

ROGALAND – 3. - 9. JULY 2023



This time we drove with our own car and on the first day we stopped at [Brokelandheia](#). There is a commercial area at E18.

Here we spent the night at [Heimat](#) in a double room.



The view from our room.



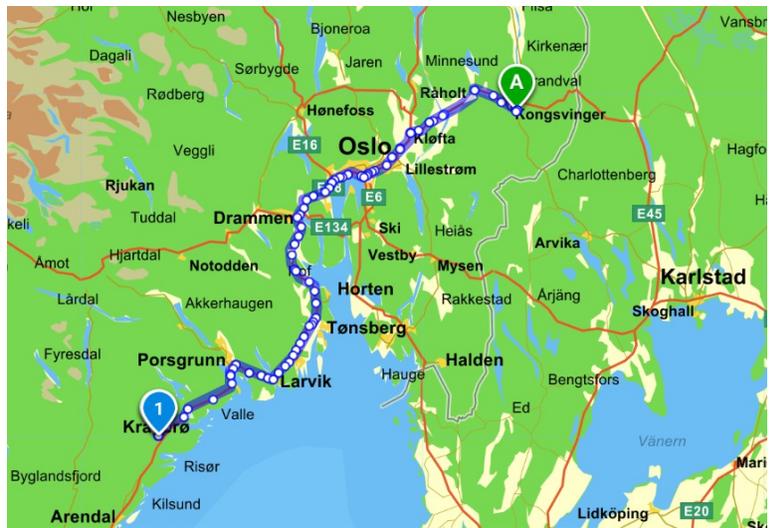
We ate both dinner and breakfast here. It was good food.



Below the hotel there appeared to be parking for camper vans.



Nybøtjerna (Nybø pond) is located directly below the hotel.



This was our route on the first day.



The next day we stopped at the UN park in Vikeså.



Seats next to the memorial.

The park is a memorial to soldiers from Rogaland who have fallen in service to the UN. The menhir, which has been erected as a memorial, has a great view of Lake Svelavatnet. The park is located in [Vikeså](#), near the E39, close to Vikeså Veiservice.

The first Norwegian soldier to die in a UN operation was from [Bjerkreim](#). Annbjørn Gjedrem was stabbed during guard duty while he was a soldier in DanNor IV.

On UN Day in 1994, former UN ambassador [Ole Ålgård](#) stood for the unveiling of the memorial, which had been erected by the Rogaland UN Veterans Association. In 2005, eight miniature menhirs were erected for the others from Rogaland who have lost their lives in UN service.

[Visit Norway](#) [Suleskardvegen](#)



We then stopped at Helgø Meny Bogafjell to buy food. We had planned to eat eggs and bacon for breakfast and Fjordland for dinner.



This day, the destination was Forus Apartment hotel, where we were to stay for a few days.



There are nice apartments with all the necessary equipment.



Our driving route this day was like this.



The next day we drove a round in Stavanger. Here we are at the statue of Johanna and Broremann. Graffiti has also been made on a house wall next to the statue. These are people in a story by [Ajax](#) (Andres Jacobsen), who was a poet from Stavanger. He wrote in dialect and became very popular in Stavanger.



Here we have arrived at [Arneageren](#), as the square outside the Cultural Center is called. To the left we see the [Film Theater](#) from 1924 and to the right the [Cultural Center](#) from 1987. This area is called [Sølvberget](#).



From Arneageren we look down the [Søregata](#).



From Arneageren, [Søregata](#) continues to [Kirkegata](#). We see the [Mauritzen-gården](#) at the end of the street. It is considered one of the city's finest brick buildings in Art Nouveau style.



We continued along [Kirkegata](#) until we saw the [Valbergtårnet](#) on top of [Valberget](#). In 1658-1659 a watchtower with a bell was erected on Valberget. It was to be notified of fire and of enemy ships. The tower that stands today was built in the years 1850-1852 as a lookout tower for the city's watchmen. Outside there are old cannons.



View from Valberget across [Vågen](#). The tallest building in the background is Coop Prix Løkkeveien.



From Valberget we see a cruise ship which is further out in Vågen.

Valberget is mentioned for the first time in writing in the financial year 1602-1603. The name originally means 'Falkberget' (Falcon peak), after the Old Norse word 'valr' for falcon. In 1656, a house was built for the [executioner](#) at Valberget at the town's expense.
[Norwegian Lighthouse Association](#)



A seagull at Valberget.



Back at Kirkegata.
A manhole cover.



A couple of pictures from '[Fargegata](#)' (The colored street). The street is called Øvre Holmegate. The area here was for many years dead and gray with pubs and shops that could not afford the rent elsewhere in the centre. The color idea became a project within Collaboration for the city center in Stavanger. It was the color loving Tom Kjorsvik who came up with the idea. Now the street has become a tourist magnet.

