



understanding of the geological heritage and its history, geological hazards, natural resources and climate change, as well as equality and local knowledge.

Magma Geopark is dominated by the same rock type that makes up the light areas of the moon – anorthosite. The anorthosite in the geopark solidified from molten rock in large magma chambers about 1.000 million years ago. The rocks were formed in the deep root zone of a mountain chain that was like the Himalayas today. When the ice melted at the end of the last Ice Age the anorthosite was exposed on the surface where it is waiting for your footprints.







Egersund Byvandring

No. 25 LOCALITY

"Bak krans av øyer, nes og skjær, og strenge Nordsjø
evig nær, der bratte fjell staar vakt. I sus fra bjørk
og furulund, hvor elven kløver dalens bund,
vaart Egersund blev lagt." – excerpt of Egersund's song



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ROUTE 2

Stop 6 – Strandgaten

From the church the walk goes along Strandgaten with its closely packed and varied buildings. Since 1843 this has been the main road through Egersund. Two thirds of the town was destroyed by fire in that year, which particularly affected the area from the church and along the coast. A total of 92 houses, shops and other buildings burnt down. Reconstruction took place in renaissance style with a modern street plan with straight roads in a regular pattern.

One of the most characteristic buildings is Strandgaten 58. It was built by judge Christian Feyer in 1846 since his previous house had been destroyed by fire in 1843. He both lived and worked here.

Stop 7 – Skriverbrygga

From the quay at Skriverbrygga there is a good view of Egersund's inner harbour that gives an impression of the local importance of fishery and shipping. There are both active shipping companies and boat sheds from the last century.

Stop 8 – The Feylingsbua Foundation

Number 48 is located at the crossroads between Strandgaten and Brattegaten. This building belongs to the Feylingsbua Foundation. The property, which is more than a hundred years old, is now used as a coastal cultural centre.

Stop 10 – Bilstadhuset: Nygaten 14 (11)

The property Bilstadhuset at Nygaten 14 (11) was, like most buildings in the area, constructed after the town fire in 1843. The special feature of Nygaten 14 (11) is that it is exactly as it was when it was built. It has the same wall covering, windows, roof and interior – wallpaper, rooms, colour, furniture and decor – as it had more than 100 years ago. There is also a small barn with stalls on the property; it was common for townsfolk to keep animals at that time. The property is now owned by Dalane Folkemuseum and guided tours can be arranged.



Stopp 9 – Strandgaten 43

Strandgaten 43 is one of three protected residential buildings in Egersund, together with Strandgaten 41 and 58. The properties along Strandgaten were built after the town fire in 1843. They have a consistent style of construction with a compact basic form, and are usually symmetrical about a central axis.

Stop 11 – SkrIVERallmenningen

SkrIVERallmenningen has its name from judge Christian Feyer who built Strandgaten 58. The street is wide and straight for fire protection and emergency access. An important lesson learnt from the town fires was the importance of sufficient space between buildings to restrict fire from spreading.

Continuing up the hill you reach SkrIVERallmenningen 3 on your right. This is a traditional house from 1846 with a centrally placed chimney.

Stop 12 – Peder Clausens gate

Peder Clausen's street is named after Peder Clausen Friis who was born in Egersund in 1545. He is known for his historical and geographical writing. Peder Clausen's street emerges into Lerviksbakken which is also a fire protection street.

Stop 13 – Priscilla Presley's place

The star at the top of Kirkegaten indicates Priscilla Presley's place. Her grandfather grew up in a white house nearby, marked by a memorial sign on the wall.



Stop 14 – Johan Feyers gate

Johan Feyer's street, like SkrIVERallmenningen, has been regulated with fire protection in mind. The street is named after Johan Feyer who established Egersund Fayance Factory.

The Grand Hotel can be seen from Johan Feyers street. There has been a hotel here since 1878 under the name Hotel Jæderen. In 1897 it changed the name to Grand Hotel and is today owned by Grand Hotell AS.



ROUTE 1

Stop 1 – Tourist information, Magma Geopark, the Old Dairy and Elvegaten
Eigersund municipality, with Egersund town (town status in 1798) as its centre, is one of the four municipalities (together with Bjerkreim, Sokndal and Lund) that comprise the Dalane region. Eigersund municipality has roughly 15.000 inhabitants, about 11.000 of which live in Egersund that is also known as "okka by" (our town).

