

DANMARK 8. JUNE – 16. JUNE 2022

We have now driven from north to south in Denmark and on Monday the 13th we are ready to drive out to the islands in the east.



.We first drove east to Sønderborg which is located on the island of Als. Here we drive on [King Christian X.'s Bridge](#) that crosses the Sound of Als.



At the end of the bridge lies [St. Marie church](#).



We can see St. Marie church.



We see the bridge and in the background Alsik Hotel & Spa.



This is [Sønderborg Castle](#).

The castle was founded by [Valdemar the Great](#) around 1160 as part of the Danish kingdom's defense against the ravages of the [Wends](#).



We also wanted to see [Dybbøl mill](#) which is located by Sønderborg, but there was maintenance going on and most of it was covered with plastic. This is an image from Wikipedia.

[Sønderborg](#) grew up around the castle which was built a little before 1200. The town became landlocked in 1856 when a pontoon bridge was built. When you had to cross the bridge, you had to pay bridge money. Today, the city is the largest in Southern Jutland with 26,000 inhabitants.

[Als](#) is a lush island and is today known for intensive pig production. The island was previously known for its orchards, and some are still in operation.



After being in Sønderborg, we drove back to the mainland to Aabenraa.



Some pictures as we drive through the city.



[Aabenraa](#) originated in the early Middle Ages around the episcopal castle Opnør Hus. In the Middle Ages, the town was known for its fishing and hop production. The city gained status as a market town in 1240. The city is today an important port city.



We see [Haderslev Cathedral](#).



Many half-timbered houses in Denmark.

The next town we drove through was [Haderslev](#). Haderslev's landmark is Haderslev Cathedral, which has existed since the middle of the 13th century. There are also finds here from the Viking Age.



Houses in Haderslev.



Then we were out in the countryside again.



This is Hejlsminde.



Hejlsminde Badehotel.



Hejlsminde beach.



Then we drove through Kolding.

The oldest traces of [Kolding](#) in the archaeological material are from the last half of the 12th century. It was on the border between Denmark and the [Duchy of Schleswig](#), dominated by the royal castle of Koldinghus.



This is the sailing ship [Frem](#). It was built in 1939 and is one of Scandinavia's largest wooden ships. There are charter trips with up to 40 guests.



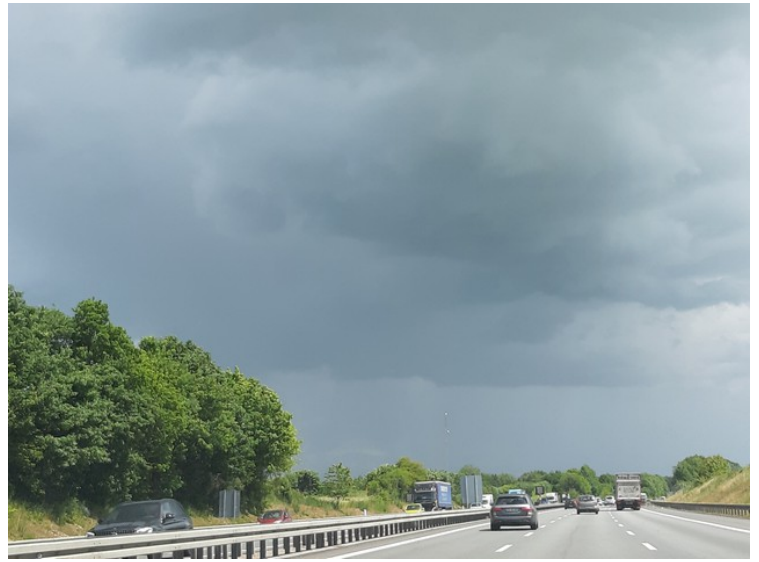
The harbor in Kolding.



This is the royal castle [Koldinghus](#). It was built in the middle of the 13th century. It burned in 1808 and stood for a long time like a ruin. It is now restored and it was listed in 1918.



Then we drove over the [Little Belt Bridge](#). It is a highway bridge with three lanes in each direction. It was opened in 1970.



There was a lot of traffic with many trucks.



Then we are in Odense. Some street photos from there.



There were some rain showers as we were on our way into town.



[Odense](#) is Denmark's third largest and Funen's largest city, with a population of almost 160,000. It is a very old city, probably among the 4-5 oldest in Denmark.

