rotonda is a Venetian villa located near the city of Vicenza, it is one of the most famous and imitated buildings in the history of modern era architecture; it is undoubtedly the most famous villa by Palladio and, probably, of all the Venetian villas.

Teatro Olimpico : is a theater designed by the architect Andrea Palladio in 1580, it is the first and oldest covered permanent theater of the modern era. Its construction began in 1580 and was inaugurated on 3 March 1585.



*Danesi Ed. card unused
Reproductions : La Rotonda del Palladio and Teatro Olimpico.*



Museo Civico : Historical seat of the civic museum, Palazzo Chiericati is a Renaissance building located in Piazza Matteotti; it was designed in 1550 as a noble residence for the Chiericati counts by the architect Andrea Palladio and built starting from 1551, it was only completed at the end of the seventeenth century.

Palazzo del Capitano : it is also known as loggia del Capitaniato or loggia Bernarda, it is a palace by Andrea Palladio which overlooks the central Piazza dei Signori in front of the Basilica Palladiana.



*Danesi Ed. card from Vicenza to Abano.
Reproductions : Museo Civico and Palazzo del Capitano.*

Chiesa di Monte Berico : the sanctuary of the Madonna di Monte Berico is a Catholic place of worship in Vicenza, located on the homonymous hill overlooking the city.

Basilica del Palladio : it is a building that overlooks Piazza dei Signori; its name is linked to the Renaissance architect Andrea Palladio, who redesigned the Palazzo della Ragione by adding the famous Serlian loggias in white marble to the pre-existing Gothic construction.



*Danesi Ed. card from Vicenza to Abano - October 1896.
Reproductions : Chiesa di Monte Berico and Basilica del Palladio.*



Palazzo Ducale : formerly also called Palazzo Dogale as the seat of the doge, one of the symbols of the city of Venice and a masterpiece of Venetian Gothic, is a building that stands in the monumental area of Piazza San Marco.

Cortile Palazzo Ducale : the courtyard of the Palazzo Ducale is completely surrounded by porticoes surmounted by loggias, re-proposing the external scheme of the building, and can be reached through the monumental Porta della Carta, on the Piazzetta San Marco.



Danesi Ed. card unused.

Reproductions : Palazzo Ducale and Cortile Palazzo Ducale.

Ponte dei Sospiri : it was built in the early seventeenth century and connects the Palazzo Ducale to the New Prisons; this name was given to it because tradition has it that, at the time of the Serenissima, the prisoners, crossing it, sighed at the prospect of seeing the outside world for the last time.

Canal Grande : it is the main canal of Venice. About 3800 meters long, it is flanked along its entire length by magnificent buildings, mostly from the 12th to 18th centuries, making it one of the symbols of the city.



Danesi Ed. card from Padova to Vienna (Austria) – October 1894.

Reproductions : Ponte dei Sospiri and Canal Grande.



Riva Schiavoni : it extends along the basin of San Marco and takes its name from the merchants from Dalmatia which at the time of the Republic of Venice was also called Slavonia or Schiavonia and who landed here with their merchant ships and also had their commercial stands.

Scala dei Giganti : its name derives from the two marble statues by Sansovino depicting Mars and Neptune and connects the courtyard of the Palazzo Ducale to the internal loggia on the first floor.



Danesi Ed. card from Venezia to Trieste – October 1895.
Reproductions : Riva Schiavoni and Scala Giganti.

Arsenale : it is an ancient complex of shipyards and workshops which was the heart of the Venetian naval industry starting from the 12th century and is linked to the most flourishing period of the life of the Serenissima thanks to the imposing ships built here.



Danesi Ed. card from Venezia to Basel (Switzerland) – May 1890.
Reproduction : Arsenale.



Piazza San Marco : it is one of the most important Italian squares, renowned throughout the world for its beauty and it is the only square in Venice; since all other square-shaped spaces are defined as fields.

Monumento a Colleoni : the equestrian monument to Bartolomeo Colleoni is a bronze statue by Andrea del Verrocchio, built between 1480 and 1488 and located in Venice in Campo San Zanipolo.



Danesi Ed. card unused.

Reproductions : Piazza San Marco and Monumento a Colleoni.

Ponte di Rialto : it is one of the four bridges, together with the Accademia bridge, the Scalzi bridge and the Constitution bridge, which cross the Grand Canal, in the city of Venice. The Rialto bridge is the oldest and most famous, it was built in 1591 to a design by Antonio da Ponte.



Danesi Ed. card from Venezia to Maniago - December 1890.

Reproduction : Ponte di Rialto.



Basilica di Sant'Antonio : it is one of the main Catholic places of worship in the city of Padua. It is one of the largest churches in the world, visited by millions of pilgrims annually.

Piazza delle Erbe : it is one of the numerous squares in the historic center of Padua. It was for centuries the commercial center of the city and was the site of popular festivities. The square is dominated by the Palazzo della Ragione, part of the large Palazzo Comunale.



*Danesi Ed. card from Padova to Sassuolo - June 1891.
Reproductions : Basilica di Sant'Antonio and Piazza delle Erbe.*

L'osservatorio : the Observatory of Padua is the seat of the astronomical observatory of the University of Padua, which includes the "Museo La Specola" which conserves, restores and exhibits the observation instruments used by Paduan astronomers throughout their 250-year history.

Basilica del Santo : the Pontifical Minor Basilica of Sant'Antonio of Padua is known by Paduans simply as the Saint. In it are kept the relics of Sant'Antonio of Padua and his tomb.



*Danesi Ed. card from Padova to Acquapendente - December 1890.
Reproductions : L'osservatorio and Basilica del Santo.*



Villa del Conte Wimpffen : on the top of the hill of Sant'Elena, near Battaglia, stands the Villa Selvatico, expertly restored and framed by splendid secular trees, whose origins date back to 1593.

Fonte Sant'Elena : the hill of Sant'Elena in whose bowels natural caves are dug from which thermal water gushes, and on whose slopes there are numerous thermal lakes that make up the so-called Valli Selvatiche.



*Danesi Ed. card from Padova to the City – April 1899.
Reproductions : Villa del Conte Wimpffen, Viale dei Platani and Fonte Sant'Elena.*



Pieve di Cadore : is a town of 3.796 inhabitants in the province of Belluno in Veneto, the historical capital of Cadore; it rises at 878 m close to a hilly promontory, on the right bank of the Piave river.

Lago di Misurina : it is the largest natural lake in Cadore and is located at 1.754 m a.s.l. in Misurina, near Auronzo di Cadore (Belluno).

Monumento a Tiziano : bronze monument by Antonio Dal Zotto from 1880 which stands in the municipality of Pieve di Cadore in the square dedicated to Tiziano.



*Danesi Ed. card from Perarolo to Milano – July 1891.
Reproductions : Monumento a Tiziano and Panorami.*



Perugia : cultural, productive and managerial pole of the region, it is an international tourist destination, founded by the Etruscans on a pre-existing Umbrian settlement, the city retains a harmonious medieval aspect.

Facciata di San Bernardino : the oratory of San Bernardino is located in Perugia, in Piazza San Francesco, next to the basilica of San Francesco al Prato. Famous is the facade, which is one of the most significant examples of Renaissance art in the city.



G. Guerra Ed. card from Perugia to Ascoli Piceno – December 1895.
Reproduction : Facciata di San Bernardino - Perugia.



Cattedrale : the cathedral of Santa Maria Assunta, in the center of the Piazza dei Miracoli, is the medieval cathedral of Pisa as well as the primate church; Pisan Romanesque masterpiece.

Torre : it is the bell tower of the cathedral of Santa Maria Assunta, in the famous Piazza del Duomo of which it is the most famous monument due to the characteristic slope, symbol of the city and among the iconic symbols of Italy. About 56 meters high with a 4.8° slope due to land subsidence during the construction phases.



