

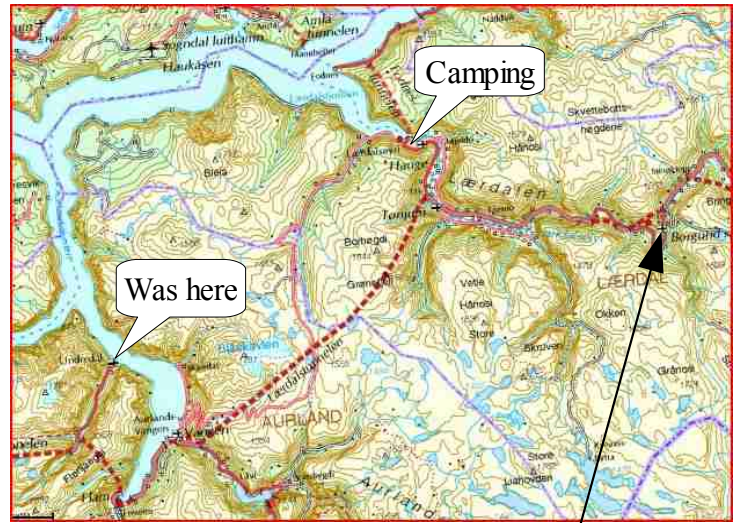
NORWAY IN JUNE / JULY 2010

Saturday the 19th of June we were ready for a trip to western Norway. The first stop was in Gjøvik. It was Isak's birthday, so we dropped in and gave him a marzipan cake and two bottles of wine. Then we went on to Valdres. A few miles south of Fagernes we called for help from NAF. A relay was defect, but the NAF guy just disconnected a wire such that we could move on. We went on to Gol, through Hemsedal to Lærdalsøyri where we spent the night on the camping ground there. A lot of campers and caravans, but we were lucky and got one of the lasts places.



This is Dette er route from Gran to Lærdalsøyri.

In Aurdal we had a problem with the car and had to contact NAF that came in half an hour. Speedy service. Afterwards we could move on.



In Lærdal we made detour to Borgund.



In Borgund is Norway's best preserved stave church.





At the rear we can see Borgund church and in front an old bell tower. The bell tower is the only one from the Middle Ages in Norway.



The stave church seen from above.



Borgund church is a “long church”, which was built in 1868 and it is still in use.



Dragon head wood sculptures on the stave church.



View up the valley from the stave church.



Here we have arrived at “Lærdal Ferie & Fritidspark” in Lærdalsøyri.



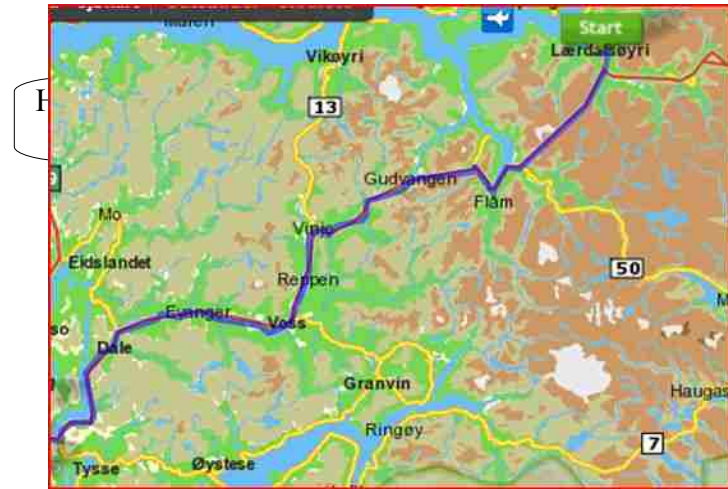
A picture of the camping ground which is taken from the company's home page.



