

SAN MARINO HOSPITALITY WITHOUT BARRIERS

USEFUL INFORMATION

SAN MARINO WORLD HERITAGE

On July 7, 2008 UNESCO's Committee, whose members gathered in Quebec, Canada, decided unanimously to include the old towns of San Marino and Borgo Maggiore and the nearby Mount Titano in the prestigious List of World Heritage Sites. This recognition has significant importance for the Republic of San Marino, the oldest republic in the world, which still retains its original values of authenticity and identity.

The universal value given to this fascinating City-State, rising uniquely on the top of Mount Titano in its Medieval frame, is to bear witness to a living civilization which has developed a free democratic historical pathway through its own institutions, the symbiosis of intangible heritage, represented by century-old traditions, like that of being governed by two Captains Regent, and tangible heritage made of ancient buildings which still host traditional ceremonies in their original form.

Also the natural wonders of Mount Titano assume particular relevance in a landscape of rare beauty. The portion of territory inscribed covers an area of approximately 55 hectares. It comprises San Marino's Old Town, the three Towers (Guaita, Cesta and Montale), the whole Mount Titano, Borgo Maggiore's Old Town and the Rock (an enchanting natural area at the foot of Mount Titano).

Not to be missed are the most important monuments and buildings of the City-State, such as the Basilica of St. Marinus, the monasteries of St. Francis and St. Clare, the Public Palace, the Titano Theatre, the fortified city walls with the ancient sentry posts and the historical buildings in the peculiar streets.

General information - Historical insights

San Marino and its history are a unique example of a small state which has remained independent and autonomous through the centuries.

The legend talks about a refugee, the Dalmatian stonecutter Marinus, who came to Rimini to flee religious persecution by Emperor Diocletian. But fate had saved shelter for him on Mount Titano. Marinus founded a sort of community based on both lay and religious principles on the safest part of the Mount. Such foundation is supposed to date back to 301 A.D. After being appointed deacon by the Bishop of Rimini, it is believed that Marinus died in 366.

The first historical document dates back to 885 and describes the quarrel occurred between abbot Stefano from San Marino and bishop Deltone from Rimini. The document stated that the debated territories had always been possessed by the people of San Marino and had to remain under their control.

The first documents bearing the names of two Captains Regent, the former "Consules", who are in charge of governing the State, date back to 1243. The first Statutes were written in 1253 and still constitute San Marino's legislation with suitable modification.

Over the centuries, the people of San Marino opposed any attempt of expansion. Instead, they developed a careful policy of alliances which led them to gain control over a 61 sq. km large territory after they had won the war against the powerful Malatesta family of Rimini (1463) thanks to the support of the Pope and the Dukes of Montefeltro. Such extension has never changed again in time.

The Republic obtained valuable recognitions from the most important personalities: in 1797 Napoleon legitimated its sovereign power and the Congress of Vienna recognized its independence while redefining the borders of Europe.

The people of San Marino particularly appreciated what President Abraham Lincoln said when he was declared an honorary citizen. In a letter dated May 7, 1861 he wrote to the Captains Regent: “Although your dominion is small, your State is nevertheless one of the most honored in all history”.

Generous and hospitable, the small Republic repeatedly welcomed people who sought shelter and protection because of the vicissitudes they had experienced in their country. One of the most illustrious characters who sought refuge in San Marino was Giuseppe Garibaldi, who on 31 July 1849, exhausted but respecting the territory of San Marino, stopped here for twenty-four hours together with his disarmed troops while fleeing from the Austrians. After the so-called Hero of the two Worlds and the glorious vicissitudes of the Risorgimento, San Marino was also the theatre of another important historical event in a much ill-omened time: in 1943 it gave shelter to over 100,000 people fleeing the tragedies of World War II.

HOW TO REACH THE OLD TOWN OF SAN MARINO

Parking place	Position	Address	Total spaces	Reserved car parking space for disabled people	Electric car charging parking space	Accessible toilet	Next to itinerary No.
P1	San Marino Old Town	Porta San Francesco	24	2		no	Route 3 and 4
P2	San Marino Old Town	Piazzale Giangi	65	2	2	yes for a fee	Route 4
P3	San Marino Old Town	Viale Kennedy	150	7	2	yes	Route 4
P4	San Marino Old Town	Viale A. Onofri	49	2		no	Route 5
P5	San Marino Old Town	Viale A. Onofri angolo Via F. Maccioni	15	2		no	Route 5
P6	San Marino Old Town	Cava Antica	61	3	2	no	Route 6
P7	San Marino Old Town	Cava degli Umbri	152	2	2	yes for a fee	Route 6
P8	San Marino Old Town	Via Piana	75	1	2	yes	Route 3
P9	San Marino Old Town	Entrance floor 9 Via G. Giacomini or entrance floor 1 Via N. Bonaparte		24		yes free on floor 9 (ask for the key at the cash desk)	Route 3 and 4
P10	San Marino	Via N. Bonaparte	70 (40 cars and 30 caravans)	1 (before the parking barrier)	2	no	Route 3 and 4
P11	Borgo Maggiore Cable car	Piazzale Campo della Fiera	146	4	2	yes (free inside the cable car station)	Route 1 and 2
P12	Borgo Maggiore	Viale Campo dei Giudei	21	1		no	
P1 Bus	San Marino Old Town	Piazzale Calcigni	10	1		no	Route 3 and 4
P2 Bus	San Marino Old Town	Piazzale della Stazione	30 (17 buses and 13 cars)	1		yes (3cm step)	Route 4

How to reach the old town by car

P9 Multi-storey car park No. 9 with entrance either from Via Napoleone Bonaparte or Via Gino Giacomini.

The car park is distributed on nine levels and has 24 reserved parking spaces in total (floors 3, 8 and 9 have 2 parking spaces each; while the remaining floors are equipped with 3 parking spaces each). There are three lifts to climb to floor 9, where you can find the cash desk and two accessible toilets with changing tables for

babies. The toilets are free of charge, but you must ask for the key at the cash desk. Leaving floor 9, turn left, following the signs to reach the Old Town and, after 65 metres, there are two panoramic lifts.

The lift can also be reached by the car park in Piazzale delle Nazioni Unite (1 reserved parking space).

By selecting floor 3, you will reach the bus terminal on Piazzale Calcigni.

Out of the lift, turn right along the pavement and then reach the panoramic lift after 60 metres. Select floor 1: you are now in Piazzale Lo Stradone.

Connection with route 3 and 4

Turn left and go on for 70 metres to reach the lookout point on the Valmarecchia and the Apennines. The wall here is 73 to 83 cm high.

The officer will make you cross the street and enter the Old Town, passing through Porta del Paese.

SUMS Building: Out of the lift in Piazzale Calcigni, turn left.

Cross the bus park until you reach the stone benches, where you will find the SUMS Building which hosts art exhibitions, just 70 metres away. Next to the stairs on the right, there is a lift for the ascent to the upper floors. Select floor 4 to reach the entrance to the exhibition room (exiting the elevator, the entrance is straight ahead on the right) and Via G. B. Belluzzi, access road to the Old Town through Porta San Francesco/del Paese (60 metres), which allows you to reconnect with ROUTE 3.

How to reach the old town by car

P1 – P8 Car park No. 8 with entrance from Via Piana and No. 1 along Via Piana

Inside car park No. 8 there is a parking space for the disabled and an accessible toilet. Next to the parking payment machine there is a map of the old town.

In the green area you can see also a plaque and a monument to the fallen of the 1944 bombing, which struck the neutral San Marino.

Immediately after car park No. 8, on the left, is car park No. 1, which runs along the walls of the Old Town, where there are two reserved parking spaces.

There is not any toilet but you can use the one inside car park No. 8 going down for about 120 metres with a slope of -8%. Starting the route from car park No. 8, we recommend you to cross the street on the appropriate pedestrian crossing and reach the sidewalk and take Via Piana (8% uphill slope).

After about 130 metres from P8, on the right, there is an ATM (keyboard height 1.07 m, screen height 1.40 m, step 4 cm, ATM depth 18.5 cm).

Continuing the route, after 60 metres, on the right, you will reach SUMS Building or House of Fraternal Society, hosting some interesting art exhibitions.

After SUMS Building, continue uphill for another 60 metres with a 9% slope until you reach the lookout terrace at Saint Francis's Gate or Country Gate.

See description No. 4

The wall here is 73 to 83 cm high. The officer will make you cross the street safely and enter the Old Town, passing through Porta San Francesco/del Paese.

P6 – P7 ar park No. 7 - Cava degli Umbri and No. 6 - Cava Antica

Inside car park No. 7 there are two parking spaces and an accessible toilet for a fee.

To start the route follow the signs to Torre and Porta della Fratta and go next to garden.

At the beginning of the street there is a map of the Old Town and a bronze sculpture named “Peace” by Giorgio Oikonomoy, made in 1983 and a piece of the Open Air Museum.

See description No. 22

After about 170 metres, you will reach car park No. 6 or Cava Antica where there are 3 reserved parking spaces. The name of both car parks denotes their ancient function of quarries for the extraction of stone, which was the main activity of the city. The historical craft of stonemasons has been the pride of the Republic for centuries. In modern times, the quarries were closed, but some masons continue this tradition by working the stone extracted from occasional sites in the immediate vicinity of the Old Town.

