

TRIP TO STOCKHOLM FROM THE 24TH OF OCTOBER TO THE 26TH OF OCTOBER 2008

Friday the 24th of October the trip went to Stockholm with Norwegian. The plain left at 17.00 o'clock and was arriving at 18.00 o'clock. The plain went from Gardermoen to Arlanda, terminal 2.



Here we can see the control tower at Arlanda.

The airport was used for the first time in 1959, in 1960 opened for regular traffic, but was not opened official until in 1962.

Arlanda lies about 4 mil north of Stockholm. It is the Nordic 3rd biggest airport. Only Kastrup and Gardermoen are bigger.

We took Flybussen (*Airport Shuttle Bus*) to the central bus terminal in Stockholm. We had got the tickets in beforehand on internet and we just needed to tell the code on the bus. The bus needed 40 minutes to Stockholm. It is also possible to take Flytoget (*The Airport Train*). It needs half the time but is twice the price.

Since we were not known in Stockholm, we took a taxi over to our hotel. We had booked on Mälardrottningen.



Mälardrottningen was a pleasure yacht that was built in 1924 to C.K.G.Billings, a millionaire in New York. It was at that timr the world's biggest diesel driven yacht.

The film star Barbara Hutton got it later as gift from her father on her 18th year birthday. She passed on to the English marine.

During the second world war it was anchored for a while in Panama.

Later on it was also used as a training ship in Norway.

In 1980 it was rebuilt to hotel ship, finished in 1982. It was then anchored at Riddarholmen (*Knights Islet*), where it lies today.

We thought it was an excellent placement, because it just by Gamla Stan, which is the old town of Stockholm.



When we had installed ourselves in the cabin, we needed some food. We had looked on Internet before we went, to see if there were some decent restaurants nearby. There was a restaurant on the boat, but we did not feel tempted to go there to eat.

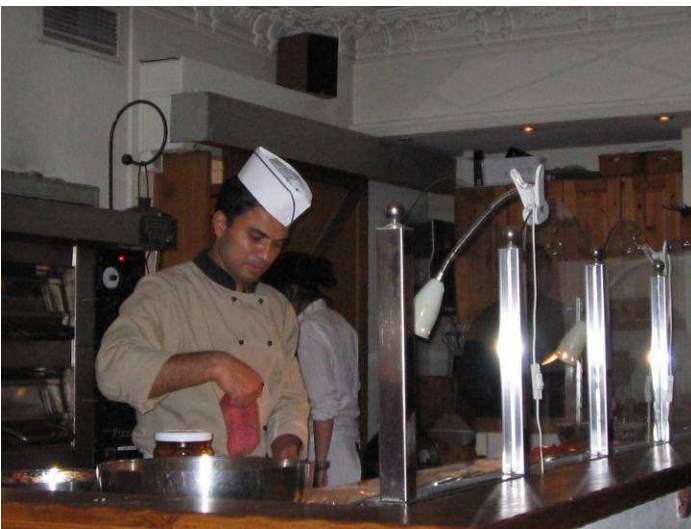
We ended at a restaurant called Agaton.



Agaton has a long history from before 1521, when it was bought by city manager Petter Grönberg. It was at that time a stone house in very bad shape. He renovated it, and later it has changed owners a lot of times. Last there was a men's shop there.

It was first in 2000 it was fit as a restaurant and got the name Agaton.

As we can see it is a very popular restaurant with lots of customers.



Here the pizza baker in work



Anne Berit is waiting for food and drink.

We both had pasta dishes and they were both very good. It is not without reason that the restaurant is so frequented.

The day afterwards we start the sightseeing.



Here is a picture of the bow of the boat seen in the direction of Norrmalm



Here we still are at the boat looking towards Norrmalm, but here we are looking towards Stadshuset (*the City Hall*) in Stockholm



This is Riddarholmskyrkan (*Riddarholm Church*), which lies just beyond “our” boat. It was built in the 1200th century and is Stockholm’s only convent chapel from the middle ages. It was the burial church for the Swedish kings from Gustav II Adolf to Gustav V.



Directly opposite the church lies Birger Jarls torg (*market*) and Wrangelska Palatset (*Palace*). It has been used of the Swedish high court since 1756. On the square is also a statue of Birger Jarl.



Here we are standing on Riddarholmsbron (*bridge*) and are looking over Riddarholmskanalen (*canal*). To the left we can see Centralbron (*Central Bridge*).



