

San Marino, hospitality without barriers

Guide to accessible tourism





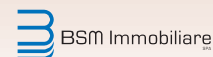
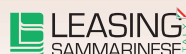
ENTE CASSA DI FAETANO

FONDAZIONE BANCA DI SAN MARINO

We do our best
to help
our country
thrive



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This guide, produced under the project “San Marino: hospitality without barriers”, funded by the generous contribution of Ente Cassa di Faetano, a foundation of Banca di San Marino, was born from the desire to make our Republic accessible to as many people as possible, by providing the mapping of the Old Town and signalling pathways, facilities, services, places of cultural and tourist interest, accessible to guests with mobility difficulties, consistent with the shape of the territory and its medieval origins.

The routes described in this guide are intended to combine accessibility and usability for visitors with special needs with San Marino tourist excellence, starting from the identification of what is already available, in the hope of being able in the future to count on the support of institutions, entrepreneurs and all those who want to make themselves available in order to expand the offer already present through structural changes.

The guide contains information and descriptions which are essential to allow visitors with disabilities to self-assess the degree of accessibility of the facilities reported in relation to their specific needs.

Accessibility for both blind and visually impaired guests or with food allergies are currently being studied. Due to the continuous updating of the offer in this direction, it was decided to include the information in the websites :

www.sanmarinopertutti.com and www.sanmarinoforall.com

The publication was conceived and organized by Consorzio San Marino 2000 and realized with the support of the State Board of Tourism of the Republic of San Marino.

Many thanks to the athletes of the **San Marino Paralympic Committee** for their time and for the valuable advice.

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Graphic design and layout:

Studio AG Srl - Comunicazione e Pubblicità

Translations: Elledue Assistenza Linguistica Srl

Photos: State Board of Tourism of the Republic of San Marino, Consorzio Terra di San Marino, Consorzio San Marino 2000, Lorenzo Alletti, Emanuela Di Santo, Danilo Forcellini, Fabio Mularoni, Fabio Nanni, Filippo Righi, Albano Sgarbi, Goffredo Taddei, Giuseppe Zirilli.



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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		Reserved car parking space	Accessible toilet	Next to itinerary No.
P1	San Marino Old town	Porta San Francesco	1	no	Route 3 and 4 
P2	San Marino Old town	Piazzale Giangi	2	1 for a fee*	Route 4 
P3	San Marino Old town	Viale Kennedy	2	no	Route 4 
P4	San Marino Old town	Viale A. Onofri	1	no	Route 5 
P5	San Marino Old town	Viale A. Onofri angolo Via F. Maccioni	1	no	Route 5 
P6	San Marino Old town	Cava Antica	3	no	Route 6 
P7	San Marino Old town	Cava degli Umbri	2	1 for a fee*	Route 6 
P8	San Marino Old town	Via Piana	1	1 for a fee*	Route 3 
P9 (covered)	San Marino Old town	Entrance floor 9 Via G. Giacomini or entrance floor 1 Via N. Bonaparte	2 on each floor (9 floors)	2 free on floor 9 (ask for the key at the cash desk)	Route 3 and 4 
P10 (Caravans + car)	San Marino	Via N. Bonaparte	1	no	Route 3 and 4 
P11	Borgo Maggiore Cable car	Piazzale Campo della Fiera	3	1 free inside the cable car station	Route 1 and 2 
P1 BUS	San Marino Old town	Piazzale Calcigni	1	2 free accessible by lift	Route 3 and 4 
P2 BUS	San Marino Old town	Piazzale della Stazione	2	1 for a fee*	Route 4 

* The toilet fee is € 0.50

How to reach the old town by car



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 two reserved parking spaces per floor. 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. For the ascent select floor 2.

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

On floor 2 there are two accessible and free-of-charge toilets. Out of the lift, turn right to take a second one. By selecting floor 3 you will be on Piazzale Calcigni, bus terminal of the Rimini-San Marino international service (bus service not accessible).

Out of the lift, follow the path and turn right along the pavement until the end and then turn left (minimum step)

and reach the panoramic lift after 60 metres. Select floor 1. 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, turning left you can step off the kerb in front of the stone benches and cross the road to reach 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 and Via G. B. Belluzzi, access road to the Old Town through Porta San Francesco/del Paese, which allows you to reconnect with ROUTE 3

How to reach the old town by car



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 for a fee. Out of the car park, in the green area along the wall, there is a map of the Old Town but difficult to use since it is placed on the turf.

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 is a reserved parking space.

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 120 metres, 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 70 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 80 metres 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.



Car 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 the Old Town and go next to the courts of the Circolo Tennis San Marino, along the way there is a small step.

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 200 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.



Car park No. 5 or Porta della Murata Nuova. See ROUTE No. 5



How to reach the old town by car + cable car



Cable car parking (Borgo Maggiore)

Out of the cable car station there are three parking spaces, two next to the main entrance of the cable car station and one at the end of the first parking area going right.

To make the access to the service easier, it is advisable to leave your car at the first level of the cable car station to use the lift for the ascent to the floors. Select 1 to reach the ticket office, the shops, the bar and an accessible toilet. Select 2 for the boarding area.

If you decide to park opposite the main entrance, there are two reserved places. If you arrive from the old town of Borgo Maggiore, two more car places are available, one in front of the arcades of Via O. Scarito and the other on the road after the petrol station on the right.

To enter, go downhill following the main road without passing on the sidewalk to avoid a staircase.

Halfway down on the right is the entrance to floor 1 of the cable car, after passing a 4 cm step.

On the first floor are the ticket office, accessible toilets, a bar and some shops.

