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THE TREVI FOUNTAIN AND THE MOVIE "ROMAN HOLIDAY"

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*Rome is the most wonderful movie set in the world...
As was the case with many of my film ideas,
it was inspired by a dream*

Federico Fellini, Italian Film Director

The movie *Roman Holiday* is William Wyler's 1953 classic – which also introduced Audrey Hepburn to the world (see the movie [38]).

Roman Holiday is just that, a delightful piece of escapist fare that takes us overseas and immerses us in the sights, sounds, culture, history, hubbub, and infectious joie de vivre of the Eternal City. Wyler makes Rome a vital character in his warm, wonderful rom-com, but even the allure of the Colosseum, the Pantheon, and the Trevi Fountain (Fig. 2) can't eclipse the beauty of the film's iridescent star, Audrey Hepburn [17].

The aim of our article is to describe Trevi Fountain and to remember one of the best movies *Roman Holiday* (1953).



Fig. 1. Malysheva Snizhana.

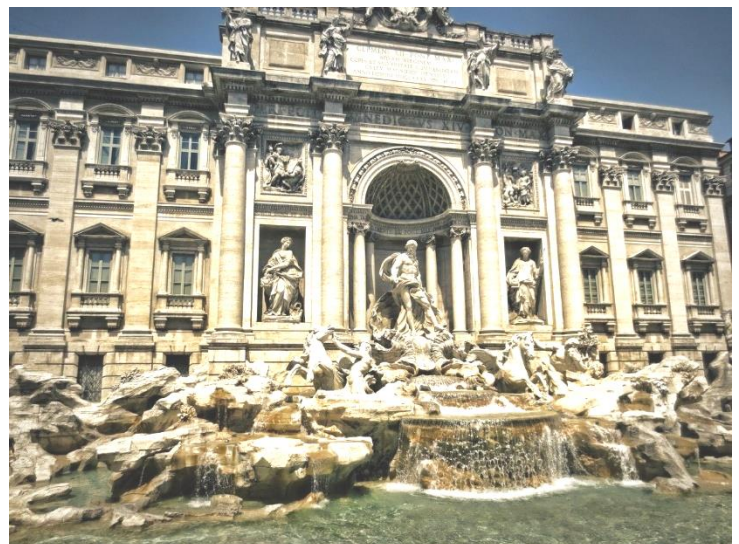


Fig. 2. Trevi Fountain in Rome (Italy)

Roman Holiday takes place basically over the course of a day and a half, centering around a young princess, named Ann, on a goodwill tour to various cities around the world, including Rome. Once she arrives in Rome, she's overwhelmed (and frankly, fed up) with her daily routine of royal duties and is administered a sedative to help her sleep. However, she decides to sneak out of her palace to get a taste of life out on the Roman streets. Disoriented from the sedative, Ann ends up falling asleep on a park bench where she meets an American News Service reporter named Joe who's stationed in Rome. Assuming she's flat-out drunk from partying (or something like that), he reluctantly takes her back to his apartment to keep her safe for the night, and soon realizes she's not just a careless young girl, but possibly the biggest exclusive scoop he could imagine [6].

Thus, the members of our project group have published some articles devoted filming locations [7; 9; 10; 19; 20; 21; 23; 50; 51; 52].

Audrey Hepburn is the quintessential Cinderella – fresh-faced, wide-eyed, natural, impressionable, and bursting with energy and warmth (Fig. 3). No one can light up a screen like Audrey, and even in black-and-white she sets the canvas ablaze. It's tough to believe, but *Roman Holiday* marked Hepburn's first leading role (Fig. 4, 5) and American film debut, yet this pert, beguiling 24-year-old exudes such poise, confidence, and blissful serenity, anyone who doesn't know better would think she'd been a pro for years [15; 16; 32]. Fittingly, her Best Actress Oscar win (1954) (Fig. 3) would provide the adorable Audrey with a Cinderella ending to the opening chapter of a career that would scale many heights over the next three decades [17].