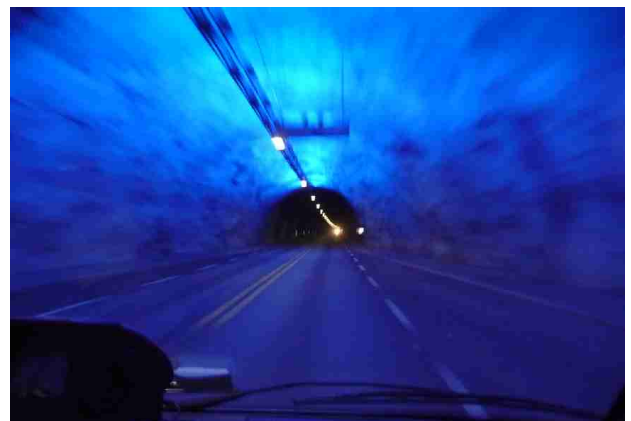
Nice evening sunshine.



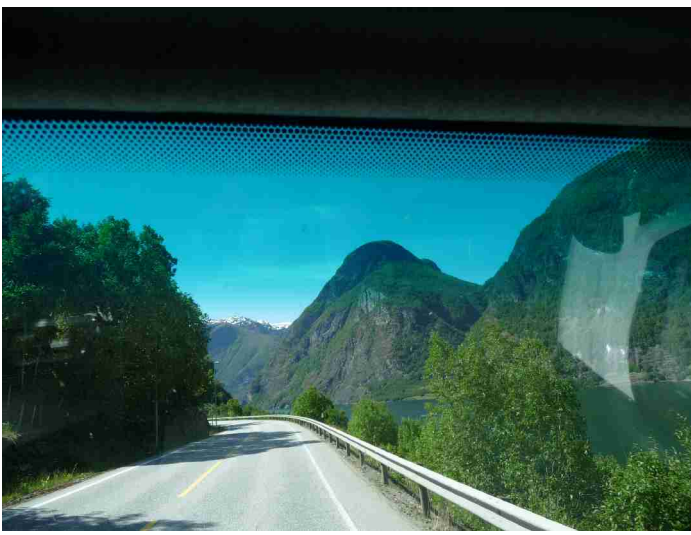
A view from the camping ground out the Lærdalsfjorden.



The route further west.



The first stage was through the Lærdal tunnel, which is 24509 m long and thereby the worlds longest road tunnel. In the tunnel are tree lit halls because it shall not be too monotonous to drive through such a long tunnel.



Here we are coming out of the tunnel.



View towards Flåm. Flåm is mostly known for the steep railroad line between Flåm and Myrdal.



A locomotive on the Flåm railroad.



Another locomotive.



The harbor and station area.



There goes ferries out the fjord.



View down the Flåm river towards the Aurland fjord.



Here we are on a detour to Undredal down by the Aurland fjord.



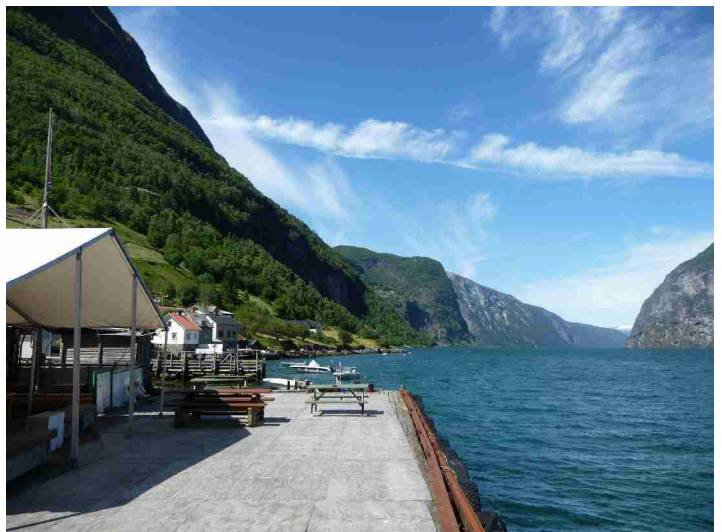
View.



