

THE COAST PILEGRIMAGE ROUTE (KYSTPILEGRIMSLEIA) 23. JULY – 3. AUGUST 2021

Now we are working on the last legs of the trip along the [coastal pilgrimage route](#). We have had 7 nights so far: in Tvedestrand, Bryne, Husnes, Lindås, Florø, Fosnavåg and Kristiansund. On July 30, we had two choices. We had planned a little ambitiously and found that we could not do everything in one day. We therefore chose to drive around Kristiansund a bit more and go to Kvernes on Averøy.

We therefore skipped the following two points:



[Old Edøy church](#) is a stone church from 1190. It is situated on [Edøya](#). ([Pilegrimsleden](#))



[Kulisteinen](#) is a rune stone with a Christian rune inscription on the island of Kuli. The stone has the oldest written evidence for the name 'Norway' in Norway, and can therefore be called 'Norway's baptismal certificate'.

Kulisteinen is part of Norway's documentary heritage.

The text contains the translated phrase 'Twelve winters Christianity had been in Norway', this is the oldest known occurrence of the word 'Christianity' in Norway. ([Pilegrimsleden](#))



This is Nordlandet church seen from the harbor.



Decoration in the harbor.



View of the harbor.



View of the harbor.



Sildegutten (Herring boy).

In the 1950s, it was the silver from the sea - the herring - that made the city flourish. It was an era of bustling life in the harbor and not least the little boys who ran around with their herring handles. So it is great that the Herring Boy stands and looks at Klippfiskkjerringa, which in many ways represents the 'gold from the sea' for Kristiansund. The herring boy was given as a gift to the city of Kristiansund from SpareBank1 Nordvest in 2010. In 2010, SpareBank 1 Nordvest (formerly Nordmøre Sparebank) was 175 years old.



Klippfiskkjerringa.

This is Kristiansund Handelsstand's gift for the city's 250th anniversary in 1992. The sculpture was made by the artist Tore Bjørn Skjølvsvik and is a tribute to the klippfisk (salted and dried cod) workers who for 300 years have helped to establish Kristiansund as Norway's klippfisk town. The artwork was unveiled by HRH Queen Sonja together with three klippfisk women on June 29, 1992. Located by Fisketrappa - Piren.



Sundbåten is a passenger route with boat between the four districts («lands»), **Gomalandet**, **Kirkelandet**, **Nordlandet** and **Innlandet** in Kristiansund.

Today there are two boats in the fleet, Angvik from 2005 and Framnæs from 2012. Framnæs is an imitation of the old Framnæs 'ferry', which operated as a sound boat from 1916-1951. Framnæs is owned by **Stiftelsen Framnæs** and is operated by Sundbåtvesenet.





We drove up to [Kirkelandet church](#). It was built in 1964. Maintenance was underway.



Seen from an other angle.



Untraditional form of a church.

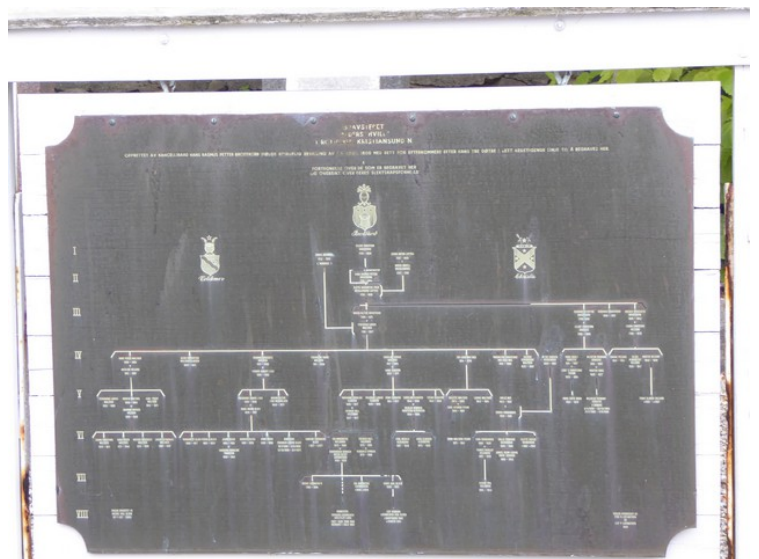
The architectural idea behind Kirkelandet church is 'Rock crystal in roses', ie that the church should shine like a luminous crystal among the roses on the west slope.



Lots of flowers on the slope.



At the church there is a private burial ground for the families Brodtkorb, Volckmar and [Christie](#). It is called [Alders Hvile](#).



A family tree with the names of those buried here.



This is [Varden](#). There is an old watertower and lookout point at the highest point on the island. From here there are wide views of the sea outside.



This is [Nordlandet church](#).



On the wall is this Haakon 7 emblem.



The church spire. It was built in 1914.



We also drove to [Kvalvik fort](#). It is one of Norway's best-preserved coastal forts from World War II. During the war there was also a submarine station here. The plant is today virtually intact. It was so far to walk from the parking lot that we turned there.



