GLOBAL GATEWAY
ROME
AN INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARSHIP AND COLLABORATION
WELCOME TO NOTRE DAME
The University of Notre Dame boasts a network of extraordinary facilities located around the world—the Notre Dame Global Gateways. Under the aegis of Notre Dame International (NDI), the Global Gateways are academic and intellectual centers where scholars, students, and leaders from universities, government, business, and community gather to discuss, discover, and debate issues of topical and enduring relevance.

At each Global Gateway, the Notre Dame community and its many international partners and colleagues work together to advance knowledge across all disciplines with a view to the common good.

Rome is home to one of six Notre Dame Global Gateways, with others in Beijing, Chicago, Dublin, Jerusalem, and London.

The Rome Global Gateway is located in Via Ostilia 15—in the heart of the Eternal City—one block from the Colosseum. The newly renovated, 32,000 square-foot facility serves as a hub supporting the academic, educational, and cultural mission of the University. The Gateway also fosters research and graduate education and develops and maintains institutional relations with universities, educational foundations, and organizations in Italy, Europe, and the Mediterranean, as well as with the Holy See.
The entrance to the Rome Global Gateway is in Via Ostilia 15, in the Rione Celio (Caelian neighborhood), on the slopes of the Caelian hill, overlooking the Palatine, Aventine, and Esquiline hills. The newly restored building, which dates back to the turn of the 20th century, is painted the warm yellow ochre typical of Rome’s center. Its windows open onto Via Ostilia and two side roads, Via dei S.S. Quattro and Via Capo d’Africa.

The site is in the heart of Rome, enclosed and served by large thoroughfares such as Via Labicana, Via Celio Vibenna, Via dell’Ama Aradam, Piazza di Porta San Giovanni, Via Merulana, and Via Emanuele Filiberto: beneath here run the two lines of the subway, with a third under construction. Still, the area around the Gateway itself is an oasis of peace and quiet, with narrow streets where traffic is very limited.

The surrounding neighborhood is lively, and mainly inhabited by Romans (by birth and adoption). While there are a number of hotels in this strategic and beautiful location, the area is not populated by hordes of tourists like other central Roman neighborhoods. Modern life flows around the Gateway alongside 4th- and 5th-century churches, with their 1600s and 1700s façades—all examples of the centuries-old stratification of Roman history.

The Gateway’s building is located in an important center for the history of early Christian Rome and features important basilicas and churches, including San Clemente, San Giovanni in Laterano, Santa Maria in Domnica, and Santi Quattro Coronati. The neighborhood is also a site traditionally devoted to study. In addition to Notre Dame, two other international institutions have their campuses in the area: the Pontificia Università Lateranense (Pontifical Lateran University), founded in 1773 by Pope Clement XIV, and the Pontificio Collegio Irlandese (Pontifical Irish College), founded in 1628.
ROME PROGRAMS

The Rome Global Gateway hosts top-tier study and research opportunities. For more information, visit: international.nd.edu/rome.

ACADEMIC YEAR PROGRAMS

• Rome General Education Program: A general education abroad program (semester- or year-long) for students in the colleges of arts and letters, business, science, and engineering. Students enroll in a required “All Roads Lead to Rome” onsite course offered by Notre Dame faculty and can take courses in a large variety of disciplines in collaboration with John Cabot University.

• School of Architecture Rome Program: Unique among its peers, Notre Dame requires all graduate and undergraduate architecture students to spend time in Rome studying and living in this extraordinary environment resulting from nearly 30 centuries of art and culture.

• International Scholars: Students admitted to this semester-long program pursue independent research projects based in Rome with Notre Dame faculty supervision. Engagement activities, such as local community service and internships, are also part of the program requirements.

• ICCS: A semester-long program open to sophomores, juniors, and seniors majoring in classics, classical history, or archaeology—or art history majors with a strong classical background. The program is offered by Notre Dame’s partner, the Intercollegiate Center for Classical Studies (ICCS).
SUMMER PROGRAMS

• The Rome Seminar offers talented international junior faculty and advanced graduate students the opportunity to participate in a distinctive annual seminar series that brings together noted international scholars from diverse disciplines to reflect on and discuss critical scholarly questions and issues.

