

ØSTFOLD – SWEDEN – 25. JUNE – 3. JULY 2015

On June the 23rd, we started the first trip with the camper this year. The first part of the trip was to [Finnskogen Turist & Villmarksenter](#) in Skasenden. There we could buy [cured meat](#), and there would be bonfire and live music..



Here we have arrived.



We enjoy the sun.



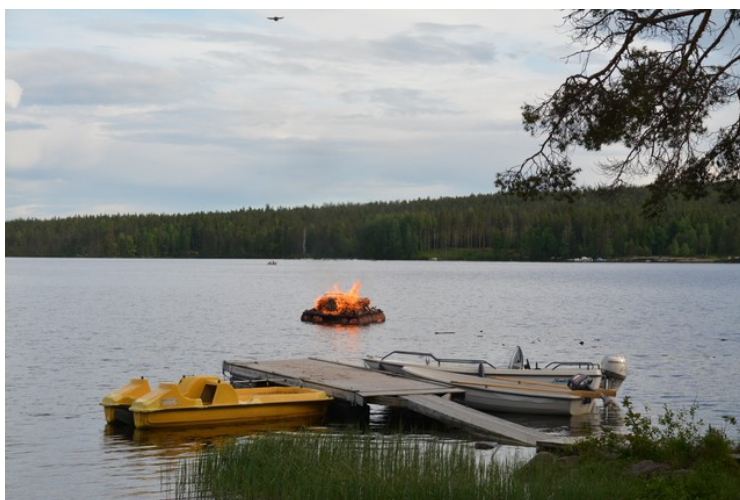
There is already many cars.



Our car is at the rear.



Inside the restaurant the musicians have already started to play.



On the lake the bonfire is lit.

We had intended to eat at this time, but it was queue was so long that we decided to wait a bit. We took a round outside meanwhile.



Many people have sat down outside to have their meal.



Many are also sitting out on the terrace.



It's nice out on the lake, which is called [Skasen](#).



Here we are in the queue again.



Here we have finished our meal.



We went out again after we've eaten.



There were many who had taken out their veteran car for the occasion.



This is a bit newer.



The musicians are going out.



Many were dancing.



We were sitting looking.



The next day we went home to take with us what we needed for a slightly longer trip. We had planned a trip to [Østfold](#) and [Sweden](#). We drove along the south and east side of [Glomma](#). Here we are at [Olberg Camping](#) by Øyeren.



At Olberg Camping.



Nearby lies [Trøgstad fort](#).
Outside is an old plow.

Trøgstad Fort was built in the period from 1912 to 1917, as part of the fortifications in the area. The fort has 1.3 km tunnels and covered shooting positions and 500 m trenches.

During the time between the 1st and 2nd World War it was used for educating fortress artillerymen and as boot camp.

During the 2nd World War, the fort was occupied by the Germans.

After the war, the fort was used as an ammunition storage.

1945 to 1956 it was used as radar / school,

1955 to 1995, the army had an ammunitions workshop here,

1959 to 1991, the Air Force had radar control area for the Nike Battery here.

In 1995 all military activity was brought down, and from 2001 Trøgstad municipality take over the ownership of the property.



Looking upwards to the lower camp.



The courtyard in the lower camp.



At the top stands a house used by Trøgstad Forts Friends.



On the railing is written the altitude.



Nike rockets.



View westward from the top.



Canon foundation.



Then some flower pictures.



On our way down we pass the Nike rockets.



A pond down the hillside.



Down at the car park we see across Gravstjern.



Many cones on this branch.



In [Drøbak](#).

Drøbak received township in 1842 and was thus the only city in Akershus at that time. In 1962 the town was incorporated in Frogn municipality. Drøbak regained city status in 2006.

An important event in Drøbak's history, is the sinking of the German cruiser [Blücher](#) during the German attack on Norway the morning of April the 9th, 1940.

In cold winters the fjord can freeze from [Drøbaksundet](#) to Oslo, and in the old days Drøbak was therefore used as winter harbor for Oslo.



Nice figurehead.



A lot of boats in the [marina](#).



