

## Diapositiva 1

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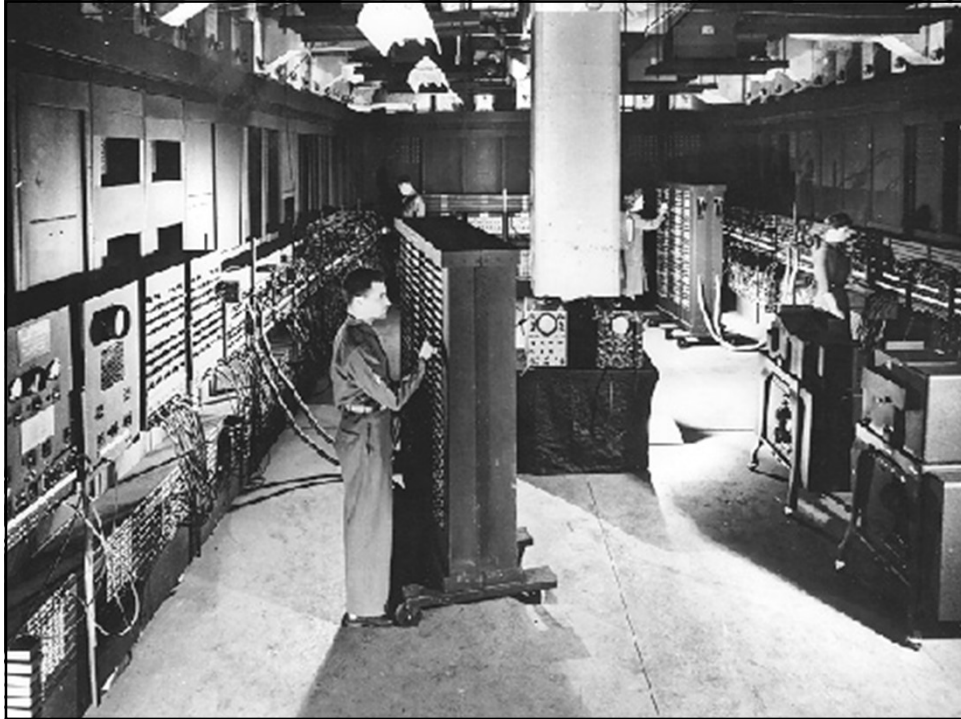
### VAC1 ENIAC

Il primo calcolatore elettronico, l'ENIAC -Electronical Numerical Integrator And Calculator - nacque per esigenze belliche (per il calcolo di tavole balistiche). Venne commissionato dal Dipartimento della Guerra degli Stati Uniti all'Università della Pennsylvania, ed il suo prototipo fu realizzato alla fine della seconda guerra mondiale, nel 1946.

L'ENIAC, per la cui costruzione furono usate 18000 valvole termoioniche, occupava una stanza lunga più di 30 metri e dissipava una quantità enorme di energia elettrica. L'impiego di componenti elettroniche, tuttavia, lo rendeva capace di eseguire 300 moltiplicazioni al secondo, molte più dei precedenti calcolatori elettromeccanici.

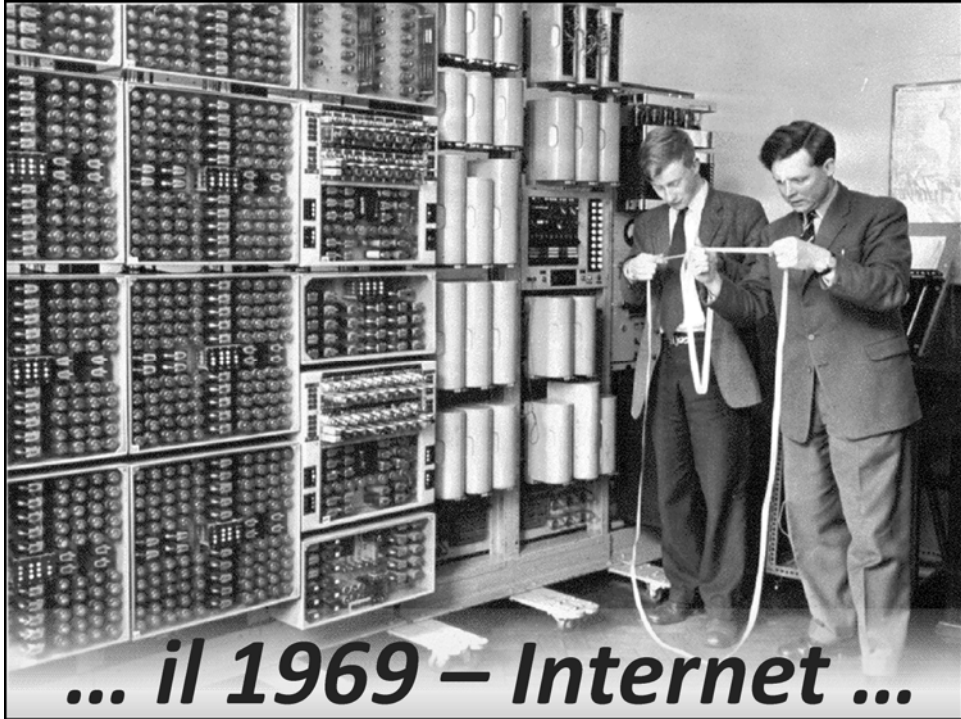
Valued Acer Customer; 30/09/2008



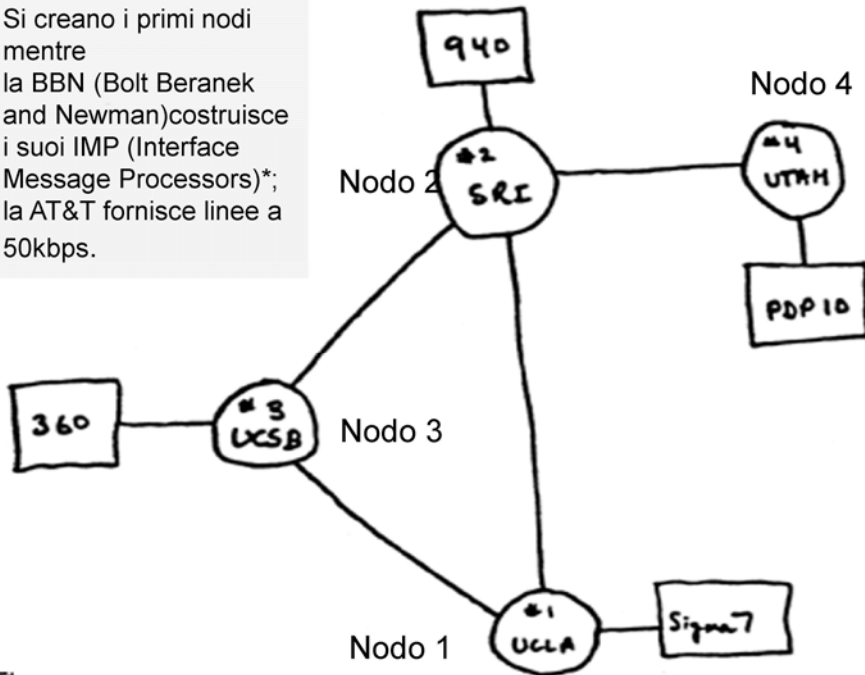


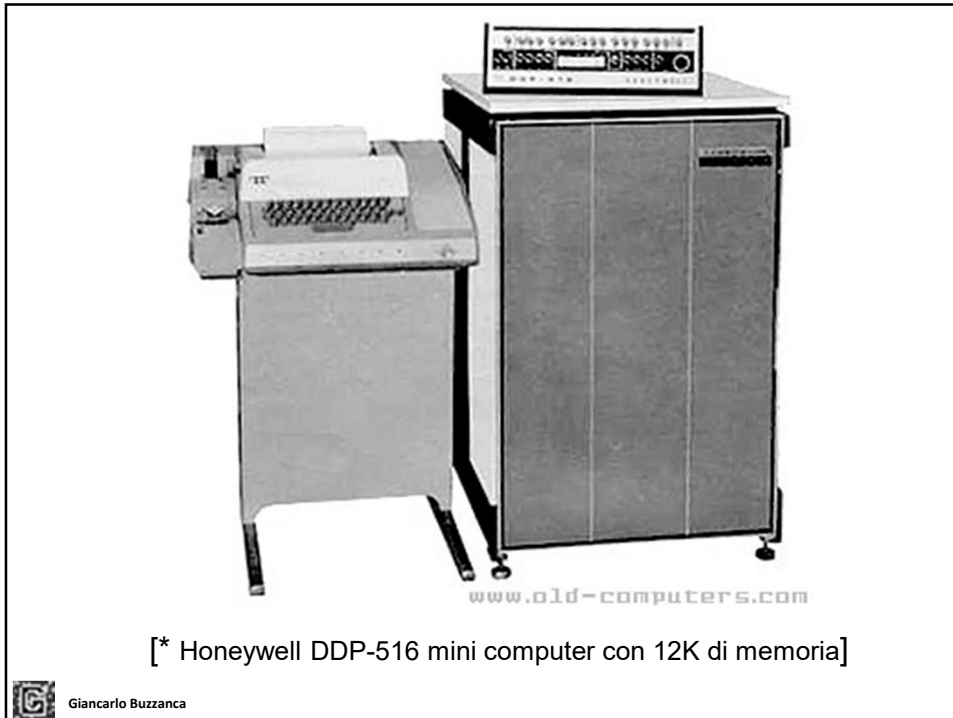
- |           |   |
|-----------|---|
| 1958      | President Eisenhower requests funds to create <a href="#">ARPA</a> . Approved as a line item in Air Force appropriations bill.  |
| 1961      | Len Kleinrock, Professor of Computer Science at UCLA, writes first paper on <a href="#">packet switching</a> , "Information Flow in Large Communications Nets." Paper published in RLE Quarterly Progress Report.           |
| 1962      | J.C.R. Licklider & W. Clark write first paper on Internet Concept, "On-Line Man Computer Communications."<br>Len Kleinrock writes Communication Nets, which describes design for packet switching network; used for ARPAnet |
| 1964      | Paul Baran writes, "On Distributed Communications Networks," first paper on using message blocks to send info across a decentralized network <a href="#">topology</a> (Nodes and Links)                                     |
| Oct. 1965 | First Network Experiment: Directed by Larry Roberts at MIT Lincoln Lab, two computers talked to each other using packet-switching technology.   |
| Dec. 1966 | dsfproject begins. Larry Roberts is chief scientist.  |
| Dec. 1968 | ARPANet contract given to Bolt, Beranek & Newman (BBN) in Cambridge, Mass.  |





Si creano i primi nodi mentre la BBN (Bolt Beranek and Newman) costruisce i suoi IMP (Interface Message Processors)\*; la AT&T fornisce linee a 50kbps.





