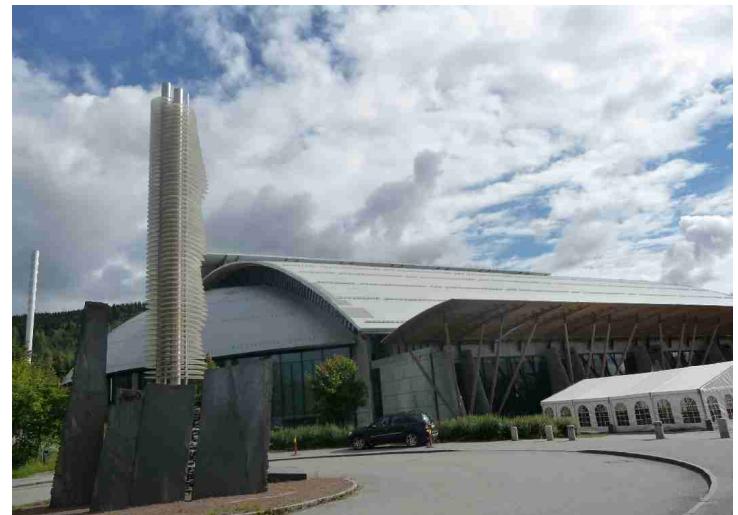


TRIP TO WESTERN NORWAY 17TH AUGUST – 30TH AUGUST

Day 1



The route the first day.



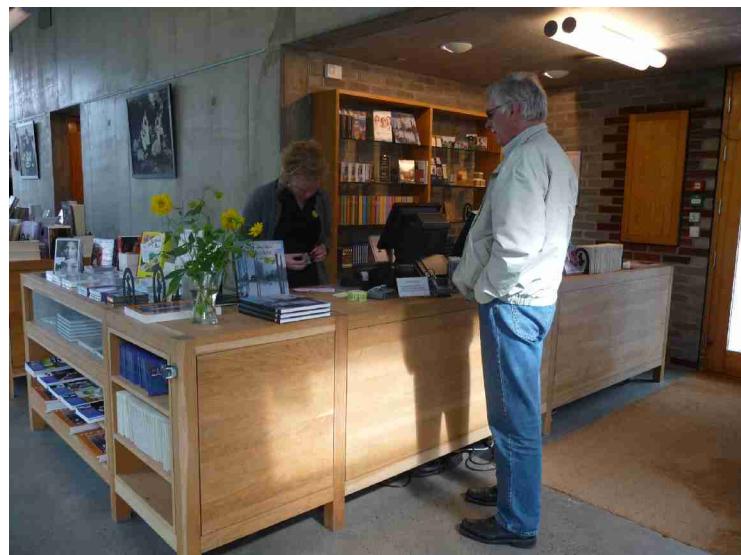
Here we are at [Olympiaparken](#) in Lillehammer. This is [Håkons Hall](#), which was used during the Olympic Games in 1994.



We can see [Lysgårdsbakken](#) in the background. These were also built for the Olympics in 1994.



We came to visit [Sigrid Undset](#)'s house, which lies just besides Håkons Hall. In the museum building there is ticket sales, museum shop, themuseum cafe "Hos moster Sigrid" (*at aunt Sigrids*), exhibits, lecture hall and public rest rooms.



Buying tickets.



When inside we see the house where Sigrid Undset lived in from 1919 to 1949.



It is in fact two houses, which are connected. Both are old log houses that are moved from Gudbrandsdalen.



We were guided through the house. It was not allowed to take pictures inside.



The outhouse.



Here we have been inside and are going out in the garden.



The garden is quite big.



The guide is telling about the garden. Sigrid Undset gave the name herself to the garden. It was Bjerkebæk (birch beck) because there are many birches there and there is running a small beck through it.



The house seen from below in the garden.



The house seen from another angle.



Going over the brook on a stone plate and continuing uphill through the wood.



A small shed in the wood.



Here we are back to the public building.