At the end of the car park, on the left of the rock, at the base of the second round of walls is carved the face of Saint Marinus.

See description No. 6

Out of the car park, turn right and pass through Porta della Fratta to reach the highest part of the Old Town.

P5 Porta della Murata Nuova. See ROUTE No. 5

How to reach the old town by car + cable car

P11 Cable car parking (Borgo Maggiore)

Out of the cable car station there are two parking areas, one next to the main entrance of the cable car station and one at level 0. Both areas are equipped with reserved parking for people with disabilities. If you park in the lower area, you can reach floor 1 by elevator. On the first floor, there are the ticket office, accessible toilet, a café and some shops. Next to the main entrance, there is an info point and bike/mobility scooter rental.

To gain access to boarding, take the lift behind the stairs and select floor 2. Here you can find two stone benches.

The use of the cable car is free for the disabled and any accompanying person as well as children under 120 cm in height.

The cable car provides the service of connecting Borgo Maggiore with the Old Town every day every 15 minutes; in case of significant influx, continuous service is planned.

The cable car is closed for half-yearly maintenance and inspection. The exact dates change from year to year.

For further information and to check the closing dates please contact the staff of the cable car on 0549 883590 or 0549 885590.

See description No. 28

During the two-minute journey you will be able to see over 200 km of the Adriatic coast, then you will arrive at the station of San Marino Città in the heart of the Old Town. Cable car departs every 15 minutes.

CABLE CAR TIMETABLE (Except for modifications)

From 1 January to 31 March 07:45-19:00

From 1 April to 30 June 07:45 - 19:45

From 1 July to 7 September 07:45 - 01:00

From 8 to 30 September 07:45-19:45

From 1 October to 31 December 07:45-19:00

Closed for half-yearly maintenance, usually in February/March and mid-October. For information call 0549 883590/885590.

How to reach the old town by camper

P10 No. 10 with entrance from Via Napoleone Bonaparte.

After parking your van, cross the road on the appropriate pedestrian crossing and reach the entrance of car park No. 9 where, right before the barrier, there is a lift to the multi-storey car park and then to the Old Town (Car park No. 9).

On the territory of San Marino there are several parking areas for caravans. See descriptions in the section "useful information".

How to reach the old town by bus

P1BUS Car park No. 1 BUS (Piazzale Calcigni)

From the car park to reach Porta San Francesco called also Porta Paese take the panoramic lift at the end of the car park near the shops. You will reach Piazzale Lo Stradone where the officer will help you cross the street and enter the Old Town through Porta San Francesco. Along the way, after 70 metres from the starting point of your route you will see SUMS Building, which hosts art exhibitions.

Next to the stairs, on the right, there is a lift for the ascent to the upper floors. Select floor 4 to reach the entrance to the exhibition and Via G. B. Belluzzi, access road to the Old Town through Saint Francis's Gate or Country Gate, which allows you to reconnect with the ROUTE No. 3.

See description No. 4

P2BUS Car park No. 2 BUS (Piazzale della Stazione)

In the car park there is an accessible toilet with a 3 cm step. In the car park there is one parking space for people with disabilities. To reach Porta San Francesco called also Porta del Paese you have to cross the road at the pedestrian crossing near the entrance of the car park, turn right and follow Viale Federico d'Urbino for about 900 m. The maximum slope is 3%. Along this route there are many shops.

Heading in the opposite direction and crossing all the car park of about 190 metres in length, you will reach the Montale railway tunnel where you can admire the impressive railcar of the train which until 1944 used to link Rimini to San Marino.

See description No. 27 and 31

P12 is located a little bit far from the historical centre, but it is close to the bus stop.

The parking lot has several free spaces and 1 is reserved for disabled people.

ROUTE

- Route 1
- Route 2
- Route 3
- Route 4
- Route 5
- Route 6
- Route 7

Route	Length	Maximum slope	Accessible toilets	Car park	Sightworthy places
ROUTE NO. 1	500 metres	Uphill 21% (20 m.) Downhill -19% (50 m.)	2	P Cable car, Borgo Maggiore	Public Palace, Liberty Square and Statue of Liberty, Basilica of Saint Marinus, Church of Saint Peter
ROUTE NO. 2	780 metres	Uphill 14% Downhill -12%	4	P Cable car, Borgo Maggiore	Crossbowmen's Quarry, Liburnians' Garden, Open Air Museum, State Museum, Garibaldi Square, Public Palace, Liberty Square and Statue of Liberty.
ROUTE NO. 3	1000 metres	Uphill 17% Downhill -16%	3	P9 - P8 - P1 - P10	Saint Francis Gate, Open Air Museum, Cliff Gate, State Library, State Museum, Liburnians' Garden, Titano Theatre.
ROUTE NO. 4	900 metres	Uphill 3% Downhill -3%	1	P2 - P9 - P1 - P10	Saint Francis's Gate, Open Air Museum
ROUTE NO. 5	900 metres	Uphill 12% Downhill -14%	4	P5	New Walls Gate, Open Air Museum, Garibaldi Square, State Museum, Liburnians' Garden, Crossbowmen's Quarry, Liberty Square and Statue of Liberty.
ROUTE NO. 6	600 metres	Uphill 17% Downhill -16%	1	P7 - P8	Cliff Gate, Basilica of Saint Marinus and Church of Saint Peter, Public Palace, Liberty Square and Statue of Liberty.
ROUTE NO. 6 extension	700 metres	Uphill 21% Downhill -21%	1	P6 - P7	Fratta Gate, First tower.
Route	Description				
ROUTE NO. 7	Short guide: Museum of Rural Culture and Traditions "Casa di Fabrica" – Montecchio Park – Consorzio Vini Tipici della Repubblica di San Marino (Consortium of Local Wines)				

SHORT GUIDE OF THE ROUTES AROUND THE TERRITORY OF SAN MARINO

ROUTE no.1 *Short guide: Cable car station (Old Town) – Contrada del Pianello (street) – Liberty Square – Contrada del Collegio (street) – Piazzale Domus Plebis (square) – Contrada Omagnano (street) – Cable car station (Old Town).*

Tot. length	Maximum slope	Accessible toilets	Car park	Sightworthy places
500 meters	Uphill 21% Downhill -20%	2	P Cable car, Borgo Maggiore	Public Palace, Liberty Square and Statue of Liberty, Basilica of Saint Marinus, Church of Saint Peter

PCablecar Route No. 1 starts from the cable car station in the Old Town of San Marino.

Out of the cable car you will find yourself in Contrada Pianello, where on the right is a map of the Old Town. Both the cable car station are equipped with accessible toilets. (The map is positioned at a height ranging from 148 to 185 centimeters, and the information is written in small white font). In front of the exit in a small garden, which you cannot access because there are several steps, is the statue called "Motherhood" by Antonio Berti, cast in bronze in 1978 (work of the Open Air Museum).

See description No. 22

On the left of the small garden there is the building housing the Ministry of Tourism.

See description No. 30

Connection with ROUTES No. 2 and 5

From the cable car, turn right to reach the lookout terrace. To access it you must pass either 20 to 34 cm high step or a 2mt ramp with a 6% gradient. The height of the wall is 75 cm and the terrace is 70 metres long. There are also telescopes for a fee (height 148 cm).

Continuing for 10 meters, you reach Tactilia, the tactile path designed for visually impaired people. Access is provided through an 80 cm long ramp with a 13% slope, and along a 40-meter path, tactile and plastic panels are positioned at a height of 85 cm.

Going back and continuing for 150 metres along Contrada del Pianello, quite a flat street with a slight slope and regular flooring, you will reach Liberty Square, cornerstone of the historical and social life of the Republic.

There you will find the Statue of Liberty, in the middle of the square; backdrop is provided by the Public Palace and the Parva Domus Communis (Small House of the Commune).

See description No. 9

In addition, from this wonderful square you can admire the panorama over the valley below (wall 92 cm high). At the foot of the Statue of Liberty is located a fountain with drinkable water. Access is difficult because there is 16 cm step and the fountain is 150 cm high.

See description No. 8

You can enter the Public Palace and enjoy the rooms where the meetings of the Council take place. Admission is free for the disabled and accompanying people. A Guardia di Rocca will take you to the lift leading to the upper floors.

See description No. 7, 30 and 32

Crossing the square (53 mt long), at the beginning of the street, on the right, is Mercuri House seat of the Ministry of Industry, Crafts and Commerce and of the Ministry of Labour.

Not open to visitors. Continuing towards Contrada del Collegio, uphill for 62 metres and with a 17 to 21% slope, you will reach Piazzale Domus Plebis where you can admire the imposing Basilica of Saint Marinus and the Church of Saint Peter. You can access the basilica by traversing a short section of 40 meters with flagstone pavement and a 20-meter-long ramp with an 8.5% slope on the left side of the church. The church door has a small threshold of 5 cm for entry. These buildings too are inextricably linked to the history of the State.

Connection with ROUTES No. 5 and 6

Leaving the Basilica and going down for 21 metres with a -20% slope, turn right into Contrada Omagnano to reach the cable car station, the starting place of our tour in the Old Town of the Republic. The 120 metres long street has a small slope with a gradient of -11%, then it is again easily walkable for the last few metres with a -16% slope.

