



## BRYGGEN - A WORLD HERITAGE SITE MEETING POINT BRYGGEN - BRYGGENS MUSEUM

**Meeting Point Bryggen** is the starting point for your visit to all of Bryggen's attractions. There, you will find exhibitions providing an introduction to the history of Bryggen, literature about and presentations of the different attractions. During the summer season guided walks around the Bryggen area start from there.

**Meeting Point Bryggen** is situated at the entrance to Bryggens Museum – a cultural history museum based on the findings of the extensive archaeological excavations at Bryggen between 1955 and 1972.

### VISIT ALL THE ATTRACTIONS AT BRYGGEN

This brochure will guide you around the area's many attractions from the castle Bergenhus Festning in the north, via Old Bryggen to the Hanseatic Museum in the south.

To meander through Bryggen's narrow alleyways, made even darker and more mysterious by overhanging balconies, is to step back in time to a bygone era. Bryggen is not a museum however, but part of the cultural heritage that is still in use in a living historical area of the city.

### THE BERGEN CARD

**B** Means free or discounted admission with the Bergen Card. For further information please see the Official Bergen Guide or contact the Tourist Information in Bergen.



# DREGGEN

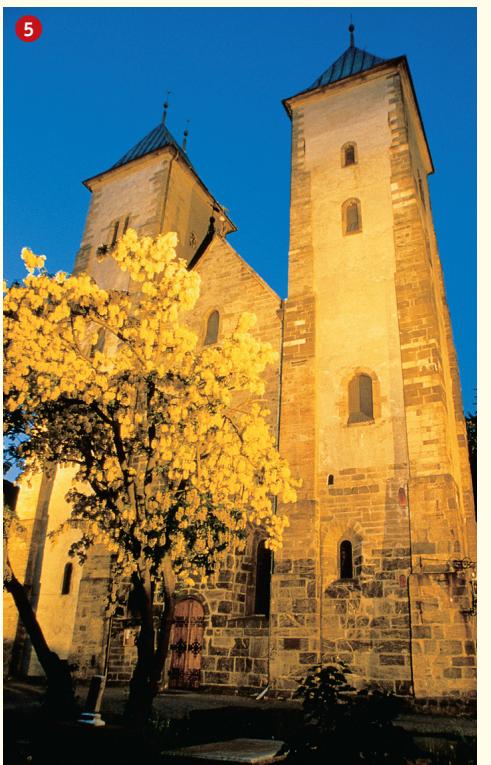


1. 2

1. **Bryggens Museum** **B** The museum, which was designed by architect Øivind Maurseth and opened in 1976, is based on the findings of the extensive archaeological excavations of the Bryggen area between 1955 and 1972. The foundations of the oldest buildings in Bergen – from the 12th century – can be seen on their original site, as well as finds of European ceramics, runic inscriptions etc. illustrating com-
2. **"Skipspinnen"** The "Leidang (conscripted) Fleet" adorns the façade of Bryggens Museum. It is an enlarged replica in wrought iron of a drawing found carved on a stave discovered during the excavations at Bryggen. The original stave is on display inside the museum.