The use of the cable car is free for the disabled and any accompanying person. You do not need to queue at the ticket office as you will be allowed to access the service by the staff. To gain access to boarding, take the lift behind the stairs and select floor 2.

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.

On weekdays, from Monday to Friday, there is an extra ride at 08:10 and the rides at 2:15 pm and 6:00 pm are delayed by 5 minutes.

From mid-February to mid-March and in mid-October, 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 TIMETABLE (Except for modifications)

MONTH	FROM	TO	FROM	TO
January	1	31	7:50	18:30
February	1	28/29	7:50	18:30
March	1	31	7:50	19:00
April	1	30	7:50	19:30
May	1	31	7:50	20:00
June	1	30	7:50	20:00
July	1	31	7:50	01:00
August	1	31	7:50	01:00
September	1	6	7:50	01:00
September	7	30	7:50	20:00
October	1	31	7:50	19:00
November	1	31	7:50	18:30
December	1	31	7:50	18:30

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



How to reach the old town by camper



Car park 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



Car park No. 1 BUS (Piazzale Calcigni)

In the car park, bus terminal of the Rimini-San Marino international service (bus service not accessible), there are 2 free of charge accessible toilets. You can reach them taking the lift on the left of the ticket office and selecting floor 2.

To reach Porta San Francesco called also Porta del Paese take the panoramic lift at the end of the car park near the shops. Alternatively, return to the entrance of the car park and go along Via Pietro Tonnini (uphill access road to the parking with an 8% slope). In both cases you will reach Piazzale Lo

Stradone where the officer will help you cross the street and enter the Old Town through Porta del Paese. 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' Gate or Country Gate](#), which allows you to reconnect with the ROUTE No. 3.

 **See description No. 4**



Car park No. 2 BUS (Piazzale della Stazione)

In the car park there is an accessible toilet for a fee with a 3 cm step. In the car park there are two parking spaces for the disabled.

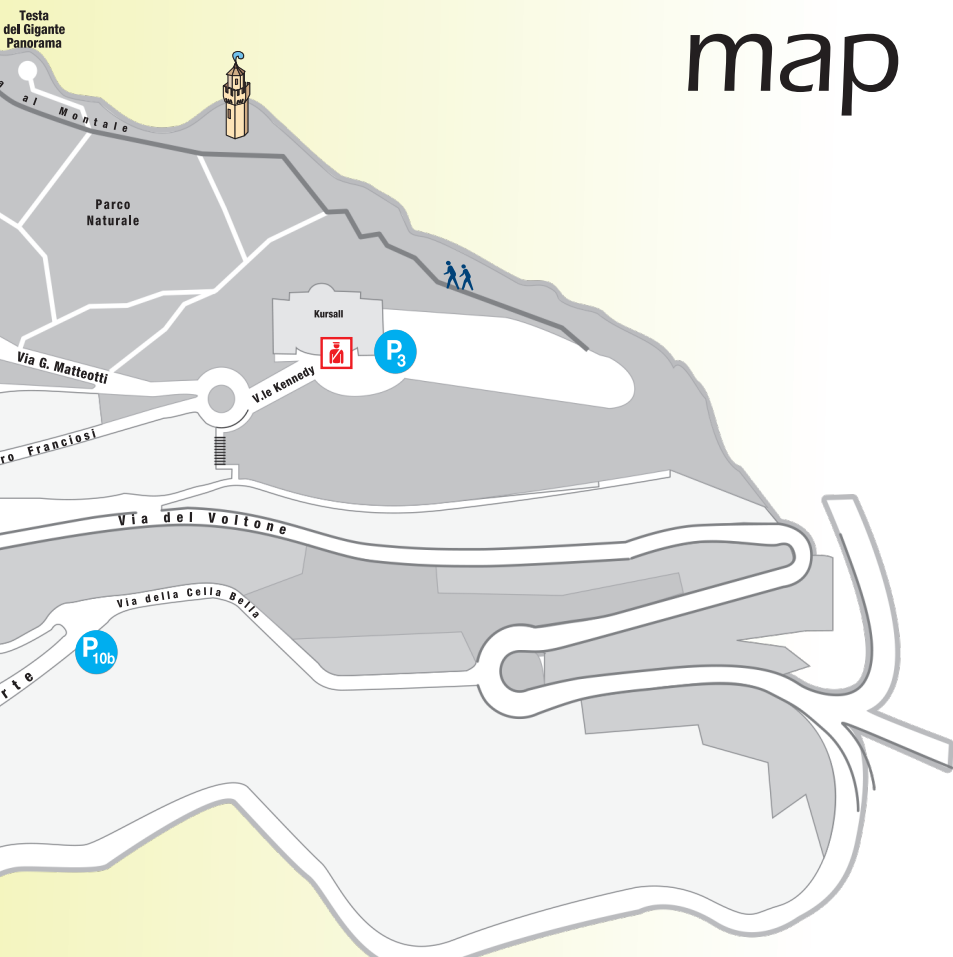
To reach Porta San Francesco called also Porta del Paese you have to cross the road at the pedestrian crossing near the entrance of the car park, turn right and follow Viale Federico d'Urbino for about 900 m. The maximum slope is 3%. Along this route there are many shops.