At the end of the street, on the right, there is the building housing the Ministry of Tourism.

Next to the building is the entrance to the cable car. Past the sliding door is the waiting room.

Inside there is an accessible toilet and some stone seats.

Connection with ROUTES No. 2 and 5

ROUTE no. 2 *Short guide: Cable car station (Old Town) – Via Eugippo (street) – Piazzetta del Titano (square) – Liburnians’ Garden – Piazzetta del Titano (square) - Contrada del Collegio (street) - Garibaldi Square - Contrada del Collegio (street) – Liberty Square – Contrada del Pianello (street) – Cable car station (Old Town).*

Length	Maximum slope	Accessible toilets	Car park	Sightworthy places
780 metres	Uphill 14% Downhill -12%	4	P Cable car, Borgo Maggiore	Crossbowmen’s Quarry, works of the Open Air Museum, Liburnians’ Garden, State Museum, Garibaldi Square, Public Palace, Liberty Square and Statue of Liberty.

PCablecar Route No. 2 starts from the cable car station in the Old Town of San Marino.

Out of the cable car you will find yourself in Contrada del Pianello, where on the right is a map of the Old Town. Both the cable car station are equipped with accessible toilets. (The map is positioned at a height ranging from 148 to 185 centimeters, and the information is written in small white font). In front of the exit in a small garden, which you cannot access because there are several steps, is the statue called “Motherhood” by Antonio Berti, cast in bronze in 1978 (work of the Open Air Museum).

See description No. 22

On the left of the small garden is the building housing the Ministry of Tourism.

See description No. 30

Connection with ROUTES No. 1 and 5

From the cable car, turn right to reach the lookout terrace. To access it you must pass either 20 to 34 cm. high step or a 2mt ramp with a 6% gradient.a 15 cm high step. The height of the wall is 7580 cm and the terrace is 70 metres long. There are also telescopes for a fee (height 148 cm).

Continuing for 10 meters, you reach Tactilia, the tactile path designed for visually impaired people. Access is provided through an 80 cm long ramp with a 13% slope, and along a 40-meter path, tactile and plastic panels are positioned at a height of 85 cm.

Going down along Via Eugippo for 75 metres with an initial slope of -10%, you can see the fascinating Crossbowmen’s Quarry.

See description No. 15

It is not possible to access this monument due to a long stairway, but you can see it from the wall along via Eugippo. The wall is 46 cm high, with a 45 cm high iron handrail on it.

Immediately after the Crossbowmen’s Quarry is a green corner where you can see the sculptures “The Skater” by Emilio Greco, “Ballet pupil” by Venanzio Crocetti, “Wasp fighting” by Bino Bini, “Peace” by Antonio Berti, “The Lovers” by G. Maria Cavina and “Conversation” by Luciano Minguzzi. They are all works of the Open Air Museum. At the end of the downhill, 137 meters long and with a slope of -12%, you will be in Piazzetta del Titano, which is overlooked by cafès and shops, as well as by Pergami-Belluzzi House, the seat of the State Museum.

Connection with ROUTES No. 3 and 5

The State Museum, with free admission for people with disabilities, is accessible by a 2,5 mt ramp with a slope of 18%. Inside you can visit the four exhibition floors by lift. On Floor -2, out of the lift on the left, not signaled, is an accessible toilet.

See description No. 11

Leaving the State Museum, on the left, you can enter the Liburnians' Garden, through the arcade of the Cassa di Risparmio bank, where are small exhibitions and an ATM (keyboard height 1. m, screen height 1.40 m).

See description No. 23

At the end of the small square, at 50 metres from the fountain, you can see the upper part of the Altar to the Volunteers with its Votive Chapel.

See description No. 14

Returning to Piazzetta del Titano, on the left, go up for 60 metres along Contrada del Collegio, with a 13% gradient, until you reach Garibaldi Square. Opposite you will find the Tourist Information Office and the Philatelic and Numismatic Office where you can buy collectable San Marino coins, stamps and phone cards.

The Philatelic and Numismatic Office is open from Monday to Friday from 8.15 am to 5 pm. On Mondays and Thursdays until 6.00 pm. In the summer and during the "Christmas of Wonders" event, generally from 8 December to 6 January, it is also open during weekends until 6 pm.

Connection with ROUTES No. 5

In a small flowerbed overlooking the square you can see the monument to Garibaldi. The bust, sculpted by Stefano Galletti in 1882 and symbolically oriented towards Rome, is one of the first monuments erected to this hero in the world.

Under the work, on the wall, are placed the four memorial stones commemorating the shelter given to Garibaldi and his men by San Marino. Continuing along Contrada del Collegio uphill for 90 metres with a 14% slope,

Connection with ROUTES No. 5 and 6

Going uphill, you will reach, on the left, Liberty Square where you can see the Statue of Liberty, located in the middle of the square, backdrop is provided by the Public Palace and the Parva Domus Communis. Not open to visitors. Before entering the square, on the right, is Mercuri House, seat of the Ministry of State for Industry, Crafts and Commerce and of the Ministry of Labour.

See description No. 10 and 30 Connection with ROUTES No. 1 and 6

At the beginning of the square you will see the Parva Domus Communis, seat of the Ministry of Home Affairs, in the middle is the Statue of Liberty and on the right the Public Palace.

See description No. 7, 9 and 32

At the foot of the Statue of Liberty is located a fountain with drinkable water. Access is difficult because there is a 16 cm step and the fountain is 150 cm high.

See description No. 8

Connection with ROUTES No. 1 and 5

You can enter the Public Palace and enjoy the rooms where the meetings of the Council take place.

Admission is free for disabled and accompanying people. A Guardia di Rocca will take you to the lift leading to the upper floors. Next to the Public Palace you will find Contrada del Pianello. Take it and after 150 metres you will reach the cable car station, the starting place of our tour in the Old Town of the Republic.

The entrance to the cable car is on the right and past the automatic door you will find yourself in the waiting room. Inside there is a non-accessible toilet and some stone seats.

The cable car provides the service of connecting the Old Town with Borgo Maggiore every 15 minutes; in case of significant influx, continuous service is planned.

See description No. 28

Connection with ROUTES No. 1 and 5

ROUTE no. 3 *Short guide: Saint Francis Gate – Contrada delle Mura (street) – Piazzale Genga (small square) – Contrada Omerelli (street) – Piazzetta del Titano (small square) – Liburnians' Garden – Via Basilicius (street) – Contrada San Francesco (street) – Saint Agatha Square – Contrada San Francesco (street) – Saint Francis's Gate*

Length	Maximum slope	Accessible toilets	Car park	Sightworthy places
1000 metres	Uphill 17% Downhill -15%	3	P9 - P8 - P1 - P10	Saint Francis's Gate, works of the Open Air Museum, Cliff Gate, Ancient Monastery of Saint Clare, University of San Marino, Museum of the Emigrant, State Library, State Museum, Liburnians' Garden, Saint Francis Art Gallery, Titano Theatre.

P1 P8 P9 P10 ROUTE No. 3 starts from Saint Francis's Gate called also Country Gate.

See description No. 4

Past Saint Francis's Gate (called also Country Gate) turn left into Contrada delle Mura.

After 185 metres with a slope from -3 to -7%, you will reach "Spiazzo del Bastione", a small shady area with some stone benches and starting point of the Open Air Museum.

Before you access the area, whose pavement is slightly uneven, there is a step whose height ranges from 15 to 25 cm. In this quiet corner you can enjoy the works "Testimony 1" and "Testimony 2" by the sculptress Marina Busignani Reffi, forming part of the Open Air Museum.

See description No. 22

Going along the same street for 200 metres, with a slope between -3 and -7%, you will get to Piazzale Genga, where it is possible to access the panoramic bastion through a 60 cm ramp with a gradient of 25%. The wall is 94 cm high.

Leaving Piazzale Genga on the left towards Contrada Omerelli after 40 metres with a maximum slope of 17%, on the left you can see the Cliff Gate.

See description No. 5

See description No. 24

Going back to Contrada Omerelli, continue your route for 145 metres (the first 20 mt with a 15% slope) discovering the Old Town. Halfway on the left it is possible to see the former monastery of Saint Clare's nuns now being the seat of the University of San Marino.

Visitors are not allowed. The entrance features a ramp with a 40% slope.

See description No. 21

Continuing the visit you can see, in the square on your left, the symbol representing the strongest link between Italy and the Republic of San Marino, the Altar to the Volunteers.

See description No. 14

In front of the square where this monument stands is Begni House, headquarters of the Ministries of Finance and Foreign Affairs.

See description No. 12 and 30

Along the way you will enter the political heart of the country as along this street are lined various Ministries. After 110 metres with a slope ranging from 8 to 17% along the same street are also the State Library and the State Archive in the historical Valloni House. The building, accessible by a wooden mobile ramp and an elevator, during certain periods hosts exhibitions and presentations of literary works. Inside there is an accessible toilet free of charge on level -2. Open from Monday to Friday from 8.30 am to 2.00 pm. For further information: 0549 882486

See description No. 12 and 13

Leaving Valloni House and continuing uphill for 60 metres with a slope of up to 17%, we arrive at Piazzetta del Titano, overlooked by cafés and shops, as well as by Pergami-Belluzzi House, the seat of the State Museum.