**Nodo 1:** UCLA (30 agosto, collegato il 2 settembre)  
 • *Funzione:* Network Measurement Center  
 • *Sistema, OS:* SDS SIGMA 7, SEX

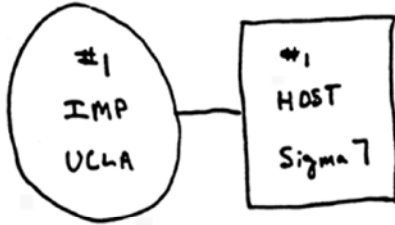
**Nodo 2:** Stanford Research Institute (SRI) (1 ottobre)  
 • *Funzione* Network Information Center (NIC)  
 • *Sistema* SDS940/Genie  
 • Progetto di Doug Engelbart su "Augmentation of Human Intellect"

**Nodo 3:** University of California Santa Barbara (UCSB) (1 novembre)  
 • *Funzione* Culler-Fried Interactive Mathematics  
 • *Sistema* IBM 360/75, OS/MVT

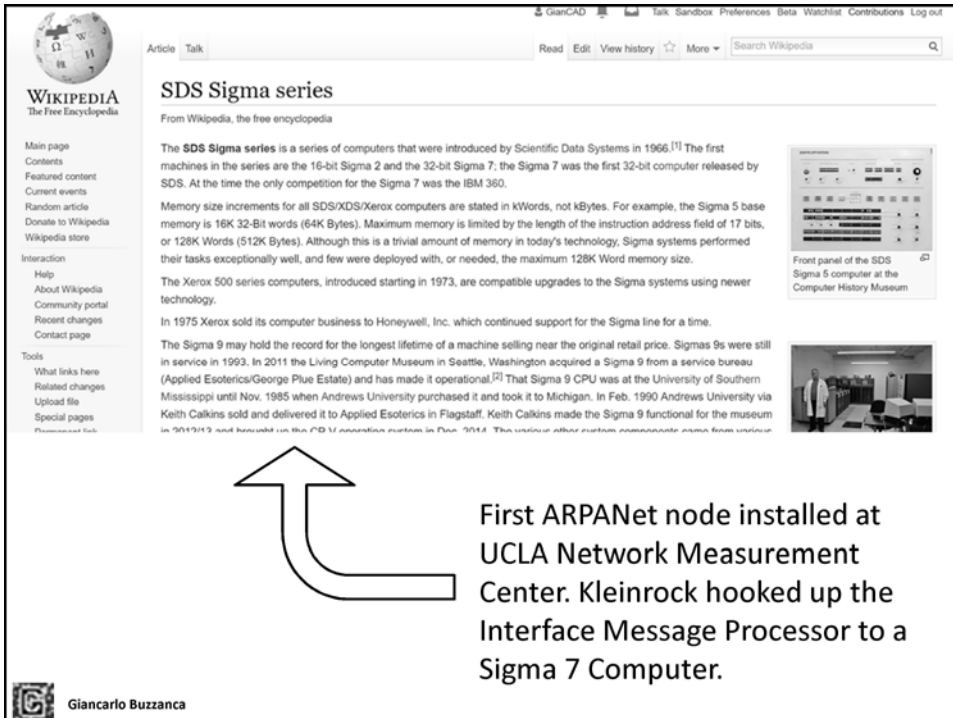
**Nodo 4:** University of Utah (dicembre)  
 • *Funzione* Graphics  
 • *Sistema* DEC PDP-10, Tenex

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# 1969 prima connessione



First ARPANet node installed at UCLA Network Measurement Center. Kleinrock hooked up the Interface Message Processor to a Sigma 7 Computer.



WIKIPEDIA  
The Free Encyclopedia

## SDS Sigma series

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **SDS Sigma series** is a series of computers that were introduced by Scientific Data Systems in 1966.<sup>[1]</sup> The first machines in the series are the 16-bit Sigma 2 and the 32-bit Sigma 7; the Sigma 7 was the first 32-bit computer released by SDS. At the time the only competition for the Sigma 7 was the IBM 360.

Memory size increments for all SDS/XDS/Xerox computers are stated in kWords, not kBytes. For example, the Sigma 5 base memory is 16K 32-Bit words (64K Bytes). Maximum memory is limited by the length of the instruction address field of 17 bits, or 128K Words (512K Bytes). Although this is a trivial amount of memory in today's technology, Sigma systems performed their tasks exceptionally well, and few were deployed with, or needed, the maximum 128K Word memory size.


The Xerox 500 series computers, introduced starting in 1973, are compatible upgrades to the Sigma systems using newer technology.

In 1975 Xerox sold its computer business to Honeywell, Inc. which continued support for the Sigma line for a time.

The Sigma 9 may hold the record for the longest lifetime of a machine selling near the original retail price. Sigmas 9s were still in service in 1993. In 2011 the Living Computer Museum in Seattle, Washington acquired a Sigma 9 from a service bureau (Applied Esoterics/George Plue Estate) and has made it operational.<sup>[2]</sup> That Sigma 9 CPU was at the University of Southern Mississippi until Nov. 1985 when Andrews University purchased it and took it to Michigan. In Feb. 1990 Andrews University via Keith Calkins sold and delivered it to Applied Esoterics in Flagstaff. Keith Calkins made the Sigma 9 functional for the museum in 2012 and brought in the CPU operating system in Dec. 2014. The various other systems connected came from various sources.

Front panel of the SDS Sigma 5 computer at the Computer History Museum

First ARPANet node installed at UCLA Network Measurement Center. Kleinrock hooked up the Interface Message Processor to a Sigma 7 Computer.

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## 1969 prima connessione

A month later the second node was added (at Stanford Research Institute) and the first Host-to-Host message ever to be sent on the Internet was launched from UCLA.

This occurred in early October when **Kleinrock** and one of his programmers proceeded to "**logon**" to the SRI Host from the UCLA Host.

The procedure was to type in "log" and the system at SRI was set up to be clever enough to fill out the rest of the command, namely to add "in" thus creating the word "login".

A telephone headset was mounted on the programmers at both ends so they could communicate by voice as the message was transmitted.

- *Leonard Kleinrock's Personal History/Biography The Birth of the Internet*  
<http://www.cs.ucla.edu/~lk/LK/lnet/birth.html>



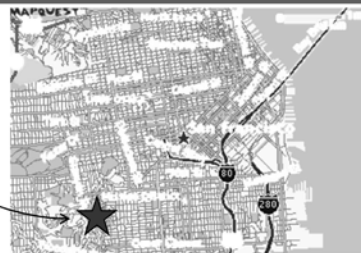
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## 1969 prima connessione



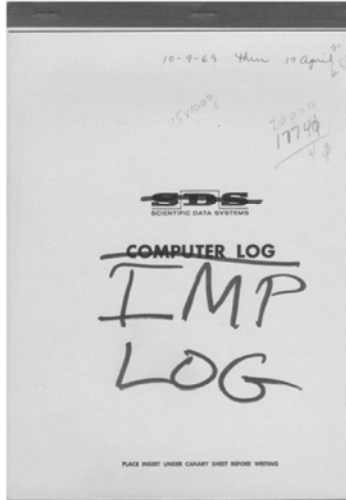
UCLA - Los Angeles

Stanford University - San Francisco



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# 1969 prima connessione



At the UCLA end, they typed in the "L" and asked SRI if they received it; "got the l" came the voice reply. UCLA typed in the "o", asked if they got it, and received "got the o". UCLA then typed in the "g" and the darned system **CRASHED!**

29 Oct 69	21:00	LOADED OP. PROGRAM (SK FOR BEN BARKER BBV	
	22:30	Talked to SRI Host to Host	CSK
		Left op program running after sending a host dead message to imp.	CSK

Leonard Kleinrock's Personal History/Biography The Birth of the Internet <http://www.cs.ucla.edu/~lk/LK/lnet/birth.html>

# Leonard Kleinrock



The first Internet connection, with  
UCLA's Leonard Kleinrock  
<https://youtu.be/vuiBTJzfeo8>

# California dreamin'



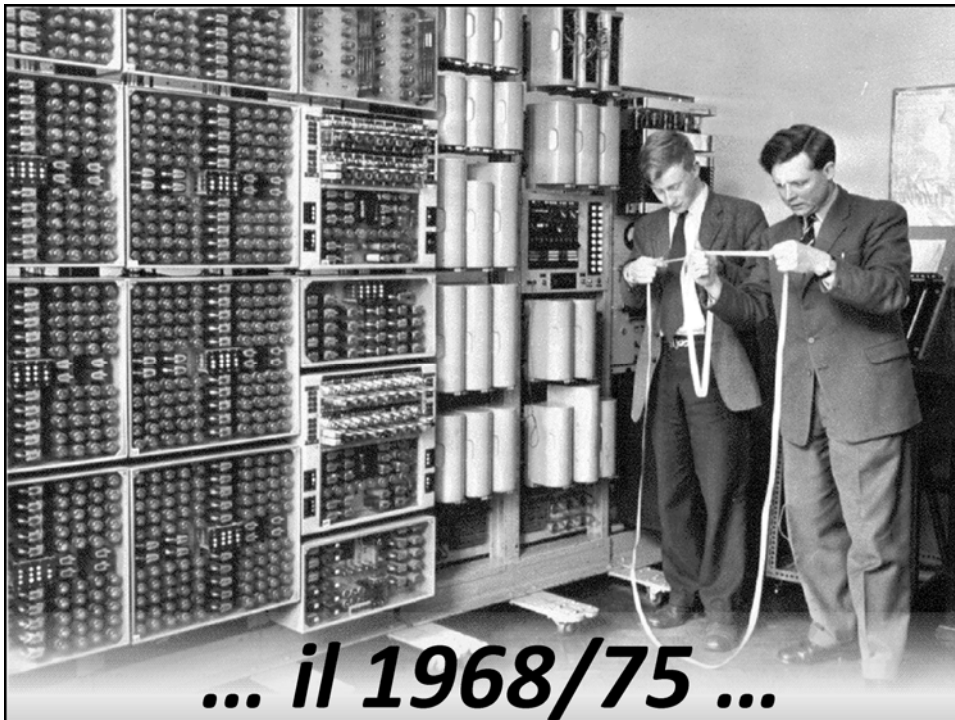
21:00	LEAD	CD	PROGRAM	SK
	1212	55M	CAREER	
		55V		
21:30	Talked to SK			SK
	Host to Host			
	Let's up program			SK
	swapping after sending			
	a host back message			
	to imp.			



Beachs, sun, surf & internet ...



 Giancarlo Buzzanca



... il 1968/75 ...

## Internet: Fase sperimentale

1968 ARPA (*Advanced Research Projects Agency*)

1969 UCLA/STANFORD *connessione*

1971 E-Mail @ (*Ray Tomlinson*)

1972 ARPANET (*40 computers USA*)

1973 ARPANET (*USA+UK+Norway*)

1974 TCP *First Use of term **Internet** by Vint Cerf and Bob Kahn in paper "A Protocol for Packet Network Interconnection" which specified in detail the design of a Transmission Control Program (TCP). [IEEE Trans Comm]*

1974 *Telenet, BBN opens, the first public packet data service (a commercial version of ARPANET)*

1975 *First ARPANET mailing list, MsgGroup (Steve Walker)*



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## Internet: Fase sperimentale

1971 E-Mail @ (*Ray Tomlinson*)

- Ray Tomlinson of BBN invents the email program to send messages across a distributed network. The original program was derived from two others: an intra-machine email program (SENDMSG) and an experimental file transfer program (CPYNET) Ray Tomlinson (BBN) modifies email program for ARPANET where it becomes a quick hit. The @ sign was chosen from the punctuation keys on Tomlinson's Model 33 Teletype for its "at" meaning (March)
- Larry Roberts writes first email management program (RD) to list, selectively read, file, forward, and respond to messages (July)



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# Internet: Fase sperimentale

Raymond Samuel "Ray" Tomlinson (April 23, 1941 – March 5, 2016)

The first email Tomlinson sent was a test. It was not preserved and Tomlinson describes it as insignificant, *something like "QWERTYUIOP"*. This is commonly misquoted as "The first e-mail was QWERTYUIOP".<sup>[21]</sup> Tomlinson later commented that these "test messages were entirely forgettable and I have, therefore, forgotten them."<sup>[22]</sup>



<https://youtu.be/XhXk3wzemR4>

- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ray\\_Tomlinson](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ray_Tomlinson)
- [https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ray\\_Tomlinson](https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ray_Tomlinson)

```
Electronic Mail Mailbox <12,040> NEW ELECTRONIC MAIL MESSAGES!
[ ] from: Ray Tomlinson >> "Hit me back if you get this."
[ ] to: Ray Tomlinson >> "OMG! I TOTALLY DID! WHAT IS THIS?"
[ ] from: Ray Tomlinson >> "It is like an electronic version of mai..."
[ ] from: intern >> "Hey U guys need 2 see this funny kittle..."
[ ] from: Ray Tomlinson >> "HAHAHA! But that's really not what this is..."
[#] from: cookebpgdl1 >> "Cheap Phrama Only Today! \^/\^,\^/\^ !!!!!!!!"
[#] from: no-reply >> "Enhancing your rod will be the best wa..."
[#] from: real mom >> "Local mom makes $22,80 in ONE WEEK!! "
[ ] to: Ray Tomlinson >> "What's going on?"
[ ] from: Ray Tomlinson >> "I'm not sure. I can't stop it. :(
[ ] to: Ray Tomlinson >> "HA! That looked like face frowning side..."
[#] from: eqefq sweik >> "Be a sperm-man with Shitloads of Sperms!"
[#] from: cialis4cheep >> "you p0ni$ will be very gratefull!"
[ ] to: Ray Tomlinson >> "I hate you."
[ ] from: Ray Tomlinson >> "I hate me too."
[ ] open [ ] new [ ] mark as delicious meat 1971-09-16T23:59:58.75
```

<http://www.thelightcanvas.com/ray-papa-della-comunicazione-moderna/>



NETWORK | **L'Espresso** | **LE INCHIESTE** | LAVORO | ANNUNCI | ASTE | giancarlo...

