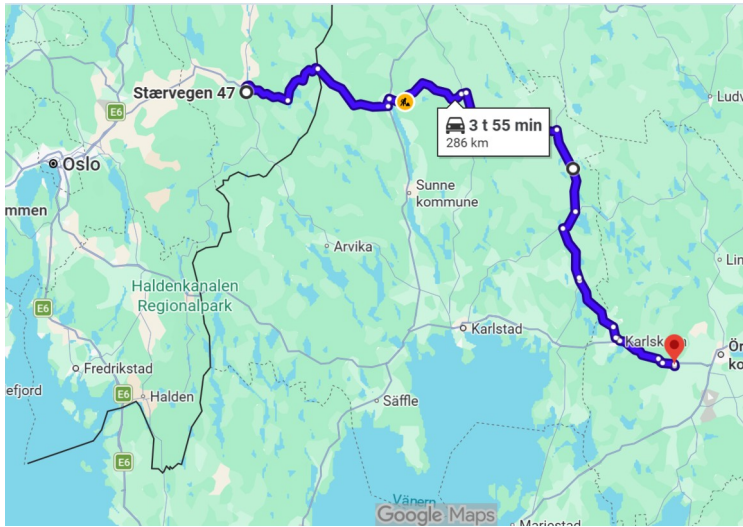


DRIVING IN SWEDEN 31 MAY – 2 JUNE

We had planned a 7-day trip in Southern Sweden, and we had booked hotels for the whole round. But after 2 days we found out that we were so bad at walking to see sights, that the trip would in practice be driving from hotel to hotel.

We didn't think there was any point in that, so we canceled the rest of the hotels and traveled back home.



On the first day we drove this route.



Here we come to Torsby.



The roundabout at the junction between E16 and E45.



Here we drive across the Røjdan, which flows from lake Røgden in Norway to lake Fryken near Torsby.



Then we turn off the main road and drive towards Hagfors.



We first come to Ekshärad. Town with approx. 1000 inhabitants- This is Ekshärad church.



ICA supermarket in Ekshärad.



This is the building where the Parish Office is located.



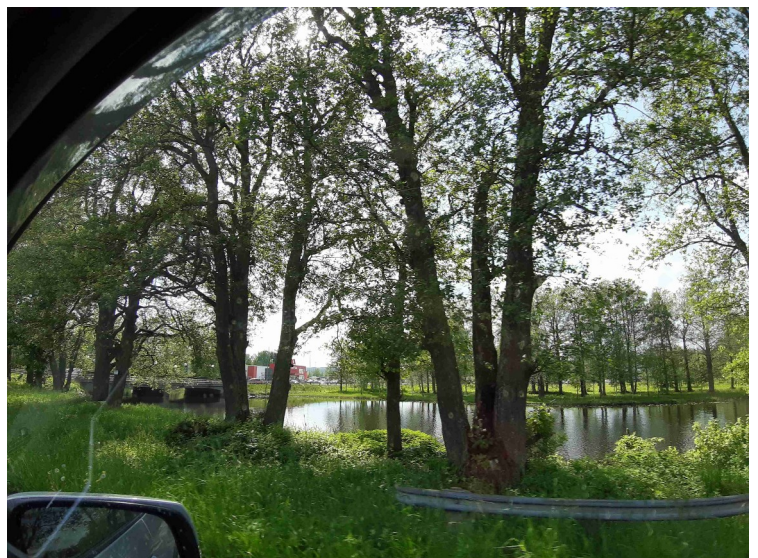
Just before we get to Hagfors.



These stone pillars stand in a roundabout in Hagfors. They are called the ghosts of the roundabout.



We drive along the Timsälven, which is called Skillerälven when it flows through Filipstad.



The city is named after Prince Karl Filip, son of King Karl IX. Filipstad received city status in 1611 and is the second oldest city in Värmland after Karlstad. It has 6,000 inhabitants. Iron had to be stamped in Filipstad before it could be resold. The city's citizens were given the right to all trade in Bergslagen.