Undredal stave church. It is a one nave stave church (long church) with saddle roof. It is assumed to have been built in 1147. It is the smallest stave church in Scandinavia that is still in use and it has only 40 seats.



The stave church seen from below.



Undredal quay with a view out the Aurlandsfjord.



Outside “Gudvangen Fjortell”.



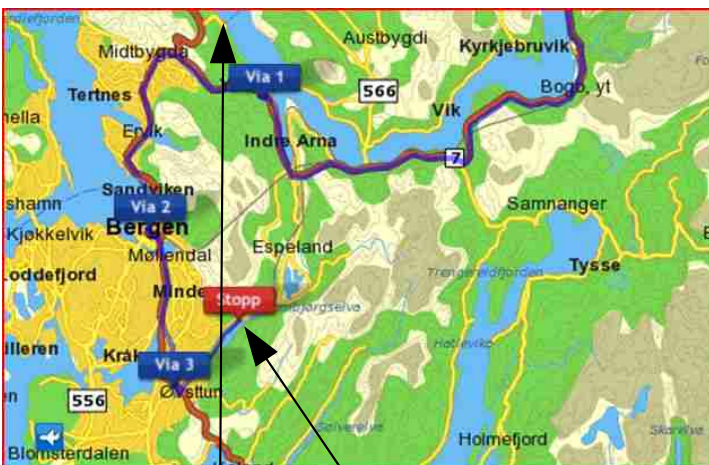
Here it is possible to stay and to buy food and souvenirs.



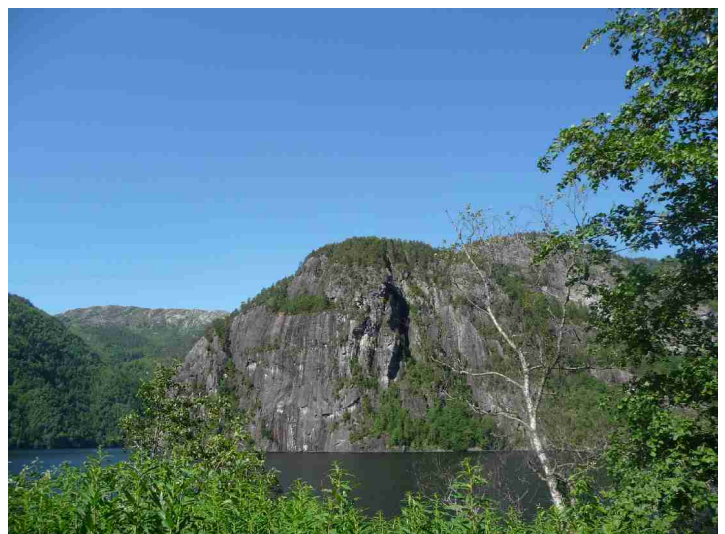
Nice viking ship outside the hotel.



Original sign.



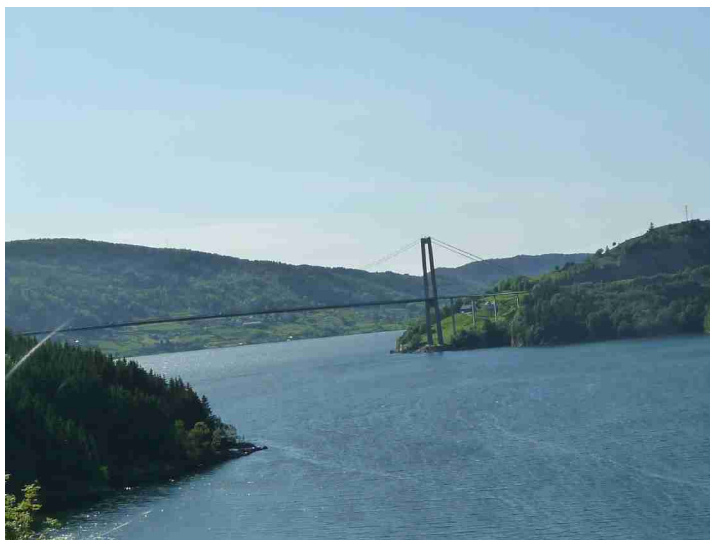
The route to the next overnight stop. Vi had planed the overnight stop here, but the reception was closed in the weekends, so we ended instead here, Grimen Camping.



