



Sunday the 27th we traveled to Karmøy. We drove through the new tunnel in the triangular connection to Skudesneshavn. We stopped at [Skudenes Camping](#).

Here we have parked.



We parked at this place.



The following day, Sunday the 28th, we took a trip down to Skudesneshavn. Here we are at Kanalen.



Those who live here can park their boat right outside their door.



View across the strait to Vaholmen.



Terraces with moored boats.



View south towards the bridge that goes over to Steiningsholmen.



[Skudenes Mekaniske Verksted](#) was built in 1916. Here were the Skude engines produced.



I the end of the house is written the name on the wall.



Here we come to the square located down by the harbor.



Skudeneshavn is a town and a former municipality in Karmøy municipality in Rogaland. Skudenesneshavn had 3,327 inhabitants as of 1 January 2013, and is located on Skudeneset on the southern tip of the island Karmøy. Skudenesneshavn grew up in the late Middle Ages and the urban society grew rapidly during the herring fishery in the 1800s. Today, the city has modern shipbuilding industry and one of the largest offshore shipping. Solstad Offshore has one of the world's most advanced offshore fleets in service throughout the world. The well-preserved wooden buildings along the harbor, Søragedå, has become one of the region's most visited tourist destination.



The flounder fisherman



The lobster fisherman

[The statues in Nordmand valley](#), Denmark

In Nordmandsdalen in Fredensborg Palace Gardens stand 60 statues from various parts of Norway. King Frederick V of Denmark-Norway had the statues made and put up in the 1760s and 1770s. It is believed that it was the king himself, who was the originator of the idea of the valley and it was a gift from the king to his queen Juliane Marie and to the generations to come.

The statues were made by the sculptor Johann Gottfried Grund after models made by the postman Jørgen Garnaas from Bergen. Garnaas made the figures in ebony and walrus teeth, and they depict Norwegian farmers and fishermen in the 1700s. The statues in Nordmandsdalen are 170cm high and are made of sandstone. The three statues, which are put up in Skudeneshavn are copies of the three that are from Falnes parish in Skudenes.

Karmøy municipality brought forward the idea to bring home the statues in 1988 and they got a positive answer from Queen Margrethe of Denmark. Already in 1989 the first statue could be put up in Skudeneshavn. The 7th of July the Crown Princess Sonja could unveil the lobster fisherman from Falnes. The statue of the lobster fisherman's wife was unveiled in June 1990 by ambassador Ole Ålgård. In 1991 the third statue of the flounder fisherman was unveiled by prime minister Gro Harlem Brundtland.

The wife of the lobster fisherman





[Lanternen Kro & Restaurant](#) lies right besides the square.



There are lots of small boats in Skudeneshavn.



This is the bridge, which goes to Vaholmen.



Here we are in [Søragadå](#).



A bunch sitting and chatting in the sun outside a shop.



One of them rode here. The bike is here.



The street further on.



This is [Mælandsgården](#), which is now a Museum. It is situated in the middle of old Skudeneshavn.



Plywood cat.

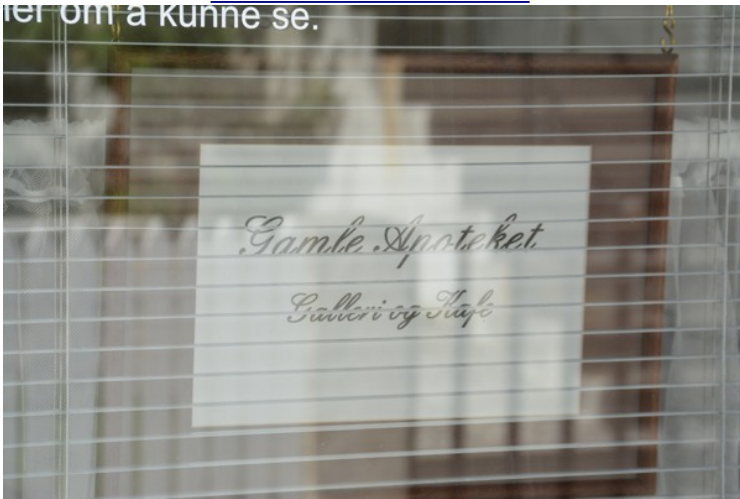


It is blooming on the cliffs.





The worlds smallest cafe.



ter om a kunne se.