In 1857, the Bergslagskanalen opened, which ran from Filipstad to Karlskoga. It should make it easier to transport iron ore from Filipstad and Karlskoga to Kristinehamn. From Sjöändan's loading area in Bergsjön to Kristinehamn, a horse-drawn railway was used. In 1874, Östra Värmlands Järnväg opened and then it took over almost all transport.

The canal was repaired and reopened in 1947 and is used by pleasure boats.



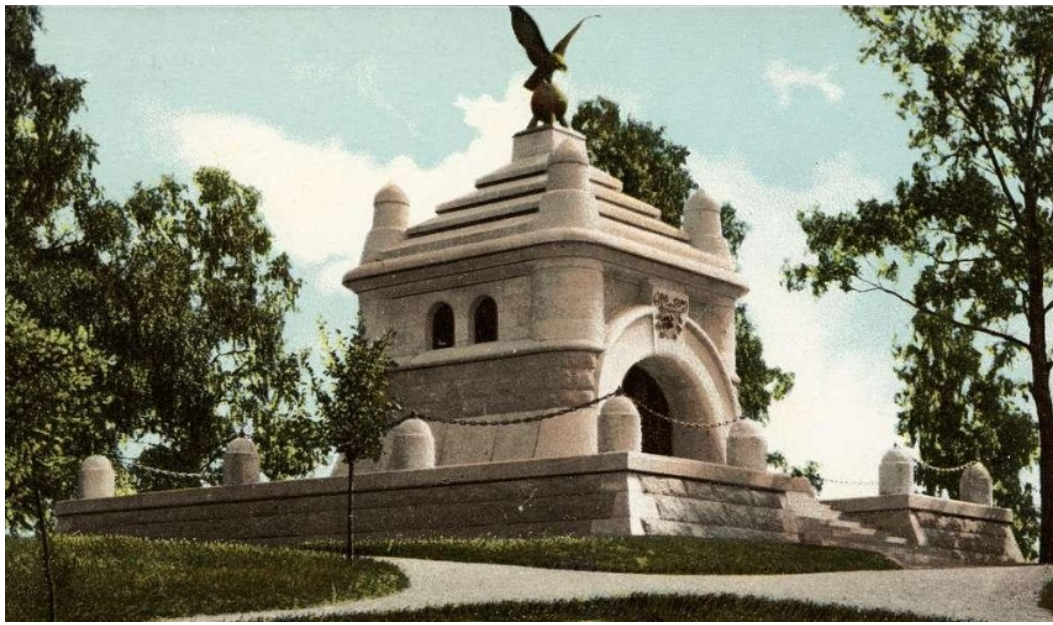
Through Filipstad.



Then out of town.



Kanonudden (The cannon promontory) at Lake Daglösen just south of Filipstad
Here are two cannons that come from John Ericsson's activities in the Swedish Navy.
He was an inventor from Långban.
They were placed here in February 1900.



The mausoleum in Filipstad is located near Kanonudden. At his own request, John Ericsson was buried on Swedish soil, in this burial chapel. The mausoleum was inaugurated on July 31, 1895, six years after his death. JE invented, among other things, the solar machine, the propeller and the armored boat Monitor – which helped the North to win the American Civil War in the 1860s.

This is a large, dark metal silhouette of Nils Ferlin sitting on a bench/chair smoking a cigarette.

It was placed at the roundabout to welcome travelers to the city, honor the city's great cultural profile, and remind people that they can turn off to visit the Ferlin Museum.

The figure in the roundabout is an exact silhouette copy of the famous, real bronze statue of him sitting on a park bench on the main square in the center of Filipstad. The original statue (made by K.G. Bejemark in 1975) is extremely famous in Sweden because it is placed directly on the ground without a pedestal, so that people can sit down on the bench next to him and take a picture.



This is Björkborn in Karlskoga. The manor house was erected in the early 1800s with the purpose of serving as a residence for the family that owned Björkborn Jernverk. During the summers of 1894–1896, Alfred Nobel lived in the manor, which was to be crucial to the creation of the Nobel Prize. Although he died in his villa in San Remo, Italy and had a home in Paris, it was decided that his residence was at Björkborn in Karlskoga. The manor house was included in the purchase when Alfred Nobel bought Bofors-Gullspång in 1894. The manor today functions as a museum – the Nobel Museum.