*Danesi Ed. card unused.
Reproductions : Cattedrale and Torre.*



Battistero : the baptistery of San Giovanni is one of the monuments of Piazza dei Miracoli, in Pisa; located in front of the western facade of the cathedral of Santa Maria Assunta.

Cattedrale : the cathedral of Santa Maria Assunta, is the medieval cathedral of Pisa and represents the testimony of the prestige and wealth of the Maritime Republic of Pisa.



*Danesi Ed. card unused.
Reproductions : Battistero and Cattedrale.*

Panorama : Pisa is an Italian town and capital of the province of the same name in Tuscany. The most important monuments of the city are: the famous Piazza dei Miracoli, with the Cathedral built in Pisan Romanesque style and the Leaning Tower. The city is home to three of the most important university institutions in Italy and Europe, the University of Pisa, the Scuola Normale Superiore and the Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna.



*Danesi Ed. card from Pisa to Paris (France) – September 1897.
Reproduction : Panorama.*



Battistero : dedicated to San Giovanni Battista, patron saint of the city of Florence, it stands in front of the cathedral of Santa Maria del Fiore, in Piazza San Giovanni.

L'Annunziata : the basilica of the Santissima Annunziata is the main Marian sanctuary of Florence, it is located in the square of the same name in the north-eastern part of the city centre.

Loggia de' Lanzi : also called Loggia della Signoria is a historical monument of Florence, located in Piazza della Signoria, near the Palazzo Vecchio and next to the Uffizi.



Danesi Ed. card from Firenze to Newcastle on Tyne (UK) - 1890.
Reproductions : Battistero, l'Annunziata and Loggia de' Lanzi.

S. Maria del Fiore : is the cathedral of Florence, symbol of the city and one of the most famous in Italy.

Palazzo Pitti : it was the residence of the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, already inhabited by the Medici, by the Habsburg-Lorraine and, after the unification of Italy, by the Savoy.



Danesi Ed. card from Pisa to Minneapolis (U.S.A.) - March 1890.
Reproductions : S. Maria del Fiore and Palazzo Pitti.



S. Maria Novella : the basilica is one of the most important churches in Florence and stands on the homonymous square and was the reference point for Florence for an important mendicant order: the Dominicans.
Arco S. Gallo : Porta San Gallo is part of the walls of Florence and is located in Piazza della Libertà, opposite the Triumphal Arch.



*Danesi Ed. card unused.
Reproductions : S. Maria Novella and Arco San Gallo.*

Venere de' Medici : is an original Hellenistic Greek statue in marble, from the 1st century BC. and preserved in the Tribuna of the Uffizi Gallery.
Palazzo Vecchio : it is located in piazza della Signoria and is the seat of the Municipality; from 1865 to 1871 it was the seat of the Parliament of the Kingdom of Italy, while today it houses the Mayor of Florence.
Galleria degli Uffizi : for the quantity and quality of the works collected, it constitutes one of the most important museums in the world.



*Danesi Ed. card from Firenze to Bohemia – March 1890.
Reproductions : Venere de' Medici, Palazzo Vecchio and Galleria degli Uffizi.*



Piazzale Michelangiolo : it is the most famous observation point of the city panorama, reproduced in countless postcards and a must for tourists visiting the city; it was built from 1869 on a hill just south of the historic centre, to complete the redevelopment works of the city which was the capital of Italy.



*Danesi Ed. card unused.
Reproduction : Piazzale Michelangiolo.*

Giardino di Boboli : it is a historic park of the city, born as a grand-ducal garden of Palazzo Pitti, it is also connected to the Forte di Belvedere, a military outpost for the safety of the sovereign and his family; it is one of the most important examples of Italian garden in the world.

Palazzo Strozzi : it is one of the most beautiful Italian Renaissance buildings located between the homonymous via Strozzi and piazza Strozzi, and via Tornabuoni, a true masterpiece of Florentine civil architecture of the Renaissance.



*Danesi Ed. card from Firenze to Gotha (Germany) - February 1892.
Reproductions : Giardino di Boboli e Palazzo Strozzi.*



Chiesa di S. Croce : it is one of the largest Franciscan churches and has the rank of minor basilica; it is the burial place of some of the most illustrious Italian personalities, such as Michelangelo Buonarroti, Galileo Galilei, Niccolò Machiavelli, Vittorio Alfieri, Ugo Foscolo, Gioacchino Rossini.

Cenotafio di Dante : it is the sepulchral monument erected to commemorate the greatest Italian poet.

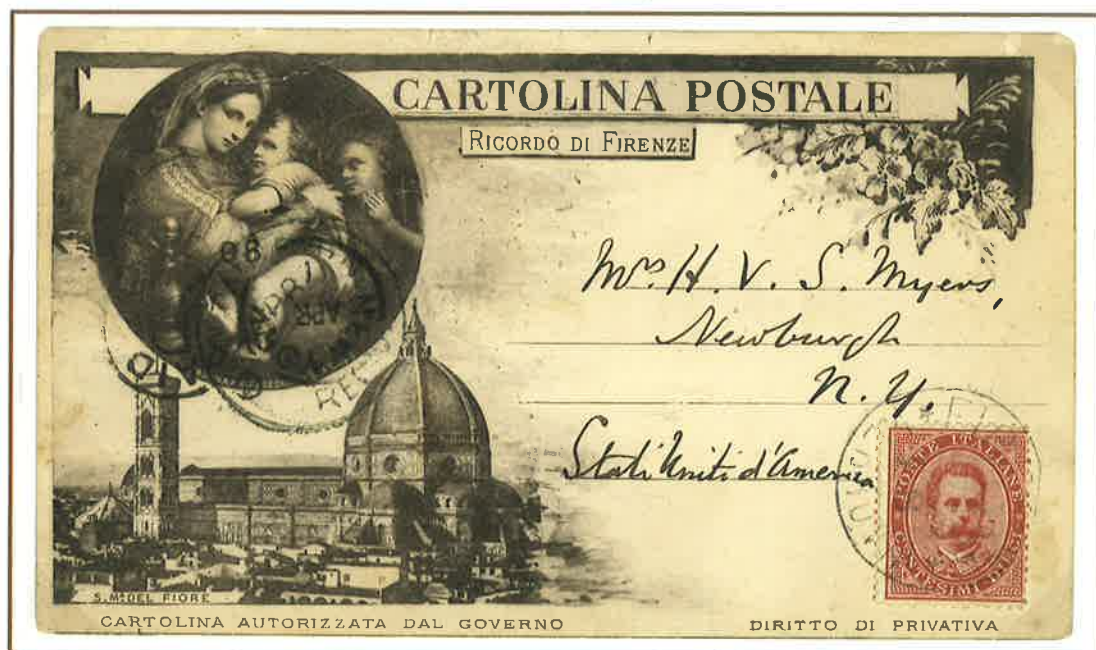
Tomba di Machiavelli : Machiavelli, was buried in the family tomb in the basilica of Santa Croce; in 1787 the city of Florence had a monument built in the basilica itself.



Danesi Ed. card from Firenze to Osimo – October 1895.

Reproductions : Chiesa di S. Croce, Cenotafio di Dante and Tomba di Machiavelli.

S. Maria del Fiore : it is known as the cathedral of Florence, it is the main Florentine church, symbol of the city and one of the most famous in Italy; when it was completed in the 15th century, it was the largest church in the world and today it is the third largest in Europe after San Pietro in Rome and St. Paul's in London.



Danesi Ed. card from Firenze to U.S.A. – March 1890.

Reproduction : S. Maria del Fiore.



Porto Vecchio : the port of Livorno, located on the Tyrrhenian Sea, is the main port of Tuscany and one of the most important Italian ports and of the entire Mediterranean Sea.

Monumento dei Quattro Mori : is a famous sculptural group in Piazza Micheli in Leghorn. The work consists of the Four Moors in bronze chained to the base of a high pedestal, above which stands the statue of Grand Duke Ferdinando I de' Medici.