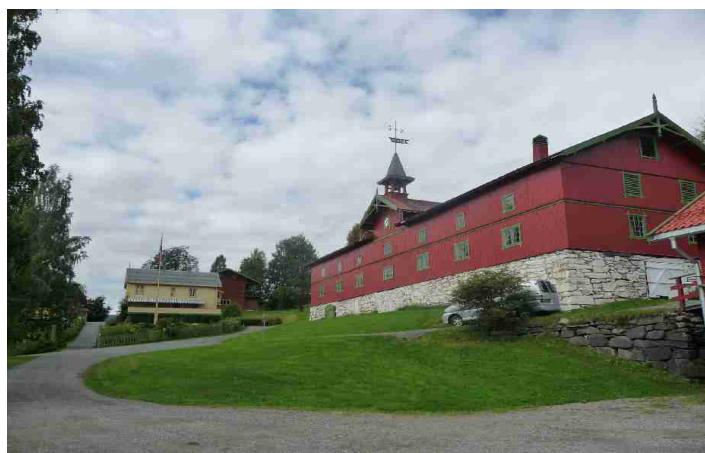
A bust of Sigrid Undset inside the public building.
Anne Berit is writing in guest book.



The reception where we bought tickets.



Museum shop and museum cafe.



Now we have traveled on to [Aulestad](#). Here lived the Nobel price winner [Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson](#) with his family from 1875 until he died in 1910.

The barn to the right was under extensive restoration.



The staff house.



The store house.



The main house to the left and the servants house to the right.

Aulestad is a farm in [Follebu](#) in eastern [Gausdal municipality](#) in Oppland, where Karoline and Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson (1832–1910) lived. The farm was bought by Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson in 1874. The main building on the farm is protected and was bought as national property after a fund-raising campaign in 1922. It is today a museum and came under De Sandvigske Samlinger at Lillehammer when [Karoline Bjørnson](#) died in 1934. The farm was for some time run by the youngest son, the politician Erling Bjørnson (dead 1959).

Restoration in connection with the jubilee in 2010.

From 2008 until 2010 the museum was closed. The main building was shut down, emptied and taken down for restoration because of decay. There was set aside money in the government budget for this extensive project. The house was ready for the 100th anniversary for the death of Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson in 2010.



A bit closer to the main house and the servants house.



A little bit of the garden.



A nice round pole fence.

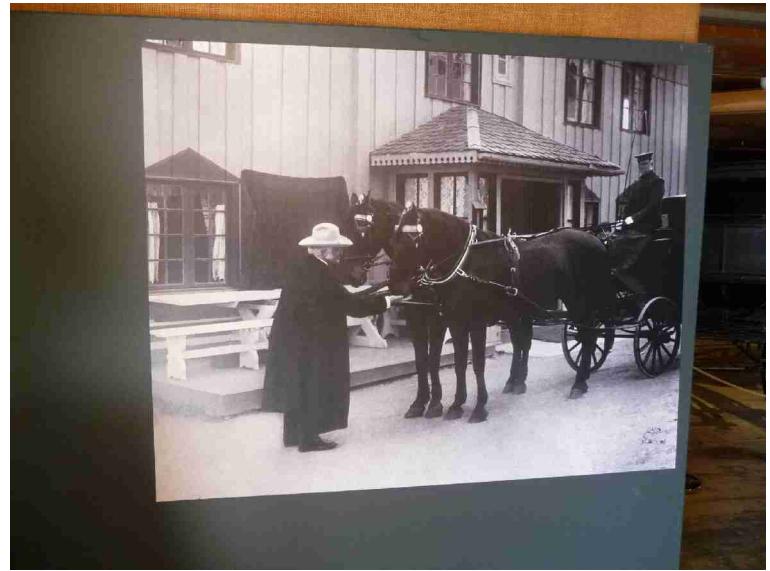
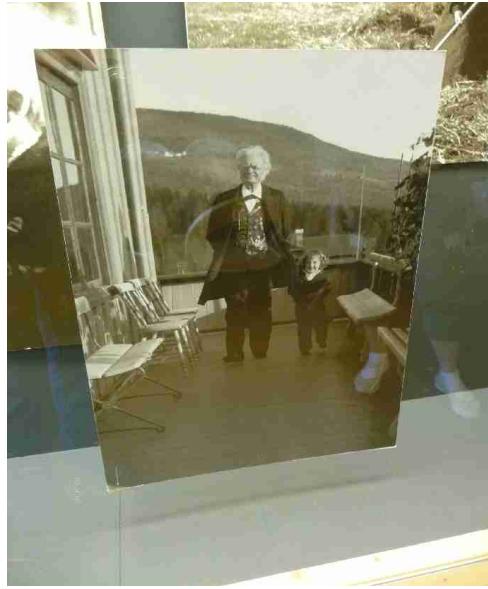


The wagon shed.



A couple of the wagons in the wagon shed.





In the wagon shed we found a couple of pictures of Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson.



