

ENGLISH PRESENTATION

About Agdenes Township

Agdenes, as it is today, was incorporated in 1964, and is comprised of Lensvik, Ingdalen and Vassbygda.

The coat of arms, the ermine part, symbolizes that Agdenes once was inhabited by kings, and it symbolizes the importance of the fur production here in Lensvik. The red part symbolizes the importance of the strawberry production. Some people with lively imagination, means that the red part of the coat of arms symbolizes the blood on the axe of Erik Bloodaxe, who was a famous viking.

We have about 1800 inhabitants and the area is 318 km². The coastline is about 90 km.

We think that Agdenes is a very good place to live. We have a minimum of crime, almost no drug problems, and a lot of cultural activities.

We have good, educational kindergardens, modern schools, excellent nursing-homes.

Agdenes has a variable climate – from inland to coast.

In the southern part, including Lensvik, it's a lot of snow and ice in the wintertime, and people enjoy skiing and skating.

In the northern part we have a coastal climate, mild winters with very little snow, not so much vegetation and more windy than Lensvik.

We have a lot of wild animals and birds, and the highlight of the year for a lot of people is the hunting season. The deer and moose hunting is the annual recreation, and tons of meat ends in our freezers.

Commercial and industrial life

Agdenes is a rich agricultural community with revenues in milk production, timber, strawberry and fur production.

20% of the Norwegian silver fox population is located in Lensvik, and we have also the most beautiful furs.

Here in Lensvik we have the worlds most tasty strawberries, and they picked by Polish, Baltic and Russian people. The strawberries from Lensvik is for consumption in Norway, while strawberries of lower quality is used for jam production.

In Agdenes we also have passed the average for industrial production.

Elpro Industrier

Elpro is the biggest company in Agdenes. They have about 150 employees.

They produce electrical equipments against ship, industry, buildings and high voltage. They also produce steel constructions for any object.

Their most famous job is the cruise ship "The World."

Storvask Agdenes

This is a very modern laundry, and they have won the prize "The best laundry in Norway".

The laundry is owned by the county and 13 townships.

Fylkets fellesvaskeri mainly clean fabrics from hospitals and institutions, but they also launder for the offshore industry and the foodstuff industry.

They have about 100 employees.

We have common labour market with our neighbour town and townships, Ørland, Trondheim and Orkdal. This commutation that takes from 30 – 40 minutes.

History

You are now in a region rich in history and culture, which dates back to the earliest stoneages. Our region was inhabited already 7000 years ago.

In the ninth century we had the kings manor-house.

Here was the residence of the powerful Grotgjard Earl, and his son Håkon. Håkon had a daughter named Åsa, and she was married to king Harald Hårfagre, and therefore the first Norwegian Queen came from Agdenes.

Their son, Halvdan Svarte could also had changed the history, if he had succeeded the attempt of burning his half brother Erik Bloodaxe to death while he was sleeping.

Tjalvehellaren

This history dates back to the year 995, when Håkon Ladejarl ruled over coastal Norway. After Håkon won his conquest over the Jomsvikings, he believed that he was without enemies, until he heard news of a viking in Dublin named Olav. It was said that this man Olav had legal right to the throne of Norway. After hearing of this, Håkon sent out a spy, Tore Klakka, to Dublin on a fact finding mission. Once in Ireland Tore met with Olav and did all humanly possible to gain his trust. Tore was in fact with Olav on the journey back to Trondheim where he spent the night here in Agdenes, with an unsuspecting Olav. While Tore was away, Håkon persuaded the daughter of one of the wealthy landowners into bed. The result was that Håkon Ladejarl paid for his mistake with his life. Upon hearing of this, Tore switched alliances from Håkon to Olav Trygvason.

St. Olavs treasure

In the year 1540, the Danish king Christian III sent two ships to Nidaros in Trondheim to collect the church revenues. These ships were to return to Copenhagen to deposit the revenues into the king's private accounts. With the revenues on board, these two ships set course for Copenhagen. However, the larger of the ships sunk off the coast of Agdenes.

Among the missing items was a large cross of silver that was given as a gift from Guttorm Ketilson after he won over the Irish King in 1052, the church bell from Nidarosdomen, and other valuables such as gold, silver and precious gems.

A lot of divers have tried to find the treasure. Because the fjord is extremely deep with strong undercurrents these dives have been unsuccessful.

And the harbour continues to hold into her secret.

Recreation areas

You are welcome to enjoy our pristine natural resources, our breathtaking landscapes, our numerous lakes and nature reserves, our fjords and our mountains with peaks over 600 meters.

Fjølåsen

This area has been registered as a cultural site in Trøndelag. Along the way up a gradual scenic trail you'll find information signs, rest areas and of course beautiful views. Once at the top there are look-out points, grills, picnic benches and tables.

Øyangen

Øyangen is located approx. 8 km south of Lensvik. This recreation area has a silky smooth grass beach, charming boathouses, wonderful views, canoe rentals, restroom facilities and ample parking.

Øyangen is a very popular meeting place during the summer, great for kids of all ages. Øyangen during the winter is also popular among skiers and ice fishermen. There is a man made ski trail all the way to Snillfjord township. Steinvassbua cabin is about 7 km from Øyangen, it a great place to rest, buy a cup of coffee and have something to eat.

Famous people

Ole Singstad – the tunnel pioner

Ole Singstad was born at Singstad farm in Lensvik in the year 1882. A short time after Ole received his degree he moved to the United States and began working as a drafting/ engineering assistant. His first years on the job were mainly devoted to road, bridge and tunnel planning, and in 1915 he started working for Clifford Holland. In 1913 plans were set in motion for the building of a tunnel under the Hudson river to connect the cities of Manhattan and New Jersey. Many an acclaimed engineer, including Thomas Edison, said hat it could not be done, it was simply impossible. Ole Singstad was given the project of converting Clifford Hollands dream onto reality. Ole solved the many problems connected with thew project and was instrumental in its building. Therefore he is called the tunnel pioneer. Ole died in 1969. A statue is located at Lensvik School.

Harald Grønningen

Olympic gold medal winner.

As a young boy Harald spent his free time skiing on the countryside. His hard training paid off, and Harald Grønningen represented Norway in the olympics in 1960, -64, -68 and -72. He won the olympic gold medal in 1968. A statue in his honour was placed at Lensvik.

Churches

We have three churches in Agdenes.

Agdenes Church

Agdenes Church is located on the end of the road in northern Agdenes, and it was the first church to be built here, in 1858.

It is built of wood, and the seating capacity is 329. The first organ, which arrived in 1914, was largely paid for by Norwegians residing in the United States.

Lensvik Church

Lensvik Church was built in 1863. It's a long church built of timber with a solid steeple on the west end. The first organ arrived in 1926 and the alter in 1935.

Ingdalen Chapel

Ingdalen Chapel, beautifully located her in Ingdalen, was opened in 1960, after a building period of just two years.

They have had their own graveyard since 1869.

Ingdalen was included in Statsbygd Township on the other side of Trondheimsfjord until 1964.

It is especially interesting to note that 60 % of the cost of the beautiful chapel was paid for by the residents of Ingdalen.