We had booked accommodation at Lannalodge Golf Resort (Vintrosa, Sweden)

It is rated as one of Sweden's best golf resorts. Here there is an 18-hole park and forest course, in addition to a shorter par 3 course. Lannalodge has 71 hotel rooms, restaurants, spa/relaxation area, bowling, fitness center and conference facilities.

It is suitable for golfers who want a complete 'stay and play' experience with a high level of comfort.

We are not golfers, but it is open to everyone.



When we got there, we drove along the courses.



From a distance, the buildings look like this.



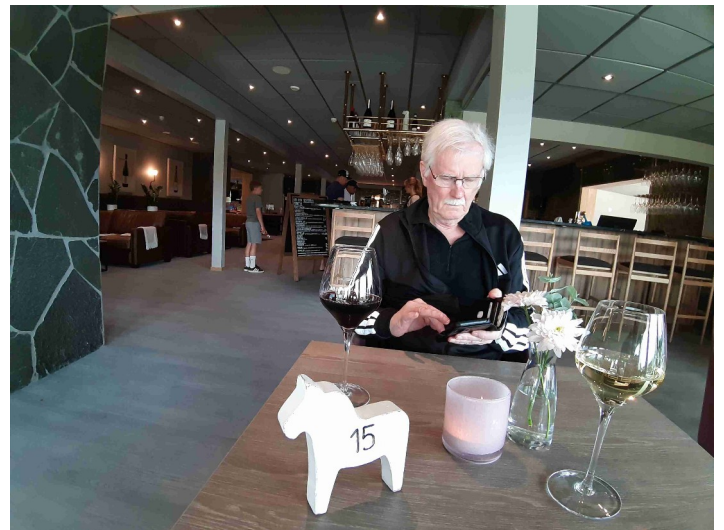
We had booked a deluxe room that looked something like this.



This is from the dining room.



We had to order the meal at the bar.



When we ordered, we were handed a wooden horse with numbers on it, so that those who brought the food could find the right customers.

Lodgens fish n`chips (G, M, Ä, S) 245:-
beer battered torskfilé, pommes frites, tartarsås, ärtpuré, vinägerchips
Kalvschnitzel (G, Ä, M, SU, SE) 315:-
ndujasmör, parmesanslungad ruccola, rödvinskyl, friterad potatis

What we ordered looked like this on the menu.



Fish and chips.



Veal schnitzel.

We were very satisfied with the food. Absolutely approved.



The next day we drive on to Örebro.



Right outside the city centre. We drive across Svartån, Närke.



The employment service is located in this building.



Örebro Central Station is on the left. It was built in 1862.

In 2020, the town of Örebro had 126,000 inhabitants. The town grew in the 13th century when merchants from Germany settled here and it became a kind of center for the iron trade in the area. There was a decline in activity in the 14th-16th centuries, only to pick up again in the later part of the 16th century. The city has a relatively large amount of various metal industry, a paper factory and workshops.



Here we have a court building on the right.



This is where the Migration Agency Örebro is based. It corresponds to the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration, UDI.



The water tower – Svampen (The sponge).

The water tower is 58 meters high and holds 9 million liters of water. It was inaugurated in May 1958 and replaced the South Water Tower and the North Water Tower. Up in the tower there is a cafe and conference facilities.

The sponge had approximately 100,000 visitors per year. Since the beginning of April 2025, the sponge has not been used as a water reservoir. There is an ongoing political discussion about what the mushroom will be used for in the future.



Örebro Castle.

It was built as a fortress with a central tower on an islet in Svartån in the center of Örebro around 1250. It was rebuilt into a four-winged Renaissance castle with round corner towers from around 1570 under Duke Karl (later Karl 9), a work that was completed in 1627. Over the course of the 17th and 18th centuries, the building entered a period of disrepair, and was mainly used as a prison.



