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ODENSE

H.C. ANDERSENS BY



THE PICTURESQUE



ODENSE

H. C. ANDERSENS BY I BILLEDER

*the picturesque
fairy town*



ODENSE TURISTFORENING

1948

REDAKTION:

Museumsdirektør, cand. mag. SVEND LARSEN
og Turistchef ALBERT NILSSON, H. D.

Udfort af FYENS STIFTS REPRODUKTIONSANSTALT og
FYENS STIFTSBOGTRYKKERI

FOTOGRAFIER:

Fotograferne HERLUF LYKKE og OTTO NORMARK
samt Pressefotograferne IVER VANG og
E. CHRISTOFFERSEN

Odrup.

4

Vi syn gavde god by
For altid i min Saar..

Dort bygged Odense Slot med øj,
Som Næsbygaard Baade,
Der mogen gæs, fægt to, to,
Den fler, — den man færer.
Øj sørge saath: "O dr jà!"
Inden på vyn nævnt.

4

et Næsbygården sit øj yd,
Gør over Mæns mof,
Der var en Glæde i dommerne,
Som et stort Ør til en Hof;
Oemande fyr, der aldrig fyr,
Som Blåkongens Egen

Dort ~~højs~~ Sand sy peas, & Eskeb. Dis
Med Glæde sy med Esken.

J. C. Andersen

Af et digt til Odense af H. C. Andersen

From a poem to his native town by Hans Andersen

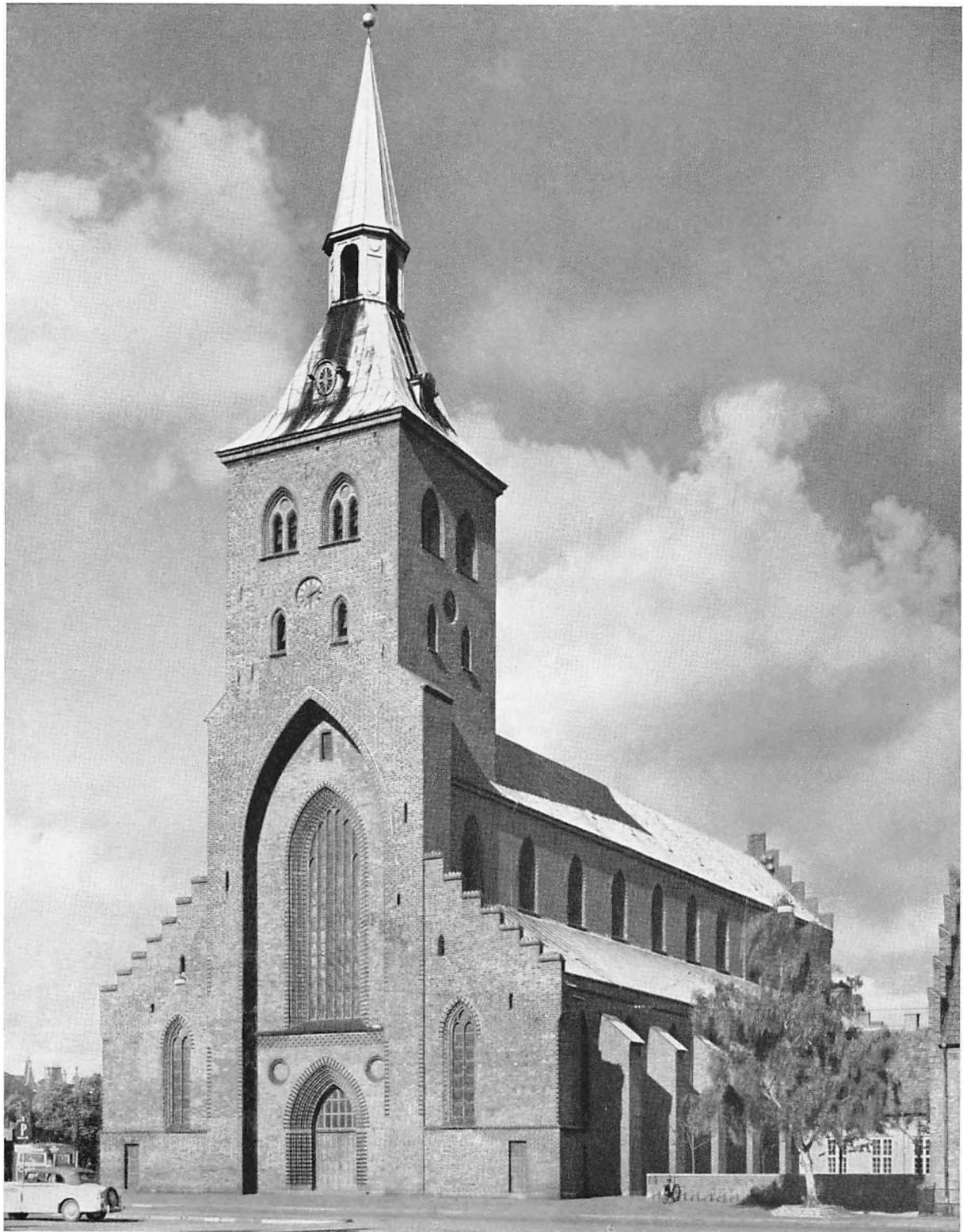
ODENSE

Du kjære, gamle Fødeby
Er altid i min Tanke,
[Der] Stolt bygged Odin Slot mod Sky
Paa Næshyhoved Banke,
Da voxte Huse, først to, tre,
Saa flere – der man havnet,
og Frigge raabte: »Odin se!«
Derfra fik Byen Navnet.

Til Nonnebakken tidt jeg gik
Hen over Munke Mose,
Der var en Glands en Romantik,
Hver Blomst blev til en Rose;
Aamanden sang, som aldrig før,
For Elverkongens Kone
Sankt [Kong] Knud jeg saae i Kirkens Dør.
Med Glorie og med Krone.

Tallene efter billedteksterne henviser til
Kortet på sidste side og angiver stedets
beliggenhed.

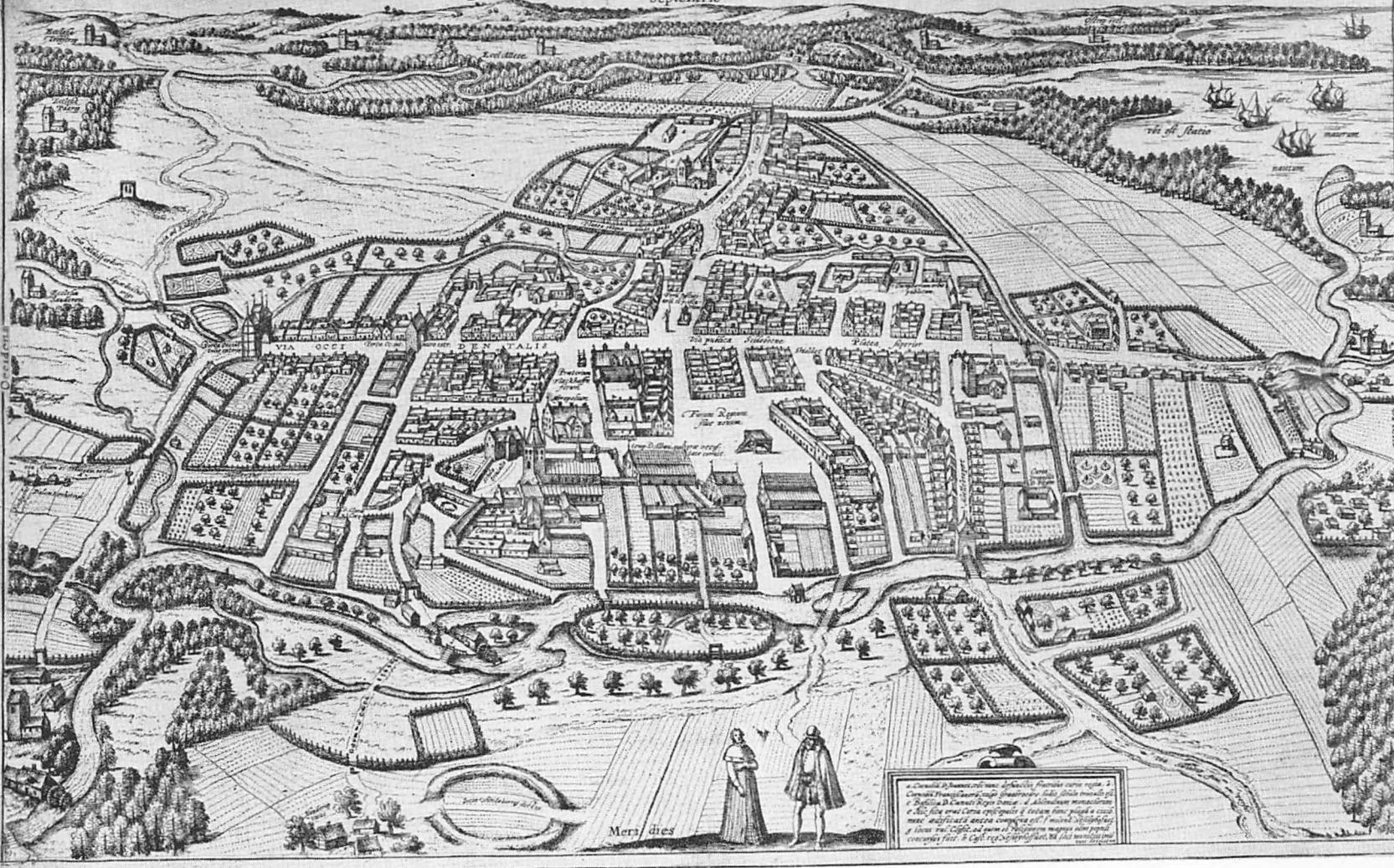
*The figures at the notes to the illustrations
refer to the map on the last page and indicate
the positions of the different places
mentioned.*



Hvad enten man kommer fra øst eller vest, er det Sct. Knuds Kirkes tårn, der fører øjet. Knud den Hellige blev dræbt 10. juli 1086 og gravsat i den kirke, som han havde påbegyndt, og som blev midtpunkt for den helgendyrkelse, der blev knyttet til hans navn (1)

When one approaches Odense, the spire of St. Canute's Church is the first object that catches the eye. King Canute the Saint was killed on July 10th, 1086 and buried in the church that he had begun to build, and which became the centre of the form of worship later associated with his name (1)

CIVITATIS EPISCOPALIS OTHENARVM SIVE OTTHONIAE V T VULGO DICITVR FIONIAE INSVLARVM DANIE REGNI AMOENISSIMAE FERTI
 LISSIMAEQUE METROPOLIS SECUNDVM SITVM & FIGVRAM QVAM HOC SECVLO HABET. DELINCTIO ANNO PARTAE PER UNICVM MEDIATOREM XPM SALVTIS.
 M D LXXXIII Genere, virtutibus, famaque ilustris Henrico Harzeno, Imperiali et Regio Danico, consulari, Ducatusque Slesvici, Holstiae et Dithmarsiae gubernatore, humorum et optimorū conatu
 promotorie impensis appedantur.



Det ældste kort over Odense fra 1583 viser den gamle bykerne, der begrenses af åen mod syd og af hyens bæk langs Vindegade, Slotsgade og Hans Jensensstræde. Forst efter 1800 blev de gamle rammer brudt, og de store villa-kvarterer bredte sig.

The first known map of Odense from 1583 showing the old town centre almost encircled by the river on the southern side and a small stream running along Vindegade. Slotsgade, and Hans Jensensstræde. This border line remained unbroken until the beginning of the 19th. century, when the first villa suburbs were built.



