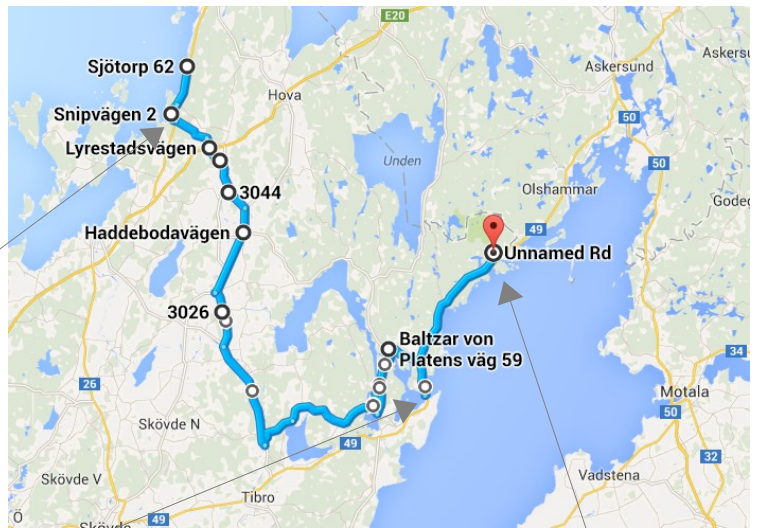
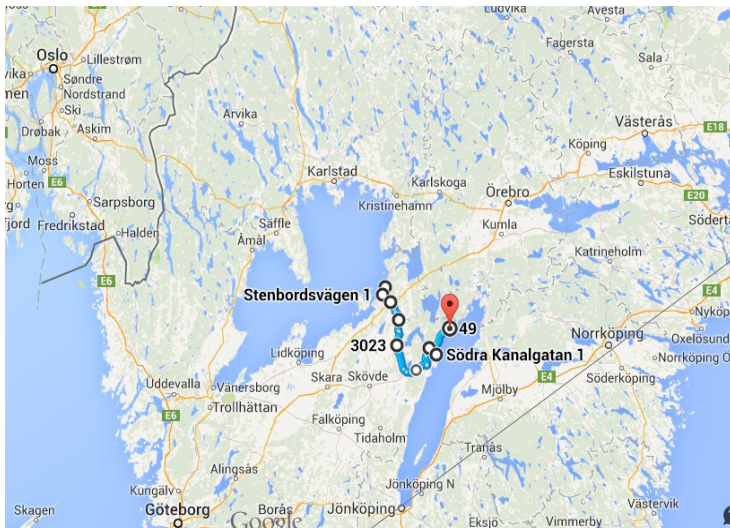


## TROLLHÄTTE CANAL AND GÖTA CANAL IN SWEDEN 2. - 10. JULY 2014



Day 3, Friday the 4th of August, we drove this route. Initially, at Sjötorp, there were several stops at the canal, but at the end the channel went mostly in lakes over to Karlsborg.

Some more detailed map. We stayed at a campsite north of Karlsborg.



This is the lock that is located right on the main road through [Sjötorp](#).



Looking down the canal towards lake [Vänern](#).



While standing there, a couple of boats went down the lock.





MS Bellevue is moored at the quay in Sjötorp. It make day-trips Sjötorp - Töreboda. The trip is 5 hours.



Flowering plants in the canal.



Nice houses along the canal.