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](#)






Old town map










Routes

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Legend

	INFORMAZIONI TURISTICHE - GUIDE TOURIST INFORMATION, GUIDES INFORMATIONS TOURISTIQUES INFORMATIONSBÜRO FREMDENFÜHRER		POLIZIA POLICE POLIZIE
	FARMACIA CHEMIST'S PHARMACIE APOTEHEKE		UFFICIO POSTALE POST OFFICE BUREAU DE POSTE POSTAMT
	BANCA BANK BANQUE BANK		PARCHEGGIO PARKING CAR-PARK PARKPLATZ
			WC ACCESSIBILE WC TOILETTES TOILETTEN

SHORT GUIDE OF THE ROUTES IN THE OLD TOWN

Route	Length	Maximum slope	Accessible toilets	Car park	Sightworthy places
ROUTE NO. 1 	500 metres	Uphill 21% (20 m.) Downhill -19% (50 m.)	no	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%	2	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%	3	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.

SHORT GUIDE OF THE ROUTES AROUND THE TERRITORY OF SAN MARINO

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)

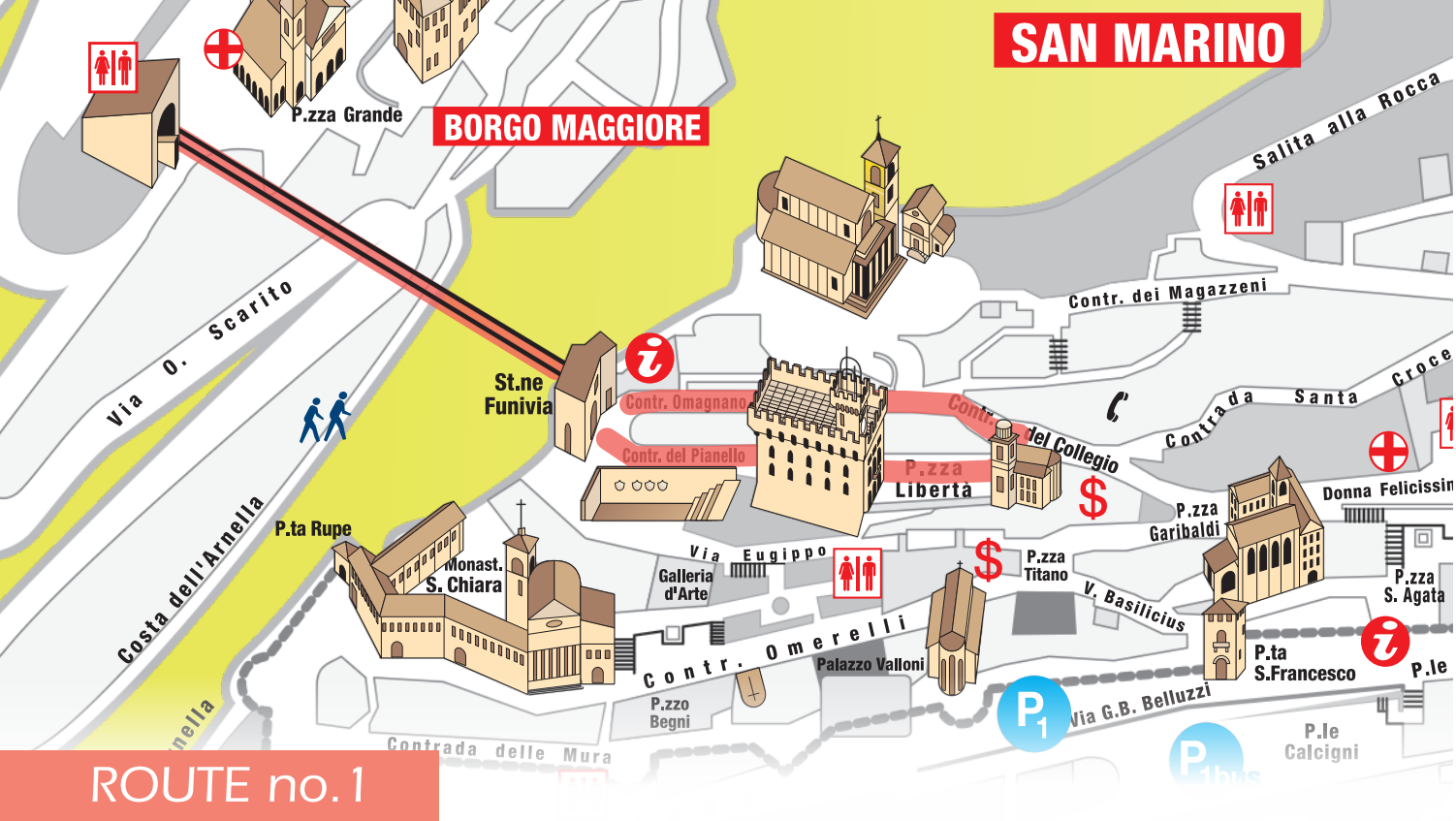


Ornate building with a clock tower and arched windows.

RIGHI RISTORANTE

RISTORANTE BAR
DIAMOND BAR

SAN MARINO



ROUTE no. 1

Short guide: Cable car station (Old Town) – Contrada del Pianello (street) – Liberty Square – Contrada del Collegio (street) – Piazza 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% (20 m.) Downhill -19% (50 m.)	no	P Cable car, Borgo Maggiore	Public Palace, Liberty Square and Statue of Liberty, Basilica of Saint Marinus, Church of Saint Peter



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. In front of the exit in a small garden, which you can not 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 Tourist Information Office. There is a step from 1 to 20 cm high and a door with two shutters, one is 80 cm and the other 87 cm wide. Inside, the desk is 105 cm high. The same building houses also the State Board of Tourism and the [Ministry of State for 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 a 15 cm high step. The height of the wall is 80 cm. There are also telescopes for a fee (height 148 cm).

Going back and continuing for 144 metres along Contrada 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 a step and

ROUTE no. 1

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, at the beginning of the street, on the right, is [Mercuri House](#) seat of the Ministry of State for Industry, Crafts and Commerce and of the Ministry of State for Labour, Cooperation and Information.

