



## Kinne-Vedum kyrka 12th century

**The church of Kinne-Vedum** is one of the most beautiful and well-preserved churches from the second part of the 12th century. Very medieval. It is a very well-made edifice of sandstone, which stands on a finely bevelled base and is erected with finely cut square stones of the same size. So well-made that you can hardly see the joints. The roof is covered with slate and the tower with tarred oak shingle.

The sacristy was built in the 17th century as a sepulchre chapel for the Dufva family. This family has also a well-kept gravestone from 1659 at the entrance. Between the nave and the porch on the south side there is an old medieval iron door. The cross vaults were made in the 15th century and the vault paintings date from 1754. The font of sandstone is from the 12th century. The altar is as old as the church.

There are three medieval wooden sculptures: the Madonna of birch from the 13th century, the Madonna of oak with the Infant Jesus from the 16th century and the crucifix from the 14th century. The pulpit was made in 1691.



**Svenska kyrkan** 

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Welcome to  
our churches!



The parish of Götene

Soli Deo Gloria  
For the Glory of God Alone



## Götene kyrka 12th century

**The church of Götene** is one of the oldest churches, which has preserved its original exterior style inspired from England. The tall straight-ended chancel was built during the 1140's and the nave around the year 1170. The new bell tower from 1961 with three bells, stands west of the church.

The paintings on the walls and the roof in the chancel depict among others the Passion with 15 motifs. They were painted during the 1490's. The altar has a shrine with Saint Helena's finger bone (the patron Saint of the church). The altar screen in three parts was made in the 15th century. The sculpture of the Madonna with the child in the north window is from the 15th century. The large sculpture of Christ in the chancel from the 12th century has probably been a crucifix of triumph. The font in cylindrical English style was carved in sandstone in the 12th century. The church has a beautifully well-made chalice with a paten from the 14th century. The church got its present exterior and interior in 1963-66 and also a new organ with 20 stops.



## Holmestad kyrka 1874

**The church of Holmestad** was built in 1874 on the former gallows hill. The cemetery is south of the church, where the old church was. That church from the 15th century was torn down because it was too small. The church is built in Romanesque style and partly New-Gothic style with a straight-ended apse. The steeple is 50 metres (164 feet) tall. Eight pillars carry a dome with windows and galleries on five sides. The church bells were cast in 1593.

The church is octagonal and that alludes to the biblical story on Noah's arch where eight people were saved from the Flood. The altar painting from 1889 depicts the sinner at Jesus' feet. On the wall behind the altar there are two wooden sculptures from the 17th century. The oil-painting depicting the Last Supper was made in 1671. In the cloakroom you will find a sexton's coat from the 18th century and a collection bag from 1747. The organ in the chancel from 1978 has 15 stops and the one in the gallery from 1875 has 7 stops.



## Vättnäs kyrka 12th century

**The church of Vättnäs** dates from the late 12th century and is inspired by English church architecture. The vaults in the roof were made during the latter part of the Middle Ages.

The vaults bear traces of old paintings, but the present stencil-paintings were made in 1910. The interior of the church has since 1910 an Art Nouveau style. A church porch under the gallery was added about 30 years ago.

Part of the altar is as old as the church and hidden under the altar plate there is a relic shrine containing a leaden capsule with bones and charcoal. On the right side of the altar there is an aumbry with a small iron worked door. Of the interior from the 18th century remain only the altar rail and the gallery. Under the floor of the church there are several grave slabs from the 17th and the 18th centuries and in the cemetery you will find some interesting tombstones of sandstone from the Middle Ages and some made of lime from Kinnekulle in the 17th and 18th centuries. What now is the sacristy was before 1766 a sepulchre chapel for the Stake family. The red wooden bell tower was erected in 1798.