

SAN MARINO

HISTORY OF THE ANCIENT LAND OF FREEDOM

San Marino is the smallest and oldest Republic in the world. It is called the Ancient Land of Freedom because the Holy Founder wanted it free from all forms of violence and oppression. It is still today a free state that over the centuries has found the respect of enemies and the laud of many important people. It is a state that has a very interesting postal history, and many pieces have been included in the collection to make it appreciated not only by thematic philatelists. Important are the three basic principles, to which the first chapter is dedicated. The discussion continues with the beautiful and less beautiful moments of more than 1700 years of history, which ends with a photograph in our day of a land very visited by tourists, which has been able to publicize itself through philately.



Lettercard provisional for reduction of letter rate sent to Munchen (Germany) on 20 dec 1908 with registered letter. Post paid 50 cent.: letter rate 25 cent. and registered surcharge 25 cent.

PLAN

Sheets		Sheets	
TITLE AND PLAN OF EXIBIT	1	4. REBIRTH OF THE STATE	
1. THE BASICS OF THE STATE		4.1 Reform of the postal service	3
1.1 Holy founder	5	4.2 News stamps and postal stationery	4
1.2 Territory	4	4.3 New works and new services	7
1.3 Freedom	5	5. THE NINETEENTH CENTURY TREATED	
2. THE ORIGINS OF SAN MARINO'S STATE		5.1 At the beginning	3
2.1 Community	4	5.2 The fascist period	5
2.2 Defense of independence	4	5.3 The rebirth in the post-war period	5
2.3 Transformation in the Republic	6	6. THE STATE IN CONTEMPORARY PERIOD	
3. A TIME OF LIGHT AND SHADOW		6.1 Economic activities and sport	5
3.1 The first years of a new state	4	6.2 Philately for tourism advertising	4
3.2 The Alberonian occupation	4	6.3 Administrative subdivision	5
3.3 Land of San Marino refuge of patriots	6	TOTAL	84

The history of the Republic starts from a distance, from the Dalmatian island of Rab.



Yugoslavia 1954 - Postcard for the inside of 10 dinars representing the island of Rab.



There lived a man here who professionally cut the stones, Marino.

There is no historical evidence of this period, but only a story written in Latin in the Middle Ages. This tells that two stonecutters set sail from the harbour of Arbe to go to Italy.



Letter from Il Port sent on 4 January 1923 to Davos (Switzerland) franked for 1.20 lire - of which 0.80 are the regular rate and 0.40 the surcharge for additional 20 grams.



Marino did not leave alone, but was accompanied by another stonemason, **Leo**.



Souvenir sheet with San Marino (at left) and San Leo (at right).

This is the first sheet issued in the Italian area (source "Four centuries of Post, Stamps and Postal Stationery" -CIF 2009).

Their destination was Ariminum, today's **Rimini**, where they were destined to the renovation of the port and the walls. We do not know if they landed to look for work or because they were brought by the Romans as slaves.

Letter sent on 22 December 1828 from San Marino to Tolentino (Mc) taxed with three baiocchi. On the front, the linear stamp "RIMINO".



At the end of the works San Leo went to live as a heremite on Monte Feretro where today stands the church and the village that has its name.



Marino remained in Rimini, where he lived for another twelve years and dedicated himself to spreading the **teachings of Christ** and to fighting the various forms of idolatry.

Then he had to leave for **Mount Titano**, which he already knew because he was collecting stones there, because from Dalmatia came a possessed woman who claimed to be his wife.



16 July 1918 - Registered letter from San Marino to Aubonne (Switzerland) checked for military censorship in Bologna in letters (up to 15 grams) of 20 cents plus the right to recommendation of 30 cents.

In the **forests at the base of the Titano** he lived hidden for more than a year, until he was discovered and the news came to the knowledge of his alleged wife who persecuted him again.



For six days and six nights the Saint barricaded himself in **his hut**, fasting and praying for the woman to leave. At the end of this period the woman left.

After this experience, Marino changed residence and fled to the top of **Mount Titano**.

Here he built a small cell and later a small church dedicated to **St. Peter**.



Registered letter sent from San Marino to Padua on 1 September 1905, franked for 45 cents; 20 cents is the ordinary rate and 25 cents the recommendation fee.



Saint Marino paralyzes Donna Felicissima's son

Near the Titan lived a Roman matron, Felicissima, mistress of the Mount. Legend has it that his son Verissimo tried to kill Marino, who had invaded their territories, and the **Saint defended himself by paralyzing him**. Felicissima sensed that this condition was due to the intervention of Marino and **begged him on his knees to restore the physical integrity of his son and Marino agreed**.



To thank him Felicissima donated **Mount Titano** to San Marino as a perpetual possession, the whole family converted to the Christian faith, and followed the teachings of the **Gospel**.



He performed other miracles on the Mount, such as the one in which I shrouded a bear.



San Marino softens the bear

San Marino thus excused the bear, who had devoured his donkey.



According to the legend, the Saint died in 301 A.D. and is considered as the date of foundation of the State.

In his spiritual testament he left his followers free from all spiritual and moral power. His followers were also the owners of Mount Titano, where San Marino asked to be buried.



Express for Saxony in excess of 2 cent for postal rate; 35 cents fulfill the ordinary franking and 25 cents are needed for the express tax.

Mount Titano is a rocky formation 800 meters high .



Registered letter sent from San Marino to Michigan on July 13, 1938 through Rimini. From there, she was sent with a ambulant to Ancona the next day, and sent to Milan with the ambulant from Bologna; from there, she left for the USA where she arrived on 22 July.



The mountain rises from the plain of Romagna, near the Adriatic Sea. Its name "Titano" is given because it is bigger than all the surrounding hills.



Vatican 1998 - postcard of 900 lire with map of the Romagna plain



The Titan looks like a large mass of clay, easily visible even from the sea which is only a few kilometers away.



On the top are visible three points, called **cusps** or **plumes**.

Unadopted essays imperforate sent to San Marino by French printer Riester

The Mount has a great importance for the Republic: it is represented in its **coat of arms**.

Registered letter sent from San Marino to Parabita (Le) with rare isolated use of the value of 65 cents issued in 1894. The stamp acquits for 40 cent. the franking for the interior of Il port and for 25 cent. the surcharge of registered letter.



Even in the national flag, where the **coat of arms** stands, there is **Mount Titano**.



Imperforate at left



Block of 4 of 5 cent of 1899 with table number 2087

The silhouette of the **Titano**, has characterized the first ordinary issues of the Republic, from **stylized in the coat of arms** to the **full version in the series "views"**.

Block of 4 of 30 c. 1903 with table number 4664



In the fascist period the Mount is **represented in a photographic version**.



Pair with interspace

After the war, the Titan assumed a **pictorial version**.



Print shifted to the right with double indication of the value.



Printing highly shifted to the right with value elimination.



Printing shifted to the right starting from the value of 1 lire.



Imperforate

And in the landscapes of San Marino it returns in a **realistic version**.



Green print strongly shifted downwards



In a ten year period of greater wealth of the state coffers, the **three pens** of the Titan, stylized, have also been used in the **watermark**.



No other state in the world can identify in a mountain like **San Marino with the Titano**, which has been part of the territory since the beginning.



Registered letter from San Marino to Barge (CN) of 22 March 1943, franked with *expres* overprinted by L. 1.75, in which 50 cent. they are for the ordinary letter and 1.25 lire for the right of registered letter.

The state approaching this definition most is Nepal, with its **mountains** over eight thousand meters, including the top of the world, **Everest**.



Nepal - 25 paise aerogram for foreign countries





Pair imperforate in the center.



Proof of printing - face of freedom



Proof of the center in black



Perforation "Essay"

Registered letter sent by Serravalle in Lugo on 1 September 1920 in which 0.25 cent at the back are the ordinary postage and 0.30 surcharge for registered letter, taxed at 10 cents (Italian) for post hold.



The head of Liberty and the Latin name **Libertas** are used in the coat of arms of the Republic.



10 cent "Libertas green" postcard sent to Switzerland on 30 June 1900 with integration of cent. 25 for the right of registered letter.

NB. Su questo lato non deve scriversi che il solo indirizzo



1903 - View of Titano. Block of eight with table number 4657.

The freedom intended by San Marino was that of men free from strong powers, who at that time was among others the Emperor .



A guarantee of freedom is the ownership of **Mount Titano** which does not depend on any state since 301 A.D. when it was donated by San Marino to its followers after his death.

The value of San Marino freedom has had various admirers in the world. A great friendship with the United States has developed, in particular from a famous letter written by President Lincoln to the regent cap-



Overprinted " essay "

Lincoln is a figure who has very clearly expressed the concept of freedom.

Although your domain is small, your state is nevertheless one of the most honored in history, wrote the American president, who appreciated the spirit with which the San Marino people had defended freedom for themselves and for others.



Overprinted " essay "



It was the president who established the freedom of the **black slaves** who came from Africa.

The value of Freedom defended by the San Marino people has also been appreciated by another president of the United States of America, **Franklin Delano Roosevelt**.



Monaco 1956 - Colour trials of the 2 F stamp



Letter for inside of 21 July 1947.



Double overprint



Imperforate at right



Imperforate at the base with perforation strongly displaced at the top

The ideal of freedom is felt throughout the American continent: in New York stands the most famous **Statue of Liberty** in the world.



Uruguay 7 oct 1919 - Envelope in rate for foreign countries



The same value is also very much felt in the southern part of the American continent, long colonised by Europeans.

Here, freedom is depicted with a female effigy with a fiery face.

Argentina 1893 - Postcard of 6 centavos UPU



Giuseppe Garibaldi, the Hero of the Two Worlds, who died in **Caprera** and who throughout his life has fought for the ideals of freedom in Europe and South America, embodies the ideals of San Marino freedom.

Air letter sent with the special flight Caprera-Rome of June 5, 1932 on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of Garibaldi's death. It was the first use of the aerial express stamp depicting Garibaldi.

Less known, but much considered by San Marino is the historian and politician **Melchiorre Delfico** from Abruzzo, who took refuge in the city after the uprisings in Naples and became a politician.

Registered letter of IV port sent from San Marino to Cagliari on 9/11/1948 in excess of the tariff of 10 lire. 60 lire are the ordinary franking and 30 lire the right by registered letter.



From the death of the Saint until the year 885 there is no certain information about the life of the Community founded by San Marino. In that year a sentence known as "Placito Ferefrano" was issued.

The original Placito document is reproduced in the label of the souvenir sheet.



This document was the first official recognition of the sovereignty of the followers of San Marino on Mount Titano.

Postcard for the inside sent on August 3, 1951 with surcharge of 5 cents from the date of issue (1949)

Until the 11th century there were few buildings in this small area. The most important one was a **castle** that contained almost all the residents. Outside the castle there was only **one monastery**.



Pair with evanescent print



The castle was named "La Rocca" and its main tower was named "la Guaita", which in local dialect means "to guard".