Here we are standing on Lejonbacken (*Lions Hill*) looking uphill on the Palace

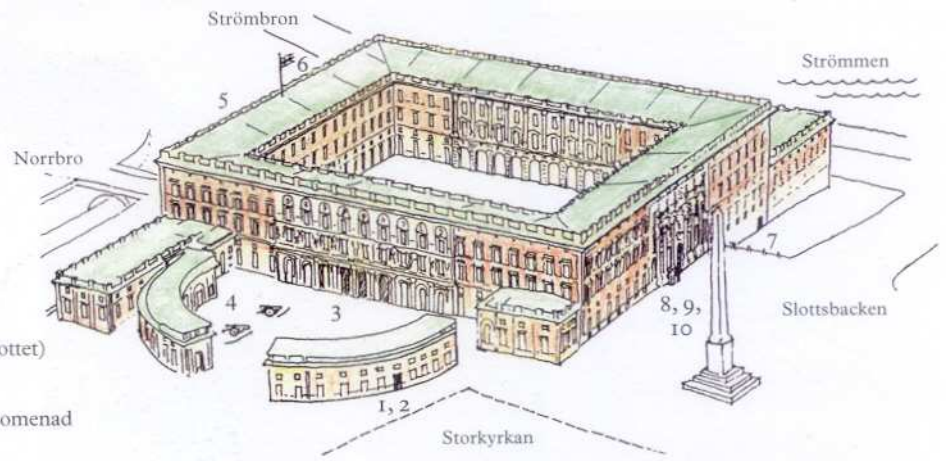


Here we are on the other side looking downhill Slottsbacken (*Palace Hill*)

- 1 Biljetter/Information
- 2 Slottsboden
- 3 Representationsvåningarna
- 4 Högvakten
- 5 Museum Tre Kronor
- 6 Gustav III:s Antikmuseum
- 7 Livrustkammaren
- 8 Slottskyrkan
- 9 Rikssalen
- 10 Skattkammaren

Riddarholmskyrkan, Riddarholmen
(fem minuters promenad från Kungl. Slottet)

Hovstallet, Väpnargatan 1
(snett bakom Dramaten, femton min. promenad från Kungl. Slottet)



Here is a sketch of the palace. It was ready for moving into in 1754. Before this the palace Tre Kronor (Three Crowns) was standing here. It burned completely down in 1697. The only thing that could be used afterwards was a grand piano. The Royal Palace is H.M. The King's official residence and is used for representation. The royal family lives at Drottningholm palace.



Here is a guard at Slottsbacken. Kjell asked if he could smile. Han said yes, but it was barely a smile. Guess he was tired standing there.



Here is another view from Slottsbacken



This is Stallbron (*Stable bridge*) that goes from Gamla Stan and out to Helgeandsholmen (*Holy spirit islet*), where among others Riksdagshuset (*Parliament*) lies. In the background we can see Stadshuset again



Here Anne Berit is about to walk into Riksdagsgatan (*Parliament street*) that goes through the Parliament.



Here we have gone over Riksbron (*Kingdom bridge*) and are standing on Strömgatan (*Current street*), which is going along Norrström (*North current*). It is popular fishing here.

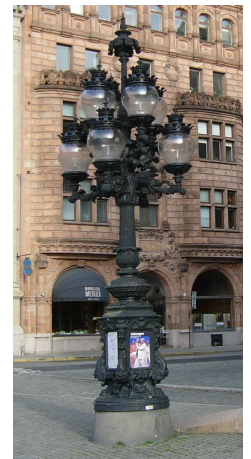


Here is a guy who has caught a nice trout. He gets assistance to put the fish to death.



This is the opera house from 1899.

We also took a picture of a stylish lamp outside



Here we have come just past the opera house and are looking in the direction of Jacobs Kyrka (*Church*). The building started in the 1580ths. It was built in numerous stages and was finished in 1643.

There have been chapels/churches here since the 1300th century.

Straight behind lies Kungsträdgården (*The royal vegetable garden*).



Kungsträdgården has been a royal garden since the middle ages. Far into the 1600th century the carrots, cabbage and fruits for the court was harvested here.

In the 1700th century the park was rearranged into French baroque style.

After King Gustav III's death in 1792 the park was opened for the public.



By Kungsträdgården lies a number of cafés. Here we have settled down at T.G.I. Friday's.