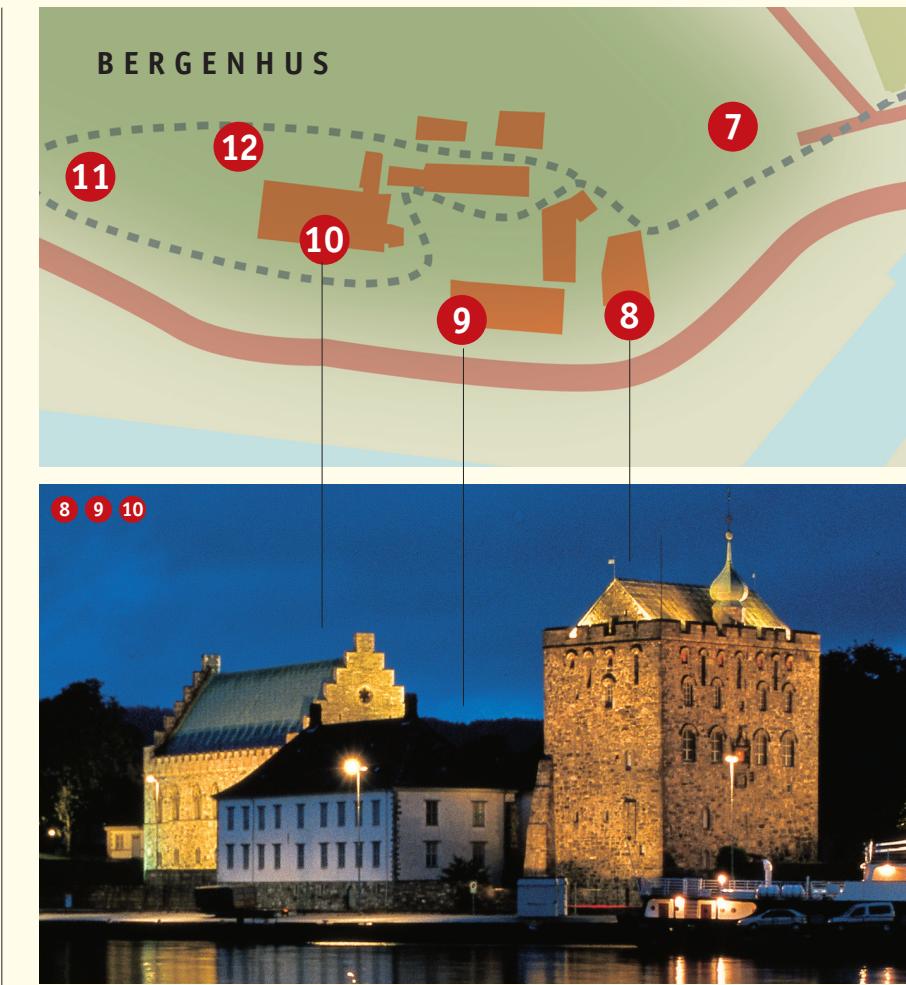


**3. Snorre Sturlason** Gustav Vigeland's statue of Snorre Sturlason stands in Dreggsalmenningen, where Snorre might well have taken a stroll during his visits to Norway in the 13th century. Snorre, a rich and powerful chieftain from Iceland, became embroiled in political turmoil in Norway. Another version of this statue stands on Snorre's own farm at Reykholt on Iceland where, in 1241, he was executed at the order of King Håkon Håkonsson.

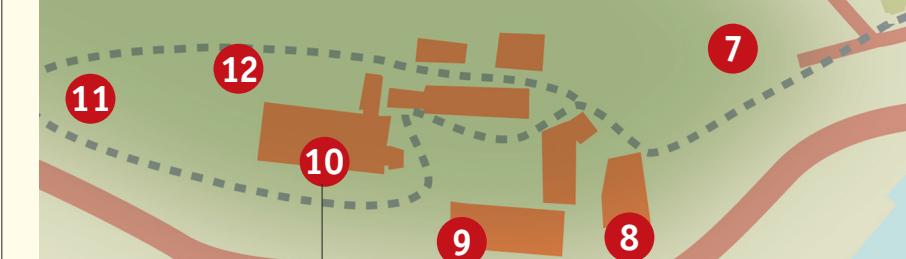


5

5. **St. Mary's Church (Mariakirken)** The oldest building still in use in Bergen, and one of the most outstanding Romanesque churches in the country. It was built more than 850 years ago and served as a church for the Hanseatic merchants from 1408–1766. The pulpit is considered the finest example of Baroque decorative art in Norway. The gilded triptych altarpiece dates from the late Middle Ages and depicts the Madonna and Child on its central panel.



## BERGENHUS



7

7. **Bergenhus Festning (Bergen Castle)** The Castle area includes the Rosenkrantz Tower, the Håkon's Hall and surrounding buildings, the Christ Church (Kristkirken) grounds and the statue of King Haakon VII. During the Middle Ages the area was known as Holmen, and it was a cultural and administrative centre. Under King Håkon Håkonsson (1217–1263) Bergen became Norway's first capital city, and the king's residence
8. **Rosenkrantz Tower** The present tower is as it was after Erik Rosenkrantz extended it in the 1560s to serve as a combined residence and fortress. Earlier structures – King Magnus the Lawmender's keep from around 1260 and Jørgen Hanssøn's fortifications from around 1520 – were incorporated into the tower. The Rosenkrantz Tower was badly damaged when a German munitions ship exploded in 1944, and the restoration work has brought its character as a medieval fortress more to the fore. Traces of more recent developments are visible however, thus enabling us to "read" the building's history.

9. **Kommandantboligen (Commandant's residence)** Facing the Festningskaien quay north of the Rosenkrantz Tower, it was built in 1725 on the foundations of a stone building dating from the end of the 13th century. The commandant of Bergenhus Fortress lives there. No admittance.
10. **Haakon's Hall** **B** This statue by Ottar Espeland stands in the grounds of Bergenhus Fortress with an unobstructed view of both the Vågen harbour area and the Bergen fjord. It was a gift from the inhabitants of the municipality of Fana, and Dagny Hysing-Dahl took the initiative to raise the necessary funds.

11. **King Haakon VII (1872–1957)** This statue by Ottar Espeland stands in the grounds of Bergenhus Fortress with an unobstructed view of both the Vågen harbour area and the Bergen fjord. It was a gift from the inhabitants of the municipality of Fana, and Dagny Hysing-Dahl took the initiative to raise the necessary funds.
12. **Christ Church memorial (Kristkirke-gården)** A memorial to the Christ Church, which was Bergen's cathedral during the Middle Ages. The building of the original stone church, commissioned by Olav Kyrre, began around 1070. It was demolished shortly before the Reformation.