17. May at Aulestad.



A poster that show how the barn is restored.



A bust of Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson.



We are having a cup of coffee at the cafe in the servants house while we are waiting for the guiding to start.



It was not allowed to take pictures inside, but we have found on Internet a picture of Bjørnson in his study and how his study looks like now.



A stone monument outside the main house. Bjørnson revived it on his 70th birthday from good friends.



The glass veranda on the main house.



The main house.



A stylish house in Folldal center.



On our way further up [Gausdalen](#).



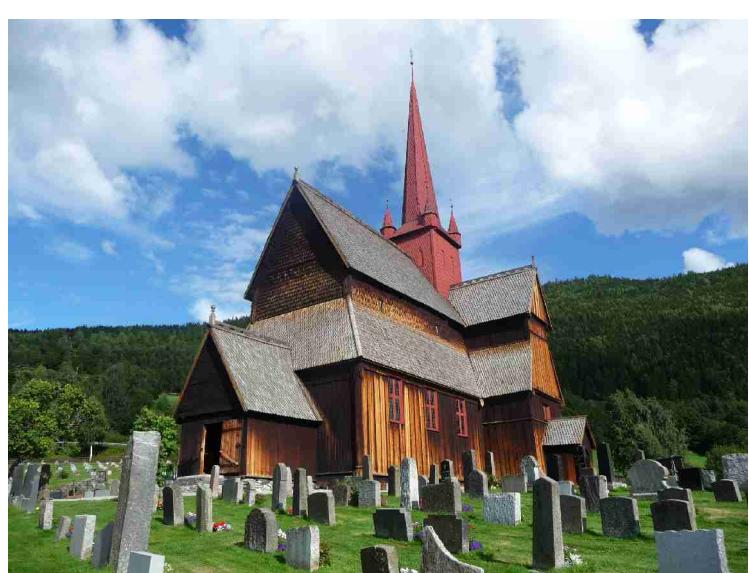
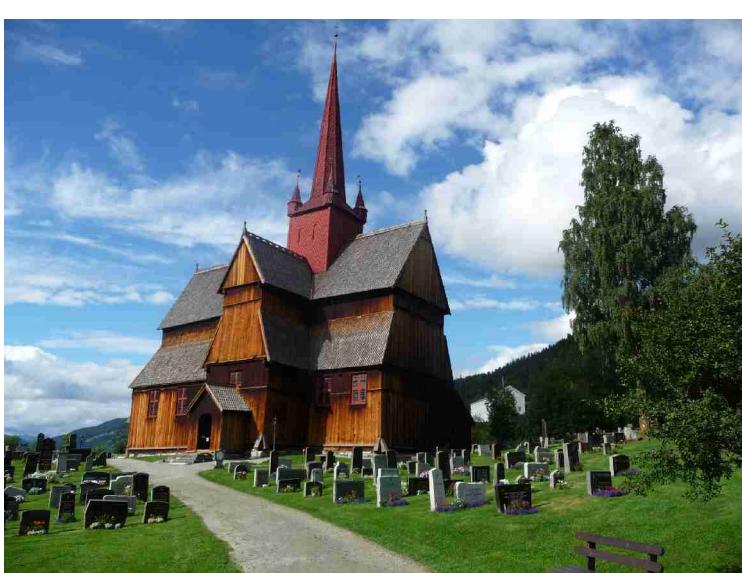
Down into Gudbrandsdalen again. The bridge over Gudbrandsdalslågen at [Tretten](#).



A bit further up into the valley we drive up to [Ringebu Stave Church](#).



The gate into the yard.



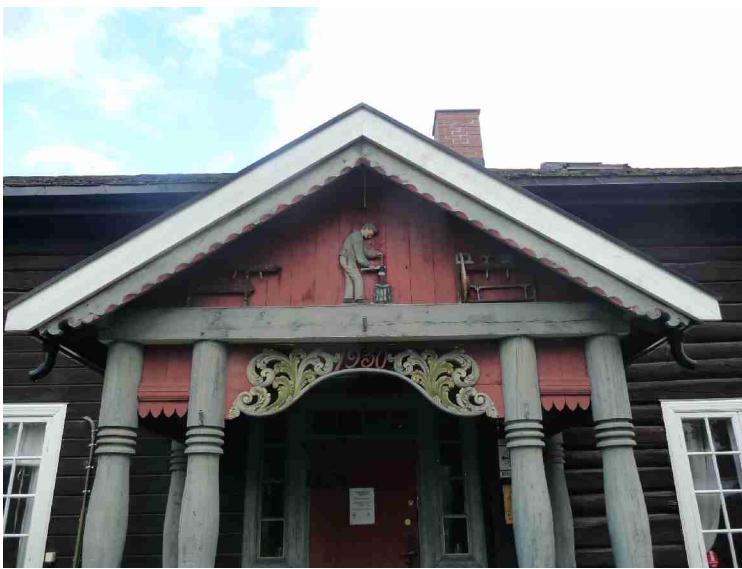
[Ringebu stave church](#) is built about 1220. It is one of 28 remaining stave churches in Norway, and one of the biggest.