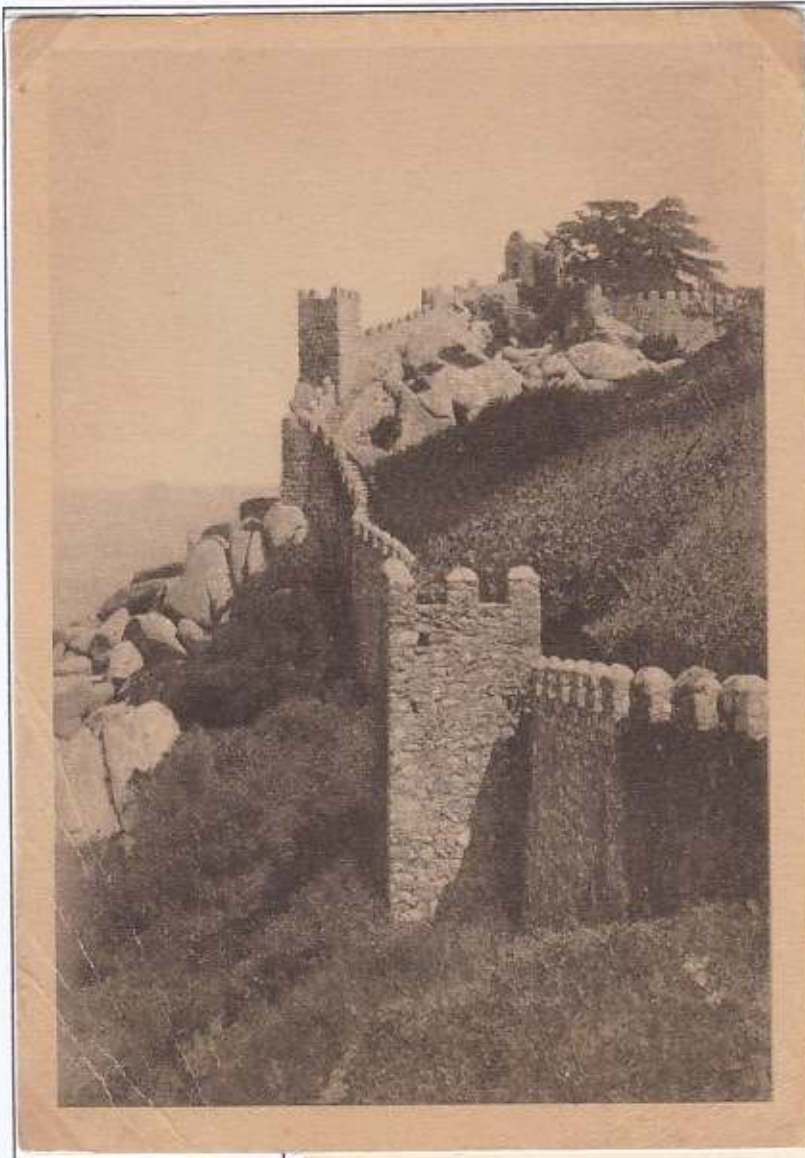
Postcard sent from San Marino to Brno on July 12, 1936 in foreign tariff

The fortress occupied only the northern peak of Mount Titano; the other two were uninhabited.



Registered Letter sent from San Marino to Budrio on 23 January 1925, franked for Lire 1, of which 0.50 are the ordinary franking and 0.50 the surcharge for registered letter.

The wall surrounding a fortification on the top of a rock face was a common custom in the Middle Ages to defend against enemy attacks, and in particular the Saracens who raged along the coasts and nearby areas.



The walls were used only for defence, because the San Marino community was very peaceful and extended its territories through the purchase of land. It was presumably in 1170 that he purchased the castle of Pennarossa, to extend towards the sea.



Red print heavily moved to the right

The presence of less steep terrain allowed the San Marino people to devote themselves to sheep farming.



Portugal 1955-
Postcard of 50 cts
for the inside.

And the Titano was exploited for the fruits of his woods.



PER
GABRIELE REFFI
VIA VITTORIO VENETO N° 1 B.

VARESE



At the beginning of the 12th century it was built at the foot of the Titano, the city of **Mercale** (today **Borgo Maggiore**), which initially had intense exchanges with the San Marino community.



Postcard sent on July 6, 1959 in rate for foreign countries (over 5 words).

The San Marino community soon broke away from the monastery and became a free municipality.

As was customary in the Middle Ages, each municipality chose its own patron saint, and the municipality had no doubts: **San Marino**.

To defend the territory, all men from 14 to 60 were military and equipped **with armor**.



2. The origins of San Marino's State

2.2 Defense of independence



Express sent from Borgo (RSM) to Windsor (Canada) on January 8, 1969, in excess of tariff of L. 30, because 90 are the ordinary postage and 180 lire the express surcharge.

To defend itself from enemy attacks, the fortification of the Titan was strengthened by building the second tower, called "Fratta o Cesta" (Fratte or Basket) on the top of the second peak.



Shortly afterwards, the third peak of the mountain was fortified with a new tower, called **Il Montale**.



Soon other states had sights on San Marino's territory and in order to defend it their soldiers had to equip them with arms for ranged offense, including **crossbows**.



And the **second wall** was built.



Not Perforated

It was evident that the Papal State and the Malatestas of Rimini wanted to take possession of **the territory of San Marino**; to defend themselves, the municipality allied itself with the Montefeltro family, lords of **Urbino**.



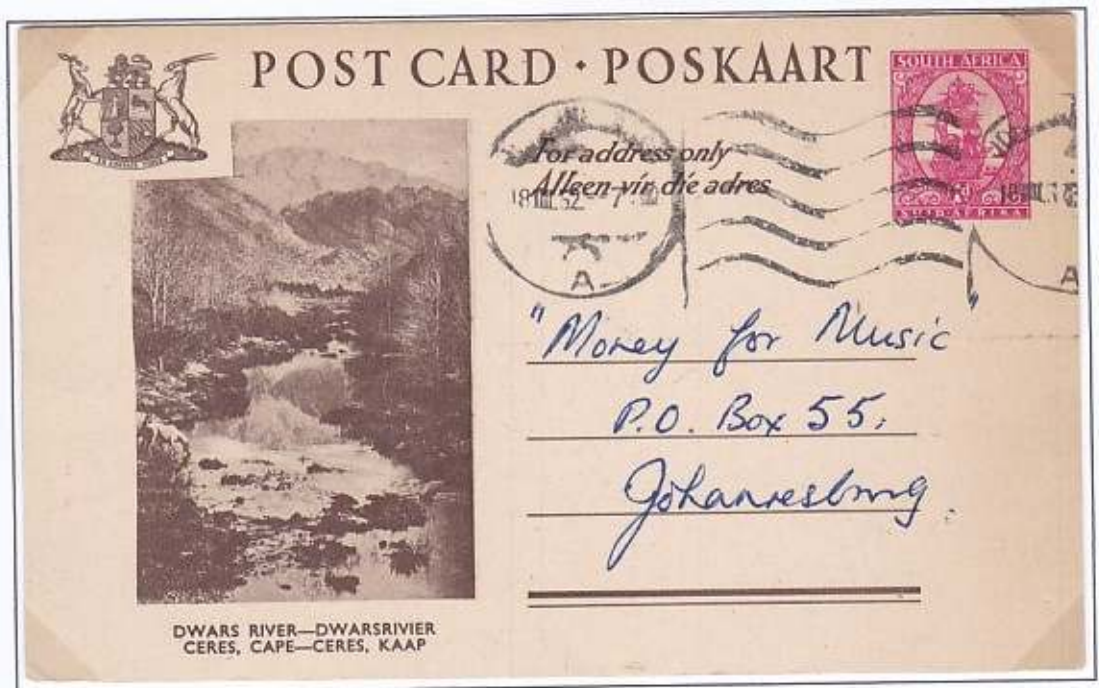
The war events induced the San Marino people to expand the city's defences and fortresses were built in the district of **Domagnano**, on the hill of **Montelupo**.



On an uncertain date, but presumably around 1352, the territory of **Montecerreto** was annexed to the municipality.



This formed the castle of Acquaviva, which takes its name from a **spring that flows** into the hill.



South Africa 1952 - postcard for the inside



The end of the 14th century and the first half of the 15th century were characterized by wars with the Malatesta, lords of Rimini and owners of **important fortifications**.

They tried to enter San Marino by fraud, conquer **the fortress** and the city.



Pair with typographic overprint strongly shifted to the left.

2. The origins of San Marino's State

2.2 Defense of independence

It was a young leader, **Federico da Montefeltro**, who guided the San Marino people to the assault of the Malatesta army.



He attempted to conquer the Castle of **Serravalle**, but was rejected.



Pair with evanescent print

Because of the wars, the city walls were strengthened; in 1451, the **Luocho Gate**, near the **Ca-puccini convent**, was built.



The **Luocho Gate**, also known as the **St. Francis Gate**, became the main entrance to the city.

Registered letter sent from Turin to Rimini stamped with St. Francis by L. 5 + 2.50 surcharge in which 3.60 lire are the sixth letter port and 1.25 the right of recommendation.



Perforated "essay"



The capital's defences, which until then had consisted of **two towers**, were fortified with the second city wall, on which the **Ripa gate** was opened.

A wall walkway was also created and guarded by armed men.



Archival Proofs

During this period of war, on January 12, 1448, the free municipality of San Marino became a Republic and adopted the **coat of arms** that still distinguishes it today.

Newspaper bands sent from San Marino to Naples on 4 march 1892 on rate of 5 cents.



The first years of the Republic were not peaceful, because the Malatestas tried to attack it and concentrated their soldiers in the castle of Fiorentino.



The Papal States also began to fear the Malatestas and in 1461 **Pope Pius II** asked for San Marino's help in the war that was about to break out against the lords of Rimini.



It was the Maritime Republic of Venice that tried to mediate to avert the war, but the attempt failed.

To have the alliance of San Marino, the Pope promised that, in case of victory, he would donate to the Republic the territories of **Fiorentino, Montegiardino and Serravalle**.



Imperforate at left





Thanks to the protection of its Saint, the San Marino state (represented by his coat of arms) succeeded in winning the war in 1463.



Highly shifted perforation

As expected, in the peace treaty, the San Marino acquired **Fiorentino**; here they destroyed the castle to avoid it falling into the enemy's hands. **Faetano**, who had spontaneously surrendered himself to the Republic during the war, was also annexed.



Angular block of five with view of Faetano - print heavily shifted at the top.

With the acquisition of the village of **Faetano**, the Republic extended its confines outside of **Mount Titano**.



The Republic expanded towards the sea with the acquisition of the Castle of Montegiardino, one of the territories promised by the Pope in case of victory of the war.



Letter of August 1, 1948 from San Marino to Rome in "printing" rate of 3 lire

The other acquired territory, **Serravalle**, was constituted as a semi-autonomous municipality.



Letter up to 20 grams in 40 lire, in postal rate for the United States of America

With these expansions, the Republic has reached the territory it preserves today.



Overprint inverted

Oblique overprinting and moved on horseback

The state was divided into nine districts called "Castles", which were indicated by a coat of arms.

These are of San Marino, Borgo Maggiore, Fiorentino, Serravalle, Faetano, Domagnano, Montegiardino.



Envelope sent to Naples out of tariff, by mistake traveled a day before issue

The other two are:

Chiesanuova and Acquaviva



The coat of arms of the Republic has the appearance of a closed crown, symbol of sovereignty, inside which are contained the three pens of the Titan.

Registered letter from San Marino to Albano Laziale of 4 December 1890 in which 20 cent. are ordinary rate and 25 cent. the right of recommendation



The capital of the new Republic is the city of San Marino.



Express from San Marino to Monterosso sent on 19.08/942, interesting because verified by censorship. Lire 0.50 are the ordinary rate and 1.25 the express rate.

The Saint of **Rab** was chosen as the patron saint of the Republic.



