

GENOA

RESTAURANTE



NUMBER 1 IN A SERIES OF U.S.S. MULLINIX I & E PUBLICATIONS ABOUT
LIBERTY PORTS AND ALL THERE IS TO SEE, EAT AND DRINK

GENERAL INFORMATION- HISTORY

Nobody knows just when Genoa was founded. It was a very long time before the birth of Christ. Tradition has it that Ligurians, an ancient tribe of : shepherds and farmers occupying the foothills of north-western Italy, decided to give up the pastoral life and come down to the sea. They scattered all along the coast of what is now called the Gulf of Genoa, but a small part of them remained on the side of the best harbor in the area. Through contact with the Greeks and Phoenicians, Etruscans, and Carthaginians, those early Genoese became wise in the ways of the world, limited as it was in those days. Their commercial and naval power increased in step with their knowledge of other lands and other ways of doing things.

Just as Genoa was coming into importance the Carthaginians suddenly appeared in the harbor with a sizeable fleet and destroyed the town. The Carthaginian triumph was short-lived, however, and Roman interests soon rebuilt Genoa, connecting it with the metropolis by the famous Via Aurelia.

Genoa was not spared when the Barbarian Goths and Lombards overran the Italian peninsula. Several centuries later, the ferocious Saracens also managed to subjugate the city, and then the Franks got control.

During the Middle Ages, the Genoese managed to shake off all outside domination and were able to establish the Genoese Republic.

By this time, the city had acquired considerable military and commercial fame. Adventurous Genoese participated in the Crusades as members of numerous armies sent out against the Moslems. The Genoese made a substantial name for themselves as a result of their victories in the Holy Wars, and the Republic of Genoa soon became a colonial power and leader among European sea towns. Her rivalry with Pisa and Venice provoked fierce and bloody wars.

After much internal trouble and several periods of unwelcome foreign domination, Genoa reached the high point of her power and glory in the sixteenth century. However, this happy state of affairs did not last long. Domestic squabbles, French domination, Napoleonic aggression, revolution - all made for a turbulent political existence.

In spite of political unrest, commercial enterprise expanded. When Genoa became a part of the Italian Kingdom, she had much to offer in the way of prestige as an important port and trading center for world commerce.

Genoa, with a population of about 780,000 now is the chief port of Italy, and ranks in first place in the Mediterranean ports for volume of traffic. A large volume of imports enters its ports destined for northern and central Italy and Switzerland. Genoa is both a medieval and modern city, crowded and bustling. The old part of the city is full of narrow, winding streets, with stairs and bridges, and hemmed in by old buildings, dating from the Middle Ages. Carved doorways, often with wrought iron grills or gates, open into inner courtyards. Homes or dwelling places have black street numbers, and places of business and offices have red ones. In the new parts of the city mainly to the south and west, there are broad roads and well spaced dwellings, but the old city is naturally the more interesting.

In the Piazza Del Ferrari are such buildings as the Academy of Fine Arts the Exchange, and the Doge's Palace. A few blocks northwest of this square, however, in the direction of the harbor, is the little crooked street, VIA DEGLO OREFICI, lined with shops and full of the atmosphere of the merchandizing of the Middle Ages.

Near the railway station is the Piazza Acquaverde in the center of which is the well known modern monument to Christopher Columbus, a native of Genoa who abandoned his father's weaving trade and went to sea to become a Great Discoverer. Opposite the station, along the Via Balbi and the Via Garibaldi are found many of the great marble palaces erected by the wealth of Genoa's merchant princes in the 15th and 16th centuries. Always the courtyards are

high above the level of the streets and are approached by stairways of varied magnificence. Many of these palaces were designed by Galeazzo Alessi, the friend and pupil of Michelangelo, who set the style for the architecture of Genoa. It is not possible to visit all the palaces of Genoa because many of them are still owned by private individuals and are not open to the public, but to see a few will give one a taste of the splendor that has reigned here.

The great Palazzo Bianco, or White Palace, on Via Garibaldi is impressive in its vastness. It is a city building and now contains the museum of Genoese History and Art with material connected with Columbus. Almost opposite to it is the Palazzo Rosso, of the Red Duchess of Galliera, who included in her gift the priceless treasures that were in them. Adjacent to the Palazzo Rosso is the Palazzo Municipale, or City Hall, formerly the Palazzo Doria Tursi, erected in 1564, with a fine courtyard filled with the bust of Italian notables. It has a handsome staircase leading to rooms above.

