

- Most of the garments worn by the actors and extras were fashioned and made by Rubelli - one-time supplier of material for costumes in important Hollywood films - in the same 18th-century style and with the same fabrics as in the paintings of Pietro Longhi.
- The gondola used in the film is one of the oldest in Venezia. It has a special hull which made it possible to film in a relatively shallow canal near the Fondamenta della Misericordia. The black cowl - the so-called "felze" - belonged to Queen Margaret of Savoy.
- The setting inside a Venetian courtyard was in the private courtyard of Carlo Goldoni's birthplace at Ca' Centani.
- Some of the scenes of life at court were shot in Ca' Marcello, a 16th-century villa situated between Padua and Treviso, once the residence of Doge Marcello, and now owned by the Marcello family, connected with the renowned 18th-century composers Alessandro Marcello and Benedetto Marcello.
- The scene of the entry of Napoleon's soldiers into the Ducal Palace was played by walk-on actors from the most important European historical costume drama companies.
- The table service and tablecloth used in the lunch scene with Carlo Goldoni and his wife Nicoletta Conio are original 18th century.
- The scenes in which the verbal dispute between Count Carlo Gozzi and the playwright Carlo Goldoni comes to a head were shot in a wing of the Ducal Palace usually closed to the public.
- Ottorino Lelio, who plays a Harlequin in the film, belongs to the famous Lelio dynasty, actors in Italy and France since the 16th century.

- The 18th-century carriage used has belonged to the Avogadori of Gorizia from the days of the Venetian Republic. At the time, the territory of the Serenissima Republic extended over most of North-eastern Italy.
- Palazzo Pisani-Moretta, the setting of the Carneval revelry scene, was regularly the scene of sumptuous feasts and banquets in the 18th century.
- The rooms of Villa Pisani, at Strà (Venice), where some of the film's scenes were set, were used by Napoleon Bonaparte, and Hitler and Mussolini also met there.
- Some scenes of local life were shot in the party room of Villa da Ponte (today called Vergerio), in the Padua area, one-time residence of Lorenzo Da Ponte, Mozart's librettist, for whom he wrote: "Don Giovanni", "Così fan tutte" and "The Marriage of Figaro".
- The Roman room of Padua's Caffè Pedrocchi, where the coffee scene was set, boasts a very rare circular diorama, a mural painting going all round the room and depicting a scene of the ruins of Ancient Rome.
- Some of the 18th-century locations and characters were re-created from paintings on glass in transparent colours from the 18th century, now part of the Minici Zotti Collection. They were projected for the occasion by Laura Minici Zotti by means of a magic lantern, forerunner of the modern film projector.