Connection with ROUTES No. 2 and 5

The State Museum, with free admission for people with disabilities, is accessible by a 2,5 mt ramp with a slope of 18%. Inside you can visit the four exhibition floors by lift. On Floor -2, out of the lift on the left, not signaled, is an accessible toilet.

See description No. 11

Leaving the State Museum, on the left, you can enter the Liburnian's Garden through the arcade of the Cassa di Risparmio bank, where are small exhibitions and an ATM (keyboard height 1. m, screen at 1.40 m).

The completely flat route from the square to the fountain in the Garden is 104 metres long but at the end of the arcade there is a 2 metres downhill slope with a 10% gradient. In the Garden you can find an accessible toilet for a fee, but there is a slightly rounded step from 5 to 10 cm high.

At the end of the square, 50 metres from the fountain, is the top of the Altar to the Volunteers with its Votive Chapel.

See description No. 23 e 14

Returning to Piazzetta del Titano on the right, go down for 95 metres (maximum gradient 15%) along Via Basiliscus. Half-way on the left you will find the Church and Convent of St. Francis, now used as a museum

and an art gallery. The Church is not accessible (5 steps of 12 cm each). For further information: 0549 885 132 or 0549.991157.

See description No. 20

At the end of Via Basilicius turn left into Contrada San Francesco to arrive after 97 metres on Saint Agatha Square, home to the Titano Theatre.

The theater is accessible via an external ramp of 7 mt with a slope of 7,6% and a stairlift or 5 steps of 14 cm each with no handrails. The stairlift has a passage width of 70 cm.

There are two reserved seats in the stalls and an accessible toilet but you will need help to open the door because it is very heavy. For further information: 0549 882416

Opposite the porch is the Altar to the Defenders of Liberty.

See description No. 16

From the above mentioned square it is possible to go back to the Country Gate along Contrada San Francesco.

Connection with ROUTES No. 4

From Saint Agatha Square it is possible to reach the Church and Convent of the Capuchin Fathers with a shrine dedicated to St. Francis passing under the arches next to the theater. The street leading to the Church is outside the pedestrian area and without a sidewalk but there is not much traffic and it is one-way downhill.

See description No. 17 and 25

From the arches of the church go 110 metres downhill with a -7% gradient.

From the church you can continue downhill for further 55 metres, with a slope of -10%, and reach the Saint Francis Gate starting point of this route or take ROUTE No. 4.

ROUTE no. 4 *Short guide: Piazzale Lo Stradone (small square) - Viale Federico D'Urbino (street) – Piazzale della Stazione (small square) – Via del Voltone (street) – Viale Federico d'Urbino (street) – Piazzale Lo Stradone.*

Length	Maximum slope	Accessible toilets	Car park	Sightworthy places
900 metres	Uphill 3% Downhill -10%	1	P2 - P9 - P1 - P10	Saint Francis's Gate, works of the Open Air Museum.

P1 P2 P9 P10 ROUTE No. 4 starts from Saint Francis's Gate or Country Gate, but instead of crossing the gateway to enter the walled city leave it behind you and continue to the left.

Continuing towards Piazzale Lo Stradone on the left, there is a fountain with drinkable water. Cross the street on the pedestrian crossing to continue the path along the tree-lined sidewalk running along Viale Federico d'Urbino. At the beginning of the street on the left you can see a shrine dedicated to St. Francis.

See description No. 25

At the end of the street, after 380 metres of flat road with smooth pavement, you can see the bronze sculpture "Horse rampant", designed in 1985 by the artist Aligi Sassu, which is part of the Open Air Museum and placed inside the roundabout. Behind the roundabout is Piazzale della Stazione or P2 Bus, where is an accessible toilet with a 3 cm high step. In the parking lot there are two parking spaces for the disabled.

Crossing the whole parking lot being about 180 metres long with a maximum 10% downhill slope you will reach the Montale tunnel where you can admire the impressive railcar of the train which until 1944 used to link Rimini to San Marino.

See description No. 22, 27 e 31

To go back to the beginning of the ROUTE, the parking lots or other ROUTES take Viale Federico d'Urbino.

ROUTE no. 5 *Short guide: : Car park no. 5 – Via Donna Felicissima (street) – Garibaldi square – Contrada del Collegio (street) – Titano square – Liburnians' Garden – Titano square – Via Eugippo (street) – Contrada del Pianello (street) – Liberty Square – Contrada del Collegio (street) – Garibaldi square – Via Donna Felicissima (street) – Car park no. 5*

Length	Maximum slope	Accessible toilets	Car park	Sightworthy places
900 metres	Uphill 12% Downhill -14%	4	P5	New Walls Gate, works of the Open Air Museum, Garibaldi square, State Museum, Liburnians' Garden, Crossbowmen's Quarry, cable car, Public Palace, Liberty Square, Statue of Liberty.

P5 ROUTE no. 5 starts from car park no. 5, at the entrance of the New Walls Gate.

In the parking area there are 2 spaces for disabled guests. Other parking spaces are available along Viale Antonio Onofri.

The parking lot overlooks the Brigade of the Gendarmerie of the City of San Marino and in the summer months it hosts the Red Cross unit. Next to the sidewalk you can see the monument to "Neutrality" by the sculptor Marcel Guguianu, famous for his work "Skylark", the symbol of the Cultural Lobby of the World Bank. To start the journey into the historical heart of the city, cross the arch of the New Walls Gate. After 75 metres with a slope of -3% along Via Donna Felicissima there is on the right an accessible toilet also equipped with changing table. In the opposite small square is the bronze work "The child of Beslan" designed by Renzo Jarno Vandi in 2005 and being part of the Open Air Museum. It is possibile to access to Open Air Museum through a 20 mt. slope of ---+13%

See description No. 22

Past the small square on the right is a pharmacy,. At the end of the street, another 67 metres long with a slope of -8%, you will be in Garibaldi square. On your left is the Philatelic and Numismatic Office where you can buy collectable San Marino coins, stamps and phone cards.

Connection with ROUTES No. 2

In a small garden overlooking the square you can see the monument to Garibaldi. The bust, sculpted by Stefano Galletti in 1882 and symbolically oriented towards Rome, is one of the first monuments erected to the hero in the world.

Under the work, on the wall, are placed the four memorial stones commemorating the shelter given to Garibaldi and his men by San Marino. From the square continuing along Contrada del Collegio downhill 13%) for 65 metres to Piazzetta del Titano surrounded by cafés, shops and Pergami- Belluzzi House, seat of the State Museum.

The State Museum, with free admission for people with disabilities, is accessible by a 2,5 mt ramp with a slope of 18%. Inside you can visit the four exhibition floors by lift. On Floor -2, out of the lift on the left, not signaled, is an accessible toilet.

See description No.11

Leaving the State Museum, on the left, you can enter the Liburnians' Garden through the arcade of the Cassa di Risparmio bank, where are small exhibitions and an ATM (keyboard height 1m, screen at 1.40 m). The completely flat route from the square to the fountain in the Garden is 104 metres long but at the end of the arcade there is a 2 metres downhill slope with a 10% gradient.

In the Garden you can find an accessible toilet for a fee, but there is a slightly rounded step from 5 to 10 cm high.

See description No. 23

At the end of the square, 50 metres from the fountain, is the top of the Altar to the Volunteers with its Votive Chapel.

See description No. 14

Returning to Piazza Titano and going uphill for 140 metres with a 12% slope along Via Eugippo, you can see the fascinating Crossbowmen's Quarry.

It is not possible to access this monument due to a long stairway, but you can see it from the wall along Via Eugippo. The wall is 46 cm high, with a 45 cm iron handrail on it.

Immediately after the Crossbowmen's Quarry is a green corner where you can see the sculptures "The Skater" by Emilio Greco, "Ballet pupil" by Venanzio Crocetti, "Wasp fighting" by Bino Bini, "Peace" by Antonio Berti, "The Lovers" by G. Maria Cavina and "Conversation" by Luciano Minguzzi. They are all part of the Open Air Museum.

See description No. 15 and 22

Going up, after 120 metres with a 5 to 10% gradient, you will reach the cable car station and the lookout terrace on the left. To access it you must pass either 20 to 34 cm. high step or a 2mt ramp with a 6% gradient.. The height of the wall is 75cm and the terrace is 70 metres long. There are also telescopes for a fee (height 148 cm).

Continuing for 10 meters, you reach Tactilia, the tactile path designed for visually impaired people. Access is provided through an 80 cm long ramp with a 13% slope, and along a 40-meter path, tactile and plastic panels are positioned at a height of 85 cm.

In front of the exit of the cable car, in a small garden, which you cannot access because there are several steps, is the statue called "Motherhood" by Antonio Berti, cast in bronze in 1978 (work of the Open Air Museum)

See description No. 22

On the left of the small garden there is the building housing the Ministry of Tourism.

See description No. 30

Continuing for 144 metres along Contrada del Pianello, where on the right is a detailed map of the Old Town (the map is positioned at a height ranging from 148 to 185 centimeters, and the information is written in small white font), you will reach Liberty Square, cornerstone of the historical and social life of the Republic.