The heart of the city with its picturesque streets and noble palaces lies in the triangle bounded by the harbor, the Via Garibaldi, and the Via Carlo Felice. It is filled with crooked streets, some only ten feet wide, and towering dwellings. A walk through this section is well worth while. Genoa abounds with old churches; examine any of them, and you will see something worth while.

RECOMMENDED COFFEE SHOPS AND RESTAURANTS

COFFEE SHOPS:

Capurro - atop the Grattacielo (Skyscraper) Via Dante.
 Capurro - Piazza De Ferrari 4
 Borsa - Piazza De Ferrari (Stock Exchange)
 Tritone - Corso Italia (corner Via Zara)
 Preti - Piazza Portello 16 - Via XX Settembre 102

RESTAURANTS:

Alfredo Chiavari - Via Fiume 15	Alla Buca da Gino - Via Chiessone
Capurro al Grattacielo - Via Dante	Carlotta - Settebasse 69
Colorbo - Via Degli Archi 6	Corona de Ferro - Vice Inferiore del Ferro
Al Giglio Rosso - Corso G. Marconi 70	Daddi - Via Cesare 24
Gino (Pallavicini) - Via XX Settembre	Giovacchino - Via Maragliano 30
Giarrosto - Via Maragliano 30	AL MARO - Boccadasse - Via Aurora 34
Olivo - Piazza Raibetta 5	Orions - Corso Buenos Aires 9
Peraldi - Vice Palanconica 41	Quattro (Allo Torro) - Via XX Sept.
Ai 7 Nasi, near Quinto sector Genoa	Birreria Frost, in Piazza Nunziata

Bottled Beer averages 150 lire, whiskey 300 lire per drink

OTHER AMUSEMENT PLACES:

Dancing Bardi - Piazza De Ferrari	La Cambusa di Capurro - Piazza De Ferrari
La Marinetta di Norvi.	Ragno d'Oro - Piazza De Ferrari
Tritons - Corso Italia - Corner Via Zara	Libo d'Albaro - Corso Italia.
Iprocampo, Corso Torino, N. 186	NIGHT CLUB, DANCING, FLOORSHOW

NOTE * NOTE

CUSTOMS POLICE ARE VERY ALERT ABOUT TAKING TAX-FREE CIGARETTES ASHORE,
 DON'T TAKE ANY MORE THAN YOU CAN SMOKE DURING LIBERTY.....

ENGLISH-ITALIAN EQUIVALENTS

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	ITALIAN SPELLING
Good morning or good day	bwohn JOR-no	buon giorno
Good evening	BWO-na SAY-ra	buona sera
Sir or mister	seen-YO-ray	signore
Madam	seen-YO-ra	signora
Miss	seen-YO-ree-na	si signorina
Please	payr fa-VO-ray	per favore
Excuse me	SKOO-za	scusa
Thank you	GRAHTS-yay	grazie
Yes / No	SEE / NO	si / no
Do you understand?	ah-VAY-tay ka-PEE-to?	avete capito?
I don't understand	NOHN-ka-PEE-sko	non capito
Speak slowly	per-LA-tay ad-DA-jo	parlate adagio
Where is ---- ?	do VAY	dov e
the restaurant?	ell ress-to-RAHN	il restaurnt
the head?	ell ga-bee-NET-to	il gabinetto
Please point	een-dee-KA-tay-mee, payr fa-VO-ray	indicatemi, per favore
How much does this cost?	KWAN-to-KO-sta	quanto costa?

IMPORTANT SIGNS

ALT	STOP
PERICOLO	DANGER
VIEBATA L'INGRESSO	NO ADMITTANCE
UOMINI or SIGNORI	MEN
DONNE or SIGNORE	WOMEN
VIEBATA FUMARE	NO SMOKING
ENTRATA	ENTRANCE
USCITA	EXIT
BATTANTA	LAVATORY

CURRENCY EXCHANGE CHART

(Ashore)

625 Lire = \$1.00

\$	Lire	\$	Lire
.10	63	5.00	3125
.25	158	6.00	3750
.50	313	8.00	5000
.75	469	10.00	6250
1.00	625	15.00	9375
2.00	1250	20.00	12500
4.00	2500		

WARNING - DO NOT TAKE ANY AMERICAN CURRENCY ASHORE !!

PLANNED TOURS WHILE IN GENOA:

Local tours of the city of Genoa are planned as they are available - word will be passed the first day in port about tours of the city and nearby places of interest. (similar to Marseilles tours)

A full day tour to the Italian Riviera is available for \$3.75, which includes lunch. Minimum number for a tour to be scheduled is 25 men.