Foreign letter of 15-9-1943 in prints rate checked for censorship

So **San Marino**, as well as founder also became protector of the Republic



3. A time of light and shadow

3.1 The first years of a new state

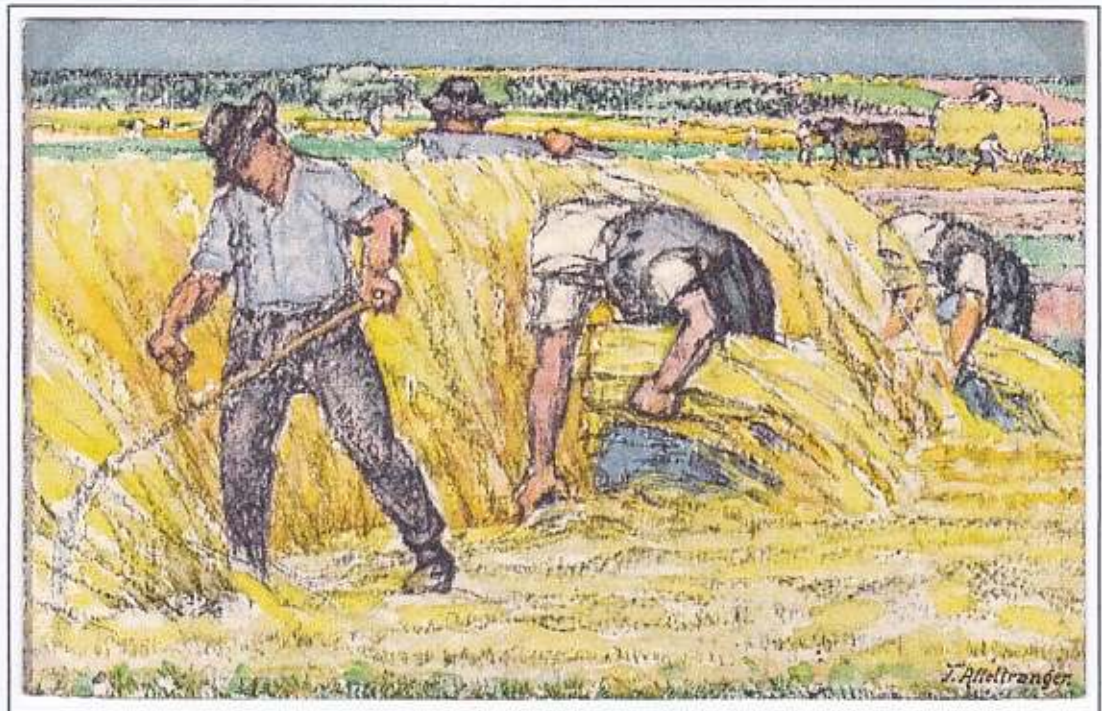
The wars with the Malatestas were followed by a period of peace. During this period, the San Marino people devoted themselves to **farming activities**.



East Germany 1968 - Imperforate progressive colour proofs



Wheat was cultivated in the flat land.



Switzerland 1920 - postcard for inside use with 7 and 1/2 cents



Culture also developed. In particular, the first comments to **Dante's Divine Comedy** were made, including that of a **Franciscan brother**, Giovanni Bertoldi.

Serravalle, Bertoldi's castle of residence became important and also hosted Riccio di Parma, one of the Italian knights participating in **the challenge of Barletta**.



3. A time of light and shadow

3.1 The first years of a new state



The architect **Giambattista Beluzzi** was a prominent figure in this period.

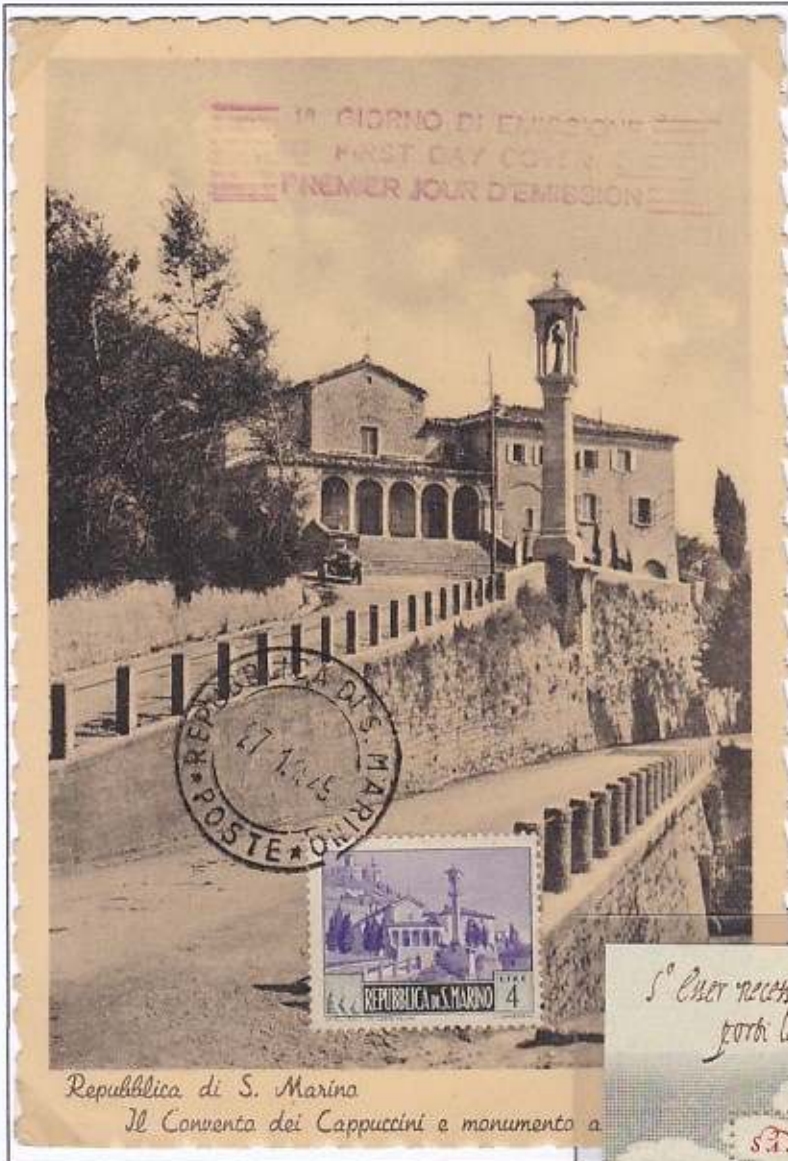
He designed the third curtain wall, in which the **Porta della Murata Nuova** stands out. With such a powerful defence, the San Marino people thought of putting an end to the wars.



Perforated "essay"



Double perforation in the centre



Repubblica di S. Marino
Il Convento dei Cappuccini e monumento a

In 1543 a votive shrine was erected in **San Quirino**, which saved the city from a conspiracy. In the same place, forty years later, the church and convent dedicated to **St. Francis** were built.



In 1605 a regular postal service was established with the rest of Italy.

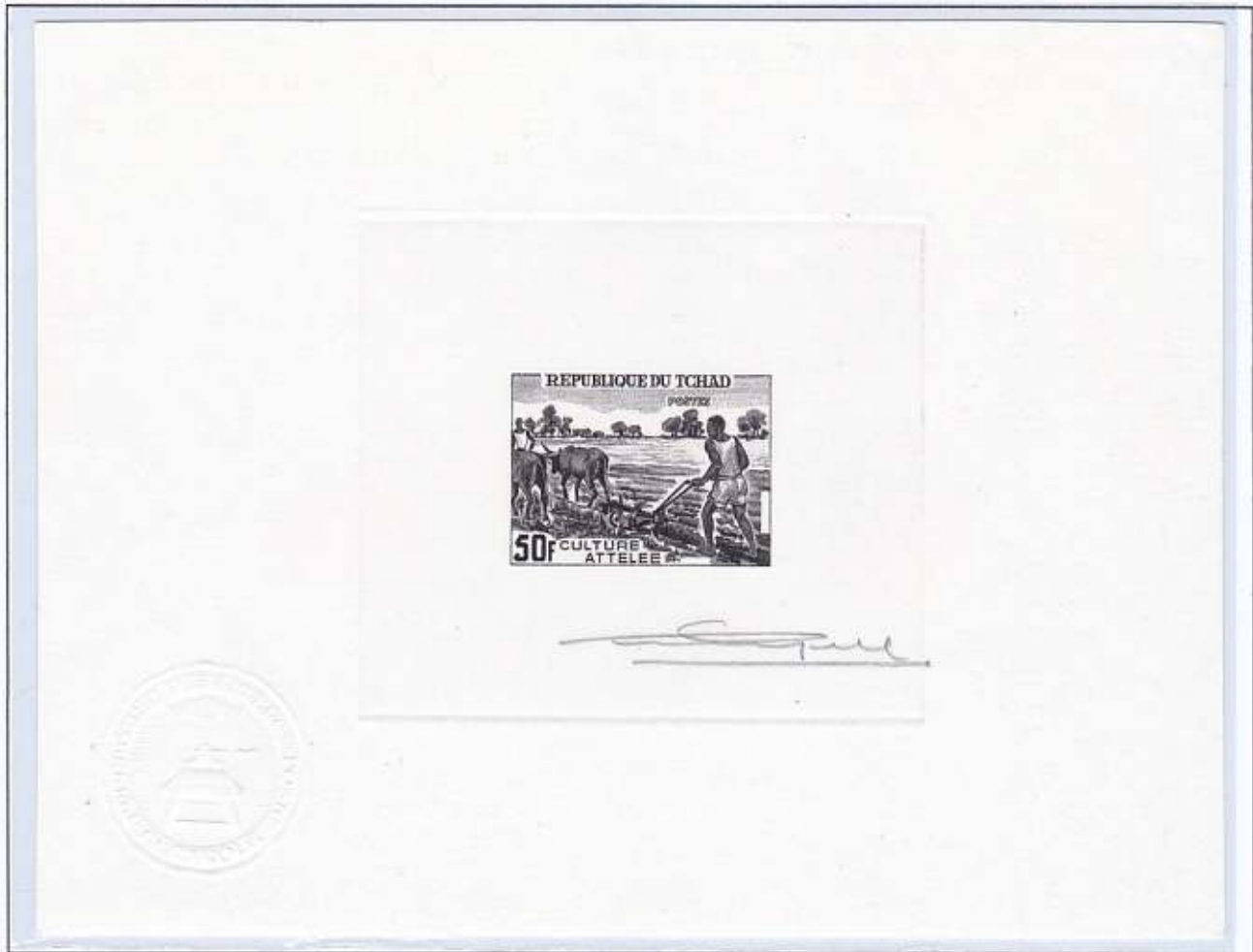
There was a **postillion on foot** that every other day descended the **Titan** to deliver the mail to Rimini.



3. A time of light and shadow

3.1 The first years of a new state

Between the end of the 15th and the beginning of the 16th century, the countryside was depopulated and farming was abandoned.



Chad 1972 - Engraver's die proof signed by Eugene Lacaque - author of the maquette R. Roy



At the beginning of the 17th century the first written constitution of the newborn Republic was drawn up, which is still today at the foundations of San Marino law.

It was inspired by the principle of **Freedom** contained in its coat of arms.

Registered letter sent from San Marino to Monaco on August 14, 1899, of which 25 cents are ordinary postage and 25 right of recommendation.

3. A time of light and shadow

3.1 The first years of a new state



Imperforate

The first book is dedicated to constitutional authorities such as the Arengo. **Vox populi iubet** (the voice of the people orders) was his slogan.