[Kerteminde](#) was Odense's port city until in 1796–1804 a seven kilometer long canal was dug out to Odense Fjord. Later, the port was expanded several times.

[Funen](#) is Denmark's 3rd largest island. It has a bridge connection to the mainland with the two Little Belt bridges. There is also a bridge over to Zealand in the east. In the southeast, there are bridges over to Tåsinge and on to Langeland and a bridge over to Thurø.



This is [Møntergården](#) which is a cultural history museum.



We wanted to see H.C. Andersen's House, so here we go.



This is [H.C. Andersen's House](#). It is a museum in honor of the fairy tale writer and author H.C. Andersen. It is believed that it is in this house that he was born, but one is not sure.



This is the street further down.



Across the street is this souvenir shop.



Here I stand outside H.C. Andersen's House.



The street further down.



This plate is cast in the street outside the house.



The sign on the house.



However, it was this house that was his [childhood home](#) from 1807 to 1819.



Then we drove towards [Faaborg](#).

In 2004, the city could celebrate its 775th anniversary. The castle and fortress are gone today, and only Vesterport is preserved.



We got a glimpse of the [cannons at Voigt's Memorial](#). The cannon ground has two cannons in the summer. The cannon barrels are 210 years old. They were cast at the cannon foundry in Finspång in Sweden. The lavettes are exact copies of those used in the 1700s. They are made of oak and painted with the original paint in the colors red and yellow.



Street pictures from Faaborg.



We also got a glimpse of the Reunion Stone in Faaborg. Stones were erected in many places in Denmark to mark Schleswig's [reunification](#) with Denmark.



This is [Vesterport](#). That's what's left of the castle here. It is also one of two medieval city gates that still exist in Denmark.



We drove past [Feriecenter Klinten](#). I stayed there for Easter 1985.



There is a restaurant and ice cream shop here. Original ice cream figure.



There is also a nice park here.



The last stop this day were at [Stenstrup Familie Apartment](#).



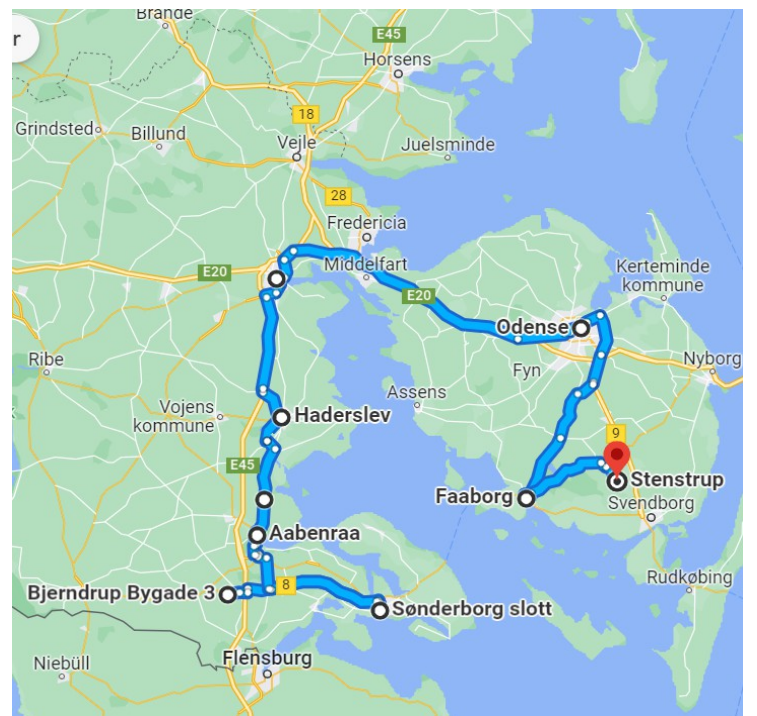
Kitchen.



Living room.



Porch.



This day was the driving route like this.



The next day, Tuesday the 14th, we drove past [Stenstrup church](#).
The church is supposed to have been built in 1372.



Here we look into the rectory.



Then we drove towards [Svendborg](#). It is the second largest city on Funen. We drove through the city on the outskirts.



Here we have come to [Bregninge Church](#) on [Tåsinge](#).
Part of the church is from 1100.



