

DISCOVER

the sea
the hills
the history


GENOA BY BUS



Suggestions for your free time without having to worry about the car.

12 suggestions divided into main interests: the bus route for history, the sea, green areas and the country. The traveler can explore every angle freely so as to create your preferential itinerary.

Every bus route follows the course of free flowing traffic, the number of stops and length of the bus route. The timetables and routes can be verified in real time at: Times and routes on www.amt.genova.it or downloading the AMT app on your smartphone.



the sea
the hills
the history

LINE 1

the sea
the history

Caricamento > Voltri

It is the “mother line”, the longest of all. It connects the central and tourist area of Caricamento to the lively quarter of Voltri, which is in the extreme Western part of the city. Along this route you will pass Principe, Di Negro, Sampierdarena, Sestri Ponente and Pegli. Along this route you will find a vast choice of cultural and recreational activities, numerous stops and frequent buses.

Length of bus ride	number of stops	frequency	timing
16.970 m	53	7' - 9'	56' - 75'

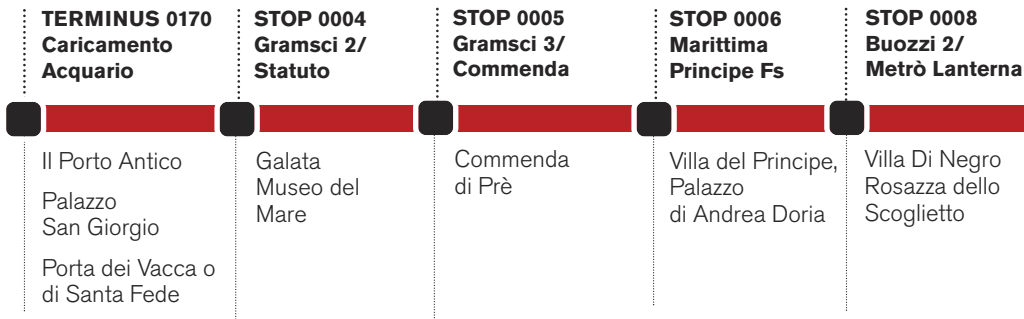
Porto Antico



Palazzo S. Giorgio



Pegli



Points of interest

In the old Port of Genoa, which is along a promenade on the sea, you can discover many cultural and tourist points of interest and savour local delicacies in the numerous restaurants and bars in the area between the port and the historical part of Genoa. Other suggestions in the port are the Bigo, the Aquarium, the Biosphere, the Nazario Sauro submarine, and the Galata Museo del Mare. (The Sea Museum).

Due to the richness of cultural and recreational activities we suggest you consult the internet sites.

There you will also find **Palazzo San Giorgio**, among the most famous historical buildings in Genoa. The Palazzo was built and designed by a Cistercian Monk, Brother Oliviero, between 1257 and 1260. The back faces Sottoripa with its medieval section while the front façade with the main entrance faces the sea.

In the XII century the Palace was the headquarters of the court which controlled traffic and the customs and office of the COMPERE. In 1407 they were united under the Caa delle Compere and San Giorgio Banks. San Giorgio Bank was one of the first banking institutions in Italy. Since the beginning of the XX century it houses the Port Authority.

Commenda di Pré



Villa Duchessa di Galliera



STOP 009
**Francia 2/
Matitone**

Lanterna di
Genova

STOP 0012
**Buranello 2/
Giovanetti**

Chiesa di
Santa Maria
della Cella

STOP 0024
**Puccini 2/Sestri
FS Aeroporto**

Basilica
dell'Assunta
di Sestri Ponente

STOP 0032
**Lungomare 2/FS
Musei Pallavicini**

Lungomare
di Pegli e visita
al Parco
Villa Durazzo
Pallavicini

STOP 0047
**Camozzini 1/
Villa Duchessa**

Parco Storico
Villa Duchessa
di Galliera

Porta dei Vacca was built between 1155 and 1159, immediately after the Carbonara River was covered and used as a defensive system of the third circle of walls from aggression by Federico Barbarossa. At that time the Porta was called Santa Fede (Holy Faith) since it was very close to a church with the same name. There are still remains inside the structure which are used as city offices.

Porta di Vacca got its present name as of the XII century after the Vachero family who owned buildings in that area. It was used as a jail for a long time and sentences and executions were carried out there.

Palazzo Reale



Galata Museo del Mare



Porta dei Vacca



Access from the west to Via del Campo survived urban development because in the VI hundreds it was incorporated into two Rolli Palaces. The tower to the north was annexed to Marc'Aurelio Rebuffo Palace and the one to the south to Lomellini-Serra Palace.

Galata - Museo del Mare This is the largest museum in the whole Mediterranean area of its kind, and also one the most modern. Located inside Palazzo Galata, renovated by the Spanish architect Guillermo Vázquez Consuegra, besides, a life size replica of a Genoese galley, the museum has several interactive rooms to discover what it was like to go by sea during different eras. One of the rooms hosts the exhibition "La Merica" that portrays our ancestors' voyage to America. While other rooms are dedicated to maritime trade and sailing during Genoa's Maritime Republic period.