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Consiglia | Condividi | 0.5 mi | Tweet | G+ | 71 | LinkedIn | 207

## Morto Ray Tomlinson: è stato l'inventore delle email



(n/p)

Aveva 74 anni. La sua invenzione risale al 1971. Tra le sue idee ci fu la "chiocciola", segno universale degli indirizzi di posta elettronica

dal nostro corrispondente FEDERICO RAMPINI

Lo leggo dopo | 07 marzo 2016

**Articoli Correlati**

- 44 anni di email in dieci pillole di storia
- Blog Que' intervista del 2001
- L'inventore delle email nella Intern Hall of Fame: "Ecco cosa ho"

NEW YORK – Di tutte le invenzioni dell'era digitale è la più diffusa, la più banalizzata, forse anche quella che più di ogni altra ha invaso la nostra vita. Essenziale, e per questo stramaledetta tante volte al giorno. Ma la email aveva un inventore. Era l'americano Ray Tomlinson: è morto ieri all'età di 74 anni. L'annuncio è stato dato alla Cnn dal suo ultimo datore di lavoro, l'azienda di

**GUARDA ANCHE**

- Italia-Germania, sfilano le bellissime
- Black Friday: le garanzie per chi compra on-line

Sponsored Links

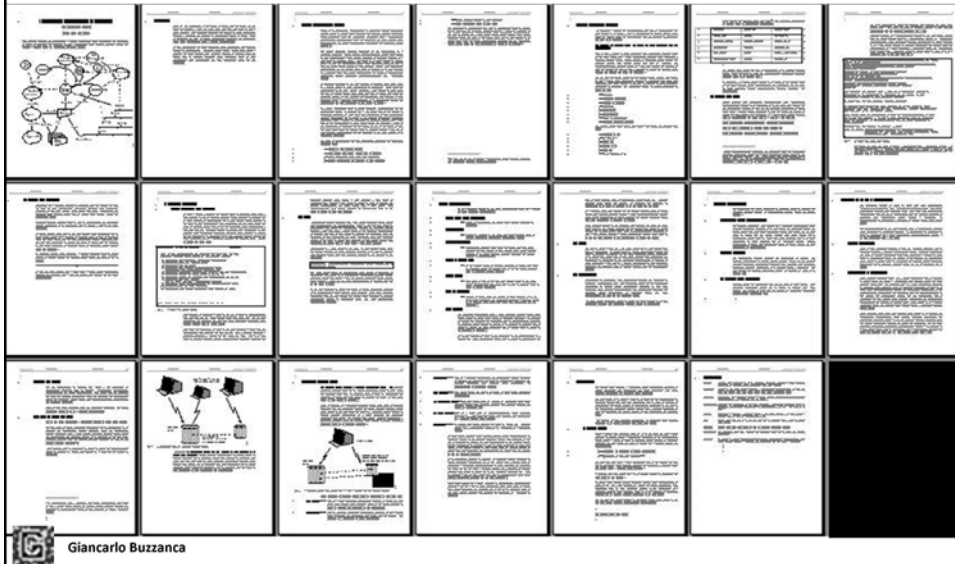
ICCREA

**Giancarlo Buzzanca**

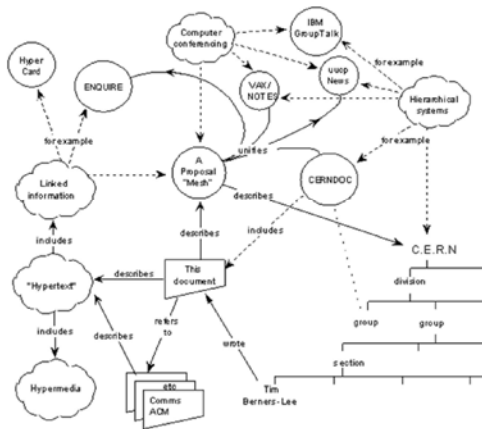


# "Information Management: A Proposal"

Tim Berners-Lee, 1989, 1990, 1991



# Internet & web timeline



## *Hypertext is text with link ...*

- This proposal concerns the **management of general information** about accelerators and experiments at CERN.
- It discusses the **problems of loss of information** about complex evolving systems and derives a solution based on a distributed hypertext system.
- **Hypertext is text with links to further information**, on the model of references in a scientific paper or cross-references in a dictionary.
- With electronic documents, these cross-references can be followed by a mouse-click (...). **There is no need to know where the information is stored**, and no need to know any detail on how it is formatted or organized.

<http://public.web.cern.ch/public/about/achievements/www/www.html>



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# Mark Andreesen



- Marc Andreesen (born in 1971) was a **student** and part-time assistant at the National Center for Supercomputing Applications (NCSA - University of Illinois).
- Most of the **browsers** available then were for Unix machines which were **expensive**. This meant that the Web was mostly used by **academics** and **engineers**
- Marc decided to **develop a browser** that was easier to use and more graphically rich.

Source: [www.ibiblio.org/pioneers](http://www.ibiblio.org/pioneers)



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# Mark Andreesen



- In 1992, Mark Andreesen and Eric Bina released new browser **Mosaic** (for Unix)
  - inclusion of the **image** .
  - a **graphical interface** with **clickable buttons**.
  - **hyper-link**. Hyper-links allowed the user to simply click on a link to retrieve a document.
- In early 1993, Mosaic was posted for download on NCSA's servers
- The bigger audiences spurred the creation of new content, which in turn further increased the audience on the Web and so on.

Source: [www.ibiblio.org/pioneers](http://www.ibiblio.org/pioneers)



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# Mark Andreesen



- By December 1993, Mosaic's growth was so great that it made the front page of the New York Times business section: "**an application program so different and so obviously useful that it can create a new industry from scratch**"
- NCSA administrators were quoted in the article, but there was no mention of either Andreesen or Bina
- So when he graduated in December 1993, he left and moved to Silicon Valley in **California**.
- **Netscape**

Source: [www.ibiblio.org/pioneers](http://www.ibiblio.org/pioneers)



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<Restauro 2.0> (Anche se dicono che il web sia morto) Giancarlo Buzzanca

# Mark Andreesen



Giancarlo Buzzanca

# Mark Andreesen



# Internet Growth Trends

- 1977: 111 hosts on Internet
- 1981: 213 hosts
- 1983: 562 hosts
- 1984: 1,000 hosts
- 1986: 5,000 hosts
- 1987: 10,000 hosts
- 1989: 100,000 hosts
- **1991: word wide web**
- 1992: 1,000,000 hosts
- **1993: Mosaic**
- 2001: 150 – 175 million hosts
- 2002: over 200 million hosts
- 2008: Utenti Internet 25% popolazione mondo
- 2010: (stima) **about 80% of the planet will be on the Internet**
- **2017: Utenti Internet 51,7 popolazione mondo**



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## Internet Growth Trends

Year	Internet Users**	Penetration (% of Pop)	World Population	Non-Users (Internetless)	1Y User Change	1Y User Change	World Pop. Change
2016*	3,424,971,237	46.1 %	7,432,663,275	4,007,692,038	7.5 %	238,975,082	1.13 %
2015*	3,185,996,155	43.4 %	7,349,472,099	4,163,475,944	7.8 %	229,610,586	1.15 %
2014	2,956,385,569	40.7 %	7,265,785,946	4,309,400,377	8.4 %	227,957,462	1.17 %
2013	2,728,428,107	38 %	7,181,715,139	4,453,287,032	9.4 %	233,691,859	1.19 %
2012	2,494,736,248	35.1 %	7,097,500,453	4,602,764,205	11.8 %	262,778,889	1.2 %
2011	2,231,957,359	31.8 %	7,013,427,052	4,781,469,693	10.3 %	208,754,385	1.21 %
2010	2,023,202,974	29.2 %	6,929,725,043	4,906,522,069	14.5 %	256,799,160	1.22 %
2009	1,766,403,814	25.8 %	6,846,479,521	5,080,075,707	12.1 %	191,336,294	1.22 %
2008	1,575,067,520	23.3 %	6,763,732,879	5,188,665,359	14.7 %	201,840,532	1.23 %
2007	1,373,226,988	20.6 %	6,681,607,320	5,308,380,332	18.1 %	210,310,170	1.23 %
2006	1,162,916,818	17.6 %	6,600,220,247	5,437,303,429	12.9 %	132,815,529	1.24 %
2005	1,030,101,289	15.8 %	6,519,635,850	5,489,534,561	12.8 %	116,773,518	1.24 %
2004	913,327,771	14.2 %	6,439,842,408	5,526,514,637	16.9 %	131,891,788	1.24 %
2003	781,435,983	12.3 %	6,360,764,684	5,579,328,701	17.5 %	116,370,969	1.25 %
2002	665,065,014	10.6 %	6,282,301,767	5,617,236,753	32.4 %	162,772,769	1.26 %
2001	502,292,245	8.1 %	6,204,310,739	5,702,018,494	21.1 %	87,497,288	1.27 %
2000	414,794,957	6.8 %	6,126,622,121	5,711,827,164	47.3 %	133,257,305	1.28 %



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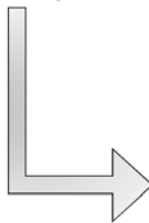
**INTERNET USAGE STATISTICS**  
**The Internet Big Picture**  
 World Internet Users and 2017 Population Stats

WORLD INTERNET USAGE AND POPULATION STATISTICS JUNE 30, 2017 - Update						
World Regions	Population (2017 Est.)	Population % of World	Internet Users 30 June 2017	Penetration Rate (% Pop.)	Growth 2000-2017	Internet Users %
Africa	1,246,504,865	16.6 %	388,376,491	31.2 %	8,503.1%	10.0 %
Asia	4,148,177,672	55.2 %	1,938,075,631	46.7 %	1,595.5%	49.7 %
Europe	822,710,362	10.9 %	659,634,487	80.2 %	527.6%	17.0 %
Latin America / Caribbean	647,604,645	8.6 %	404,269,163	62.4 %	2,137.4%	10.4 %
Middle East	250,327,574	3.3 %	146,972,123	58.7 %	4,374.3%	3.8 %
North America	363,224,006	4.8 %	320,059,368	88.1 %	196.1%	8.2 %
Oceania / Australia	40,479,846	0.5 %	28,180,356	69.6 %	269.8%	0.7 %
<b>WORLD TOTAL</b>	<b>7,519,028,970</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>	<b>3,885,567,619</b>	<b>51.7 %</b>	<b>976.4%</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>

NOTES: (1) Internet Usage and World Population Statistics updated as of June 30, 2017. (2) CLICK on each world region name for detailed regional usage information. (3) Demographic (Population) numbers are based on data from the [United Nations Population Division](#). (4) Internet usage information comes from data published by [Nielsen Online](#), by ITU, the [International Telecommunications Union](#), by [GfK](#), by local ICT Regulators and other reliable sources. (5) For definitions, navigation help and disclaimers, please refer to the [Website Surfing Guide](#). (6) Information from this site may be cited, giving the due credit and placing a link back to [www.internetworldstats.com](#). Copyright © 2017, Miniwatts Marketing Group. All rights reserved worldwide.

# First-ever website

•The first-ever website ([info.cern.ch](http://info.cern.ch)) was published on August 6, 1991 by British physicist Tim Berners-Lee while at CERN, in Switzerland. On April 30, 1993 CERN made World Wide Web ("W3" for short) technology available on a royalty-free basis to the public domain, allowing the Web to flourish.



## World Wide Web

The WorldWideWeb (W3) is a wide-area, [hypertext](#) information retrieval initiative aiming to give universal access to a large universe of documents.

Everything there is online about W3 is linked directly or indirectly to this document, including an [executive summary](#) of the project, [Mailing lists](#), [Policy](#), [November's W3 news](#), [Frequently Asked Questions](#).

[What's out there?](#)

Points to the world's online information, [subjects](#), [W3 servers](#), etc.

[Help](#)

on the browser you are using

[Software Products](#)

A list of W3 project components and their current state. (e.g. [Line Mode](#), [X11](#), [Viola](#), [NoXTerm](#), [Servers](#), [Tools](#), [Mail robot](#), [Library](#))

[Technical](#)

Details of protocols, formats, program internals etc.