Not open to visitors. Continuing towards Contrada del Collegio, uphill for 84 metres and with a 17 to 21% slope, you will reach Piazza Domus Plebis where you can admire the imposing [Basilica of Saint Marinus](#) and the [Church of Saint Peter](#). These buildings too are inextricably linked to the history of the State.

See description No. 10, 18 and 19

Connection with ROUTES No. 5 and 6

Leaving the Basilica and going down for 26 metres with a -19% 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 133 metre long street has a small slope with a gradient of -13%, then it is again easily walkable for the last few metres with a -16% slope.

At the end of the street, on the right, is the Tourist Information Office. There is a step from 1 to 20 cm high and a door with two shutters, one is 80 cm and the other 87 cm wide. Inside, the desk is 105 cm high. The same building houses also the State Board of Tourism and the Ministry of State for Tourism. Next to the Tourist Information Office is the entrance to the cable car. Past the sliding door is the waiting room.

Inside there is a non-accessible toilet and some stone seats.

Connection with ROUTES No. 2 and 5



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 Pianello, where on the right is a map of the Old Town. In front of the exit in a small garden, which you can not 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 Tourist Information Office. There is a step from 1 to 20 cm high and a door with two shutters, one is 80 cm and the other 87 cm wide. Inside, the desk is 105 cm high. The same building houses also the State Board of Tourism and the [Ministry of State for 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 a 15 cm high step. The height of



the wall is 80 cm. There are also telescopes for a fee, height 148 cm.

Going down along Via Eugippo for 120 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 51 cm high, with a 46 cm high iron handrail on it.

Immediately after the Crossbowmen's Quarry is a green

ROUTE no. 2

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 bars 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, is accessible by a ramp. 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 1.15 m, screen height 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 20 cm high downhill step and unevenly bricked up pavement. In [the Garden](#) you can find an accessible toilet for a fee, but there is a slightly rounded step (see photo) from 5 to 10 cm high.

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 65 metres along Contrada del Collegio, with an 11% gradient, until you reach Garibaldi Square. Opposite you will find the Philatelic and Numismatic State Society where you can buy collectable San Marino coins, stamps and phone cards.

The Society is open from Monday to Friday from 8.15 am to 2.15 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, the Society is also open during weekends.

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, halfway, on the right, is an ATM (height 118 cm.).

Connection with ROUTES No. 5 and 6

ROUTE no. 2

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 Comunis](#). 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 State for Labour, Cooperation and Information.

👉 [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 Comunis](#), seat of the Ministry of State for 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 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 144 metres you will reach the cable car station, the starting place of our tour in the Old Town of the Republic.

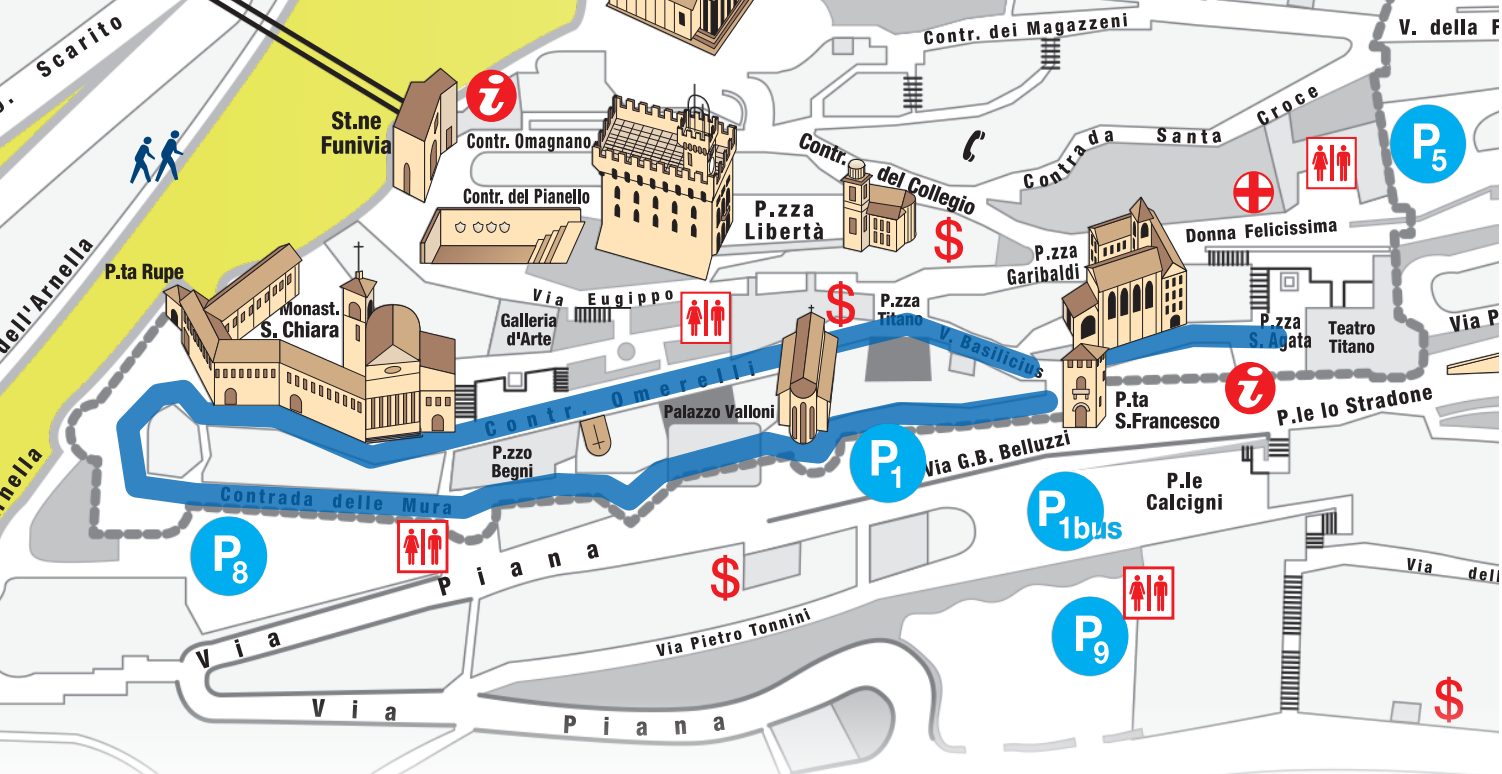
The entrance to the cable car is on the right and past the automatic door you will find yourself in the waiting room. Inside there is a non-accessible toilet and some stone seats.