Egersund was an important harbour with a built-up area in the Viking era. From early times the area was an important centre for heathen worship; the first church was built in the early middle ages. Egersund's coastal location has meant that fishing and shipping have played major roles in its development, together with farming. Today Egersund is one of Norway's largest fishing harbours based on the quantity of fish caught.

No.	LOCALITIES	
1	Tourist informastion, Magma Geopark, the Dairy and Elvegaten	ROUTE 1
2	Egersund Faience museum	ROUTE 2
3	Lervige	
4	Grisatorget and Hauen	
5	Egersund church	
6	Strandgaten and Strandgaten 48	
7	Skriverbrygga	
8	The Feylingsbua Foundation	
9	Strandgaten 43	
10	Bilstadhuset: Nygaten 14 (11)	
11	Skriverallmeningen 3	
12	Peder Clausens gate	
13	Priscilla Presley's place	
14	Johan Feyers gate and Grand Hotel	

MAGMA GEOPARK
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Join TURFHUNT! Players go to various GPS-coordinates in the game and answer questions. Suitable for the whole family!

Magma Geopark and the Old Dairy: The dairy in Elvegaten was the second dairy in Egersund after the original one in Johan Feyers street lacked space. The new dairy was finished in 1929 and had 185 shareholders and about 900 cows. Production was expanded in 1956 and continued until the 1990s. Towards the end it was only the distribution of milk that took place, and in 1997 the dairy finally closed.

Crown Princess Mette Marit has roots in the old dairy buildings. Her mother was born and spent her first years there, and her grandfather was manager of the old dairy.

Magma Geopark has its office in buildings that belonged to Egersund Dairy. Information is available from the Magma Geopark office and the tourist information centre, as well as from the internet and Magma Geopark's app.

Elvegaten: With its closely packed wooden houses and previously open fireplaces, Egersund has been subject to more or less serious fires six times in the past; 1817, 1843, 1859, 1862, 1896 and 1961. Three of these fires caused so much damage that some changes were made to prevent repetition. Traffic and fire safety