Örebro town hall from 1863 is located at Stortorget and is the seat of the municipality's political leadership and its administration.



The next larger town we came to was Arboga. It gained city status in the 13th century.
This is from the medieval core of Arboga.



The Arboga river that flows through Arboga.



The Gravudden locks are two manually operated locks along the Hjälmare canal, They are located just outside Arboga. The locks connect Arbogaån with Hjälmare and are the northernmost start or end point for Sweden's oldest still navigable canal. There are 9 locks in the canal. Via Arbogaån there is a further connection to Mälaren and the Baltic Sea.



Then we drive on towards Köping.

Köping has 18,700 inhabitants (2020). The town has a church from the Middle Ages, with a statue of the town's apothecary, Carl Wilhelm Scheele (died 1786), who discovered oxygen and chlorine. In addition to the city museum, Köping's museum has a fire museum and a section in Scheele's memory. The outdoor museum Gammelgården is located in the nature park Karlbergsskogen.

Business life is dominated by industry, with the production of transport equipment, mechanical workshops, cement and saltpetre factories, and more.



The town hall in Köping, located at Stora torget 1, is the municipality's historic administrative center and the seat of the municipal administration. The stately building was built between 1875 and 1877 in neoclassical style and was designed by architect Johan Adolf Haverman.

The pharmacy house at Stora Torget 2 was Theodor Dahl's first building in Köping, built in 1889 in French Neo-Renaissance style (plaster architecture). The pharmacy building was designed before the town fire in 1889, and then Scheele's old pharmacy that stood there was also demolished. The demolished lot helped to stop the fire at Stora torget. The pharmacy house today contains residences and a community center. Beautiful paintings are preserved in the stairwell and Scheelehallen. The arched fields above the windows on the second floor of the street facade have medallions depicting Carl Wilhelm Scheele and Jöns Jacob Berzelius. Above the gate sits the golden lion from the pharmacy era. The office building facing Stora torget is original, but the outbuilding part of the farm has been demolished and replaced with a modern residential building.





Västerås's cathedral was founded in the 12th century, but is considered to have been consecrated in 1271 after a major rebuild. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and John the Baptist. The cathedral took its current form as a five-nave hall church in the early 16th century, while the tower spire and outer roof were designed by Nikodemus Tessin the Younger in the 1690s. On the west facade, the whitewashed blinds are particularly noticeable.



Anundshög is a large burial mound and ancient memorial site in Badelunda, just east of Västerås in Västmanland, Sweden. Here there are, among other things, five ship-shaped stone settings, Sweden's largest burial mound 'Anundshögen', several smaller burial mounds, a 'sacrificial well' and a rune stone. Anundshögen is nine meters high and is 64-68 meters across.



Uppsala University is Sweden's and the Nordic countries' oldest university, founded in 1477. The university has over 50,000 students and is one of the most prestigious universities in Scandinavia.



Uppsala Castle is located on the hill southwest of the center of Uppsala and is one of Sweden's most historic castles. It was started by Gustav Vasa in the 16th century, was important in Swedish national politics, It has been both a royal residence, a fortress and an administrative centre. Today, the castle is used, among other things, for: art museum, events and public offices.



Uppsala Cathedral is Sweden's largest cathedral and the tallest church in the Nordic region, with a tower of 118.7 metres. It is located in the middle of Uppsala by the river Fyrisån.



The medieval church Uppsala Old Church is located in Gamla Uppsala north of the center of Uppsala, right next to the famous royal mounds from the Viking Age. The church was actually Sweden's first cathedral before the archbishop moved to today's Uppsala Cathedral in 1273.

Gamla Uppsala was a religious and political center in pre-Christian times and there is said to have been a pagan temple there before the church was built.

The church was built in the 12th century and was originally much larger than today.



In Uppsala we had booked a room at Home Hotel Uppsala.
It is located in the northeast of the city.