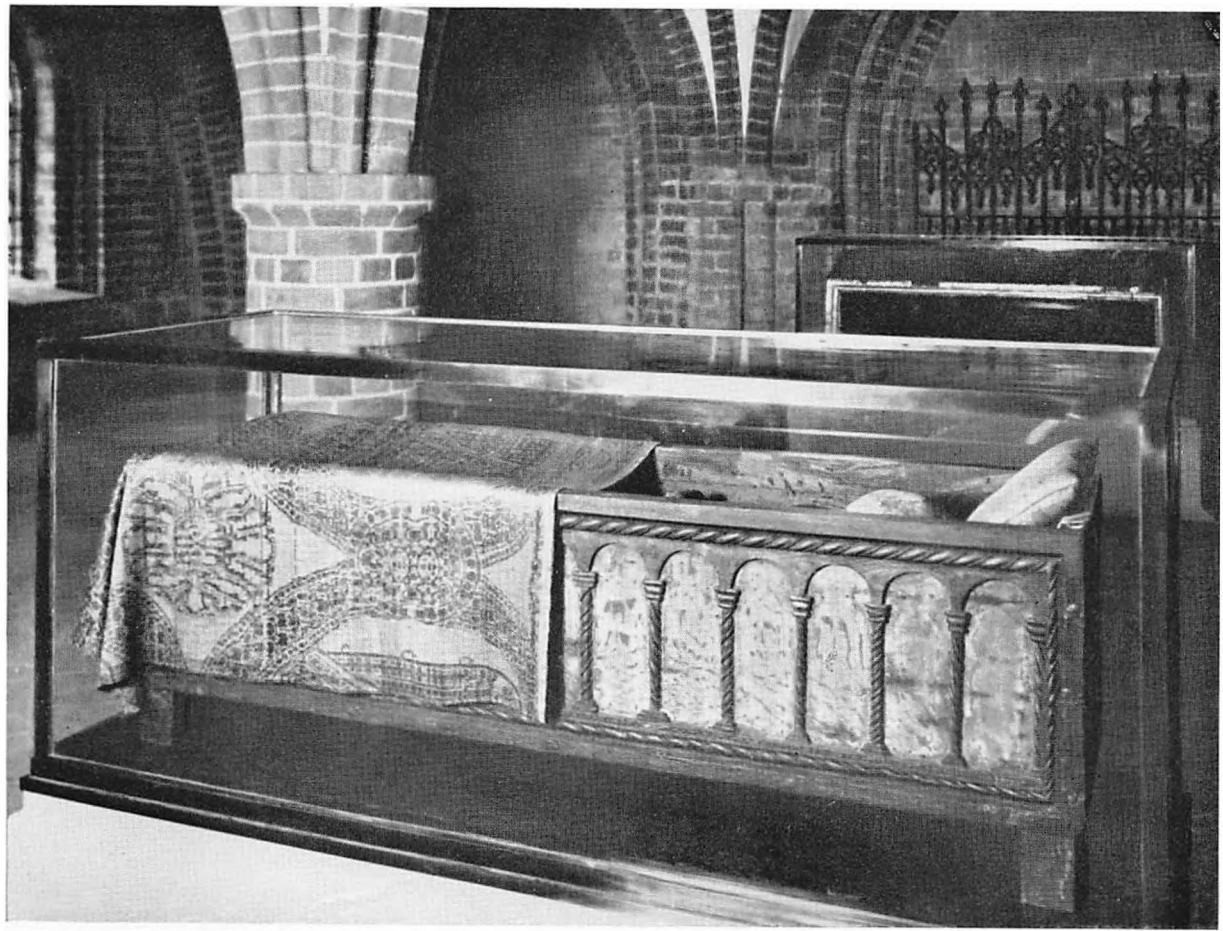
Fra Sct. Canutes tårn er der en vid udsigt over den gamle by med de smalle gader, villakvarteret med de smukke haver og i horisonten det frugtbare Fyn, der betinger byens trivsel (1)

From the tower of St. Canute's there is an extensive view of the old town with its narrow streets and of the suburban districts with their pretty gardens. On the horizon the fertile countryside of Funen, on which the prosperity of Odense depends (1)



Sct. Knud fremtræder som en af den gotiske byggestils smukkeste repræsentanter. Pillernes fine profileringer er meget virkningfuld, og de lyse murflader fremhæver inventaret (1)

The Cathedral (St. Canute's Church) is one of the finest Danish churches of the Gothic period. The profile of its pillars is remarkably effective, and its bare, white walls set off the church equipment and furnishings (1)



I krypten under koret står kong Knuds skrin med kongens jordiske levninger. Kisten har været smykket med nu forsvundne metalplader. Kongen var svøbt i et byzantinsk silketæppe (1)

In the crypt beneath the choir stands the shrine which holds the earthly remains of King Canute. The shrine was originally ornamented with metal plates. The King was wrapped in a Byzantine silk cloth (1)



Det byzantinske tæppe med ørnenonstret, som kong Knuds levninger var indsvøbt i, er formentlig skænket af kongens dronning Edele, der efter hans død blev gift med hertug Roger af Apulien (1)

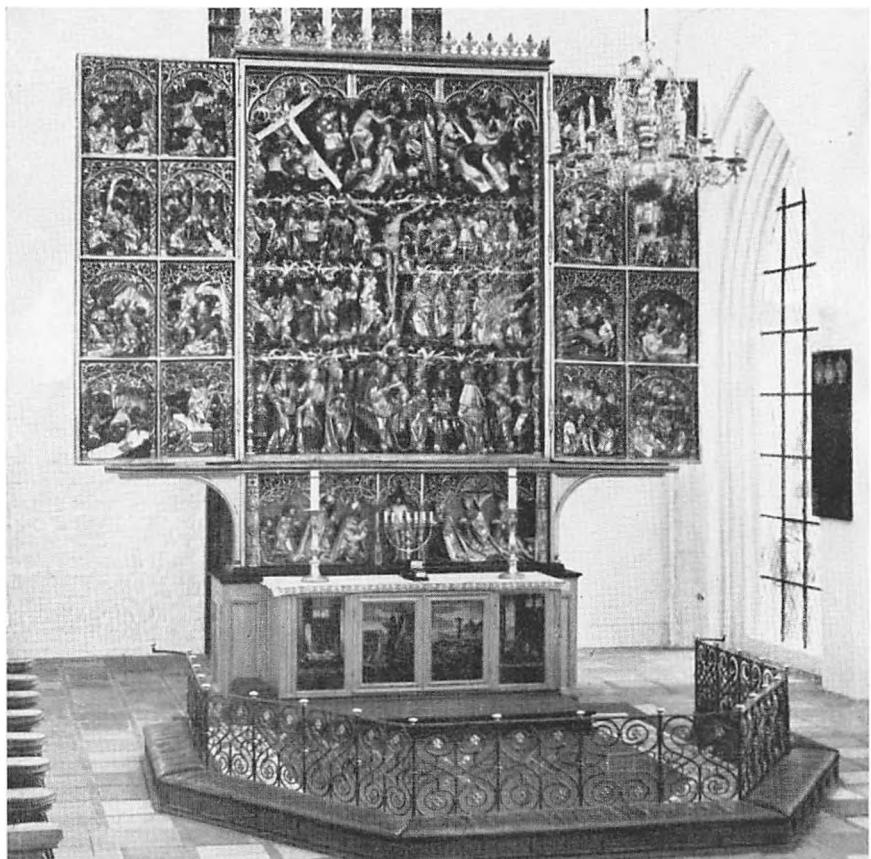
This Byzantine cloth with the eagle pattern, in which the King's body was wrapped, was probably a gift from his Queen Edele, who after his death married Duke Roger of Apulia (1)

Altartavlen i Sct. Knud er et hovedverk i dansk sengotisk kunst. Den er udført af Claus Berg på bestilling af kong Hans's dronning Christine og blev færdig 1521 (1)

The altarpiece of St. Canute's is a masterpiece of Danish late Gothic art. It is the work of Claus Berg, who made it at the special request of Christine, King Hans' Queen, and completed in 1521 (1)

Detalje af altartavlenes fodstykke med fremstilling af dronning Christine, Christian II's dronning Elizabeth og dennes datter, Elizabeth af Brandenburg, der kneler for frelseren (1)

The detail of the base of the altarpiece shows Queen Christine, and Elizabeth, Christian II's Queen, and the latter's daughter, Elizabeth of Brandenburg, kneeling in front of the Saviour (1)





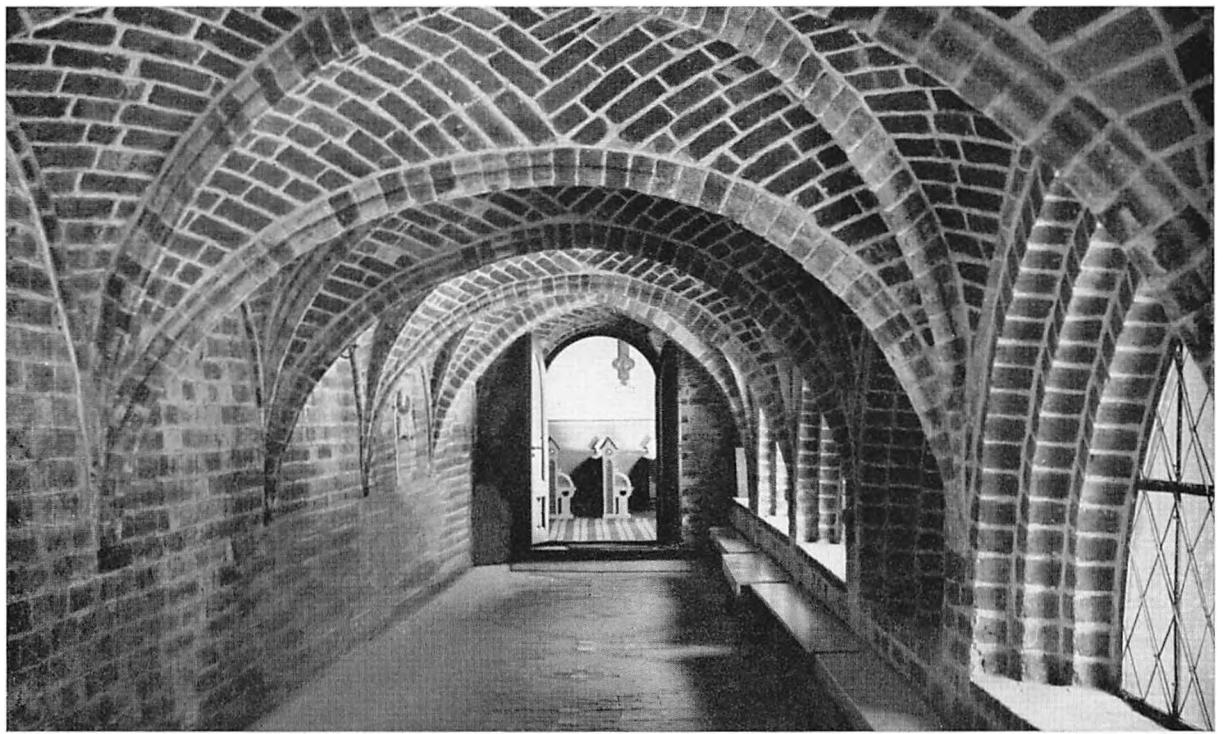
Altartavlen stod oprindelig i Gråbrodre Kirke; også den store liggsten over kong Hans er flyttet til Set. Knud fra den nævnte, nu nedrevne kirke. Steinen viser kong Hans, dronning Christine og prins Frants. Den er formentlig udført af Claus Berg (1)

The altarpiece stood originally in Grey Friars' Church, where also King Hans' tombstone was to be found. Both were removed to St. Canute's from Grey Friars', which has been pulled down. The stone shows King Hans, Queen Christine, and Prince Frants, and is attributed to Claus Berg (1)



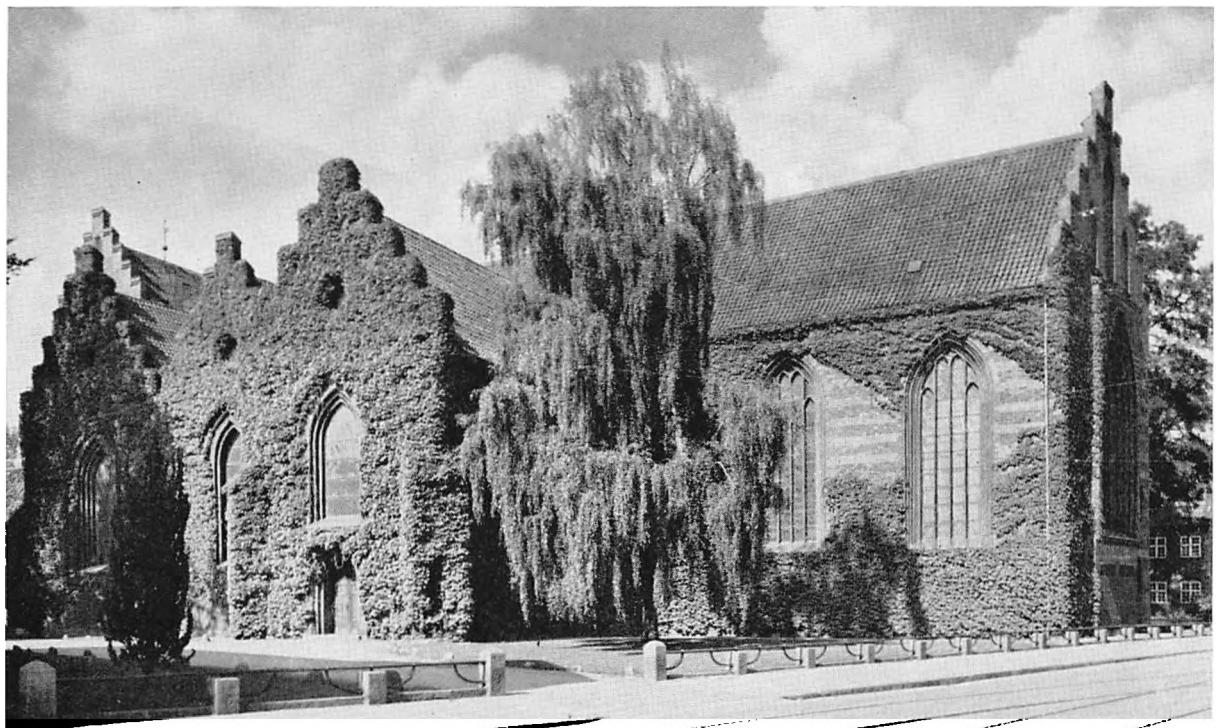
Set. Knuds Kloster ligger næر tilsluttet kirken. I kraft af sin tilknytning til Knud den Hellige var det rigt og mægtigt. Nu rummer det Odense Centralbibliotek. I den tilslædende have er der en stor samling middelalderlige lægeplanter (2)