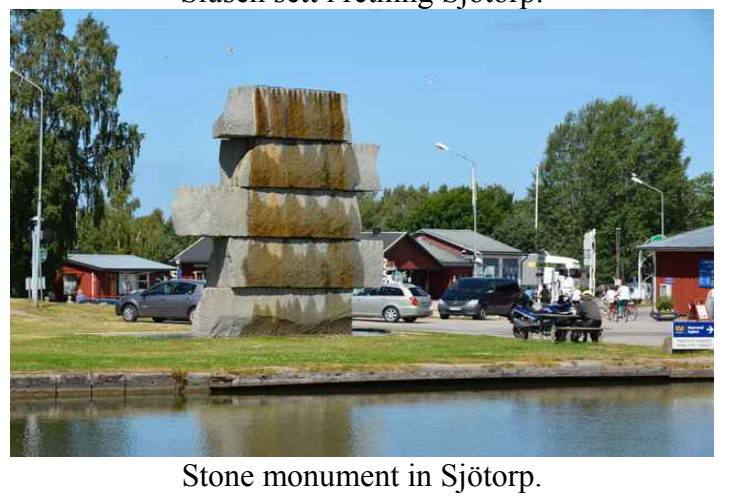
This guy need a long time to cut this large lawn.



Dette er neste sluse, som vi gikk bort til.



Slusen sett i retning Sjötorp.



Stone monument in Sjötorp.





At the next place, right outside [Lyrestad](#).



No lock, but a bridge that has to be lifted to let the boats pass by.



Here new have moved on to [Norrkvarn](#). In Norrkvarn there are both bridge and locks.



Several boats are passing when we are there.



The locks at [Riksberg](#).



The locks at Riksberg.





Riksberg.



[Forsvik](#). The highest altitude of the canal. 91.8 meter above sea level.



There is a large bridge that has to be lifted here.



The canal continues into Bottensjön, a part of Vättern.



This souvenir shop lies right beside the locks.



This is the reception at the camping site, [Stenkällegården Camping](#).



Outside the reception.



The restaurant.

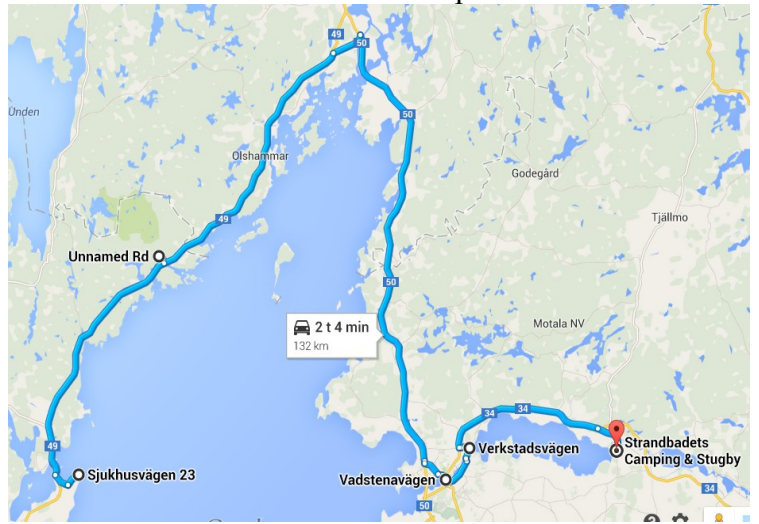
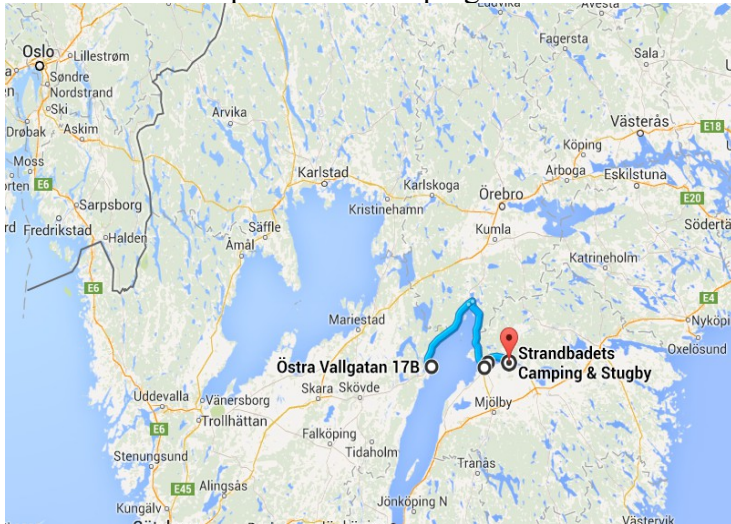




A part of the camping site.

