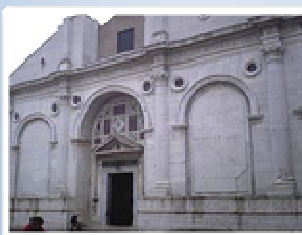


RIMINI

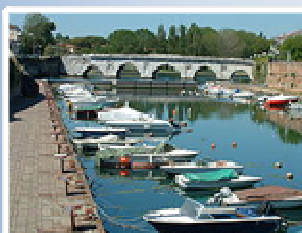
Rimini is a city in the **Emilia-Romagna** region of **Italy** and capital city of the Province of Rimini. It is located on the Adriatic Sea, near the coast between the rivers Marecchia (the ancient Ariminus) and Ausa (Aprusa). Coast navigation and fishing are traditional industries and, together with Riccione, it is probably the most famous seaside resort on the **Adriatic Riviera**.

Rimini today is a thriving, bustling resort on the **Italian Riviera** that boasts "over a thousand hotels". It is one of the least pretentious towns in Italy, and has a well-deserved reputation for.

This is a place where the Italians go for their sea and sun, and therefore the food is excellent as well as the people being friendly and helpful.



The Tempio Malatestiano is the cathedral church of Rimini, Italy. Officially entitled to St. Francis, it takes the popular name from Sigismondo Pandolfo Malatesta, who commissioned its reconstruction from the famous **Renaissance** theorist and architect Leon Battista Alberti c. 1450. The church is immediately recognizable from its wide marble façade, decorated by sculptures. The entrance portal has a triangular pediment over the door set within the center arch; geometrical decorations fill the tympanum.



The Tiberius Bridge: As the inscription on the internal parapets recalls, the bridge over the Marecchia River, then known as Ariminus, began under the **Emperor Augustus** in 14 and was completed under Tiberius in 21. The bridge still connects the city centre to Borgo San Giuliano and leads to the consular roads Via Emilia and Via Popilia that lead north. Built in **Istria stone**, the bridge consists of five arches that rest on massive pillars with breakwater spurs set at an oblique angle with respect to the

bridge's axis in order to follow the current. The bridge's structure on the other hand, rests on a practical system of wooden poles.

Castel Sismondo. Of the original construction, begun by the lord of Rimini, **Sigismondo Pandolfo Malatesta** on March 20, 1437, only the central nucleus remain. According to

the contemporary chronicles, Malatesta himself designed it, although it is known that several true architects, including Filippo Brunelleschi worked at the construction. Sigismondo Pandolfo Malatesta died here in 1468. In 1821 the castle was turned into barracks for the local **Carabinieri**. Five years later, the external walls were demolished and the moat filled. After a period of decadence, the edifice is now used as seat of exhibitions.

Main sights

- **The Arch of Augustus.** Built in 27 BC, it has a single gate 9.92 m high and 8.45 m wide. The merlons were added in the Middle Ages. It was restored in the 18th century by Tommaso Temenza.
- **The church of San Giuliano Martire** (1553-1575), housing the great picture of Paul Veronese (1588) representing the martyrdom of that saint. It includes also pictures of Bittino da Faenza (1357) dealing with some episodes of the saint's life (1409).
- **The amphitheater** (2nd century). It was erected alongside the ancient coast line, and had a two orders of porticoes with 60 arcades. It had elliptical shape, with axes of 117,7 x 88 meters. The arena measured 73 x 44 meters, not far from the greatest Roman amphitheatres: the edifice could house up to 15,000 spectators.
- **The church of St. John the Evangelist** (also known as St. Augustine)
- **The church of San Giovanni Battista**, erected in the 12th century. It has a single nave with rich stucco decoration from the 18th century.
- **The town hall** has a small but valuable gallery (Perin del Vaga, Ghirlandajo, Bellini, Benedetto Coda, Tintoretto, Agostino di Duccio); the Gambalunga Library (1677) has valuable manuscripts.
- **Church of San Fortunato** (1418). It houses the Adoration of the Magi (1547) by Giorgio Vasari.
- The bell tower of the former **Cathedral of Santa Colomba**.
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Palazzo del Podestà

Palazzo dell'Arengo

Palazzo Gambalunga

Palazzo Garampi

Palazzo Ghetti

Park Sandro Pertini

Park Aldo Moro

Park Federico Fellini

Hugo Pratt Park

Park Briolini

Park XXV Aprile (ex Marecchia)

The fountain in Piazza della Pigna Cavour.Santa Maria della Neve

Castel Sismondo

Piazza Cavour

Ancient sites of Jews in Rimini

Fountain of the four horses

Fontana della Pigna

Library Gambalunghiana

RN12 contemporary art galleries, Gallery Fabjbasaglia

Museum of perspectives (ethnographic)

City Museum

Museum of Small scale and Shells

Fellini Museum

National Motorcycle Museum

Aviation Museum

INFORMATION

Tourism Office of Rimini

I.A.T. (Ufficio Informazioni e di Accoglienza Turistica)

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