[Bibliography](#)

Paper documentation on W3 and references.

[People](#)

A list of some people involved in the project.

[History](#)

A summary of the history of the project.

[How can I help?](#)

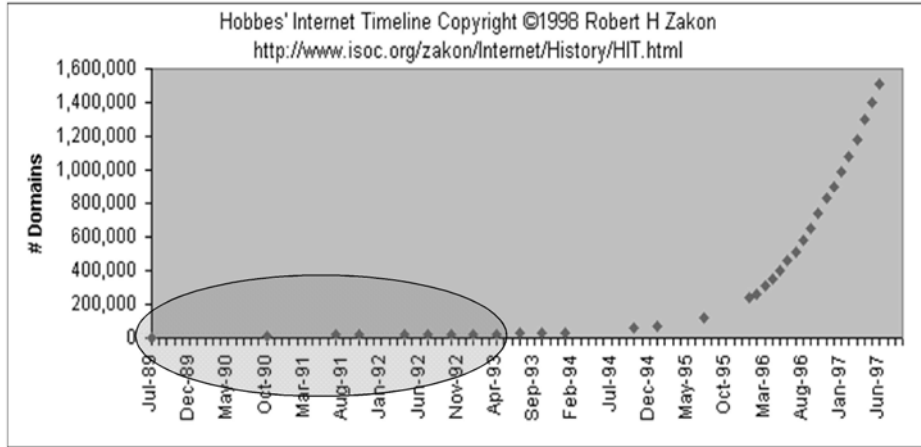
If you would like to support the web.

[Getting code](#)

Getting the code by [anonymous FTP](#), etc.



# Domain Name Registration

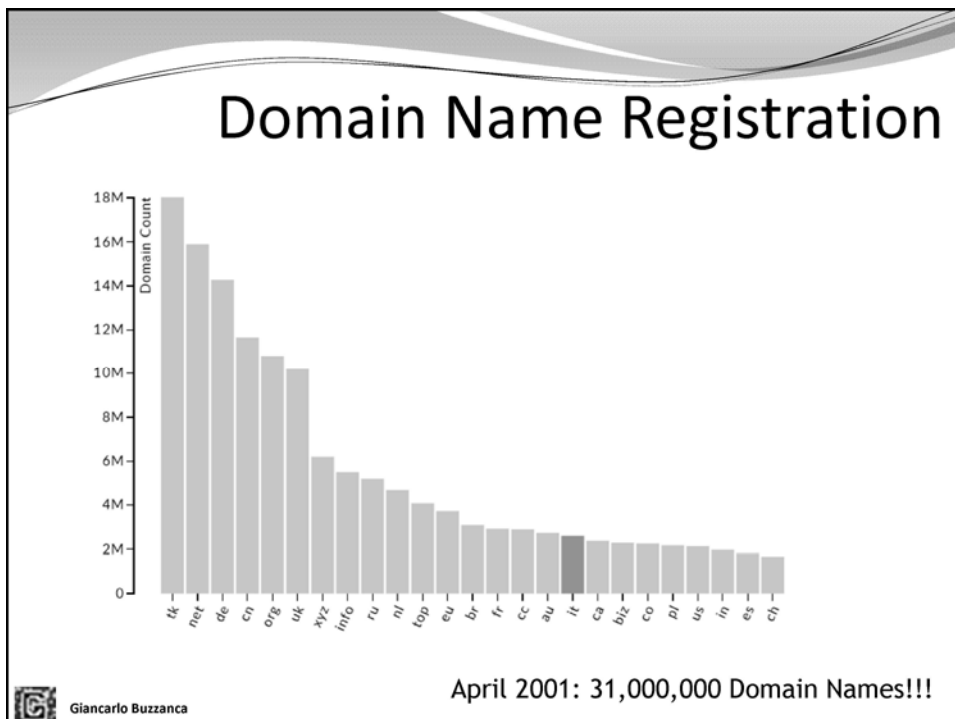
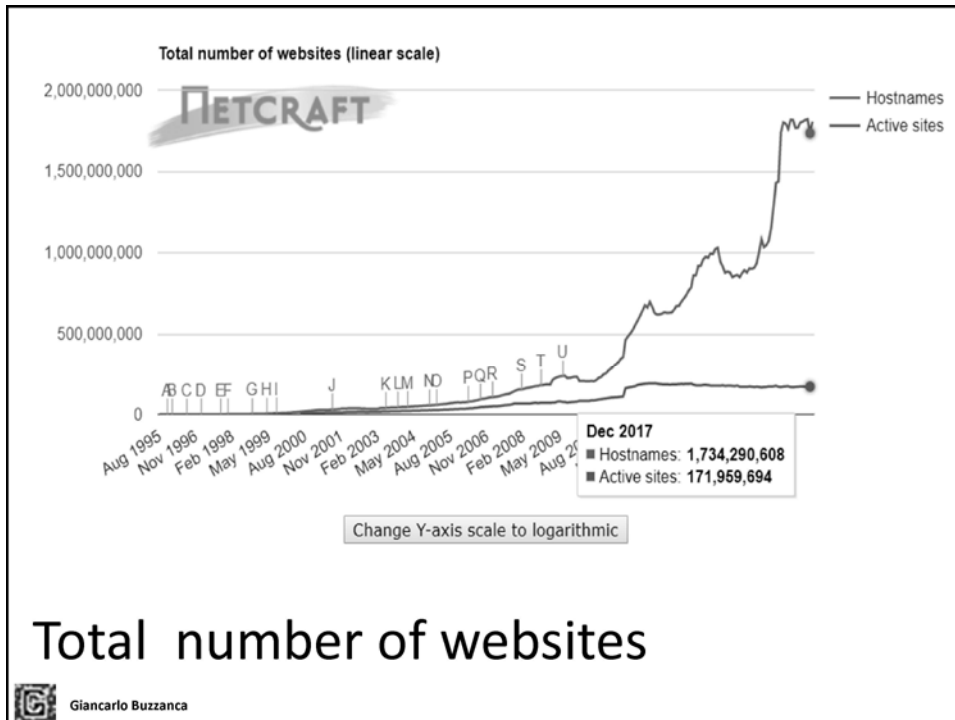


April 2001: 31,000,000 Domain Names!!!

# Domain Name Registration

**2015**  
 It must be noted that around 75% of websites today are not active, but parked domains or similar

Year (June)	Websites	Change	Internet Users	Users per Website	Websites launched
2015	863,105,652	-11%	3,185,996,155*	3.7	
2014	968,882,453	44%	2,925,249,355	3.0	
2013	672,985,183	-3%	2,756,198,420	4.1	
2012	697,089,489	101%	2,518,453,530	3.6	
2011	346,004,403	67%	2,282,955,130	6.6	
2010	206,956,723	-13%	2,045,865,660	9.9	Pinterest
2009	238,027,855	38%	1,766,206,240	7.4	
2008	172,338,726	41%	1,571,601,630	9.1	Dropbox
2007	121,892,559	43%	1,373,327,790	11.3	Tumblr
2006	85,507,314	32%	1,160,335,280	13.6	Twtr
2005	64,780,617	26%	1,027,580,990	16	YouTube, Reddit
2004	51,611,646	26%	910,060,180	18	Thefacebook, Flickr
2003	40,912,332	6%	778,555,680	19	WordPress, LinkedIn
2002	38,760,373	32%	662,663,600	17	
2001	29,254,370	71%	500,609,240	17	Wikipedia
2000	17,087,182	438%	413,425,190	24	Baidu
1999	3,177,453	32%	280,866,670	88	PayPal
1998	2,410,067	116%	188,023,930	78	Google
1997	1,117,255	334%	120,758,310	108	Yandex
1996	257,601	996%	77,433,860	301	
1995	23,500	758%	44,838,900	1,908	Altavista, Amazon, AuctionWeb
1994	2,738	2006%	25,454,590	9,297	Yahoo
1993	130	1200%	14,161,570	108,935	
1992	10	900%			
Aug.	1				World Wide Web Project



The Washington Post

The Intersect

# There are now officially a billion Web sites on the Internet (we think)

By Caitlin Dewey September 22, 2014

2,975,797,758 Internet Users in the world	1,065,711,753 Total number of Websites	89,806,805,586 Emails sent today
1,687,216,009 Google searches today	1,545,652 Blog posts written today	285,356,924 Tweets sent today
3,287,669,928 Videos viewed today on YouTube	49,334,059 Photos uploaded today on Instagram	55,398,274 Tumblr posts today

Intersect newsletter

Our Online Games

Giancarlo Buzzanca

Registro.it 30 ANNI DI PUNTO.IT

HOME FAQ STATS CERCA IT EN

Sono già stati registrati **3.102.119** nomi a dominio

CERCA IL TUO .IT

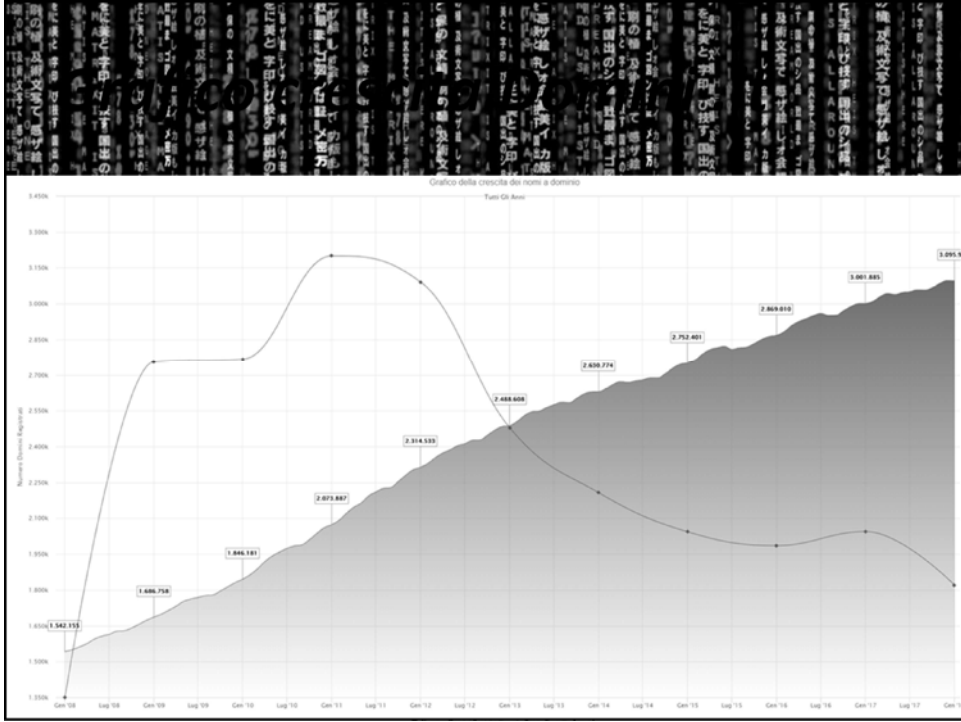
DNS CHECK COME REGISTRARE TROVA I REGISTRAR CALENDARIO EVENTI

**.IT: LA FESTA PER I TRENT'ANNI DI STORIA**

A fine anno, a Milano il Registro ha festeggiato uno dei compleanni più importanti della sua storia: **30 anni dal primo nome registrato** (cnuce.cnr.it). L'evento è stato caratterizzato dalla presenza di molti ospiti importanti, che a ritroso nel tempo, hanno ripercorso la propria storia professionale e personale legata a Internet e all'Italia digitale in generale.