Here Kjell has got himself a beer and are going to light a small cigar.

T.G.I. Friday's is an international restaurant chain with over 970 restaurants in 56 countries. This one was the first one in the Nordic countries.

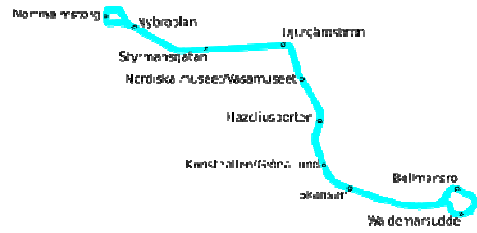


While we were sitting the a the royal brass band and the royal guard were marching by



Afterwards we walked for a stroll through the streets. In this neighborhood there are a lot of expensive shops with exclusive brands of all kinds.

Here we are standing beside an art sculpture on Stureplan that we don't know what is.



Then we took Djurgårdstrikken (*Tram*) from Norrmalmstorg (*square*) to Nordiska museet (*The Nordic museum*). It lasted only a few minutes but it would have been a long walk.



Nordiska museet is in a fine building in a so called Vasa renaissance style from 1907. Here the Swedes life and work from the end of the middle ages up to our days.



Here is also a model of Galärvarvet as it looked like in 1942. It was here the Swedish marine had its wharf from 1723 to 1969. It was then moved to Muskö. Afterwards the most of the buildings were demolished. The Vasa ship's museum was built in the years 1987-1990.

The sketch shows the area as it is today



We just had to get a picture of this watch house from 1840. Here one could keep watch with burglar attempts and detect fire on Galärvarvet.



This is a copy of the masts of the ship Vasa. They are placed on the roof of the Vasa museum.



Dette er en modell av orlogsskipet Vasa.

In 1625 Gustav II Adolf ordered four naval vessels. «Vasa» was the biggest, one of the most powerful battleship of that time.

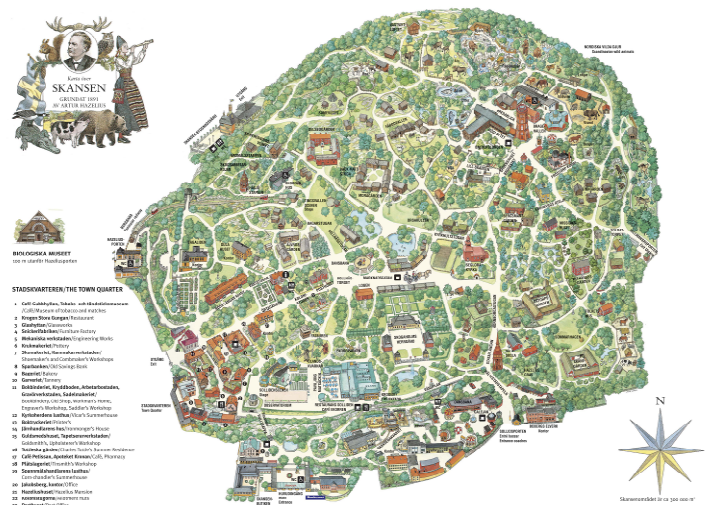
To build the ship it was needed one thousand oak threes.

«Vasa» sailed in 20 minutes, the distance was 1 300 meters before she suddenly sank; 25 persons was lost, among them two women. The ship sank on 30 meter and the masts broke therefore the surface for a long time, the main mast shall have been visible to early in the 1700th century.

The 25th of August 1956 Anders Franzén recovered «Vasa». In 1961 the ship could be raised and the impregnation was finished in 1979. In 1990 it could consequently be moved into the new Vasa museum.



Here is a statue of Karl X Gustav that was erected as a memory about the peace treaty in Roskilde in 1658. It stands directly opposite of Nordiska museet.



Then we went over to Skansen, which was founded in 1891. It is the worlds biggest open air museum.