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) – Piazzeta 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 -16%	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.



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](#)



ROUTE no. 3

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. A portion of the latter is without steps. The wall is 140 cm high with slits at 60 cm from the floor. Going over a 13 cm downhill step, you can reach the sidewalk with a 90 cm high wall and a panoramic viewpoint over the surrounding valleys.

Leaving Piazzale Genga on the left towards Contrada Omerelli after 40 metres with a maximum slope of 11%, on the left you can see the [Cliff Gate](#).

[👉 See description No. 5](#)

Past the gate you can reach a [place of meditation and prayer](#). This way, although it is only 18 metres long has a slope of -16% and is unevenly paved.

[👉 See description No. 24](#)

Going back to Contrada Omerelli, continue your route for 145 metres 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.

[👉 See description No. 21](#)



Continuing the visit you can see, in the square on your left, the symbol representing the strongest link between the Italians 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 Ministry of State for 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 Ministry of State. After 80 metres with a slope ranging from 12 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 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 -1. Open from Monday to Friday from 8.15 am to 6.00 pm. For further information: 0549 882248

See description No. 12 and 13

Leaving Valloni House and continuing uphill to the right, after a few metres on the left side of the street, there is a public fountain with drinkable water at a height of 120 cm from the ground. At the end of the climb, 85 meters long and with a slope of up to 17%, we arrive at Piazzetta del Titano, overlooked by bars and shops, as well as by Pergami-Belluzzi House, the seat of the [State Museum](#).

Connection with ROUTES No. 2 and 5

The Museum, with free admission, is accessible by a ramp. Inside you can visit the four exhibition floors by lift. On level -2 there is a fully equipped toilet, out of the lift on the left, not signaled.

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 1.15 m, screen at 1.40 m).

ROUTE no. 3

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 20 cm high downhill step and unevenly bricked up pavement. 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 Basilicius. Half-way on the left have a look at the [Church and Convent of St. Francis](#), now used as a museum and an art gallery. Not accessible. For further information: 0549 885 132.

 [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 and a stairlift inside the building.

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

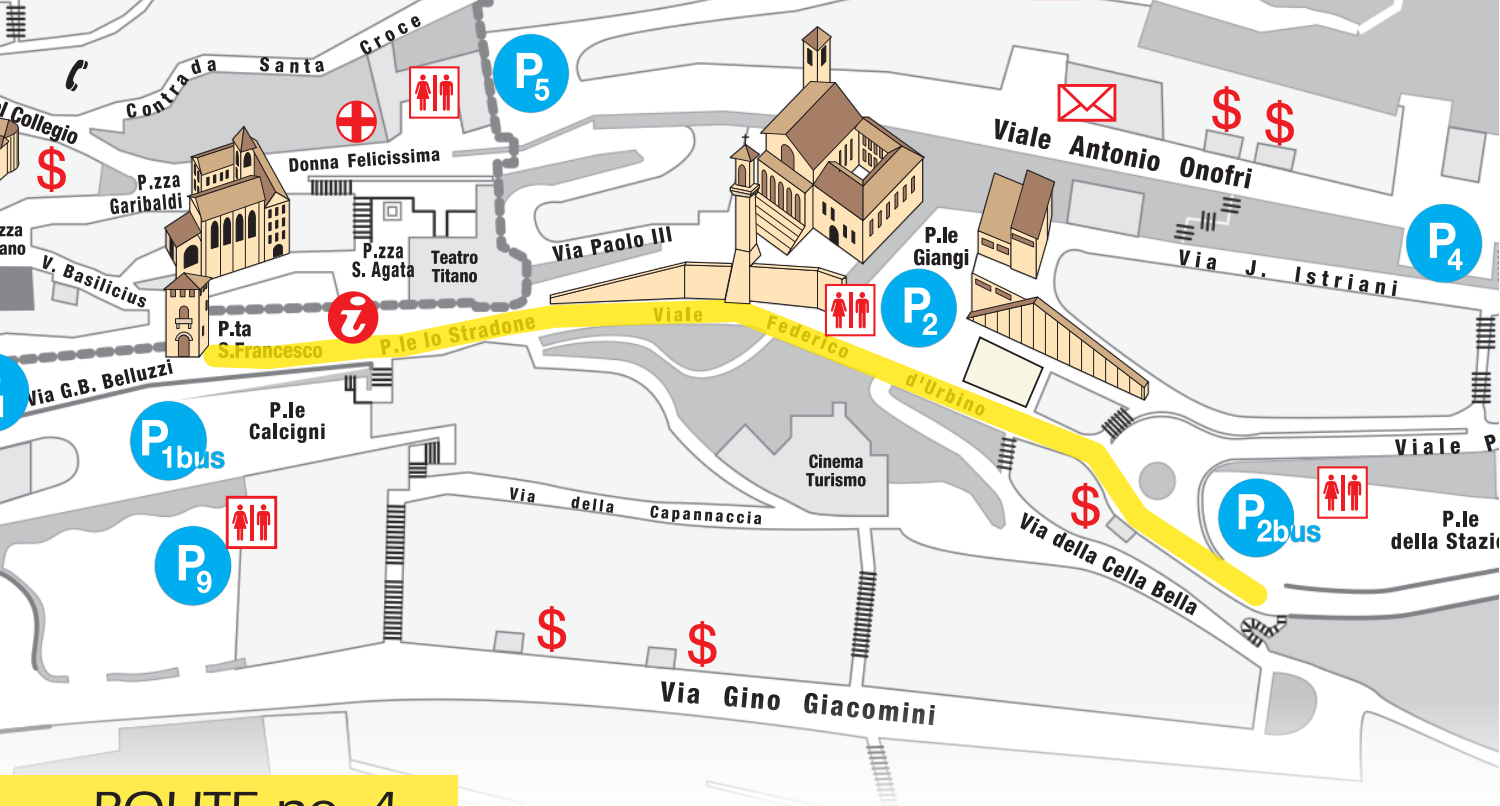
From Saint Agatha Square it is possible to reach the Church and Convent of the Capuchin Fathers with a shrine dedicated to St. Francis passing under the arches next to the theater. The street leading to the Church is outside the pedestrian area and without a sidewalk but there is not much traffic and 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 **Country 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 -3%	1	P2 - P9 - P1 - P10	Saint Francis's Gate, works of the Open Air Museum.