La Commenda di Prè The Commenda di Prè is a beautiful complex visible in its entirety from Via Gramsci, the construction started in the 1180's. Consisting of two churches in the Romanesque style, one superimposed on the other and a structure on two floors, which had a dual function: that of "maritime station" for those leaving for the Holy Land (in those years the third crusade sailed from Genoa, under the command of the King of France) and a hospital and a shelter for pilgrims. Today this part of the complex houses the MEI, the Italian National Emigration Museum, which is dedicated to the history of migrations from the Unification of Italy to date.

Villa del Principe, Palazzo di Andrea Doria

Andrea Doria initiated the works that would build this marvelous palazzo facing the Gulf of Genoa in 1529. This would have been his peaceful home when he returned from his numerous voyages, leaving it as a legacy for his successors.

This prestigious palazzo, which is the vastest and most magnificent home of the Genoese nobility, exhibits frescoes, paintings and sculptures and tapestries by famous Genoese, Italian and foreign artists.

Palazzo del Principe



Chiesa di Santa Maria della Cella It was built in honour of Mary by the Doria Family at the beginning of the thirteenth century, according to tradition next to the ancient Cella di Sant'Agostino. The latter being a small medieval chapel which was to hold the reliques of the Saint on his way to Pavia in the eighth century. Due to this proximity it became known as Santa Maria della Cella.

Villa Rosazza



Villa di Negro Rosazza dello Scoglietto This Villa was built for Doge Ambrogio di Negro, or his son Orazio, in 1565.

It was then taken over by the Durazzo Family at the end of the 1600s who wanted to change it to Neoclassical Architecture by the architect Tagliafichi. The railway line Torino Genoa was built in the next century and this compromised the integrity of the park.

Today it belongs to the city of Genoa and has historical gardens of about 14,000 sq.metres which are available to the public.

Complesso Monumentale della Lanterna di Genova

Monumental complex of the Lighthouse of Genoa. Being almost 900 years old, the Lighthouse is the landmark of the city, the tallest lighthouse in the whole Mediterranean area and second to the tallest in Europe. From here the seventeenth century walls started which surrounded the city for 20 km and were the longest in Europe, second only to the Great Wall of China. The monumental complex tour includes the walk overlooking the docks, the Open Air Museum in the park that also hosts the nineteenth century Porta Nuova della Lanterna, which was the West gateway to

Lanterna di Genova



the city, the inner Museum of the ancient fortifications and the lighthouse tower up to the first panoramic terrace and its beautiful 360 degree view over the city and its docks (www.lanternadigenova.it).

Basilica dell'Assunta di Sestri Ponente

Building on the Basilica started in 1610. The building of the Basilica of the Assumption in Sestri Ponente started in 1610. The interior is composed of only one nave which is eighteen metres wide and thirty-eight metres long. The frescoes, stucco and marble work that decorate it are works by great artists such as Giulio Benso, Domenico Piola and Nicolò Barabino.

Pegli's seafront and visit to Villa Durazzo

Pallavicini Park The Villa Durazzo Pallavicini Park was voted the most beautiful park in Italy in 2017. It was created between 1840 and 1846 by the architect

Parco Villa Durazzo Pallavicini



Michele Canzio on commission of Marquis Ignazio Alessandro Pallavicini. The Villa represents one of the most refined examples of a 19th century aristocratic holiday residence and at one time dominated the surrounding landscape because of its size. Unfortunately, post-war urbanisation ruined its importance by constructing high buildings on the marvellous orange groves and orchards that once surrounded it. The park was intended to be a romantic garden and a place for leisure and meditation with such a variety of landscapes that caused visitors to experience diverse and contrasting emotions. Indeed, the idea the architect had was of a succession of well-structured groups of three dimensional scenic designs which made the park one of its kind.

Historical Park Villa Duchess of Galliera

Situated on a hill above Voltri, in a commanding position over the Ligurian Sea, the park goes back to the 19th century; nobles and ambassadors from all over Europe have walked along its eighteen-km avenues.

In its grounds, besides a large Italian garden, there is a small theatre dated 1785, a romantic wood, a Neo-Romantic castle with grottoes and artificial waterfalls, olive trees, deer, Tibetan goats and a small sanctuary.

Parco Villa Duchessa di Galliera



LINE 13

the hills
the history

Turati > Prato

Leaves Caricamento (Old Port area) and goes towards the Bisagno valley until Prato, an area at the border of the city.

Along the route it goes through the areas of Foce, Brignole, Staglieno and Molassana, offering ever-changing scenes from the sea to inland, hills and history, with frequent stops all along the route.