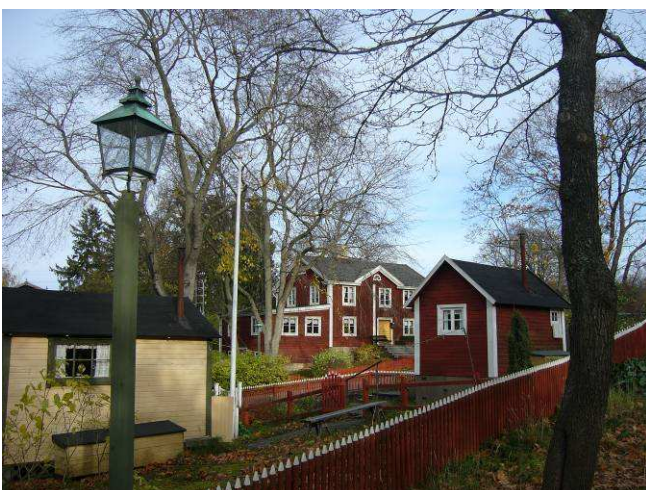
We first entered the glass blower workshop



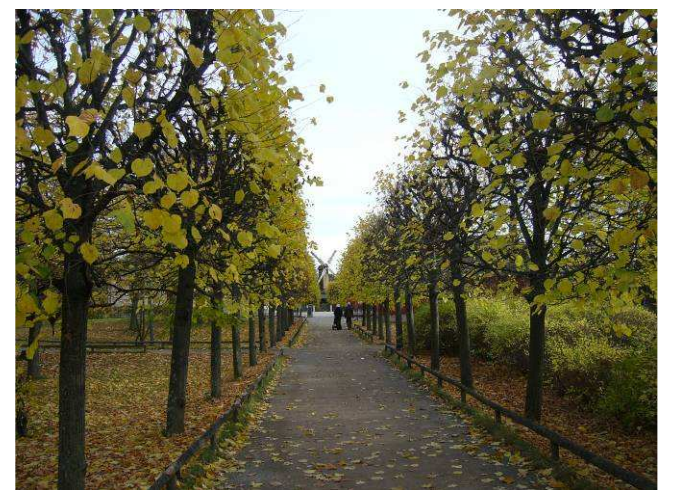
The savings bank



Fatburen or stabburet in Norwegian.
Norwegian storehouse on pillars



Here we see cottages in the allotment garden in the foreground and the post office in the background



The avenue in front of Skogaholms herrgård (Mansion)



Bollnestorget (*market place*), Marknadsgatan (*Market street*) and Seglora Kyrka (*church*)



Breidablikk (*wide view*) tower, which is 30m high. It was built in 1874-1876 here where it is standing now.

When arriving here we needed something to eat and drink and we bought slice of game in pita bread and a glass of wine on Høgloftet (high attic).



The Brage Hall. It was built in 1897 of the brewers in Stockholm for a fair this year. When the fair was over it was placed here. It is used for various arrangements.



Owl



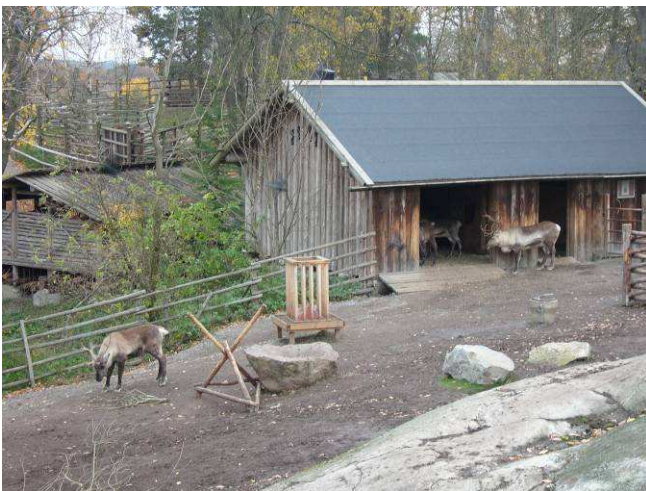
Bear



Stabbur (*Storehouse*)



Moose



Reindeer

Håsjöstapeln. Bell tower, which was a copied on spot in Håssjø, piece for piece, and was transported here to Skansen, where it was opened in 1892, as one of the first buildings in Skansen.