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.

After a few metres you will find the office of authorized guides. For further information call 0549 882 393.

Continuing towards Piazzale Lo Stradone on the left, shortly after the guides' office, 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 for a fee with a 3 cm high step. In the parking lot there are two parking spaces for the disabled.

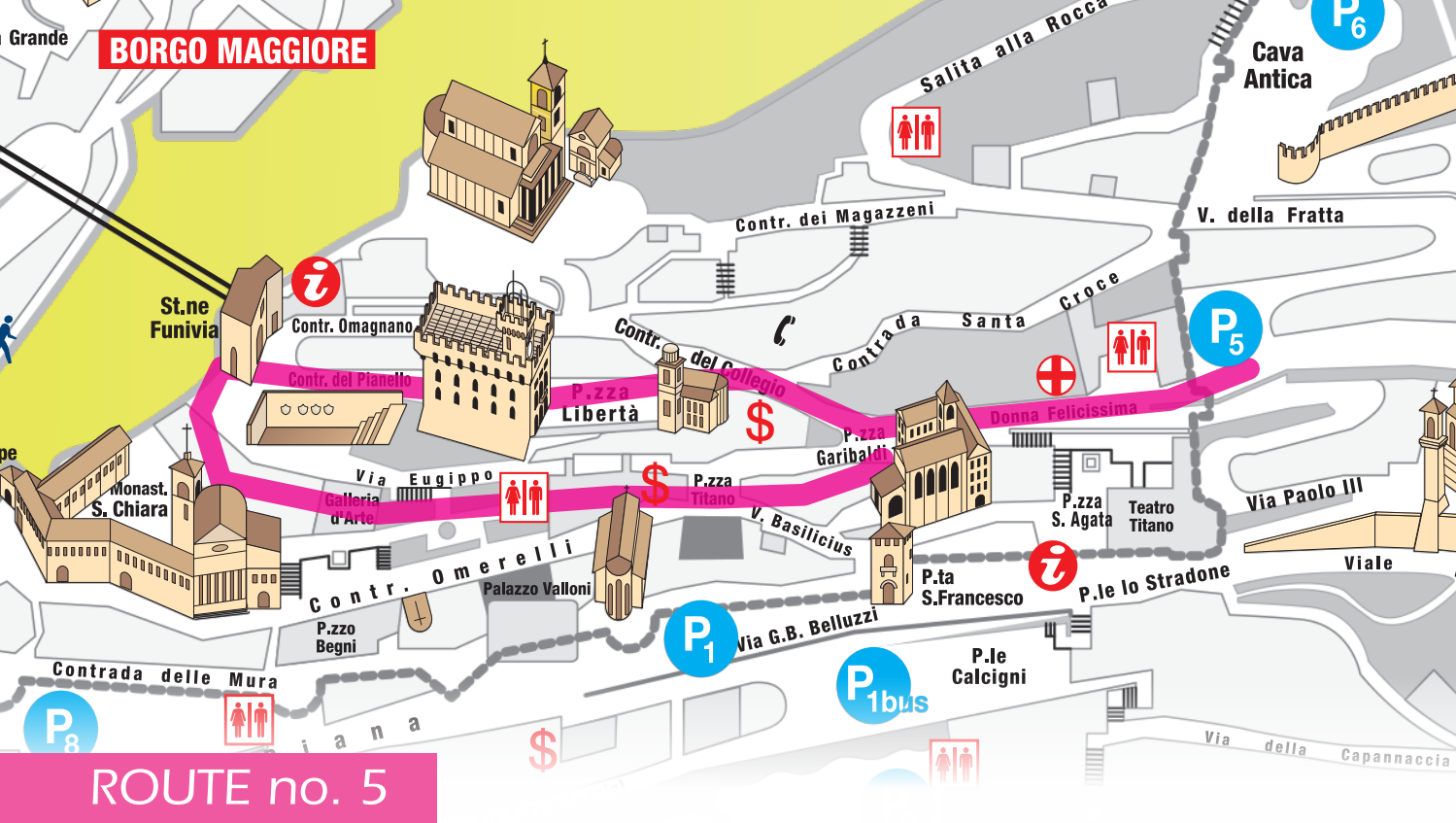
Crossing the whole parking lot being about 190 metres long you will reach the [Montale](#) tunnel where you can admire the impressive [railcar of the train](#) which until 1944 used to link Rimini to San Marino.

