

GENERAL INFORMATION The North Cape or Nordkapp, is on the same latitude as Alaska and Siberia, on the northern-most edge of Europe. Yet this area, as all of western Norway, enjoys ice-free harbors and fertile farming at the mouths of the fjords due to the gulf current that warms the country's coastline. Summer temperatures can reach 90° fahrenheit, while from mid-May to the end of July, the area basks in the constant glow of the midnight sun which never dips below the horizon. Conversely, the polar night descends from mid-November to the end of January, with only a mid-morning dawn or moonlight illuminating the covering snow pack, and occasional displays of the 'northern lights' breaking the gloom. These long periods of darkness contribute to the Norwegians' extensive use of electricity.

The economy is based on fishing, farming and reindeer herding. Tourism has grown to be a dynamic addition to the local economy, although Honningsvåg, with a population of 3,500, has remained little more than a 'large village'. The town's main source of wealth traditionally comes from the sea, with thousands of trawlers from fara-field bringing fish for processing. Fish factories export frozen and dried fish to all parts of the world.

The North Cape, located at 71°10'21" above the Arctic Circle, is approximately half-way between Oslo and the North Pole. It is not the most northern extension of Europe however, and jutting a mile further north is near-by Knivskjellodden. The North Cape is located on Magerøy (Meager) Island, providing the only true arctic scenery in Europe, a barren landscape of rock and tundra, lichen and wild flowers, where as many as 5,000 reindeer graze during the summer months.

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PORT EXPLORER SHOPPING GUIDE

Honningsvåg

HISTORY The North Cape was named by the English sea captain, Richard Chancellor, who in 1553, on the Edward Bonaventure, was storm driven to the area while seeking a sea route to China. In 1599 Danish King Christian IV sailed by on an inspection journey of his joint Norwegian-Danish Kingdom. In 1795 Luis Phillipe of France visited, followed by Prince Napoleon (Bona¬parte's cousin) in 1856, and in 1873 by King Oscar II of Sweden, then joint ruler of Norway and Sweden. In 1891 Kaiser Wilhelm II came, and King Rama of Siam in 1907. Most of these illustrious visits have been attributed memorials at the Cape and have influenced the flow of tourists that now exceeds half a million per season. These journeys, hard adventures at first, are now more easily taken by modern means with the ultimate, a tunnel from the mainland. There is still some element of excitement and adventure amongst the growing commercialization as the weather is always the final and unknown factor, ranging from 80° fahrenheit to 80 mph winds with a 30% chance of fog or inclement weather at any one time.



PLACES OF INTEREST

North Cape and North Cape Hall are located approximately 20 miles from Honningsvåg, across a bleak and barren landscape which remains at least partially snow-covered through-out the summer, and where one may be lucky enough to see a herd of reindeer grazing, the only livestock on the Island. The reindeer swim across the 2 mile channel to reach the Island of Magerøy each Spring for Summer pasture, and back again in September. The North Cape, a tourist attraction since the middle of the17th century, is referred to as the northern-most point of Europe, with approximately 1,242 miles of sea separating it from the North Pole. The present North Cape Hall, opened in 1988, is the destination of thousands of tourists each summer and comprises 4 floors built into the cliff-side. There is a cinema where, on a screen spanning 225°, films of the North Cape and Magerøy, in its various seasons are shown. A tunnel, lined

with miniature displays of bygone expeditions and mementos from visitors of notoriety, leads to the "Grotto", a cavern which provides a sheltered opportunity to gaze out from the cliff-face over the Arctic Ocean almost 1,000 feet below. An obelisk commemorates the visit of King Oscar II of Sweden in 1873, there is also a monument to the Children of the Earth, designed by seven children from seven corners of the world in 1988, symbolizing; Hope, Joy, Concord (Peace) and Friendship. There is a cafe and restaurant within the Hall, as well as a post office and well stocked souvenir store.

North Cape Museum is located on the Pier in Honningsvåg and contains exhibits relating to the development and survival of this fishing community.

SHORE EXCURSIONS To make the most of your visit to Hon-AT&T: 800.19.011 ningsvåg and the North Cape we suggest you take one of our orga-MCI: 800.19.912 nized Shore Excursions. For information concerning tour content and TOURIST INFORMATION The Tourist Information Office is lopricing consult your Shore Excursion Brochure or contact the Shore cated right on the Pier in Honningsvåg. Excursion Desk. When going ashore, be advised to take with you only necessary items and secure any valuables onboard. TRANSPORTATION There may be a limited number of taxis available at the Pier, otherwise they may be ordered, however, a trip to the LOCAL CUSTOMS Bargaining: There is little or no opportunity to North Cape could be quite expensive. bargain in Norway, except maybe with the Lapp traders. Tipping: Service charges are included in restaurant pricing. It is ap-**USEFUL WORDS** propriate to tip 10% for good service. Taxi fares are usually rounded Yes • Ja up to the nearest 5 or 10 NOK. No • Nei Local Cuisine: As fishing is the primary industry on Magerøy, it also Good Day • God Dag forms the staple diet of the locals. Amongst the catches are catfish, Good-bye • Ha Det haddock, flounder, halibut, skate and salmon. Stockfish evolved as Thank-you • Tak a means of preservation and produces a dry, strongly flavored snack You're Welcome • Versegod that's high in protein. Boknafesk is a favorite amongst the locals, a semi-dried fish, also strongly flavored, usually served with potatoes, bacon and bacon fat. Reindeer meat is also common here and for desert, the ever-popular cloudberries, reminiscent of the raspberry, orange in color, with a little more 'bite'. Drink Specialties: The Norwegians drink a lot of coffee. Although alcohol is very expensive in Norway, the favorite tipple 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 Local handicrafts include the traditional knitted sweaters in nordic design, goods made of treated, tanned fish skin such as; shoes, wallets, belts and purses, as well as items made of bone, wood, pottery and stone. There may well be some Lapp people with stalls on the Pier, selling various souvenirs including; sealskin items, reindeer and other furs and Lapp dolls in traditional costumes. U.S. Dollars are not generally accepted in Norway except maybe in the North Cape Hall. Major credit cards are widely accepted, except by Lapp tradesmen. Value Added Tax (VAT), is added to most purchases. Visitors who spend over a certain amount may be entitled to re-claim some or all of the tax paid. In Scandinavia many stores participate in "Tax Free Shopping", ask for a "Tax Free" receipt, this is usually reimbursed before departing the country although RCCL cannot guarantee the cooperation of local authorities. Items must remain sealed or unused while in Norway, in order to qualify for a tax refund. LOCAL CURRENCY The unit of currency in Norway is the Krone (NOK). There are 100 øre to the Krone. Krone bills are available in the following denominations; 50, 100, 200, 500 and 1,000. POST OFFICE AND TELEPHONE The Post Office is located about a block from the Pier, on Storgata. In addition there are post office facilities at North Cape Hall. Local coins are required to use public telephones. You can also place calls with your personal calling card using the following access codes

(coin may be required):