The mountain line

A fowl figure in Hamngatan (*Harbor street*)

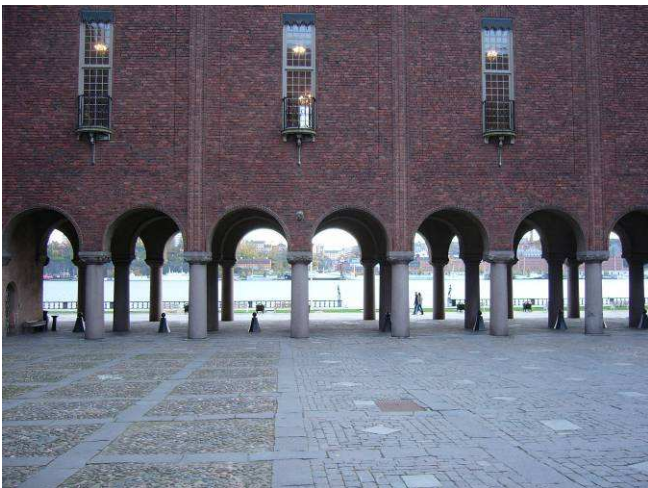
After that we had gone this round on Skansen we took vi Djurgårdsbanen back to Norrmalms Torg. It just beside Friday's, so in there and had a glass of beer. Then we went up Hamngatan in direction of Sergels torg (*square*).



Here we see the glass obelisk on Sergels torg. The obelisk was unveiled in 1974. It is 37,5 meter high and weighs 130 tons and is one of the worlds highest glass sculptures.



Here there is a south American group, playing on the square.



We went over to Stadshuset. Here we are standing on the inner courtyard looking out through the row of pillars.



On the backside lies Birger Jarl. He was born about 1210 (or earlier), dead the 21st of October 1266 and was Swedish earl from 1248 and guardian regent from 1250 until his dead the 21st of October 1266 on Jälbolung in Vestergötland. He is believed to be the founder of Stockholm.



We went over Centralbron (*central bridge*) back to our hotel



Evert Taube, (born 12th March 1890, dead January 1976) was a Swedish writer, singer, composer and painter.



Here we are back to the boat



In the evening we went to Zum Franziskaner. Here we had vi moose beef and red wine.

Zum Franziskaner in Gamla Stan is the oldest restaurant in Stockholm, from 1421. The present house was built in 1906 and is the third house on the same spot. A part of the jugend interior and the jugend lamps are from the old house in the 1880s. The beer glass collection is one of the biggest in whole Scandinavia.

The next day it rained but we went for a walk anyhow.



Here Anne Berit is in the end of Mårten Trotzigs Gränd. It is the narrowest alleyway in Stockholm. To the right we can look down the narrow alley.

The alley is just 90 centimeters broad at the narrowest. It has got the name from the German merchant, Mårten Trautzich. Mårten immigrated to Sweden in 1581. He bought the houses at that street in the years 1597 to 1599.

Mårten traded with copper and became one of the richest in the town. He was assaulted and murdered the 21st of March 1617. The assault happened during a business travel to Falun.





This is Katarina Kyrka, which is one of Stockholm's three cross dome churches. It was finished in 1695 but burnt both in 1723 and 1990, but was built up again. In the graveyard here Cornelis Vreeswijk is buried.



Here we have a beer at En Till Grek. The waitress spoke a bit broken and when Kjell asked for a beer, then she started listing all the kind of beers they had. It was unknown brands so Kjell did not catch that she was talking of beer brands. Therefore he asked as distinct in Swedish as he could: "But, don't you have beer here?" He got his beer in the end.



This is a memorial over the Swedes who fell in the Spanish civil war 1936-39.



Katarinahissen (*an elevator*) was built the first time in 1883, because there are quite big differences in altitude on Södermalm. The last one was built in 1936.



Here we are about to taste newly roasted herring. It was good



It was still raining, so we were standing under this plastic roof when eating.

At this time we were tired of walking in the rain, so we decided to go to the hotel en get our suitcases and go to the airport.



On the way back over Centralbron we took this picture of the boat and Riddarholmen.



This is a part of Södermalm

Before we got our suitcases we found out that we needed some food. We went to Gamla Stan and ate Indian on a restaurant called Lilla (*Little*) Karachi.



Then we hauled the suitcases on their wheels over to Cityterminalen, from where the buses departed.

We travelled back with SAS. We didn't think of that sitting on the bus, so we went off at terminal 2, which is used by Norwegian. SAS is using terminal 5, so we had to catch the transfer bus over there.

Here we have arrived at the airport and are sitting at Caffè Ritazza waiting for the plain to depart.

In the end we must mention that Stockholm is the capital of Sweden and have been the political and economical center in the country since the 1200th century. The city is for the first time mention in writing in 1252. It is built on 14 islands and bound together with 53 bridges.

The densely populated area of Stockholm has about 1.3 million inhabitants, while the larger area has about 2 million inhabitants.