

FELLINI'S RIMINI



"Rimini is messy, confused, fearful, tender, with this air of freedom, this great open space facing sea."

CONTACT US

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◆ CASTEL SISMONDO, MANY CLOTHES

The original costumes from the films Il Casanova and Roma.

PALAZZO DEL FULGOR, THE RHINO

Protagonist from the film's finale E la nave va.

▲ CASTEL SISMONDO, GIULIETTA'S STREETS

A tribute to Giulietta Masina in many portraits.

PALAZZO DEL FULGOR, CASA DEL MAGO

The arcane and the mystical were dimensions to be explored for Fellini.



ofmemories

Fellini was born in Rimini in 1920 and stayed there until 1939 when he moved to Rome. It was during this period that he began to create the "mithology of childhood" which can be found throughout his works

THE HOUSES

Fellini was born in Via Dardanelli (A1). The family then moved just down the road to Palazzo Ripa, in Corso d'Augusto 6, now 115 (A2), and then in 1926 to Palazzo Ceschina in via Gambalunga 48, now 91 (A3). His final move here was to Via Dante 9, now 23, in 1931 (A4). His grandparent's house on his father's side can be found just outside Rimini in Gambettola, (A5), this is the countryside farmstead used in a famous sequence from the film 8½.

SCHOOLS

Fellini went to primary school in Via Brighenti 38, and high school in Via Tempio Malatestiano, now 34 **(A6)**. These are the years of Omero and the "pugna" evoked in Amarcord.

ROADS AND SQUARES

The cars from the Mille Miglia race would run over the Tiberius Bridge (A7) just like it was portrayed in Amarcord, towards Corso d'Augusto. Piazza Cavour (A8), Piazza Tre Martiri (A9) and Piazza Ferrari (A10) served as a backdrop for famous sequences from Amarcord: the scene with the peacock on the Pigna fountain, the "moustache" on the bicycle, and the scene with the Partisan Monument from the First World War.

THE CITY of dreams

Throughout his films, Fellini turned Rimini into a place where the soul reigns supreme, a mythical dimension, a place you always want to come back to. Fellini created a universal idea of beauty around this city and it's magical places.

THE PALATA (B1)

The Rimini pier is the emblem of I vitelloni. In Amarcord, it is the theatre of Scurèza ad Corpolò's motorcycle raids and the place the boats leave from to meet the Rex.

THE GRAND HOTEL (B2)

Inaugurated in 1908, it is the symbol of the Belle Époque, and for a young Fellini, of forbidden desires: "The Grand Hotel represented wealth, luxury and oriental pomp and splendour". The director stayed here whenever he returned to Rimini, in room 316.

THE FULGOR (B3)

Corso d'Augusto, 162. The cinema where Fellini saw, as depicted in Roma, his first film, Maciste in Hell, and he discovered the magic of the cinema. It is here that Titta, the protagonist of Amarcord tries and fails to seduce Gradisca. Reopened in 2018 with the scenery and props of the three-time Oscar winner Dante Ferretti, the Fulgor evokes everything that cinema represents: dreams, fantasy and wonder.

THE CITY of cinema

Everything in Fellini's cinema is an ode to Rimini and everything in the city of Rimini is an ode to Fellini.

BORGO SAN GIULIANO (C1)

Recalled in *1 clowns*, it is a concentration of squares, alleyways and houses covered in murals that depict characters and scenes from Fellini's most famous films.

FELLINIA (C2)

The large camera, created by Elio Guerra, which since 1948 has symbolized the city's gaze over the sea.

THE RE-FOUND RING (C3)

This work by Mauro Staccioli in Piazzetta Zavagli evokes a scene from Amarcord, that never made the final cut, when Count Zavagli's daughter's ring was found in a black well.

FELLINI ARCHIVE (C4)

In Palazzo Gambalunga, in Via Gambalunga 27, we can find original documents, archived materials, photographs, drawings, scripts and articles.

THE BIG BOW (C5)

Arnaldo Pomodoro's monument in memory of Fellini, his wife Giulietta Masina and his son Pier Federico.

THE FELLINI MUSEUM (C6)

Inaugurated in 2021 it is located at Castel Sismondo, Palazzo del Fulgor and Piazza Malatesta, and is part of a cultural centre that includes the Galli Theater, the Part - Palazzi dell'Arte, the Fulgor cinema, the City Museum, the Roman Surgeon's House, the Gambalunga Library, the Arch of Augustus, the Malatesta Temple, Porta Montanara and the Tiberius Bridge with the Square on the water and Porta Galliana.





THE FELLINI MUSEUM CASTEL SISMONDO, PIAZZA MALATESTA, PALAZZO DEL FULGOR

Designed as a single body, it houses and promotes the entirety of Fellini's works, in a constant dialogue between the various artistic forms. On the three floors of Palazzo del Fulgor, we find original materials including drawings, posters and photographs exhibited, and thanks to an electronic archive, we can also explore various aspects of the director's work and his biography. It is a place of learning and research. The rooms in Castel Sismondo, the city's ancient fortress, contain an itinerary of multimedia installations that conjure up fragments of Fellini's sets and filming techniques, as well as his most important collaborations and his abundant relationship with Italian 20th century history. Piazza Malatesta is the outdoor museum that holds three installations: the circular bench, that reminds us of the end of the film 8½; the spray of water that marks the perimeter of the castle's ancient moat; and the wood of names, with the lanterns designed by the poet Tonino Guerra, which conjure up memories of the countryside from the film Amarcord.

www.fellinimuseum.it



Anita, the symbolic giantess in Fellini's imagination.

PIAZZA MALATESTA, THE CIRCULAR BENCH

The circus track from the finale of the film $8\frac{1}{2}$.