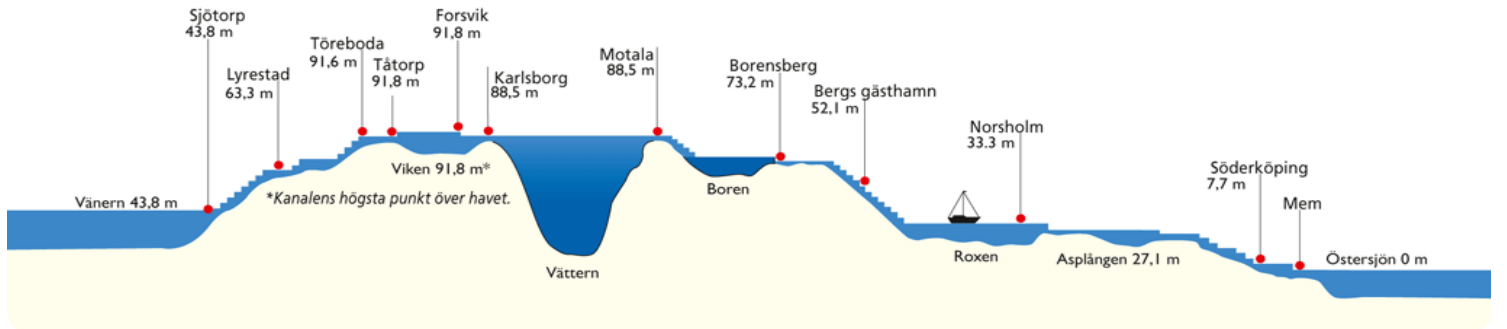


Here is the camper.



On the 4th day, Saturday the 5th of July, we drove this route. First, from the campsite to Karlsborg, so Motala and finally to the campsite in Borensberg.

A bit more detailed map.



The height profile of the Göta canal.



Here the canal goes through [Karlsborg](#). Karlsborg is Sweden's reserve capital in case of war.



Here the canal is coming from [Bottensjön](#), which is a part of [Vättern](#).





The canal hotel to the right.



Here the canal is continuing towards Vättern.



One of the entrances to [Karlsborg Fortress](#).

#### Short story about Karlsborg

For about 200 years ago Sweden fought against Russia. Before the war Finland was part of Sweden, but Russia won the war and took over Finland. Then the border with Russia came much closer to Sweden's capital Stockholm. It was not good if there was going to be war again. Therefore it was decided that it should be built a reserve capital in the middle of Sweden. This was Karlsborg.

There was built a very large fortress on a promontory in the lake Vättern. If there was war, the king, the government and all the gold should be moved there. Because people should to be able to stay there longer, there was built a small town with houses, hospitals, church, workshops and squares.

It took a very long time to build Karlsborg fortress. The idea was that it should be completed in 10 years, but it took 90 years. It was so long that the fortress was obsolete when it was ready, and could not be used as a fortress. Instead it is now used as a school for the military.



Right inside the entrance there are buildings for the management (7).



A part of Tyghuset (10).



A sketch, which shows the whole area.



23. Vätterskolan, byggd 1885 efter ritningar av ark. Lars Kellman.
24. Stormgallret är ett 2,3 km långt och 2,7 m högt stormningsskydd av järn som står på en ca 2 m hög mur utanför vallarna.
25. Stenbryggan, färdig 1821. Här togs kalkstenen i land från stenbrotten i Borghamn. Senare tillbyggd.
26. Stenbryggeområdet - en av få bevarade byggnadshyttor i landet. Här låg smedjor, verkstäder, bagerier mm.
27. Gula Villan byggdes 1898 som kasern för Göta ingenjörsbataljon. Idag vandrarhem och turistbyrå.
28. Götiska Valvet. Huvudinfarten till fästningen. Porten pryds av Carl XIV Johans namnschiffer och ritades i nygotisk stil av major OJ Södermark redan 1823.