From 22 September 2005, the street was officially closed to car traffic.



In [Østervåg](#) we see some animal figures.



Statue of a [security guard](#).



A statue of [Cornelius Cruys](#) (1655-1727). He was from Stavanger, moved to the Netherlands in 1667 and on to Russia in 1697 where he contributed to the construction of the Russian fleet and became the first Russian admiral.



Nicely planted i [Østervåg](#).



An anchor inside [Vågen](#).



Here is Fisketorget.



There are many guests here.

[Fisketorget Stavanger AS](#) is a combined shop and seafood restaurant that was established in 2012. Fish has been sold at this location for over 150 years. In 1997, four fish ponds were placed on Fisketorget, in which plenty of live seafood swam around. In 2014, however, they were removed.



Here we look from Fisketorget beyond [Vågen](#).

Vågen is a cove of [Byfjorden](#) in central Stavanger. It is this part of Byfjorden that has given its name and origin to the city of Stavanger. The name Stavanger comes from the Norse name Stafangr, which is composed of staf, which means staff, and angr, which means fjord. The wharf at the heart of Vågen has probably belonged to [Kongsgård](#) since the Middle Ages.



Here we found two footprints cast in bronze. There are 17 such in Stavanger. All are by Nobel Prize winners. The footprints have been produced over several years, and it is Rogaland Theatre's master painter Svein Føystein and bronze caster Jan Sverre Hagland who have contributed to the realization of the casts. It is also said that there will be more in due course.

[Blogg](#)



Next to Fisketorget stands this figure. It is one of 23 figures in sandblasted iron which are placed in various places in the centre. It is a sculpture project by British artist [Antony Gormley](#). It's called Broken Column.
[Wikipedia](#) [Stavanger art museum](#)



At the bottom of the square stands this statue, the 'Navigation Monument', which was made by [Arnold Haukeland](#). In the vernacular it is called 'Regå' (The shrimp).
[Blogg](#)



[The square](#) in Stavanger is located in the heart of Vågen. It is Stavanger's millennium site.



At the top of the square stands this statue of [Alexander Kielland](#). It was made by [Magnus Vigrestad](#) and was unveiled in 1928.



Finally, a picture outwards Vågen.



Here we see the Valberg tower in the background.



Here we have moved to [Lendeparken](#) (Lende park) where there is a statue of [Lars Hovland Lende](#). He was from Haugesund, but lived most of his life in Stavanger. He sold a self-produced magazine he called 'Fagamatøren'. He bought ponies with the money from 'Fagamatøren'. He let the children in Stavanger enjoy these ponies, for riding and trolley rides.



A statue with a floppy hat, parrot, anvil, saxophone and monkey. These were items that were significant to Lenden.



A boy helping Lende selling a bunch of magazines.



A overview of the Lende park.



Våland kinder-garden to the right.



Here we have driven to [Vålandstårnet](#).

The first lookout tower was built 1807 – 1814 during the Napoleonic Wars. It was called Vålandspibå. This fell into disrepair and a cairn was built in 1860. Today's tower was built in 1895 in connection with the waterworks building two water basins for the city's water supply. There was space for a fireman's residence and a restaurant. The Germans used it as a lookout post during the war.

[Stavanger kommune](#) [Erlingjensen](#) [Archive](#)



The top of the tower.



View across the [Høgsfjord](#) in the direction of [Ryfylke](#).

Våland has long been a farm which is now a school district and a sub-area in the Eiganes and Våland district. Today, more than 6,000 people live here. A number of discoveries from the Stone Age have been made on Våland.

The district was probably settled again from the 18th century as a homestead under the farm Lagård.

[Blogg](#)



On the way on, we saw the [Ullandhaug Tower](#) on top of [Ullandhaug](#). It is a 64 meter high telecommunications tower. In 1896, a memorial, [Haraldstårnet](#), was erected to commemorate the battle in Hafrsfjord. It was destroyed during the war and the current tower was erected in 1964.



We then caught a glimpse of [Jernaldergården](#). It is a reconstructed farm from the migration periode, approx. 350 – 550 AD. The original farm burned down and was abandoned sometime in the mid-6th century AD. It lay deserted for over 1,400 years until it was investigated by [Bjørn Myhre](#) in 1967 and 1968. The reconstructed facility was completed in 1975. A new [visitor center](#) was opened in 2017.



The next stop was in [Kvernevik](#). Here, a monument has been set up at Smiødden in memory of the accident for the Alexander Kielland platform which overturned on 27 March 1980 due to a break in a strut. Monuments were unveiled in 1986 by Crown Prince Harald. [ErlingJensen](#)



Views from Smiødden. We look across Visteveiga towards Viste.



The stone on Jåsund.



It is the smallest stone outside Sola Skole in Sømme that is the resting stone.