The road further towards [Langeland](#) goes on embankments in the sound and on a low bridge.



The last stretch from [Siø](#) to [Rudkøbing](#) goes on [Langeland bridge](#).



From the square in Rudkøbing.



We then drove back to Tåsinge. On the east side of the island we saw many pheasants.



Northeast on Tåsinge we come to Valdemar's castle. We first see one of the gate buildings.



This is the main building.



This is the second gate building.



There are many buildings around an artificial lake. To the right we see a tea pavilion.

The castle was built in the years 1639–1644 by King Christian IV to his son Valdemar Christian. Valdemar's castle was protected in 1918, the protection includes eleven buildings.



More buildings.



We drove on through this gatehouse.



We came first to [Troense](#).



There is a large marina there.



A nice house in Troense with a thatched roof.



Another nice house.

Troense is a well-preserved fishing village. It had 1144 inhabitants in 2017. Troense has both a pilot station and a maritime museum. The entire old building environment was voluntarily subject to protection in 1975. When the Svendborg Bridge opened in 1966, Troense became a suburb of Svendborg.



There were many nice houses in Troense.



Next stop is in Nyborg.

The Nordic region's oldest royal castle in stone, from 1170, is located in [Nyborg](#). The town got its name when the castle was new. From 1183 to 1413, the town was a gathering place for the Dane Court, which was the country's legislative and judicial assembly. It is therefore considered the capital of Denmark during this period. Nyborg Castle is owned by the state and is listed. It is decorated as a museum with access for the public.



We were to visit Else Karin Nissen who comes from Namnå.



She served good Danish strawberry cakes.



On the way out of Nyborg we see another yellow bicycle in a roundabout.



Here we have come to Knudshoved. We see the piers outside the marina. Before the bridge came, there were ferries from here to Shælland.



Here we drive across the Great Belt. We are on the West Bridge and looking towards the East Bridge. [The Great Belt Fixed Link connection](#) was opened in 1998.



This is the lighthouse on [Sprogø](#), which is part of the bridge connection. It is uninhabited and protected.



On the east side, we have to pay road toll.



We did not follow the highway further east. We drove on road no. 150. Here we come to Slagelse.



[Slagelse](#) is one of the oldest cities in Denmark. It has just over 30,000 inhabitants.



Next was [Sorø](#), which has Denmark's largest preserved monastery church. This is from the monastery gate. Sorø has about 8,000 inhabitants.



Then we came to [Ringsted](#). We are looking towards [Sankt Bendts Church](#). This city is also one of Denmark's oldest, and is from the Viking Age.



The last town we drove through was Køge. The city is perhaps best known for [The Battle of Køge Bay](#) in 1677.



This is from the square in Køge. Here is a statue of Frederick II. It was erected in 1869 on the 20th anniversary of the king's signing of the constitution of 5 June 1849. The introduction of the constitution meant that the autocratic monarchy was abolished in favor of an elected Riksdag.



The last stop for this day was at [Strandens Apartement](#) in [Ishøj](#), which is a suburb of Copenhagen. The apartment was decent enough. But it was probably the worst we had on the trip.



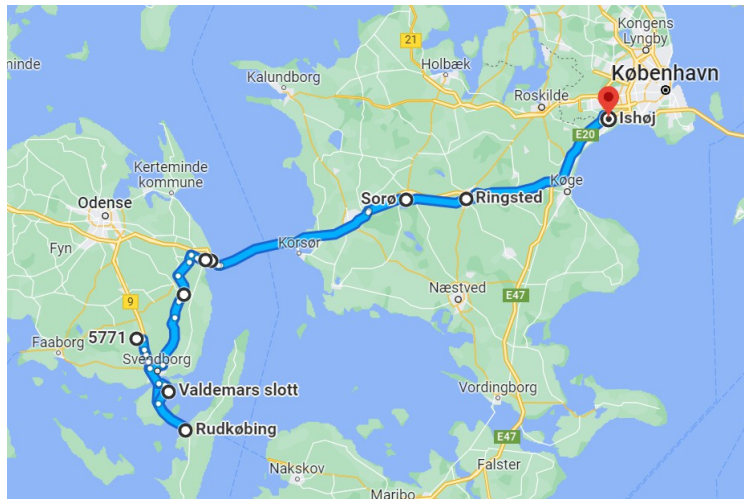
From the living room.



