

SMALL TRIPS

HOLMSBU THE 20TH OF JULY 2010

Visiting Jon and Eva Johansen. Went for a walk in the center and in the marina.



Holmsbu is a village in Hurum municipality in Buskerud county. The village has 347 inhabitants per 1. January 2009, and is located on the southwest side of the Hurum peninsula at Drammensfjorden. The village got the status as trading post in 1847.

Many artists have lived in Holmsbu. A result of this is Holmsbu picture gallery where the Holmsbu painters are represented, especially Henrik Sørensen.

In Holmsbu there are shops and some eateries.

Holmsbu is also known for giving its name to the Holmsbu barge.

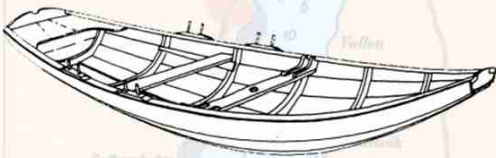
Holmsbuprammen

The barge is without keel and stem and is regarded as a distinctive Norwegian boat type. The bottom construction made it easy to haul it ashore on shallow beaches. These barges are common, especially in South and East Norway in shielded coastal areas, rivers and lakes.

As a ship's boat it became popular both in Norway and abroad. Important centers for barge building were the rural areas near Grimstad and Arendal and in the Holmsbu district.

The Holmsbu barge differs from the others by the extent shape.

Kilde: Norsk Sjøfartsmuseum



Holmsbu Bad (Hotel) towers in the center.





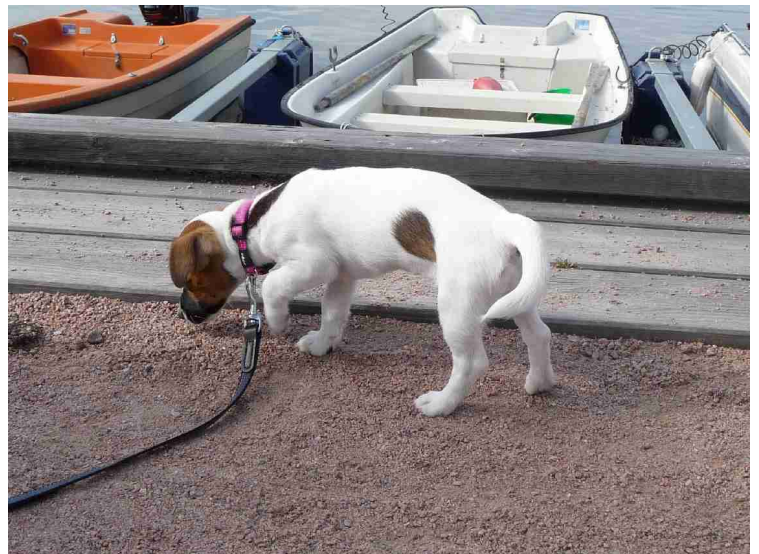
A lot of roses outside the house.



One of the cats.



The marina in Holmsbu.



A puppy was walked in the center.



Eva has together with some others the responsibility for all the rose beds around the whole marina!



Privaten Café. Pub and eatery in the center.



Old wharf side sheds that can be rented by boaters.



Boats in the marina.

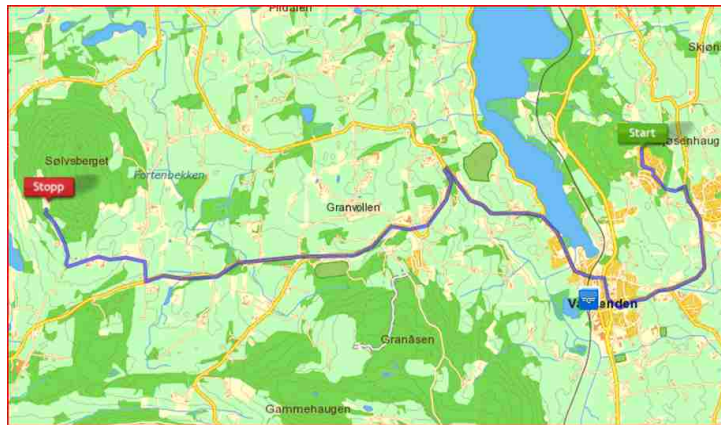


Seating at the marina.



A little art in the marina.

SØLVSBERGET THE 23TH OF JULY 2010



Sølvsberget is 493m high.
The map shows where it lies compared to Gran.



The start of the path.



The forest path further up.



Here we are getting a good view.



There were lots of wild strawberries.



Almost up. Here we can see to Gran.



Anne Berit is writing in the visitors log at the top.



Here it is Kjell's turn.



There were many seats.