LEGGI TUTTO GUARDA IL VIDEO

CHI SIAMO	REGISTRA IL TUO .IT	I REGISTRAR	SALA STAMPA	PROGETTI REGISTRO	MODULI & DOC
Tutto sul Registro.it Attività Internazionali Dove siamo Contatti Archivio	Registrare un .it Modificare un .it IDN Drop time Aspetti legali Privacy Standard tecnici e norme Glossario	Diventare Registrar Trova i Registrar	News Focus .it - Newsletter del Registro .it .it Quarter Rassegna stampa Video Gallery	iCup Registro Ludoteca del Registro Studio sulla diffusione di Internet L'aggiornamento visto dalla Rete DNS .it: quality first Social Sensing (SoS) MIB iMon	Cookie Policy Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche



Il grafico illustra la crescita del numero di domini registrati in Italia nel corso degli anni. Si osserva un trend generale di crescita, con un picco significativo nel 2011, seguito da una diminuzione temporanea e un successivo recupero. I dati sono i seguenti:

- Gen 08: 1.542.115
- Set 08: 1.686.754
- Gen 09: 1.846.181
- Set 09: 2.071.887
- Gen 10: 2.214.533
- Set 10: 2.488.604
- Gen 11: 2.808.774
- Set 11: 2.752.401
- Gen 12: 2.869.819
- Set 12: 3.061.881
- Gen 13: 3.095.4

# Entering the WWW

<http://eserver.org/internet/Entering-WWW.txt>

**Entering the World-Wide Web:  
A Guide to Cyberspace**



By Kevin Hughes  
Enterprise  
Integration  
Technologies  
May 1994

**La prima guida nel 1994:**

Kevin Hughes

Pdf 222 Kb, 35 pp.


# Museums and Arts. Links

Nella Guida è presente la sezione  
"Museums and Arts con 6 links

Attivi tutt'oggi allo stesso indirizzo


- Museums and Art  
San Francisco's Exploratorium  
<http://www.exploratorium.edu/>





# Museums and Arts. Links

**• EXPO [http://sunsite.unc.edu/expo/ticket\\_office.html](http://sunsite.unc.edu/expo/ticket_office.html)**



**Welcome to the EXPO**  
EXPO Ticket Office

You are at the EXPO Ticket Office and about to enter the World's most exciting electronic exposition. EXPO is a world-wide exhibition that with the aid of many people makes interesting exhibitions available to the general public. Tickets to the EXPO are on line. Currently most exhibitions on EXPO are built out of links donated by the Library of Congress. The EXPO organization created out of these links very interesting guides which can be created from the search box entries. Please pick up a free ticket and take the EXPO Shuttle. They're out of the exhibit. The current crop of visitors arrived at the ticket office, including you. [Last updated by user: hussain](#)

**EXPO exhibit info**

There is a beautiful website EXPO [Terms Map](#) that provides you with all the necessary information that you need before you start touring around the EXPO. There are six EXPO pavilions on the terrain. All have related images, so you will need a program that supports them. Without the images the EXPO is less than [NCSA Mosaic](#), is the recommended browser for the exhibit, you can grab copies of it from [NCSA's assistance FTP server](#).

- **Vatican Exhibit**  
**ROME REGION: THE VATICAN LIBRARY AND RENAISSANCE CULTURE** presents some 200 of the Vatican Library's most precious manuscripts, books, and maps - some of which played a key role in the humanist recovery of the classical heritage of Greece and Rome. The exhibition presents the world story of the Vatican Library in the intellectual driving force behind the emergence of Rome as a spiritual and scholarly superpower during the Renaissance.
- **Soviet Archives Exhibit**  
**THE SOVIET ARCHIVES EXHIBIT** is the first public display of the hitherto highly secret archival record of Soviet Communist rule. The villagers of the now Russian Arctic of Comrades make Priblud to cooperate in preparing the exhibit with the Library of Congress. The exhibit shows the truth that a society dominated Russia is attempting to make with the entire Soviet past. The exhibit illustrates both the domestic and the foreign policy of Soviet rule.
- **Latin Exhibit**  
**1492: AN ONGOING VOYAGE** examines the first sustained contacts between American people and European explorers, conquerors and settlers from 1492 to 1600. During this period, in the wake of Columbus's voyages, Atlantic rim areas of the hemisphere steadily opened. All of these encounters, some brutal and traumatic, others more peaceful, eventually changed the way in which peoples in the Americas led their lives. The dramatic events following 1492 set the stage for numerous cultural interactions in the Americas which are still in progress - a complex and ongoing voyage.
- **Dead Sea Scrolls Exhibit**  
**THE DEAD SEA SCROLLS FROM THE DEAD SEA: THE ANCIENT LIBRARY OF QUEEN AN AND MODERN SCHEMISM** brings a collection from the scrolls which have been the subject of intense public interest. Over the years questions have been raised about the scrolls' authenticity, about the people who hid them away for the period in which they lived, about the scrolls' origin, and about the situation of the scrolls' custodians in waiting access. The Library's exhibition discusses the historical context of the scrolls and the Qumran community from which they have been excavated. It also discusses the story of their discovery 2,000 years later. In addition, the exhibition encourages a better understanding of the challenges and complexities connected with scroll research.
- **Deformation Exhibit**  
**The Museum of Deformation** from the University of California, Berkeley has created this site garden, which shows an **EXHIBITION OF BODILY LIFE**. Photographs and paintings help in understanding both the biology and evolution of organisms and the geology of where the organisms are found. These two lines of evidence help us to create the diversity of life. This work helps us to better understand about how and what our bodies are made of, large and small scale evolution and origins of groups of animals, and in general clarify the progression of life on earth. The exhibit presents some of the diversity of life that has existed in the past.
- **Nation Exhibit**



Giancarlo Buzzanca



# Museums and Arts. Links

Attivi tutt'oggi a un indirizzo diverso

**• The Krannert Art Museum** COLLEGE OF FINE AND APPLIED ARTS AT UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN  
<http://www.ncsa.uiuc.edu/General/UC/KrannertArtMuseum/KrannertArtHome.html>  
 (attivo nel 2004 all'indirizzo  
<http://www.art.uiuc.edu/galleries/kam/index.html>  
 oggi  
<http://www.kam.uiuc.edu/>)  
**• <http://www.ucmp.berkeley.edu/>**



ABOUT US    COLLECTIONS    EXHIBITIONS    EDUCATION    CALENDAR    EXPLORE + LEARN



**1841** Francisco de Goya, Spanish, 1781-1828, *Portrait of a Young Man* (Portrait of a Young Man), Plate 20 of Los Caprichos, (Engraving, edition: 1814, 12 x 14 in., Sheet: 12 1/2 x 9 1/2 in.)



**1497** Raphael, Italian, 1483-1520, *Christ After the Agony in the Garden*, ca. 1515, Oil on canvas, sheet, 30 1/8 x 17 1/2 in.

**EFFACEMENT**  
 AUGUST 28, 2009  
**GESTURES IN SPACE AND LIGHT**  
 AUGUST 28, 2009  
**ON-SCREEN: GLOBAL INTIMACY**  
 AUGUST 28, 2009

**Encouraging the World Wide Web: A Guide to Cyberance**

# Museums and Arts. Links

*Attivi tutt'oggi a un indirizzo diverso*

- **University of California at Berkeley**  
**Museum of Paleontology**  
<http://ucmp1.berkeley.edu/>  
 (oggi attivo all'indirizzo  
<http://www.ucmp.berkeley.edu/>)

UCMP Museum of Paleontology

Welcome! Find out about UCMP.

Visit the new **UCMP Blog**

Recent updates:

- South American prosocidians** October 20, 2009  
Edward Farner visited the UCMP for two weeks this summer, investigating the taxonomy of South American prosocidians – prosocidians, caymans, and gharials.
- Flat Stanley visits the UCMP** October 14, 2009  
The UCMP has hosted several Flat Stanleys this year, as part of the Year of Science 2009. Flat Stanley is a fictional character from a children's book, written by Jeff Brown in 1968. In the original story, Stanley is a little boy who is flattened when a rubber board slips on his bed while he is asleep. He finds that, in his new flattened state, he is able to have many great adventures by being mailed from place to place in an envelope. Find out about the latest visit!
- Dinosaurian decedent** October 6, 2009  
UCMP Assistant Director Mark Goodson's research on Triceratops is featured on National Geographic's Channel's video of the week.
- The Bancroft Library's Darwin exhibit** October 2, 2009  
UCMP and the other Berkeley Natural History Museums are well represented on a new exhibit in the Bancroft Library – Darwin and the Evolution of a Theory.

**Giancarlo Buzzanca**

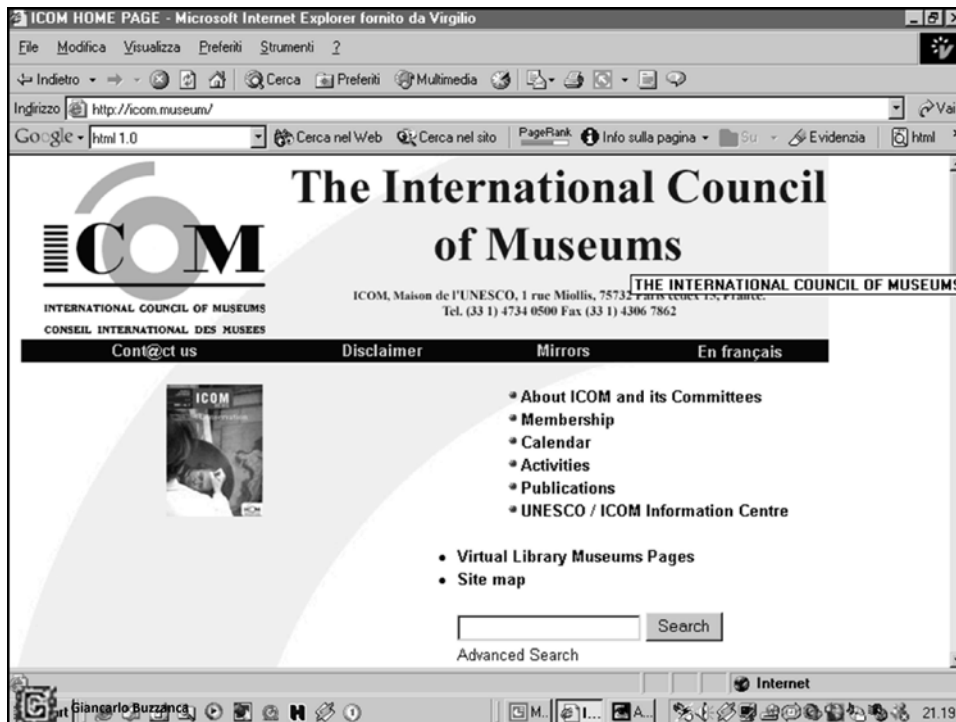
**Encouraging the World Wide Web: A Guide to Cyberance**

# Museums and Arts. Links

*Non più attivi*

- **Collaborative Art**  
<http://cui www.uniqe.ch/Chloe/OtisCrosswire/>  
 (non attivo)
- **International Interactive Genetic Art**  
<http://porsche.boltz.cs.cmu.edu:8001/htbin/mjwqenform>  
 (non attivo)

**Giancarlo Buzzanca**



## Geoffrey Lewis (ICOM)

Museum discussion list <MUSEUM-L@HOME.EASE.LSOFT.COM Museum-L:

*"The beginning of the 1990s saw many museums in a number of different countries with computerised collection information, some of which were already making that information available online for public use in their galleries.*


*By 1993 museums had started to place collection-based and other information on the Internet.*

*Initially this was achieved through menu-driven Gopher sites and the **Smithsonian's National Museum of Natural History**, the **Museum of Paleontology at Berkeley**, **University of California**, the **Field Museum of Natural History**, **Chicago** and the **Exploratorium**, **San Francisco** were among them. (...)*

