

Monday, August 11<sup>th</sup>, 2014

Today's Weather: Mostly Sunny  
12 – 23 °C / 54 – 74 °F

**6:00 - 11:00 AM**

**Café Breakfast:** Coffee, juice and pastries are available at the coffee station in front of The Lounge.

**6:30 - 9:00 AM**

**Continental Breakfast:** A selection of beverages and breakfast items are available on The Aquavit Terrace.

**7:00 - 9:30 AM**

**Breakfast:** Enjoy a buffet breakfast and a choice of dishes cooked to order in The Restaurant.

**9:00 – 12:00 AM**

**Concierge Desk Hours:** Should you need any assistance during your stay onboard please visit the Concierge.

**10:00 AM**

**Presentation: Canals and Locks.** Join us in The Lounge for a lecture about the Main-Danube-Canal.

**11:30 AM**

**Lunch:** Join us for lunch in The Restaurant.

**11:30 AM**

**Café Lunch:** If you prefer, enjoy a lighter, buffet-style lunch on The Aquavit Terrace.

**12:00 PM (approximately)**

**Welcome to Hassfurt:** *Viking Atla* arrives in Hassfurt, Germany.

**1:15 - 6:30 PM**

**Shore Excursion: Bamberg.** Bus transfer to the city of Bamberg followed by a guided walking tour and free time.

**1:15 PM**

**Cast Off!** *Viking Atla* leaves Hassfurt for Bamberg.

**5:30 - 7:00 PM**

**Cocktail Hour:** Enjoy one of our cocktails and live music in The Lounge.

**6:30 PM**

**Welcome to Bamberg:** *Viking Atla* docks in Bamberg, to let the guests who were on tour rejoin the ship.

**7:00 PM**

**Dinner:** We invite you to join us for dinner in The Restaurant.

**7:00 PM**

**Bar Menu:** Enjoy a casual meal on The Aquavit Terrace.

**9:00 – 10:00 PM**

**Concierge Desk Hours:** Should you need any assistance during your stay onboard please visit the Concierge.

**9:00 PM**

**Daily Briefing:** Program Director Caspar invites you to The Lounge to find out about tomorrow's excursions and events, followed by live music with our onboard musician.

## BAMBERG



### Smoke gets in your beer: Rauchbier of Bamberg

The term "Rauchbier" literally means "smoke beer." Once upon a time, all beers were Rauchbiers. The ancient kilning methods of drying green brewer's malt over open fires ensured all the grains picked up smoky flavors. Due to the "clean malt" brewing methods used today, old-style smoke beers are becoming a rarity.

Some Bamberg breweries continue to use malt that has been dried over open flames. Two brewpubs, Schlenkerla and Spezial, have continued smoked beer production for nearly 200 years. Both dry their malt over fires made from beechwood logs and produce several varieties of Rauchbier.

Because Rauchbier is a robust brew, it goes very well with bold, full-flavored foods, such as smoked hams, pork, salmon, sausages and cheeses. *Prost!*

### Bamberg

One of the loveliest German towns, Bamberg extends across seven hills and is bisected by rivers and canals, with an atmospheric jumble of crooked lanes and medieval buildings and a skyline punctuated by church steeples. Its history-steeped center is home to the magnificent 11th-century **Bamberg Cathedral** and everywhere you go is filled with romantic charm. Bamberg is a UNESCO-listed history lesson that was built by archbishops, another reason (besides the seven hills) that it is called "Franconian Rome." A tour of the city also takes you to the picturesque old **City Hall** built on a tiny island in the middle of the Regnitz River near its confluence with the Main.

### Word of mouth

*"If I do not attempt to describe Bamberg, it is because one would need to spend a fortnight in that glorious city of central Europe in order to have even the briefest acquaintance with its palaces and churches, with the legacies of Riemenschneider and Veit Stoss, Dientzenhofer, and of others who centuries before them endowed the cathedral and the alleys and streets and hill tops with such a wealth of beautiful works."*

—Roger Pilkington, *Small Boat to Bavaria*

#### IMPORTANT SHIP CONTACT INFORMATION

Your Viking ATLA team wishes you a happy and memorable day!

**Ship Contacts:**

Reception: +49 152 225 380 48  
Program Director: +49 152 225 381 77

**Ship Location:**

Sailing Day



## A bit of history: Bamberg

In 1007, Emperor Heinrich II made Bamberg the center of the Holy Roman Empire and the capital of his reign. He wanted the city to become a second Rome, and like its Italian model, Bamberg was built on seven hills, each with a church on top.