Length of bus ride	number of stops	frequency	timing
13.742 m	51	10' - 14'	42' - 52'

Cattedrale di San Lorenzo



Sacro Catino



Abbazia di San Siro di Struppa



TERMINUS 0207
Turati/Metrò
San Giorgio

Cattedrale di
San Lorenzo

STOP 0130
Saffi 4/
Villa Croce

Museo d'Arte
Contemporanea
di Villa Croce

STOP 0220
Piacenza1/
Cimitero Stalieno

Cimitero
Monumentale
di Staglieno

STOP 0225
Piacenza 7/
San Sebastiano

Acquedotto
Storico

STOP 0240
Struppa 5/
Doria

Abbazia
San Siro
di Struppa

Points of interest

San Lorenzo Cathedral was erected around the year 1098 on the site of a 6th century basilica and enhanced throughout the centuries in solemn, important ways. The cathedral entitled San Lorenzo holds the relics of Saint John the Baptist, the patron saint of the city, who arrived in Genoa at the end of the First Crusade. The Basilica of San Lorenzo became a cathedral in the 9th century, having succeeded the basilica of the Twelve Disciples, dedicated to San Siro, Archbishop of Genoa, in the 6th century which was outside the old nucleus of the city at that time.

Chiostro del Museo Diocesano



In the 10th century the area of San Lorenzo became the heart of the expanding and changing city: in an urban centre lacking squares, the cathedral forecourt of San Lorenzo became a crucial setting for political and civil life during the entire Middle Ages.

An interesting fact: in everlasting memory of the horrors of war, an exact replica of an unexploded bomb is kept inside the cathedral in the right nave. The grenade was shot in 1941 by the British Fleet during one of the worst attacks.

Treasury And Diocesano The Museum You can find masterpieces of jewelry and sacred art in the basements of the San Lorenzo Cathedral. These have been preserved since the twelfth Century and are connected to the cult of the Cathedral and the history of Genoa.

Amongst the most significant pieces in the museum, the Sacred Catino, the Bizantine Cross of the Zaccaria, the ark with Saint John the Baptist's ashes and other objects tied to the Saint.

The Chiostro di San Lorenzo rises Between the Cathedral and the Doge's Palace, in the heart of the ancient city. It was built between 1145 and 1178, encompassing and ancient palace which goes back to the tenth Century.

Museo d'Arte Contemporanea di Villa Croce



The Diocesano Museum, is inside the medieval building, which was came from the need to offer a historic memory of the Genoese church over the centuries. This was a testimony by means of the works of art of the rich relationship between the city and its territory.

Museum of Contemporary Art of Villa Croce

Housed in the setting of a beautiful nineteenth-century villa, overlooking the sea and surrounded by a large park in the residential area of Carignano, when it was inaugurated in 1985, it was the second

contemporary museum in the entire Italian art scene, immediately becoming the reference point for contemporary art in Genoa. The museum's collections consist of more than 4,000 works - paintings, drawings, sculptures - which document modern and contemporary art starting from the 1930s. Lucio Fontana, Piero Manzoni, Bruno Munari, Osvaldo Licini, Ben Vautier are just some of the big names.

San Siro Abbey which is at the 13 Struppa 5/Doria Bus stop.

Here you go back towards the center of the city and after 50 meters you turn right in Via Buscaglia. You go along salita Paragalo, salita Gerolamo and after about 20 minutes after the start of the walk you reach the first Genoese cathedral, built in the fourth century and dedicated to the Twelve Apostles. It later changed its title in favour of the Bishop Siro.

In the ninth century it became S. Lorenzo Cathedral and in February of 1007 it was assigned to the Benedictine Monks. It was destroyed by fire in 1580 and was rebuilt in the seventeenth Century.

The austere façade has only one main entrance, with a simple portal, with a rose window. There are two lengthened single lancet windows.

The bell tower, which is 32 meters high, has a square base with a spire in the shape of a pyramid, and is based on the last span of the right nave.

The internal part is divided into three naves separated by two series of columns.

Each nave ends with its own semicircular apse. The roof is made up of wooden trusses which were realized during restoration in the nineteenth hundreds, according to the original Romantic style.

Amongst the works which are preserved in the church is the Politico of San Siro, built in 1516, thought to be by Teramo Piaggio, later attributed to Pier Francesco Sacchi (1485.1528), known as il Pavese. The painting was restored in 1960.

Genoa's historic Aqueduct is a characteristic walk of about 28 km., which transforms and camouflages itself reaching the heart of the city. Although many parts of it have been destroyed over time and considering the growth of the city, the section that goes from the Genoese border to the Molassana quarter is a walk that allows one to observe historical slices which are invisible through normal walks.

The Via del Acqua and the Val Bisagno and its boroughs have been the city's water source for artisans, blacksmiths, wool workers, dyers, and bakers for over a thousand years.

It fed the port insuring water for the ships, irrigating the nobles' gardens, it reached the troughs where the women did the washing, it helped the greengrocers and the mills.

The industrial archeology and engineering of the Sifone Bridge returned the injustices caused by time and is testimony of a generation of genius.

Today it passes an area which supplies clean air, allows for long walks and admire a beautiful and different panorama.



Acquedotto Storico



The Genoese Coat of Arms is sculptured in marble and placed at the base of the basin which regulates the Ponte Sifone di Staglieno.

LINE 15

the sea
the history

Via Brigata Liguria > Nervi

This line leaves from the city centre, Brignole area and accompanies the visitor across the residential areas of Albaro, Sturla, Quarto, Quinto up to Nervi: an oasis of peace, colours and nature.