The Monastery of St. Canute lies close to the church. Because of its connection with Canute the Saint, it was rich and powerful. Now it contains the Central Library of Odense. In the adjoining garden there is a large collection of medicinal herbs from the Middle Ages (2)



Gråbrødre Kloster er præget af forsorgen for fattige og syge. Opført i det 13. årh. som Franciskanerkloster blev det efter Reformationen en stiftelse. Billedet viser klostergangen, der fører til Hospitalskirken (3)

Grey Friar's Monastery is devoted to the care of the poor and the sick. It was built in the 13th century as a Franciscan monastery, and after the Reformation it became a charitable institution. This picture shows the portico leading to the church (3)



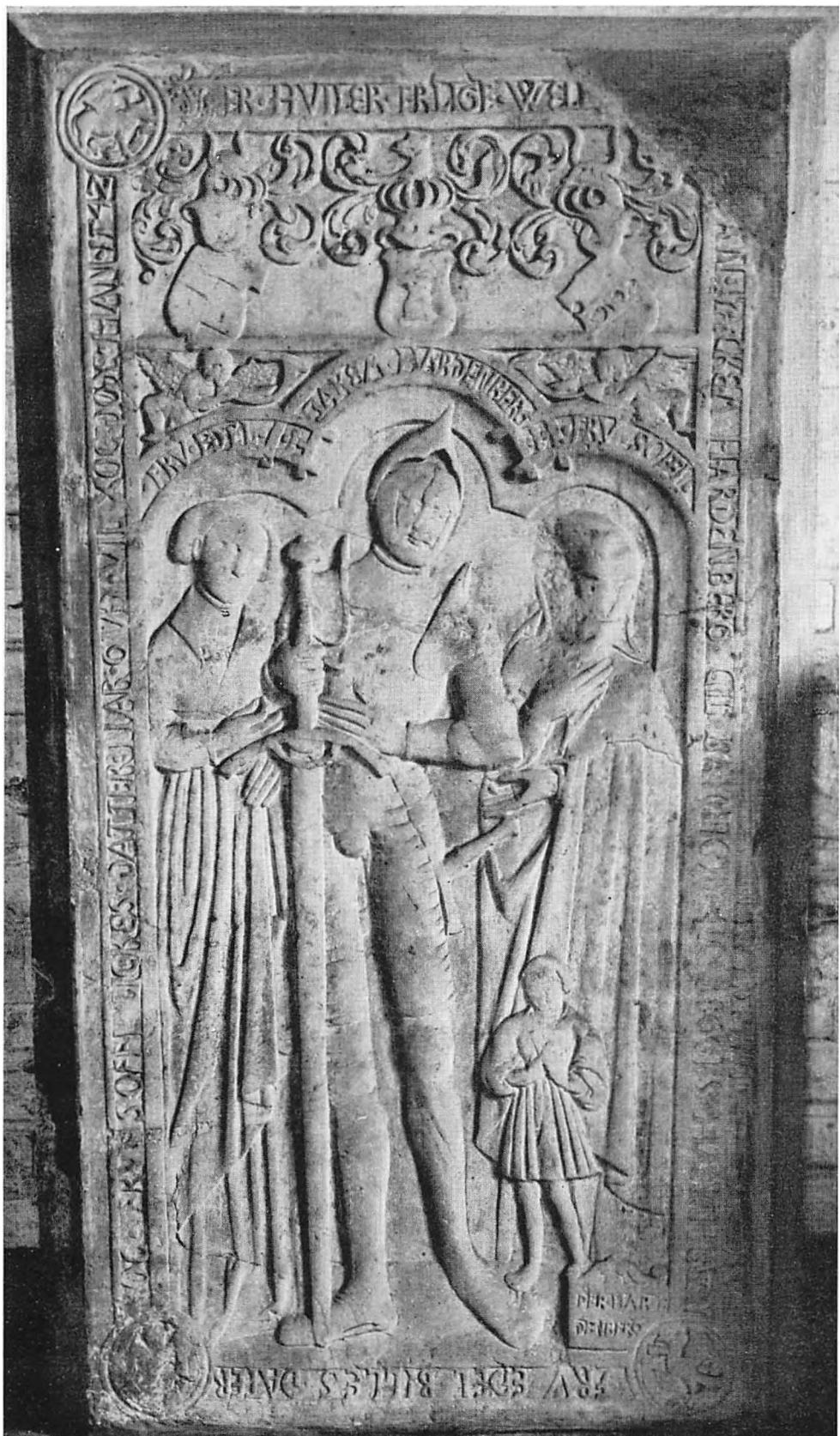
Set. Hans Kirke var viet Set. Michael. Den opførtes i det 13. årh. af Johannitterordenen (4)

St. Hans' Church was dedicated to St. Michael. It was erected in the 13th century by the Order of St. John of Jerusalem (4)



Det smukke kirkerum i Sct. Hans behørskes af korpartiet med den unseelige alterlavle, hvis snitverk er fra midten af 1700'erne (4)

The attractive interior of St. Hans' is dominated by the choir with its impressive altarpiece, the carving of which is from the middle of the seventeen hundreds (4)



Set. Hans Kirke er kendt for sine mange smukke ligsten. En af disse er Jacob Hardenbergs (d. 1542) med sine to hustruer Edele Bille og Edele Jernskag (4)

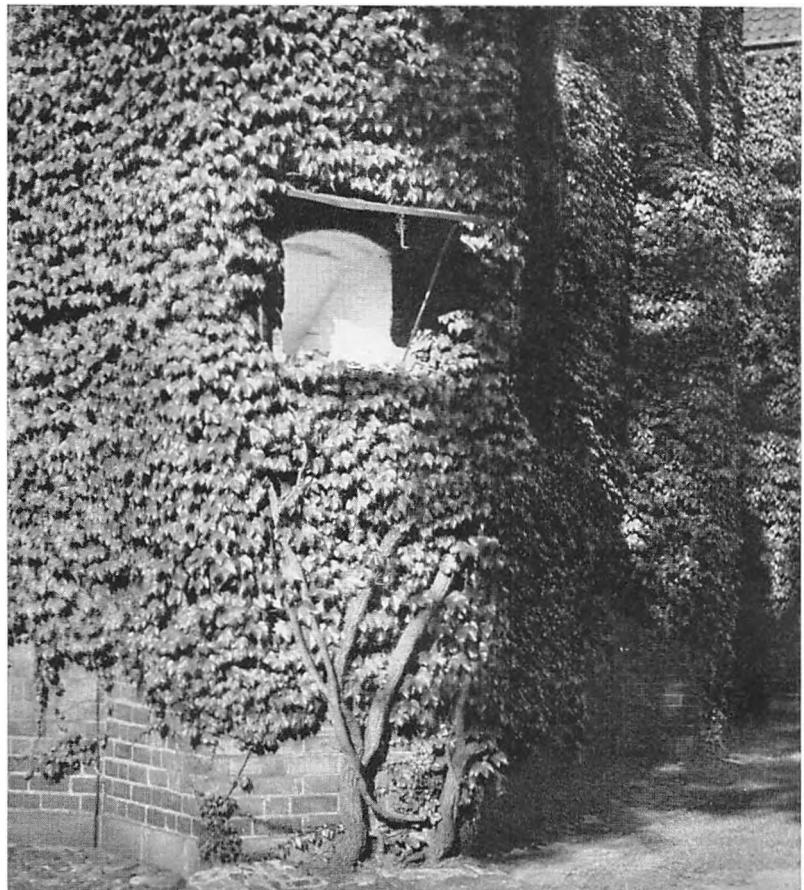
St. Hans Church is known for its many beautiful tomb-stones. One is that of Jacob Hardenberg (d. 1542) with his two wives, Edele Bille and Edele Jernskag (4)

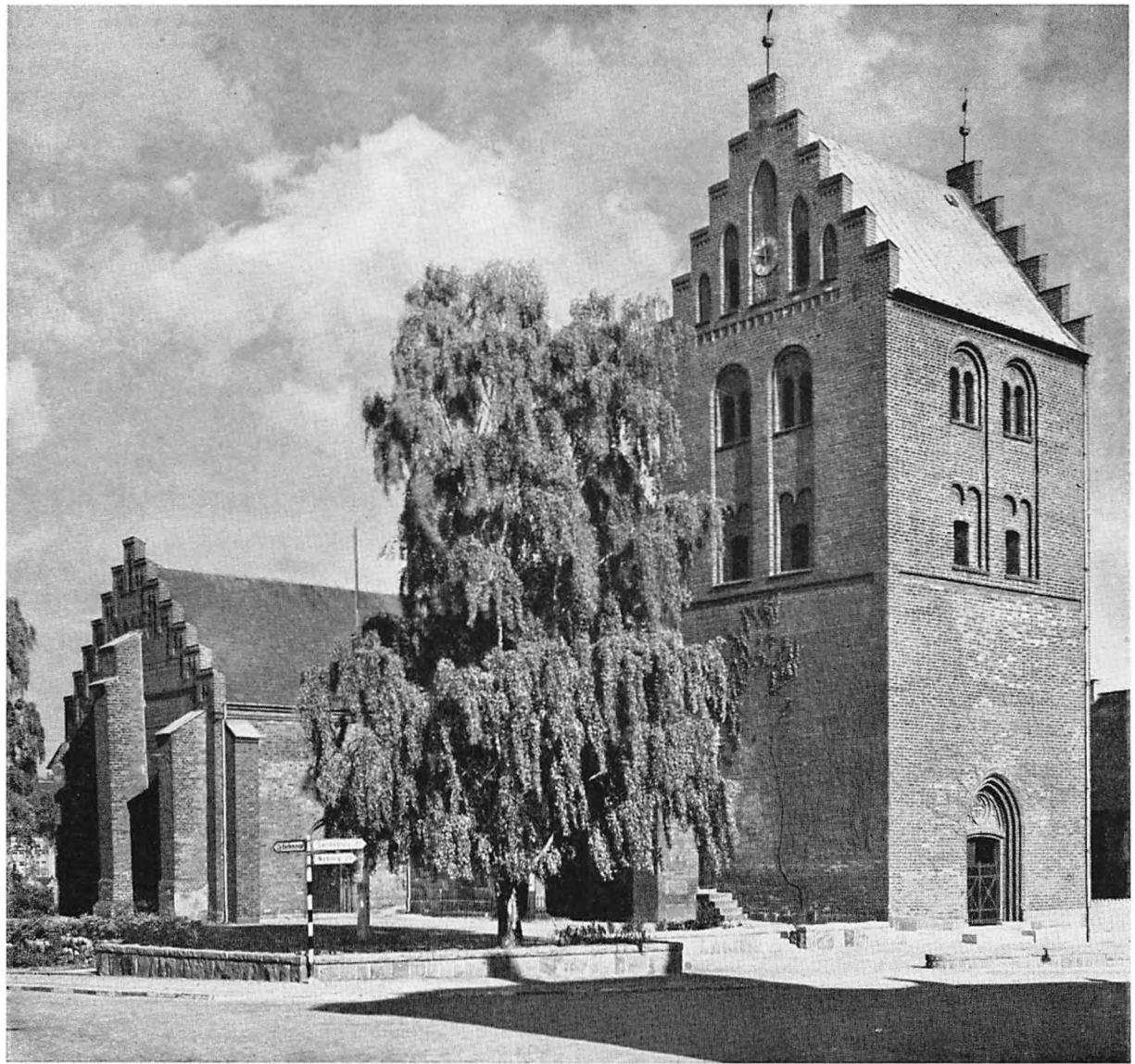
En udvendig prædikestol er bevaret i en af gavlernes piller. Den benyttedes ved gudstjenester for dem, der var lastede med smitsom sol (1)

In one of the gable pillars may still be seen an open-air pulpit formerly used for conducting church services for the lepers (4)

St. Hans præstegård nær St. Hans kirke var oprindelig Johannitternes sygehús, det eneste af denne ordens sygehuse, der er bevaret. Årstalet 1636 betegner tiden for en senere ombygning (5)