From the kitchen.



Outside the apartment.



This day was the itinerary like this.



The next day it was a short drive to the ferry berth to [DFDS](#) in Copenhagen. We had to leave the apartment at 11, The boat was not to leave until 15 with boarding at 13, so then there was a bit of a wait. The boat is called [Pearl Seaways](#).



This is the cabin. We ordered a commodore cabin, so we got better space and good chairs.



The cabin.



The bed.



Those who had ordered commodore cabins were each given a bottle of sparkling wine.



The view from the cabin when we were at the quay.



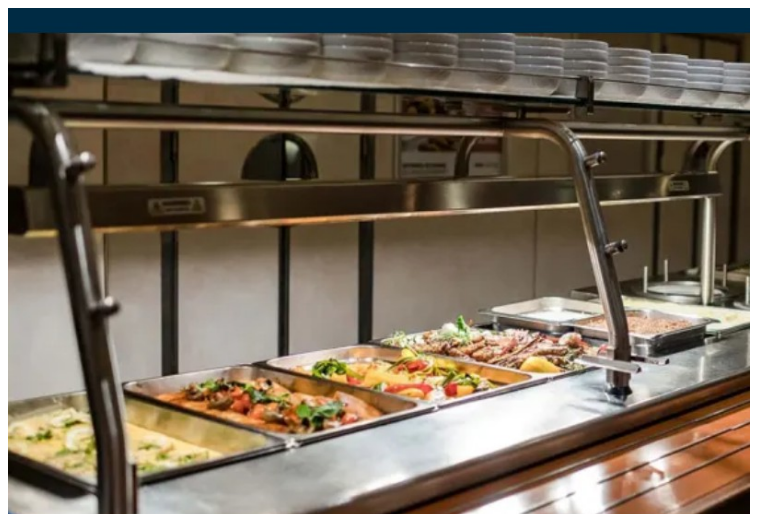
The view from the other side of the boat.



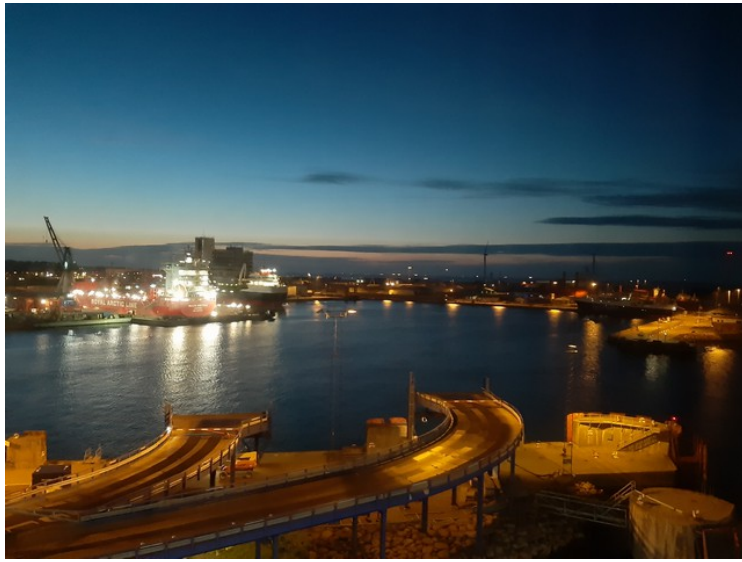
We look over to [Trekroner Fort](#), which was a fortification in Copenhagen harbor from 1878 to 1922. In the background we see wind power generators.



On the way north we saw the ferry that goes between [Helsingör](#) and Helsingborg in Sweden.



We had ordered dinner at the 7 Seas restaurant. It was buffet. There was a lot to choose from.



During the night, Anne Berit woke up when the boat called at Fredrikshavn.



When we were going to have breakfast we were told that when we had a commodore apartment we had our own commodore restaurant.



I started with coffee. It was good breakfast with good selection. In the background we see Vestfold.



Then we come to [Oscarsborg Fortress](#).



The scheduled boat that runs between Oscarsborg and Drøbak is located by the quay.



Here is the boat in Oslo and we are ready to drive ashore when we get the ready signal.



Then we're ashore.



We got out of the boat here. We were supposed to be in Oslo at 10 o'clock, and we were at the quay exactly at 10 o'clock.