More cafes.



Søragadå.



Majorstuen Kafé.



Tåkelurfabrikken. The foghorn factory



The square.



Thursday the 29th we at first went to [Sandvedsanden](#) that is situated right west of Skudeneshavn.



Many different kinds of plants along the beach and above.



Then we drove on to Ferkingstad harbor.



Large and good harbor.



Have not seen this type of traps before.



Lobster traps / Crab traps.



Flowers.





From the harbor there is a path south along the shore. After a short distance we come to [Karmøy Fisherman's Memorial](#).

It consists of three parts. This is the cross.



Few places in Norway have had so many commuters to America around as from Ferkingstad and West Karmøy.

The Fishermen's Memorial has been erected just to commemorate the Karmøy fishermen who have been lost in accidents on the sea in American waters.



This is the commemorative plaque.



The cross again.



A little further south is this lighthouse.



Cows grazing near the memorial.



Flowers.



This is [Åkrasanden](#) ([Åkra beach](#)).



It consists of 7-8 different beaches.



Looking south.



Heritage trail that runs from Ferkingstad to Åkrehamn.



A party from the west side of Åkrehamn. [Åkra Sjømat](#) (fish shop/factory) has premises here.



This is from the northern part of Åkrasanden.



Then we have gone a bit further, to [Avaldsnes](#).
This is [Avaldsnes kirke](#), The Olavs church.
This medieval church was built by King Haakon Haakonsen around 1250 as part of the royal residence. In the early 1300s Håkon Magnusson made Olavskirken the royal collegiate, together with three other churches in Norway. Haakon Haakonsen dedicated the church to Saint Olav, and the church in Avaldsnes became an important stop for pilgrims going to Nidaros.

A monument below the church.



[Heming R. Skre](#) was executed in Germany.

Views from the church.



This is a stone monument called [Virgin Mary's needle](#). One of the legends says there rests an ancient curse on it: The day the stone touches the wall of the church, the world will pass away. This should, by tradition, be the reason why the top is missing. When the stone began to come too close to the church wall, someone immediately tried to save the world by chopping off a piece of the top of the stone.



The church seen from the north.



Here we are heading for Vikinggarden and looking back towards St Olav's Church.



Anne Berit is looking into a potato cellar.



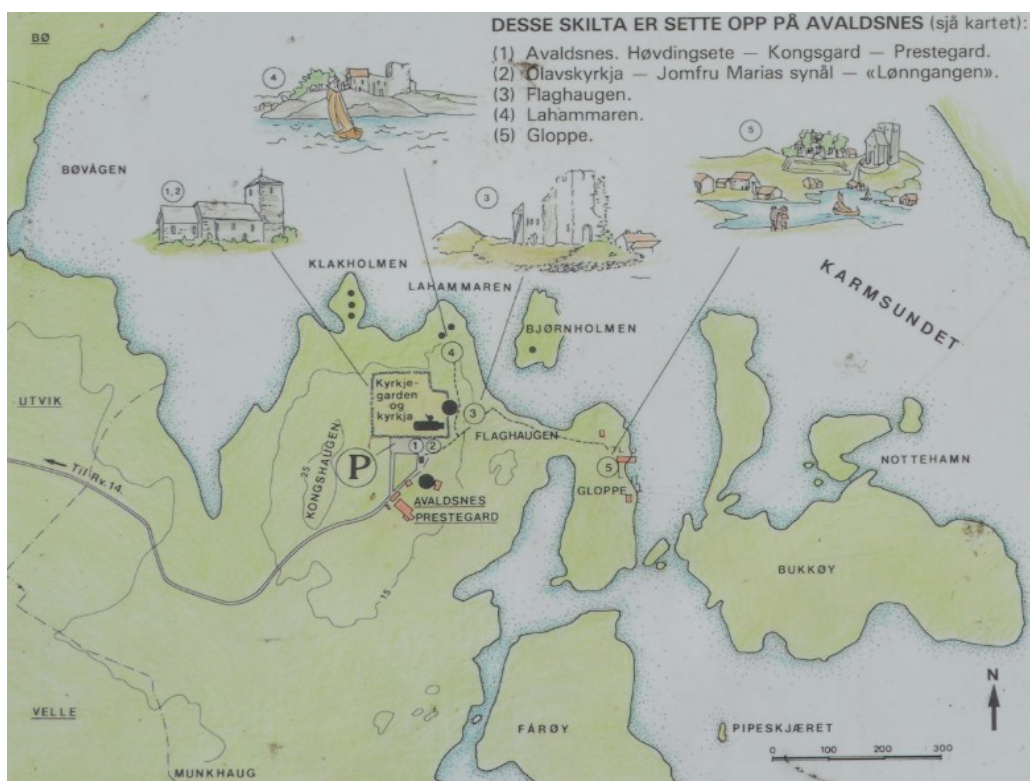
There is made bridges across to Bukkøy where Vikinggarden is situated.