7

when a German munitions ship, exploded nearby in 1944. Restoration work following this catastrophe resulted in the hall's present interior. Today, the hall once again serves as a venue for grand occasions and frequent concerts.

**11. King Haakon VII (1872–1957)** This statue by Ottar Espeland stands in the grounds of Bergenhus Fortress with an unobstructed view of both the Vågen harbour area and the Bergen fjord. It was a gift from the inhabitants of the municipality of Fana, and Dagny Hysing-Dahl took the initiative to raise the necessary funds.

**12. Christ Church memorial (Kristkirke-gården)**

A memorial to the Christ Church, which was Bergen's cathedral during the Middle Ages.

The building of the original stone church, commissioned by Olav Kyrre, began around 1070. It was demolished shortly before the Reformation.



This year is the 25th anniversary of Bryggen's inclusion on UNESCO's World Heritage List.

On the occasion of the G.C. Rieber Funds' 75th anniversary, the Funds, in cooperation with Bergen Tourist Board, wish to show their appreciation of Bryggen and to provide visitors with a guide to Bryggen's attractions and its unique atmosphere. Bergen Tourist Board produced this brochure in 2004 with the financial assistance of the G.C. Rieber Funds.

# BRYGGEN



**13. Bryggen Kunstscole/  
Arent Meyer's Cellar  
(art school)**

Arent Meyer's Cellar, the heart of the art school, is located at Bugården no.15 and takes its name from the man who had it built in 1666. In 1702, almost ninety per cent of Bergen was destroyed by fire. The whole of Bryggen burned down with the exception of this little whitewashed stone building with its metre-thick walls. This makes it Bryggen's oldest original building. The stone cellar was built to store documents, valuables and weapons. Open occasionally.



**16. Bryggen Tracteursted**  
Near Bryggestredet is Bryggen Tracteursted, which dates from 1708. It is housed in what was once a common bakehouse and refectory for the Svendsgården and Enhjørningen buildings. At Tracteursted you can experience the interior of an old Bryggen building at close hand.



**14. Bryggeparken**

This park contains the old "cabbage patches" which were situated behind the Schøtstuene assembly rooms and the bakehouses. Here you can see a Hanseatic garden and learn how they grew vegetables etc. Originally there were buildings on part of the area, but the construction of new building was banned after the great fire of 1702 in order to provide a fire break between Bryggen and Øvregaten. Instead, several new gardens were created.



**15. The Wishing Well**

The well is part of the Jacobsfjorden and Bellgården buildings, but the original common bakehouse it was in has been moved. The well's new stone edging bears the monogram of King Olav V. If you would like to contribute to the important restoration work at Bryggen, feel free to throw coins into the wishing well.



**BRYGGEN**



**17. Old Bryggen**

The very first buildings in Bergen were built alongside the wharf called Bryggen, which has been the nerve centre of the city for almost 400 years. Bryggen has been devastated by fire many times and the great fire of 1702 reduced the whole city to ashes. But Bryggen was rebuilt in the traditional style, thus preserving its silhouette of ancient gables as it has stood from the 12th century, unchanged by shifting fashions. Bryggen is now on UNESCO's World Heritage List and the city of Bergen is a designated World Heritage City.

**17.**



**18. Theta Museum**

Located in the Enhjørningsgården building. Documenting the resistance movement during the occupation of Norway from 1940 to 1945, the museum is housed in the actual secret hide-out of the resistance group Theta, which maintained radio contact with the Norwegian authorities in the UK during World War II and provided information about the movements of the German fleet.



**19.**

**Bergen town hall  
and wine tavern**

The remains of Bergen's old town hall and a wine tavern, both dating from the Middle Ages, are located in the basement of the multi-storey car park at Nikolaikirkealmenning.

**20.**

**Bryggen's stone  
buildings**

The stone buildings between Finnegården and Nikolaikirkealmenning date from the beginning of the 20th century. Attempts had been made for a long time to get all the owners of buildings in the Bryggen area to agree on a new plan to regulate and restore the whole area.

**21.**

**Finnegården**

Finnegården decided not to participate in the partnership that was formed. Consequently, these buildings remained standing. The new stone buildings were both taller and broader than the old ones.

**22.**

**The Hanseatic  
Museum**

Old assembly rooms where the Hanseatic merchants gathered for warm meals, held court meetings and taught the apprentices. Has been a museum since 1872.

Edited by Bergen Tourist Board May 2004 • 400 000 Copies • Printed by Hævel Trykkeri • Photos and illustrations: Bergen Tourist Board, Lasse Berntsen, Riks Bodin, Bryggen Foundation, Bryggen School of Art, Bryggen Tracteursted, Bryggen Museum, Hanseatic Museum, Kjetil Eide, Jon Johnsen, Per Nyhaug and Van Tovest.



## Meeting Point Bryggen Bryggens Museum



# World Heritage City BRYGGEN

Meeting Point Bryggen

[www.visitBergen.com](http://www.visitBergen.com)