• The Summer Engineering Program in Rome offers students an opportunity to complete 2 technical electives while living in central Rome. The six-week program includes cultural, historical, and technical tours.

RESEARCH, INTERNSHIPS, AND SERVICE

• Research grants for faculty and graduate students are available through the Rome Global Gateway.

• The Gateway facilitates academic year and summer internships for undergraduate and graduate students.

• The Gateway also provides students with opportunities for community service.
ROME GLOBAL GATEWAY
LECTURE SERIES

This annual lecture series features four leading scholars in a variety of disciplines. The lectures are either in English or Italian and are designed for—and open to—the Italian and international scholarly community. Visit international.nd.edu/rome to learn about this year’s speakers.

• Dante’s Intellectual Formation
• Transnational Approaches to U.S. Catholic History
• Catholic Higher Education and Democracy in Europe
• Human Dignity and Human Development conference
• Notre Dame Center for Nano Science and Technology

• Safeguarding the Musical Traditions of Eastern Christianity
• Contending Modernities: Catholic, Muslim, Secular
• Transnational Migration in Comparative Perspective: Italy and the U.S.
• The Digital Future of World Heritage

ROME EVENTS
MEETING FACILITIES

The following rooms are available for programs and events:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ROOMS</th>
<th>THEATRE-STYLE</th>
<th>CLASSROOM (WITH TABLES)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Matthew and Joyce Walsh Aula</td>
<td>125 people</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposition Room on two levels</td>
<td>50 people</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classroom 202</td>
<td>50 people</td>
<td>On request</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classroom 411</td>
<td>30 people</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Classroom 303</td>
<td>50 people + drawing tables</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classroom 405</td>
<td>25 people + drawing tables</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seminar Room 409</td>
<td>14 people</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seminar Room 410</td>
<td>14 people</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seminar Room 412</td>
<td>14 people</td>
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<tr>
<td>Refreshments and Exposition Room</td>
<td>30 people</td>
<td>On request</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer Lab</td>
<td>8 people</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Painting Room</td>
<td>20 people</td>
<td>20 people + easels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terrace Centioli Family II level</td>
<td>30 people seated + 30 standing</td>
<td>On request</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roof Terrace 503</td>
<td>54 people seated + 50 standing</td>
<td>On request</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Court Yard</td>
<td>20 people seated + 100 standing</td>
<td>On request</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- Wireless Internet connection is available throughout the building.
- Audio/video system with streaming available in the Matthew and Joyce Walsh Aula.
- Teleconferencing facilities available upon request.
- The building is open 8:00 a.m. to midnight during the academic year; shorter hours during the summer and holiday periods.
- Facilities are available for rent for academic, cultural, religious, or other charitable purposes on evenings, Fridays, and weekends as well as during the week when classes are not in session.
- Smoking is not permitted on the premises.
OFFICE SPACE
• Offices are available upon request to Notre Dame faculty visiting Rome.
• The library is available for use by Notre Dame faculty and students.

COMMON SPACES
• Undergraduate Common Room: lounge for undergraduate students.
• Graduate Common Room: lounge for graduate students.
• Other common spaces: courtyard, second floor terrace, roof terrace, canteen, and kitchen.

HOW TO BOOK EVENTS
• Requests to hold activities and events in the Gateway are reviewed by its faculty advisory committee. For more details, visit international.nd.edu/rome.
• For more information about the process involved in planning Global Gateway events, Notre Dame faculty and staff should contact Lauri Roberts at lroberts@nd.edu.
• Priority status will be given to University of Notre Dame programs or Notre Dame-affiliated groups, but the Rome Global Gateway welcomes requests from charitable, religious, and educational institutions.
• The Rome Global Gateway is unable to accommodate sit-down dinners, but can provide receptions and coffee breaks in connection with events.
• Policy Requirements:
  o All guests must be registered prior to an event. The hosting organization must provide complete guest list at least 48 hours prior to the event.
  o Catering details (number of guests, menu choices, and dietary requirements) must be confirmed at least seven days prior to the event.
WALKING TOURS

Because Rome is a city that must be walked in order to be understood, visitors are invited to approach the city on foot through nine walking tours with Roman Walks—a free guide that is available in printed form or as an eBook.