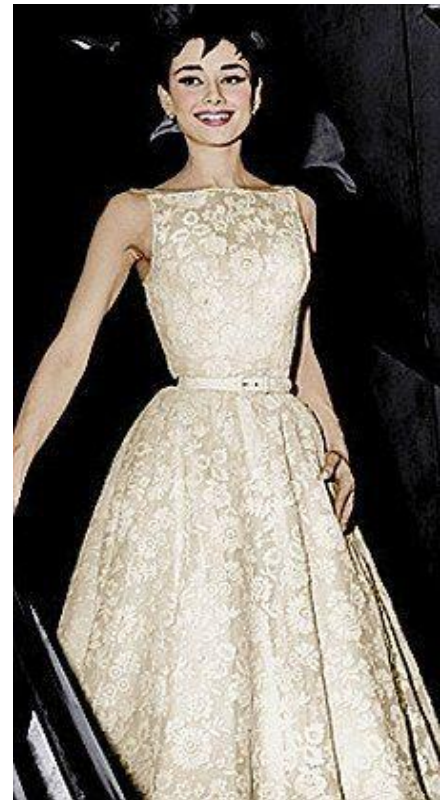


Fig. 3. Audrey Hepburn, 1954.



Fig. 4. *Roman Holiday* (1953, USA). Fontana Di Trevi, Roma.



Fig. 5. Location. Fontana Di Trevi, Roma.

Di Trevi is probably the most famous fountain in Rome. Today surrounded by tourists [40].

The Trevi Fountain is one of the oldest water sources in Rome. The fountain dates back to ancient Roman times, since the construction of the Aqua Virgo Aqueduct in 19 B.C. that provided water to the Roman baths and the fountains of central Rome [24].

An iconic symbol of the city, it's a top free attraction. Tourists often visit the Trevi Fountain to take part in a ritual coin toss. It's said that if you throw a coin into the Trevi Fountain, your return to the Eternal City is assured. A second coin launched promises you'll find love, drawing an estimated 1,200 people to the site every hour [34].

Given the enormous number of ancient structures in Rome, the Trevi Fountain is relatively modern by comparison [34], Fig. 6.

The Trevi Fountain is one of Rome's greatest attractions, standing 26,3 meters tall, and 19,8 meters wide, it is an unmissable sight in the city. Famous for its intricate artwork decorated in the Baroque style, the Trevi Fountain has plenty of history and detail attached to it. Being one of the best structures remaining that showcase the skills in the ancient



Roman's craftsmanship. An ancient water source, it has recently gone through an intensive restoration and cleaning by the Fendi luxury fashion house. One of the best pieces of evidence that showcase the skills in the ancient Roman's craftsmanship. Being aeons old, and being the most celebrated fountains on earth, this iconic landmark is well worth the visit when in Rome. Appearing in a number of movies, artworks, and books, travellers flock to this beloved 18th-

Fig. 6. The Trevi Fountain, Rome.

century Baroque masterpiece for a chance to see the astonishing detail and sheer beauty it possesses [53].

Cinema has been very good to the Trevi Fountain over the years. Serving as the setting for such classic films as **Jean Negulesco's *Three Coins in a Fountain*** (Fig. 7) (see the movie [44]). It should be added that "Three Coins in the Fountain" is a popular song which received the Academy Award for Best Original Song in 1954 (Frank Sinatra sang this song in the movie (see the



Fig. 7. *Three Coins in a Fountain*, 1954 (USA) [44].

video [45]). The melody was written by Jule Styne, the lyrics by Sammy Cahn. It was written for the romance film, *Three Coins in the Fountain* and refers to the act of throwing a coin into the Trevi Fountain in Rome while making a wish. Each of the film's three stars performs this act.... We can listen to singing by Dean Martin the Oscar nominated "3 Coins in the Fountain" (Taken from the 27th annual Academy Awards show of 1955 (**see the video [5]**))

Federico Fellini's *La Dolce Vita* (**see the video [18]**). Not many Romans, and not even the foreigners, notice the sound of the fountain. This is per se an interesting perceptive issue. In fact, the sound is there, and it is so important as to spoil all videos shot by an unaware shooter. In the movie by Federico Fellini, *La Dolce Vita*, the most famous scene takes place around and then literally inside Fontana di Trevi. Anita Eckberg (Silvia) (Fig. 8) must shout to be heard by Marcello Mastroianni (Marcello), even if he is



Fig. 8. Anita Eckberg (Silvia).

standing quite close to her, because the sound of the fountain fills the scene, and this is faithful to the actual sound. People living nearby are in fact annoyed by the sound [22, p. 773], Fig. 9.



Fig. 9. *La Dolce Vita*, 1960 (Italy, France) [18].