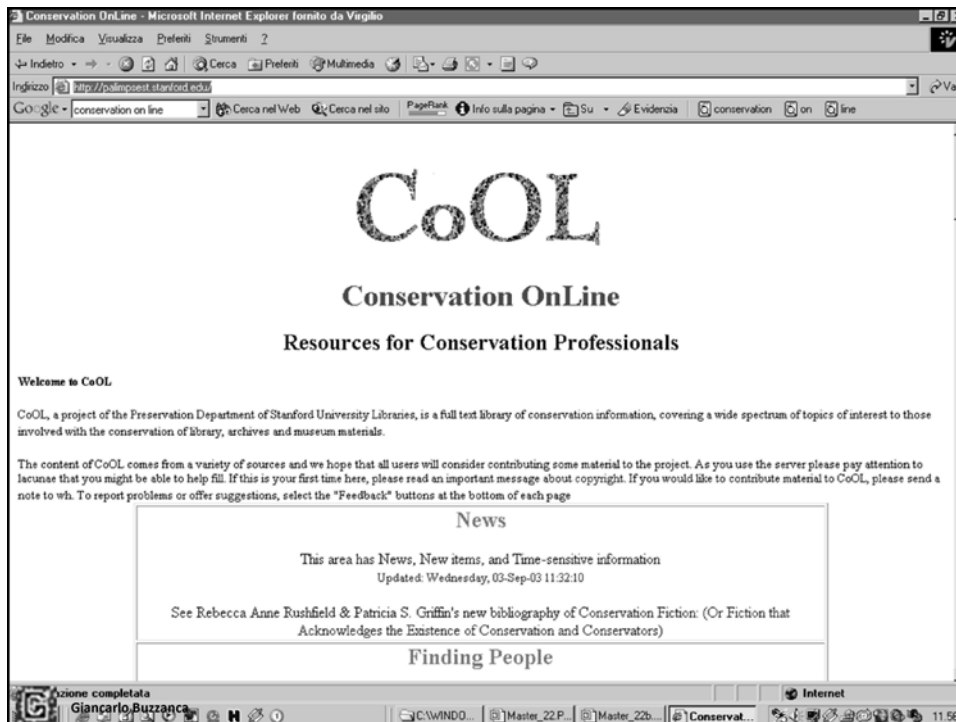
*The **Archaeological Museum of Cagliari**<sup>[3]</sup>, **Sardinia** also featured on a local server while a little later, on the Italian mainland, the **Physics Department of Naples University "Federico II"**<sup>[4]</sup> provided an online exhibition about early instruments in its Museum.*

[3] [http://www.crs4.it/HTML/RUGGIERO/MUSEO/mus\\_ind.htm](http://www.crs4.it/HTML/RUGGIERO/MUSEO/mus_ind.htm) Il sito viene inaugurato il 27 novembre 1993 all'URL <http://caosun.unica.it/>


[4] <http://hpl33.na.infn.it/> (link non più attivo)

 Giancarlo Buzzanca





## Walter Henry



*Since 1987, a steadily growing group of conservation people (...) have been meeting on the Internet to share technical information, news, rumour-control etc relating to the conservation of museum, library, and archive information.*


*(...)*

*Our numbers include more than 9696 \* people from at least 91 countries.*

*\* dato rilevato 10 giugno 2009*

<http://palimpsest.stanford.edu>

<http://cool.conservation-us.org/>



Giancarlo Buzzanca

# CoOL

Conservation OnLine

An online resource by & for conservators & related fields, operated by the Foundation of the American Institute for Conservation

Search CoOL

- Search CoOL
- ConsDistList
- Publications/List Archives
- Organizations
- Conservation Topics
- About CoOL

## Welcome to CoOL

### Resources for Conservation Professionals

Conservation OnLine (CoOL) is a freely accessible platform to generate and disseminate vital resources for those working to preserve cultural heritage worldwide. Through the support of the *Foundation of the American Institute for Conservation*, CoOL is committed to growing and sustaining these resources into the future. As an authoritative and trusted source of information, CoOL serves to foster, convene, and promote collaboration.

Use the navigation at left to:


- Search within CoOL
- Access the [Conservation DistList](#) archives and mailing list
- Peruse the publications archived on CoOL (including AIC, the Paper Conservation Catalog, and postprints from AIC's BPG, EMG, PMG, and VIAG specialty groups).
- Access the many [sites and organizations that are hosted or mirrored on CoOL](#).

Use the CoOL Directory: [Find People in and around Conservation](#).

### Content on CoOL

The content of CoOL comes from a variety of sources, and we hope that all users will consider contributing some material to the project. As you use the server, please pay attention to [license](#) that you might be able to help fill. If this is your first time here, please read an important message about [copyright](#). If you would like to contribute material to CoOL, please send a note to [info](#). To report problems or offer suggestions, select the [Feedback for CoOL webmaster](#) links at the bottom of each page.

### Why I Give to CoOL

by Glenn Wharton  
 I am a Museum Studies professor at New York University - a new career that continues my habit of changing professions about every seven years. Over my career I shifted from being an archaeological conservator to objects conservator in private practice to specializing in public art, contemporary art, and finally time-based media at MoMA. I am not sure what this says about my own stability, but all these changes meant that I had to access new information fast about every seven years. [Read more](#)

### A sample of areas covered on this site...

Conservation of Cultural Property: Art conservation, Paintings conservation, Paper conservation, Photographic materials conservation, Book conservation, Sculpture conservation, Objects conservation, Artifact conservation, Wood conservation, Textile conservation

Materials: Archaeological materials, Architectural materials, Archives materials, Artifacts, Artists' materials, Electronic media, Electronic records, Historic materials, Library materials, Manuscripts, Modern materials, Museum materials, Natural history collections

Subjects: Biodeterioration, Collections care, Conservation education & training, Conservation science, Conservation supplies, Conservation treatment, Conservators, Copyright, Degradation of materials, Digital imaging, Disaster planning, Documentation, Ethics, Health & Safety, Intellectual Property, Library Binding, Mass deacidification, Mold, Pest management, Preservation-related organizations, Reprographics, Restoration, Terminology

### CoOL Hosted Sites:



Albumen

Albumen

ANAGPIC

ANAGPIC

Student Conference Papers

HERMITAGE

Hermitage Photograph Conservation Initiative

STASIS

Storage Techniques for Art, Science & History Collections

TAKIAC

Archaeological Conservators in Turkey

Video Preservation

waac

Western Association for Art Conservation

### CoOL Hosted Archives:

Abbeys

Abbeys Newsletter/Abbeys Paper

## From 2016 Matt Morgan

August 2016

Conservation DistList registration reaches 15,188 people from at least 102 countries.

### Geographical breakdown:

North America:	10.704
USA:	9330
Canada:	1.374
Outside North America:	15.188

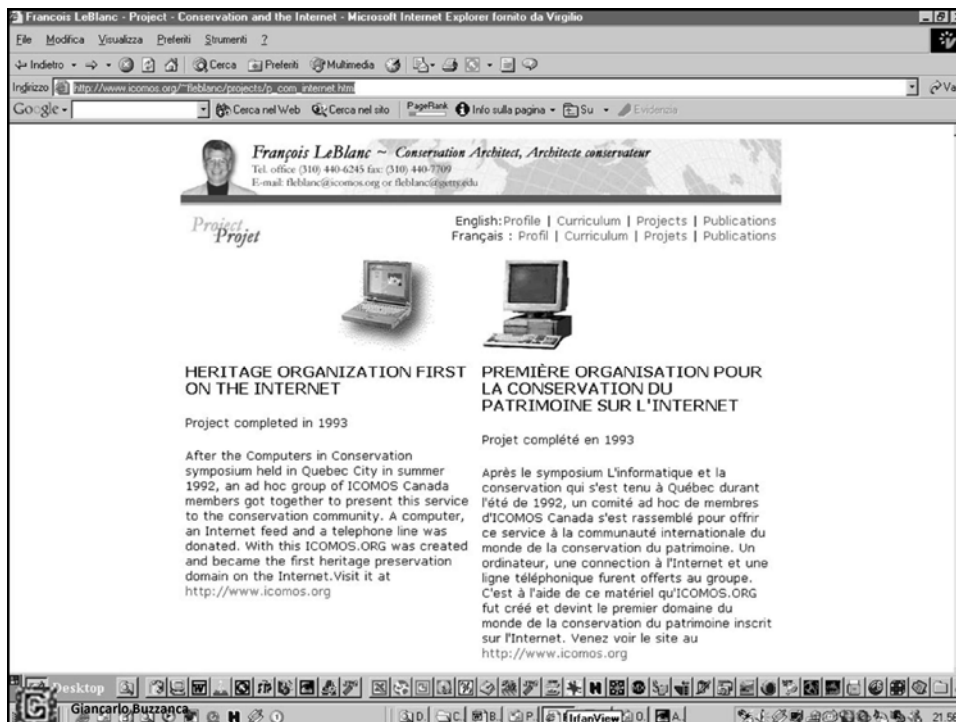
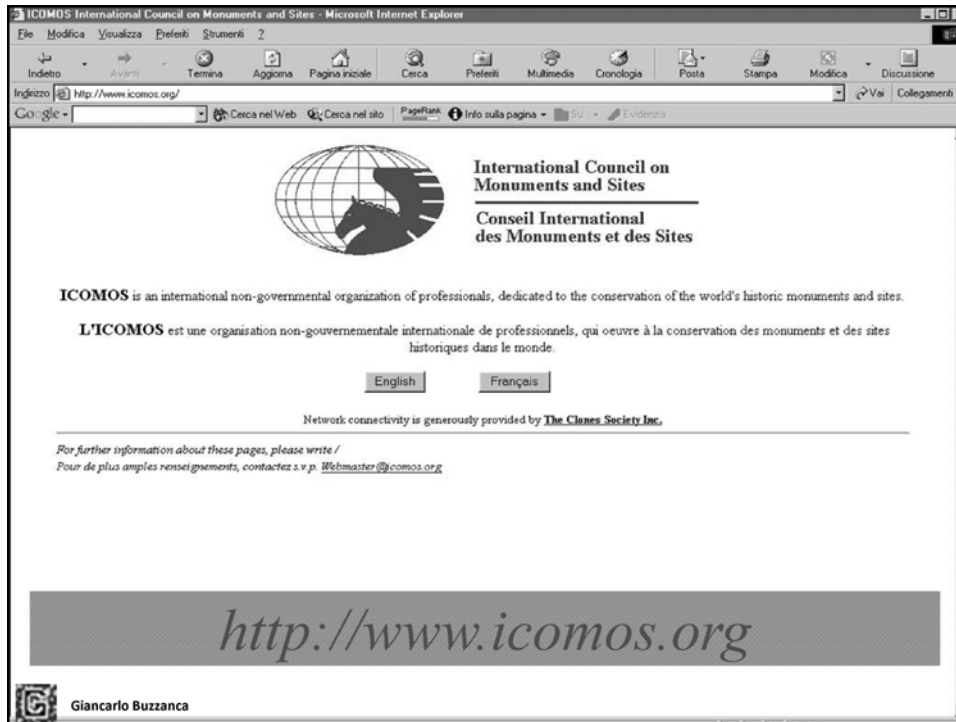
\* dato rilevato 18 novembre 2016

<http://palimpsest.stanford.edu>

<http://cool.conservation-us.org/>



Giancarlo Buzzanca



INTERNET ARCHIVE  
WayBackMachine

2,808 captures  
24 gen '98 - 22 nov '16

http://www.getty.edu/ Go

MAR APR MAG  
1999 2000 2001

MUSEUM  
RESEARCH INSTITUTE  
CONSERVATION INSTITUTE  
ArtsEdNet  
LEADERSHIP INSTITUTE (MMI)  
GRANT PROGRAM

**THE GETTY**

PLANNING YOUR VISIT  
CALENDAR  
ARCHITECTURAL TOUR  
NEWS  
PUBLICATIONS  
OPPORTUNITIES  
WHAT IS THE GETTY  
TRUST REPORT

search/index terms of use/copyright/ privacy press releases

The J. Paul Getty Trust is an international cultural and philanthropic institution devoted to the visual arts and the humanities that includes an art museum as well as programs for education, scholarship, and conservation.