The proposed walks have their center in Notre Dame's Roman neighborhood, and at the same time they intend to project in various directions, towards other centers and monuments in Rome and beyond. Please contact Amanda Skofstad at Skofstad@nd.edu to request your copy.

The Gateway is not far from many important Early Christian sites, including San Clemente, San Giovanni in Laterano, Santa Maria in Domnica and Santi Quattro Coronati. Other popular destinations are listed below.

Colosseum
The Colosseum or Coliseum, also known as the Flavian, is an elliptical amphitheater in the center of the city of Rome. Built of concrete and stone, it was the largest amphitheater of the Roman Empire and is considered one of the greatest works of Roman architecture and engineering. It is the largest amphitheater in the world and is situated just east of the Roman Forum. Construction began under the emperor Vespasian in 70 A.D. and was completed in 80 A.D. under Titus, his successor and heir. Further modifications were made during the reign of Domitian (81–96 A.D.). These three emperors are known as the Flavian dynasty, and the amphitheater was named in Latin for its association with their family name (Flavius).

It is estimated that the Colosseum could hold between 50,000 and 80,000 spectators and was used for gladiatorial contests and public spectacles such as mock sea battles, animal hunts, executions, re-enactments of famous battles, and dramas based on Classical mythology. The building ceased to be used for entertainment in the early medieval era. It was later reused for such purposes as housing, workshops, quarters for a religious order, a fortress, a quarry, and a Christian shrine.

Piazza Navona
Defined as a public space in the last years of the 15th century when the city market was transferred to it from the Campidoglio, the Piazza Navona was transformed into a highly significant example of Baroque Roman architecture and art during the pontificate of Innocent X, who reigned from 1644 until 1655 and whose family palace, the Palazzo Pamphili, faced the piazza. It features important sculptural and architectural creations: in the center stands the famous Fontana dei Quattro Fiumi or Fountain of the Four Rivers (1651) by Gian Lorenzo Bernini, topped by the
Obelisk of Domitian, brought here in pieces from the Circus of Maxentius; the church of Sant’Agnese in Agone by Francesco Borromini, Girolamo Rainaldi, Carlo Rainaldi and others; and the aforementioned Pamphili palace, also by Girolamo Rainaldi, that accommodates the long gallery designed by Borromini and frescoed by Pietro da Cortona.

During its history, the piazza has hosted theatrical events and other ephemeral activities. From 1652 until 1866 when the festival was suppressed, it was flooded on every Saturday and Sunday in August in elaborate celebrations of the Pamphili family. The pavement level was raised in the 19th century and the market was moved again in 1869 to the nearby Campo de’ Fiori. A Christmas market is held in the piazza.

Pantheon
Commissioned by Marcus Agrippa during the reign of Augustus (27 B.C.–14 A.D.) as a temple to all the gods of ancient Rome, and rebuilt by the emperor Hadrian about 126 A.D., the Pantheon is circular with a portico of large granite Corinthian columns (8 in the first rank and 2 groups of 4 behind) under a pediment. A rectangular vestibule links the porch to the rotunda, which is under a coffered concrete dome, with a central opening (oculus) to the sky. Almost 2,000 years after it was built, the Pantheon’s dome is still the world’s largest unreinforced concrete dome.

It is one of the best preserved of all ancient Roman buildings and has been in continuous use. Since the 7th century, the Pantheon has been used as a Roman Catholic church dedicated to St. Mary and the Martyrs, but informally known as “Santa Maria Rotonda.” The square in front of the Pantheon is called Piazza della Rotonda.

Saint Peter’s Basilica
Designed principally by Donato Bramante, Michelangelo, Carlo Maderno, and Gian Lorenzo Bernini, St. Peter’s is the most renowned work of Renaissance architecture and remains one of the largest churches in the world. While it is neither the mother church of the Catholic Church nor the Catholic Roman Rite cathedral of the Diocese of Rome, St. Peter’s is regarded as one of the holiest Catholic sites. St. Peter’s is famous as a place of pilgrimage for its liturgical functions. Because of its location in the Vatican, the Pope presides at a number of services throughout the year, drawing audiences of 15,000 to more than 80,000 people, either within the Vatican Basilica or in St. Peter’s Square.