We had a meal break here at this fjord called Bolstadfjorden.



It is easy to stop and eat when one is traveling with the house.



Now we are approaching Osterøy bridge.



Our road is passing under the bridge. The bridge was finished in 1997.



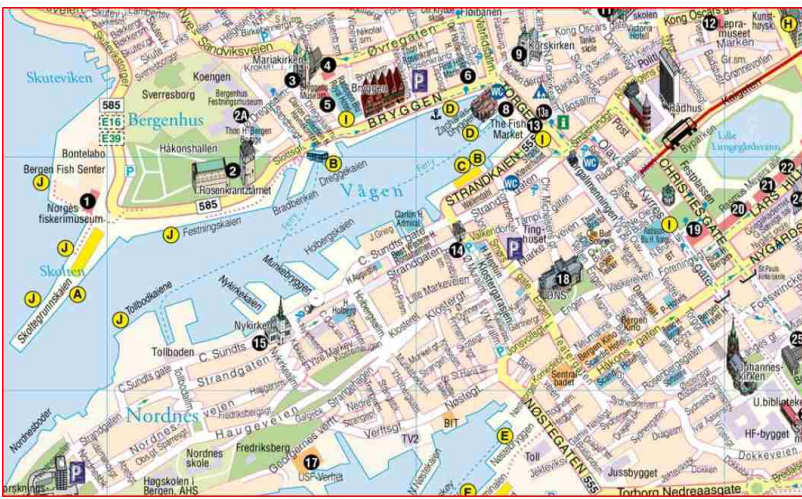
At last at Grimen Camping.



It was nice here.



The next day we went to Bergen. Here at the market (Torget) in Vågen.



View outwards Vågen.



Boats in Vågen.



Kjøttbasaren (The meat bazaar) was finished in 1877. It was built to control the market trade and the sales of food, with a view to cheating and to hygiene. The building was decided to be torn down in 1965, but it was protected in 1982. Now it is renovated and contain banqueting rooms that was opened by Ingrid Espelid Haavig (a famous Norwegian cook) in 1998.



In the middle we see the the Hanseatic Museum. Here we can among others see an authentic trading office from the Hanseatic times.



Bryggen in Bergen. Here is 3,2 acres with 61 protected buildings.



Bryggen is on UNESCO's worlds heritage list. This is the third most visited tourist attraction in Norway.



At the entrance to Bergenhus fortress.



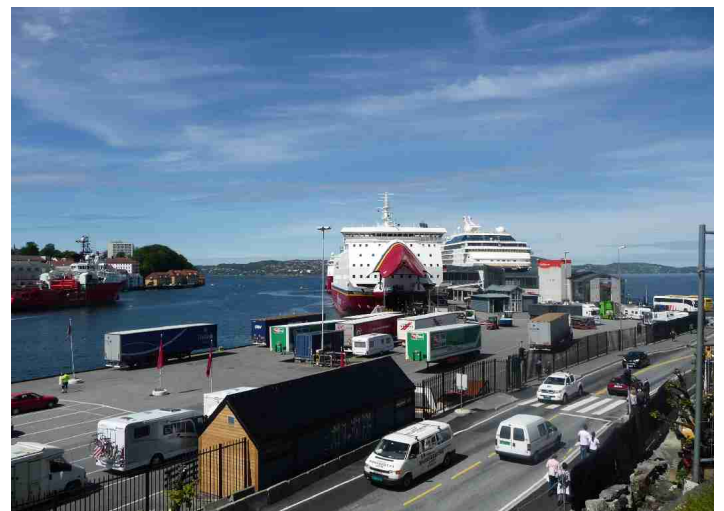
The Rosenkrantz tower. The oldest parts are from the 1270s. The tower was the residence for King Eirik Magnusson until he died in 1299. He was the last king who stayed in Bergen. The feudal overlord Erik Rosenkrantz built it further to a defensive tower and residence in the 1560s.