*Danesi Ed. card unused.
Reproductions : Porto Vecchio and Monumento dei Quattro Mori.*



Sant'Agostino : former church built by the Augustinians in 1341 with the name of Santa Maria del Popolo, currently the seat of the Contra-Admiral Guglielmo Marconi museum room, dedicated to the history of telecommunications and radio in particular.

San Domenico : the church of San Domenico is located in Piazza del Papa, the main square of the San Pietro district and one of the four main squares of the city.



Danesi for Cesaretti Ed. card from Ancona to Roma - December 1900.
Reproductions : Sant'Agostino and San Domenico.



Panorama : the city, whose first settlements date back at least to the 1st millennium BC, was an important urban center first under the Etruscans and the Celts, then under the Romans and then again, in the Middle Ages, as a free municipality. Northern capital of the Papal State from the sixteenth century, it played a very important role during the Risorgimento, and, during the Second World War, it was an important center of the Resistance.

Torre Asinelli : it is one of the two towers of Bologna, built between 1109 and 1119 by the nobleman Gherardo Asinelli, the tower is 97.20 meters high, leans towards the west for 2.23 meters and consists of 498 steps.



Danesi Ed. card from Bologna to Caldarola (Macerata) – May 1890.
Reproductions : Panorama and Torre degli Asinelli.



Torre Asinelli : it is one of the two towers of Bologna, built between 1109 and 1119 by the nobleman Gherardo Asinelli, the tower is 97.20 meters high, leans towards the west for 2.23 meters and consists of 498 steps.

Torre Garizenda : is the other of the two towers of Bologna, has a height of 48 meters. but initially it was about 60 meters high but had to be lowered in the fourteenth century due to land subsidence, which left the building oblique.

Palazzo del Podestà : it was erected around 1200 as a building to carry out public functions and therefore the seat of the mayor and his employees.



Danesi Ed. card from unused.

Reproductions : Torre Asinelli and Garizenda and Palazzo del Podestà.

Fontana Nettuno di Giambologna : the fountain nicknamed "The Giant" by the Bolognese due to the size of the statue of Neptune, is located in Bologna in Piazza del Nettuno; it was finished in 1566.

Foro dei Mercanti : the Palazzo della Mercanzia, also called Loggia dei Mercanti or Palazzo del Carrobbio, from the end of the 14th century to the end of the 18th was the seat of the Universitas mercatorum (Foro dei Mercanti) and of some Corporations.



Danesi Ed. card from Bologna to Paris (France) – November 1897.

Reproductions : Fontana Nettuno di Giambologna and Foro dei Mercanti.



Monumento a V.E. : it was placed in the center of Piazza Maggiore, dedicated to the king from 1859 until 1943 when the king's equestrian monument was transferred to the Margherita Gardens where it still stands.

S. Cecilia : the ecstasy of saint Cecilia is an oil painting on panel transferred to canvas by Raffaello and his assistants, preserved in the Pinacoteca Nazionale of Bologna and datable to around 1514.



*Danesi Ed. card unused.
Reproductions : Monumento a V.E. and S. Cecilia.*

Fontana Nettuno di Giambologna : the fountain nicknamed "The Giant" by the Bolognese due to the size of the statue of Neptune, is located in Bologna in Piazza del Nettuno; the work was commissioned to glorify the papal government of Pope Pius IV and was completed in 1566.



*Danesi for Treves Ed. card unused.
Reproductions : Fontana Nettuno di Giambologna.*



Cascata delle Marmore : it is a controlled-flow waterfall, within a large natural park, among the highest in Europe, with an overall height difference of 165 m, divided into three jumps. It is located about 7.5 km from Terni, in Umbria. The waters of the waterfall are used to produce hydroelectric energy. At night, the waterfall is always illuminated by an advanced, latest generation LED system, which guarantees a beam of light and uniform lighting.



*Danesi Ed. card unused.
Reproduction : Cascata delle Marmore.*



Rocca, ora Casa di Pena : the Rocca Albornoziana is a fortress located on the top of the Sant'Elia hill overlooking the city of Spoleto built by Pope Innocenzo VI to militarily strengthen and make the authority of the Church more evident in the territories of central Italy. From 1817 the fortress was used as a prison until 1982.

Arco di Druso : the arch of Druso is a Roman arch from the early 1st century located in Spoleto, near the Roman temple and the church of Sant'Ansano, it was the monumental access gate to the city from the Via Flaminia.



*Danesi for Fabrizi Ed. card from Spoleto to Venezia - October 1897.
Reproductions : Rocca, now Casa di Pena and Arco di Druso.*



Fontana di Termini : the Termini Fountain inaugurated by Pope Pio IX on 10 September 1870, subsequently called the Fountain of the Naiads which was modified several times, assumed its current form in 1914.

Fontana del Bernini in Piazza Navona : called the Fountain of the Four Rivers, it is located in Piazza Navona, built by the sculptor and architect Gian Lorenzo Bernini around 1650 on commission from Pope Innocenzo X.



*Danesi for Marcucci Ed. card from Hungary to Serbia – December 1894.
Reproductions : Fontana di Termini and Fontana del Bernini in Piazza Navona.*

Stornelli romani : born from improvisation and the inspiration of a moment, they draw their strength from the authenticity and genuineness of an entire people. Short and immediate, sung by the common women as "sfottò" from balcony to balcony, or dramatically interpreted by the prisoners of Regina Coeli, they were taken up and handed down by street singers, carters or sellers, on the streets of Rome. A picturesque and popular aspect of daily life, linked to the passion for fun, jokes and good food.



*Danesi for Marcucci Ed. card from Roma to Innsbruck (Austria) – December 1893.
Reproduction : Stornelli romani.*



Tre Colonne : these three very tall columns present since 484 BC. are the remains of the Temple of the Castors, commonly called Dioscuri (Castore and Polluce), erected for a vow made during the battle of Lake Regillo in 484 BC. it was rebuilt several times, also due to its public function, including a meeting place for the senate.



Danesi for Marcucci Ed. card from Roma to Limoges (France) – February 1891.
Reproduction : Gregostatis – Tre Colonne.

Statua di San Pietro : the statue of San Pietro enthroned is a bronze sculpture located inside the basilica of San Pietro in the Vatican. It was most likely made in the thirteenth century, although for a long time it was considered a statue dating back to the fifth century. It depicts San Pietro in a seated position, with a blessing hand and the other with the keys of the Kingdom of God. Tradition has it that it is a devout act to touch the right foot of the statue of the first of the apostles and first pope, today visibly damaged by wear of pilgrims.



Danesi for Marcucci Ed. card from Roma to Dublin (UK) – December 1891.
Reproductions : Statua di S. Pietro and Piazza S. Pietro.



Circo Agonale : the Stadium of Domitian (Circus Agonalis) is the first example of a masonry stadium from Greco-Roman antiquity, reserved for athletic competitions (running, wrestling, boxing). However, over the centuries the space of the arena, was never permanently occupied, and today it is Piazza Navona.

Pasquino : it is the most famous talking statue in Rome, which became a characteristic figure of the city between the 16th and 19th centuries. At the foot of the statue and around the neck, sheets "called Pasquinate" were hung during the night containing satires in verse, aimed at anonymously stinging the most important public figures.



*Danesi for Marcucci Ed. card unused.
Reproductions : Circo Agonale and Pasquino.*

Aurora di Guido Reni : the painting depicts Apollo in his chariot preceded by Aurora, who brings light to the world. Guido Reni's fresco is one of the masterpieces of Roman classicism and recalls the reliefs of ancient sarcophagi.



*Danesi for Marcucci Ed. card from Roma to U.S.A. – April 1892.
Reproduction : Aurora di Guido Reni.*



Foro di Augusto : it is one of the Imperial Forums of Rome. Svetonio recounts that: the construction of the forum was due both to the multitude of people and to the number of processes to be completed, as the two existing forums (the Roman Forum and that of Caesar) were no longer sufficient.