William Wyler's *Roman Holiday* (**see the movie [38]**), and even the Julia Roberts hit *Eat, Pray, Love*, the Fontana di Trevi has become the stuff that Italian dreams are made of. You can't go wading into the fountain like Anita Ekberg's character did in *La Dolce Vita* (in fact, please don't!), but it's still fun to relive the iconic cinematic moments filmed here [34].

In the movie *Roman Holiday* (1953) (**see the video [38]**) our delighted princess, charmed with a city and her freedom, unveils walking along the streets of Rome (Fig. 10). Ann walks out onto the busy city street, dodging a motorbike as she arrives from a side-street. She looks out fascinated at all the activity, momentarily intimidated, but then venturing out confidently as she enjoys the bustle of the city around her. Joe peers down

the street after her, running between the people in order to keep within sight. He follows her into a market as Ann wanders along, taking her time, just enjoying herself [35]. Anne is being enveloped with a simplicity of a street life full of children under one's feet, fish merchants and watermelons of 10 kg weight. As Ann stops to look at a stall Joe has to back off, and is instantly targetted by the nearest vendor who offers him some of his huge watermelons. He shakes his head at him, more interested in keeping an eye on Ann who tries on a pair of shoes at the stall, then pays the woman vendor for them. Joe's vendor persists and Joe finally buys the watermelon off him, which at once quietens him down [35]. Now being accompanied with her new sandals, bought just on the street (Fig. 11). So, carrying the watermelon, he follows Ann down to another street where she stops, looking out at the Fontana di Trevi (Anne takes a turn from Via Del Lavatore street to be magnified with a famous Fontana Di Trevi) (Fig. 12), an architectural complex with more than two centuries of history, gull of city legends, charming tourists traditions



Fig. 10. Ann walking along the streets of Rome.



Fig. 11. New sandals. *Roman Holiday*, 1953.



Fig. 12. A famous Fontana Di Trevi, 1953.



Fig. 13. Ann in front of a barbershop.
Joe succeeds in spying a stranger girl
without her notice.

and bearded beliefs. Even considering the fact, that back in 1953 the square was not so constantly crowded with tourists as nowadays [37].

Ann continues down the street that runs beside the fountain, stopping outside a salon (Fig. 13) to look at the drawings of hairstyles in the window which surround a mirror (Fig. 14). She appears disappointed at the way she looks in the mirror and, after smiling at the hair of someone who walks past, decides to go inside. Anne makes a stop just in front of a barbershop with a respective BARBIERE sign (see the video [39]) [37; 35]. Joe succeeds in spying a stranger girl without her notice (Fig. 13).

Inside the hair salon Ann sits on one of the seats in front of the large mirror, holding up her long hair as the hairdresser (Mario Delani) fastens the cover around her. Joe walks up the shop, smiling when he sees where she has gone.



Fig. 14. Ann and hairstyles.

MARIO DELANI (*speaking rather hesitant English*) (see the video [3]).

What a wonderful...er, hair you have. (*He asks her something in Italian*).

ANN. Just cut, thank you.

MARIO DELANI. Just cut? (*Takes the scissors from his hair*) Well then, cut,... er, so? (*he holds the hair at a certain length*) (**Fig. 15**).

ANN. Higher.

MARIO DELANI. Higher? (*He holds the hair further up*) Here?

ANN. More.



Fig. 15. "...cut...so?"



Fig. 16. Higher... There. I'm quite sure, thank you.

MARIO DELANI. Here?

ANN. Even more.

MARIO DELANI (*impatiently*) Where?

ANN (she holds her hair at the shoulders) There.

MARIO DELANI. There. (*Snapping his scissors nervously*) Are you sure, Miss?

ANN (*emphatically*) I'm quite sure, thank you (**Fig. 16**).

MARIO DELANI (he turns he round in the chair, taking her hair in his hand) All off? (**Fig. 17**).

ANN. All off.

Joe peers in them through the beaded curtain, still holding his watermelon.

MARIO DELANI (uncomfortable as he starts cutting off her long hair) Off.

JOE goes outside, looking round, then walks away down the street. Ann sits in the salon still, her hair covering her face.

MARIO DELANI (pulling apart her hair to see her) Are you sure?

ANN (*impatiently*) Yes.

MARIO DELANI (*dropping her hair back over her face*) Yes. (**Fig. 18**).

(*As he cuts her locks off, working his way round*)

Off! off; off... (*wipes his forehead with his arm*).