 **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.



BORGO MAGGIORE



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 – Garibaldi square – Via Donna Felicissima – Car park no. 5

Length	Maximum slope	Accessible toilets	Car park	Sightworthy places
900 metres	Uphill 12% Downhill -14%	3	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.



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

In the parking area there is a space 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 is an accessible toilet on the right. 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](#).

 **See description No. 22**

Past the small square on the right is a pharmacy, but there are two steps, one of 9 cm and the other of 14 cm, to access it. At the end of the street, another 67 metres long,



you will be in Garibaldi square. On your left is the Philatelic and Numismatic State Society where you can buy collectable San Marino coins, stamps and phone cards. The Society is open from Monday to Friday from 8.15 am to 2.15 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, the Society is also open during weekends.

Connection with ROUTES No. 2 

ROUTE no. 5

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 (-11%) for 65 metres to Piazzetta del Titano surrounded by bars, shops and Pergami-Belluzzi House, seat of the State Museum.

The [State Museum](#), with free admission, is accessible by a ramp. 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 1.15 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 20 cm high downhill step and unevenly bricked up pavement.

In the Garden you can find an accessible toilet for a fee, but there is a slightly rounded step (see photo) 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 137 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 51 cm high, with a 46 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](#)



ROUTE no. 5

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 a 15 cm high step. The height of the wall is 80 cm. There are also telescopes for a fee (height 148 cm).

In front of the exit of the cable car, in a small garden, which you can not 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 Tourist Information Office. There is a step from 1 to 20 cm high and a door with two shutters, one is 80 cm and the other 87 cm wide. Inside, the desk is 105 cm high. The same building houses also the State Board of Tourism and the [Ministry of State for Tourism](#).

 **See description No. 30**

Continuing for 144 metres along Contrada Pianello, where on the right is a detailed map of the Old Town, 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 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 State for Industry, Crafts and Commerce](#) and of the Ministry of State for Labour, Cooperation and Information. 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 50 metres with a -14% slope, there is an ATM (height 118 cm.) on the right. After another 40 metres you will be in Piazza Garibaldi. Turn left to reach car park no. 5, starting point of your visit.



SAN MARINO



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 17% Downhill -16%	1	P7 - P8	Fratta Gate, Basilica of Saint Marinus and Church of Saint Peter, Public Palace, Liberty Square, Statue of Liberty.



ROUTE No. 6 starts from Fratta Gate.

Past the stone gateway, in front of you is a public fountain with an image of San Marino, patron saint of the Republic. The fountain is 134 cm high, with two steps of 20 and 10 cm.

Going uphill along the main street (Via Salita alla Rocca) full of shops and restaurants, after 125 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, where you can see the imposing [Basilica of Saint Marinus](#) and the small church dedicated to Saint Peter.

 [See description No. 18](#)



ROUTE no. 6

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 80 meters and a slope from -17 to -21%. On the left you will find [Mercuri House](#) seat of the [Ministry of State for Industry](#), Crafts and Commerce and of the Ministry of State for Labour, Cooperation and Information. Not open to visitors.

👉 [See description No. 10 and 30](#)

Connection with ROUTES No. 2 and 5 ————— —————

Going down for another 50 metres, turn left into Contrada Santa Croce. On the corner there is an ATM (height 118 cm.). 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.





SAN MARINO



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 21% Downhill -21%	1	P6 - P7	Fratta Gate, First Tower.



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 a long climb, 115 meters long with a slope of 15 to 21%, 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 few metres you will find the entrance to [the First Tower](#) (not 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
1 (at the Museum)	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 disabled guests.

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

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.

 [See description No. 33](#)

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

Strada di Montecchio, 11 - San Marino
Tel. 0549 902617 - www.terradsanmarino.com

Visitors: from Monday to Friday from 8.30 to 12.30

Groups with guides: guided tours upon reservation

Ticket: € 3,00 - free for disabled and accompanying people

The Consorzio Vini Tipici (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 disabled people. Inside, you can buy many local products.

Consorzio Vini Tipici della Repubblica di San Marino

Strada Serrabolino, 89 - Borgo Maggiore - Repubblica di San Marino - Tel. 0549 903124 - www.consorziovini.sm

Opening times: Monday-Friday from 8.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. and from 2.00 p.m. to 6.00 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 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.

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 (750 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 Arms, 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’ Gate or Country Gate



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)



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.

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).

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION – HISTORICAL INFORMATION

7. Public Palace



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 stonemasons, 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



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 State for 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 State for Industry, Crafts and Commerce and of the Ministry of State for Labour, Cooperation and Information. Visitors are not allowed.

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



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 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 State for Finance and Budget, Post and Relations with the A.A.S.F.N. and of the Ministry of State for 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 WWII, 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

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION – HISTORICAL INFORMATION

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



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 His 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.

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 Cava on the feast 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 with the Italian great crossbow.

16. Titano Theatre and Altar to the Defenders of Liberty



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 Captains

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 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

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION – HISTORICAL INFORMATION

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.

18. Basilica of Saint Marinus



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.

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.

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION – HISTORICAL INFORMATION

22. Open Air Museum



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 Circolo Tennis Città

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 Gandhi - Bronze sculpture by Anonimo
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

Testimony 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



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. (Opening hours: Monday-Friday 9 am-6 pm/Saturday-Sunday 12 pm-6 pm).