Length of bus ride	number of stops	frequency	timing
9.564 m	31	5' - 9'	31' - 40'

Museo di Storia Naturale



Villa Giustiniani Cambiaso



Musei di Nervi



TERMINUS 0789
Brigata Liguria 1

STOP 0304
Albaro Causa

STOP 0314
V Maggio
Quarto FS

TERMINUS 0326
Franchini

STOP 0324
Oberdan 2
Nervi Bridge

Museo di Storia
Naturale

Villa Giustiniani
Cambiaso

Monumento dei
Mille

Parco e Musei
di Nervi

Laghetti di
Nervi



Points of interest

Natural History Museum The museum was built in 1867 and is known worldwide for its 4 million samples coming from all over the world. The collections contained here are of high scientific value, especially zoological, but also botanical, mineral, rocks and fossils. Particular attention should be paid to the ornithological, Mammal, insect, and Paleontological collection.

Villa Giustiniani Cambiaso The magnificent noble home, commissioned by Luca Giustiniani in 1548 and projected by Galeazzo Alessi, who created his prototype of the tripartite cube. This became the precious model used in Genoese and Ligurian Villas for years to come. The building is still surrounded by a park, now vastly reduced from the original which reached the sea to accommodate the urban expansion of the Albaro area in the nineteen thirties. This antique home passed on to the City of Genoa in 1921, now owned by the Fondazione Carige, and now home to the Polytechnique School of the University of Genoa.

The Mille Monument This famous bronze monument, dedicated to the launch of the Mille, was designed by Eugenio Baroni and inaugurated 5th May 1915, just a few meters from where Garibaldi led his expedition. The monument was inspired by the initial verses of Garibaldi's anthem written by the poet Luigi Mercatini: "The tombs are unveiled, the dead are removed, all our martyrs have risen". The monument represents a group of nude men who seem to be rising from the earth, led by Garibaldi, surrounded by an impressive winged Victory.

Nervi a gracious and elegant seafaring borough not many kilometers from the centre of Genoa. Besides the characteristic port and the Anita Garibaldi sea front promenade, you can also enjoy the splendid Nervi Parks: a vast green area made up of different gardens. They originally belonged to the Villa Gropallo, Saluzzo Serra, Grimaldi Fazio and Luxoro.

Nervi Parks

These parks with their English lawns, palm trees, fountains, rose garden and tall rare and precious trees, were thought of as a reminder of how the aristocracy passed their refined afternoons. The Anita Garibaldi seaside promenade, which is more than a km long along the sea, passes along Parks and rocks and allows one to admire the magnificent colourful sunsets.

The Palazzi and Villas adorn this undeniably beautiful panorama. The strong relationship between art and nature has brought about the creation of the Nervi Museum which is dedicated to modern and contemporary art.

Passeggiata Anita Garibaldi



A single course of exhibits connects the collections of art beginning from the 1600s to today: the antique collections from the villa Luxoro, the painting and sculptures from the Frugone Collection of the Belle Epoque, and the works from the Gallery of Modern Art from the 1800s and 1900s.

A fascinating insight into the 1800s and 1900s, rendered precious by eh Wolsonian Museum which is dedicated to decorative and propaganda art from 1880 to 1945.

The Nervi Lakes After a 20 minute walk in the typical Ligurian hills of Nervi, surrounded by olive trees and woods, you will reach the crystalline waters of the Nervi Lakes. An ideal and enchanting spot if you want to enjoy a moment of pure relaxation.

LINE 20

Sampierdarena > Foce

It is the only railway line in the city which connects the Foce and the centre of Genoa with Sampierdarena.

It stops along the most significant parts of the city and building which marked its history.

the history

Length of bus ride	number of stops	frequency	timing
7.007 m	23	6' - 10'	32' - 37'

Palazzo Ducale



Teatro Carlo Felice



Palazzo Reale



STOP 0354
Buenos Aires 2/
Lambruschini

Chiesa di Nostra
Signora Assunta
e Santa Zita

STOP 0293
Cadorna/Piazza
della Vittoria

Piazza della
Vittoria

STOP 0294
XX Settembre 1/
Mercato Orientale

Chiesa di Nostra
Signora della
Consolazione
e Mercato
Orientale

STOP 2641
De Ferrari/Metro

Palazzo Ducale e
Teatro Carlo Felice

Points of interest

Church Nostra Signora Assunta e Santa Zita

It is situated at the beginning of Corso Buenos Aires and is the guardian of the magnificent cloth of Valerio Castello "Il Miracolo di Santa Zita" (The Miracle of Saint Zita).

Piazza della Vittoria

Not far from the Genoa train station –Brignole – is Piazza della Vittoria. It got its name in honour of Italy after the end of WWI. It was designed mid thirties by Marcello Piacentini. The Triumph Victory Arch, also called Victory Arch, is in the centre of the square. It is decorated with statues and bas-relief by artists of that period in honour of the fallen Genoese of that time.

Church Nostra Signora Della Consolazione and Eastern Market

The church of Our Lady of the Consolation is situated almost halfway up the road XX Settembre. The foundations are late 15th century but its present exterior is the result of a complete renovation which started in 1684. Right next to it, in the former courtyard of the convent, is the Eastern Market which opened in 1699.