Arco di Costantino : it is a triumphal arch with three arches (with a central passage flanked by two smaller side passages) located a short distance from the Colosseum, extraordinary in its richness and importance. The general dimensions of the elevation are 21 m high, 25.9 m wide and 7.4 m deep.



*Danesi for Marcucci Ed. card from Roma to U.S.A. - January 1892.
Reproductions : Foro di Augusto and Arco di Costantino.*

Acquasantiera in S. Pietro in Vaticano : as soon as you cross the entrance door of the basilica of San Pietro in the Vatican. you can see the two Putti holding up the stoup near the entrance and at first glance they appear small, but as you get closer you realize that they are taller than two meters.



*Danesi for Marcucci Ed. card from Roma to Torino - June 1891.
Reproductions : Acquasantiera in San Pietro in Vaticana and San Pietro.*



Fontana di Trevi : it is the largest and one of the best known fountains in Rome; it is also one of the most famous fountains in the world; it was built from 1732 and completed in 1762.

Palazzo Quirinale : built in 1583, it stands on the hill of the same name and overlooks the square of the same name. From 1870 it was the official residence of the King of Italy and from 1946 of the President of the Italian Republic.



*Danesi Ed. card from Roma to Barcelona (Spain) – June 1890.
Reproductions : Fontana di Trevi and Palazzo Quirinale.*

Colossi al Quirinale : located at the base of the Quirinale obelisk which is one of the thirteen ancient obelisks of Rome.

Piazza di Spagna : with the stairway of Trinità dei Monti, it is one of the most famous squares in Rome. It owes its name to the Palazzo di Spagna, seat of the embassy of the Iberian state to the Vatican.

Santa Maria Maggiore : it is one of the four papal basilicas of Rome, located in the Rione Monti on the top of the Esquiline hill.



*Danesi Ed. card from Roma to Siracusa – February 1891.
Reproductions : Colossi al Quirinale, Piazza di Spagna and Santa Maria Maggiore.*



Castello S. Angelo : is a monument of Rome, located on the right bank of the Tevere in front of the Sant'Angelo bridge, a short distance from the Vatican.



*Danesi for Marcucci Ed. card from Roma to Santarem (Portugal) – February 1894.
Reproduction : Castello Sant'Angelo (seen from the Tevere).*

Arco di Tito : is a triumphal arch with a single arch, located on the northern slopes of the Palatine Hill, in the western part of the Forum of Rome.

Pantheon : it is a building from ancient Rome, built as a temple dedicated to all the deities. It is composed of a circular structure joined to a portico in Corinthian columns. The dome houses at its apex a circular opening called the oculus, which illuminates the interior of the building.



*Danesi for Marcucci Ed. card from Roma to Neustadt (Germany) – December 1893.
Reproductions : Arco di Tito and Pantheon.*



Colonna Foca : it was erected in the Roman Forum and dedicated to the Byzantine emperor Phocas. The Corinthian column, 13.6 meters high, on its cubic base of white marble, appears to have been built around the 2nd century.

Tempio di Vesta : the Temple of Hercules Victor, stands in Piazza della Bocca della Verità in Rome. Due to its circular shape and a misattribution that arose during the Renaissance, the temple is sometimes still popularly referred to as the Temple of Vesta located in the Roman Forum.



*Danesi for Marcucci Ed. card from Roma to Santarem (Portugal) – February 1894.
Reproductions : Colonna Foca and Tempio di Vesta.*

Fontana Vaticana : the twin fountains of Piazza San Pietro are located in the homonymous square, included in the territory of the Vatican City.



*Danesi for Marcucci Ed. card from Roma to Santarem (Portugal) – February 1894.
Reproduction : Fontana Vaticana.*



Colonna Traiana : is a monument erected in Rome to celebrate the conquest of Dacia by the emperor Traiano.
Interno del Pantheon : built as a temple dedicated to all the divinities, the interior represents the terrestrial globe and the celestial sphere, a globe within which the seeds of eternal fire are enclosed.



*Danesi for Marcucci Ed. card from Roma to Santarem (Portugal) – February 1894.
Reproductions : Colonna Traiana and Interno del Pantheon.*

Statua di Apollo : the Apollo del Belvedere also known as Apollo Pitico, is a famous marble statue dating back to the post-Hellenistic period (second half of the 2nd century AD) when the Romans had conquered all of Greece.
Interno di S. Pietro : the immense internal space, 186.36 meters long (the inscription at the entrance shows 837 P.R. which stands for Roman palms), is divided into three naves.



*Danesi for Marcucci Ed. card from Roma to Santarem (Portugal) – February 1894.
Reproductions : Statua di Apollo and Interno di S. Pietro.*



San Paolo fuori le mura : it is one of the four papal basilicas of Rome, the second largest after that of San Pietro in the Vatican. It rises in the Ostiense district, about 2 km outside the Aurelian walls (hence its name), coming out of the Porta San Paolo. It stands on the site that tradition indicates as that of the burial place of the apostle Paul; the tomb of the saint is located under the papal altar.



*Danesi for Marcucci Ed. card from Roma to Santarem (Portugal) – February 1894.
Reproduction : San Paolo fuori le mura.*

Foro Romano : in Latin Forum Romanum, although the Romans referred to it more often as Forum Magnum is an archaeological area enclosed between the Palatine Hill, the Campidoglio, Via dei Fori Imperiali and the Colosseum, made up of the remains of the buildings and monuments of the ancient history of the city of Rome, nerve center of the entire Roman civilization.



*Danesi for Marcucci Ed. card from Roma to Norrköping (Sweden) – December 1894.
Reproduction : Foro Romano.*



Fontana Paola : the Acqua Paola fountain is located on the top of the Gianicolo terminal of the "Acqua Paola" aqueduct, restored between 1608 and 1610 by Pope Paul V. It is the "fontanone" referred to by Antonello Venditti in the song "Roma Capoccia".

Tempio di Vesta : the Temple of Hercules Victor, stands in Piazza della Bocca della Verità in Rome. it is sometimes still referred to as the Temple of Vesta instead located in the Roman Forum.



Danesi Ed. card from Roma to Berlin (Germany) – March 1893.
Reproductions : Fontana Paola and Tempio di Vesta.

Pantheon : is a building of ancient Rome located in the historic center. The Pantheon preserves the tombs of the two first kings of Italy, Vittorio Emanuele II and his son Umberto I.

Foro Traiano : the Forum of Traiano is the largest and most monumental of the Imperial Forums in Rome, built by the Emperor Traiano after the conquest of Dacia.



Danesi Ed. card from Roma to Frankfurt Oder (Germany) – April 1892.
Reproductions : Pantheon and Foro Traiano.



Foro Romano : is an archaeological area between the Palatine Hill, the Campidoglio, Via dei Fori Imperiali and the Colosseum, made up of the remains of the buildings and monuments of the ancient history of the city of Rome.



*Danesi for Marcucci Ed. card from Roma to France – October 1891.
Reproduction : Foro Romano.*

Foro Romano : over the centuries the Roman Forum has been subject to frequent plundering and changes of intended use, until it found itself, in the 16th century, permanently used as a pasture for cattle, hence the nickname of Campo Vaccino. Thanks to massive urban restructuring, the area of the Forum has been gradually brought to light, studied, and made into a museum, becoming one of the most visited archaeological sites in the world.