25. Saint Francis' shrine



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



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



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

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION – HISTORICAL INFORMATION

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



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 cable

car 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.

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION – HISTORICAL INFORMATION

31. The railway tunnels



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, starting at 2:30 pm and every 30 minutes, 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"



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.





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

Trenitalia Call Center: from Italy - tel. 892021

Trenitalia Call Center: 199 30 30 60 or 06/3000 for the numbers not enabled to 199

Trenitalia Call Center: from abroad - Tel. (+39) 06 68475475
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.



MESCI san marino
patrimonio dell'umanita

USEFUL INFORMATION

Tourist information:

Tourist Information Office

Contrada Omagnano, 20 - 47890 San Marino

tel. 0549 882914 fax 0549 882915

informazioni.turismo@pa.sm

Opening times: from Monday to Friday 8.30am/6.00 pm

Saturday, Sunday and holidays: 9.00 am-1.30pm / 2.00-6.00pm

Passport Tourist Visa € 5.00

San Marino Board of Tourism:

Contrada Omagnano, 20 - 47890 San Marino

tel. 0549 882390 - fax 0549 882575

www.visitsanmarino.com



Hotel booking:

Consorzio San Marino 2000 srl

Via Piana, 103 - San Marino

tel. 0549 995031 - fax 0549 990573

www.sanmarino2000.sm

info@sanmarino2000.sm

Opening times: from Monday to Friday 9.00 am-1.00 pm/2.00 pm-6.00 pm



Guided tours:

Booking Guide Office – Guided tours of the Old Town
P.le Lo Stradone - San Marino

tel. 0549 882393 - fax 0549 882398

ufficioguide.turismo@pa.sm

Opening times: 9.00 am/12.00 am-2.30 pm/5.30 pm

Guided tours available in the following languages:
Italian, French, English, German



Stamps & coins collection:

Philatelic and Numismatic Independent State Society

Piazza G. Garibaldi - San Marino

tel. 0549 882370 - fax 0549. 882363 - www.aasfn.sm

Opening times: from Monday to Friday 8.15 am – 2.15 pm - Monday and Thursday also from 3.00 pm to 6.00 pm;
Holydays from 2.00 pm to 6.00 pm

Multimedia:

www.edizionidigitalisanmarino.sm
www.paginegialledisanmarino.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.

Timetables:

January-February 7.50 am-6.30 pm
March 7.50 am-7.00 pm
April 7.50 am-7.30 pm
May-June 7.50 am-8.00 pm
1 July-4 September 7.50 am-01.00 am
4-30 September 7.50 am-8.00 pm

October 7.50 am-7.00 pm
November-December 7.50 am-6.30 pm

Closed for maintenance between February and March

Car parks

Independent Management of State Car Parks
tel. 0549 883808 - fax 0549 883813

Bus car parks:

Parking fees:

1 hour € 3.60
2 hours € 7.20
3 hours € 9.00
4-6 hours € 10.00
7-24 hours € 20.00



CAMPERS INFORMATIONS

Garden Village San Marino

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

San Marino Camping Federation

Strada San Michele, 50 - Cailungo
tel. 0549 906996 - www.campeggiatori.sm

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 - Gualdicciolo

Via Fabrizio di Montebello - Gualdicciolo
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 coach service - Fonte dell'Ovo (San Marino)

Strada Campo dei Giudei, near the school (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:

1 hour € 1.30

2 hours € 2.60

3 hours € 3.30

4-6 hours € 4.00

7-24 hours € 8.00



USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Health services	Telephone	Address	
E.R.	112 - 113		
Flying squad and fire brigade	115		
Ambulance at the State Hospital	118	Via V. Scialoja, 40	Borgo Maggiore
State Hospital	0549 994111 - 0549 994220	Via V. Scialoja, 40	Borgo Maggiore
Pharmacy at the State Hospital (Open round the clock 365 days a year)	0549 994222	Via V. Scialoja, 40	Borgo Maggiore
Pharmacy in San Marino, Old Town	0549 883858	Via Donna Felicissima, 21	San Marino Città, Old Town
Pharmacy in Borgo Maggiore	0549 902107	Via Oddone Scarito, 4	Borgo Maggiore
Pharmacy at Atlante Shopping center	0549 885522	Via 3 Settembre, 17	Dogana
Pharmacy in Gualdicciolo	0549 883883	Via F. da Montebello, 5	Gualdicciolo
Pharmacy in Faetano	0549 883331	Pzza d. Porta Vecchia, 52	Faetano
Urgent medical care	0549 994888		Murata
Dialysis Unit at the State Hospital	0549 994209	Via V. Scialoja, 40	Borgo Maggiore
San Marino Red Cross	0549 994360 - 0549 911707	Via V. Scialoja, 40	Borgo Maggiore

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Public services	Telephone	Address	
ATI public transport	0549 887121		
Cable car Borgo M. Station	0549 883590	P. le Campo della Fiera	Borgo Maggiore
Cable car San Marino station	0549 885590	Contrada del Collegio	Old Town
Taxi rank	0549 991441		
Taxi with platform	0549 994360		







This guide is the first attempt to draw up a tourist guide dedicated to accessible tourism in the Republic of San Marino.

We apologize for any mistake or inaccuracy and we will be grateful to all those who will give us suggestions to make this tool more and more useful.

We wish you all a pleasant stay in the republic of San Marino.

“San Marino: Hospitality without barriers”

www.sanmarinopertutti.com

www.sanmarinoforall.com

info@sanmarinopertutti.com



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