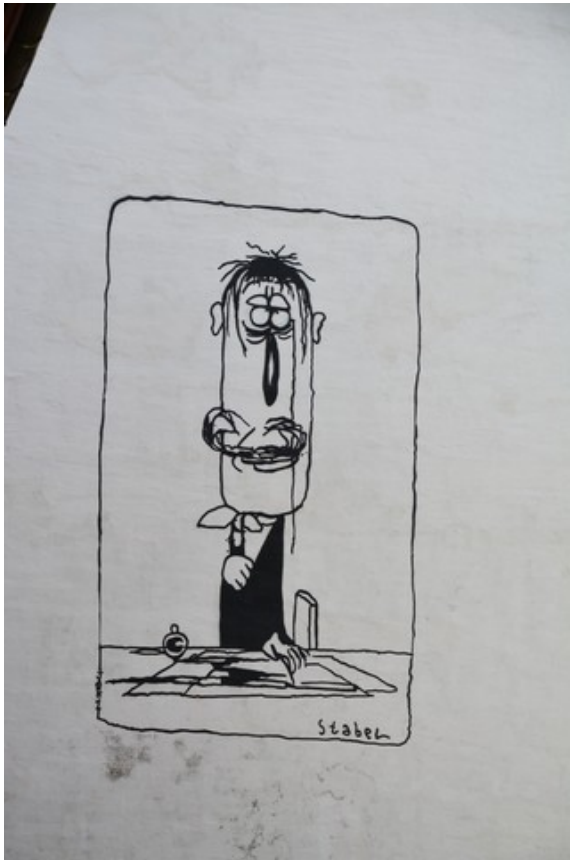
Tourist train.



Narrow streets.



The market place.



This is [Fredrik Stabel & Avis Tegnernes Hus](#). It is an art gallery, which displays [newspaper illustrations](#), [comics](#) and [illustration art](#).

[Fredrik Stabel](#) died here in Drøbak.

A drawing made by Stabel.



A fisherman sitting in a rowboat in the small park on the square. He pulls the famous Drøbak cod.



At this little lies [Tregaarden's Julehus](#). Here it is Christmas all year.



A street down to the marina.



In the marina again.



Three mermaids are sitting at the mole.



On the pier inside the mermaids is the The Tourist Office.



If all dogs followed this sign, there would not be a shit in Drøbak.



We bought shrimp of this fisherman.



At the campsite in the afternoon.



A few more images from space. It's called [Vestby hyttepark](#). As the name suggests, it is really a holiday village with space for some caravans and motorhomes. The same owners also run a [hotell](#). We were visiting someone who lives in [Vinterbro](#) and we tried initially to find a campsite closer to Vinterbro. Online we found information about Seiersten Holiday Park AS. It appeared after much searching and driving back and forth that this park exists only on paper.



Fine flowers where we had the camper.



Here we are on friendly visit to Elisabeth and Bjørn in Vinterbo.



Son marina.



The next day was the first stop in [Son](#).

The first written reference one has to Son is in a diploma from 1342 named Sona Kaupang.

About 1550 to 1800/1850, Son was an important timber port. Some of the timber was cut in the Son area and some of it was floated down the river from [Hølen](#).

Growth in Son stagnated after 1720, when [Moss](#) became a township. In Moss one could get timber from a far wider area around [Vansjø](#) and could therefore offer better terms.



The square is situated by the harbor.



Old bicycle.



The square with the harbor at the rear.



Fine old signs.



The signs are on [Thornegården](#) at the main street to the harbor.



We arrived on this street.



[Huitfeldtgården](#).



On the quay we bought crab claws, shrimps and fish cakes in this fish shop.



A last glimpse from the marina in Son.

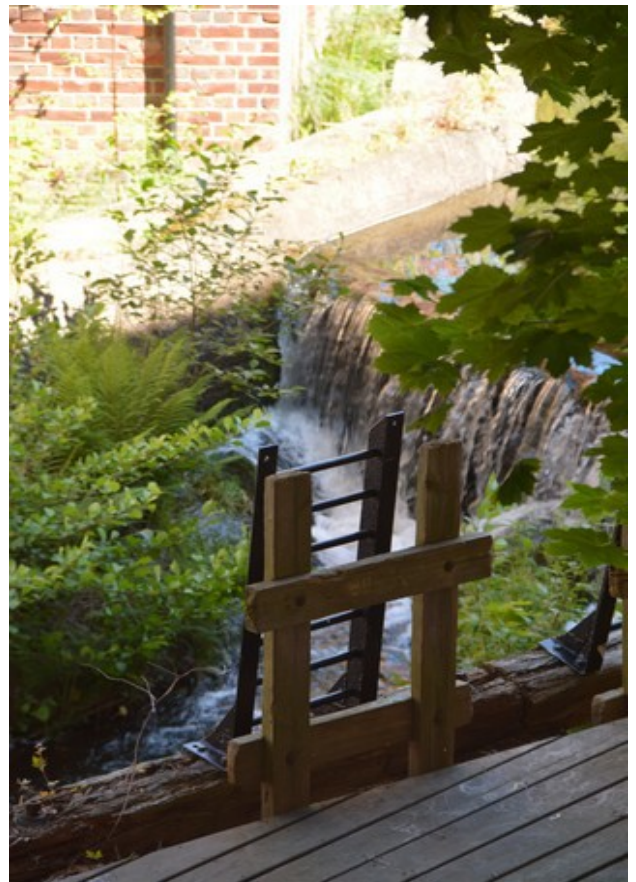


The next stop was in [Moss](#). Here we are looking down to [Møllebyen](#) (The Mill City).