JOE finds a public phone down the street opposite the fountain (Fig. 19). Joe waits impatiently, studying his watermelon, as another person speaks on the phone, in Italian. Then, seeing a group of children playing on the statue, goes over to one of them, passing his melon to a boy. Back in the salon, the hairdresser cuts of the last lock of her hair.

MARIO DELANI. Off! (*He stands to the side of her as they both study the end result as Ann moves her head slightly from side to side. She looks down at something but, engrossed in her, the hairdresser jerks her head back to the centre to get a better view*) (**Fig. 20**).

Outside, *Joe sees a group of American schoolgirls, playing and talking around the fountain. He approaches one who carries a camera (Fig. 21, 22)* [35].



Fig. 17. All off? – All off.



Fig. 18. Mario Delani dropping her hair back over her face.



Fig. 19. Joe with watermelon and a public phone.



Fig. 20. Result of cutting.



Fig. 21. "...you don't mind if I just borrow it, do you?"

Fig. 23. "Miss Weber!"

JOE (*gently coaxing her to get a look at the camera*) That's a nice little camera you have there. Ah, it's nice Mmmm. Er, you don't mind if I just borrow it, do you? (**Fig. 21**). (*He tries to coax it off her but the strap is around her neck*) (**Fig. 22**).

SCHOOLGIRL 1 (*calling out; putting her hand up*) Miss Weber! (**Fig. 23**).

JOE. I'll give it back... just for a couple of minutes.

SCHOOLGIRL 2 (*trying to resist him*) No. Go, it's my camera. *Their teacher comes over, looking over Joe darkly* (**Fig. 24**). *He lets go of the camera as the teacher leads the student away, then holds her head in his hand, embarrassed* (**Fig. 25**).

In the salon someone sweeps the hair up off the floor.

Mario Delani *is combing her hair, touching up the ends.*

MARIO DELANI. You musician, maybe? You artist, aha? Painter...? (**Fig. 26**) I know: you model! (*She smiles, flattered*) (**Fig. 28**) Model, hah?

ANN. Thank you.

MARIO DELANI (*says some Italian*) Finito. It's perfect.

ANN. Oh.

MARIO DELANI (*as the hairdresser turns her round from side to side, looking in the mirror*) Y-y-you be nice without long hair. Now, it's cool, hmm? Cool? (**Fig. 27**).

ANN (*turning her head to the side, playing with the ends*) Yes, it's, it's just what I wanted (**Fig. 29**).



Fig. 22. "I'll give it back..."



Fig. 24. Their teacher comes over.



Fig. 25. Joe holds her head in his hand, embarrassed.



MARIO DELANI. *Grazzi.* (As she looks in the mirror) Now, why you not come dancing tonight with me? You should see, it's so nice: it's on a boat on the Tibérine, Tiber-the river by Saint Angelo-(dramatically) moonlight, music, romantico! It's very, very...(his English vocab runs out) very. Please, you come?

ANN. I wish I could.

MARIO DELANI (disappointed) Oh. (As Ann gets up, taking out her money) But, but, your friends: I think they not recognise you.

ANN. No, I don't think they will! (She gives him the money).

MARIO DELANI. Oh, thank you very much.

ANN. Thank you.

MARIO DELANI (as she leaves he rushes out the door after her) Ah, ...er, senorina. (Standing in the doorway as she turns to him) After nine o'clock, I'll be there. Dancing on river-remember: Saint Angelo. If you come, you will me most pretty of all girl!

Fig. 26. Mario Delani is combing her hair. ANN (she smiles, surprised and flattered) Thank you. Goodbye [35].



Fig. 27. 'Now, it's cool, hmm? Cool?'



Fig. 28. 'Thank you.'



Fig. 29. 'It's just what I wanted'.

The Trevi Fountain (Fig. 30) is a fountain in the Trevi district in Rome, Italy, designed by Italian architect Nicola Salvi (1697–1751) [25] (Fig. 31) and completed by Pietro Bracci [33] (Fig. 32) (see the video [48]).



Fig. 30. The Trevi Fountain.



Fig. 31. Nicola Salvi.



Fig. 32. Portrait of Pietro Bracci. Collection: De Agostini Editore.