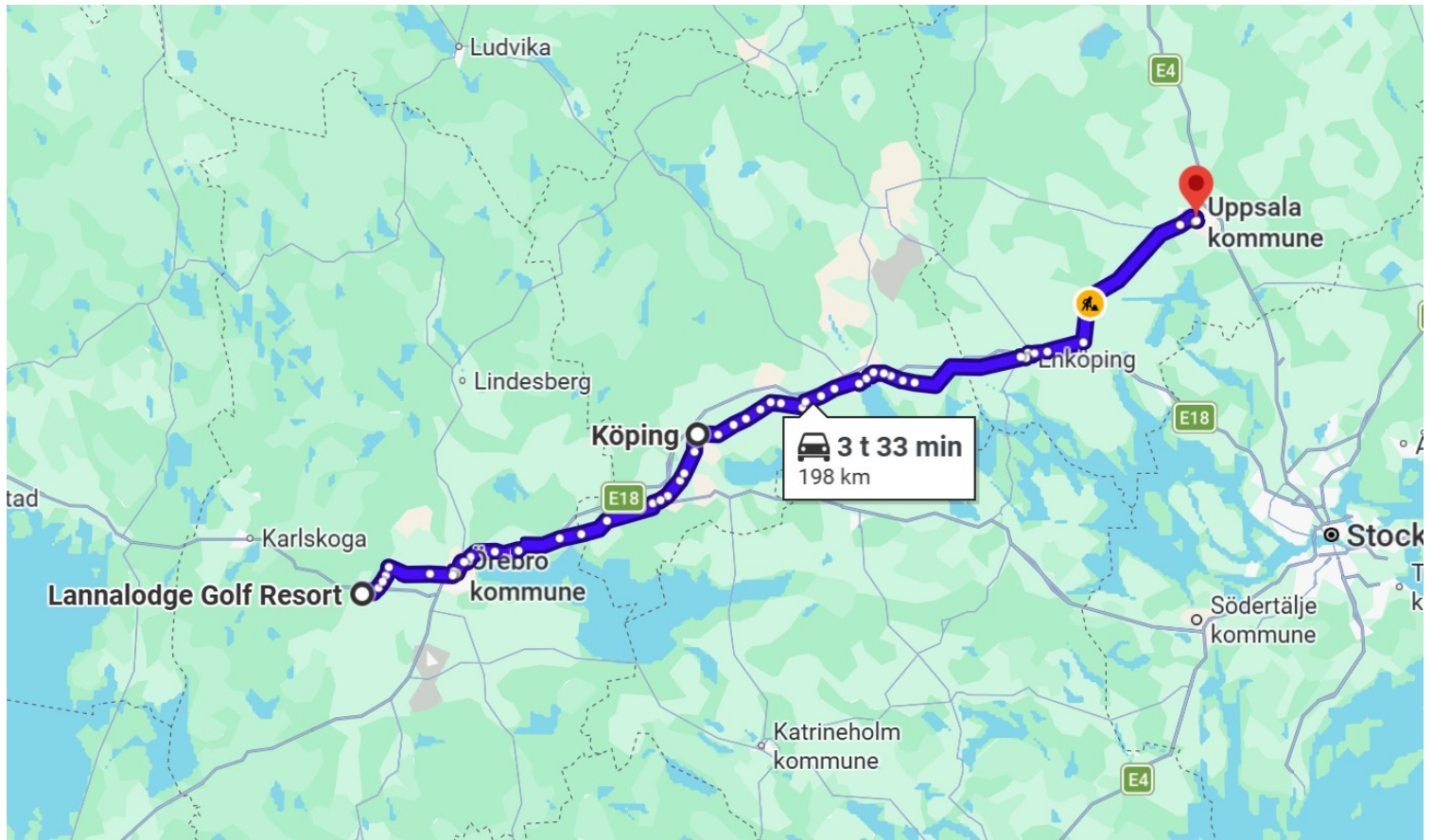
The entrance.



We had a superior double room.



The view from the room.

