





## PLACES OF INTEREST

**1 Håkonshallen** forms part of Bergen's fortress, situated on the northern side of Vågen (harbor), it was built during the 13th century as a royal ceremonial hall. The first record of its use was in 1261 for the marriage celebrations of King Magnus Håkonsson and Princess Ingeborg of Denmark, when, it is said, that the party for over 1,000 guests, lasted for 3 days and 3 nights. The Hall suffered extensive damage in 1944 when a Dutch ammunition ship exploded in the harbor, although it has since been restored.

**Rozenkrantz Tower**, also set in the grounds of the fortress, was built during the 1560's by the Danish Governor, Erik Rosenkrantz, who commissioned a Scottish architect, stone cutters and masons to construct this renaissance castle. The Tower also suffered damage in the 1944 explosion, but has since been restored.

**2 Mariakirke** (St. Mary's Church) represents Bergen's oldest building and is situated a short walk from the Bergenhus (fortress) and Bryggen. The Church dates from the 12th century, begun in romanesque style, it later acquired a gothic choir and baroque pulpit and contains many great works of art from the medieval period. St. Mary's was the parish church of

the Hanseatic Merchants from the 15th century until the 18th century, in fact services were still held in German up until 1868.

**Bryggen** (wharf), runs along the northern side of the harbor and is the site of the Hanseatic Merchant's warehouses. Although most of the original buildings were destroyed by fire, they have since been replaced by stone warehouses in the same style.

**3 Hanseatic Museum** is located at the end of Bryggen, in the only remaining original Hanseatic warehouse, Finnegård, built in the 18th century. The first floor was for the storage of goods, the second provided the merchant's living quarters and offices and the third, the apprentices' accommodations which were tiny rooms, literally large enough only to contain a bed.

**4 Schøtstuene** (Old Guild Hall) was the place where the Hanseatic League merchants went to relax and socialize.

**5 Bryggen's Museum**, located just off Bryggen on Dreggsalm, is an archeological museum built directly over excavations in the heart of medieval Bergen.

**6 Torget** (Market), also known as Fisketorvet (Fish Square), is located at the top end of the harbor where the fishing boats moor. For centuries the market remains little changed, mainly dedicated to fish stalls, a little apart are fruit, vegetable and flower stalls.

**7 Fløibanen Funicular** is located on Vetrlidslam, a few hundred yards from the top end of Bryggen. The funicular runs to the top of Mount Fløyen where there is a restaurant and look-out, over 1,000 feet above sea level, offering fantastic views of Bergen and the surrounding area. The funicular operates every 15 minutes.

**8 Domkirke** (Cathedral) is situated on Kong Oscars Gate, built in various styles, dating originally from the 12th century, it has been rebuilt and restored on several occasions.

**9 Permanentan**, located on Nordahl Bruns Gate, contains Vestlandske Kunstindustrimuseum (Western Norway's Museum of Decorative Arts) with exhibits from the 17th and 18th centuries in the form of; Silverware, carpets and textiles, furniture, porcelain, traditional costumes and toys.

**10 Municipal Art Museum** on Rasmus Meyers Alle, along the southern side of Lille Lungegårds Vatnet (lake), contains the Stenersen Collection which includes Norwegian works from the mid-18th century, as well as an impressive collection of modern art works.

**Ramus Meyers Samlinger**, also located on Rasmus Meyers Alle, contains Meyer's collection of Norwegian paintings spanning 1814-1914, and includes Scandinavian impressionist and post-impressionist works, with works by Edvard Munch among others. The collection was bequeathed to the City by Meyers in 1923.

**11 Aquarium**, located on Nordnes Peninsula, approximately 1 1/2 miles from the Ship's berth, is one of the largest aquariums in northern Europe, with over 50 tanks of fish of many different species, including piranhas. The main attraction are the penguins and seals, particularly at feeding time which takes place at 11:00 am, 2:00 pm and 6:00 pm.

**12 Maritime Museum** (Sjøfartsmuseet) is situated in the grounds of the University on the southern side of the City, and contains exhibits from as far back as Viking times right up until modern supertankers.

**History Museum**, right next door to the Maritime Museum, contains a huge collection of exhibits including relics from the Iron Age and Viking era, a collection of medieval religious art and Norwegian folk art displays.

### Beyond Bergen

**Troldhaugen** (Troll Hill) by Nordåsvannet, approximately 5 miles from Bergen, was the home of composer; Edvard Grieg and his wife Nina from 1885 until his death in 1907. Unlike many composers, Grieg achieved fame and success during his lifetime and his home contains many trophies and citations attributed to this success. Also on display is Grieg's Steinway piano which is

still used today for special concerts. Within the grounds, down on the waterfront, is a log cabin where Grieg used to work, left exactly as he left it before he died. Both he and his wife are buried in the cliff-side. A concert hall (Troldsalen) was erected in the grounds during 1985, capable of holding 200 people and recitals are often held here. There is a walk of approximately 15 minutes from the parking area to Grieg's house.

- Admission Charges are generally in local currency.

- When going ashore, passengers are advised to take with them only the items they need and to secure any valuables.

**SHORE EXCURSIONS** To make the most of your visit to Bergen and its surrounding areas we suggest you take one of our organized Shore Excursions. For information concerning tour content and pricing consult your Shore Excursion Brochure or contact the Shore Excursion Desk.

**LOCAL CUSTOMS Bargaining:** There is little or no opportunity to bargain in Norway.

**Tippling:** Service charges are included in prices at restaurants. It is appropriate to tip 10% for good service. Taxi fares are usually rounded up to the nearest 5 or 10 NOK.

**Local Cuisine:** Like other Scandinavian countries, the 'Koldtbord' (Cold Table) or Buffet style meal is popular, the emphasis being placed on fish. 'Får i Kål' is one of the more traditional dishes, a stew of lamb and cabbage, kjottkaker (meatcakes) are also quite common, served with sauerkraut, flavored with caraway. Reindeer appears on many menus, particularly further north, similar to beef, but richer, slightly sweet flavored meat. The Norwegians are partial to wild berries, either as an accompaniment to meat or as a desert, and two varieties native to Norway are; Lingonberries, similar to cranberries, and Cloudberries, like orange colored raspberries, they are a little crunchy and have a sharper taste.

**Drink Specialties:** The Norwegians drink a lot of coffee. Although alcohol is very expensive in Norway, the favorite tittle is the local brand of Aquavit, a potato based liqueur, common through-out Scandinavia, usually served ice cold and drunk as a shot.

Bottled water is recommended.

**SHOPPING FACILITIES** The main shops are located on Torgalmeningen, a pedestrian shopping precinct stretching from Ole Bull Plass to Strandgaten, approximately 1/2 a mile from the Ship's berth. Shopping hours are from 9:00 am to 5:00 pm Monday through Friday, 9:00 am – 2:00 pm on Saturdays.

Local handicrafts include the traditional knitted sweaters in nordic design, good quality silverware and pewter. Trolls make popular souvenirs, as do candles and the Norwegian invented Cheese Plane or slicer.

U.S. Dollars are not generally accepted in Norway except maybe in more tourist orientated stores, however, most major credit cards are.