We then drove over the [Hafsfjord Bridge](#). Right across the bridge, on Jåsund, there is a standing stone. [Erling Skjalgsson](#) was killed in the battle against [Olav Haraldson](#) in Boknafjorden in 1027. His men carried the body from Jåsund to his farm on Sola. At each of the places where the party had rested on the trip, a stone was subsequently set up.

There are 6 such stones. [Sandalsand](#) [Sola History team](#) [Hafsfjord Vikings](#)



The next stop was where the [Sola ruin church](#) was built around 1150 in stone and was in use until 1842, when it began to decay. The work to restore the church was completed in the period from 1992 to 1995. It is quite possible that there was a former wooden stave church here, which was built by [Erling Skjalgsson](#) next to his farm.



View towards the North Sea.



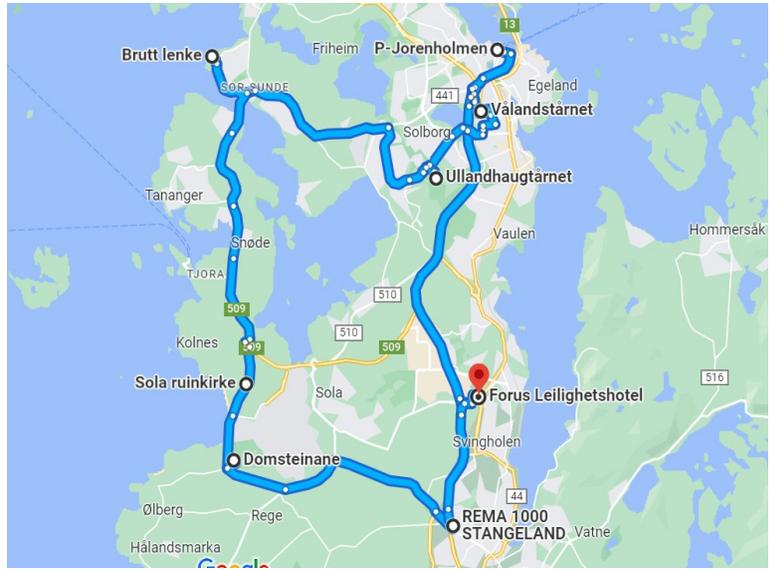
Two memorial stones stand below the church in memory of Erling Skjalgsson and Astrid Tryggvesdatter.



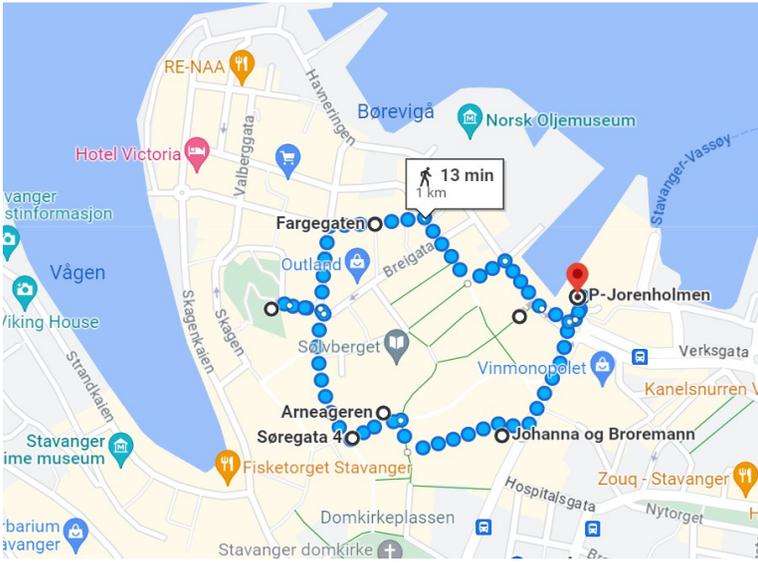
The last point of interest this day was the Domsteinene.

The stone circle, which was restored in 2008, has a diameter of 22.5 m and originally consisted of 24 standing stones. The outermost stones are 1.0 to 1.2 meters high and form a wheel. In the center of the wheel is a large flat stone that was an altar.

[Sola historielag](#) [Sola kommune](#)
[Blogg](#) [Fjordnorway](#) [Visit Norway](#)



Our driving route this day went something like this. Before we traveled back to the apartment, we stopped by Rema 1000 in Stangeland for provisions.



In the center of Stavanger we walked this round.