Møllerens hus (The Miller's house).

The basis for the city [Moss](#) is to find in a combination of good communications and hydro power. Mossefossen, with a waterfall of approximately 25 meters, laid the foundation for a multi-faceted business with saws and mills. Mossesundet offered a good harbor, despite a long entrance north of [Jeløya](#). After the cellulose factory [Peterson](#) was closed in April 2012, the renowned "Mosselukta» (the Moss smell) disappeared completely from the city.



A bit of [Mossefossen](#).



A bit industrial history.





Outside the [Library](#) this kid is sitting and reading.



Waterfall.



More of [Møllebyen](#) and the Library.



A huge [painting](#), which is made by the British artist Phlegm.



Another [picture](#).



A picture from the outlet of [Mosseelva](#) (Moss River). It flows out into Mossesundet. We see [Jeløya](#) in the background.



A bit of [Vansjø](#), which lies near Moss downtown. The lake gives power to the electric power plant and it is also used as drinking water.



Old door.



Moss Church.



Next stop is in [Sarpsborg](#). This is the square.



The square.

Sarpsborg is one of Norway's oldest cities, founded with the name of [Borg](#) in 1016 by the Viking King [Olav Haraldsson](#) (Saint Olav). The king sailed the long-ships up Glomma, but had to stop when [Sarpefossen](#) prevented further travel on the river. Just above the waterfall Olaf founded the town and built a royal residence. Sarpsborg was Norway's first capital city and seat of the Court of Parliament, and the districts east of Oslofjord (Borgarsysla) was ruled from here. Kings often spent the winter in Borg

From the 1890s [Borregaard](#) was developed with the pulp and paper industry, and is still an important part of the city, with factory areas along the western side of Glomma.



Here we are in the middle of the pedestrian zone and takes a picture in each direction.



Here we have driven over the bridge as we see in the background. We are on the southern side of [Glomma](#) and are looking down to one of the buildings to [Hafslund](#).



Here we look across the Glomma against some of the buildings belonging to [Borregaard](#).

Then we went to [Fredrikstad Motell & Camping](#). It is close to [Kongsten Fort](#).



Outer walls.



Main entrance.



The Commander.



Guard rooms.

Kongsten fort is one of outer bastions of [Fredrikstad fortress](#). The fort was built in the years 1682-1685 after plans of Major General Johan Caspar von Cicignon. It was built on the small cliff Galgeberg, 500 meters east of the Old City. The fort was built according to the Italian system, surrounded by high walls.



On the inside of the eastern walls.



From Kongsten Fort we walked past the camping site. Here we see the [restauranten Kong Frederik II](#). We continue further to Old Fredrikstad.



Pedestrian bridge over the moat.



The fortress walls and the moat.

[Fredrikstad](#) was founded on the 12th of September 1567 by King Frederick II on the east side of Glomma, where the old town still lies. The founding of Fredrikstad can be seen as a revival of the town *Borg* ([Sarpsborg](#)), which is 15 km further up the Glomma, which had been burned by the Swedes in connection with the Northern Seven Years' War between Denmark-Norway and Sweden.



We are walkin on the pedestrian bridge.



Ducks and seagulls being fed.



The top of the gate.



Inside the old town.



Nice doors.



Here we have gone through the old town and are standing on the ramparts against Glomma. In the background we see Fredrikstad bridge connecting the Old Town with the new center in the west.



This is [Færgeporten](#), one of the three gates of the river and harbor. That there are three gates on the waterfront and only one on the land side shows how important sea transport was. The gate leads down to the old ferry landing. Here it was a crossing across Glomma long before the city was built.



This is outside the [Whaling Museum](#).



Typical buildings in Old Town.



Statue of the founder, [Frederik II](#), king of Denmark-Norway.



There's a Sunday market on the [Kings Square](#). It was built after the great fire in 1672. The King's square replaced the old square which had been lying south of the church. The new square was now lying more centrally in the city.



More of the square. The old City Hall in the rear.



A window where there is exhibited old postcards.



I', sitting on a bench at the fortress wall.



Flowers.



Our camper to the left at the camping site.

On the next page is a map of the round we had planned.