Piazza di Spagna
Piazza di Spagna, at the bottom of the Spanish Steps, is one of the most famous squares in Italy. It owes its name to the Palazzo di Spagna, seat of the Embassy of Spain among the Holy See. In the middle of the square is the famous Fontana della Barcaccia, dating to the beginning of the baroque age, sculpted by Pietro Bernini and his son, the more famous Gian Lorenzo Bernini.
**Campo de' Fiori**

Campo de' Fiori (field of flowers) is a rectangular square south of Piazza Navona in Rome, Italy, at the border between rione Parione and rione Regola. It is just diagonally southeast of the Palazzo della Cancelleria and one block northeast of the Palazzo Farnese. Executions used to be held publicly in Campo de’ Fiori. In February of 1600, the philosopher Giordano Bruno was burnt alive for heresy, and all of his works were placed on the Index of Forbidden Books by the Holy Office. In 1887 Ettore Ferrari dedicated a monument to him on the exact spot of his death. He stands defiantly facing the Vatican, reinterpreted in the first days of a reunited Italy as a martyr to freedom of thought. The inscription on the base, translated to English, reads: “To Bruno—the century predicted by him—here where the fire burned.” At night, Campo de’ Fiori is a meeting place for tourists and young people coming from the whole city.

**Roman Forum**

The Roman Forum is a rectangular forum surrounded by the ruins of several important ancient government buildings at the center of the city of Rome. Citizens of the ancient city referred to this space, originally a marketplace, as the Forum Magnum, or simply the Forum. For centuries it was the center of Roman public life: the site of triumphal processions and elections; the venue for public speeches, criminal trials, and gladiatorial matches; and the nucleus of commercial affairs. Here statues and monuments commemorated the city’s great men. The teeming heart of ancient Rome, the Forum has been called the most celebrated meeting place in the world, and in all history. Located in the small valley between the Palatine and Capitoline Hills, the Forum today is a sprawling ruin of architectural fragments and intermittent archaeological excavations attracting 4.5 million annual sightseers.
REACHING THE ROME GLOBAL GATEWAY

From Fiumicino Airport:

- By train: The Leonardo Express to/from Roma Termini departs every 30 minutes and has a journey time of 31 minutes. The FL1 rail line regional trains to/from other stations in Rome, including Rome Tiburtina, depart every 15 minutes on weekdays and every 30 on public holidays. Visit trenitalia.com.

- Cotral: From Terminal 2 arrivals, Regional Bus Station to Piazza dei Cinquecento (in front of Museo Nazionale Romano), Roma Tiburtina Station, subway station Cornelia (Metro line “A”) and subway station Eur-Magliana (Metro Line “B”). Visit cotralspa.it.


- By taxi: From Terminals 1, 2, 3, and 5.

- Car rental services: It is also possible to book car service to the airport through the Gateway.

From Ciampino Airport:

- Ciampino Città is connected to the airport by bus Cotral/Schiaffini every 30 minutes. The traveling time is about 5 minutes. Tickets can be purchased on the bus and at the station, and cost 1 euro.

- A surface light rail system connects Ciampino station to Termini station in about 15 minutes.

- Daily bus connections between the airport and Termini station are guaranteed by Atral (www.atral-lazio.com), Cotral (www.cotralspa.it), Terravision (www.terravision.eu), and Schiaffini (www.schiaffini.it).

- A taxi service to Rome is available near the exit of the airport.

- It is also possible to book car service to the airport through the Gateway.

From Termini Train Station:

- Take the subway line “B” (Metro B) and get off at the stop “Colosseo.”
GETTING AROUND

There are several transportation options in order to get to the Rome Global Gateway. To calculate your personal itinerary, please visit atac.roma.it/.

• Colosseum Metro station, just five minutes from the university building, is served by line B heading to Laurentina, to Conca d’Oro, and to Rebibbia.

• Manzoni Metro station is served by Line A, heading to Battistini and Anagnina. It is only a 10-minute walk from the Gateway.

• Several buses stop on Via Labicana, a 2-minute walk from the Gateway, including 53, 85, 87, 571, 810, and tram line 3.

• Taxis may be hailed off the street, but the nearest taxi rank is on Piazza del Colosseo, a 2-minute walk from the Gateway.

