

Chapter 1 : Discovering the royal palaces of Genoa –"Palazzo Reale –" | YouCanTravel

The Doge's Palace (Italian: Palazzo Ducale) is a historical building in Genoa, northern Italy.. Once the home of the Doges of Genoa, it is now a museum and a centre for cultural events and arts exhibitions.

The prospectus of the building is very elegant, with a hanging rusticated gray stone that brings out the white marble plinths. The portal is decorated with a frieze of ox skulls in Mannerist style that fits in well with the 18th century shrine. The building has currently changed It is one of the most artistically and architecturally important ones, related in particular to the frescoes of the hall, representing Janus - one of the symbols of Genoa - along with Hercules and the mythological symbol of Peace, by Domenico Piola and Paul Brozzi The building now houses the Chamber of Commerce of Genoa. Its interior design reflects the two phases of construction. The side walls and the ceiling of the vestibule floor are completely covered with stucco, grotesque and painted panels representing Apollo and the Muses Citaredo figures and musicians. The other construction phase belongs to the 18th century. The chapel, decorated by Lorenzo De Ferrari, has stucco and fake In it was bought by the Parodi family, who is still the owner. The palace, whose designer is not known, differs from the other buildings in Via Garibaldi. The lower part of the facade is decorated with textured diamond-tipped, while the upper floors were originally lightened by a series of open loggias, then closed glass-walled early in the 19th century. The building underwent radical changes, building up a second floor, due to centuries of property transition of the Doria family, the lords and marquis of Montaldeo. Severely damaged during bombing in the war with France, its facade was further revised and completed, as well as The building has a monumental character due to the exceptional height and size of rooms, and to the solemnity of the path from the porch to the lodge patio, and from this to the upper loggia to the salon floor. The decorative themes are all inspired from the ambitiously grandiose epic Livy character, but cold and The facade is driven by a rich stucco decoration, with winged male herms, holding up the frame of the ground floor with string, tapes and ribbons. Beautiful outside architecture, valuable furniture and ornaments, rich and famous paintings on the inside, the palace still retains its Italian historic flare. In it was bought by the owner, then Tito Campanella, who established his own offices and lived on the second floor. Today it is open to the public on the first floor where you can admire the frescoes of the seed and a romantic room built at the beginning of the nineteenth century by Michael Like the nearby Red Palace, it was built at different times in Via Garibaldi, since Its construction - designed by Giacomo Viano on behalf of the Duke of Tursi Giovanni Andrea Doria - was necessary to complete the urban tract in front of the imposing Palazzo Doria Tursi and somewhat block the views of the crumbling houses of Two large balconies and spectacular elevated lodges - added in , when the palace became the property of Giovanni Andrea Doria - frame the main building. The facade is characterized by alternating materials of different colours: The main facade consists of two overlapping One of the newer buildings in Via Garibaldi, takes its name from the characteristic genovian red colour that distinguishes it, obviously in a relative sense. Built between and by architect Pietro White Palace is one of the main buildings of the center of Genoa, Italy. It contains the Gallery of the White Palace, one of the greater city art galleries, and together with those of its neighbors Palazzo Rosso and Palazzo Doria Tursi, it forms part of a cluster of museums at that end of the street. Constructed between and by Luca Grimaldi, a member of one of Eye-catching buildings, interesting architecture and cultural enrichment, unique museums and fine spots of interest are what you will see by following the route of this orientation walk. Many churches means many possibilities of praying for parishioners with different beliefs. A whole new number of beautiful sights open up to you when taking this walking tour through the most cherished and admired works of art:

