

# Lote: 3664

## Subasta Online Monedas #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 that holds the legislative power.