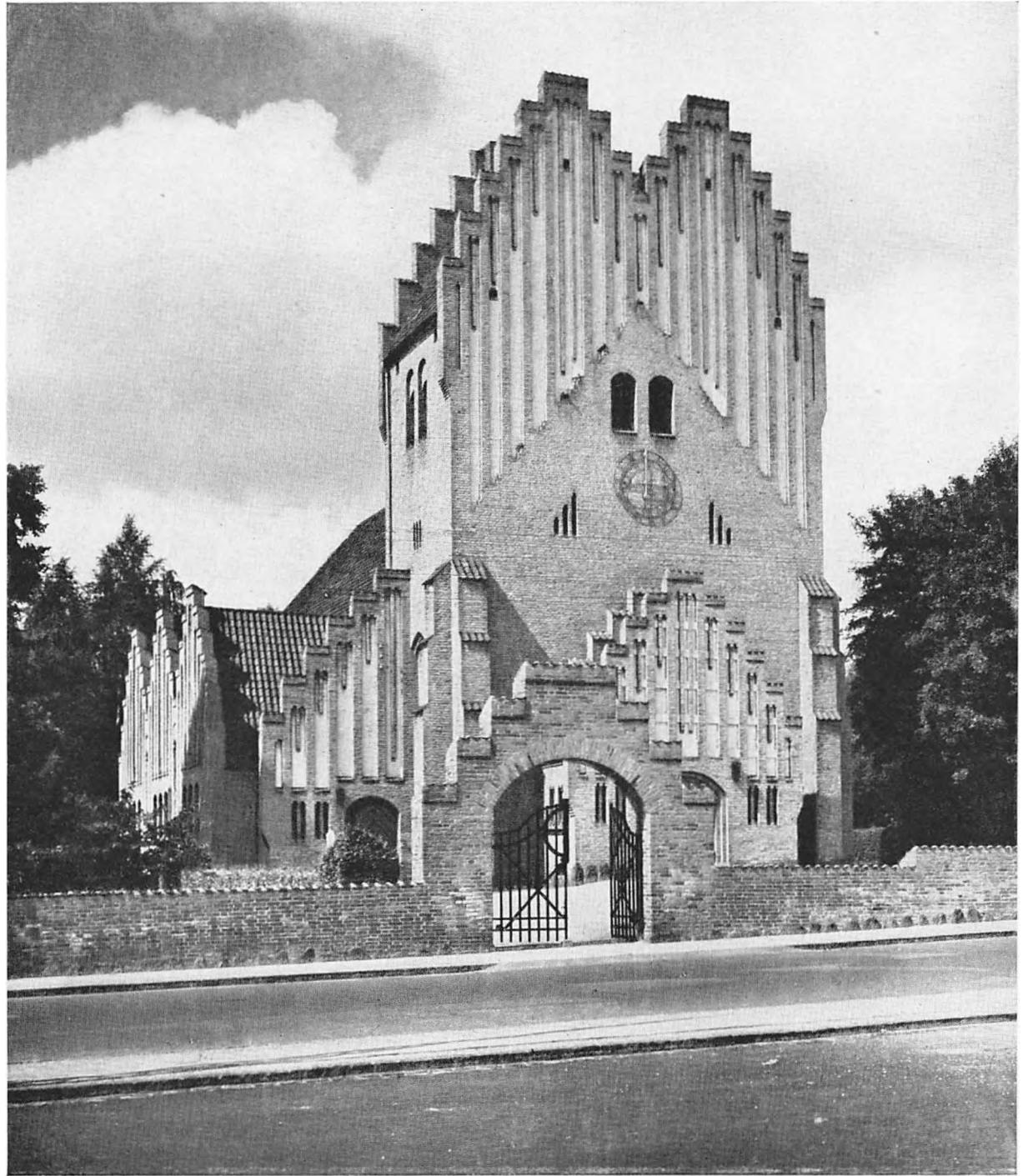
St. Hans' Vicarage near St. Hans' Church was originally a hospital of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. It is the only hospital established by that order, still preserved. It was rebuilt in 1636 (5)





Som den ældste af byens kirker regner man Vor Frue, hvis oprindelige kerne er fra det 12. arb. I sin hyggestil minder den om en landsbykirke (6)

The Church of Our Lady is considered the oldest church in Odense. The main part dates from the 12th century. In style it is similar to a village church (6)



Den danske landsbykirkes stilpræg har Jensen Klint benyttet ved opførelsen af Fredens Kirke, der er at betragte som en forstudie til Grundtvigskirken i København (7)

Jensen Klint has adopted the characteristic style of the Danish village church in the erection of Fredens Kirke. This church was a preliminary study to "Grundtvigskirken" in Copenhagen (7)



Mod Kongens Have præsenterer slottet sin smukke, symmetriske barokfacade, som Frederik IV lod bygge i 1721. Han døde på Odense Slot i 1730. De senere konger, Christian VIII og Frederik VII, havde som guvernerer over Fyn deres bolig her (8)

The fine symmetrical baroque front of the Palace faces the King's Garden. It was built by Frederik IV in 1721. He died at Odense Palace in 1730. King Christian VIII and King Frederik VII, as Governors of Funen, had their residence here (8)

Slottet, som oprindelig var Sct. Hans Kloster, blev efter Reformationen lensmandens, senere stiftamtmandens bolig. Her boede kongelige personer, når de var på gennemrejse (8)

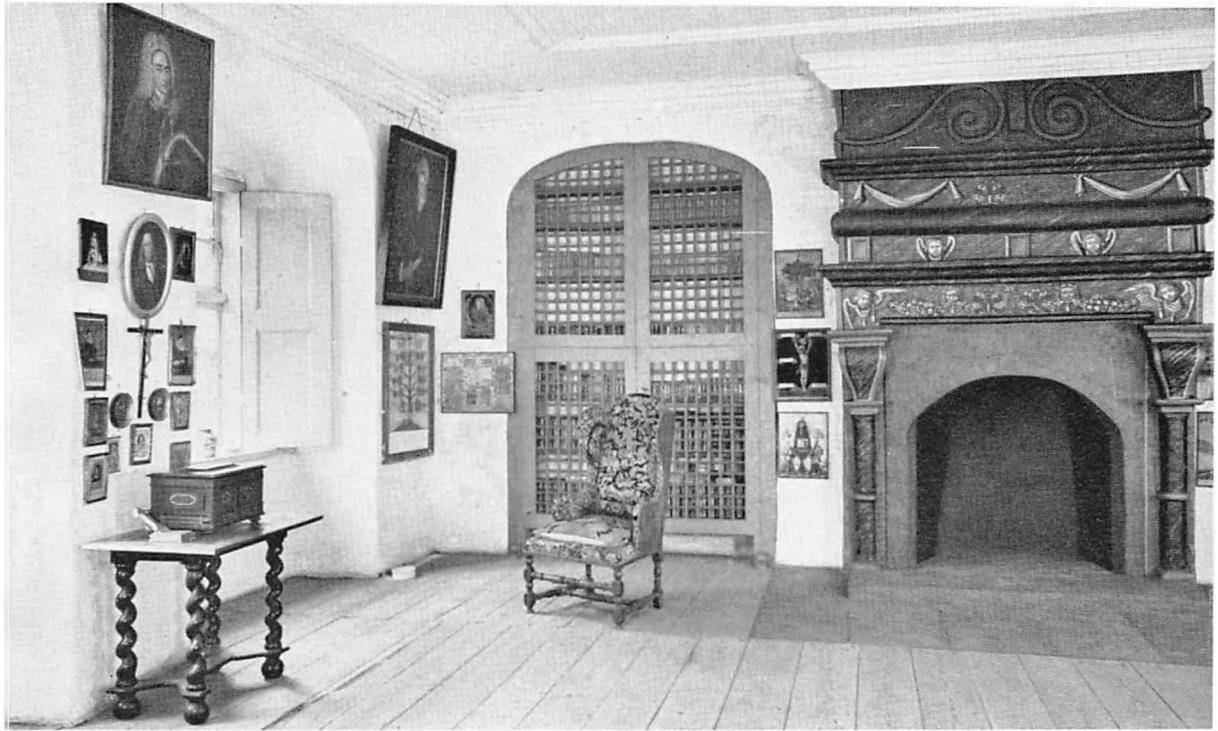
After the Reformation the Palace, which was originally St. Hans' Monastery became the residence of the Lord-Lieutenant and later of the Civil Governor of the Diocese. Members of the royal family used to stay here when they visited Odense (8)





Det adelige Frøkenkloster var i middelalderen hispegård, Jorgen Brahe, „den lille konge på Fyn“, føjede i det 17de årh. en etage til, og en af hans efterkommere — Karen Brahe — indrettede det til stiftelse for adelige damer (9)

The building called "The Convent of Spinster Ladies of the Nobility" was in the Middle Ages the residence of the Bishop. In the 17th century Jorgen Brahe, "the little king of Funen", added another storey to the building, and Karen Brahe, one of his descendants, made it a foundation for ladies of noble birth (9)



Karen Brahe (død 1736) var en af sin tids berømte damer. En af klostrets sale er møbleret med møbler og billeder fra hendes tid. Bag gitteret stod hendes berømte bibliotek med de mange folkevisehåndskrifter, der nu opbevares på landsarkivet (9)

Karen Brahe was one of the learned ladies of her time. One of the rooms is furnished with furniture and paintings from her time. Behind the grille her famous collection of folk-song manuscripts was kept. It is now preserved at the Provincial Archives of Funen (9)

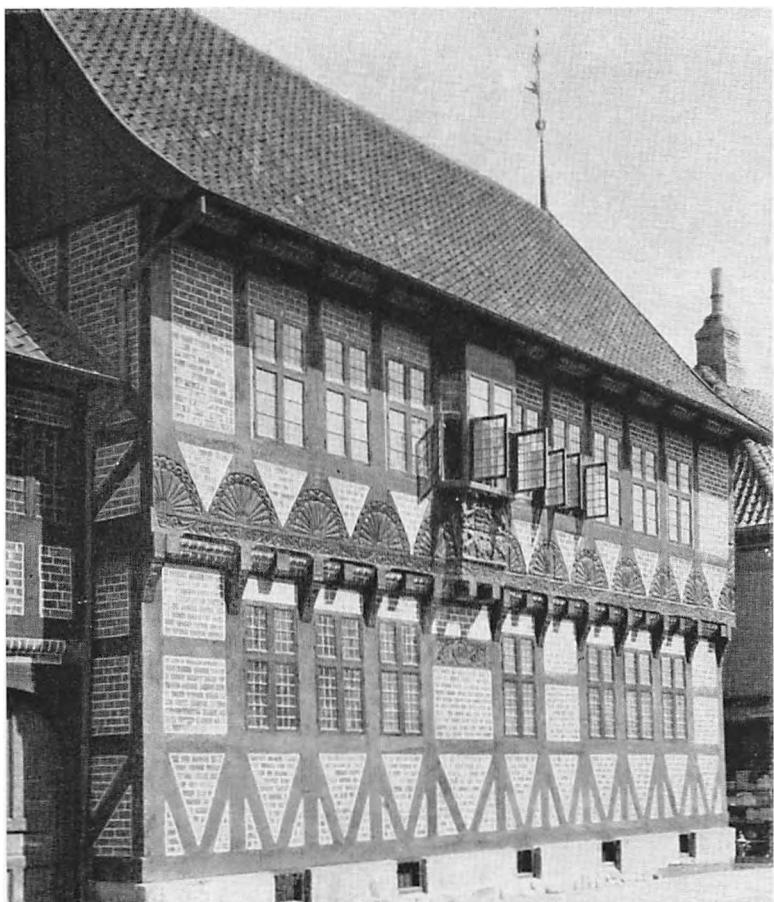


Bispens lysthus fra tiden omkring 1800 stod oprindeligt i den nu tilkastede øen af åen, der passerede bispegårdens have nær Filosofgangen. Nu spejler det sine røde mure i åen ved stiftsprovstegården (10)

The bishop's summerhouse dating from 1800 stood originally in the now filled-up bend of the river passing along the bishop's garden near Filosofgangen. Its red walls are now reflected in the river in the vicinity of the deanery (10)

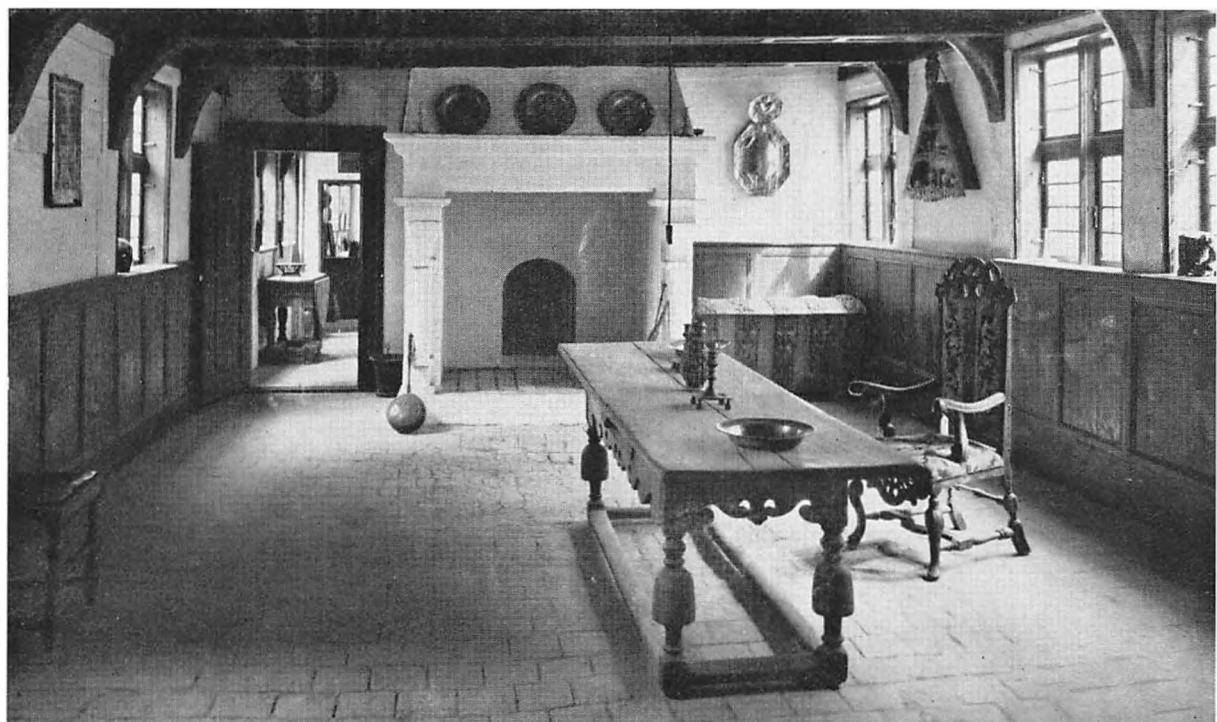
Byens størrelse og økonomiske kraft trak adelens til. Falk Gøje til Hvidkilde opførte Møntergården i Overgade 1646 og Ejler Rønnow rejste sin gård 1547. Nu står de side om side som kerne i det kulturhistoriske museum (11)