There you will find the Statue of Liberty, in the middle of the square, backdrop is provided by the Public Palace and the Parva Domus Communis.

In addition, from this wonderful square you can admire the panorama over the valley below (wall 92 cm high). At the foot of the Statue of Liberty is located a fountain with drinkable water. Access is difficult because there is a 16 cm step and the fountain is 150 cm high. You can enter the Public Palace and enjoy the rooms where the meetings of the Council take place. Admission is free for disabled and accompanying people. A Guardia di Rocca will take you to the lift leading to the upper floors.

Connection with ROUTES No. 1 and 2

See description No. 7, 8, 9 and 32

Crossing the square, at the beginning of the street Contrada del Collegio, on the right, is Mercuri House, seat of the Ministry of Industry, Crafts and Commerce and of the Ministry of Labour,. Not open to visitors.

See description No. 10 and 30 Connection with ROUTES No. 1, 2 and 6

Continuing along Contrada del Collegio downhill for 90 metres with a -15% slope, you will be in Piazza Garibaldi. Turn left to reach car park no. 5, starting point of your visit.

ROUTE no. 6 *Short guide: Fratta Gate – Contrada dei Magazzeni (street) – Domus Plebis square – Contrada del Collegio (street) – Contrada Santa Croce (street) – Fratta Gate*

Length	Maximum slope	Accessible toilets	Car park	Sightworthy places
600 metres	Uphill 10% Downhill -21%	1	P7 - P8	Fratta Gate, Basilica of Saint Marinus and Church of Saint Peter, Public Palace, Liberty Square, Statue of Liberty.

P7 e P8 ROUTE No. 6 starts from Fratta Gate.

Past the stone gateway, in front of you is a public fountain with an image of Saint Marinus, patron saint of the Republic. The fountain is 134 cm high, with two steps of 15 cm.

Going uphill along the main street (Salita alla Rocca) full of shops and restaurants, after 105 metres with a 10% slope, on the right, you will find an accessible toilet for a fee, indicated by suitable signs.

Connection with ROUTES No. 6 extention

Turn left to take Contrada dei Magazzeni, 175 metres long with a gradient ranging from -4% to -14%, and reach Domus Plebis square through Contrada della Pieve, where you can see the imposing Basilica of Saint Marinus and the small church dedicated to Saint Peter.

See description No. 18

On the right of the Basilica is the small church dedicated to Saint Peter. This building too is inextricably linked to the history of the State.

See description No. 19

Connection with ROUTES No. 1

Leaving the square, go down to the left along Contrada del Collegio for 60 meters and a slope from -17 to -21%. On the left you will find Mercuri House seat of the Ministry of Industry, Crafts and Commerce and of the Ministry of Labour. Not open to visitors.

See description No. 10 and 30

Connection with ROUTES No. 2 and 5

Going down for another 50 metres and a slope from -18 to -20%, turn left into Contrada Santa Croce. Continue along this street for 190 metres with a gradient ranging from 5% to 15% to go back to Fratta Gate, starting point of the ROUTE.

ROUTE no. 6 – extension *Short guide: Fratta Gate – Salita alla Rocca (street) – Fratta Gate*

Length	Maximum slope	Accessible toilets	Car park	Sightworthy places
700 metres	Uphill 4% Downhill -20%	0	P6 - P7	Fratta Gate, First Tower.

P7 P8 The extension of ROUTE No. 6 starts from Porta della Fratta.

Continuing the tour, you will face the most difficult part of it but you can admire wonderful scenery and the majesty of the First Tower, Guaita.

At the end of Salita della Rocca, 273 meters long with a slope of 12 to 20%, on the left is the roof terrace with views of over 200 km of the Adriatic coast.

On the terrace, called Ground of Mortars, there are two cannons, a gift of the Swiss Confederation, with which the Fortress Guard shoots blanks during the holidays. After a 30 metres with a slope 16% you will find the entrance to the First Tower (partially accessible).

See description No. 1, 2 and 3

After visiting this wonderful place of the history of San Marino, it is possible to conclude the tour and return to the starting point following Salita alla Rocca to return to Fratta Gate and to the parking lots.

ROUTE no. 7 *Short guide: Museum of Rural Culture and Traditions “Casa di Fabrica” – Montecchio park – Consorzio Vini Tipici della Repubblica di San Marino (Consortium of Local Wines).*

Accessible toilets	Car park	Sightworthy places
2	Free, in front of the structures	Museum “Casa di Fabrica” – Montecchio park – Consorzio Vini Tipici della Repubblica di San Marino

Near the Old Town of San Marino, in Montecchio, you can recall the local rural traditions at the museum “Casa di Fabrica”, a little jewel located in a beautiful park with views of the historical centre. Besides knowing more about past life you can touch grains, which are almost unknown today, and see the work of an old wooden loom.

The building is accessible and has a toilet equipped for guests with disabilities.

Upon request, the museum organizes the tasting of typical products of the Consortium “Terra di San Marino”, on sale at the headquarters of the Cantina San Marino.

At a short distance, to be traveled by car because of the gravel surface, you can visit Montecchio park. The area is flat but covered with gravel and clay. There are picnic benches, a fountain of water and you can admire courtyard animals (peacocks, ducks, hens and chicks) and fallow deer. Follow the downhill forest path with rough pavement to reach the apicultur bioparc, a place for the protection and conservation of native bees.

See description No. 33 and 36

Museo della Civiltà Contadina e delle Tradizioni “Casa di Fabrica”

Strada di Montecchio, 11 - San Marino

Tel. 0549 902617 - www.terradisanmarino.com Visitation: From Monday to Friday from 8.30 to 12.30.

Groups with guides: guided tours upon reservation Ticket: free for disabled and accompanying people

The Cantina San Marino (Consortium of Local Wines) of the Republic of San Marino, member of the consortium of San Marino producers named “Terra di San Marino”, is located in Valdragone and is accessible by a 12% slope ramp. Inside, you can buy many local products. The Consorzio is equipped with an accessible toilet for visitors.

Cantina San Marino

Strada Serrabolino, 89 - Borgo Maggiore - Repubblica di San Marino - Tel. 0549 903124 - www.consorziiovini.sm Opening times: Monday-Friday from 8.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and from 2.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Saturday: from 8.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION – HISTORICAL INFORMATION

1. First Tower “Guaita”

The First Tower, called also Rocca or Guaita, is the largest and oldest of the three fortresses which dominate the territory of San Marino from the top of Mount Titano. The front door dating back to the 15th century is decorated with a Baroque coat of arms of the Republic, carried by the old Public Palace, and was originally protected by a drawbridge, whose chain slots are still visible. The core dates from the 11th century, making it one of the most ancient forts of the area.

The Tower is guarded by two sets of walls, the inner one, which is also the oldest, includes the bell tower, the quarters of the garrison, later converted into prisons, and the Tower of the Feather, the ancient tower rebuilt in the second half of the 15th century. The outer walls, adorned with battlements, were part of the first set of city walls.

On the left of the entrance, is the church of Saint Barbara, built in 1960. To the cult of Saint Barbara, patron saint of artillery, was once dedicated a small altar in the southern tower. Inside, on the stone altar, there is a bronze statue of Saint Barbara with six tower-shaped candelabra made by the Florentine sculptor Bino Bini in 1979. Inside the Guaita stands the bell tower, built in the mid-16th century. In past times the bell tolling urged the citizens to defend the country. Today, the sound of the “Campanone” (Big Bell) reminds people the civil and religious celebrations of the Republic. The First Tower is depicted on the San Marino five-cent euro coins.

The tower is reached via a steep uphill ascent with a 20% slope and challenging pavement. Individuals with mobility impairments and motor disabilities can only visit the outdoor area on the ground floor. The use of a motorized wheelchair is recommended.

2. **Second Tower “Cesta”**

Second fort of San Marino, built on the ruins of a Roman fortress and included in the 16th century in the second set of walls. Its construction dates back to the 13th century. Located on the highest peak of Mount Titano (755 m on the sea level), it offers a unique panorama.

The central donjon, like the other two towers, has a pentagonal shape very rare if not unique in contemporary buildings. It currently houses the Museum of Ancient Weapons, which has on display hoplological finds dating from the 13th to the 19th century.

3. **Third Tower “Montale”**

Last bastion on the ridge of the Mount dating from the beginning of the 14th century, it had the functions of a fortress built on a trench of rocks which no longer exists today. It was also used as a prison: its entrance, at about seven metres from the ground, is typical of the constructions with similar and contemporary function.

4. **Saint Francis’s Gate or Country Gate H**

Made of gray stone smoothed with a chisel, it is the first entrance built during the construction of the third set of walls in the 16th century. On the façade is a prominent balcony dating from the 16th century on whose front is carved the coat of arms of the Republic. Once the balcony and the adjoining room were used as a military post. Inside the Gate is a prominent recent plaque commemorating the inscription of San Marino on the UNESCO World Heritage List.

A little higher up are visible two historical graffiti quoting two statutes in force at the time of the church construction. The first concerned the obligation to lay down weapons before entering the town and the other indicates the rule for the guards not to open the doors “between a clapper and the other if not for public affairs”.