*Danesi Ed. card from Roma to Cologne (Germany) – May 1896.
Reproduction : Foro Romano.*



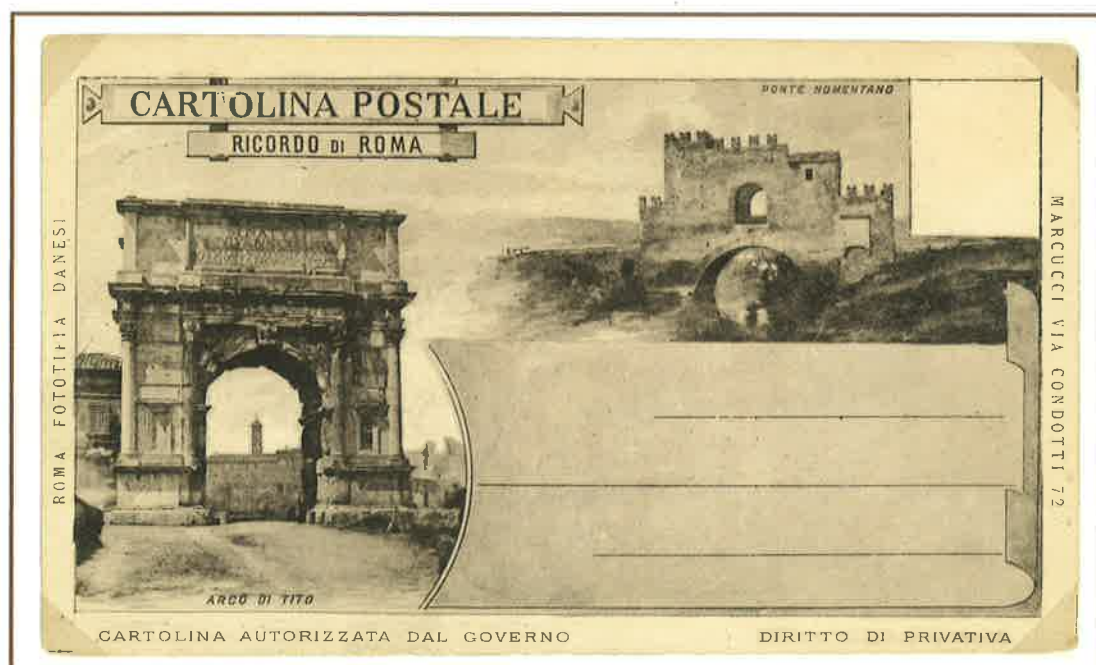
S. Giovanni in Laterano : the official name is "Papal Archbasilica of the Santissimo Salvatore and of the Santi Giovanni Battista and Evangelista in Laterano". It is the first of the four major papal basilicas and the oldest and most important basilica in the West.



*Danesi Ed. card from Roma to Germany – March 1894.
Reproduction : San Giovanni in Laterano.*

Arco di Tito : it was erected in memory of the Jewish war fought by Titus in Galilee. In 69, the year of the four emperors, Vespasian returned to Rome to reclaim the throne, leaving Titus in Judea to put an end to the revolt. On his return to Rome in 71 he was greeted in triumph.

Ponte Nomentano : it is a bridge over the Aniene river crossed by via Nomentana in the Monte Sacro district. Together with the Milvian Bridge it was, in ancient Rome, one of the most important suburban bridges.



*Danesi for Marcucci Ed. card unused.
Reproductions : Arco di Tito and Ponte Nomentano.*



Colosseo : it is the largest amphitheater in the world, capable of holding an estimated number of spectators between 50,000 and 75,000 units, it is the most important and imposing monument of ancient Rome that has come down to us, known throughout the world as a symbol of the city of Rome.

San Pietro : the Basilica of San Pietro in the Vatican is a Catholic basilica symbol of the Vatican State, crowned by the monumental Square of San Pietro.



*Danesi Ed. card from Roma to Forlì - September 1890.
Reproductions : Colosseo and San Pietro (seen from the Tevere).*

Piazza Colonna : owes its name to the Column of Marcus Aurelius which stood here since ancient times, built towards the end of the sixteenth century, it stands on the very central Via del Corso, near Montecitorio.

Statua di Marco Aurelio : the equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius is a gilded bronze sculpture depicting the emperor Marcus Aurelius on horseback, placed in the Piazza del Campidoglio in Rome in the 16th century, and was later replaced by a copy. The original of this statue is kept today in the facing Palazzo dei Conservatori.



*Danesi Ed. card from Roma to Cooktown (Australia) - December 1889.
Reproductions : Piazza Colonna and Statua di Marco Aurelio.*



Colosseo : originally known as the Flavian Amphitheater, it is located in the city center on an area on the eastern edge of the Roman Forum. Its construction was started by Vespasian in 72 AD. and inaugurated by Tito in 80, with further modifications made during the empire of Domitian.

Mosè di Michelangelo : it is a marble sculpture (height 235 cm) by Michelangelo and probably the most famous, datable to around 1513-1515, retouched in 1542 and kept in the basilica of San Pietro in Vincoli in Rome.



*Danesi for Marcucci Ed. card unused.
Reproductions : Colosseo and Mosè di Michelangelo.*

Piazza di Spagna : it is one of the most famous squares in Rome. In the center is the famous Barcaccia fountain, sculpted by Pietro Bernini and his son, the more famous Gian Lorenzo Bernini.

Palazzo di Venezia : located between piazza Venezia and via del Plebiscito, it was built between 1455 and 1467 and was used as a papal residence and as an embassy of the Republic of Venice, hence the name of the building.



*Danesi for Marcucci Ed. card unused.
Reproductions : Piazza di Spagna and Palazzo di Venezia.*



Colonna Antonina : it is the column of Marcus Aurelius, a monument erected between 176 and 192, it is still in its original location in front of Palazzo Chigi and gives its name to the square in which it stands, Piazza Colonna.

Piazza del Popolo : it is one of the most famous squares in Rome, where a chapel was built close to the walls, at the expense of the Roman people (on which the church of Santa Maria del Popolo was later built); of the people was the Madonna, del Popolo became the square.



*Danesi for Marcucci Ed. card unused.
Reproductions : Colonna Antonina and Piazza del Popolo.*

San Giovanni : it is the cathedral of the diocese of Rome, currently run by Pope Francesco. It is the oldest and most important basilica in the West.

Interno del Chiostro : the cloister is linked to the existence on site of a large Benedictine monastery enclosed within the Aurelian walls, in which the community of monks assigned to services in the basilica lived.



*Danesi for Marcucci Ed. card from Roma to Salzburg (Austria) – November 1892.
Reproductions : San Giovanni e Interno del Chiostro.*



Trinità dei Monti : The monumental staircase of Piazza di Spagna composed of 135 steps was inaugurated by Pope Benedetto XIII on the occasion of the Jubilee of 1725; it was built to connect the Spanish Bourbon embassy (to which the square owes its name) to the church of Trinità dei Monti.



*Danesi for Marcucci Ed. card unused.
Reproduction : Trinità dei Monti.*

Campidoglio : it is the representative office of the municipality of Rome. The mayor's offices, the council chamber and other representative spaces are located here.

Fontana di Trevi : it is the largest and one of the best-known fountains in Rome; it is also one of the most famous fountains in the world; it was built from 1732 and completed in 1762.



*Danesi for Marcucci Ed. card from Roma to Paris (France) – December 1890.
Reproductions : Campidoglio and Fontana di Trevi.*



Palazzo Vaticano : the Apostolic Palace has an area of 162.000 square meters; it is a complex of buildings built between the 12th and 19th centuries, which has more than 1,000 rooms which include the Papal apartment. Before 1871, the official residence of the pope was the Palazzo del Quirinale, but following the definitive fall of the Papal States in 1870, King Vittorio Emanuele II confiscated the palace in 1871, making it his official residence.



*Danesi Ed. card unused.
Reproduction : Palazzo Vaticano.*

Piazza Barberini : it is a square in the current historic center of Rome located in the saddle between the Quirinal hill and the Horti Sallustiani, at the top of the slope of via del Tritone. It takes its name from the Palazzo Barberini which overlooks it and stands on an area that until the 19th century was an extra-urban area. At the center of the square is the Tritone Fountain built by Gian Lorenzo Bernini in 1643.



*Danesi Ed. card unused.
Reproduction : Piazza Barberini.*



Colossi di Fidia al Quirinale : the Dioscuri are located at the base of the obelisk in Piazza del Quirinale which was built in Egypt with red Aswan granite. It was transported to Rome, but was only erected in 1786, at the behest of Pope Pius VI, next to the statues of the Dioscuri from the nearby Baths of Constantine.



