

The Digital Future of World Heritage

A symposium on blended scholarship and management in the new millennium

2-4 April

The University of Notre Dame in Rome

Wednesday, 2 April 2014

9:00 pm-10:30 pm

Walk 1 (Layers of Rome from antiquity to the Renaissance)

8:45 p.m. Group gathers in the lobby of Hotel Forum for transportation to Largo Argentina.

9:00p p.m. Walking tour and visits of the following locations:

a. Santa Maria Sopra Minerva, Piazza Minerva

The church of Santa Maria Sopra Minerva is an important church for the Dominicans, the Roman Catholic order of Preachers. The church's name derives from the fact that the first Christian church built on the site was built over the ruins of the temple dedicated to the Egyptian goddess Isis. It was thought for some time that the temple was dedicated to the Greco-Roman goddess Minerva. As a result Santa Maria Sopra Minerva literally means Saint Mary over Minerva.

b. Pantheon, Piazza della Rotonda

The Pantheon was originally commissioned by Marcus Agrippa during the reign of Augustus as a temple to all the gods of ancient Rome, and rebuilt by the emperor Hadrian about 126 AD. Almost two thousand years after it was built, the dome of the Pantheon, is still the world's largest unreinforced concrete dome. The Pantheon has influenced the works of architects around the world and is one of the most copied works of architecture.

c. Piazza Navona

The distinct urban form of Piazza Navona derives from the fact that the piazza is situated on top of the Stadium of Domitian, built in the 1st century AD. The piazza retains the form of the open space of the stadium. From as early as the 15th century, the Piazza hosted the city market and became a center for influential urban and artistic development. Amongst the numerous palazzos, churches and artistic works in the piazza are the Pamphili family palace, the church of Sant'Angelo in Agone and the Fountain of the Four Rivers, that are representative of the architectural and sculptural works of Baroque artists working and living in Rome, such as Girolamo Rainaldi, Carlo Rainaldi, Francesco Borromini and Gian Lorenzo Bernini.

d. Santa Maria della Pace

The church of Santa Maria della Pace experienced a number of physical transformations in its history. Built on top of the foundations of the pre-existing church of Sant'Andrea de Aquarizariis in 1482, the church and its surrounding complex include the architectural works of Donato Bramante and Pietro da Cortona. From the Renaissance transformation of the church's cloister by Bramante from 1500-1504 to the Baroque transformation of the church's façade and urban setting into a theatrical stage set by da Cortona 1656-1667, this small church situated in the heart of Rome is an expression of the grand artistic and architectural experimentation and evolution that was characteristic of the city from the Renaissance to the Baroque.

e. Ponte Sant'Angelo

Ponte Sant'Angelo, means the Bridge of Hadrian, and was originally built in 134 AD by the Roman Emperor Hadrian to span the Tiber in order to provide direct access to his mausoleum. The bridge later came to be used primarily by pilgrims in route to St. Peter's Basilica.

f. Castel Sant' Angelo

The Castel Sant' Angelo was initially commissioned by the Roman Emperor Hadrian as a mausoleum for himself and his family 130AD-139AD. The building was later used by the popes as a fortress and a castle and is currently a museum.

10:15 p.m. Group gathers at Lungotevere Sassia, Piazz Pia for transportation to Hotel Capo D'Africa and Hotel Lancelot.

Friday, 4 April 2014
9:00-10:30 p.m.

WALK 2 (Baroque Rome)

8:45 p.m. Group gathers in the lobby Via Ostilia for transportation to Piazza Quirinale.

9:00p p.m. Walking tour and visits of the following locations:

a. Palazzo Quirinale, Piazza del Quirinale

The Palazzo Quirinale is the current official residence of the President of the Italian Republic. In its history it has housed thirty popes, four kings and eleven presidents of the Italian Republic. The palace extends an area of 110,500 square meters and is the 6th largest palace in the world.

c. The Trevi Fountain

Designed by the Italian architect Nicola Salvi and completed by Pietro Bracci, the Trevi fountain is the largest Baroque fountain in the city and one of the most famous fountains in the world. The location of the fountain marks the terminus of the Acqua Vergine, the reconstructed Aqua Virgo, that supplied water to ancient Rome.

d. Spanish Steps, Piazza di Spagna

The Spanish steps connect the steep slopes between the Piazza di Spagna at the base of the Piazza Trinità dei Monti, dominated by the church of the same name. The staircase is one of the widest staircases in Europe. The monumental staircase comprised on 135 step came to be through the donation of 20,000 scudi by the French Diplomat Étienne Gueffier in 1723-1725, in order to link the Bourbon Spanish Embassy, and the Trinità dei Monti church that was also under the patronage of the Bourbon kings of France. The staircase was designed by architects Francesco de Sanctis and Alessandro Specchi.

g. Palazzo Zuccari

Palazzo Zuccari is a 16th-century palazzo in Rome, on the Piazza Trinità dei Monti. It was built by the Italian painter Federico Zuccari. Since 1912, it has been home to the Biblioteca Hertziana. The Palazzo is known for its unique sculptural details reflecting the creativity of the owner.

h. Piazza del Popolo

The piazza is situated inside the northern gate in the Aurelian Walls, once the Porta Flaminia of ancient Rome, and now called the Porta del Popolo. This was the starting point of the ancient road, the Via Flaminia, the northern route into and out of the city. Historically it was a traveller's first view of Rome. The design of the current piazza was executed by the Italian architect Giuseppe Valadier.

10:15 p.m. Group gathers at Porta del Popolo at Via Flaminia for transportation to Hotel Capo D'Africa and Hotel Lancelot.