Planning Your Visit | Calendar | Architectural Tour | News | Publications | Opportunities | What is the Getty | Trust Report

Museum | Research Institute | Conservation Institute | ArtsEdNet | Leadership Institute (MMI) | Grant Program

 Giancarlo Buzzanca

<Restauro 2.0> (Anche se dicono che il web sia morto) Giancarlo Buzzanca

## Virtual Campus (La Sapienza)



*La nascita della **Rete Scientifica di Ateneo (RSA)** nell'Università di Roma "La Sapienza" è dovuta fundamentalmente alla "auto-organizzazione" dei Fisici (...) È importante sottolineare come (...) sia in questo momento impegnata in prima fila non solamente la cultura dei fisici con le proprie esigenze di supercalcolo distribuito, ma finalmente, e in maniera del tutto formalizzata, anche la cultura umanistica (...) con tutta la specificità che le è propria di applicazioni dell'informatica alla gestione di archivi, alla gestione di biblioteche, di musei<sup>[1]</sup>.*

<sup>[1]</sup> Stefano Lariccia *L'arte di interconnettere i luoghi d' arte*, BTA - Bollettino Telematico dell'Arte, 17 maggio 1995, n. 86  
<http://www.bta.it/txt/a0/00/bta00086.html>

 Giancarlo Buzzanca

# Virtual Campus (La Sapienza)

Feb 18, 1997

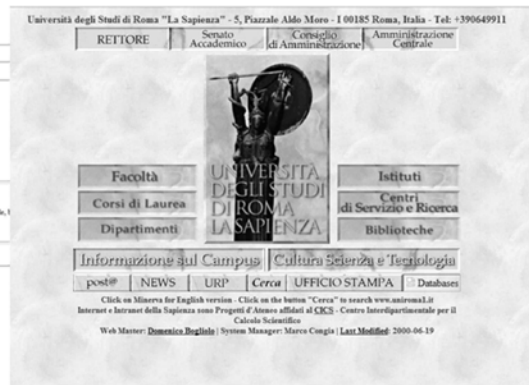
Università degli Studi di Roma "La Sapienza"

- Rettore
- Senato Accademico
- Consiglio di Amministrazione
- Amministrazione centrale
- Facoltà
- Corsi di Diploma, Laurea, Dottorato, Specializzazione
- Dipartimenti
- Istituti
- Centri
- Biblioteche e Mediateche (servizi e servizi di Biblioteche)
- Progetti d'Ateneo
- Borse di studio, Occupazioni di Studio e Lavoro all'estero
- Congressi, Simposi, Eventi
- Cultura, Scienza e Tecnologia
- Attività scolastica e culturale della "Sapienza"
- Le pagine degli studenti
- Opzioni del server Web della "Sapienza"

## Mapa ipertestuale del Campus

- Rete di collaborazione per studenti per l'anno accademico 1996-1997
  - Presso i CERC sono disponibili vari servizi spersonali d'utiles comuni con "La Sapienza": indici, pagine home page, ...
  - Collegamento con i servizi ospedali del Policlinico Umberto I.
- A cura di S.I.UB - Gruppo SIA, La Sapienza  
Last Modified On: 11/06/1997 16:12:01 GMT

Jun 21, 2000



Giancarlo Buzzanca

# CRiBeCu (SNS Pisa)



Michele Gianni, *Umanisti nel ciberspazio*, *Bollettino d'Informazioni, Centro per le Ricerche Informatiche per i Beni Culturali*, III, 1993, n. 2, pp.21-36

Michele Gianni è il realizzatore del primo sito del Cribecu ed è colui che si incarica della diffusione e della promozione del web sia all'interno del centro che nei confronti della comunità scientifica.

*"Lo scopo di questo intervento è quindi quello di far conoscere ad un pubblico prevalentemente composto da umanisti alcune caratteristiche della più grande rete di calcolatori attualmente attiva nel mondo e nota col nome di 'internet' nonché i servizi che sono accessibili per suo tramite"*



Giancarlo Buzzanca

Jan 9, 1997

Centro Ricerche Informatiche per i Beni Culturali



Scuola Normale Superiore - Pisa

Il Centro Ricerche Informatiche per i Beni Culturali della Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa si occupa di tutti gli aspetti connessi all'interazione fra gli strumenti informatici e le discipline umanistiche.

- Presentazione
- Gruppi di lavoro
- Incontri, convegni e seminari
- Collaboriamo con...
- Lo staff
- Pubblicazioni (comprende la versione elettronica di alcuni numeri del nostro "Bollettino d'Informazioni")
- CDS ISIS Today (con il nuovo software ISIS for Windows!)

Ulteriori informazioni sul WEB si trovano presso il [WWW project](#).

Ecco invece un'ottima [Mappa dei servizi WWW in Italia](#) ➡

Suggerimenti, commenti, critiche e richieste di informazioni devono pervenire a:

*Michele Giaroni* - e-mail: [giaroni@ciba.unipi.it](mailto:giaroni@ciba.unipi.it)

Centro Ricerche Informatiche per i Beni Culturali - Scuola Normale Superiore - Pisa (Italy)

Giancarlo Buzzanca

**Italian WWW servers map**



<a href="#">NIR Services in Italy</a>		<a href="#">Public Research Institutions</a>
<a href="#">Windows On Italy</a>		<a href="#">Astronomical Observatories</a>
<a href="#">New entries (last 20th)</a>		<a href="#">Universities</a>
<a href="#">Search in Italy</a>		<a href="#">Other National and International Institutions</a>
<a href="#">New Server Registration</a>	<a href="#">Comments</a>	<a href="#">Commercial</a>
	<a href="#">WebMailing list</a>	

Giancarlo Buzzanca

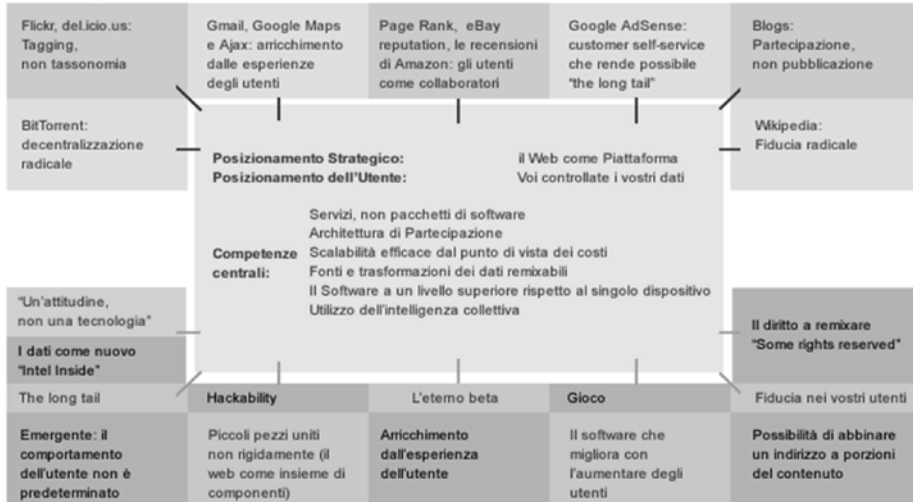
36824  
10546  
**Web 2.0:**  
20/91



Web 2.0 Meme Map



Web 2.0 mappa Meme





Where we are (web 2.0)

**Ecco come viene definito da Tim O'Reilly in "What is Web 2.0", da Paul Graham nel suo "Web 2.0" e da Jason Fried nel libro "User Survey":**

- **La saggezza degli utenti**
- **Applicazioni web condivise**
- **Il web inteso come piattaforma**
- **Partecipazione degli utenti**
- **Pieno coinvolgimento dell'utente**
- **Neologismo per Marketing**
- **L'importanza dei dati**
- **Beta per sempre**
- **Usare il web come è stato ideato**
- **Nulla**



Giancarlo Buzzanca

Where we are (web 2.0)

Web 1.0		Web 2.0
DoubleClick	-->	Google AdSense
Ofoto	-->	Flickr
Akamai	-->	BitTorrent
mp3.com	-->	Napster
Britannica Online	-->	Wikipedia
Siti personali	-->	blogging
evite	-->	upcoming.org e EVDB
Ricerca nomi dominio	-->	Ottimizzazione dei motori di ricerca
page views	-->	cost per click
screen scraping	-->	web services
pubblicazione	-->	partecipazione
sistemi di gestione dei contenuti	-->	wikis
directories (tassonomia)	-->	tagging ("folksonomia")
stickiness	-->	syndication

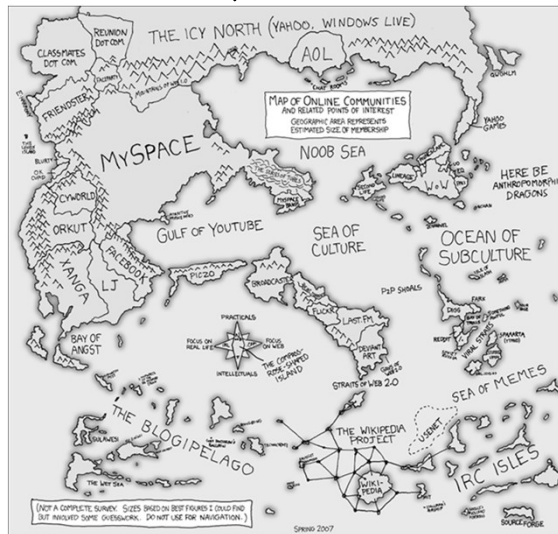


Giancarlo Buzzanca

**Tim O'Reilly in "What is Web 2.0"**

Where we are (web 2.0)

<Restauro 2.0> (Anche se dicono che il web sia morto) Giancarlo Buzzanca



XKCD (2007)

Permanent link to this comic: <http://xkcd.com/256/>  
 Image URL (for hotlinking/embedding):  
[http://imgs.xkcd.com/comics/online\\_communities\\_small.png](http://imgs.xkcd.com/comics/online_communities_small.png)



Giancarlo Buzzanca

Where we are (web 2.0)

<Restauro 2.0> (Anche se dicono che il web sia morto) Giancarlo Buzzanca

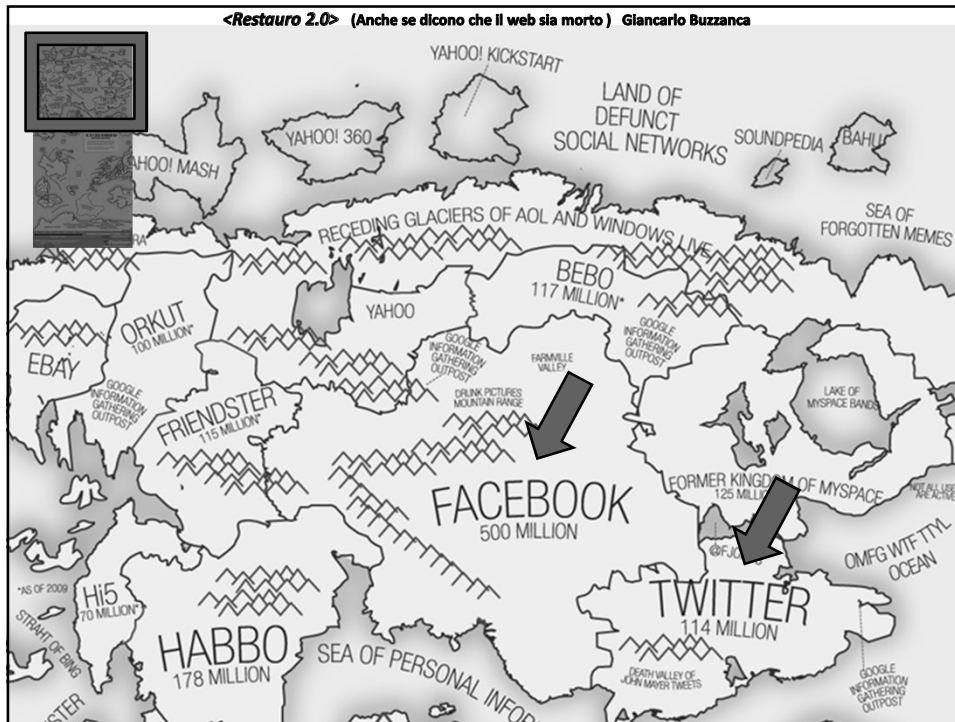
Flowtown (2010)