*Danesi for Marcucci Ed. card unused.
Reproduction : Colossi di Fidia al Quirinale.*

Acquedotti di Claudio : it was one of the most important aqueducts of ancient Rome, both for the avant-garde technologies used in the construction, and for the considerable workforce involved, and for the amount of expenses incurred to build it. Construction was started in 38 AD. by the emperor Caligola and was finished under the principality of Claudio in 52 AD.



*Danesi for Marcucci Ed. card unused.
Reproduction : Acquedotti di Claudio.*



Ponte Sant'Angelo dal Tevere : it is a bridge that connects piazza di Ponte S. Angelo to the Lungotevere Vaticano. It was built in 134 by the emperor Adriano.

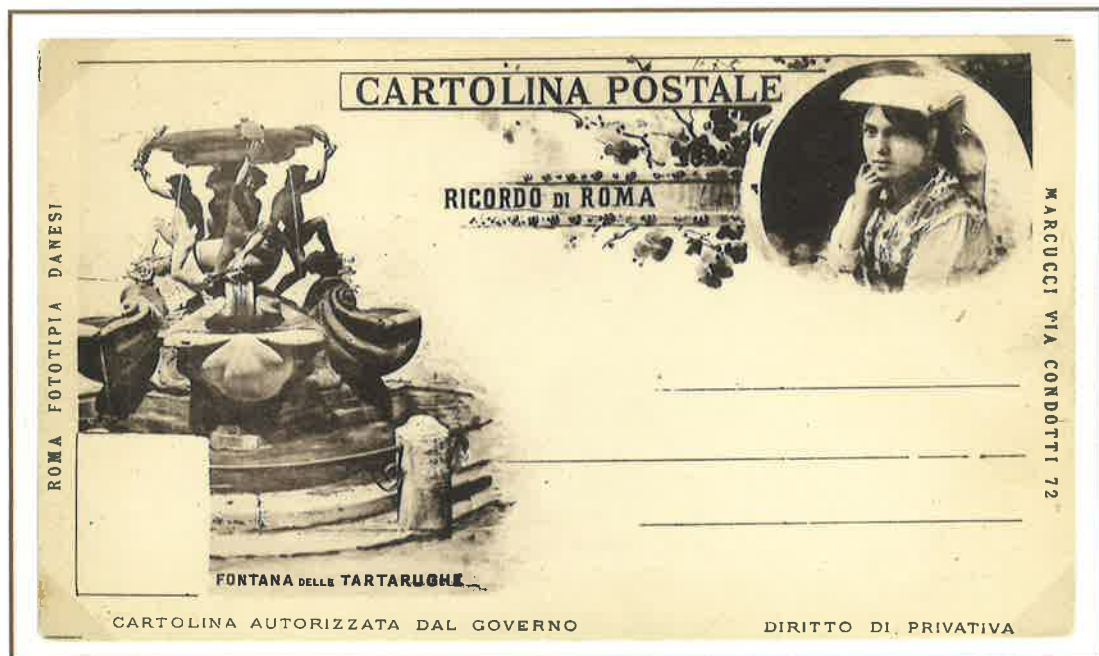
Monumento ai Fratelli Cairoli : bronze monument located on the Pincio, near Villa Medici (French Academy), with Giovanni supporting the dying Enrico with one arm.



Danesi for Marcucci Ed. card unused.

Reproduction : Ponte Sant'Angelo dal Tevere e Monumento ai Fratelli Cairoli.

Fontana delle Tartarughe : is a fountain in Rome, located in the small Piazza Mattei, in the Sant'Angelo district. In 1570 the construction of a certain number of fountains was planned, one of which had been planned in Piazza Giudia (now disappeared), the market place, but due to pressure from Muzio Mattei it was instead built in the nearby square in front of his palace.



Danesi for Marcucci Ed. card unused.

Reproduction : Fontana delle Tartarughe.

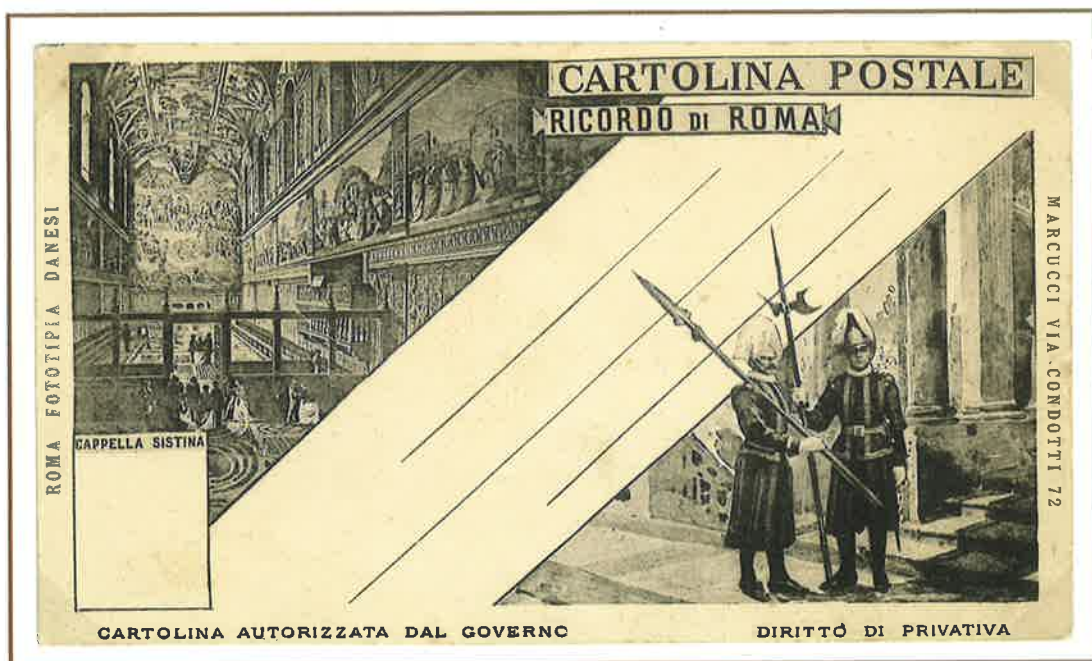


Cappella Sistina : dedicated to Maria Assunta in Cielo, it is the main chapel of the apostolic palace, as well as one of the most famous cultural and artistic treasures of the Vatican City, inserted in the itinerary of the Vatican Museums. It was built between 1475 and 1481, at the time of Pope Sixtus IV della Rovere, from which it took its name. It is known throughout the world both for being the place where the conclave and other official ceremonies of the Pope are held, and for being decorated with one of the best known and most celebrated works of art of Western artistic civilization, the frescoes by Michelangelo Buonarroti, which cover the vault (1508-1512) and the back wall (of the Last Judgment) above the altar (1535-1541).

The walls also preserve a series of frescoes by some of the greatest Italian artists of the second half of the fifteenth century (Sandro Botticelli, Pietro Perugino, Pinturicchio, Domenico Ghirlandaio, Luca Signorelli, Piero di Cosimo and others).



Danesi for Marcucci Ed. card from Genoa to Lessines (Belgium) – August 1893.
Reproduction : Cappella Sistina.



Danesi for Marcucci Ed. card unused.
Reproduction : Cappella Sistina.



Gruppo del Laocoonte : the sculptural group of Laocoonte and his sons, also known simply as the Laocoonte Group, is a marble sculpture (h 242 cm) kept in the Pio-Clementino Museum of the Vatican Museums, in the Vatican City. It depicts the famous episode narrated in the Aeneid which shows the Trojan priest Laocoön and his sons attacked by sea serpents. The work is probably a Roman copy of the original bronze version.

Piazza del Quirinale : in the center of the square is the sculptural group of the Fontana dei Dioscuri, also called the Monte Cavallo Fountain, depicting the twins Castor and Pollux, the Dioscuri, holding their horses by the reins.