The new constitution designates the heads of state, **the two Captains Regent**, who will be in office for six months.

The Captains Regent in the postcard of 1894 in memory of the inauguration of the new Public Palace of first edition (with the inscription VR in the second line of address).



Via Aerea



Sig. S. Micheli
V. A. Saffi 12
Roma

Although there were internal problems, the Republic maintained excellent relations with the neighbouring states and in particular with the Papal State, which had its centre in St Peter's Basilica, for peace (symbolised by the **white dove**).

Letter sent from Naples to Rome on 23.10.1933 in which 0,50 is the ordinary postage and 0,75 the fee by air mail

The 18th century was a time of decadence for the Republic of San Marino. It wanted to take advantage therefore of the **Popal State** to obtain possession of the Republic, not respecting the protection it had granted to the Republic for years.



Vatican Post - Popal State Symbol on L. 5 postage due, 1946.



Imperforate at left



It was Cardinal Alberoni who entered **Serravalle** without armed soldiers, but showing himself to be a peacemaker in internal conflicts.

Received the act of submission by the residents took the road that led to Mount Titano.



Registered letter for the interior of the 3rd port sent on 8.10.1952 in which 75 lire (25 every 15 g) lire for the ordinary franking and 55 lire for the right of recommendation; as usual in the period the airmail stamps are used as ordinary stamps.

After he entered in the city of San Marino, he passed through the **gate of San Francesco** and stayed there as a normal guest.



Heavily displaced Overprint



Overprint displaced at an angle

During the night armed soldiers arrived and won the resistance of the San Marino people, **conquered the fortress** and taken possession of the city.



To make his position apparently regular, the cardinal asked that the institutions of the Republic should swear allegiance to him and to the papacy. This occurred in the ancient **Church dedicated to San Marino**, where the Cathedral stands today.



The swearing in did not take place because all the San Marino councillors refused to do so of their own free will; the councillor Gozi rose and shouted "live the Republic, live freedom", which are the essential elements depicted in the **coat of arms**.

Lettercard of 15 cent. Is the first postal stationery to have "Repubblica di San Marino" line.

To avoid internal conflicts and possible wars with foreign countries, the Pope sent another messenger, **Cardinal Enriquez**, who arrived in **San Marino** to check the work of **Alberoni**.



Imperforate proof of the centre in black



As soon as the Enriquez arrived, he assumed all the powers representing the **Papal State** and questioned the citizens if they wanted to maintain the concept of Freedom already in use (**represented by the crowned female figure**) or submit to the papal authority.

The San Marino people chose independence and the **Republic resumed its territorial integrity**.



And so on 5 February 1740, the day of **Saint Agatha**, the cardinal and his soldiers left the Republic.

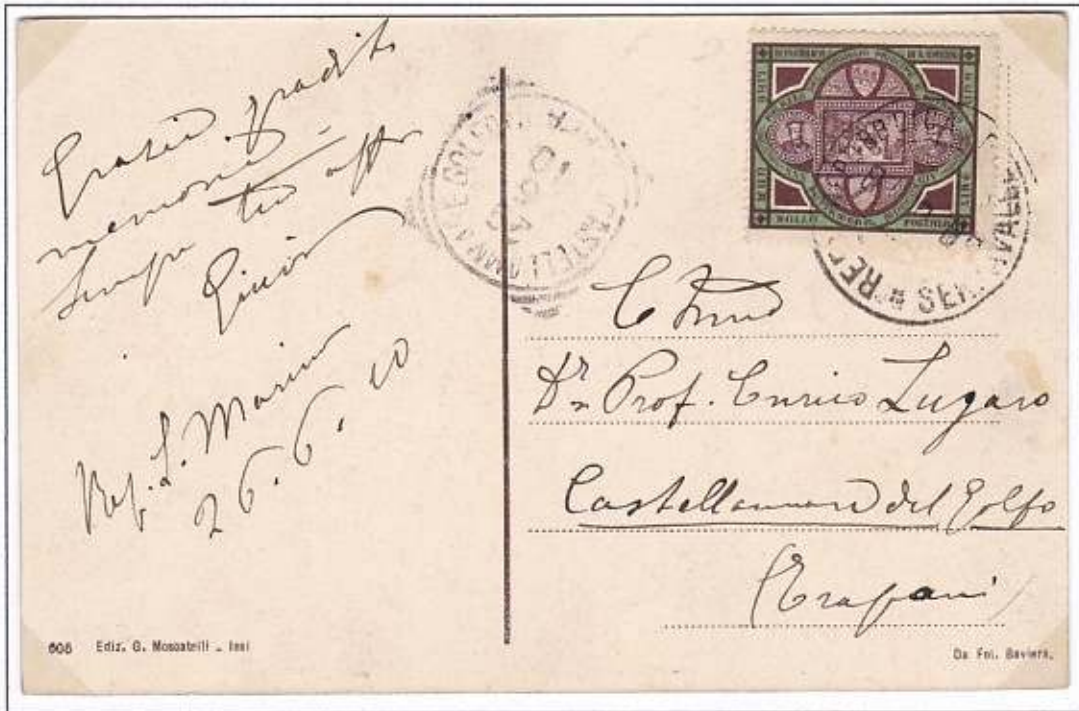


REPUBBLICA DI S. MARINO • S. Marino che rialza la Repubblica dopo l'occupazione alberoniana (anno 1739)

In memory of this event, the Batoni painted a painting that shows San Marino that raises its Republic.



In memory of the event, in the floor of the atrium of the Palazzo Pubblico is designed a cardinal's hat fulminated by the Star of St. Agatha.



Postcard sent by Serravalle in Trapani on 26 June 1910 franked for one lire, out of rate

Although negative, this event had the merit of recompacting the San Marino people in defense of the concept of Freedom contained in the coat of arms of the Republic.



3. A time of light and shadow

3.3 Land of San Marino refuge of patriots



A moment of apprehension occurred in 1796, when the young Corsican general **Napoleon Bonaparte**, at the head of his soldiers, arrived in Bologna.



Letter from Ajaccio to La Maddalena "paquebot" - postal ship with which the Italian postal services have cancelled French stamps depicting Napoleon and the independence of Corsica.

With diplomacy, the regent **Antonio Onofri**, prevented problems with the French, because of some people who had taken refuge in San Marino.

Napoleon sent his ambassador to San Marino, appreciating the fact that the San Marino people were among the few in Europe to have the ideals of freedom and to ensure his protection.



Registered mail from San Marino to Rieti of 23 April 1927 in which 1.25 lire are the right of recommendation and 7.20 lire by letter of 12th port.



French Polynesia 1968, imperforate proof.

3. A time of light and shadow

3.3 Land of San Marino refuge of patriots

The ideas of the Italian Risorgimento arrived in the Republic in 1845. The most memorable episode was when in 1849 **Giuseppe Garibaldi**, in his escape from the **Roman Republic**, headed towards the city of San Marino.



Villa "il Vascello" symbol of the Roman Republic



From Rome, she was on her way to **Venice**, **which had risen up**; her soldiers were being pursued by the Austrians.

He sent as ambassador **Francesco Nullo** to persuade the San Marino people to welcome him.



Later, it was the Barnabite friar **Ugo Bassi** who made it clear that without San Marino's protection the Austrians would have killed all Garibaldians.



For this last message, the regents of San Marino accepted the proposal, and **Garibaldi** took the road to the capital, accompanied by his faithful partner **Anita**.



At the head of his army, Garibaldi entered in San Marino through the gate of San Francesco.



Registered Mail from San Marino to Brussels in foreign rate of 7 February 1933 in which 1.50 fulfill the right of recommendation and 4.25 the tariff letters of 120 grams (6th port) with uncommon use of 5 lire Garibaldi in rate.



In the churchyard of the **Capuchin church**, his soldiers spread the **order of the day** in which he invited them to lay down their arms and feel free men.





Garibaldi was obliged to escape at night from San Marino, with his followers, not to be captured by the Austrians, and continued his battles to liberate Italy.

The Republic continued to be a point of reference for persecuted politicians in the Italian Risorgimento, and among these we include the historian from Abruzzo, Melchiorre Delfico, who repaired in the city after the failure of the revolts in Naples.



Insured mail sent from San Marino to Vercelli on 21 October 1942, for a total of 80 lire or 8% of the declared value of 1,000 lire.

In 1861 honorary citizenship was proposed to **Abraham Lincoln**, president of the United States of America.



Monaco 1956 - Die Proof in dark green signed by engraver Gandon



The President, with his acts, including the abolition of slavery, best represented the San Marino ideal of freedom expressed in his coat of arms.

Registered letter for foreign countries sent from San Marino to Vienna in 1907 in which 25 cent. is the ordinary postage and 25 cent. the recommendation rate.

President Lincoln thankfully accepted honorary citizenship.



And to thank him he sent the message written in small on the stamp that reproduces a bust in his honor that is located in San Marino:

Although your domain is small, your state is nevertheless one of the most honored in history.



Essay imperforate

The postal service, which began in 1600 with the Postiglione, continued even in periods of decline. It was not until 1833 that the **first post office**, located on **the Pianello** in front of the Palazzo Pubblico, was opened.



The postal items coming from outside the territory of the Republic, passed through **Rimini**, which was then part of the **Papal State**.

Since San Marino had not yet issued stamps, the **pontifical stamps** used in Rimini were used to frank the correspondence.

Letter from Rimini to San Marino of 21 April 1839 stamped for the assigned port of 1 bajocco.

In 1861, with the birth of the **Kingdom of Italy** and the passage of Rimini to the new state, neighbourhood relations changed, and with them the management of postal services.



1878 - Postcard for internal use with King of Italy and logo of the new Kingdom

NB. Su questo lato non deve scriversi che il solo indirizzo.

4. Rebirth of the State

4.1 Reform of the postal service

The Republic officially recognized the Kingdom of Italy in 1862, in an agreement that regulated relations between the two states, but that still did not refer to postal relations.

Pending a specific convention, in 1863 a new cancellation was used, with the inscription **S.MARINO** that cancelled the Italian stamps, next to that of Rimini, the city of transit for postal items.



Free port letter (i.e. stamped on departure) at a rate of 15 cents sent from San Marino to Savignano on 15 April 1863 with the cancellation S.MARINO.



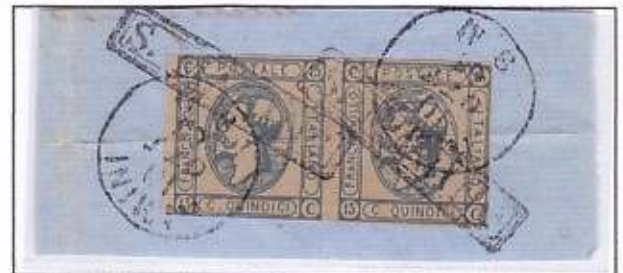
Rate "prints"



Rate "letter"

On 26 February 1865 the postal agreement with Italy was ratified. This established that there would be a daily exchange of mail between the two administrations between the offices of San Marino and Rimini, and that the rates applied between the two states would be those in force in Italy.

Due to the lack of knowledge of Italian stamps on the part of San Marino employees, some fake stamps regularly passed by mail.



Letter sent from San Marino to Ancona on 25 May 1867, with an Italian stamp called "horseshoe" c. 20 out of 15 - overprints of type III.

Italian stamps were also used for the letters sent from San Marino. There was a difference in the stamping: a **S.M NO** dotted cancellation was used as obliterator to which was added a blue **double circle cancellation**, to distinguish them from those in use in Italy that were black.