STOP 0432
Zecca/Carmine

Galleria Nazionale
di Palazzo Spinola

STOP 1537
**Balbi 2/Palazzo
Reale**

Museo di
Palazzo Reale

This was the first building in Genoa to be constructed in reinforced concrete using the Hennebique system and covers a surface area of 5,500 square metres.

Palazzo Ducale

Palazzo Ducale is a historical landmark and symbol of Genoa: residence of the Doge from 1339, it is the main centre of cultural output in the city today - art exhibitions, conventions, series of encounters, festivals, events and didactic activities.

To keep updated on all the planned events visit the site www.amt.genova.it

Carlo Felice Theatre

It is the biggest theatre in the region of Liguria and one of the most famous Italian theatres. A succession of lyrical opera, ballet, musical and symphonic shows as well as recitals and various events in its extensive theatrical programme make the Carlo Felice Theatre a gathering place open to all.

Seriously damaged in the Second World War bombings, the Carlo Felice was reconstructed and inaugurated again in 1991. From the original building still stand the columns, porch, Latin inscriptions and the patio that faces XXV Aprile Road.

The architectural reconstruction was designed by Ignazio Gardella, Aldo Rossi, Fabio Reinhart and Angelo Sibilla. The technology present in Carlo Felice, devised by the scenographer Enzo Frigerio, places it amongst the most state-of-the-art theatres in Europe. The main auditorium in the Carlo Felice has seating for two thousand, a 63m flytower and four mobile stages, one of which is about 600 square metres wide. The Carlo Felice Theatre has its own orchestra and choir of high artistic level and the most important conductors in the world have performed there.

To keep up-to-date follow www.carlofelice.it fb: <https://www.facebook.com/TeatroCarloFelice/>.

fb: <https://www.facebook.com/TeatroCarloFelice/>.

Museum of the Academy Ligustica of Fine Arts

Founded in 1751, the Academy Ligustica, today the Institute of High Level Artistic Training, offers visitors a well-structured museum with important examples of art in Liguria from the 19th and 20th centuries.

In fact, the rich picture gallery comprises a significant continuity amongst the most famous artists active in Genoa such as Cambiaso, Strozzi, Ansaldo, Assereto, Castiglione and Domenico Piola.

Palazzo Spinola National Gallery

Palazzo Spinola, location of the Ligurian National Gallery, was donated to The Italian State by the Marquises Spinola who decided to designate their secular residence, including all the heritage inside, to public fruition in 1958.

Two beautifully frescoed floors belonging to the noblemen feature a precious collection of paintings, sculptures and furniture amongst which are works by Anton Van Dyck, Giulio Cesare Procaccini, Luca Giordano and Bernardo Strozzi as well as valuable sideboards, refined mirrors, drapes embroidered in gold and silver thread, and an exceptional example of a historical, 19th century kitchen.

On request of the Marquises, the last two floors of the palace, seriously damaged in the bombings during the last war, have become the location of the Ligurian National Gallery. Today, this space exhibits works that have been bought by the State over the years in order to record the richness of Ligurian painting and its extraordinary collection.

Royal Palace (Palazzo Reale) Museum

What is now called the Royal Palace is actually a large patrician residence which has not only been built, extended and magnificently decorated by the Savoy in the 19th century but also by two important Genoese dynasties: the Balbi family, who built it in 1643 and 1650, and the Durazzi family, who enlarged it between the end of the 17th century and the beginning of the following century. The vaulted ceilings of the parlours and galleries have been painted by some of the most famous names in local Baroque and Rococo decorating.

Amongst the over a hundred paintings exhibited in the rooms there are works by the best 17th century Genoese artists alongside masterpieces by Tintoretto, di Luca Giordano, di Anton van Dyck, di Ferdinand Voet and di Guercino.

The visit includes the monumental atrium with 18th century stuccowork, the honourable courtyard, terrace garden and the noble apartment on the second floor with spectacular social rooms such as the Throne Room, Ballroom and the Gallery of Mirrors.

On Saturday mornings (9:00-13:30) or on occasions of temporary showings you can also visit the Apartment for the Heir Prince, the so-called Duke of Abruzzi, which the Savoy prepared on the First Noble Floor of the palace: this remarkable example of a royal apartment still contains intact 19th century furniture, fabrics and décor.



Museo di Palazzo Reale



Piazza della Vittoria



Palazzo Reale

LINE 31

Brignole FS > Sturla

This is the "sea" route and connects Brignole Station with the Genoa Fair area in a few minutes.

It runs the full length of Corso Italia with its beach bars, bathing establishments and long seafront.

the sea

Length of bus ride	number of stops	frequency	timing
6.051 m	19	10' -18'	21' - 27'

Corso Italia



Abbazia di San Giuliano



STOP 0486
Italia 1
Punta Vagno

Passeggiata
Corso Italia

STOP 2106
Italia 6
Boccadasse

Boccadasse

STOP 2559
V Maggio 5
Ospedale Gaslini

Sturla
Spiagge
Ospedale Gaslini

Points of interest

After travelling about three quarters of its route, the bus reaches the most prestigious and characteristic seaside suburb of the city – Boccadasse. With its bright colours and houses built overlooking the sea, it is a favourite destination all year round.