The name 'Trevi' comes from this location, which translates to 'three-street fountain'. The structure was set in a central location, marked at the joint of the three main roads. As the city progressed, the fountain remained, until in 1629, when Pope Urban VIII (1568–1644) (Fig. 34) decided the ancient fountain did not hold enough grandeur and ordered a remodel to commence. He commissioned the famous Gian Lorenzo Bernini (1598–1680) (Fig. 33) to design the fountain (1629), who created many sketches of his ideas before sadly, the project was put on hold due to Pope Urban VIII's passing. It wasn't until a hundred years later that the project started up again [53]. In 1732, Pope Clement XII (1652–1740) (Fig. 35) held a competition to find a suitable architect to craft the new terminal fountain for the Acqua Vergine:

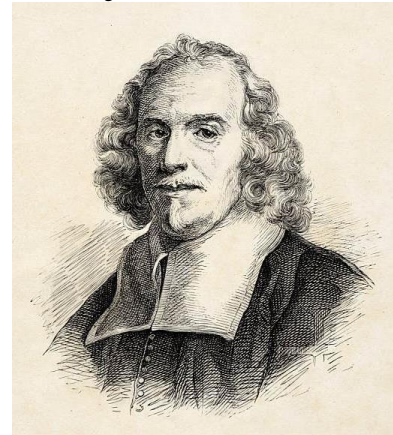


Fig. 33. Gian Lorenzo Bernini.



Fig. 36. The Trevi Fountain now.

Fig. 34. Pope Urban VIII. Fig. 35. Pope Clement XII.

an aqueduct that had been pumping fresh water into Rome since 19 BC [34].

Although Florentine artist Alessandro Galilei won the contest, the commission was awarded to local architect Nicola Salvi, who promptly began construction on the massive Baroque fountain. Influenced by a Bernini design that was never carried out, Salvi's work introduces a series of interpretative elements including massive columns and pilasters, cascading waters into a pool at its base, and a forceful sculpture of Oceanus and his shell-shaped chariot drawn by seahorses and tamed by tritons. An attic with a balustrade and allegoric figures hovers above a triumphal arch, representing abundance, fertility, wealth, and amenity. The Trevi Fountain (was built from 1732 till 1762) was finally completed 1762 by another architect, Giovanni Pannini, after Salvi's death in 1751 [24], who substituted the present allegories for planned sculptures of Agrippa and Trivia, the Roman virgin. It was officially opened and inaugurated on 22 May by Pope Clement XIII (Fig. 37 –postage stamp of the Trevi Fountain, 1973, Rome).

A 17-month restoration funded by fashion house Fendi was completed in the fall of 2015, bringing the fountain back to its gleaming white splendor [34], (see video [1]).

The fountain is mostly built from travertine stone, a name that means "from the Tiber" in Latin. A mineral made of calcium carbonate formed from spring waters, especially hot springs, the likely source was the city of Tivoli, about 22 miles from Rome [57].

The Trevi Fountain, which is designed like a monumental triumphal arch, was built against a wall of the Palazzo Poli. As with every great piece of art, the Trevi Fountain tells a story and each statue is symbolic of a unique and interesting concept. Here is a brief explanation of the three main statues – Oceanus, Abundance and Health [42], (Fig. 38).



Fig. 37. Postage stamp, 1973.