He ordered the building of a new cathedral, which was consecrated in 1012, and remains the architectural and spiritual heart of the city. Both the emperor and his wife were buried in the cathedral, as was Pope Clement II. Heinrich also founded St. Michael's Abbey for the training of the clergy. Both are still standing and are considered superb examples of late-Romanesque architecture. Soon, Bamberg was the center of the Holy Roman Empire and bishops became princes of the land. But the Protestant Reformation eventually cut the bishopric's territory in half. Later, the 17th-century Bamberg witch trials cast a dark and tempestuous curtain over the city. Bamberg was unusual in that five of its mayors—all men—were identified as accomplices to witches and burned at the stake.

Bamberg's prosperity has always been linked to the river. In the Middle Ages, it was the starting point for shipping on the Main, and it is now the northern starting point of the Main–Danube Canal that was built between 1960 and 1992. It is also a vibrant cultural center that blossomed beginning in the late 17th century at the time of the founding of the University and rose to prominence 100 years later when Bamberg became the center of the Enlightenment for southern Germany.

One of the few cities in Germany not destroyed by World War II bombing, Bamberg is the largest Old Town to retain its medieval structures; because of this, it was named a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1993. Along with its Gothic, baroque and Romanesque architecture, the city was laid out according to medieval planning rules as a cross with churches at the four cardinal points.



## Your room with a view: Views along the river

Kilometer 286 on your left

**Kitzingen** is one of the oldest towns on the banks of the Main. Legend says that the Countess of Schwanberg lost her jeweled scarf to the wind as she gazed over the Main from her castle ramparts. She promised to build a cloister where the scarf was found and when a shepherd named Kitz found the scarf, she named the cloister Kitzingen after him. The symbol of the town is the Falterturm, or "Crooked Tower," from the 13th century. Its crooked roof is believed to result from mortar made with wine instead of water during a drought. There has never been a shortage of wine here—Kitzingen is the largest wine producer in Bavaria.

Kilometer 296 on your left

**Dettelbach** is home to some of Bavaria's most interesting structures. Its medieval wall and towers are almost completely intact. The three-story Town Hall has three gables and a fanciful flight of steps scales the building's exterior. Julius Echter, the 17th-century Prince-Bishop of Würzburg, commissioned Dettelbach's church of pilgrimage known as "Maria in the Sand."

Kilometer 298 on your right

**Schwarzach/Münsterschwarzach.** The Benedictine Abbey of Münsterschwarzach was founded in 788 as a nunnery. It is nestled at the confluence of the Schwarzach and Main Rivers, in the rural district of Kitzingen in Lower Franconia. Today, the monks bring their missionary work to Germany, East and South Africa, Korea and the Philippines.

Kilometer 306 on your right

**Volkach.** In the 13th century, Volkach became a fortified town under the Count of Castell. Its Catholic parish church of St. Bartholomew was built between 1413 and 1579. The pilgrimage church of Maria am Weingarten made headlines some years ago when the Madonna of the Rosary by 16th-century woodcarver Tilman Riemenschneider, was stolen, then returned with the help of some of the region's larger magazines.

Kilometer 330 on your right

**Schweinfurt** may be a peaceful town today, with its quaint medieval quarter and well-preserved city walls, but it has risen from the ashes several times during its history. In 1250, a feud between the Earl of Henneberg and the Prince-Bishop of Würzburg leveled it. Three centuries later, soon after the city embraced Luther's doctrines of Protestant Reformation, the Margravian War took its toll. During World War II, the city produced ball bearings used in German military equipment, making it a frequent target of the Allies—it was bombed 22 times. The town's most famous citizen is poet Friedrich Rückert, born here in 1788. Both a monument and the house where he was born pay tribute to the great lyric poet. The Protestant town parish church of Saint Johannes remains standing—its oldest sections date to the second half of the 12th century. The lovely Town Hall, built 1570–1572, consists of two Renaissance wings at right angles and its gables and window frames show a late-Gothic influence.

Kilometer 356 on your left

**Hassfurt** lies between Hassberg and Steigerwald on the German Timber-Framed Road. Its narrow, straight streets laid out in a grid pattern leave the impression that this charming town was systematically planned during the 13th century. Only a section of the city wall and three town gates remain of the town's 16th-century fortifications. The town is peppered with half-timbered houses and the Town Hall dates to 1521.

Kilometer 381

The Rhine–Main–Danube Canal begins.