

Gotland tur-retur

September 2004

Aktører

Blandt ekskursionens aktører kan nævnes: en rød personbil, en blågrå kassevogn, færgerne: Helsingør/Helsingborg og Oskarshamn/Visby, ... en mointenbike og fire alm. Kameraer + et digitalt kamera Desuden deltog seks homo sapiens: Liv Appel, Ken Ravn Hedegaard, Alice Lundgreen, Ulla Odgaard, Michael Viel Sørensen og Jette Rostock – alle meget aktive aktører

Program – kort fortalt - dag for dag

Mandag d. 20/9

Afrejse fra Helsingør kl. 11

Nord for Vexjö (Sverige hovedland) lokaliteterne:

Lenhovda hembygdsgård: gravfelt med røser samt ovale stensætninger og trekantede stenlægninger.

Sävsjö säteri: forhistorisk og middelalderligt kulturlandskab

Ankomst til Visby kl. 24.00

Tirsdag d. 21/9

Besøg hos **Viking Heritage** (Gotlands Högskola): talte med redaktør Marita Engberg Ekman

Gåtur og frokost i Visby

Fornsalen – så museets udstillinger

Cafébesøg

Shopping i Visby

Aftensmad på pizzeria

Onsdag d. 22/9

Tur til sydlige Gotland

Tofta Vikingeby

Kattlunds gård i Götlingbo sn. (regnvej)

Götlingbo kirke

Frokost i Hemse

Uggårda: åbent kulturlandskab med marksystemer, gårdstomter, men især 8 røser spredt i landsklabet, bl.a. Gotlands største (8 meter høj og 50 meter i dia.)

St. Havor: Fornborg og hustomter

Ajvida – Eksta: landskabet ved kendt grubekeramisk boplads/gravplads – her så bvi ligeledes en vindmølle og masser af uldede får.

Gannarve ved Fröjel: om lokation rekonstrueret skibssætning dateret bronzealder.

Torsdag d. 23/9

Tur til Farö og nordlige Gotland

Strandvolde med røser + Rauker + Gamle hamn + S:t Åulas kapel (St. Olavs Kapel)

Helgumannens fiskeleje

Bondans gården

Frokost i Bunge nordlige Gotland

Bunge kulturhistoriske museum: gårde, billedsten m.v.

Kauparve Storrøse

Lille Ihre gravfelt

Skibssætninger v. Domer lunden v. Lärbro (*set fra bilen*)

Kasse gravfelt mellem Kappelshamn og Irevirke (*set fra bilen*)

Fredag d.24/9

Visby

Ringmur og galgebakke (Liv, Alice og Jette) (Ulla og Michael)

Førnsalen (Ken)

Tur til nordlige Gotland om eftermiddagen (Liv, Alice, Ken og Jette)

Bro kirke

Elinghems ødekirke

Stenkyrka: rekonstruktion af hjulkorsgrav fra Lille Bjers gravfeltet

Lille Bjers gravfelt

Martebo kirke

Lørdag d. 25/9

Tur til østlige Gotland

Roma klosterruin: klosterruinen, værksteder og butikker

Gervide i Sjonhem: Fossilt kulturlandskab – oldtidsvej, agersystemer, gårdstomter og fægyde.

Frokost for foden af nordlige Torsburg, derefter i bil af vej øst om Torsburg

Torsburg: muren og gåtur til "Slottet" med god udsigt mod øst.

Groganshuvet fornborg:

Trullhalse gravfelt

Søndag d. 26/9

Tur langs vestkyst

Parvik v. Västergarn: landskab hvor vikingeby med havn har ligget.

Rannarve i Klinte: skibssætninger i forlængelse af hinanden, dateret yngre bronzealder.

Vallhager i Frøjel: Fornby med hustomter, stendiger og fægyder

Sällegravfältet syd for Vallhager

Fröjel kirke, kastal og labyrint

Fiskeleje syd for Fröjel

Gnisvård i Tofta: Skibssætninger dateret yngre bronzealder

Afgang og hjemrejse fra Visby færgehamn kl. 17

I Helsingør kl. 00.40

Lidt om Visby:

The Hanseatic Town of Visby

Visby, on the west coast of Gotland, is one of the most popular destinations for summer tourism. But it is also a remarkable combination of an idyllic, hundred-year-old small town and a big medieval town. It is a typical Hanseatic town with a ring-wall, a well-preserved street grid, and buildings from the Middle Ages onwards. Medieval church ruins and warehouses blend with the low houses of wood and stone from later periods.

In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries Gotlandic trade and shipping played a major part in the Baltic area. As a centre of international trade and culture with a strong German element, Visby became an important town. A wall of limestone was built to enclose the town. Visby ring-wall is 3.6 kilometres long and is the best-preserved in Northern Europe. It was constructed in the thirteenth century, as were most of the 17 medieval churches and a large number of dwelling houses. The big churches were erected by different monastic orders, which also built a school and a House of the Holy Spirit for the poor, sick, and travellers.

When the Hanseatic League acquired a firm organization in the mid-fourteenth century, Visby was given the leadership of the north-eastern towns. The Hansa was a political and commercial league of German merchants and towns in the North Sea and Baltic area. Visby played a central role in Gotlandic-German trade in Novgorod and was also the starting point for German crusades against Latvia. The conditions for Baltic trade gradually changed and Visby declined in importance. Towards the end of the fourteenth century, Sweden, Denmark, and Mecklenburg all laid claim to the town, with varying success.

Visby's gradual but general decline in the subsequent centuries led to the decay of its buildings. At the same time, it meant that church ruins, the ring-wall, and merchants' houses were spared active demolition. At the start of the nineteenth century there was a growing interest, chiefly among authors and artists, in Visby as a historical monument. At the same time, cultural and economic life in Visby developed. The town expanded outside the wall, with new homes, small industries, railway installations and military barracks. In the mid-nineteenth century the first tourism began, and by 1900 it was a firmly established industry.

The Hanseatic Town of Visby was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1995. The justification of the World Heritage Committee was:

"Visby is an outstanding example of a Northern European walled Hanseatic town which has in a unique way preserved its townscape and its extremely valuable buildings, which in form and function clearly reflect this significant human settlement."

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ORGANIZATION CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE
WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE WORLD HERITAGE
COMMITTEE**

Nineteenth session Berlin, Germany 4-9 December 1995

Ordlyd i UNESCO - rapporten - angående Visby:

The Hanseatic 731 Sweden C(iv)(v) Town of Visby The Committee decided to inscribe this site on the basis of criteria (iv) and (v) considering its outstanding universal value, representing a unique example of a north European medieval walled town which preserves with remarkable completeness a townscape and assemblage of high-quality ancient buildings. It also congratulated the Swedish authorities for the conservation programme undertaken over the past few years safeguarding the outer walls and preserving the authenticity of the property.