The size and economic vitality of the town attracted the nobility. In 1646 Falk Gøje of Hvidkilde erected Møntergården in Overgade, and Ejler Rønnow built his mansion in 1547. Now they stand side by side as the central part of the culture-historical museum (11)



Kaminstue i Møntergården med møbler fra begyndelsen af 1700'erne, originale gulvfliser og vægpaneler viser tidens boligskik (11)

Room with fire-place from Møntergården. The furniture from the beginning of the seventeen hundreds, the original floor-tiling, and wall-panelling show characteristic features of interiors of that time (11)





Mønsterstræde er byens smørste smøge. Man kan næsten række fra mur til mur. I forgrunden Pernille Lykkes Stiftelse fra 1617; i baggrunden Møntergården og Ejler Rønnows Gård (12)

Mønsterstræde is the narrowest street of the town. One can almost span from wall to wall. In the foreground the Foundation of Pernille Lykke from 1617, in the background Møntergården and Ejler Rønnow's mansion (12)



Storkøbmændene beherskede i det 16.- 17. årh. byens økonomiske og politiske liv. Mæglist var Oluf Bager, der ofte optrådte som kongens finansier. Dette er en af hans gårde, Nørregade 29 (13)

In the 16th. and 17th. centuries the merchants dominated the economic and political life of the town. Most powerful was Oluf Bager who often acted as the King's financier. The picture shows one of the houses, Nørregade 29, owned by him (13)



Og her ses hele Oluf Bagers familie, som den er afbildet på epitafiet i Sct. Hans Kirke (1)

The epitaph from St. Hans' Church showing Oluf Bager and his family (1)



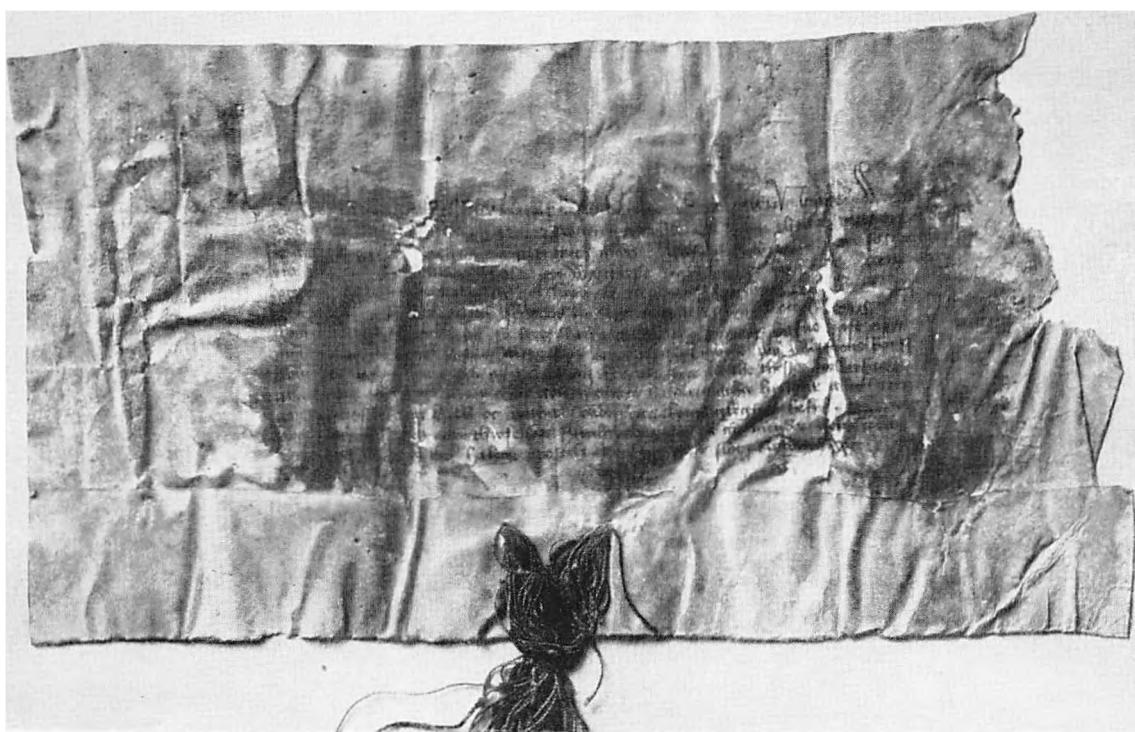
Odense bys segl — sigillum civitatis Olthiniensis — med Knud den Helliges billede. Udført i sølv og skænket af borgmester Hans Nielsen Chølenbraun i 1630'erne (11)

The seal of the town of Odense — sigillum civitatis Otthiniensis — picturing Canute the Saint (approx: 1630) (11)



Byens segl opbevaredes i dette sølvskrin, der nu findes i Møntergården. Det er fra 1633. På låget ses borgmestres og rådmænds navne. På siderne smukke ciseleringer (11)

The townseal was kept in this silvercase, now to be found at Møntergården. It dates from 1633. On the lid are names of mayors and town-councillors, on the sides fine chased work (11)



Erik af Pommerns frihedsbrev for Odense borgere 25. oktober 1409 fastslår „at vi disse nærværende brevforere, vore kære borgere af Odense ... under vor fred og vern haver tuget“ (11)

Erik of Pommern's charter of 25th October 1409 to the citizens of Odense states „that we, these writers and recorders present, our beloved citizens of Odense ... under our peace and protection do take“ (11)



I byrådssalen på rådhuset er det nu det folkevalgte byråd, der varetager styret af det moderne Odense (14)

In the town-hall the town council elected by the people is now responsible for the management of modern Odense (15)



Odense er en havneby. Ved den 7 km lange kanal slår byen i forbindelse med havet. I de sidste år er der foretaget store udvidelser af havnebassiner og kajanlæg. Store firmer rejser nye bygninger og er rede til at udnytte de muligheder, som friere handelsforhold kan hyde (15)

Odense has a harbour of its own connected with the sea by a 7 km long canal. During the later years great extensions of basins and quays have taken place. Big firms have put up new buildings ready to utilize possibilities of free trade (15)



På Albani Torv er endnu bevaret den gamle torvehandel, hvor oplandets handlende udbyder deres varer til byens borgere (16)

St. Albani's Square is still the market place to which peasants bring their produce to sell it to the citizens of the town (16)



(18)



(17)



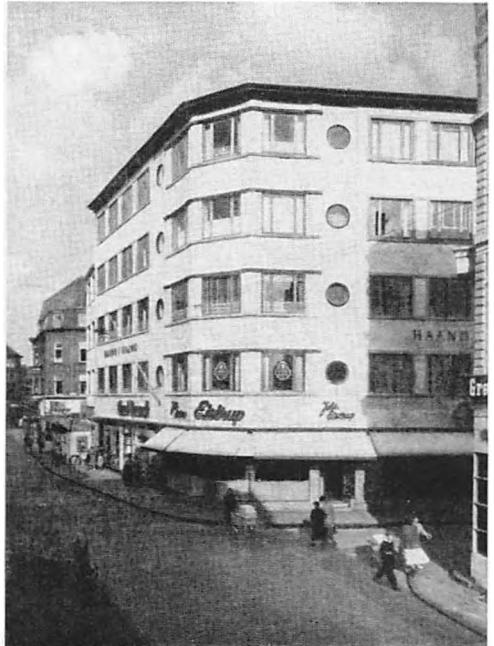
(19)

Men i hovedgaderne ligger moderne forretningsbygninger side om side. Forretningsgaderne har den blanding af fremdrift og gammel kultur, der synes al være et særkende for byen

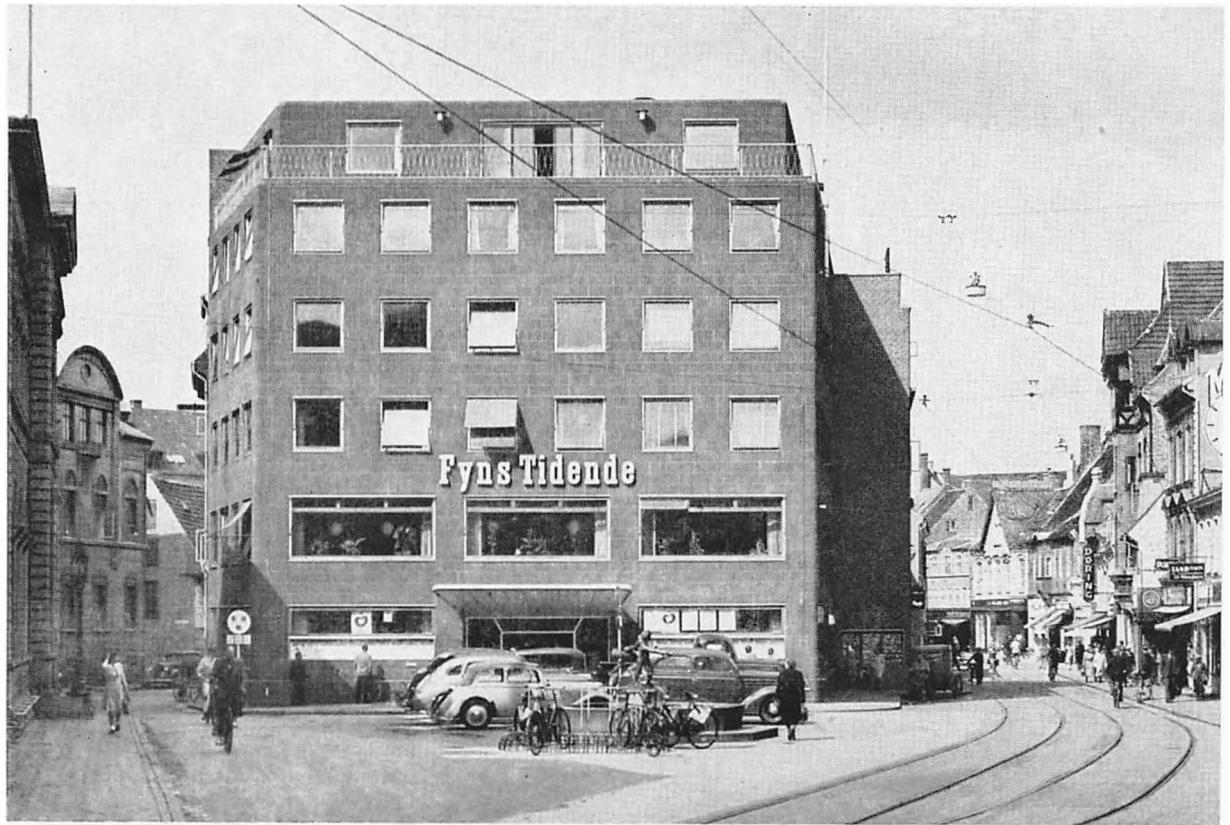
In the main streets modern buildings lie side by side. The mixture of modern enterprise and ancient culture of the shopping centre is characteristic of the town



(20)