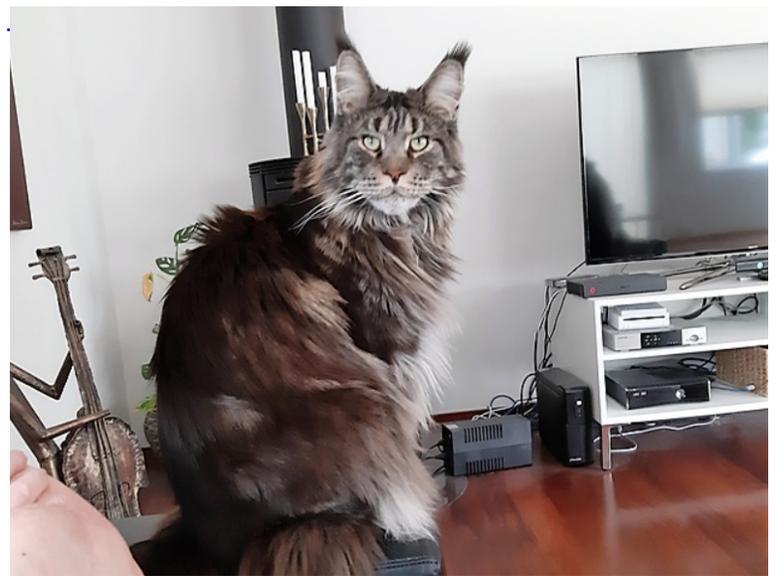


In the evening we visited Janette, Geir, Maren and Mathilde.

Here I get a visit from the cat Milo.



Here it gets something good to eat.



Milo is a [Maine coon](#) that is considered to be the world's largest domestic cat breed.



The next day, June 6, we first visited Øystein. We then drove to Klepp station. We parked and walked along the lake.



There were many water lilies along the water's edge.



Lots of reeds.



Here there is a memorial stone with a plaque saying that [Olav Tryggvason](#) was born on the islet, Lalandsholmen, which we see in the background. It is unlikely that this is the case.



Lalandsholmen to the left.



Then we come to the Midgardsormen (Midgard serpent), which is a pedestrian and bicycle bridge that is 2 meters wide and 230 meters long. It was opened in May 2016. It crosses [Frøylandsvatnet](#) from the hiking trail on the west side of Frøylandsvatnet via Lalandsholmen to [Njåskogen](#). It was Bryne Vel who took the initiative to build the Midgardsormen as a communal work where organisations, Klepp and Time municipalities, businesses and private individuals have financed the construction
[Asplan Viak](#) [Fjordnorway](#)



I'm testing a bench.



A lapwing in the bench.



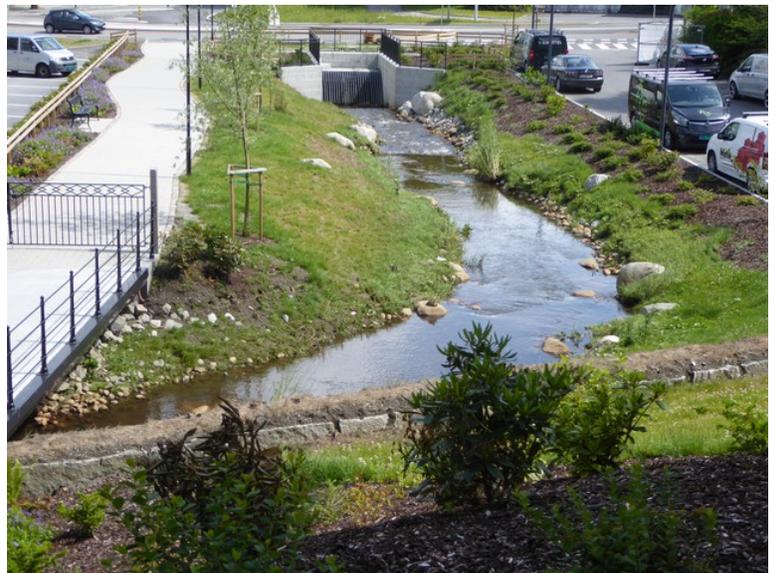
There were a lot of foxgloves in the area.



The train runs along Frøylandsvatnet between Klepp Station and Bryne.



Bridge over the brook.



Below the bridge.

The next stop was at Stangelandsåna in the center of Sandnes.

The Stangelandsåna is one of two larger watercourses that run through the center of Sandnes. Storåna is the second. The Stangelandsåna has its sources from old marshy areas near Julebygda and continues down Lunden and further through the center and down to Gandsfjorden.

Along the Stangelandsåna, after 1850, a varied business life developed with several cereal mills and bark mills, dyers and carpentry factories. Several of the enterprises were in operation until well after 1950.

Later, the river was piped through Stangelandslunden and further down to the fjord.

Now part of the river course is reopened at Sandnes' old cemetery and the old town hall.

[Sandnes kommune](#) [Tsmaskin](#) [Vannfakta](#)



Upside the bridge.



A small boat.



A poem by the boat.



Next stop: [Sandnes kirke](#).



A pavilion by the church.



[Lanternen](#).



In the evening we visited Stian at Bryne.