Then we drove to Kvernes on Averøy.
([Pilgrimsleden](#))
This is the new [Kvernes kirke](#).



Right next door is [Kvernes Stave Church](#).
The sloping supports on the outside are necessary to stiffen the building.



A memorial to those who fell during the last world war.



A tombstone over [Christopher de Besche](#) who was parish priest in Kvernes.



This is the Millennium Monument «Solur» (Sundial).



The stave church seen from below.

Then follow a series of photos we took inside the church.









The view north from the churches.



The view south from the churches.



Here we are back at the hotel and watching boats pass right outside the window.



The seagull stood right outside the restaurant.

Here we are waiting for the food in the restaurant.



The next day, July 31, we drove on towards Frøya. We drove back through the Freifjord tunnel to Bergsøya, on to Aspøya and Kanestrøm. We drove for a while behind a German car. When we got close enough we could read: «neugierig?» (curious?)



The ferry route between [Kanestrøm](#) and [Halsa](#) is operated by three ferries: [MF Moldefjord](#), MF Romsdalsfjord and MF Korsfjord.

We continued on the E39 almost to Orkanger and continued on Rv714 through the [Hitra tunnel](#) to [Hitra](#).

This tunnel was opened in 1994.

At Hitra we took a detour to Melandsjø.



Here we are at [Melandsjø](#). This is the [Hopsjø quay](#).
([Pilegrimsleden](#))



[Hitra church](#) in Melandsjø.



After Melandsjø we drove over to [Dolmøya](#). It is located on the north side of Hitra, only separated from it by the Vettastraumen.
This is [Dolm Church](#).



The church is the oldest existing building in Hitra. The church was probably built in the late Middle Ages and replaced the older stave church Amundarås church on Undås. The stone walls have been damaged by several fires since 1920.

([Pilegrimsleden](#))



The gate to the church.



The view from the church.



These signs are on the gate.



An outbuilding belonging to the church.



By the outhouse are these figures.



Memory plaque for those lost at sea.
Plaque with explanatory text.

After we had been on Dolmøya, we drove further north through the [Frøya tunnel](#) to Frøya. It was opened in 2000. It replaced the ferry connection from Kjerringvåg on Dolmøya to Flatval on Frøya.



At Frøya we had booked at [Hotell Frøya](#). It is located on Sistranda which is the administration center on Frøya.



The room looked like this.

From the restaurant.



In the evening we ate the wild sheep fillet.



View from the window of the room. We see one of the buses to Kjetil's bus trips. They stayed in the same hotel as us.



Gaustadbrygga.



[Gaustadbrygga](#)

The next day, the 1st of August, we drove a round on Frøya. Here we have come to [Titran](#) which is located just west on the island.



A bit of nature out here.



Some of the buildings.



This is [Titran chapel](#).



A memorial to the [Titran accident](#).



The text on the monument.



The small fishing village [Sula](#), far out in the sea outside Frøya, is also called 'the city in the sea' because the houses are almost as close as in a city. Here there are only 40 permanent residents. Sula is Frøya's oldest church site. It is believed that there has been a church here since the 15th century.

Sula is a key place on the [pilgrimage route](#), but we skipped the place this time.



After we had been around Frøya, we drove back almost to [Orkanger](#), and then out along [Trondheimsfjorden](#) to [Valset](#).



On this stretch between Valset and Brekstad operate MF Austrått and MF Vestrått.



When we came over to Brekstad we drove over to [Austått manor](#). ([Pilgrimsleden](#))

Brekstad was granted city status in 2005.



Some distance from the castle there is a stone pyramid with a plaque over Jens Bielke. It was probably set up in 1665 and moved here sometime before 1774.



Austrått is a manor house that since the 1000s has been the seat of several people who have played a role in Norwegian history.



The castle portal with the owner's coat of arms.



Inside the lower courtyard.



The loggia.



Up in the upper courtyard.



Here we have driven back to [Brekstad](#), to [Ørland church](#). It is the best-preserved medieval church on the Fosen Peninsula.
([Pilegrimsleden](#))



After this we drove to [Hovde Gård](#) where we had booked accommodation. This is the main house.



The main house on the other side.



Flower vase out in the yard.



Here we are by the main house and look towards the barn on the left and the stable on the right.

Hovde Gård was the first housewife school in Sør-Trøndelag when it was opened in 1923. At Hovde they learned everything from sewing to milking cows. Hovde Gård opened in March 2009 as a place to stay after a complete renovation.



We were given a room in the barn, entrance on the left.



The room looked something like this.



This is the main house with the courtyard seen from the second floor of the barn.



When we were going to eat in the stable, we got this water carafe on the table. Spiegelau is a German brand first mentioned in 1521.



Anne Berit had sesame cod loin with fried vegetables, carrot and ginger puree, soy and ginger butter with homemade mashed potatoes.



I had Hovde farm's 'famous' spare ribs with corn stew, fennel slaw and French fries.



Here I eat. The ribs were perhaps the tenderest I have eaten, but all in all it was rather tasteless.



In the premises there were many old things that stood everywhere.



More old stuff.



Finally, a look into the dining room in the main building.