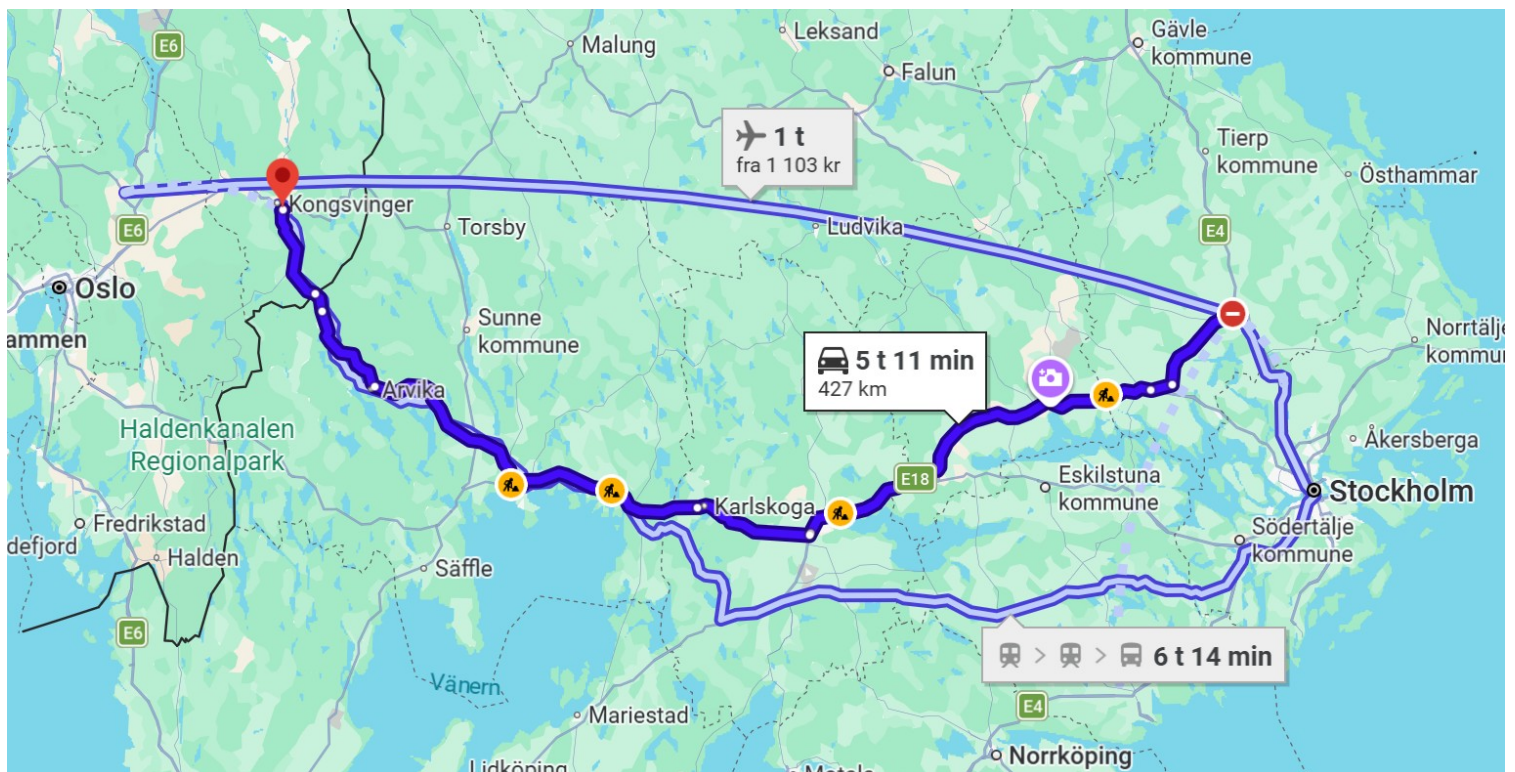


This day we had chosen to drive such that we avoided all the motorways.

The itinerary then looked like this.

It was at the end of this day that we decided to cancel the rest of the trip and return home.

We couldn't manage the walking to see the sights we had planned, so these pictures are taken from the web.



Then we drove the fastest way back home like this.

The next chapter is what we had planned but didn't.

[LINK](#) to the next chapter