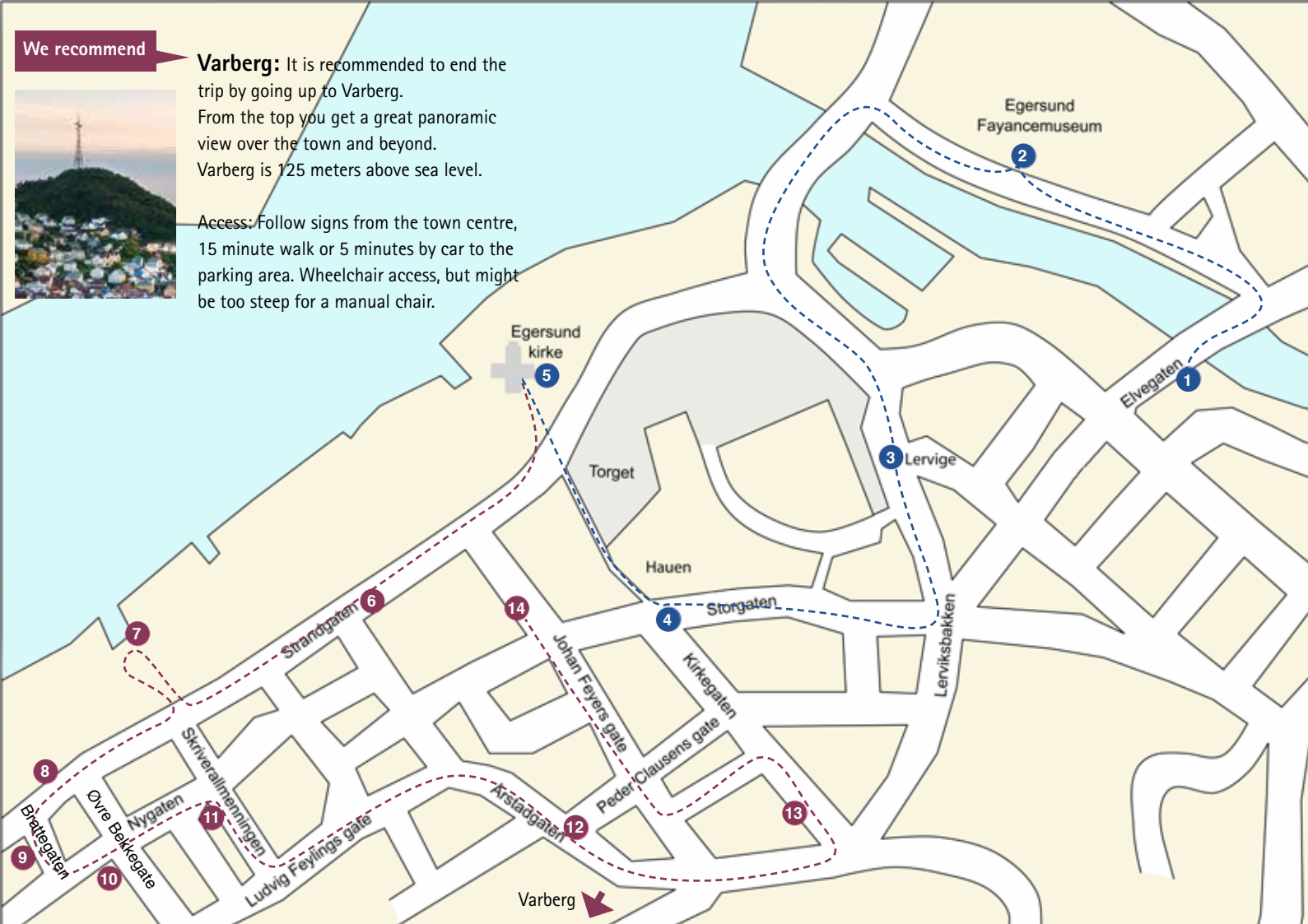
conditions were improved in the regulation plans of 1843, 1859 and 1962. Until about 1900 the wooden buildings were colourful and only a few were painted white. When cheap zinc-based paint came to market, white paint was the most expensive and was only used by wealthy home-owners. When white paint became cheaper it was the colour that everyone wanted. In the 1840's smoke from the faience factory coated the white buildings with a layer of soot. In this industrial period Egersund was not a white town but retained its varied and colourful image.

Stop 2 – Egersund Fayance museum
Egersund faience factory was established in 1847 by Johan Feyer under the name "Egersund potteri" and was the first industrial enterprise in Egersund. Clay deposits at Leidland (on Eigerøy island) were used and the factory was built in 1847 at Damsgaard in Egersund. It was active for 132 years until the production was stopped in 1979.

Examples of the production and its history are presented at Egersund Fayance Museum (Norway's first and only faience museum) at Eikunda in the town centre – where the original factory was located.

Stop 3 – Lervige
Lervige used to be part of the estuary of the small river Lundeâne, but it has been filled in. Some of the properties were built after the fire in 1862 and retain their character as original coastal buildings. The walk continues up Storgaten that used to be the main road through the town; it is now a pedestrian precinct.

Stop 4 – Grisatorget and Hauen
Grisatorget (Pig Square) got its name because it was formerly used for the sale of pigs. We are reminded of this by a sculpture of three piglets by Skule Vaksvik. Hauen is a cluster of buildings that represents part of Egersund as it was some 300 years ago. This style of building was improvised on site and as required which led to a rather confusing result. Most of the buildings are recent, but the original street pattern remains intact.



Stop 5 – Egersund church
There has been a church in Egersund since early Christian times. In the middle ages there were two churches here, St. Maria's church and St. Laurenti's chapel. The church of St. Maria probably stood where the modern church is located. This has been a holy site from very early times. There was a wharf here in Viking times and shipping taxes were collected on the authority of the king.

The church is the oldest building in Egersund; parts of it are from the 1620's. Its present appearance dates from 1785-88 when major reconstruction took place. The interior of the church has been modified many times since then, including construction of galleries when the population increased. In 1888 it was the largest church in Rogaland with seats for 1160 people.