

Lote: 3664

Online Coin Auction #105

SAN MARINO. Conjunto de 4 sets con 8 valores cada uno correspondientes a los años: 2002, 2003, 2004 y 2005. SC.



MONETE DIVISIONALI FIOR DI CONIO
2004

Repubblica di San Marino
2004



MONETE DIVISIONALI FIOR DI CONIO

Repubblica di San Marino

SEGRETERIA DI STATO PER
LE FINANZE E IL BILANCIO



2005

Official uncirculated
Euro Coin-Set

REPUBBLICA DI SAN MARINO
AZIENDA
AUTONOMA
DI STATO
FILATELICA E
NUMISMATICA

Repubblica
di San Marino

MONETE DIVISIONALI FIOR DI CONIO



SEGRETERIA DI STATO PER
LE FINANZE E IL BILANCIO

REPUBBLICA DI SAN MARINO
AZIENDA
AUTONOMA
DI STATO
FILATELICA E
NUMISMATICA

5 EURO D'ARGENTO

Ag 925
Bordo godronato continuo
Peso/Weight g 18
Ø mm 32

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| 1 CENT
Acciaio ricoperto di rame
Bordo liscio
Peso/Weight g 2,3
Ø mm 16,25 | 2 CENT
Acciaio ricoperto di rame
Bordo liscio con
un solco
Peso/Weight g 3
Ø mm 15,75 | 5 CENT
Acciaio ricoperto di rame
Bordo liscio
Peso/Weight g 3,9
Ø mm 21,25 | 10 CENT
Nordic gold
Bordo zigrinato spesso
Peso/Weight g 4,1
Ø mm 19,75 |
| 20 CENT
Nordic gold
Forma a fiore spagnolo
Bordo liscio
Peso/Weight g 5,7
Ø mm 22,25 | 50 CENT
Nordic gold
Bordo zigrinato spesso
Peso/Weight g 7
Ø mm 24,25 | 1 EURO
Nichel-ottone (esterno) e
rame-nichel / nichel /
rame-nichel
Bordo con alternanza di
fondo liscio e zigrinatura
Peso/Weight g 7,5
Ø mm 23,25 | 2 EURO
Rame-nichel (esterno) e
nichel-ottone / nichel /
nichel - ottone
Bordo con alternanza di
stelle e coppie del
numero 2 diritto e
capovolto
Peso/Weight g 8,5
Ø mm 25,75 |

Bozzetti di Frantisek Chochola (dritti) e di Luc Luycx (rovesci)
Incsioni di Ettore Lorenzo Frapiccini
Produzione: Istituto Poligrafico e Zecca dello Stato, Roma

Repubblica di San Marino
Segreteria di Stato per le Finanze e il Bilancio

Set between the Emilia-Romagna and the Marche regions, the **Republic of San Marino** is the oldest republic in Europe. It was founded in 301 A.D. by the Dalmatian stone-cutter Marino, who – according to the legend – went there to seek refuge from the persecutions of Emperor Diocletian. Since then, the small State has enjoyed a history of freedom and independence that has always been defended with strength and wisdom, and against anyone. Free Commune also during the period of the difficult Renaissance equilibrium, San Marino has reconciled with modern times by respecting regulations and century-old traditions.

Since 1463, its territory has remained unchanged. The **Republic of San Marino** was militarily occupied twice, but only for a few months. In 1503 by Cesare Borgia and in 1759 by Cardinal Giulio Alberoni. It shook off the Borgia when the tyrant died. And it escaped the suppression of Cardinal Alberoni through civil disobedience and sending clandestine messages to obtain justice from the Supreme Pontiff, who recognised San Marino's rights and restored its independence.

In 1797, Napoleon offered to expand the territory, he offered gifts and friendship to the **Republic of San Marino**. The San Marino citizens were grateful for and honoured by such donations, but with instinctive wisdom they rejected the offer to expand the territory being satisfied within their borders.

Generous and solid, the tiny Republic opened its gates several times to those who, in stormy periods of the Italian history, came here to seek refuge and protection. Amongst these, the hero of the two worlds, Giuseppe Garibaldi and more than hundred thousand people, escaped from the bombings of the Second World War. The judiciary is entrusted with two **Governing** every six months, who fulfil the duties of Heads of State and preside over the State Congress. The **Grand and General Council** is the highest power, and the Grand and General Council that holds the legislative power.