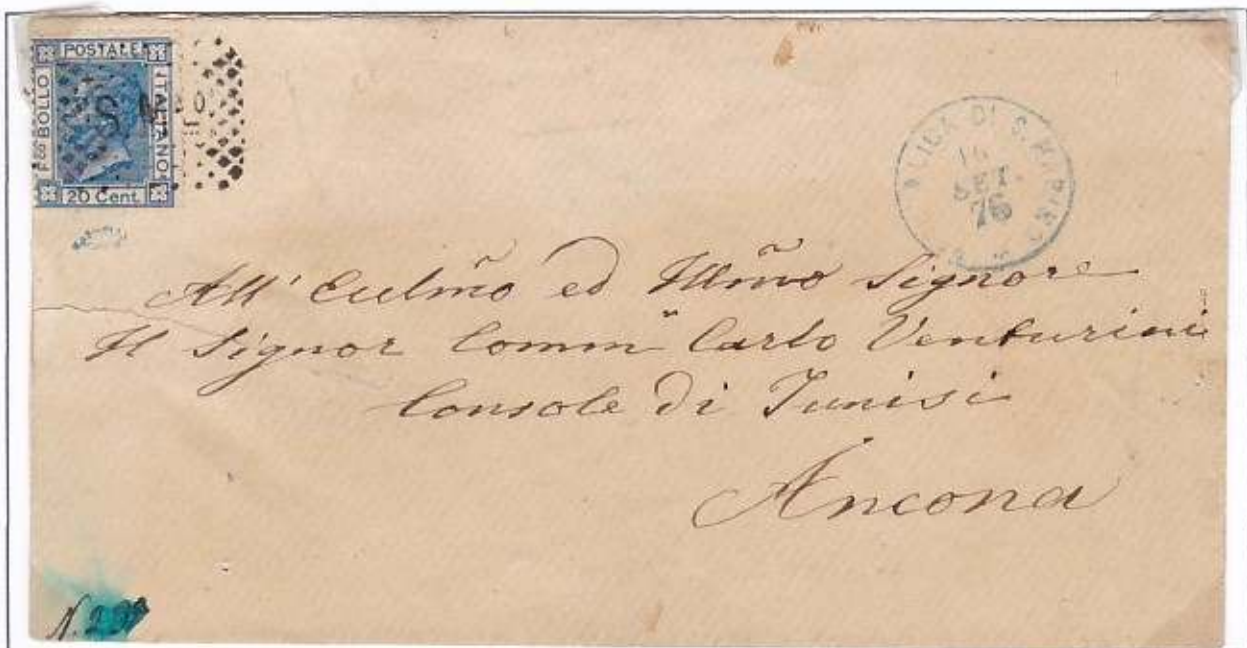


Letter at first port rate Sent on March 23, 1871 from Potenza Picena to San Marino transited from Rimini.

Also the correspondence coming from Italy and directed to the Republic of San Marino, called incoming mail, was timbrated in arrival with the double circle blue cancellation. The starting stamp was a dotted numeral similar to the one used by San Marino, accompanied by a double black circle.



This type of marking remained in use until 1876, the year that preceded an epoch-making innovation in San Marino postal services.



Letter of the last year of use of Italian stamps sent by the Regency of the Republic of San Marino to Ancona. It arrived here after having passed through the Rimini Office with the small rhombus stamp SM^{NO} and the double circle stamp "Republic of San Marino".



On 2 March 1877 the **Count Giovanni Barbarava** signed a new Postal Agreement between San Marino and Italy.



Enrico Repettati, engraver of the Turin OCV, was entrusted with the task of designing the first stamps of San Marino.

On August 1, 1877, the Republic issued its own stamps. In order to avoid forgeries, archival evidence was kept at the OCV printer in Turin. The rates were:



2 cents. prints



10 cents postcards



30 cents. Letter to foreign countries



40 cents. handwritten



20 cents. letter

One of the few known letters of the 2nd year of use, 1878, sent on 22 April from San Marino to Padua; note that the obliterator is still the double circle used to cancel the correspondence before the first issue.



Subsequently, the postal services were expanded with new products. A postcard was introduced in San Marino, where a reduced rate was offered in exchange for the renunciation of the secret of correspondence.

The first postcard issued in 1882 sent from San Marino to Germany on 21 dec 1892

To facilitate the spread of correspondence, in 1890 there were two important innovations: the first was the **lettercard**, which contained within it the letter to be sent.



The first lettercard paid a price for the interior of cent. 20

The second was the **parcel post service**, with which voluminous parcels could be sent at a reduced price.

Mod. 251
BULLETTINO di SPEDIZIONE
di Pacco Postale
diretto nel Regno d'Italia
Da distribuire in ufficio

Numero del Pacco
26 S. MARINO

Si spedisce un Pacco (Involto, Cassettino, Cestino, Rotolo, pacco)

Valore dichiarato Lire _____ Cent. _____
Assegno Lire _____ Cent. _____

Dichiarazione del contenuto
biancheria

Nome, cognome, qualità del destinatario
Al. S. Capria Pilotti

Luogo di destinazione
Forlì Prov. di _____

Domicilio del destinatario
Via S. Margherita 192 Cap. Forlì

Nome, cognome, condizione e domicilio del mittente
Maurizio Depietro

Qui si applicano i francobolli necessari per le tasse di assicurazione di assegno e dei pacchi ingombranti non che per complemento di francatura. Il francobollo impresso qui sopra e quelli aggiunti devono essere annullati col bullo dell'ufficio speditore.

Impronta del suggello col quale è stato chiuso il pacco (obbligatoria per pacchi con dichiarazione di valore)

Da riempirsi dall'ufficio speditore

Peso del Pacco	Lire	Ot.	Ufizio o Collettorìa di 1 ^a Classe
Grammi			che si distribuisce il pacco
<u>1200</u>			<u>Forlì</u>
Tasse riscosse per trasporto			
" assicurazione			
" assegno			
" pacco ingombrante			
Totale	<u>60</u>		Prov. di _____

Parcel postal service sent from San Marino to Forlì on 8 Jan 1903



In 1891 Otto Bickel, an inventive German merchant, arrived in San Marino.

The postage on his letters was in perfect proportion. Since the 10-cent and 5-cent rates were the most widely used, in the absence of stamps of that denomination, they were overprinted by other denominations, and a series called "Bickel Provisionals" was created.

Letter to Switzerland of 28 June 1894 in foreign rate with a value of cent.5 with overprinting upside down.



Bickel founded a newspaper, the San Marino Philatelist. The letters he wrote contributed significantly to the circulation of the new San Marino stamps throughout Europe.

Registered letter to Germany of 6 June 1892 in which 20 cents is the rate letters and 30 cents the rate by registered letter. The blue stamp used here had a very short time of use.



It was a San Marino citizen, **Alfredo Reffi**, who brought the illustrated postcards to the Republic. For a few words of conviviality, you could enjoy the reduced rate.

The use of new techniques of polychromy, made the postcard illustrated at the end of the nineteenth century an object of great fashion and common use. Was Reffi as regent who in 1905 assimilated these postcards to prints, and therefore subject to the reduced rate of two cents for the interior.



Gruss postcard franked on the front with a 2 cent stamp that was sent to the city.



For foreign countries, the reduced rate was five cents.

The condition for obtaining the preferential tariff as a printing service was that the postcard did not bear the words 'postcard' or that it would be cancelled.

The creation of the own stamps increased the state profits, which were previously limited to 20% of the value of the stamps sold. **Also the creation of an own currency, the San Marino lira, divided in cents**, in addition to the internal advantage, brought new profits because the coins were sold to collectors.

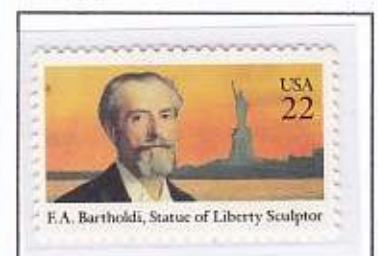


Perforated "Essay"

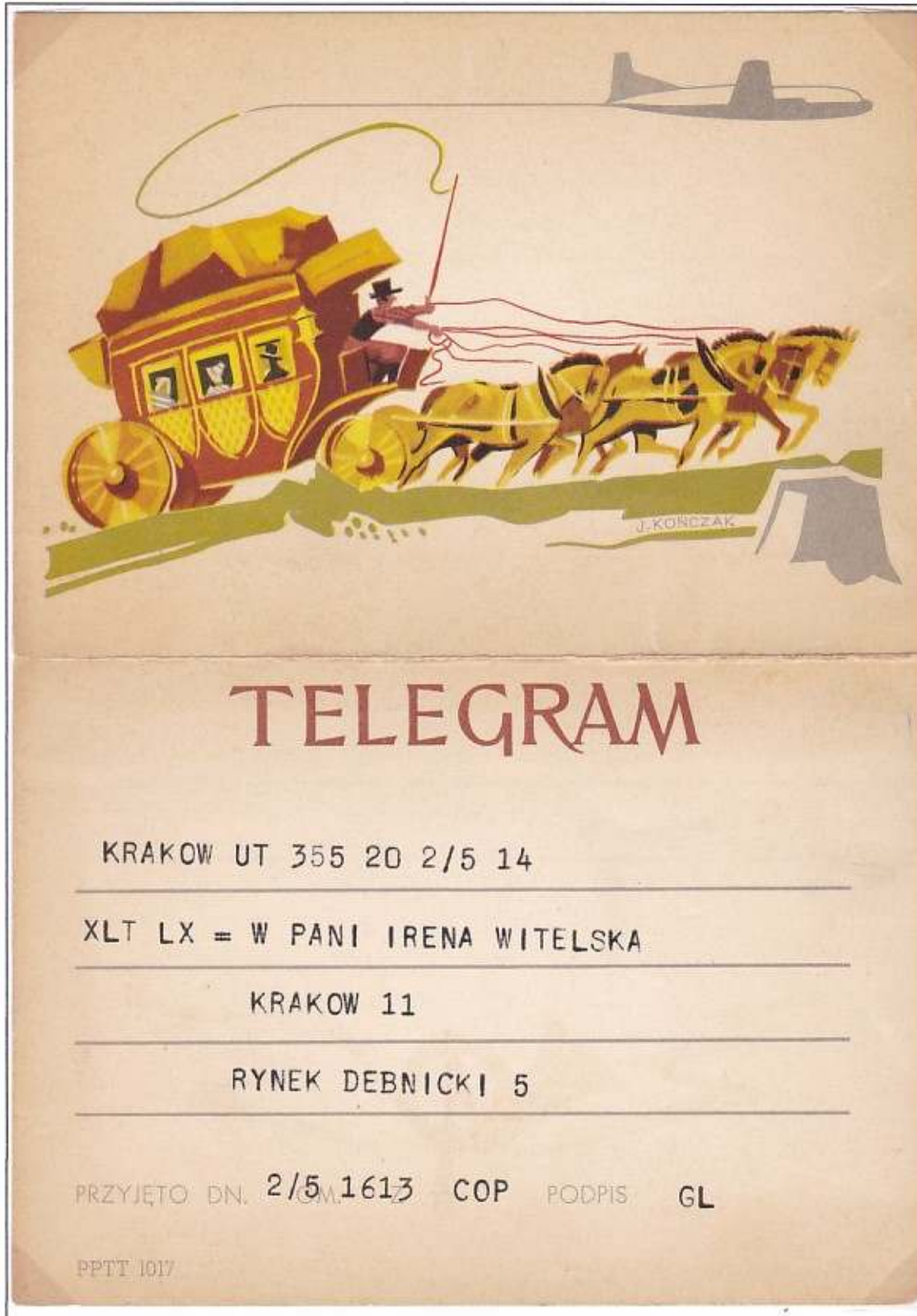
Recommended letter (not common) sent on 25 May 1920 from San Marino to Falköping (Sweden). The postage paid the letter rate from 45 grams to 0.75 lire; the recommendation for 0.30 lire and the paycheck for 0.30 lire - refused and sent to the sender.