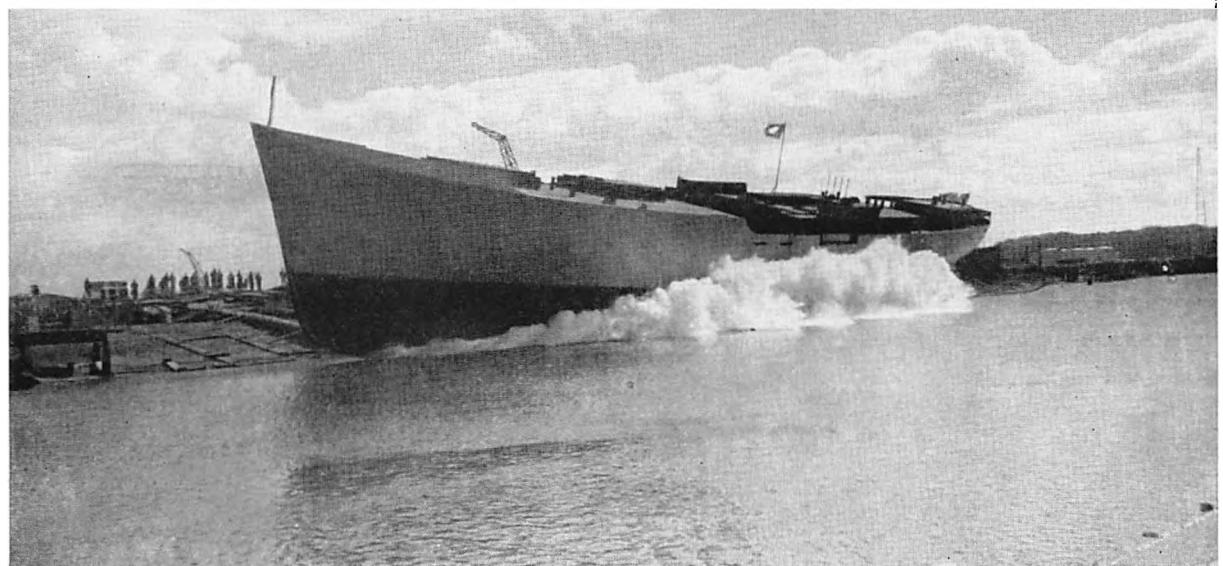
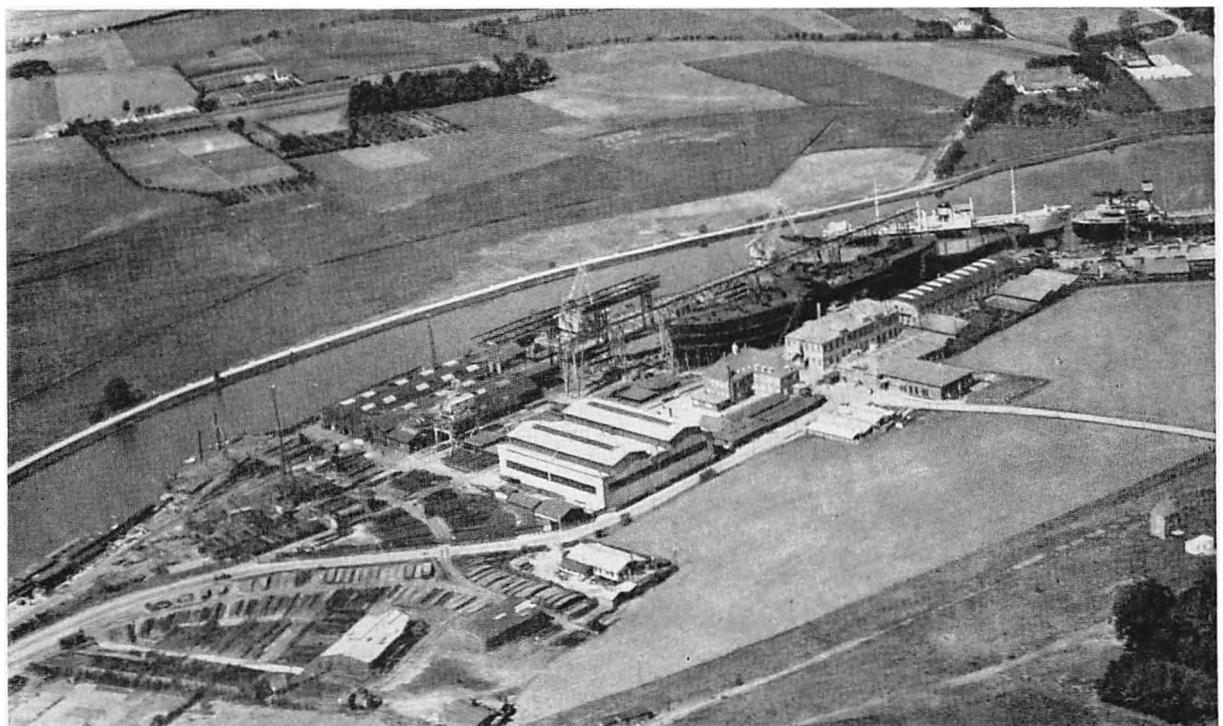
(21)



(22)

Krigen ramte Odense hårdt, men hvor gamle bygninger blev bombardet, er nye blevet rejst. Det er moderne bygninger, men de harmonerer med gadebildet

Odense was badly hit during the war, but on the sites of bombed buildings new ones have been erected. They are modern but harmonize with the surroundings



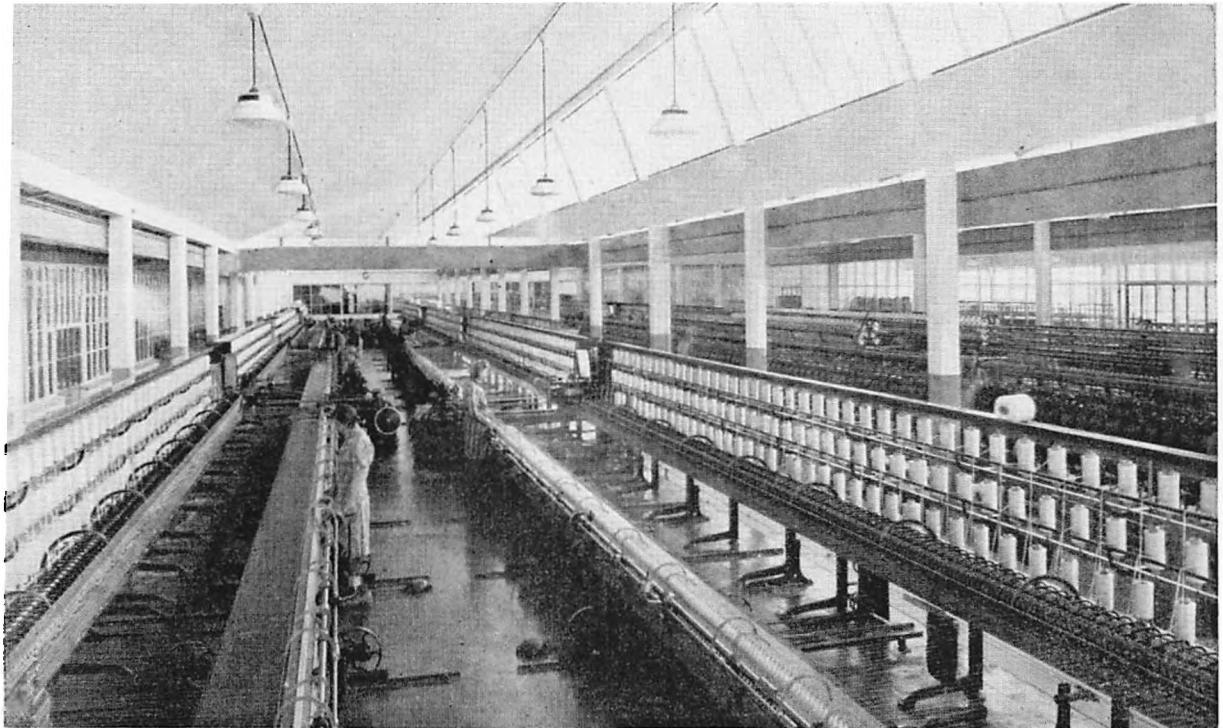
Jævnsteds handelen præger industrien Odense. Stålskibsværftet bygger bl. a. Mærskbådene, der pløjer verdenshavene (23)

Alongside trade also industry characterizes Odense. The Mærsk boats which plough the oceans are built at Odense ship-yard (23)

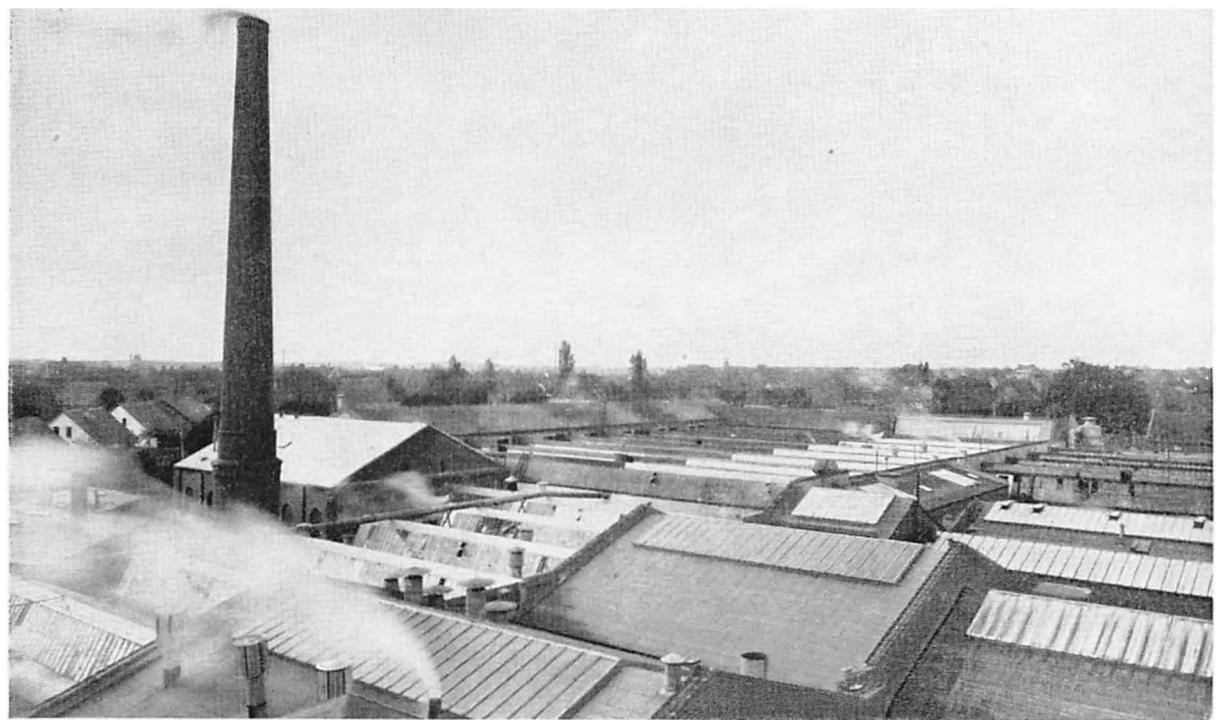


Thomas B. Thriges elektriske anleg og skibsudrustninger er verdenskendte (24)

Thomas B. Thriges electrical machinery is world-known (24)



(25)

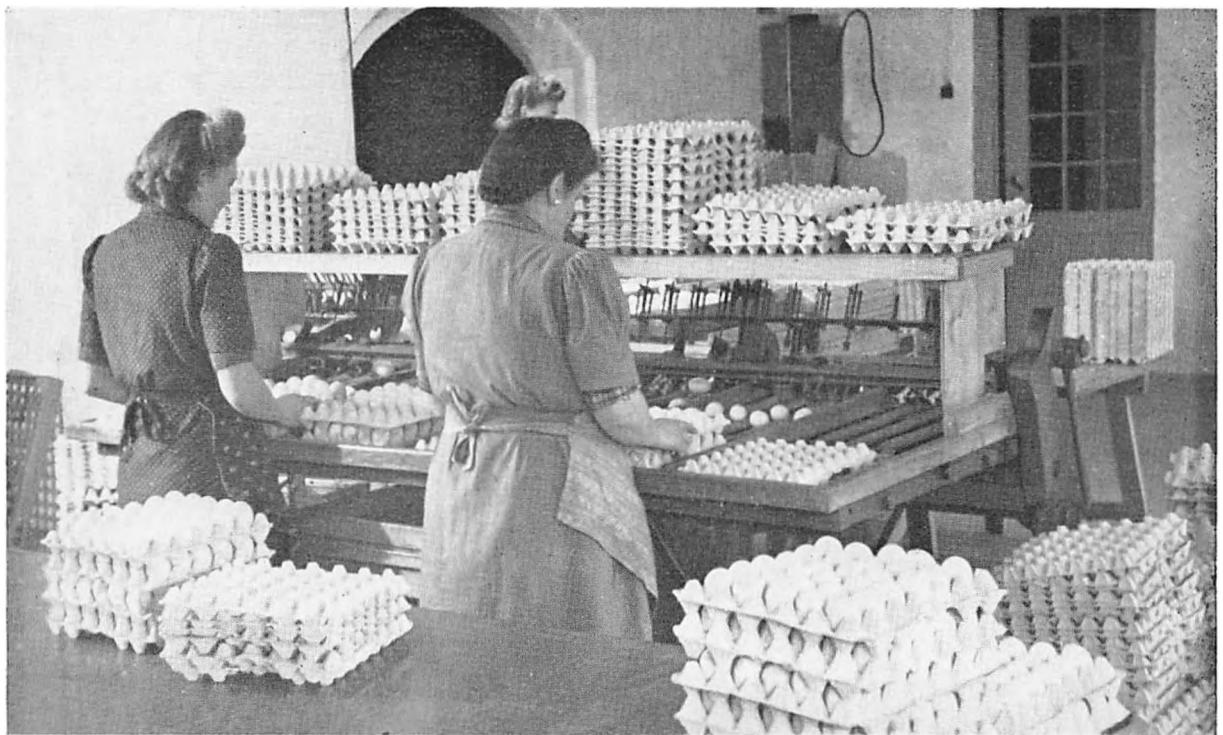


(26)

