WELCOME TO GRUA
HADELAND BERGVERKSMUSEUM

GRUA
Grua is a small place in Lunner, a rural district approximately 38 miles north of Oslo.
Grua is originally founded on a small and simple mining-community from the early 1500.
In the last 15 years, Grua have had an enormous growth in population. Grua have a tight connection to Gjøvikbanen (train connection), that came to the place by the start of the 1900.

IRON.
The oldest iron-mine in Norway, you'll find on Grua. It's from King Christian 3 of Denmark regimental period (1536-59), that we have secured information about mining in Norway.
It was in August 1538 that the royal mining-engineer, Hans Glasèr, travelled all over Norway to secure the King his rights to all that was worth mining. And that was how he came to "Hadelandsgruben", the iron-mine on Grua.
The last information we have about this mining-period, is from a report (a so called "Bergmannsbefaring"), dated 14. August 1799, where it states; "It's being worked in all the mines". A few years later, the iron-mine on Grua was closed.

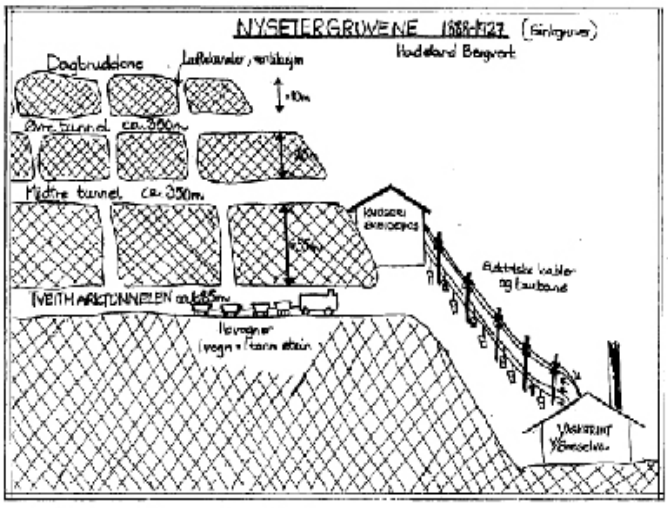
LEAD.
The first time we hear about lead-mining around Grua, is in February 1631. A man called Christoffer Urnes wrote down an account about closed mines in this area. This tells us that there must have been mined for lead much earlier.
On Grua we have many small mines that we know, with great certainty, have been lead-mines. In the negotiation-protocoll from Kongsberg Silvermining Company, dated 26. February 1632, it states; "Considering the continuation of silver-mining on Hadeland, it is all up to the mining-supervisors recommendation".
If the mining continued we don't know, but the next 100 years we have little, if any, documentation about.
But we still have many "lead-connected" places worth seeing.

ZINK.
In 1886 two local men, Torstein Raknerud and Ole Wien, discovered a large occurrence of Zinksulfide at Nyseter, Grua. This was the start on the last, big mining-period on Grua.
The rights to these findings where sold on to different owners throughout the next 5-7 years.

The part that are more important, and that we concentrate more about, starts in 1904 when a Belgic company (named Lès mines Du Hadeland) bought the rights to mine. They engaged H.K. Borchgrevink, a mining-engineer, to lead the work. They also started mining at Skjerpemyr and Mutta. Between 1905-07 they built a maschine-house, a rest-house, and smithy both at Skjerpemyr and Mutta.

The mines at Nyseter are in 4 different floor. It starts at the day-break, and continues further down. The 2. and 3. floor is about 350 meters each, that includes the side tunnels. On the 3. floor called (midtre stoll) we have 2 waterholes. The first one is about 25 meters deep, and the second one approx. 45 meters deep. All the tunnels-floors are connected by shafts. Pits made both for the air-circulation, and the transport of the ore.
The bottom-floor is called "Tveitmarkstunnelen", and is 700 meter long. Tveitmarkstunnelen is closed fore guiding, but we are working to get it opened.

Outside of "midtre stoll" we find the working area where they were processing the ore. Inside the mines there were only boys/men working. Outside at the process-house, there were only girls working. They picked the zinksulfide from the raw-ore, and filled it up in to special ore-cradles, and then it was transported from the mines and down to the"laundry-house". The transportsystem they used to get the ore from the mines, were a erial cabelway



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