*Danesi for Marcucci Ed. card from Rome to Portugal – February 1894.
Reproduction : Gruppo del Laocoonte and Piazza del Quirinale.*

Hotel Savoy, via Ludovisi, 15 : elegant hotel housed in a historic building, currently known as the Savoy hotel.



*Danesi for Marcucci Ed. card unused.
Reproductions : Hotel Savoy, via Ludovisi, 15.*



Colosseo : known throughout the world as a symbol of the city of Rome, the amphitheater was built in the Flavian era on an area on the eastern edge of the Roman Forum. Its construction was started by Vespasiano in 72 AD. and inaugurated by Tito in 80, with further modifications made during the empire of Domiziano.

San Pietro : the construction of the basilica of San Pietro was begun on 18 April 1506 under Pope Julius II and ended in 1626, during the pontificate of Pope Urban VIII, while the square was completed only in 1667.



*Danesi for Marcucci Ed. card from Rome to Paris (France) - January 1890.
Reproduction : Colosseo and San Pietro.*

Hotel Continental : the Hotel Continental is housed in a 19th century Roman palace located practically close to the ancient Esquilino district, one of the historic seven hills of Rome.

Castel Sant'Angelo : is a monument of Rome, located on the right bank of the Tevere in front of the Sant'Angelo bridge, a short distance from the Vatican, it is connected to the Vatican State through the fortified corridor of the "passetto".



*Danesi for Marcucci Ed. card from Rome to England - May 1890.
Reproductions : Hotel Continental and Castel Sant'Angelo.*



Trasfigurazione di Raffaello : is a painting by Raffaello, datable to 1518-1520 and kept in the Vatican Pinacoteca. When it should have been about halfway through the altarpiece, Raffaello died, and the lower part was then completed by Giulio Romano by 1522.



Danesi for Marcucci Ed. card from Rome to Berlin (Germany) – February 1897.
Reproduction : *Trasfigurazione di Raffaello*.

Colosseo : the name "Colosseo" spread only in the Middle Ages and derives from the popular deformation of the Latin adjective "colosseum" (translatable as "colossal").

Lupa del Museo Capitolino : it is a bronze sculpture traditionally considered to be of Etruscan manufacture, but according to more recent studies, however, it would be a medieval bronze; confirmed by carbon tests conducted by the University of Salento.



Danesi for Marcucci Ed. card from Rome to Germany – June 1892.
Reproductions : *Colosseo* and *Lupa del Museo Capitolino*.



Facciata della Chiesa di S. Pietro in Montorio : is a Catholic place of worship in the historic center of Rome, located on the Gianicolo Hill, in the Trastevere district.

Beatrice Cenci : was a young Roman noblewoman executed for patricide and then assumed the role of popular heroine. It is said that, exasperated by her paternal violence and sexual abuse, Beatrice had come to the decision to organize the murder of her father Francesco with the complicity of her stepmother Lucrezia and her brothers.



*Danesi for Maruccci Ed. card from Naples to New York (U.S.A.) – May 1892.
Reproduction : Facciata della Chiesa di S. Pietro in Montorio and Beatrice Cenci.*

Statua di Apollo : the Apollo of the Belvedere, also known as Apollo Pitico, is a famous marble statue dating back to the post-Hellenistic period (second half of the 2nd century AD) when the Romans had conquered all of Greece.

S. Pietro : the Basilica of San Pietro in the Vatican is a Roman Catholic basilica in Vatican City; symbol of the Vatican State, crowned by the monumental Piazza San Pietro.



*Danesi Ed. card from Rome to Germany – June 1897.
Reproductions : Statua di Apollo and S. Pietro.*



Basilica di San Paolo : the papal basilica of San Paolo Fuori le Mura is one of the four papal basilicas of Rome, the second largest after that of San Pietro. It rises along the Via Ostiense, in the district of the same name, about 2 km outside the Aurelian walls (hence its name), exiting from Porta San Paolo. It stands on the site that tradition indicates as that of the burial place of the apostle Paolo; the tomb of the saint is located under the papal altar.



*Danesi Ed. card from Rome to England – January 1890.
Reproduction : Basilica di san Paolo fuori le mura.*

Basilica di San Giovanni in Laterano : it is the cathedral of the diocese of Rome. It is the first of the four major papal basilicas and the oldest and most important basilica in the West.

Campidoglio : it is the representative office of the municipality of Rome. The mayor's offices, the council chamber and other representative spaces are located here, such as the Protomoteca, where the Treaties of Rome were signed in 1957.

Accademia di Francia : is a French artistic institution located in Rome at Villa Medici, on the Pincio hill, which welcomes artists and researchers into residence to allow them to carry out their research projects.



*Danesi Ed. card from Rome to Wien (Austria) – November 1891.
Reproductions : S. Giovanni, Campidoglio and Accademia di Francia.*



Arco di Tito : is a triumphal arch with a single arch located on the northern slopes of the Palatino Hill, in the western part of the Forum of Rome. Masterpiece of Roman art, it is the monument-symbol of the Flavian era.
Foro Romano : is an archaeological area of the city of Rome enclosed between the Palatino Hill, the Campidoglio, Via dei Fori Imperiali and the Colosseo, the nerve center of the entire Roman civilization.



*Danesi Ed. card from France to Switzerland – August 1897.
Reproduction : Arco di Tito and Foro Romano.*

Interno del Colosseo : the oval arena (86 × 54 m) had a floor partly in masonry and partly in wooden planks, and was covered with sand, which was constantly cleaned, to absorb the blood from the killings. It was separated from the cavea by a high podium of about 4 m, decorated with niches and marble and protected by a bronze balustrade, beyond which the seats of rank were located.

Foro di Nerva o Foro Transitorio : it is one of the imperial forums of Rome, the penultimate to be built before the Forum of Traiano. Today only two portions of the forum are visible, separated by via dei Fori Imperiali.



*Danesi for Marcucci Ed. card from Rome to Sarajevo – November 1893.
Reproductions : Interno del Colosseo and Foro di Nerva.*



Arco di Druso : it is a arch of the Antoninian aqueduct, located right at the beginning of the Appian Way, in front of the Porta San Sebastiano and it is not exactly a triumphal arch.

Ponte Lucano : it is one of the four Roman bridges over the river Aniene, between Rome and Tivoli and is found along the via Tiburtina 24 kilometers from Rome. The suggestion is given by the circular building which is the ancient Mausoleum of the Plauzii which in 1465, by decision of Pope Paul II, was used as a fortified and crenellated tower, put to guard the bridge.



Danesi Ed. card from Naples to Lugano - January 1890.
Reproduction : Arco di Druso and Ponte Lucano.

Tempio di Antonino e Faustina : is a temple in the Roman Forum in Rome dedicated to the emperor Antonino Pio and his wife Faustina. It is located north of the Regia, between the basilica Emilia and the temple of Divo Romolo. The cavea by a high podium of about 4 m, decorated with niches and marble and protected by a bronze balustrade,

Piazza del Popolo : is one of the most famous squares in Rome, at the foot of the Pincio and overlooked by three churches: the oldest is the basilica of Santa Maria del Popolo and the two twin churches, as they are called Santa Maria in Montesanto and Santa Maria dei Miracoli.



Danesi Ed. card from Rome to Bombay (India) - November 1889.
Reproductions : Tempio di Antonino e Faustina and Piazza del Popolo.



S. Giovanni : the side façade, with the Loggia delle Benedizioni, was built together with the annexed Lateran Palace by Domenico Fontana, an Italian architect originally from today's Canton Ticino who worked in Rome in the late Renaissance.

S. Pietro dal Pincio : it is a hill in Rome which is located north of the Quirinale, and overlooks the Campo Marzio. The view extends north over the Dome of San Pietro to Monte Mario, making it one of the most panoramic places in the capital.



Danesi Ed. card from Rome to Berlin (Germany) – April 1890.
Reproduction : S. Giovanni (lateral view) and S. Pietro dal Pincio.