Uld og bomuld bliver til tøj i de store tekstilfabrikker

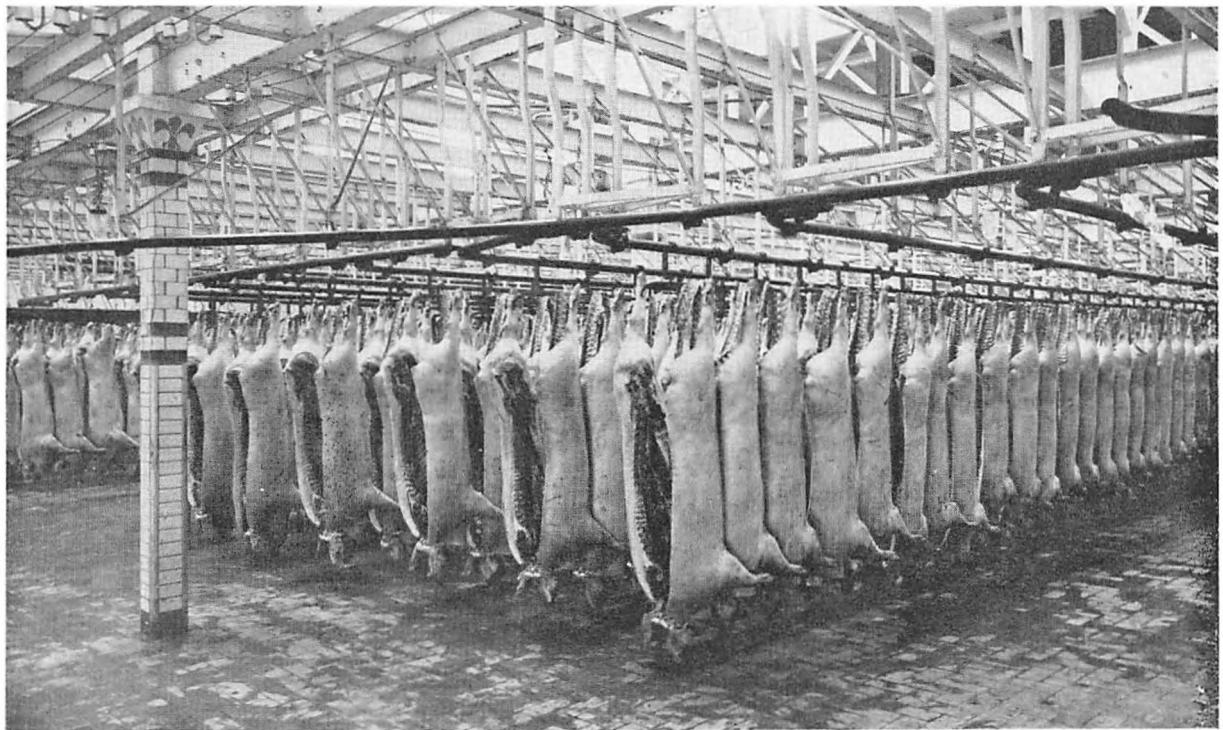
Wool and cotton are made into stuffs at the big textile factories

Mogensen og Dessaus Væverier . Aktieselskab



Æg sendes til byen fra hele Fyn. De sorteres og pakkes og fortsætter rejsen til England (27)

From the entire island of Funen eggs are sent to Odense, where they are sorted and packed and finally sent to England (27)



Somme vej går svinekroppene, der i lange rækker venter på, at det skal blive deres tur, „Bacon and eggs“ til England (28)

Pigs make the same trip. Here they are, queueing for their passage, "Bacon and eggs" for England (28)



En bred ring ligger gartnerierne uden om Odense. Deres varer sendes til gartnerenes auktionshus, hvor de selges ved benyttelse af hollandsk ur (29)

A broad belt of market gardens surrounds Odense. Their produce is sent to the gardeners' auction room and sold by means of a special system (29)



Fra Odense sendes formelk til fjerne lande (30)

Dried milk is sent to many foreign countries from Odense (30)



(31)



(32)

Også i økonomisk henseende er Odense Fyns hovedstad. De store banker og sparekasser i byens midte er braendpunkter for byens næringsliv

Economically too Odense is the capital of Funen. The big financial institutes in the heart of the town are the nerve centres of its pulsating commercial and industrial life



Odense --- H. C. Andersens by. I de gamle stræder ved H. C. Andersen's Hus er den lave bebyggelse med småhuse bevaret til stor glæde for fremmede (33)

Odense — the native town of Hans Andersen. In the old narrow streets near Hans Andersen's House the tiny little houses are still kept to the delight of foreigners (33)



H. C. Andersens Hus i Hans Jensensstræde blev åbnet i 1908. De nye museumsbygninger, der omslutter det gamle hus, opførtes 1930 ved en gave fra Thomas B. Thrige (34)

Hans Andersen's House in Hans Jensensstræde was opened in 1908. The new museum next to the old house was erected in 1930 as a gift from Thomas B. Thrige (34)



H.C. Andersens Barndomshjem i Munkemøllestræde, hvor digteren levede fra sit 2. til sit 11. år, giver et fordringsløst billede af det hjem, hvortil digterens kæreste barndomsminner knytter sig (35)

Hans Andersen's childhood's home in Munkemøllestræde, where the poet lived from his 2nd. to his 14th. year. The illustration shows the unpretentious character of the home with which Hans Andersen's dearest memories were associated (35)

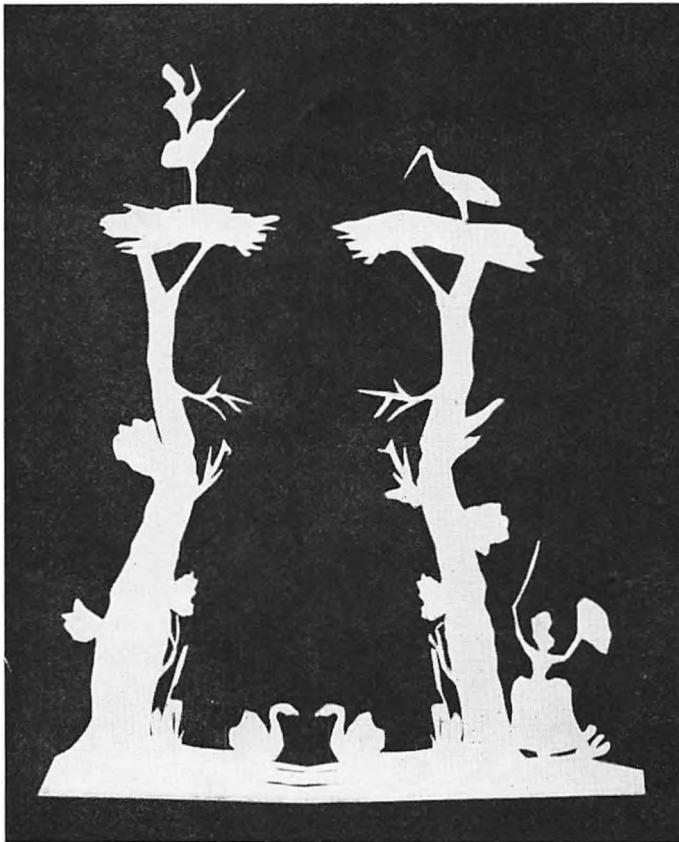


Det første fotografi af H. C. Andersen er fra
1860, et af de mest realistiske billede
af digteren (34)

*The first photograph of Hans Andersen dates
from 1860. It is one of the most realistic
portraits of the poet (34)*

Eventyrdigerens mange talenter robes også i de fine klip, som han udførte til venner og bekendte (34)

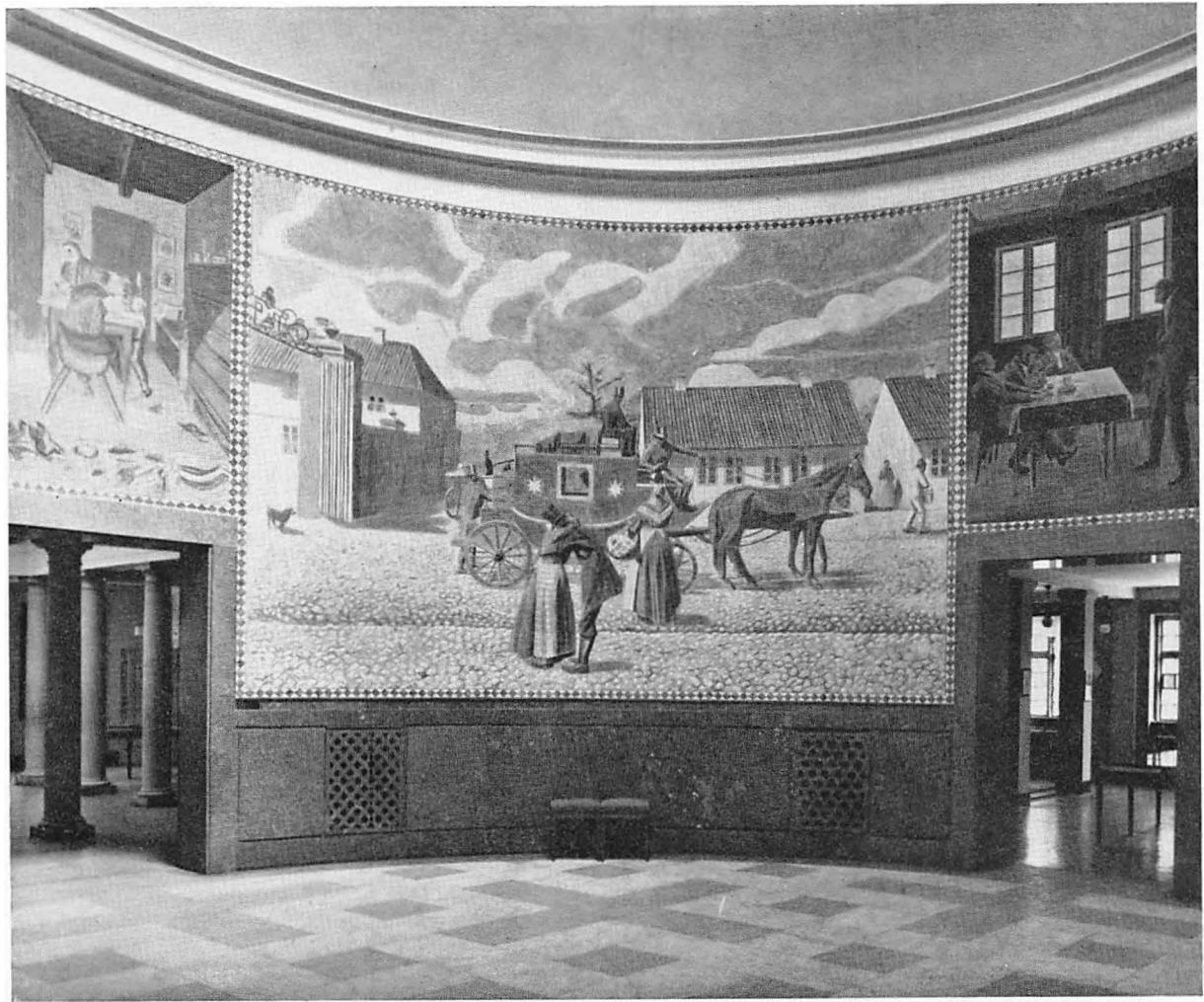
One of the many talents of the poet is disclosed in his fine paper-cuts made for friends and acquaintances (34)



H. C. Andersens rejseudstyr symboliserer digterens evige rejsetrang. Ni år af sit liv tilbragte han på rejser i Europa (35)

The travelling equipment of Hans Andersen symbolizes the poet's eternal wanderlust. He spent nine years of his life travelling about Europe (35)