Honeysuckle is growing in sheltered places. Honeysuckle is an ancient medicinal plant, as a wound healer as diuretic and laxative. But all the species are poisonous.



Native forests.



A map of the area.



Here we can see the longhouse.



The leidang boathouse.



The inlet outside the boathouse.



A cellar.



Walking in direction of the longhouse.



The long house on the left and the fire house on the right. The roof of the main house is covered with over 100,000 hand cut pine sheets.



The fire house at the left. Round house on the right.
A fire house had fireplaces where it was baked, cooked,
fried, made cheese etc.

A [roundhouse](#) think someone is a kind of pagan temple, a
"missing link" between a pagan temple and church.
Two pit houses in the middle.

A [roundpole fence](#) made as it was done in the Viking
Age.



A girl is preparing a trap.

Production of clothing.



A cart with wooden wheels.

Here we can see the pit houses better. They are houses
that are built around a large pit. These are believed to be
working cabins that were used for different types of
crafts.



A round target and a boar that probably was used for shooting practice.



Here I come from a pit houses.
The walls are made of wattle and daub
and they are smeared in with a mixture of clay, mold,
cow dung and water.



Anne Berit and a guide outside the longhouse.



The sheep are grazing.



There are several nice coves on the island.



It's probably cut some great wood to build the Viking farm.



Here I try to be funny by hiding behind an uprooted tree and browse through an opening in the root.

A last look at the Viking farm.



There were several windthrows here.



We can see across to Karmsunde bridge from here.



This is the vicarage next to the church. The vicarage at Avaldsnes or Augvaldsnes has its particular history, related to the royal power with hof and church. The name cape and garden have been given by the legendary King Ogvald. He may have lived in the Iron Age, half a thousand years ago. One of the richest burial finds from Norwegian Roman period (from 300 years AD) shows that Avaldsnes even then must have been a chiefdom. It was probably not without reason that King Harald Fairhair selected Avaldsnes as one of the royal estates.



A guy going over to Viking Garden.



Right below the church lies [Nordvegen History Centre](#).
This is one of the windows in the roof.



This is how it looks in the front.
The plant is mainly buried in the ground so that it will not interfere with Olav's Church.

For 3000 years the princes and kings of the Avaldsnes controlled the maritime traffic that was forced through the narrow Karmsundet - Nordvegen - the shipping lane that has given Norway's name. On Nordvegen History Centre we hear about the rulers who controlled the Norwegian coast from Avaldsnes. Some of those we know from the sagas, heroic sagas and old poems. Others we know from archaeology. At the center, we can also look into the magical world that people once thought was real. We meet wizards, warriors, and Norse gods.

On Norvegen History Centre stories are told using modern means.



This are two of the burial mounds at på [Reheia](#). One can safely say that Reheia is the largest monument of the Bronze Age. Today there are six big burial mounds left here, but in a map from 1832 there are 14 large and small mounds, and three small round stone constructions and five square stone constructions.



This is the five foolish virgins, five monoliths. They stand on a tomb memorial that is no longer visible due to cultivation.



The are positioned right under Karmsund bridge.

The name of the monoliths alludes to the story in Matthew's Gospel, the parable of the five good and five foolish virgins. This has been put together with the traditions about [St. Olaf](#) to an origin myth:

Once St. Olaf was on the way from the north to the palace at [Avaldsnes](#). When he passed Salhus maelstrom he saw five young girls standing on the beach. They called out to him, and wanted him to come ashore to them. The king shouted back that they could stand there in all their wantonness and wait till he came. Then the girls turned to stone, and all the time since they have been watching over the Avaldsnes and waiting for the king.



Karmøy and Avaldsnes in the background.



The cows do not care.