Chapter 2 : Doge's Palace, Genoa - Wikipedia

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But its maritime heritage can never be questioned. Its harbour was alive with boats before the Roman Empire had risen and it spent the entirety of the Middle Ages as an independent city-state, competing with Venice and Ragusa now Dubrovnik for trade and influence in the Mediterranean. In the course of this grand era, it gave the world navigator Christopher Columbus. And even if its vast dockyards give it a first-impressions swarthy charm, the city reveals its charm if you opt to explore it. Secret Italy Check in on Marco The crux of the city lies a one-mile walk or seven-minute taxi ride east of the cruise terminal. Ignore the ugly traffic flyover that scars the docks here a legacy of post-Second World War reconstruction and flit to the Palazzo San Giorgio a lovely architectural fragment of , on Piazza Caricamento. At times, it has been a bank and a jail Venetian wanderer Marco Polo was held here in Now used as the headquarters of the port authority porto. By the middle of the last century it had become obsolete, too small to host modern vessels. Twenty-four years on, it is a hive of eateries and bars. I Tre Merli itremerli. Genoa was alive with boats before the Roman Empire had risen and it spent the entirety of the Middle Ages as an independent city-state, competing with Venice and Ragusa Spend and discover The Centro Storico is a merry hub of opportunities for shopping. A little further afield but considerably more sophisticated Via Garibaldi proffers art for sale at Enrico, a gallery that dispenses delicate Ligurian watercolours to collectors. Via Roma continues this theme for the finer things, stretching its way uphill as a genteel phalanx of fashion stores like Finollo, which specialises in silk ties. Many of these astonishing properties are open to visitors not least the Palazzo Ducale. The Palazzo Ducale Currently, it is the platform for Genesis, a collection of work by Brazilian photographer Sebastiao Salgado salgadogenova. Elsewhere, the Palazzo Rosso palazzorosso. The 16th-century Palazzo Spinola palazzospinola. It provides discounted entry to 22 landmarks, including Palazzo Ducale, Il Bigo and Acquario di Genova acquariodigenova. One of the jewels of the waterfront as another part of the reboot of Porto Antico and a feasible last stop on the way back to the ship the city aquarium is home to a chorus line of manatees, dolphins, monk seals, penguins and other intriguing ocean-dwellers.

Chapter 3 : Curioseety - Genoa and its Palaces

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The design of the streets is attributed to architect Galeazzo Alessi who designed several of the palaces as well. The residences, known as Palazzi dei Rolli, offer an extraordinary variety of different solutions, achieving universal value in adapting to the particular characteristics of the site and to the requirements of a specific social and economic organization. They also offer an original example of a public network of private residences designated to host state visits. Although the different palaces had distinct designs solutions, particularly in response to the local topography, they shared common characteristics. The palaces were three or four storeys in height with an entrance hall featuring spectacular open staircases, courtyards and loggias overlooking gardens. Interior decorations featured stuccos and frescoes. Together, the Palazzi dei Rolli cover the buffer zone of the ensemble of the Strade Nuove and the related palaces exhibit an important interchange of values on the development of architecture and town planning in the 16th and 17th centuries. Through the architectural treatises of the time, these examples were publicized making the Strade Nuove and the late-Renaissance palaces of Genoa a significant landmark in the development of Mannerist and Baroque architecture in Europe. The Strade Nuove in Genoa are an outstanding example of an urban ensemble consisting of aristocratic palaces of high architectural value, which illustrate the economy and politics of the mercantile city of Genoa at the height of its power in the 16th and 17th centuries. The project proposed a new and innovative spirit that characterized the Siglo de los Genoveses to In , the Republic of Genoa established a legally based list of Rolli recognizing the most outstanding palaces for official lodging of distinguished guests. Integrity The boundary encompasses the main ensembles of Renaissance and Baroque palaces along the two main streets of the Strade Nuove. Individual palaces retain their integrity. This area of Renaissance urban renovation was integrated with the medieval part of the city and has retained its relationship with this context intact. In addition to the Rolli palaces, the property also includes other historic buildings, such as medieval houses as well as more recently constructed buildings. In the post-war period, a motorway was built and elevated on pillars above ground. The connection between the port and the centre has now been partly re-established by removing the railway and storage structures and repaving the area for pedestrian use. The Committee at the time of inscription encouraged consideration of the motorway being put in a tunnel in order to strengthen the connection between the palaces and the sea. Authenticity The nominated area encloses the ensemble of the Strade Nuove and part of the medieval fabric. The street pattern of this planned Renaissance urban ensemble above the medieval city has been retained. The area contains the 42 palaces that were on the list of Rolli. These palaces include those that were the most representative and have best preserved their authenticity. Only one of the palaces was partly damaged during the war and the damaged upper story has since been rebuilt. This palace and other two palaces on Via Garibaldi are used as museums. Many of the Rolli palaces are privately owned and therefore retain their original function as lodging for Genoese families. Others provide office or commercial use. However, the owners have made the necessary adaptations with due respect to the original structures and the historical authenticity of the buildings. As a result of the initiatives undertaken, particularly from the s, the palaces have been surveyed and their state of conservation has been verified. The palaces are in good state of conservation and their condition is monitored by the state authority. This historic centre is defined as a conservation area with appropriate regulations in its Urban Master Plan. Also, the city has adopted a Conservation Management Plan for this area. Interventions on the property must be authorized by the relevant Soprintendenza peripheral office of the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities and Tourism , which may either deny the interventions for conservation reasons or authorise them only partially. The palaces fall under several different types of ownership. Some are privately owned, some are in public ownership Municipality of Genoa, State â€” Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities and Tourism , some host the offices of public institutions as well as museums, and others are in mixed ownership. Since , the palaces have been part of the Association of Palazzi dei Rolli, an organization that promotes their