PREFERRED HOTELS

Hotel Mercure
Via Labicana, 144
00184 Roma
Tel: +39 06 770021

Hotel Capo d’Africa
Via Capo D’Africa, 54
00184 Roma
Tel: +39 06 772801

Hotel Lancelot
Via Capo D’Africa, 47
00184 Roma
Tel: +39 06 7045 0615

Albergo del Sole
Piazza della Rotonda, 63
00186 Roma
Tel: +39 06 678 0441

Profumo Maison d’Hôtes
Via di San Giovanni in Laterano, 108
00184 Roma
Tel: +39 06 709 6043
PLACES TO EAT

There are hundreds of restaurants around the University building, near Via Cavour in the Monti area, near Piazzale Argentina, Via del Corso, Piazza del Popolo, Piazza della Rotonda, San Giovanni. Recommended by past faculty are:

**La Pace del Cervello**
Via de S.S. Quattro, 63  
Tel: +39 06 700 5173

**Il Bocconcino**
Via Ostilia, 23  
Tel: +39 06 7707 9175

**PapaGio**
Capo d’ Africa, 26  
Tel: +39 06 700 9800

**La Matricianella**
Via del Leone, 4  
Tel: +39 06 683 2100

**Da Meo Patacca**
Piazza dei Mercanti, 30  
Tel: +39 06 581 61

**Da Domenico**
Via di San Giovanni in Laterano, 134  
Tel: +39 06 7759 0225

**Gourum India**
Via Labicana, 29  
Tel: +39 06 7003406

**Taverna dei Quaranta**
Via Claudia, 24  
Tel: +39 06 700 0550

For lunchtime snacks (sandwiches, soup, fruit, pizza, ice creams, pastries, etc.) and coffee there are several bars, groceries, gelaterias, and pizzerias.

MUSEUMS, GALLERIES, AND THEATERS

**Musei Capitolini:** Piazza del Campidoglio, 1 - 00186 Roma

**Palazzo Brancaccio:**
Largo Brancaccio 82, Roma

**Palazzo delle Esposizioni:**
Via Nazionale, 194 - 00184 Roma

**Palazzo Doria Pamphili:**
Via del Corso, 305 - 00186 Roma

NEARBY THEATERS

**Teatro dell’Opera:**
Piazza Beniamino Gigli, 7 - 00187 Roma

**Teatro Brancaccio:**
Via Merulana, 244 - 00185 Roma

**Teatro Ambra Jovinelli:**
Via Guglielmo Pepe, 43 - 00185 Roma

**Teatro Flavio:**
Via G.M. Crescimbeni, 19 – 00186 Roma

**Teatro Eliseo and Piccolo Eliseo:**
Via Nazionale, 183 - 00184 Roma

PARKS

Oppian Hill and Villa Celimontana are just five minutes away from the Gateway. The beautiful Villa Borghese is a 30-minute walk from the Gateway, but it is worth it.
LOCAL SUPERMARKETS
A big discount supermarket is Tuòdì in Via Annia 18, a three-minute walk from the Gateway. A small grocery store (Carrefour) is located in Via dei S.S. Quattro, 53-54.

CHURCHES
Basilica San Clemente a’l in Laterano
Basilica di S. Giovanni in Laterano
S. Maria in Domnica alla Navicella
Basilica dei Santi Quattro Coronati
Chiesa di S. Stefano Rotondo

GYMS
**Hard Candy Fitness** (via Capo D’Africa, 5).

**Swimming pool** (Collegio S. Maria in Viale Alessandro Manzoni, 5). Palestra Indomita (via Merulana, 246).

SHOPPING
Close to San Giovanni in Laterano, just a 10-minute walk from the Gateway building, there is a big shopping center called Coin where it is possible to find some of the main Italian fashion brands. Via Merulana is a major thoroughfare with shopping all along it. Finally, via del Corso, via Condotti, and via Frattina are also popular shopping destinations, with boutiques and stores such as Gucci, Dolce e Gabbana, Armani, Max Mara, Luis Vuitton, or even H&M, Zara, Gap, and many others.
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOPICS</th>
<th>CONTACT</th>
<th>OFFICE LOCATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
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