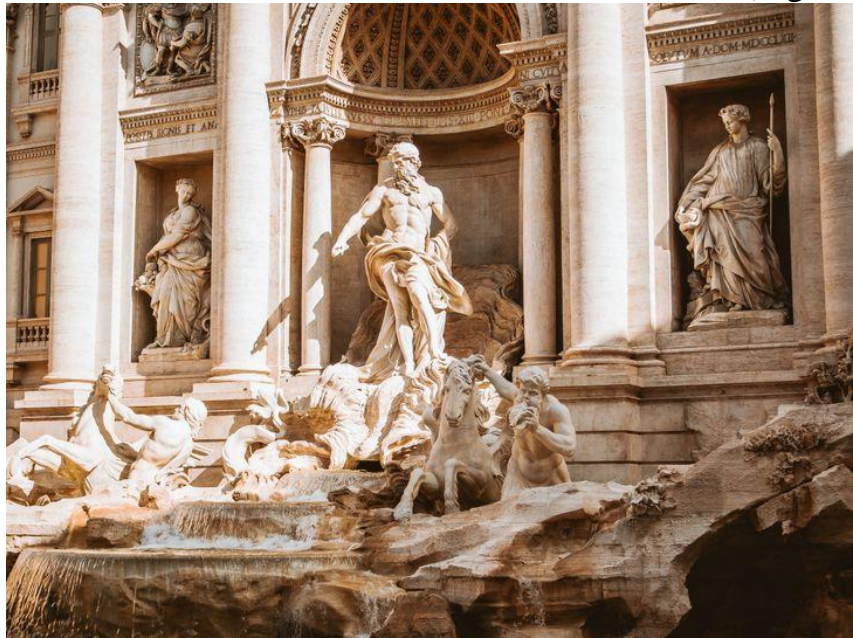


Fig. 38. The colossal Oceanus (Neptune) of the Trevi Fountain.

Thus, in the middle there is the statue of Ocean, 5,8 meters high (16.4 feet high). The beard of Ocean is symbol of wisdom and power (Fig. 41). The wand is short and thick, similar to the ones held by Roman emperors portrayed in many ancient coins [12].



Fig. 39. Pietro Bracci.

Pietro Bracci (1700–1773) – a famous Roman sculptore (Fig. 39). His best known work is the colossal Oceanus (Fig. 38, 40) – also known as Neptune – (after 1759) of the Trevi Fountain, Rome Bracci finished the fountain in 1763. (Nicola Salvi and Pietro Bracci were longtime friends) [33].

Ocean is carried on his triumphal chariot by two horses one horse is restless, one is calm. The restless horse represents the violent strength of the sea (Fig. 42). The clam horse (Fig. 43) is instead symbol of tranquillity of the sea [42], (see the video [49]).

There are **two horses** (actually they are called "hippocamps", from Greek mythology, and are really half horse, half fish) (Fig. 42, 43).



Fig. 40. The statue of Ocean.

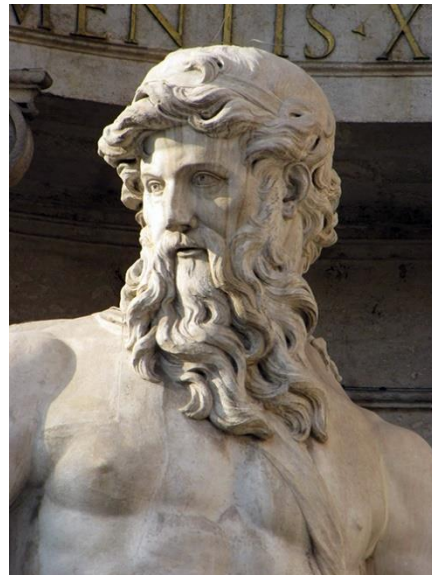


Fig. 41. The beard of Ocean.

There are also two tritons in front of the sea-horses. Two Tritons are leading the horses, one triton is strong and young, one is older and holds a twisted shell that is using to announce their passage, (see the video [14]).

Triton is a mythological Greek god, the messenger of the sea usually represented as a merman. He is the son of Neptune [12].



Fig. 42. The restless horse and triton by Pietro Bracci. Fig. 43. The clam horse and triton by Pietro Bracci.

But Neptune has often a triton in his hands and a dolphin following him. Also its designer Nicola Salvi wrote, the statue is an image of Ocean, the personification of a immense river that flows around the Earth and from which all strams of water derive (see the video [43]).

Inside the side niches, you will find the statues created by Filippo Dalla Valle (Fig. 47). These statues represent Health and Abundance.

In the left part of the niches there is the statue of **Abundance** holding the horn of Plenty (1762) (Fig. 44). At her feet a toppled vase lies by a source of water. Goddess Abundance symbolizes good fortune and success.

Above her there is a relief showing Agrippa commanding his generals to build the aqueduct in 19 BC (Fig. 45), (see video [2]).



Fig. 45. Agrippa commanding his generals to build the aqueduct was created by



Fig. 44. The statue of Abundance. Giovan Battista Grossi (1762). Fig. 46. The statue of Health.

In the right portion there is the statue of **Health** (Fig. 46), crowned by a wreath of laurel and holding a cup a snake drinks from (1762). In Greek, her name is Hygieia, the source of the word hygiene [12].



Fig. 47. Filippo della Valle.

Above her there is a relief showing a **Virgin lady** indicating to soldiers the source of water (Fig. 48).

Fig. 48. A Virgin lady indicating to soldiers the source of water was created by Andrea Bergondi (1762).