Then Bus 31 finishes its route in V Maggio road and its terminus is beside the Children's Hospital Giannina Gaslini.

Abbazia di San Giuliano



Corso Italia It is about 2,200 m long and one of the main roads in Genoa. Its whole length runs alongside the sea front and the Genoese consider it to be the quintessential “promenade”. The road connects the Foce area with the seaside suburb Boccadasse.

Built in the first decades of the 20th century, it immediately became one of the main meeting places for the Genoese Sunday walk.

Boccadasse Magnifico, is an ancient fishing village of the city. Over time, Boccadasse, with its pastel-coloured houses all built close together and on top of each other around a small bay has remained the same.



LINE

34

Principe FS > Staglieno

The route connects the station Genoa Principe and the Monumental Cemetery Staglieno.

This route goes through the Maritime Station area, Darsena, the city centre passing by Piazza della Nunziata, Piazza delle Fontane Marose, Via XXV Aprile, Via Roma, Piazza Corvetto, Piazza Manin where there is an interchange with route 64, either going towards Righi or the railway station Casella. Bus 34 finishes its route at Staglieno beside the Monumental Cemetery.

the history

Length of bus ride	number of stops	frequency	timing
6.051 m	19	10' -18'	21' - 27'

Castello D'Albertis



Cimitero Staglieno



Piazza Corvetto



TERMINUS 0112
Principe FS

STOP 0430
Roma
Corvetto

TERMINUS 0296
Resasco

Piazza Acquaverde
Castello D'Albertis

Piazza Corvetto

Cimitero Monumentale
Staglieno

Points of interest

D'Albertis Castle The Montegalletto lift leaves from piazza Acquaverde which in a few minutes takes you to the castello d'albertis. It was built in neogothic style between 1886 and 1892. The castle dominates the city with a breathtaking view. The style and structure were realized by Captain Enrico Alberto D'Albertis, who later chose it as his home. Upon his death in 1932 he donated it to the city of Genoa.

Since then it hosts the Museum of World Culture where you can admire the collection of objects that D'Albertis brought to Genoa from his numerous land and sea voyages, a testament to fascination of far away lands.

Saint Catherine of Genoa Sanctuary and Museum of Cappuccini Monks Assets

The church was built in 1556, near the convent of the Minor Cappuccini Monks and the Pammatone hospital. This was the main hospital that took care of the Genoese from the 1400s to 1900s. Caterina Fieschi Adorno (1447-1510) offered charitable assistance to the ill. She was a focal point in Italian mysticism and proclaimed saint half way through the 1700s. Her body is laid in the sanctuary.

The Cappuccini of Genoa museum of cultural goods is on the last floor of the Cappuccini of Saint Catherine Convent. It exhibits the life of the Minor Monks through temporary exhibits, artistic works, bibliographies and archives through a permanent collection of pale d'altar, paintings and sculptures collected from Ligurian convents which are no longer active.

You can reach the Sanctuary from piazza Corvetto walking along via XII Ottobre and IV November.

Piazza Corvetto was named after Luigi Emanuele Corvetto, a politician from the Napoleonic Period. It is one of the vastest and most elegant squares in Genoa.

Numerous roads start from here: Via Roma, it was opened in the second half of the 1800s and is well known for its famous boutiques. It is the site of Palazzo della Prefettura (the Palazzo built in the 1500s by Andrea Doria. Inside this Palazzo you will find frescoes by the young Luca Cambiaso), Via Assarotti, import residential street, Via Palestro and Via dei Santi Giacomo and Filippo.

The Staglieno Cemetery

The Monumental Staglieno Cemetery is a feat of an open air museum today considered one of the most important and fascinating in Europe.

Since the beginning it was home meta to celebrities and nobility from all over the world. It was designed by the architect Carlo Barabino and upon his death continued by Giovanni Battista Resasco.

The Staglieno Cemetery has a Pantheon (or Chapel of Suffragi), galleries and porticati with hundreds of monuments, witness to the extraordinary art of Ligurian 1800s to 1900s. The Irregular Woods, inspired by Romantic Gardens, where the Mille and other heroes of the RISORGIMENTO period are buried.

LINE 42

Isonzo > Dante

Starting in Sturla, passing by the elegant Albaro Quarter, it reaches the city centre via way of Via Barabino, Piazza della Vittoria and the lively High Street – Via XX Settembre. Here you will find clothing shops, department stores, and various others. The ride ends right next to Christopher Columbus' home and Porta Soprana, the majestic entrance to the historical centre.

the history

Length of bus ride	number of stops	frequency	timing
7.022 m	23	7' -10'	23'- 30'

Chiostro di Sant'Andrea



Palazzo della Borsa



TERMINUS 0355

Dante 2

Casa di Colombo

Porta Soprana

Points of interest

Columbus House and Cloister of Sant'Andrea

This is most probably the 1700s reconstruction of the building where Christopher Columbus lived in his youth. The twelfth century Chiosk of the Church and Sant'Andrea Convent rises next to Columbus' home. It was demolished in 1904 when the area was needed to create new connecting roads and the Via Dante area. The stones which made up the architecture, saved by the Architect Alfredo d'Andrade, were put back together in the actual site in 1922. They represent one of the most precious jewels of romantic architecture in the city.