He probably inspired the sculptor **Bartholdi** to create the most famous **Statue of Liberty** in the world.



In 1883 the first postal service was inaugurated with a **diligence** that also carried passengers.



Poland - Form for telegram sent from the 1017 post office in Krakow.

The **diligence** started in Rimini.



And it arrived at the **Porta del Luocchio**, the entrance to the city of San Marino.



On his return, he descended from **Mount Titano** towards the plain to finish his itinerary in Rimini.



The first bank, the **Cassa di Risparmio della Repubblica di San Marino**, was founded in 1888 to manage financial flows; it was so important that it also became a **government farm**.



Cassa di Risparmio della Repubblica di San Marino
Servizio Esattoria Governativa

Bolletta N. 108 Esercizio 1923
 Il Sig. Fabbi Mario Francesco
in fatto di
 ha pagato per I rata quanto segue:

Ruolo N. 601 IMPOSTA SUL REDDITO

Imposta Normale »	155 34
Imposta Complementare »	68 71
Sovratasse e penalità »	
Aggio d'esazione »	4 37
Multa del 5 % per ritardato pagamento »	
Spese »	
Bollo »	10
Totale L. <u>228 52</u>	

San Marino, li 16. 6. 1923

Il Capo Ufficio [Signature] Il Cassiere [Signature]

Parcel of receipt of the revenue tax, franked with two stamps of 5 cents for fiscal use.



After many years of decadence, the old the Public Palace, was completely rebuilt.



The new Public Palace was named "Palace of the Prince and Sovereign Council".



Registered letter for Florence of 24 October 1894 in which 20 cent. It is the rate letters and 25 cents the fee of recommendation



It was inaugurated on 30 September 1894 in the presence of the two regent captains.

Postcard issued for the inauguration of the 1st type (without the word Vr in the second address line and number over 50,000).

The inauguration was attended by the Italian poet Giosué Carducci



Postcard in foreign rate sent from the hotel counter of the hotel Terminus in Naples

He made a beautiful speech that is still studied today in all schools of the Republic (shown on the border of the souvenir sheet).



After its inauguration, the **Prince and Sovereign Council Palace** became the institutional headquarters of the Captains Regent and Republican institutions.



Postal envelope of 1894 issued for the inauguration. It is considered the largest stamp in the world. It is the first issue of charity as the entire proceeds were donated to the Hospital of Mercy of San Marino.

The new investments did not only concern the capital; two other post offices were opened. The first was in **Borgo Maggiore** in 1885.



Letter in postal rate (up to 15 g) sent from Borgo to Forli on 23 August 1899.

In 1894 the third post office of the Republic, that of **Serravalle**, was opened.

Registered letter from Serravalle to San Marino, sent on the first day of issue, at a rate of up to 15 g cent per domestic letter. 5 and right of recommendation for cent. 5.



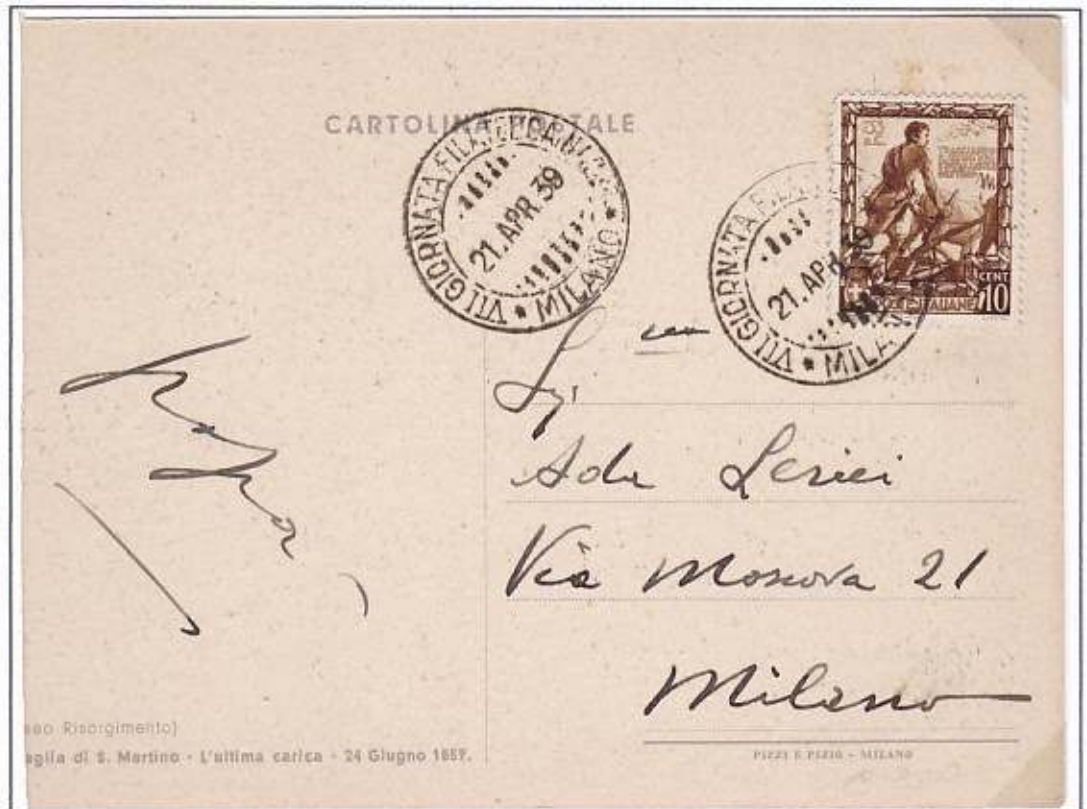
5. The nineteenth century treated

5.1 At the beginning

At the beginning of the twentieth century most of the 9,000 residents of the Republic were engaged in **agricultural work** and were illiterate. Therefore, the population remained traditionalist and was not in favour of novelty.



Pair with evanescent print.



1880. Riadattamento)
 Chiesa di S. Martino - L'ultima carica - 24 Giugno 1887.

PIZZI & PIZZINI - MILANO



There was not a very large working class in the Republic, but the few **artisans and merchants** who had a better culture managed to convince the peasant population to accept important political reforms.



The **General Arengo** was called. It was established that the high offices in the **Republic** (symbolized by the coat of arms), until then hereditary, would become elective.



Postcard sent to Rome on 20.3.1954 with late use of the "express" stamps of 1945.



Edizione Governativa - Serie A

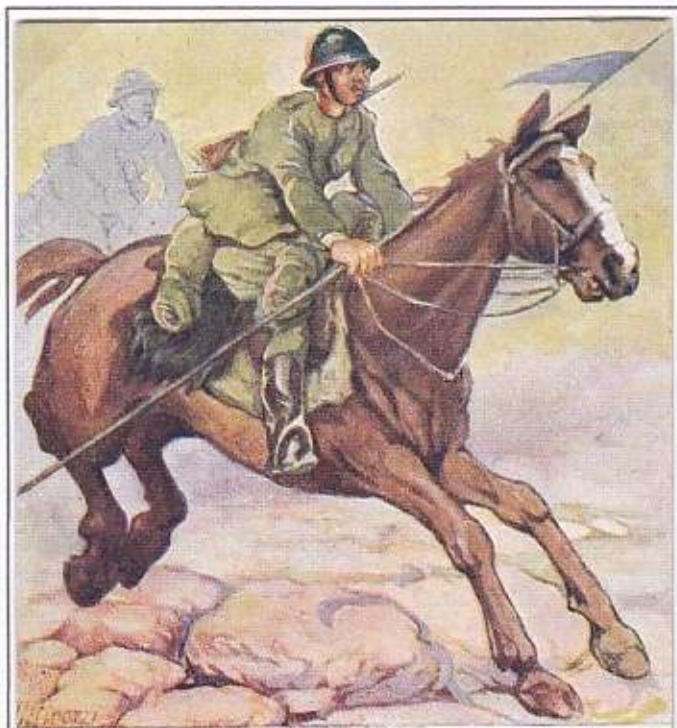
35

A. NIVELLI - S. A. CONTELLA - MILANO 91-13

In 1914 the First World War exploded. Neighbouring Italy was at war a year later, but the Republic maintained its neutrality in defense of the value of Freedom.



Libertas' head - postcard with paid reply of 1882 in which 10 cents is the rate of the postcard and 5 cents is the rate of the reply postcard.



The warring soldiers respected the Republic, although the fighting was very close to its territory.



La gran Madre Italia ha chiamato a raccolta tutti i suoi figli. Noi risponderemo all'appello pronti ad offrire per Essa la vita. A voi il compito non meno alto di apprestare le armi per la lotta suprema.



1915 "Finozzi"

Free fanching postcard for military use - Essay



A few San Marino volunteers participated in the war and set up a camp hospital.

To finance its operation, stamps with a "pro-combatant" additional surcharge were also used.



San Marino cancellation hospital stamp. The post office did not have its own counter and therefore did not use postage, but a purple cancellation was used.

The San Marino people carried out their work with great value. In their honour, after the end of the war, a monument was built, called the "Altar of the Volunteers", and the volunteers dead and disabled in the world war were honoured with a celebratory dagger.



Proof on glossy paper



Insured by San Marino in Birmingham on 25 November 1927 in which 1.25 are the ordinary postage and 10.00 insurance for Lire 2,400 (8th port) and an excess rate of Lire 0.50.



In Italy, in 1923, the Fascist faction assumed power with the March on Rome. Its symbol was the littoral beams and the eagle.

Fascism also arrived in San Marino. He had his own newspaper, the San Marino people, but, unlike Italy, he did not change the existing laws.



Highly shifted perforation



Italy lost Dalmatia after the First World War; in this region there was the municipality of Arbe, birthplace of San Marino. The Italian flag was returned to the Republic of San Marino.

Registered letter sent on August 6, 1923 from San Marino to Rimini, at a rate of 40 grams of lire 1.00 per letter and the right to recommendation also this for lire 1.00.

In 1931, mail delivery accelerated considerably thanks to the new **airmail post**. Since the Republic does not have an airport, mail departing from the Titan was sent to Rome for shipment by air and addressed to the United States, where there were many emigrants.



Registered letter from San Marino to New York of August 7, 1936 through Rimini. From there, she was sent with a ambulant postmark to Ancona the next day, and sent to Milan with a ambulant postmark from Rome; from there, she left for New York where she arrived on 18 August.



Postcard sent from Serravalle to Rimini on 31.5.1932 franked, for mistake, in "express" rate

Transport also became more efficient with the construction of the electric railway, which connected Rimini with San Marino.

To improve the infrastructure, a new, modern **Palace of Post** came to replace the old, former premises.



Provisional for postal identity cards



Perforated "Specimen"

At that time, the mail did not only travel on planes, but also on the last flying machine invented: the dirigible. **The best known is the Graf Zeppelin**, which was also used to transport mail. Also in this case the San Marino people relied on Italian air mail, for absence of bases in their territory.