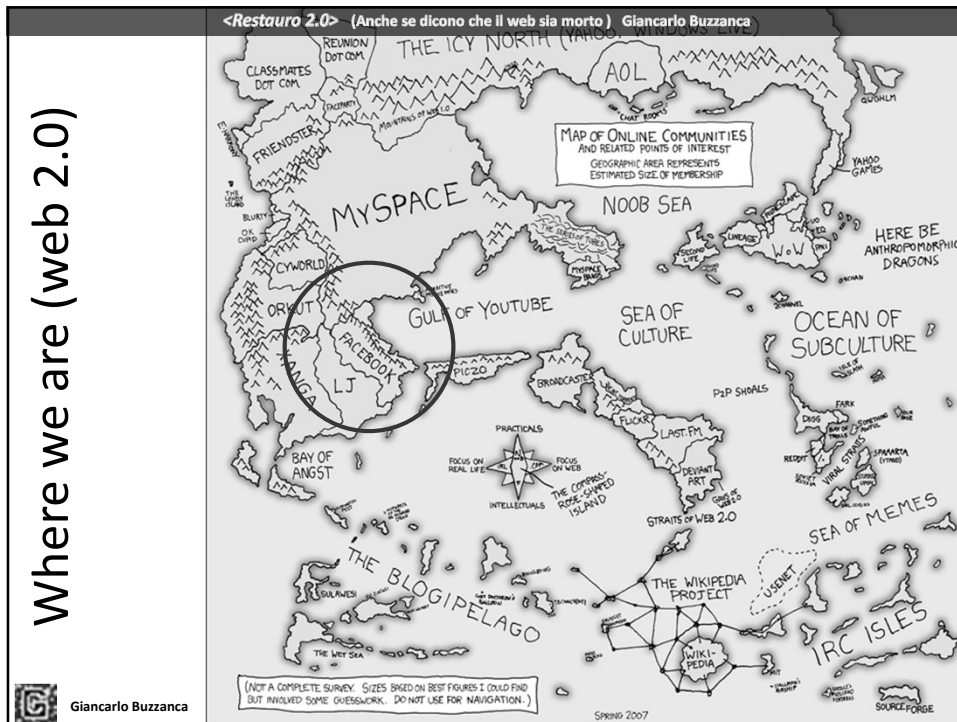
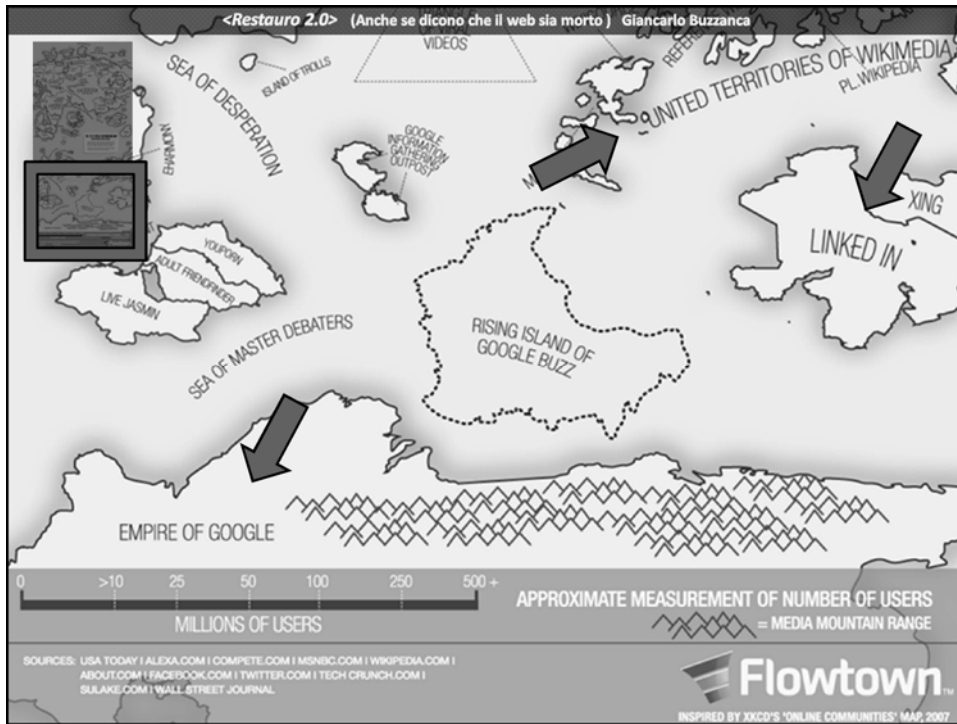
The 2010 Social Networking Map  
<http://www.flowtown.com/blog/the-2010-social-networking-map?display=wide>

By Ethan Bloch on Aug 5, 2010

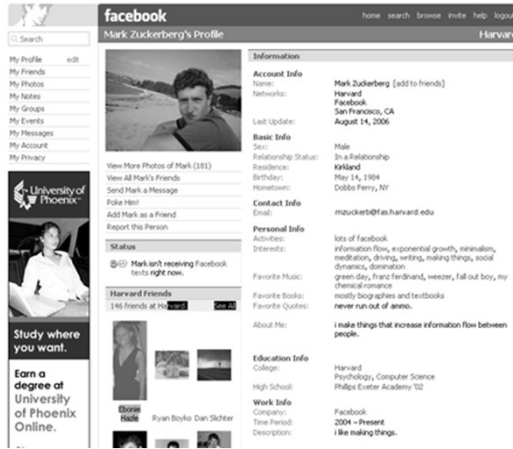



Giancarlo Buzzanca





Where we are (web 2.0)

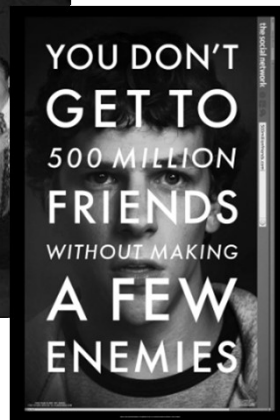


**Facebook è stato fondato (???) il 4 febbraio 2004 da Mark Zuckerberg all'epoca studente diciannovenne presso l'Harvard University, con l'aiuto di Andrew McCollum e Eduardo Saverin.**

Where we are (web 2.0)

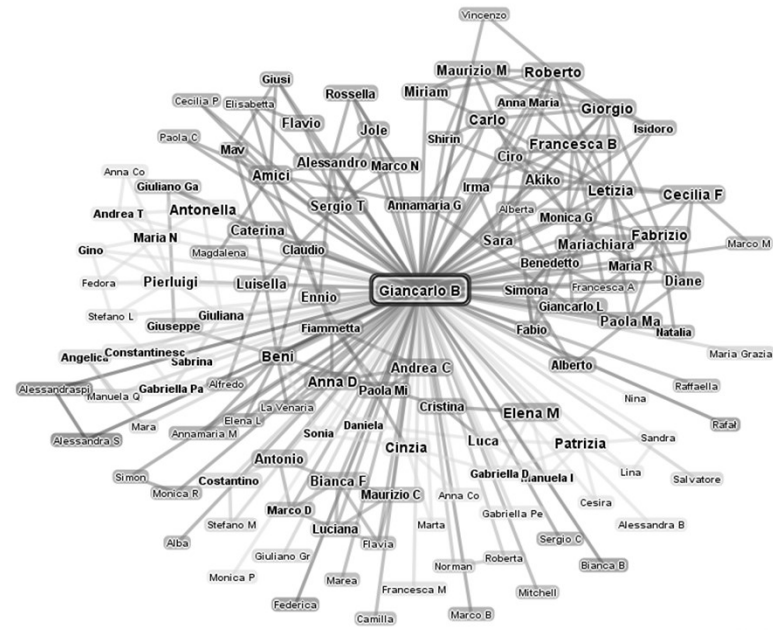


Mark Zuckerberg



Where we are (web 2.0)

<Restauro 2.0> (Anche se dicono che il web sia morto) Giancarlo Buzzanca



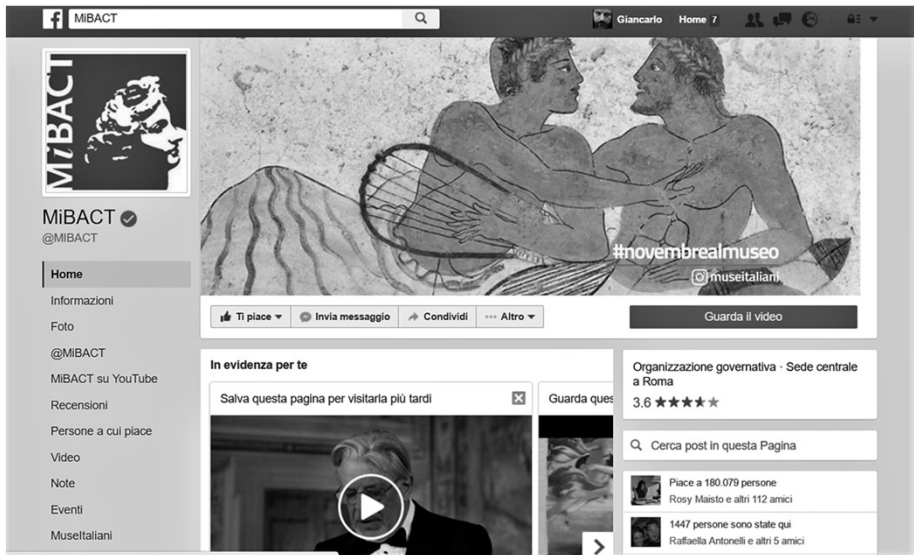
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<Restauro 2.0> (Anche se dicono che il web sia morto) Giancarlo Buzzanca

Piace a 18.603 persone  
(settembre 2010)

**Piace a 180.079 persone**  
(17 novembre 2016)



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3.6 ★★★★★

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- Piace a 180.079 persone  
Rosy Maisto e altri 112 amici
- 1447 persone sono state qui  
Raffaella Antonelli e altri 5 amici

facebook Home Profilo Amici Posta Giancarlo Buzzanca Impostazioni Esci

### Amici virtuali dell'Opificio delle Pietre Dure

Globale

**Informazioni di base**

Tipo: Arti e Spettacolo - Belle Arti

Descrizione: L'Opificio delle Pietre Dure (noto anche con la sigla OPD) è un Istituto autonomo del Ministero per i Beni Culturali e Ambientali, (Segretariato generale) la cui attività operativa e di ricerca si esplica nel campo del restauro delle opere d'arte.

L'Istituto ha origini composite, frutto di una antica e illustre tradizione e di una moderna e articolata attività, già evidenti nella sua insolita denominazione, Nato per volere di Ferdinando I de' Medici, come manifattura per la lavorazione di arredi in pietre dure, l'Opificio venne trasformando la sua attività lavorativa, negli ultimi decenni del secolo XIX, in attività di restauro, prima dei materiali prodotti durante la sua plurisecolare storia, per poi ampliare la propria competenza verso materiali affini.

Attualmente l'OPD pubblica una rivista annuale ("OPD Restauro"), collane monografiche e pubblicazioni su restauri specifici.

E', inoltre, sede di

- una Scuola di restauro ufficiale dello Stato, definita di Alta Formazione,
- un museo della produzione artistica in pietre dure,
- un laboratorio scientifico,
- una biblioteca altamente specializzata nel campo del restauro,
- un ricchissimo archivio dei restauri compiuti,
- un centro di ricerca sulla climatologia
- laboratori di restauro all'avanguardia

L'attività dell'istituto si articola per settori di restauro e di ricerca individuati in base ai materiali costitutivi delle opere d'arte.

Le sedi dei laboratori sono tre:

- quella storica di via Alfani (sede inoltre del museo, della biblioteca e della scuola).



Invia un messaggio a tutti i membri

Modifica gruppo

Modifica membri

Modifica incaricati del gruppo

Invita altri a iscriversi

Crea evento associato

Esci dal gruppo

Condividi

**Tipo di gruppo**

Questo è un gruppo aperto. Chiunque può iscriversi e invitare altre persone.

**Amministratori**

- Giancarlo Buzzanca (fondatore)
- Cecilia Frosinini

**Eventi**

1 amici online

<Restauro 2.0> (Anche se dicono che il web sia morto) Giancarlo Buzzanca

**Iscritti: 5.252 persone**  
(17 novembre 2016)

Opificio delle Pietre Dure

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@OpificioPietreDure

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Piace a 5252 persone +9 questa settimana  
Cinzia De Michele e altri 75 amici

54 persone raggiunte dai post questa settimana

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Post delle Pagine a cui hai messo "Mi piace" a nome della tua Pagina

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INFORMAZIONI

Via Alfani, 78  
50121

056 29511

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Questa settimana Mostra tutto

54 ↓ 1 16 ↓

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**Iscritti: 2.905 persone**  
(17 novembre 2016)

Scuola di Alta Formazione per il Restauro - ISCR

Scuola di Alta Formazione per il Restauro - ISCR

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Scuola di Alta Formazione per il Restauro - ISCR ha aggiunto 5 nuove foto.  
Ieri alle 10:32 · 🌐

#accadeoggi #16novembre #1942 – Il primo corso della scuola di restauro

Ricorre oggi l'anniversario del primo corso della Scuola di Alta Formazione e Studio, iniziato il 16 novembre del 1942 e provvisoriamente sospeso l'anno successivo a causa del conflitto bellico, per poi riprendere con l'inclusione anche dei vincitori del

Istruzione - Servizio di restauro artistico a Roma  
4.9 ★★★★★ Apre domani

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Piace a 2905 persone  
Alice Marziali e altri 20 amici

82 persone sono state qui  
Raffaella Antonelli e altri 2 amici