1. Sluttvärmet. Byggt 1844-1866 med bl.a. förläggning för soldater. Arkitekt Johan Kleen.
2. Garnisonskyrkan från 1854-60 ligger i trupp i Sluttvärnets mitt parti. I markplanet finns Fästningsmuseet.
3. De gula husen längs Befäls-gatan, var ursprungligen bostäder för befäl. Byggdes 1878 och 1893.
4. Fortifikationshuset var det första hus som byggdes på fästningen 1819-20. Idag finns här bostäder.
5. Fästningstorget. Började anläggas redan på 1820-talet.
6. Garnisonshotellet stod färdigt 1884. Är idag officersmäss och festväning.
7. Förvaltarbostäderna vid Västra Vallgatan byggdes på 1820- och 30-talen. Idag är de civila bostäder.
8. Bankhuset byggdes för Skaraborgs Enskilda Bank 1920. Idag är det SFV:s kontor.
9. Soldathemmet, byggt 1921 efter ritningar av ark. Ernst Torulf.
10. Tyghuset, tre byggnader uppförda 1834-1842. Här förvarades vapen och annan krigsmateriel.
11. Minörskolan med stubinfabriken. Byggda på 1890-talet. Idag bostäder.
12. Kommendantshuset. Byggdes 1831-38 som konvalescenthus och skulle fungera tillsammans med ett sjukhus, som dock aldrig realiserades. Idag civila bostäder.
13. Post-telegraf- och apotekshuset byggdes 1873-76.
14. Gjuthuset. Ett experimentbygge som uppfördes 1836-42. Stomme av kalkbruk och sten som göts i formar av trä.
15. Gamla kyrkan byggdes 1829-30 och fungerade också som exerkishus. Upphörde när nya kyrkan stod klar i Sluttvärmet.
16. Bostadshus från 1930- och -40-talen.
17. Persedelförrådet och proviantmagasinet byggdes på 1860- och 1870-talen. Skulle stå emot direkträffar av granateld.
18. Garnisonssjukhuset tillkom 1879-81 och ersatte då Konvalescenthuset som fästningens sjukhus. Arkitekt Johan Fredrik Åbom.
19. Vanäs fyr, byggd 1892.
20. Kungsvillan byggdes 1823 som bostad för kung Carl XIV Johan när han var på besök i Karlsborg. Arkitekt Olof Johan Södermark. Idag privat bostad.
21. Träbryggan byggdes i flera etapper från 1828.
22. Kaponjären Strykjämet byggdes 1831-34 utanför en av vallens passager. Härifrån kunde man bestryka området utanför vallarna med kanoneld





The soldiers home (9). Now it is a restaurant.



This is Tyghuset (10). It is used for storing weapons and other materials.



The miner school (11).



Residential houses.



The provision storehouse (17).



A cannon tower (22), the iron, outside the wall.



The house (13) to the right was a post office, telegraph and pharmacy.



The garrison church (2)





Here is an ice-cafe.



A telephone booth.



Hannas Hemslöjd, crafts.



The soldiers home again with the restaurant.



We decided for an ice at the cafe.



Good ice.



Decoration outside the door.



A plane outside the pilot school.





One of the three towers in Slutvänet (1), which is seen at the bottom of the picture. Slutvänet is Europe's longest heated building, 678m.



The same tower seen from outside the fortress.



The main entrance with the Gothic gate (28).



Further on along the canal. Now we have reached the first lock in [Motala](#).



The lock.



Looking along the canal in direction of Vättern.



Parallel to the canal runs [Motala ström](#).



Looking downstream Motala ström.





Next stop is [Borensult](#), in the outskirts of Motala.



A cafe by the locks.



There is a flight of locks with 5 locks here.



The locks take the canal down to the lake [Boren](#).



One of the lock valves is opened.



