



**Historical Museum** was designed by the Norwegian architect Henrik Bull, and is one of the most impressive *Art Noveau* buildings in Norway. The Museum exhibits Ethnographic, Numismatic and Archaeological collections. The Medieval Gallery displays a unique and rich collection of stave church portals from 12th and 13th centuries.



**Akershus Castle** (left) dates back to the late 1290s. After a fire in 1624, the medieval town, *Gamlebyen*, was replaced by the new city, Christiania, named after king Christian IV, situated close to Akershus Fortress. Today the city of Oslo embraces several historical buildings from mid-17th century in *Kvadraturen*, and the late 17th century's **Oslo Cathedral** (right) by the market square, *Stortorvet*. The Royal Palace, University of Oslo Aula and *Stortinget* are located along the main street Karl Johans gate.



**University of Oslo** (city centre campus) was designed for the first university campus in Norway. It was created by Christian Heinrich Grosch and approved by K. F. Schinkel in Berlin. The three main buildings were completed in 1841. Grosch also designed the associated, smaller buildings, which were completed in 1856.



**The Viking Ship Museum** is one of the signature works by the Norwegian architect Arnstein Arneberg. The hall housing the Oseberg ship was completed in 1926, and the halls for the ships from Gokstad and Tune were opened in 1932. After much delay, the last hall was completed in 1957. This hall houses a selection of the other finds from the ship burials



**Oslo Opera House**, from 2008, was designed by the architect firm Snøhetta. The roof is a platform accessible to all creating a new public space in the heart of Oslo. It mimics and creates a new bridging landscape that draws together the natural beauty of the Oslo Fjord and the city.