5. **Cliff Gate (Porta della Ripa or Porta della Rupe) H**

Built between 1441 and 1451, it was previously equipped with a drawbridge. The gate is the starting/finishing point of Costa dell’Arnella, a pedestrian street connecting San Marino and Borgo Maggiore. In ancient times, it was the only access road to the Old Town. (today is closed)

6. **Second set of walls**

The second set of walls dates back to the 13th – 14th century and was restored in the 20th century by the engineer Gino Zani. These defensive walls have guaranteed the defense of the city over the centuries through the use of crossbows. Along these walls, there are two gates giving access to the Old Town: the New Walls Gate (Porta della Murata Nuova) and the Fratta Gate (Porta della Fratta).

7. **Public Palace H**

The present building stands on the site where originally stood the ancient one called Domus Magna Communis (Large House of the Commune).

The new Public Palace or Government Palace was built between the years 1884-1894 and designed by the Roman architect Francesco Azzurri, president of the Academy of St. Luke in Rome, who, understanding the expectations and tastes of the customers of San Marino, designed it in the characteristic style of the municipal buildings of the 12th and 14th centuries. Local workers, especially stonecutters, were employed directly by the San Marino master builder Giuseppe Reffi, while the decorations, the wrought iron works and the furniture were made by artisans specially chosen by architect Azzurri. After a hundred years of life, the building, no longer suitable to modern needs, underwent complex restoration and renovation works carried out by the internationally renowned architect Gae Aulenti, which ended on September 30, 1996 with a grand opening. The Palace is the seat of the highest offices of the State and there take place the meetings of the Great and General Council and of the Council of the Twelve. The main façade is characterized by three large arched openings and an imposing crenellated tower clock where you can see a triptych of Murano mosaic depicting Saints Leo, Marinus and Agatha. The Palace surface, made of sandstone, is dotted with the coats of arms of prominent Italian families and those of the four Castles (municipalities) that formed the old countryside of the Republic: Serravalle, Fiorentino, Faetano and Montegiardino. In the middle, between two large windows, is a polygonal balcony from which, with a touching ceremony, are announced the names of the newly-appointed Captains Regent. On the right side of the building is a bronze statue of the Founder Saint Marinus, modeled in 1894 by Giulio Tadolini.

8. Statue of Liberty H

The sculpture by Stefano Galletti was donated by Countess Otilia Heyroth Wagener from Berlin to the Republic in 1876 as a symbol of freedom.

Carved in white Carrara marble, it represents a warrior with one hand stretched forward, marching proudly towards the observer. The head is crowned with three towers, standing for the fortified city of San Marino. The Statue of Liberty is on the San Marino two-cent euro coins.

9. Parva Domus Communis

Historical building, mentioned in documents dating 1353 and 1378. Some years ago, it became the seat of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Visitors are not allowed.

10. Mercuri House

Historical building, owned by the Mercuri family mentioned in documents dating 1353 and 1378. Some years ago, it was chosen as the seat of the Ministry of Industry, Crafts and Commerce and of the Ministry of Labour. Visitors are not allowed.

11. Pergami-Belluzzi House, seat of the State Museum H

The State Museum of San Marino was created in the second half of the nineteenth century as a result of a series of donations coming from all parts of the world, due to many admirers of the Republic and initially promoted by count Luigi Cibrario, Minister of the Italian king Vittorio Emanuele II and plenipotentiary of the State of San Marino since the first treaty with the Kingdom of Italy (1862). The Museum is organised on four floors, each dedicated to specific artistic and historical issues. At the entrance floor are archaeological finds from San Marino, some of which are of inestimable value. On the first floor, is a compilation of works of art related to the history and myth of the Republic. On the second floor are exhibited works coming from donations, while in the basement you can see the exhibition dedicated to archeological donations and numismatics.

12. Begni House

Historical building built between the 16th and the 17th century. In the past it was owned by the Begni family. Today it is the seat of the Ministry of Finance and of the Ministry of Foreign and Political Affairs. On the façade of the building you can see the plaque commemorating the stay of the Blessed Marvelli in San Marino, who, like many Italians during World War II, sought shelter with his family in the Republic. In addition to the plaque, on the façade is located also the official stone coat of arms once located in the railway station in the Old Town, the terminal of the Rimini-San Marino railway line. The railway ceased his service during World War II when the bombings destroyed part of the line. Visitors are not allowed.

13. Valloni House, seat of the State Library and Archive **H**

The building dates back to the 17th-18th century and has undergone several restorations in time, the most important of which followed the bombing occurred during World War II. The building, owned by the Belluzzi family, was used for a number of different functions over the centuries, up to the present days, when it became the seat of the State Library and Archive. Inside the palace is a Piano Nobile (noble floor) where the two Captains Regent, the Heads of the State, receive the diplomatic and consular corps and the guests after the Ceremony of Investiture, which traditionally takes place each April 1st and October 1st. The room has a high historical value as on the walls are transcribed in chronological order all the names of those who have held this high office from 1243. The first Captains Regent were Oddone Scarito and Filippo da Sterpeto. The first woman to be appointed was Her Excellency Maria Lea Pedini during the semester April 1st - October 1st, 1981. The Library was created thanks to the collection started in 1839 by the Onofri family and to the acquisition in 1846 of the library at Valloni House kept by the same family but lying unused. The Captains Regent of that time decided to collect and sort the book holdings of San Marino to make them available to young local students and enhance the people's knowledge. Over the centuries, the library collection has increased thanks to numerous donations that contributed to the birth of the present State Library.

The Piano Nobile is available for visits only with guided tours and on request.

14. Altar to the volunteers

This monument was designed by engineer Gino Zani and inaugurated in 1927. The altar is dedicated to the San Marino volunteers died during the wars for the independence of Italy and revolutionary uprisings. It has a double staircase leading to the Votive Chapel, surmounted by an obelisk. On the opposite wall is a plaque with all the names of the 138 fallen between 1845 and 1918, to whom were added the names of the two died in the liberation struggle between 1943 and 1945.

15. Crossbowmen's Quarry and San Marino Crossbowmen's Federation

The San Marino Crossbowmen's Federation, along with the Italian cities of Gubbio, Sansepolcro, Lucca and Massa Marittima, is part of the Italian Crossbowmen's Federation, founded on February 13th, 1966. The first individual national tournament was held on July 10th of that year in San Marino. The Palio dei Balestrieri (Crossbow Tournament), taking place every year in the Crossbowmen's Quarry (Cava dei Balestrieri) on the Feast of the Foundation and of the Patron Saint, on September 3rd, has been documented since 1537, reflecting a long and unwavering tradition. The quarry was opened in the 19th century for the extraction of the stone needed for the restoration of the Public Palace. With the creation of the Italian Crossbowmen's Federation the quarry was set up for the competitions.

16. Titano Theatre and Altar to the Defenders of Liberty H

Present since 1772, it has been used not only for performances but as a real hub of the institutional life, as it hosted the processions of the Captain Regent and public demonstrations. Restored several times over the years, the theatre was reopened on 3 September, 1941, on the occasion of the Feast of the Foundation of the Republic, staging the “Gazza ladra” by Rossini. The last conservation works were carried out in the 80s. Inside the theater is interesting to observe the ceiling full of decorative elements that reproduce emblems of the history and life of San Marino. Quite important is the curtain dating back to the 19th century painted by Pietro Marino Tonnini, depicting scenes inspired by the Greek myth of Apollo. In the square opposite the theater is the work “Altar to the Defenders of Liberty” by Enrico Saroldi erected in 1939 to honor the patriots who opposed the invasion of cardinal Alberoni in 1739-40. On the back are engraved the words which the poet Carducci dedicated to the oath ceremony to the Pope.

17. Church and Convent of the Capuchin Fathers

Built in the 16th century, it was consecrated in 1709. In the place where it stands there was a chapel dedicated to St. Quirinus, as it can be seen from the stone inscription on the façade. Inside, next to the altar, is a painting by Taddeo Zuccari depicting the Deposition of Christ. Noteworthy is the tabernacle of wood and ivory and in a chapel the painting depicting Our Lady of Lourdes, crowned by Cardinal Giovan Battista Nasalli Rocca dating from 1930. The Church, besides its ancient architecture, is well known also for several historical events which happened there. The most famous dates back to 31 July 1849 when Garibaldi, who took refuge in San Marino to escape the Austrian army, in front of this building released the soldiers of the first Roman legion. In the churchyard is the shrine dedicated to St. Francis.

The church is only open during Mass celebrations.

18. Basilica of Saint Marinus H

Also known as the Pieve (Parish Church), it has always played a key role in the history and social life of the State. The building dates back to July 24, 1825 and was ordained by the Council of the Sixty. The works began the following year, with the laying of the foundation stone by Antonio Begni from Montecerignone, bishop of Montefeltro, and ended in 1838, under the supervision of the architect Antonio Serra from Bologna, to whom we owe the building project. The religious importance of the Basilica is also evidenced by the visit of Pope John Paul II on 29 August 1982 and of Benedict XVI, on 19 June, 2011, during his pastoral visit to the diocese of San Marino - Montefeltro. At first glance you can see the building is in Neoclassical style, with the main façade preceded by a staircase upon which are eight Corinthian columns. The interior is divided into three naves by Corinthian columns and there are several plaster statues depicting the Twelve Apostles and the Redeemer. They were all made by the school of the sculptor Adamo Tadolini, who also designed the Statue of Saint Marinus placed behind the altar. Other works worthy of interest are the four Cardinal Virtues, at the corners of the nave, the throne of the Captains Regent, dating from the seventeenth century and the painting called “Noli Me Tangere” by Elisabetta Sirani, representing the risen Christ. Under the main altar, kept in a small urn, are the Sacred Bones of Saint Marinus, Founder of the Republic.