Quite a splashing in the lock chamber.



Here are some men who fish in the locks.



View across Boren.





Next stop was the camping site in [Borensberg](#).



The camping site was situated next to lake Boren.



Bathing and recreation area.



Nice area.



Ducks in the lake.



Duck with half grown ducklings.







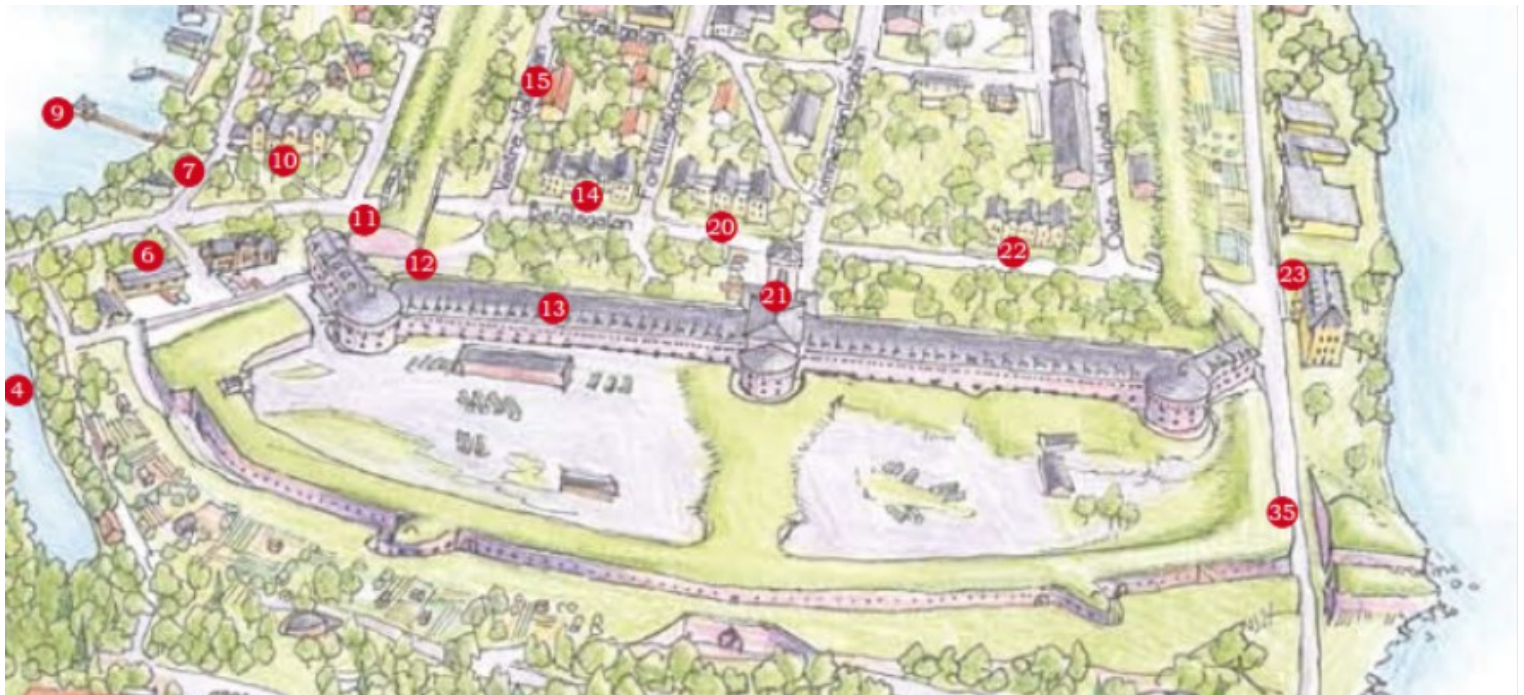
Evening picture.



The ducks seemed to be used to people feeding them.



The camping site is called [Strandbadets Camping](#).



Finally, a sketch of Slutvärnet, Europe's longest heated building. It is 678 meters long.