Above these main statues, we can also see four smaller statues near the top of the fountain. The four allegorical statues located on the attic symbolize the four seasons (Fig. 50, 54). These goddesses that represent earth's bounty thanks to water. Crowning the top is the coat of arms of pope Clement XII. As a rule, these statues symbolize the fertility of earth in the following ways: **Abundance of Fruit** – This statue is holding a horn (Fig. 49). **Fertility of Crops** – This statue holds ears of wheat (Fig. 51). **Products of Autumn** – This statue holds a cup with grapes (Fig. 52). **Joy of the Gardens** – This statue is covered in flowers [42] (Fig. 53), see the video [1].



Fig. 49 Abundance of fruit – holding a cornucopia [61].



Fig. 50. The Trevi Fountain.



Fig. 51. Fertility of crops – holding wheat.



Fig. 52. Autumn harvest – holding grapes



Fig. 53. Joy of gardens – holding flowers

The decorations of the fountain also feature around 30 species of plants located where the environment is more suitable to them [8].



Fig. 54. Four seasons and a sign about the foundation of the fountain.



In the right part of the fountain there are "tubes of lovers". It is believed that young couples who drink water from them will love each other and live in harmony until old age (Fig. 55).

Fig. 55. "Tubes of lovers".



Fig. 56. A large vase of travertine



Fig. 57. *Roman Holiday*, 1953. Barbershop. Princess Anna.

And to the left side of the fountain there is a large vase of travertine (Fig. 56). They said that Salvi installed it to block the view of the fountain from a nearby barbershop (Fig. 57). The owner of his establishment was very dissatisfied with the work of the architect, so the architect decided to save that man from looking at the hated fountain.

Probably the fountain got the name for its position. The fountain is located at the intersection of three important streets in the centre of Rome, at the termination point of the aqueduct. For this reason, the fountain was called Trevi which in Italian indicates "three roads". But according to legend, the name Trevi derives from Roman mythology. In fact, Trivia was the name attributed to the divinity Diana or Artemis, the deity of the hunt [46].

When the fountain is open roughly €3,000 is thrown into it every day as people follow the tradition of throwing coins over their shoulders (Fig. 54, 55). The legend holds that a coin thrown into the fountain will ensure a return to Rome. This tradition also dates back to the ancient Romans who often threw coins in water to make the gods of water favor their journey or help them get back home safely (see video [47]).

The following traditions that were spawned by the movie *Three Coins in a Fountain* (see the movie [44]), still exist today:

1. Throw 1 coin into the Trevi Fountain and you will return to Rome one day.
2. Throw 2 coins into the Trevi Fountain and you'll fall in love with a Roman.
3. Throw 3 coins into the Trevi Fountain and you'll marry that Roman [54].



Fig. 54. Coins Tossed Into Trevi Fountain.



Fig. 55. Many wishes...many splashes.

The coins are collected every night and given to an Italian charity called Caritas. Caritas, in turn, use the money for a supermarket program giving rechargeable cards to Rome's needy to help them get groceries [24].

In 1996 the fountain was turned off and draped in black crepe to honor actor Marcello Mastroianni after his death. Mastroianni starred in *La Dolce Vita* (1960), a movie whose most famous scene was filmed in the Trevi Fountain [24] (Fig. 9).

In 2007 the fountain wore a different color after a vandal dumped a liquid substance into the fountain turning the water red (Fig. 56). This caused water that fell from the fountain to be red as well, since it uses a closed circuit water system. While there was a fear that the liquid would have permanently damaged the monument, the water was drained fast enough that there was no damage, only a crowd of very surprised tourists [24].

The Trevi Fountain was red (26. 10. 2007) because an Italian activist, Graziano Cecchini, dyed its waters as a protest against corruption. According to a statement, Cecchini said it was a "cry that Rome isn't dead, that it's alive and ready to return to be the capital of art, life, and Renaissance." It's the second time he's done this in 10 years [41].



Fig. 56. The Trevi Fountain in red...

To sum up. The Trevi Fountain we see today was completed in the 18th century, its history goes back more than 2,000 years (see video [11]).

The main theme of the Trevi Fountain is the calming of the waters. Oceanus, not Neptune, represents all the earth's waters.

Rome is famous for ancient remnants and artistic architecture but The Trevi Fountain is one of the top attractions in Rome and one of the most famous fountains in the world.

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