19. Church of Saint Peter

According to tradition, it was in this place that Saint Marinus decided to build the first chapel in honor of St. Peter. The current building is the result of many restorations designed to reinforce the

structure. The interior is in Neoclassical style and is characterized by a domed ceiling with golden decoration. The polychrome marble altar, on which you can admire the statue of St. Peter by Enrico Saroldi, and the frontal come from the ancient Pieve. In the apse, carved into the rock, you can see two stone beds, which are still attributed miraculous properties as, according to tradition, they belonged to the Saints Marinus and Leo.

The church is not open to public but upon request, it can be visited by people with visual impairments (professional tactile guided tours).

20. Church of Saint Francis and Museum-Art Gallery

This fine structure was founded in 1361 by the Conventual Franciscans and is the oldest church in San Marino. Built by the Comacine Masters, still holds symbols and inscriptions on the stone of the western wall, as well as a commemorative plaque in local stone over the door of the Church. It was frescoed by Antonio Alberti da Ferrara in the early decades of the fifteenth century, while the wooden crucifix inside dates from the fourteenth century. The interior was radically restructured in the late eighteenth century. Since 1966, the former Franciscan convent has housed a museum, which consists of two sections: sacred art and art gallery. You can enjoy the works of the artistic heritage of the monastery and of other Franciscan churches, paintings on wood and canvas, a precious fresco and vestments from the 14th to the 18th century. In the gallery there are works by the artist Emilio Ambron, consisting of paintings and sculptures from the first half of the twentieth century donated by the author himself.

21. Church and Convent of Saint Clare, seat of the University of San Marino

The cloistered monastery was inaugurated in the spring of 1609 with a ceremony attended by the people and all the political and religious authorities. The structure follows the irregular pattern of Mount Titano and is characterized by simplicity and spontaneity. Over the centuries, the Convent gradually expanded from its original nucleus according to the ground and the buildings around, connecting to the city yet using the materials of the building site such as stone and bricks kept together with mortar. Since 1971, the Poor Clares have moved to the new convent in Valdragone. Today the convent is home to the University of San Marino. The University opened its courses in September 1989 and today is known for his three-year course in Industrial Design and master courses.

22. Open Air Museum H

Sixteen works exhibited in the streets of the Old Town to accompany visitors during their discovery of the historical centre in a mix of medieval and modern style. The sculptures made of simple materials such as bronze and stone interpret the theme of peace according to the vision of renowned contemporary artists.

List of the works of the Open Air Museum:

- Neutrality - Marble sculpture (1980) by Marcel Guguianu Viale Antonio Onofri
- Motherhood – Bronze sculpture (1981) by Antonio Contrada Omagnano
- The Skater - Bronze sculpture by Emilio Greco Crossbowmen's Quarry
- Ballet pupil - Bronze sculpture (1957) by Venanzio Crocetti Crossbowmen's Quarry
- Wasp fighting - Bronze sculpture by Bino Bini Crossbowmen's Quarry
- Peace - Bronze sculpture (1982) by Antonio Berti - Crossbowmen's Quarry
- Peace - Bronze sculpture (1983) by Giorgio Oikonomoy Corner - Campo Bruno Reffi

- History of science - Cement sculpture (1963) by Marina Busignani Reffi - Scuola Media Fonte dell'Ovo
- Conversation - Bronze sculpture by Luciano Minguzzi - Crossbowmen's Quarry
- Horse rampant - Bronze sculpture (1985) by Aligi Sassu - Roundabout ex-railway station
- To Mahatma Ghandi - Bronze sculpture by Anonymous - Viale J.F. Kennedy
- To the luthier M. Capicchioni - Stone sculpture (1981) by Marina Busignani Reffi - Teatro Turismo
- The lovers - Bronze sculpture (1999) by G. Maria Cavina - Crossbowmen's Quarry
- Testimoniany 1 - Stone sculpture by Marina Busignani Reffi - Contrada delle Mura
- Testimony 2 - Stone sculpture by Marina Busignani Reffi - Contrada delle Mura
- The child of Beslan - Bronze sculpture (2005) by R. Jarno Vandi - Via Donna Felicissima

23. Fountain in the Liburnians' Garden H

It reminds visitors about the inauguration of the new aqueduct on 31 May 1962 donated by the Americans to the people of San Marino.

24. Place of meditation and prayer

Established on the occasion of the San Marino Chairmanship of the Committee of Ministers of Europe, it is a unique place to sit and meditate in a cave carved into the rock. Not available at the moment.

25. Saint Francis' shrine H

In a fourteenth-century style, open on all four sides, it is a work by Edoardo Collamarini from Bologna. In the middle is placed a bronze statue of St. Francis by Silverio Monteguti.

26. SUMS Building H

Exhibition area where important art exhibitions are organised. Access is possible by way of a small ramp allowing you to pass the three steps at the entrance. The exhibition hall is on a single floor with no architectural barriers. The entrance to exhibitions is usually free for disabled and accompanying people.

27. The train H

The history of the Rimini-San Marino narrow gauge railway line began on 3 December 1928, when the first stone was laid in the station of San Marino Città. Inside the same stone were placed a parchment, pieces of silver and a ten-lira gold coin dating from 1883. It took 8 million working hours, 30 tons of dynamite, 20,000 tons of cement to consolidate the land needed to complete the 32 km long line, 19 of which are in the territory of San Marino. On 12 June 1932, at the stop of Dogana, near the state border, the Rimini-San Marino railway line was opened. The ribbon was cut by the Italian Minister of Communications Costanzo Ciano in the presence of the Captains Regent. Passengers could choose different types of carriages. VIPs and especially the Captains Regent traveled in the lounge car, consisting of 6 seats in the lounge and 10 seats in the first-class compartment. A first-class single ticket from Rimini to San Marino cost 12.40 liras while third-class tickets were only 7.50 liras, for a trip of 1 hour and 7 minutes.

Thanks to conservative and functional restoration works on the occasion of the 80th anniversary of the Rimini-San Marino Electric Railway, the railcar (AB 03) of the White- Blue Train regained its splendor and since 21 July 2012 it can be seen at the Montale tunnel.

28. The cable car **H**

It is the fastest way to reach the Old Town. Inaugurated in 1959 and renovated in the nineties, the cable car is one of the means of transport used by both tourists and residents to reach the heart of the capital. Construction works started in 1956 and ended in August 1959. The first passenger of the maiden voyage was a statue of Our Lady of Fatima. On 5 March 1995, the cablecar was interrupted to be modernized, but a year later, on 25 May 1996, the Captains Regent Pier Paolo Gasperoni and Pietro Bugli inaugurated the new structure. In 35 years of service, the old cable car had done more than 850,000 rides, carrying over 14 million passengers.

29. History of transport

Before the 20th century, connections between Rimini and San Marino were by stagecoach. The journey could take up to 5 hours and included first, second and third- class tickets. There was no particular difference in the accommodation inside the carriage but, depending on the type of ticket, passengers got off at different stops.

Only those who bought first-class tickets could arrive at the Country Gate while the others had to get off earlier and walk the steepest stretches. Public transport and first coaches came on 30 September 1911. Journey time shortened from 5 hours to 1 hour and a quarter. There were two trips a day, one to Rimini and one back, for seven months a year. The Captains Regent were offered a permanent ticket and 100 round-trip tickets.

30. Political system

San Marino Ministry of State correspond to Italian Ministries. Each Secretary of State represents the department, which he/she has been appointed for, being personally liable before the Great and General Council. See below the nine Ministry of State, as for the general elections dating November 2012:

- Ministry of State for Foreign and Political Affairs;
- Ministry of State for Home Affairs, Public Administration, Justice and Relations with the Township Councils;
- Ministry of State for Finance and Budget, Post and Relations with the A.A.S.F.N.;
- Ministry of State for Education, Culture and University, Scientific Research, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities;
- Ministry of State for Health and Social Security, Family, Welfare and Economic Planning;
- Ministry of State for the Territory and the Environment, Agriculture, Telecommunications, Youth Policies, Sport, Civil Defence and Relations with the A.A.S.L.P.;
- Ministry of State for Labour, Cooperation and Information;
- Ministry of State for Industry, Crafts, Trade, Transport and Research;
- Ministry of State for Tourism and Relations with the A.A.S.S.

31. The railway tunnels **H**

The railway allowed better communication and exchange between San Marino and Italy, but on 26 June 1944, American bombers struck the line between Domagnano and Valdragone, ending the history of the White-Blue train. Actually, despite the bombing, it was possible to keep a minimum service between Rimini and Domagnano until 11 July 1944, when it was decided to put a permanent end to the history of the San Marino railway.