Registered letter sent on 23 May 1934 from San Marino to Friedrichshafen (Germany) transited through Rome. The franking of 2.75 lire with three stamps of the series "Onofri" covers the port of the letter for 1.25 lire and the registered letter for 1.50 lire. The stamp of Lire 5 certifies the payment of the surcharge of the mail travelled with the Graf Zeppelin dirigible for the European destinations.



As a symbol of friendship, the city of Rome donated a column of the ancient city to the Republic of San Marino.



Color proofs not perforated, the last one on the right with the final colour.

During the Fascist period, the San Marino postal service participated in the first philatelic exhibition at the Fiera di Milano, and a special cancellation was used for the first time.



Letter of 2nd port for Italy, up to 40 g. in excess of the rate of 5 cents. Note the use of postage due stamps instead of ordinary stamps for normal correspondence.



During the Fascist period two monuments dedicated to great friends of the Republic were inaugurated: one to the historian **Melchiorre Delfico** from Abruzzo, who became a refugee politician, and one to **Abraham Lincoln**, inside the public palace to underline the great gratitude of the Republic to the American president.



In 1940 Italy entered the war with Germany, hostilities that were declared by the two leaders **Mussolini and Hitler**.



Again, the fighting burst out around the Republic, but it managed to maintain its neutrality.

For this reason one hundred thousand refugees found refuge there.



Italian soldiers of the Second World War - tax-free postcard for Italy and the colonies used by the Armed Forces.

At the same time as Italian Fascism, on July 28, 1943, San Marino Fascism also fell.



Insured Mail sent from San Marino to Verona in 1944, of which letter rate of 27 grams for 1 lire and the insured surcharge for 9 lire with values bearing the date of the fall of fascism.

After the end of the Second World War, it was necessary to think about the reconstruction of what had been destroyed. This task was assigned to UNRRA, a United Nations organisation set up with the aim of providing economic and civil assistance to the countries affected and the victims of the war..



Express registered letter from San Marino to Lucerne at a rate of 100 lire to be divided into the following rates: fourth port letter (80 grams) 45 lire, right of recommendation 20 lire and express right 30 lire; the cent. 5 in excess are due to rounding done by the sender.



Pair with heavily shifted overprinting to the right

The American President Roosevelt recognized in a message to the Captains Regent that the greatest friends of Liberty were living in San Marino.



Postcard for Venice in excess of the rate of 0.20 lire

The Republic used philately to restore public finances and organised a philatelic conference, on the occasion of which a series of stamps was issued. The considerable surcharge from 25 to 50 lire was used to finance the reconstruction.



In place of the old electric railway, destroyed during the war, a motorway was built that went up to San Marino.



After the war, many San Marino citizens emigrated.

In the United States, a large colony of San Marino people had formed to take the ship in search of a welfare that they did not have on their own land. One of the most used companies was NGI "Navigazione generale italiana".



Italy 1921 Envelope postal letter (BLP) in favour of assistance committees sent on 4.4.1921 to Palermo by city.

Therefore, correspondence with the United States was very frequent.



Envelope sent by registered mail by air on July 30, 1947 in New York. It probably contained a catalogue weighing 445 grams. In this case, the franking, with 25 stamps of 100 lire celebrating the day, pays the following rates: Letter of 445 grams, 20 lire for the first 15 grams and 220 lire for the remaining 430 grams (10 lire for every 20 grams exceeding 15 and therefore 10 x 22); Right of recommendation for foreign countries ITL 20; Air surcharge for the United States ITL 2,225 (ITL 25 for every 5 grams.

Since the second half of the 1950s, there has also been the development of an interesting phenomenon: tourism. The populations of other states began to discover the Republic, and in this case the promotion with a **stamp label** placed for a month in correspondence traveled in Italy increased the number of tourists.



In order to provide new resources for the State, the opening of a **casino**, the **Kursaal**, was used to exploit tourist numbers. This structure had a short duration, because in the neighbouring Italian localities there were better



The "Rocca" and all the fortifications of the city of San Marino were among the most appreciated monuments by the first tourists who visited the Republic.



5. The nineteenth century treated

5.3 The rebirth in the post-war period

The postcards sent by the Republic contained multicoloured postage, favoured by the low values (from 1 to 5 lire) present in the series of this period; this is the phenomenon defined in philately as "The beautiful postcards of San Marino".



Important in this period was the participation in major sporting events: in the **1960 Olympics** played in the stadiums of Rome, San Marino athletes competed in various disciplines, including athletics.



Overprint "essay"



Notification of receipt of the registered letter sent by Carugo (CO) to Sassari on 30.9.1960 in tariff from L. 25

6. The state in contemporary period

6.1 Economic activities and sport



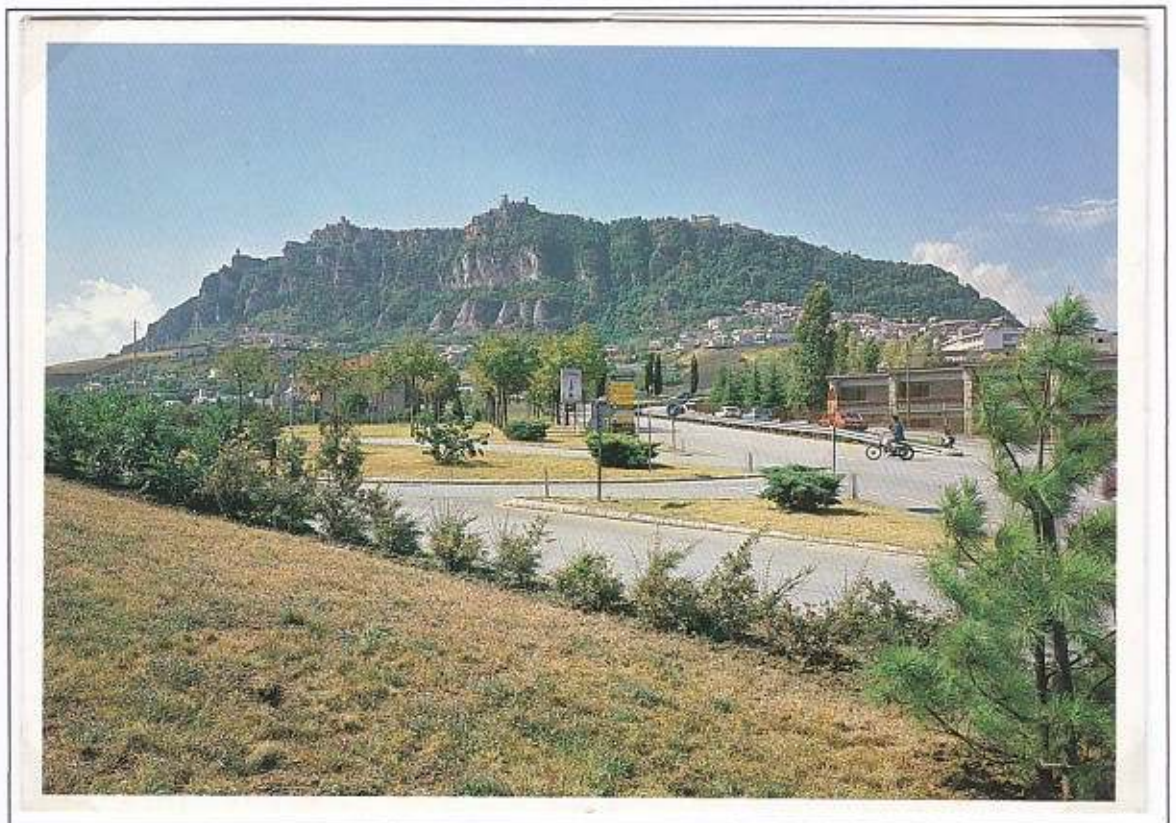
Many tourists arrive by camper, car or bus from nearby Rimini, to visit the Republic.



Those coming from Italy can see the majestic profile of Mount Titano; on its top stands the city of San Marino, which is usually its destination.

San Marino 1986

Lettercard from inside - 500 lire





Although it does not attract important tourist traffic, the town twinning with **Arbe**, the birthplace of San Marino, is very important. It is surrounded by walls from which the **Gajarda tower** and the **Campanile Grande** stands out.



A city with a mighty fortification as San Marino is Gibraltar, which has a **fortress** considered of freedom as that of San Marino. This city is also twinned and attracts tourist traffic.



Registered letter from Gibraltar to Blackburn of 27 March 1959, taxed at 3 s + 6 d customs duties.

If the prevailing economic activity in the city of San Marino is tourism, in the other Castles there are other sources of income. Among these is important **the handicraft**, which had its development after the war.



Not cancelled label celebrating the first exhibition of San Marino industry and craftsmanship on registered mail to Cagliari in excess of 23 lire, in which 20 lire are the right of recommendation and 150 lire the tariff letter of tenth port.



Among the handicrafts, **the artistic ceramics** and in particular those of **Faetano** are very famous.



Confectionery production is also important. In Domagnano, "**La serenissima**" pastry shop produces the "**Tre Monti**" cake, which is very popular with tourists.



But the most innovative and current industries are those that produce **computer and telematic equipment**.



06375

Al Signor
Morra Giuseppe
Via Maestra 30

Despite being a small state, the Republic has its own Olympic Committee, founded for participation in the Rome 1960 Olympic Games.



Essays imperforated



Citizen of San Marino was a world champion of motorcycling, Manuel Poggiali in 2001.

The main sports installations are located in the Castle of Serravalle. In its stadium were held the first games of the small states of Europe.

San Marino 1995 - booklet celebrating the games



6. The state in contemporary period

The games of the small states were designed by the sporting authorities of the Republic, because their athletes could not compete with those of larger states; there were nine adherents to the **first edition in 1985**.



Registered letter at a reduced rate for the interior of 25 May 1985

6.1 Economic activities and sport

The successful organizational experience has led the Republic to organize events outside its borders. An example are the **sailing races** in the sea of Rimini.



Pair with blue print strongly shifted.

San Marino has been several times the organizer, in the nearby Imola, of the **world championship of the F1 car**.



At the foot of the Titan, the **Giro d'Italia of cycling** has been passed several times.

Since 1989, the San Marino football team has been a **member of FIFA and UEFA**, and participates in international football competitions.



6. The state in contemporary period

6.2 Philately for tourism advertising

The San Marino philatelic authority, over the years the **State Philatelic Office and an autonomous philatelic and numismatic state company**, has always focused on philately to make the Republic known throughout the world.

Ufficio Filatellico
Statale della
Repubblica di S. Marino



AZIENDA AUTONOMA DI STATO
FILATELICA E NUMISMATICA

Casella Postale 1 San Marino
47890 Repubblica di San Marino



PORT PAYÈ

(P.P.)

SAN MARINO

(Repubblica di San Marino)



With stamps, both modern and classic, we can make an ideal tour of the Republic, as it is today.

Mount Titano has been one of the subjects used since the early 1900s.



Letter from San Marino to Florence of 7 May 1926 in Italy's tariff of 50 cents.



These stamps identify the position of the Republic in the Romagna Plain and the main monument of the city of San Marino, The First Tower.



A stamp issued in souvenir sheet advertises the helicopter service, which from the 60s until today connects the city of San Marino with nearby Rimini and the Sea.

Augusta Bell helicopter flying over the Titan



The Porta del Lucho or San Francesco is the main gateway to the city and welcomes tourists who reach the Republic by bus.



Registered letter from San Marino to Udine sent on 11 January 1943 in which 0.50 is the rate letters and 1.25 the right to recommendation.