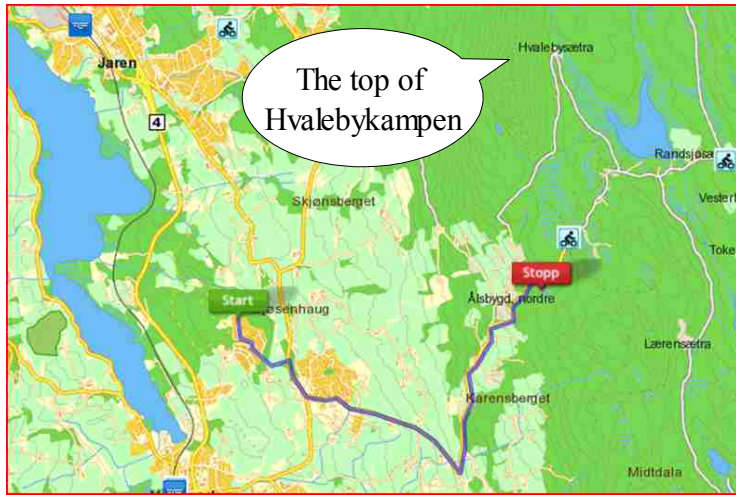


Randsfjorden in the far.



This is the ultimate top.

HVALEBYKAMPEN THE 24TH OF JULY 2010



Hvalebykampen is 771m high.



Up here are lots of sheep. Kjell talked with them.



A break in the hillside.



Her we start to get a good view.



Almost up at the first top.



Still better view. Here we see Randsjøen.

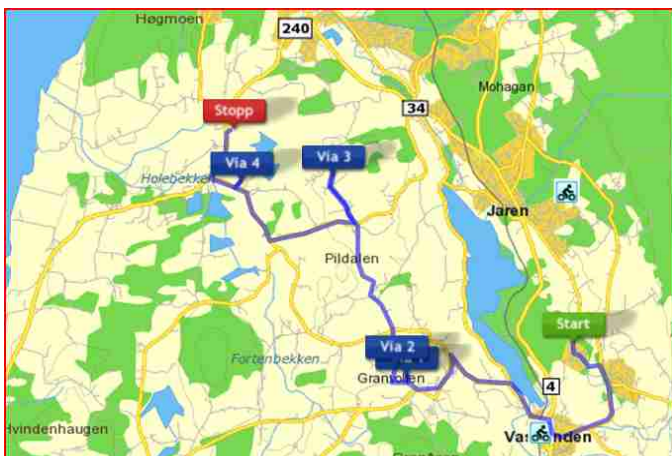


There was a nice warmth this day.



At the top!!

Tingelstad the 25th of July 2010



Here is the route we went.



The sister churches in Gran. It is two stone churches from the Middle Ages that are placed side by side at Granavollen. The largest is called Nikolaikirken, and was probably the church for Hadeland county. It is built before 1200 and has 250 seats. The smaller church is called Mariakirken, and was probably church for the parish of Gran. Mariakirken is built before 1150 and is a long church with Romance and Gothic style with around 150 seats. Aasmund Olavsson Vinje (a famous Norwegian poet) is buried at the graveyard of Søsterkirkene.



In the southeastern corner of the churchyard stands a stone tower from the Middle Ages that could have been a defensive and refuge place before it was put to use as a bell tower. The church bells in the belfry are much more modern than the rest of the tower and are from the 1860's.



Behind Nicolaikirken stands this rune stone from about the year of 1000.



Steinhuset at Granavollen is also a Middle Aged building that earliest can have been erected at the end of the 1200th century. Steinhuset is the only preserved secular stone building from the Middle Ages in the countryside in Norway.



On the Tingelstad hill stand also Tingelstad old church or St. Petri. It is a stone church from the 1220's.



The entrance to Hadeland folkemuseum (regional museum). It lies right besides Tingelstad old church.



The grave mound for Halvdan Svarte (a local king), Halvdanshaugen, at Hadeland folkemuseum. He drowned in Randsfjorden a spring day in 860.



A view towards Randsfjorden from Tingelstad hill.



Tingelstad has a rich history and there are at least 50 grave mounds in the area. This is two of the tile barrows.



Tingelstad new church from 1866. The church replaced Grinaker stave church and St. Petri, when an amendment of the law in 1851 required that there should be room for 1/5 of the church's congregation at services.



Klokkerlåven (bell ringer's barn) at Tingelstad church. A great deal of the building materials come from the last stave church at Hadeland, Grinaker church.



The stone ring at Bilden. It is a 2000 year old burial site.



This is what is left of Grinaker stave church from about 1100. The last service was held 10. May 1866. Most of the inventory is now in Tingelstad church.