In the last period of service, it was mainly used to carry the people coming to San Marino from the surroundings. More than 100,000 refugees were hosted in the homes of San Marino and many found shelter in the train tunnels, which became a real home during the war. There are a number of photos bearing testimony to the improvised dwellings obtained by marking with red paint different portions of the tunnels to be destined to the families.

32. Changing of the Guard

The Uniformed Unit of the Guardia di Rocca serves at institutional buildings and at the Public Palace. During summer, you can see the beautiful changing of the guard.

The Guardie di Rocca are easily recognizable by their uniform formed by a dark-green double-breasted jacket with white braiding, red trousers with a green band, kepi headgear with a red pompom and white gaiters. The dress uniform also includes gold epaulettes and a leather helmet with white and red ostrich feathers.

33. Museum of Rural Culture and Traditions “Casa di Fabrica” H

Casa di Fabrica, dating from the seventeenth century, is one of the oldest rural houses in San Marino, a rare example of features of the different cultures of the area merged together. The house takes its name from the area where it is located, the “Fundo Fabrica”. This area was part of the first territories of the community of San Marino, as quoted from the Placito Feretrano of 885, while we have certain evidence of the building by the 1776 Land Registry.

Witness of the rural life and habits of the past, the house is made of three main parts, in perfect harmony with the land and the surroundings. The original rectangular building, located further upstream and near the road, was the modest home of a settler with attached a small dovecote, a useful resource in difficult times.

In later times were built the shed and the cellar, with room above for the kitchen and two bedrooms. The third construction is represented by a porch with an oven, a sign of the improved living conditions of the inhabitants, while the well is part of the original structure. These achievements give this home the typical connotation of the rural buildings of this area. Small openings, wooden beams and rafters, bricks and other building material found on site as rocks, clay, gravel and gypsum, characterize Casa di Fabrica and all rural housing in the territory of San Marino.

The house was inhabited until the end of 1980 and after years of disuse and neglect, in 2004 the most important rooms of the rural tradition, such as the kitchen, the loom room and the barn, were restored. The above characteristics, combined with the rediscovery of traditions and cultural development of the country, make the building worthy of interest from the point of view of archaeological, historical and artistic heritage. Today Casa di Fabrica is home to both Consorzio Terra di San Marino and the Museum of Rural Culture and Traditions of the Republic of San Marino.

34. Stamp and coin Museum H

The philatelic part displays the historical materials used by the San Marino Post Office from 1877 onwards, the stamps with the sketches made by important artists, while in the numismatic part it will be possible to admire the very rare first Sammarinese coins dating back to the 19th and 20th centuries, commemorative medals of the State, liras issued from 1972 to 2001 and euros.

35. Galleria Nazionale San Marino H

The Gallery is located in the Logge dei Volontari, a magnificent building built in the late 1930s and refurbished for the occasion.

Getting there couldn't be easier because it is located right in the historical centre of San Marino. The collection is made up of works of art and books of modern art from the second post-war period to the '70s. The works are divided by theme into three different rooms: the first room called "Reality and Abstraction" is populated by historical compositions that speak of political and social events of the second post-war period, the second room called "Experimental Languages" where photographs and paper drawings are treasured and the third room called "Traversing History" brings together works of artists who, since the 1970s, have dedicated themselves to painting. It includes artists such as Enzo Cucchi, Sandro Chia, Gilberto Giovagnoli, Luigi Ontani and many others. The museum is accessible internally through an elevator 80x124 cm and it is equipped with an accessible toilet with no handrails.

36. Bioparco apistico (Bee Biopark)

The Bioparco Apistico is located in Montecchio, next to the headquarters of the Mycological Association and the deer house, not far from Casa Fabrice where you can visit the Museum of Rural Civilization. The primary aims of the Park are the protection of the *Apis mellifera ligustica*, as a native subspecies, the promotion of organic and sustainable breeding techniques, the enhancement of biodiversity, the expansion of knowledge about all pollinator insects and their protection, as well as the promotion of virtuous examples of active citizenship. It has been conceived as a path that allows visitors to trace the history of beekeeping, the conservation and protection of pollinator insects and local flora, celebrating biological diversity.

37. San Marino Outlet Experience

Located at the crossroads of some of Italy's most famous tourist sites, San Marino Outlet Experience is the perfect location to offer you an unforgettable shopping experience. Set against the rich historical backdrop of the Republic of San Marino, prestigious national and international fashion brands await you in a welcoming environment with innovative and refined design.

USEFUL INFORMATION

How to reach San Marino:

The Republic of San Marino is located in central Italy, 10 km far from the Adriatic Sea; only road connections with Italy are available.

By car:

Motorway - A14 Bologna – Ancona: Rimini Sud exit - Dual carriageway Rimini-San Marino SS 72.
Motorway - A14 Bologna – Ancona: Rimini Nord exit: SP
n.258 "Marecchiese".

By train:

Rimini railway station
www.trenitalia.com

By plane:

Rimini-San Marino airport "F. Fellini" - 27 km www.riminiairport.com

Forlì airport "L. Ridolfi" - 72 km www.forliairport.com

Bologna airport "G. Marconi" - 132 km www.bologna-airport.it

International area code:

+378 (for fixed telephone numbers)

+39 (for mobile numbers)

Border formalities:

There are no border formalities.

Anyone visiting Italy with a visa can enter San Marino.

Currency:

The currency in San Marino is Euro

Tourist information:

Tourist Information Office

Piazza Giuseppe Garibaldi, 5

47890 - San Marino

info@visitsanmarino.com

tel. +378 (0549) 882914

Opening times: from Monday to Friday 9.00 am/6.00 pm Saturday and Sunday: 9.00 am-1.00 pm / 1.30-6.00pm

San Marino Tourism Board

Via dei Cappuccini, 1

47890 - San Marino

tel. +378 (0549) 882914

info@visitsanmarino.com

San Marino Experience Bike/Mobility Scooter Rental

Piazzale Campo della Fiera, 18

47893 – Borgo Maggiore

+39 351.0031254

info@sanmarinoexperience.com

Triride Rental:

Parking No. 9

Possibility to rent a Triride with 72 hours' notice: call 0549 883808 (from 8:00 AM to 12:00 PM)

Accommodation in San Marino

www.visitsanmarino.com

San Marino Destination
Viale J. F. Kennedy, 17
47890 San Marino
tel. 0549 995031 - fax 0549 990573
www.smd.sm - info@smd.sm

San Marino Welcome
Via IV Giugno, 39/B
47899 Serravalle
tel. 0549 995613
www.sanmarinowelcome.com - info@sanmarinowelcome.com

Guided tours:

www.visitsanmarino.com

Bank

Cassa di Risparmio Della Repubblica di San Marino Spa
Piazzetta del Titano, 2, 47890 Città di San Marino, San Marino
0549 872366

Post Office

Ufficio Postale di San Marino
Via G. Giacomini, 69, 47890 Città di San Marino, San Marino
0549 981038

Stamps & coins collection:

Philately and Numismatic Office
Piazza G. Garibaldi
47890 San Marino
Tel. +378 0549 981029
info.dfn@poste.sm - www.dfn.sm

Italian Embassy:

Viale Antonio Onofri, 117 – San Marino Tel. 0549 991446

Cable car:

www.aass.sm
Borgo Maggiore station tel. 0549 883590

San Marino station tel. 0549 885590 Departures every 15 minutes.

Car parks

Tiurism Board – Parking Sector tel. 0549 883808 - fax 0549 883813

Bus car parks:

Single rate: € 25.00

Leave and pick up operations within 30 minutes: free of charge

CAMPERS INFORMATION

Garden Village San Marino

Strada San Michele, 50 - Cailungo tel. 0549 903964 - fax 0549 907120 www.centrovacanzesanmarino.com
info@gardenvillagesanmarino.com

Glamping Camping Village

Strada San Michele, 50 - Cailungo
tel. 0549 906996

Camper service - Serravalle

Via Rancaglia - Serravalle

With waste sump and drinkable water supply near the Olympic Stadium car park. Possibility to park in the car park. Free of charge.

Equipped area - Borgo Maggiore

Via Bigelli - Borgo Maggiore

With waste sump, drinkable water supply and toilets near the Baldasserona car park (P13) with pedestrian access to Borgo Maggiore-San Marino cable car. Free of charge.

Equipped area - Galdicciolo

Via Fabrizio di Montebello - Galdicciolo

With waste sump, drinkable water supply and toilets Free of charge.

Equipped area - Ca' Martino (Acquaviva)

Strada Genghe di Atto - Acquaviva.

With waste sump, drinkable water supply and toilets. Free of charge.

Camper and bus service - Fonte dell'Ovo (San Marino)

Strada Campo dei Giudei, near the School Centre (Centro Studi). Waste sump and drinkable water available. Possibility to park in nearby car parks. Free of charge.

Car park no. 10: Via N. Bonaparte - San Marino.

Linked to the Old Town by way of lifts. No services.



Parking fees:

€ 5.00 for a minimum stay of two hours

€ 8.00 from the third hour to 00.00 from 1 October to 30 June

€ 13.00 daily rate (h 24) from 1 October to 30 June

€ 10.00 from the third hour until 00.00 from 1 July to 30 September

€ 15.00 daily rate (h 24) from 1 July to 30 September