The first tower, or **Guaita**, is the main fortification of the city of San Marino.



Corner of sheet
Imperforated



To reach it you pass through the walkway of the walls.



Letter at a reduced rate of 20 c. for the interior of the Republic

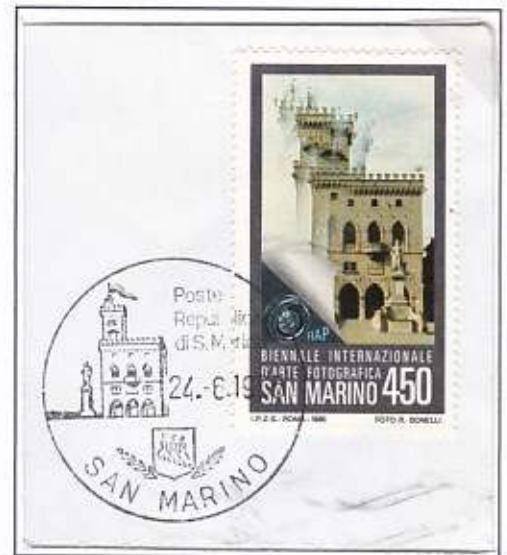
The "Palazzo Pubblico", one of the wonders of the capital, is represented from various angles and details.



Perforation "Essay"

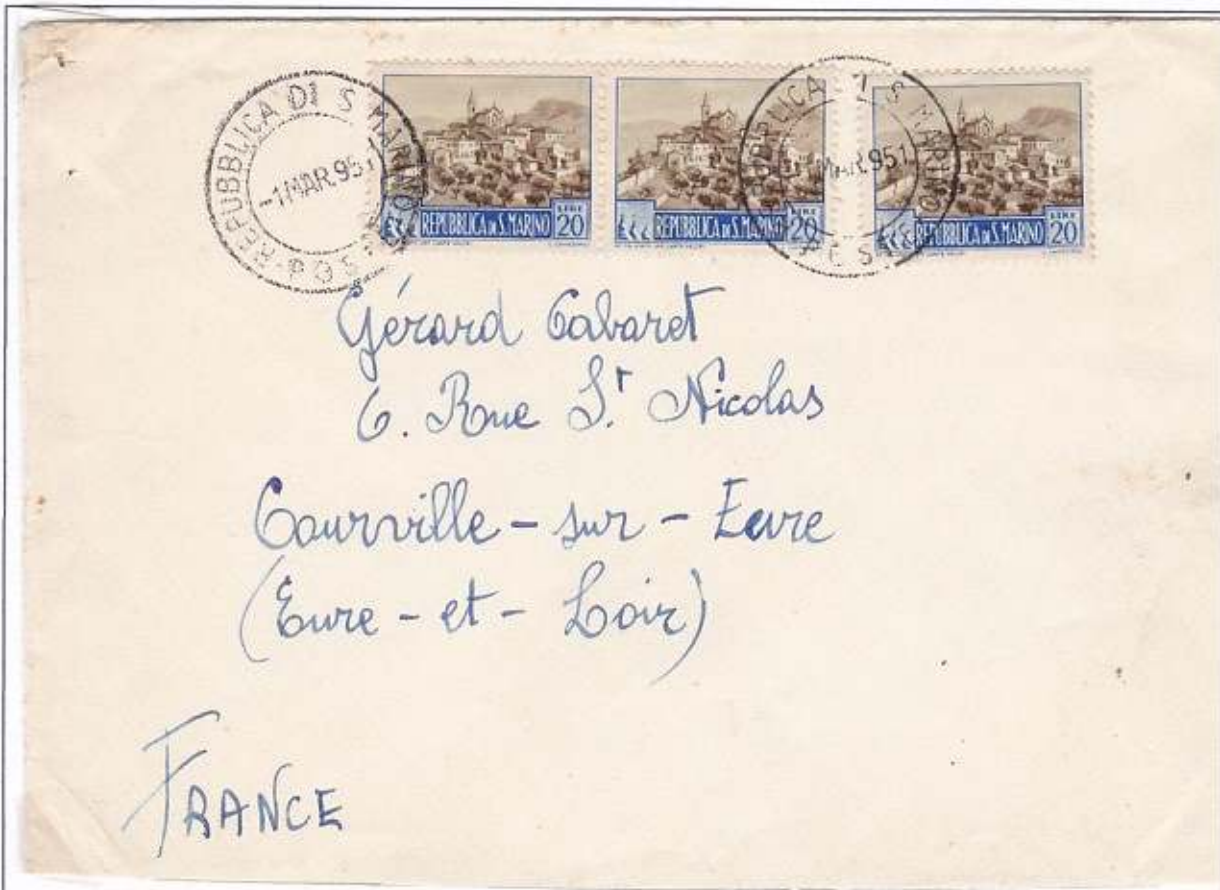


Imperforate



In front of the Palazzo Pubblico is the Statue of Liberty, one of the best artistic expressions of the Republic.

The stamps represent not only the beauties of the capital, but also of the other castles, such as Borgomaggiore, Seravalle and Faetano.



Letter sent from San Marino to Courville sur Loire on 1st march 1951 in foreign rate.

The territory of San Marino is in the form of an irregular quadrilateral.



Most of it is mountainous or hilly and develops on the mountainside of Mount Titano.

Postcard of 20 lire sent on 7 Nov 1955 in Switzerland integrated of 15 lire for the foreign rate.



The flag has the colours white and blue, in which white symbolizes Peace and blue symbolizes Freedom.



The heads of state of San Marino are the Captains Regent, who are elected by the people.

The best known is Antonio Onofri, who in 800 saved the Republic from the Napoleonic invasion.

Postcard in foreign rate





The Republic is part of numerous international institutions, including the United Nations, and F.A.O.



Is one of the member states of the Council of Europe, of which she was president for a year.



San Marino is one of the member states of the Universal Postal Union, the United Nations organization that coordinates the postal policies of its member countries, and allows, through coupons, an easier exchange of correspondence.

The capital of the State is the city of **San Marino**, which stands at the top of Mount Titano in its highest position and is also home to one of the nine "castles" or municipalities in which the Republic is divided. Its coat of arms is the three stylised peaks of the Titan.



Borgomaggiore is the most populous castle. The coat of arms represents his position at the foot of the Titan.



Letter of 25 11 1947 in rate for Italy.



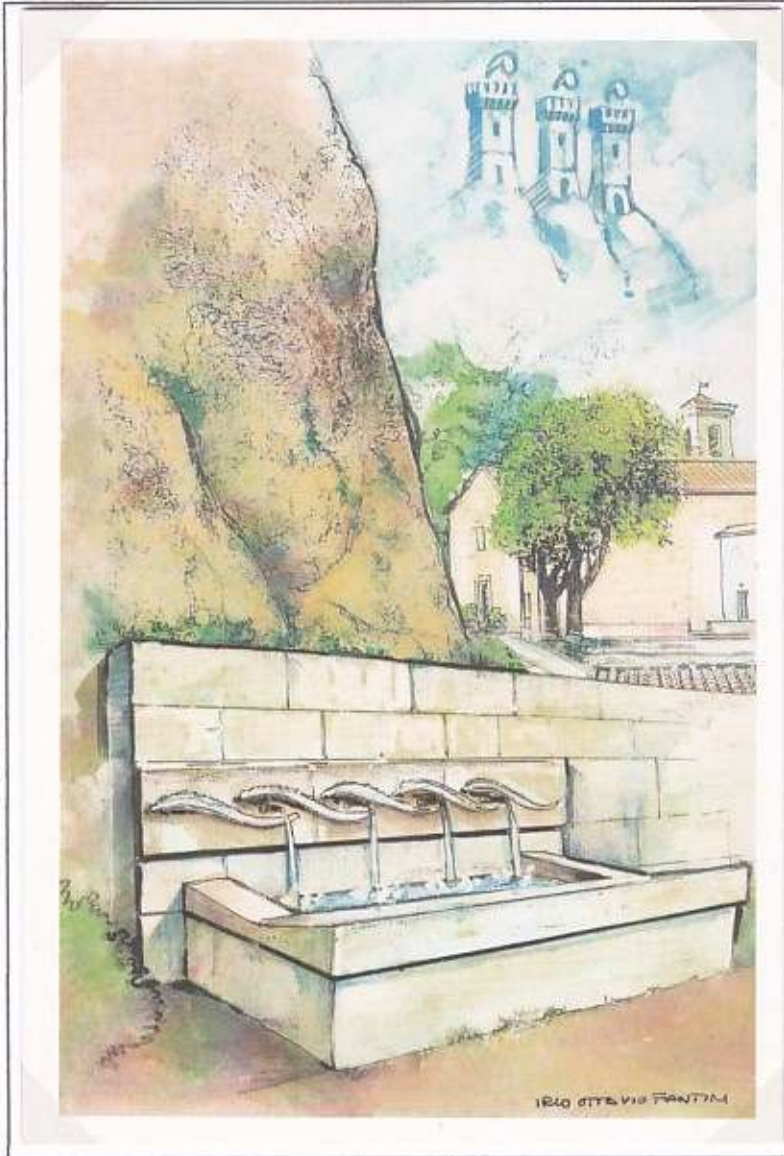
The castle of **Faetano** is situated on a hill 258 meters high. Its name comes from the **beech tree** that appears in its coat of arms.



Chiesanuova occupies the southernmost part of the San Marino territory, the one which borders the Marche region. Is named for the old church of San Giovanni Battista, restored in 1600.

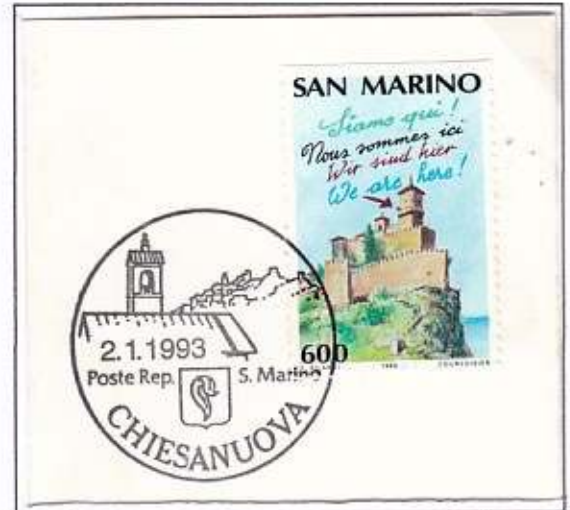


The Castle of Acquaviva takes its name from a spring located at the foot of Montecerreto.



San Marino 2005 - Postcard euro 0.45

The Castle of Domagnano is located in the northern part of the Republic. Its territory is characterized by many wooded areas.



Serravalle is the northernmost castle in San Marino.



It is the gateway to the Republic for those arriving from Emilia Romagna.





The Castle of **Fio-
rentino** owes its
name to Florente,
which was the wild
environment that
dominated its terri-
tory. It is situated
in the southern
part of the Repu-
blic and in its coat
of arms there are
three flowers.



Montegiardino is the smallest castle in the Republic. In
its coat of arms it has three stylized flowers to sym-
bolize the vegetation that covers the hills of the territory.



The coat of arms of
the Republic, with
the slogan
"Libertas", symbo-
lizes all San Marino
institutions. It has
the shape of a closed
crown inside which
there are the three
peaks of the Titan.



Envelope in rate for Italy sent
on April 6, 1881 with double
circle stamp not obliterator
blue, the cancellation is done
with the manual points SM.^{NO}