Håkonshallen (Haakon's Hall) was erected during the reign of Håkon Håkonssons (1217 – 1263) as a residence and festival hall.



This is Nykirken (The New Church) across Vågen. The first one was built in 1622, but various fires and explosions have destroyed many. The last restoration was made in 1956.



This is the Skoltegrunn quay where the cruise ships come alongside.



Art in Bergenhus.



Håkonshallen again.



On Torgallmenningen (Square) in Bergen center.

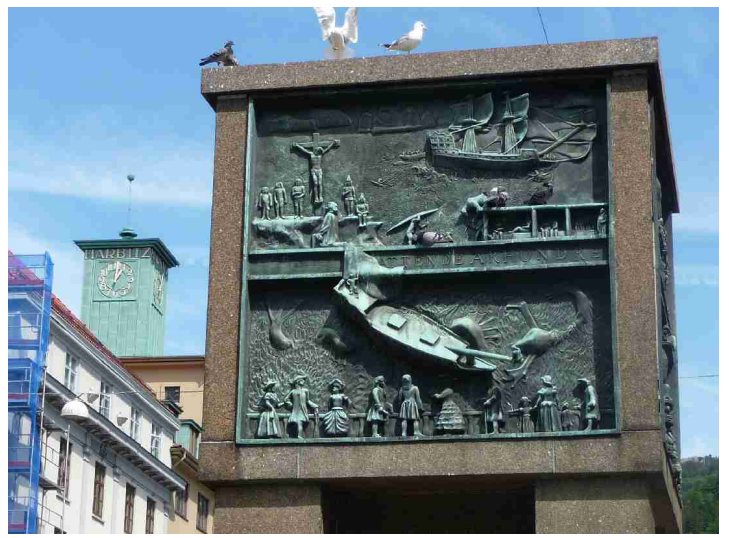


View from Torgallmenningen in direction Vågen.



The navigational monument by the sculptor Dyre Vaa was uncovered in 1950.





Street musicians also here.



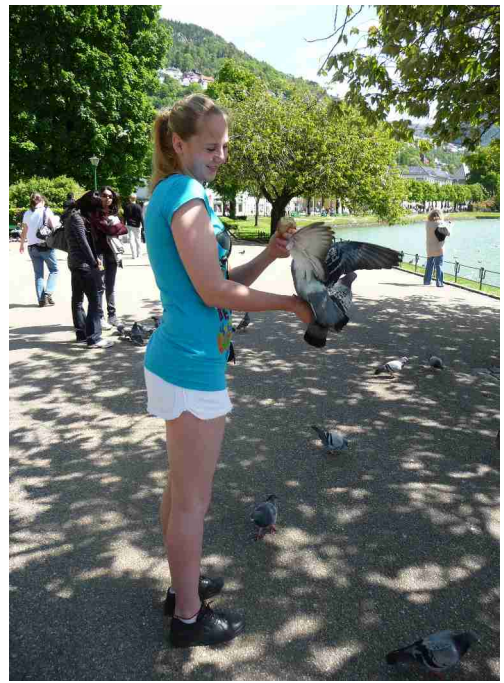
A garden pavilion at the festivity square at Lille Lungegårdsvann (The small Lungegård lake).



Lille Lungegårdsvann was a part of Store Lungegårdsvann (The big Lungegård lake) that again was a part of Puddefjorden. The sound between Lille- and Store Lungegårdsvann was filled in 1926.



In the city park stands Christian Michelsen, a famous Norwegian politician.



Pigeon feeding in the park.



Lots of pigeons in the city park.



Nice manhole cover.



This is Marken, a city area already in the 1500s.



Nice houses.