enhancement and management. The management structure of the property is coordinated by the Palazzo Ducale Fondazione per la Cultura, which cooperates with the representatives of all other involved institutions. The implementation of the Management Plan is entrusted to a technical structure divided into 3 working parties, which relate to the three sectorial plans: Knowledge, protection and conservation; Plan B. Cultural promotion; Plan C. Social and economic enhancement. In terms of development, the historic area that forms the buffer zone is being improved and the medieval building stock is receiving assistance. Alterations to properties are regulated with strict controls and demolition is forbidden under the terms of the Management Plan. Moreover, the Strade Nuove are the focus for tourist development. Because of its management agility and flexibility, the Palazzo Ducale Fondazione per la Cultura has been identified as the organization most suitable for performing the work of coordination between the parties involved in the management of the property. The Coordinating body is supported by a Scientific Committee which checks the consistency of the sectorial policies with the objective of safeguarding the integrity of the heritage as required by the World Heritage Convention.

Chapter 4 : Palaces in Genoa, Italy

The most famous of Genoa's many palaces are the magnificent Rolli Palaces in the city's Strade Nuove quarter. The collection of noble homes, which date from the 16th to the 18th century, showcase a variety of baroque and Renaissance architectural styles and are preserved as UNESCO World Heritage sites.

Chapter 5 : Palazzi dei Rolli (Genoa) - All You Need to Know BEFORE You Go (with Photos) - TripAdvisor

The palaces of the Palazzi Dei Rolli along Via Garibaldi and the Strade Nuove are one of the best things to see in Genoa - and a World Heritage Site!

Chapter 6 : Street of Palaces - Review of Via Garibaldi, Genoa, Italy - TripAdvisor

It is lined with 13 splendid palaces, built by the major families of the Genoese merchant nobility between the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the so-called " Century of the Genoese ", when the "Superba" (the "Superb" as was known in Europe) was the financial center of Europe.

Chapter 7 : Is Genoa Italy's most underrated city?

The royal palaces or Palazzi dei Rolli. Once a maritime republic, this city was the home of the nobles families of Genoa. During that period these families lived in magnificent palaces called Rolli Palaces become Unesco heritage in , are a perfect example of what was the power of this city.

Chapter 8 : Guided Tour of Rolli Palaces UNESCO Site, Genoa | Genoa, Italy - GetYourGuide

Genoa has no one, great gallery - no Uffizi or Capodimonte or Brera - but it has something even better: a number of smaller, more coherent galleries, housed in splendid Renaissance palaces, where.

Chapter 9 : Category:Palaces in Genoa - Wikipedia

Take an exclusive tour of some of the most wonderful palaces in Genoa, dating back to the 16th century when the city was at the heart of Italy's nobility and Golden Century. Enjoy this unique chance to visit some real noble residences open just for you! Take a tour of some of Genoa's magnificent.