These are grave stones, which are kept a certain time after the burial place is erased.

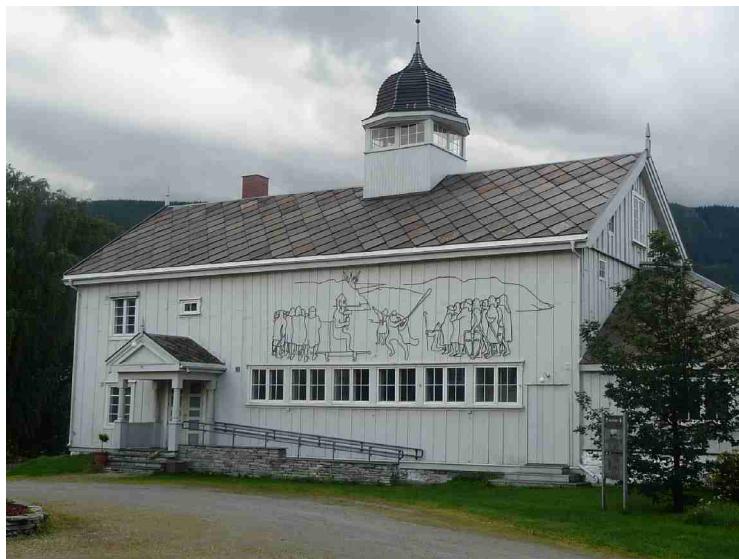


At [Hundorp](#). The gate to [Dale-Gudbrand's farm](#).



A few pictures of the houses on the farm.

Dale-Gudbrand was a powerful man, the most powerful in Gudbrandsdalen. He lived at this farm in the beginning of the 1000s.



Notice the door. It seems as there is a long corridor inwards.



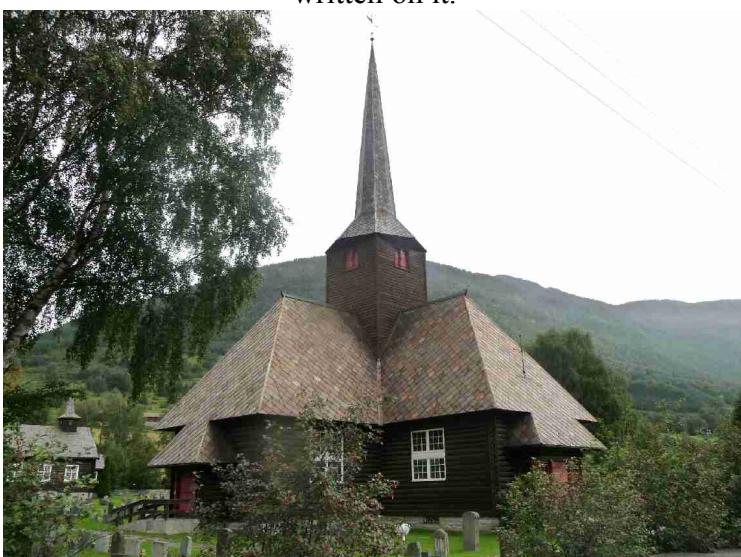
Kjell is sitting on Dale-Gudbrand's bench.



A stone monument with King Harald Hardråde's name written on it.



A view over Gudbrandsdalen and Lågen.



A bit further up in the valley lies [Kvam](#). This is Kvam church, which was built in 1952.



Across the road lies a monumental memorial of English soldiers killed in actions here in 1940 during the last world war. Kvam church can be seen in the background.



A picture from the memorial park.



The entrance to the memorial park.



At the camping site. Kjell is working with the electricity connection, but it looks like the line has come to spaghetti.
There is raining a little bit, just a drizzle.



The next day the weather is fine again.
The Camping site in Kvam is called “Kirketeigen
Ungdomssenter og Camping”.



[GO TO DAY 2](#)