Campidoglio : it is also called Monte Capitolino, it is one of the seven hills on which Rome was founded where, among others, the Basilica of S. Maria in Aracoeli and the Piazza del Campidoglio are located.

Venere Capitolina : it is a marble sculpture (193 cm high), a Roman copy of a Greek original from the 2nd century BC. kept in the Capitoline Museums in Rome.



Danesi Ed. card from Rome to Prague – May 1890.
Reproductions : Campidoglio and Venere Capitolina.



Pompei : part of the metropolitan city of Naples. In antiquity it was hostile to the Romans but that in 89 BC. entered the Roman orbit and that in 79 AD. it was affected by the eruption of Vesuvius which buried it under a blanket of pyroclastic materials which determined its end.



*Sordomuti Siena per Lattes Ed. card from Pompei to Lienz (Austria) – August 1895.
Reproduction : Various.*

Basilica : it was a public building from the Roman era, buried by the eruption of Vesuvius in 79 and rediscovered following the archaeological excavations of ancient Pompeii: it was used both as a court and as a venue for commercial negotiations. It has a length of fifty-five meters by a width of twenty-four and is preceded in the area of the main entrance by a portico called the Portico of Popidio.

Strada Mercurio : it was one of the main streets of Pompeii.



*Danesi Ed. card from Naples to Wien (Austria) – January 1890.
Reproductions : Campidoglio and Venere Capitolina.*



Museo : it is an archaeological museum, one of the most important in the city of Naples and boasts the richest and most valuable heritage of works of art and artefacts of archaeological interest in Italy; it is considered one of the most important archaeological museums in the world and was built in 1585 as a cavalry barracks and with the unification of Italy, the museum became state property and assumed the name of "national museum".

Statua Ercole Farnese : is a 317 cm high Hellenistic marble sculpture by Glycon Athenian datable to the 3rd century AD. kept in the National Archaeological Museum of Naples and appears to be a copy of the bronze original created by Lisippo in the 4th century BC. The statue, together with the entire Farnese collection present today in the National Archaeological Museum of Naples, was found in the Baths of Caracalla in Rome around 1546 and subsequently became part of the collection of Cardinal Alessandro Farnese. For generations the Hercules was placed in the Sala d'Ercole of the Palazzo Farnese in Rome until it was donated to the National Museum of Naples.



Danesi Ed. card from Naples to (Bremen) Germany – March 1890.
Reproduction : Museo and Statua Ercole Farnese.



Palazzo Donn'Anna : it is a monumental palace of the seventeenth century, as well as one of the most famous palaces in Naples. In popular beliefs, Donn'Anna is confused with the famous and controversial Queen Giovanna d'Angiò who allegedly met her young lovers here. The origins of the palace date back to the end of the 1630s, when it was raised by the will of Donna Anna Carafa, consort of the viceroy Ramiro Núñez de Guzmán, duke of Medina de las Torres. The unfinished building assumed the spectacular charm of an ancient ruin confused among the remains of the Roman villas that characterize the coast of Posillipo.



*Danesi Ed. card unused.
Reproduction : Palazzo Donn'Anna.*

Panorama : Naples is an Italian city of one million inhabitants and third in Italy by population, the capital of the Campania region and the center of one of the most populous metropolitan areas in the European Union.



*Danesi per Lattes Ed. card from Naples to Zurich (Switzerland) – September 1893.
Reproductions : Panorama.*



Panorama : founded in the 8th century BC, it was among the most important cities of Magna Græcia. After the collapse of the Roman Empire, the city formed an autonomous duchy independent of the Byzantine Empire in the 8th century; later, from the XIII century and for about six hundred years, it was the capital of the Kingdom of Naples. It became the capital of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies under the Bourbons until its annexation to the Kingdom of Italy. For historical, social, cultural, economic, artistic, political, and environmental reasons it has been, from ancient times to the present day, one of the key cities of the West.



*Danesi per Lattes Ed. card unused.
Reproduction : Panorama.*

Via Roma : originally born as via Toledo, from 18 October 1870 to 1980 the road was called Via Roma in honor of the neo-capital of the Kingdom of Italy, only to later resume its ancient name.

Piazza del Plebiscito : located in the historic centre, between the seafront and via Toledo, with an area of approximately 25,000 m², the square is one of the largest in the city and in Italy; the current name of the square was chosen after the plebiscite of 21 October 1860 decreed the annexation of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies to the Kingdom of Sardinia.



*Danesi Ed. card unused.
Reproductions : Via Roma and Piazza del Plebiscito.*



Porta di Alfonso d'Aragona : arch erected in 1442 by King Alfonso of Aragon in Naples, at the time the most important monument of the renewed arts in Italy, in the main façade of the Maschio Angioino.

San Martino veduto dalla Villa : the Certosa di San Martino is located on the Vomero hill and constitutes one of the major religious monumental complexes of the city of Naples, it houses the national museum of San Martino, born with the aim of telling the artistic and cultural history of the city.



Danesi per Ed. card unused.

Reproduction : Porta di Alfonso d'Aragona and San Martino veduto dalla Villa.

Chiesa del Carmine : the basilica sanctuary of Carmine Maggiore is one of the largest basilicas in Naples. Dating back to the 13th century, it stands in Piazza Carmine in Naples.



Danesi Ed. card unused.

Reproductions : Chiesa del Carmine.



Capri : it is an island in the gulf of Naples, located in front of the Sorrento peninsula; Of karst origin, it was initially joined to the Sorrento peninsula, only to be later submerged in part by the sea and therefore separated from the mainland, where today the Strait of Bocca Piccola is located. Capri has a complex morphological structure, with peaks of medium height and vast internal plateaus, among which the main one is called "Anacapri". The coast is indented with numerous caves and coves that alternate with steep cliffs. The caves, hidden under the cliffs, were used in Roman times as nymphaeums for the sumptuous villas that were built here during the Empire. The most famous is undoubtedly the Grotta Azzurra, where magical light effects were described by many writers and poets.



Danesi Ed. card from Capri to Wien (Austria) – December 1891.
Reproduction : Marina di Mullo dalla scogliera, Birreria Morgano and Panorama dal Castello.



Cattedrale : it is dedicated to the virgin and martyr Sant'Agata, patron saint of the city of Catania and is located in the historic center of the city in Piazza del Duomo. In July 1926 Pope Pius XI elevated it to the dignity of a minor basilica.

Via Etnea : it is the main street of the historic center of Catania, about three kilometers long from Piazza del Duomo to the Tondo Gioeni. The via Etnea was built only at the end of the 17th century following the disastrous earthquake of 11 January 1693.



*Danesi Ed. card unused.
Reproduction : Cattedrale and Via Etnea.*



Duomo : the cathedral of Santa Maria Nuova is the main place of Catholic worship in Monreale; built starting from 1174 at the behest of Guglielmo II of Altavilla, king of Sicily from 1166 to 1189, it is famous for the rich Byzantine mosaics that decorate the interior. In August 1926 Pope Pius XI elevated it to the dignity of a minor basilica.

Chiostro : the Cathedral is flanked by the cloister of the ancient Benedictine monastery, built towards the end of the 12th century. It is a Romanesque building, with a square plan of 47 meters on each side, with a portico with pointed arches.



*Danesi Ed. card unused.
Reproduction : Duomo and Chiostro.*



Tempio di Segesta : is a Greek temple of the ancient city of Segesta located in the archaeological area of Calatafimi Segesta, a municipality in the province of Trapani in Sicily. The temple, sometimes referred to as the "Great Temple", was built during the last three decades of the fifth century BC, on top of a hill west of the city, outside its walls. It is a large hexastyle peripteral temple (i.e. with six columns on the shorter side, not fluted). On the long side it has instead fourteen columns (a total of 36 therefore, 10 meters high). The current state of conservation presents the entire colonnade of the peristasis complete with the entire trabeation.



*Danesi Ed. card unused.
Reproduction : Tempio di Segesta (Sicilia).*