## Start

Øvre Verket is a collection of workers houses constructed during the early 19th century. The red painted houses were built by the Cappelen family to house workers at the Ulefoss Ironworks. Øvre Verket represents a important culturally historic memory of the early industrialisation period of Norway and was listed as a



cultural heritage site in 1982. You will find cycling information on the wall of one of the houses, and the cycle trip is post signed from the area. In Bjønnerunden, you pass two castles, a medieval church ruin, Telemarks largest farm, and one of the oldest industrial complexes in Europe. The master thief Ola Høiland, the preacher Hans Nilsen Hauge, Count Raben (with a bear on the sleigh) and the bear shooter Gunnar Høidalen have all used this route before you. Have a good trip! Please, show consideration as you will be cycling through private property. Only Øvre Verket and the Holla church ruins can be visited.

## Briskemyr



Briskemyr smallholdings was a place by the Tveit farm until the early 19th century. From a newspaper interview from the 1930's, it was spoken about bears in the fields and a Danish count Raben who came from Bøfjell passing by with 3 bears on his sleigh. Assumed to be about 1862. The house has the characteristic red colour with traditions back to the 18th century. Swedish workers are said to have brought the colour with them from Sweden. 'Kammerherrefargen' has become a trademark for Ulefoss and was particularly used on

# Bjønneskytteren

In the farmhouse at lower Røysland inn Landsmarka, there are still traces in the roof beams of Gunnar Høydalens rifle. He stuffed the bullets and gunpowder into his rifle with the roof beams. Gunnar died here in 1883 and is buried in Lunde graveyard. Gunnar shot bears until

his last days of life. By Hegland is a memorial plaque to the bear shooter. It is erected her by coincidence and has no connection to that particular spot. Landsmarka was the last place in Telemark with a bear population. There has been felling of wolves as recent as 2013. Some years prior, bears had been migrating in the area.



Morgedal

Kviteseid

Vrådal



From Øvre Verket the trail goes up Kirkebakken. In the north west there is a castle, Kooh-i-Noor, approximately 200 m south west of Øvre Verket. This castle from 1886 is a copy of the castle at Vækerø in Oslo, but has its own fascinating history. The building has been well hidden over the years, but recent logging has uncovered it. The building was designed by Herman Back and is a richly ornamented brick building of the neo-gothic style with crow-stepped gables. The same architect also designed the Landsmarka chapel

## Holla church ruins



The old Holla church was a stone church from around 1200 and was partially demolished in 1878. The ruins were restored over a period from 1923 to 1925, and is again currently focus for further restoration. The area is not enclosed, so take a trip down to look at the ruins, the views, old ash and oak trees, and the graves of, amongst others, the men of Eidsvoll Høysum and the priests

Bremer og Thone. The flat field past the ruins are called Klokkertønna. By tradition, the church bell ringers had rights to harvest the grain of these fields as part of their salary.

### Jaktstua

On the hill approximately 100 meters past the gate and bridge is the location for the old red painted hunting lodge of Baron Eggert (Aga) Løvenskild at Jaktstueåsen right by the road. The lodge was protected in 1963 and is over 200 years old. The cogjointed lodge has a porch with a pediment and entablature above the entrance. The baron was the owner of Ulefoss Ironworks, but was to become most known as a musician and hunter. The baron lived in Ulefoss in the period 1812 - 1828, and shot bears, i.e. in 1813 and 1816.









Kilen



Lunde

Notodden





