Porta Soprana



Porta Soprana represents the entrance to the city for anyone who came from the East. It dominated the Sant'Andrea plane, which takes its name from the monastery which was demolished in the XIX Century to make way for Via Dante and the building which now houses the Banca d'Italia.

The Berio Library The Berio library is the epicentre of the Urban Library System for the City of Genoa. It is important for its history, vastness and one of a kind for its collection. It is in the main branch of the antique restored Seminario dei Chierici.

Palazzo della Borsa

It was designed by two engineers: Dario Carbone and Amedeo Pieragostini. The architecture is in the neo-1500s style, while the interior, which is in Liberty style, was designed by Adolfo Coppedè.

The architecture and decorations were to demonstrate the financial strength of the Genoese market because of the enormous of trading that went on at the beginning of the nine hundreds.

Manin > Oregina

It is a hilly route which starts in Piazza Manin and goes up to the higher and panoramic quarters of the city.

The terminus, which is easily connected to exchanges with numbers 34 and 36, is also close to the historic Genova-Casella Train line. This is a trip not to be missed.

the hills
the history

Length of bus ride	number of stops	frequency	timing
5.326 m	17	25' -45'	14' - 16'

Ferrovie Genova Casella



STOP 1096
Manin

STOP 1106
Costanzi 1/ Peralto

Ferrovie Genova
Casella

Righi
Forti di Genova

Points of interest

Genova-Casella Railway

This is a trip that takes you across three valleys in less than an hour and reaches the hills behind the city.

It was inaugurated in 1929 and in less than 25 kilometers makes it a very unique experience: it passes by viaducts, bridges, tunnels, railway crossings and an exchange of panoramic views that go from the sea to fields to woods.

The train runs along the medieval walls of the city in Valbisagno, then the Valpolcevera and lastly over the Scrivia river. The latter crosses the whole valley.

In total, far from the coast, it goes through 13 tunnels in the Ligurian Apennines and 9 historical centres besides the terminus.

For more information go to:
www.ferroviegenovacasella.it

Righi and Trekking to the Genoese Forts Righi is at 302 mt. above sea level on the side of the hill that divides the Lagaccio and Val Bisagno Valleys. It is situated near Porta Chiappe (or S. Simone - taken from an ancient chapel which no longer exists). It is an open portal in the city walls corresponding to the "via del sale" (the salt road) and is a traditional goal for Genoese and foreign tourists because of the panorama of the city, the port, the Val Bisagno and the Riviera.

Another observation point is the cable car taken from the Zecca Station to Righi which is stationed on the roof of the hill.

There are different bars, restaurants, relaxation areas, an astronomical observatory, an adventure park and a gymnastic route inside the Peralto Park.

This site, once called Chiappe, or Porta Chiappe, was commonly called Righi.

One trip which must not be missed is the excursion to the Genoese Forts, both inside and outside the walls, a very striking route for trekking.

The itinerary is adaptable to your physical preparation. There are in fact paths which are longer and more difficult and others which are easier, pleasant and fit for all.



Forte Diamante



Pegli > San Carlo di Cese

A few meters from the sea in Piazza Rapsiardi, the bus route that goes along the hills of the marine quarter starts from Pegli, more precisely in the San Carlo delle Cese area. This is a good starting place for a trip along the various paths that this area offers or for a relaxing moment in nature.

the sea
the hills
the history

From the city centre (Caricamento) we suggest you change buses – route 1 going west to the number 0031 bus stop – The Pegli Promenade 1 – Varena.

Length of bus ride	number of stops	frequency	timing
8.326 m	25	30' -75'	21'- 25'

TERMINUS 1274 San Carlo di Cese



Santuario Nostra Signora della Guardia

Points of interest

Nostra Signora della Guardia Sanctuary

When you get off the San Carlo di Cese Terminus you go along a 2 hour panoramic walk which leads you to Santuario di Nostra Signora della Guardia, on the top of Monte Figogna (804 meters above sea level) It is the most important marine sanctuary in Liguria and one of the most significant in Italy.

Its origins date back from 29th August 1490 when Benedetto Pareto, a farmer from Livellato in Valpolcervera, took his flock to the top of Mount Figogna and had a vision of the Virgin Mary who asked him to build a chapel in that area.

This devotion grew greatly and rapidly so much so that within 10 years the first sanctuary was built, but it was not big enough to host all the faithful. In 1890 the Basilica which stands there now was built with the aid of the people, hard work, and men from the valley and the city.



Santuario Nostra Signora della Guardia

LINE 101

the hills
the history

Voltri > Acquasanta

One of the west Genoa bus routes which connects the lowland part of Voltri to the surrounding hills.

It leaves from the terminus near the Genoa-Voltri station and goes along the roads in the nearby hills offering passengers pleasant views of the countryside.

Certain departures of route 101 are done by the 101/ which finishes its route at the Acquasanta terminus in front of the Sanctuary.

Length of bus ride	number of stops	frequency	timing
6.677 m	21	40' - 65'	17'- 18'

STOP 1696 Acquasanta/Santuario

Santuario Nostra Signora dell'Acquasanta e Terme di Genova

Santuario Nostra Signora dell'Acquasanta





Points of interest

Nostra Signora dell'Acquasanta Sanctuary and the Genoa Spa

Acquasanta is an ancient village set between the coast and the high summits of the Apennine mountains and is inextricably linked to the beneficial water that flows from there.

The water is considered miraculous and both the town and the splendid sanctuary which stands beside the thermal spa establishment is named after it.

The sanctuary was built between 1683 and 1718 based on a project which traditionally traces back to the architect Carlo Muttoni.

In the centuries to follow diverse works took turns up to the last one which regards the facade of the building which was built at the beginning of the 20th century.

LINE 385

the hills
the history

Torti > Imperiale

From the terminus in Torti street through the San Fruttuoso area. The bus route offers a pleasant view of the Villa Imperiale and the Our Lady of the Mountain Sanctuary which can be reached after a short walk. Our Lady of the Mountain Sanctuary and the Monks' Wood path.

Length of bus ride	number of stops	frequency	timing
2.011 m	11	9' - 15'	8' - 10'

Villa Imperiale



TERMINUS 2137
Imperiale

Santuario di Nostra Signora del
Monte e Bosco dei Frati



Santuario Nostra Signora del Monte

Points of interest

Nostra Signora del Monte Sanctuary and the Monks' Wood path.

The origin of this complex goes back to the 10th century when a little chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary already existed on these grounds. It was expanded in 1183 and rebuilt during the 15th century. A community of monks have stayed here since 1444.

According to popular tradition, the arrival of the monks was accompanied by wondrous events in the form of mysterious lights, taken as a sign of devotion to the Virgin Mary.

With the passage of time the church was enlarged and enriched with precious artworks. Besides laying out the old way of access to the sanctuary, nowadays called the "old road", the Monks are also responsible for creating the so-called "Monks' Wood".

On the eastern side of the church this wood of Mediterranean holy-oaks and plants was donated to the sanctuary by Raffaele Adorno in 1444.

Now, a large part of it is property of the Genoa Municipality and designated as a public park. You can also get there by the route 385, bus stop Donaver 5/Imperiale or the route 381, bus stop 1449 Amarena 3/Vico dell'Orso.

Villa Imperiale

Villa Imperiale was built at the end of the 15th century for the nobleman Lorenzo Cristoforo Cattaneo who gave hospitality to the King of France, Louis XII in 1502. It then became the property of the Salvago family, the Imperiale of Sant'Angelo and ultimately the Genoa Municipality.

The garden of the villa is spread out over different levels on geometric terraces. It was completed in the middle of the 16th century with a Nymphaem and enriched by ramps with balustrades and long walkways covered with bowers.

The successive setting up of lawns and woods of holy-oaks, cedars and cypresses goes back to the 19th century.

It is currently the home of the Civic Lercari Library. Typical restaurants and eateries are in the area.

Sestri > Santuario N.S. del Gazzo

The route GA runs only on Sundays and holidays and the terminus is in the Sanctuary's lower courtyard. A trip to the Mount Gazzo Sanctuary is a pleasant way to spend a whole day immersed in nature and enjoy an unforgettable view of the Riviera. Find out the opening hours on the site www.amt.genova.it Santuario di Nostra Signora del Gazzo and Speleological Museum "Monte Gazzo".

the hills
the history

Length of bus ride	number of stops	frequency	timing
7.088 m	23	corse'	22'- 25'

Panorama dal Santuario



.....
TERMINUS 0851
Biancheri

Santuario di Nostra Signora del Gazzo
Museo di Speleologia "Monte Gazzo"

Points of interest

Nostra Signora del Gazzo Sanctuary and the Speleological Museum “Monte Gazzo”

The Monte Gazzo summit started to be a place of devotion during the 17th century. On 13th May 1645 a huge wooden cross was erected so that it would be visible to the villages below and be an invitation to prayer. In 1657 a large statue of the Madonna was erected.

Over five metres tall, and in accordance with the spirit of the construction of the Cross, it was to be seen by the population so they would receive consolation.

Santuario Nostra Signora del Gazzo



The plague was raging but the inhabitants of the area had started to pray to the Madonna of Mercy and insisted on a chapel being built in order to shelter the big statue.

In 1700 the construction of the small Sanctuary finished. The original statue was demolished and reconstructed in 1873 by the sculptor Antonio Brilla from Savona.

Inside the Church, the story of the Sanctuary from its origins to 1938 and from 1939 to 1980 is represented in two slate bas-reliefs in the right and left naves.

The Sanctuary churchyard gives access to the Mount Gazzo Speleological Museum. The entrance is free and has been open to the public since 1969.

There are reconstructions of the mountain's karst landscape and a collection of artefacts, photographs and explanation panels as well as relevant fossil exhibits.

You can also get there by the route 51, bus stop 0865 (terminus plus a walk) which runs seven days a week. Get off at the terminus in Via Rollino and continue on foot for approximately 3.5km until you reach the Sanctuary.

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www.amt.genova.it





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