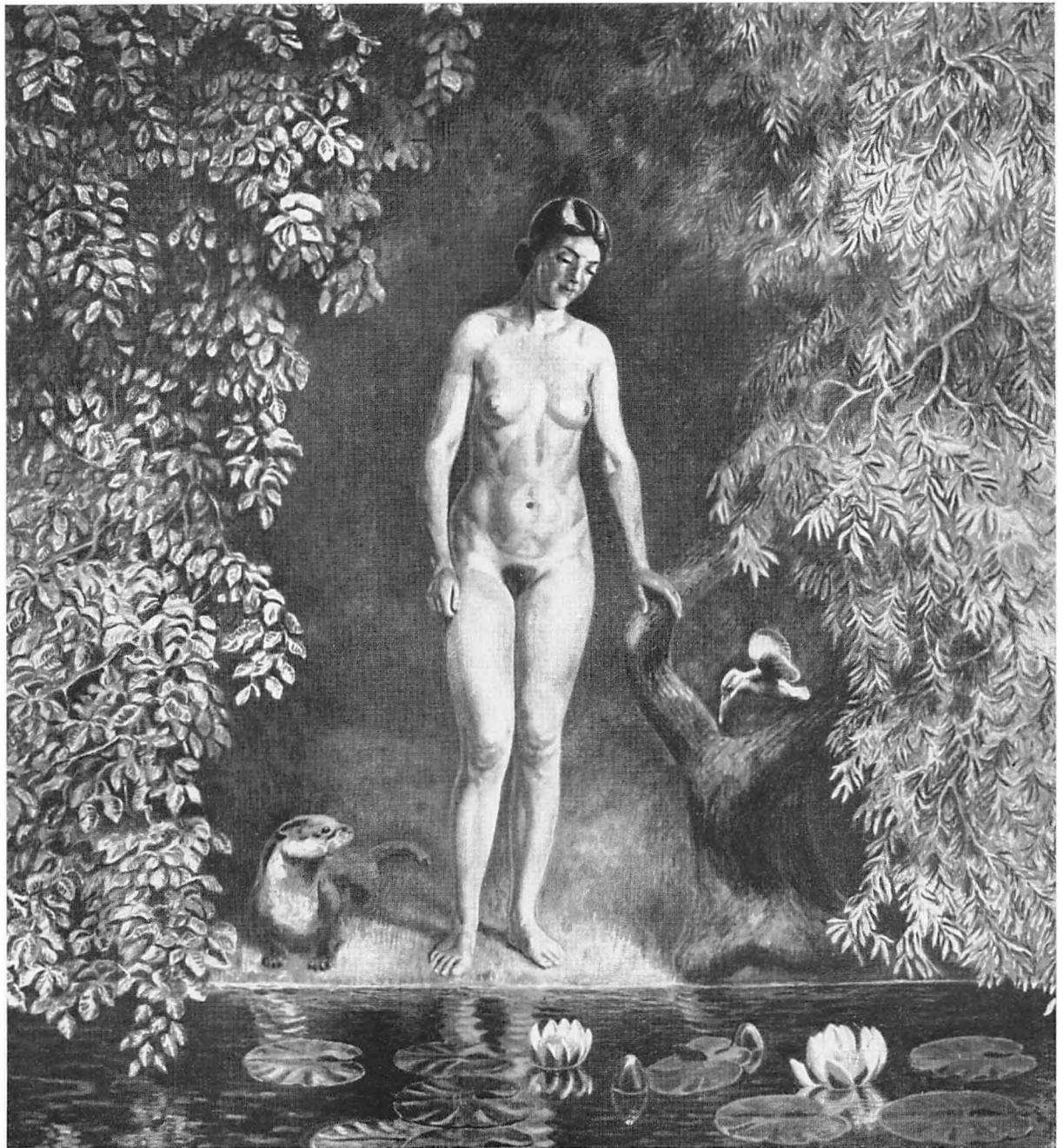
I museets kuppelsal har Larsen Stevns i otte fresker gengivet scener fra H. C. Andersens liv. Dette viser afrejsen fra Odense 1819 og Andersen til eksamen 1829 (34)

In the dome-roofed hall of the museum Larsen Stevns has illustrated episodes from Hans Andersen's life in eight frescoes. These show his departure from Odense in 1819 and Andersen passing his matric in 1829 (34)

Fritz Sybergs kunst er repræsenteret i Fyns Stifts Museums kunstsamlinger sammen med de andre fynske malere (35)

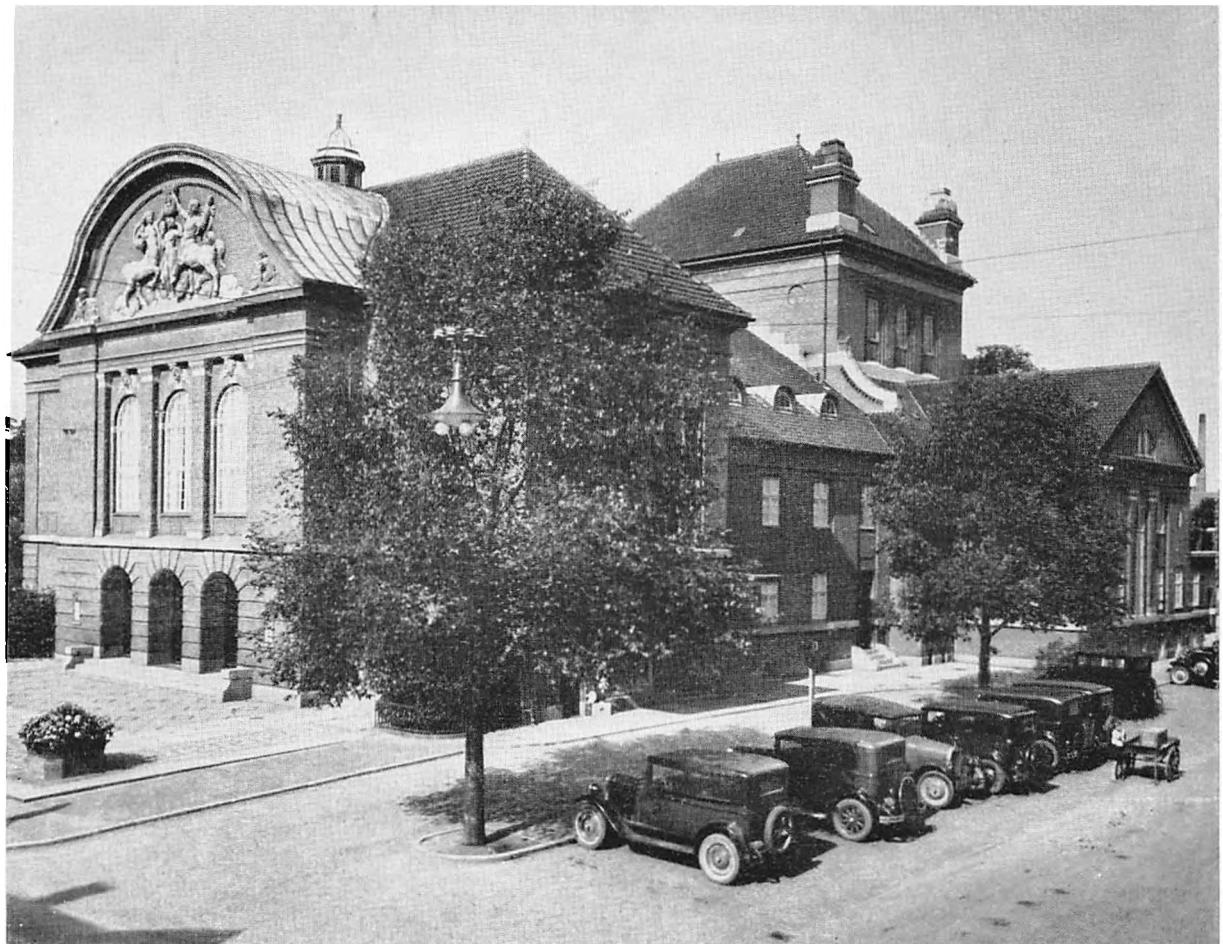
In the art collection at Fyns Stifts Museum Fritz Syberg's paintings are represented among those of other Funen painters (35)





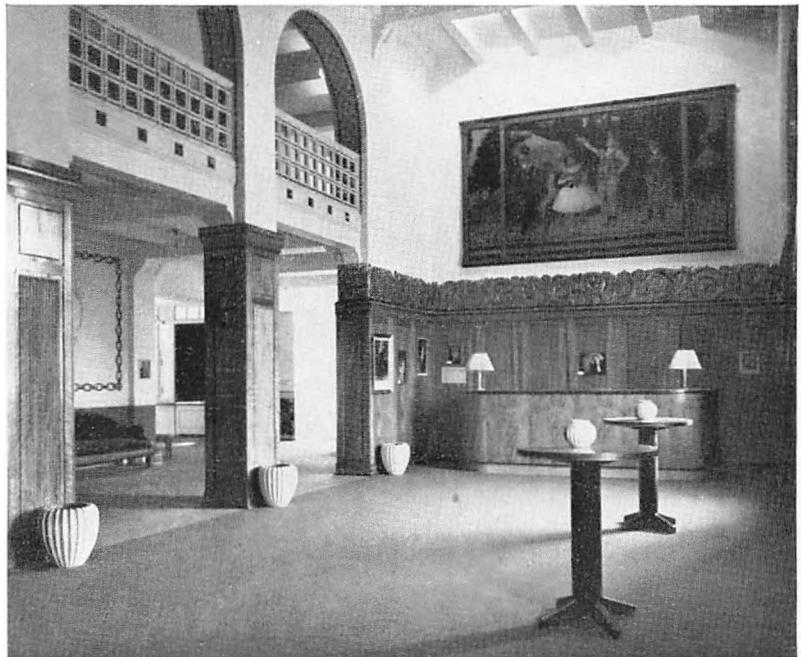
Johannes Larsen har udført en række store billeder til rådhuset. Rådhuset er for tiden under ombygning, men ad åre vil disse værker forhåbentlig få en værdig ramme (14)

At the town-hall Johannes Larsen has painted a number of large pictures. The town-hall is being rebuilt at present, but it is to be hoped that these paintings may sometime find more worthy surroundings (15)



Som den første by uden for København fik Odense 1796 sit eget komediehus ved Sortebrødres Torv. Det afløstes i 1914 af den nuværende teaterbygning ved Kongens Have (36)

Odense was the first town outside Copenhagen to have its own theatre. In 1796 its playhouse was established at Black Friars' Square. In 1914 this was replaced by the present theatre building near the King's Garden (36)



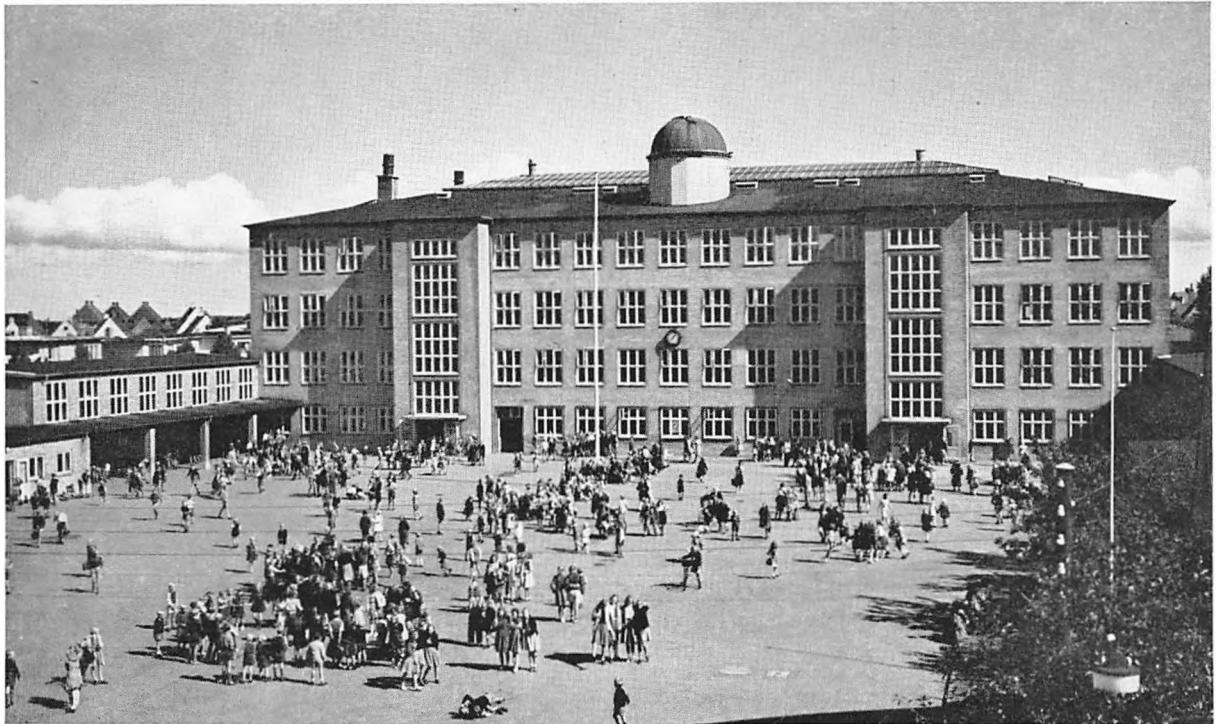
Billedet viser publikumsfoyeren i teateret. Niels Jacobsen var teaterets arkitekt (36)

This picture shows the foyer at Odense Theatre. The architect was Niels Jacobsen (36)



Odense har den største tekniske skole i Norden. Tusindvis af unge mennesker får her en uddannelse, der giver dem muligheder for at opnå gode stillinger overalt (37)

Odense has the largest Technical School in Scandinavia. Thousands of young people may here get an education which makes it possible for them to obtain good posts everywhere (37)



Byens kommunale skolevesen blev i de sidste år før krigen stærkt udbygget. Dette er Munkebjergskolen, en af de største og smukkeste (38)

The number of municipal schools was increased in the years just before the war. This is Munkebjergskolen, one of the largest and finest (38)



De store parker skal afbøde svaret af den åbne strand. Kongens Have med slottet i baggrunden er byens første, venlige hilsen til de gæster, der kommer med tog (39)

The parks make up for the lack of an open sea-shore. The King's Garden with the Palace in the background affords the first pleasant welcome to visitors coming to Odense by train (39)



Bag Sct. Knuds Kirke og klosteret ligger H. C. Andersen Haven (40)

Behind St. Canute's Church and the monastery lies the "Hans Andersen Garden" (40)

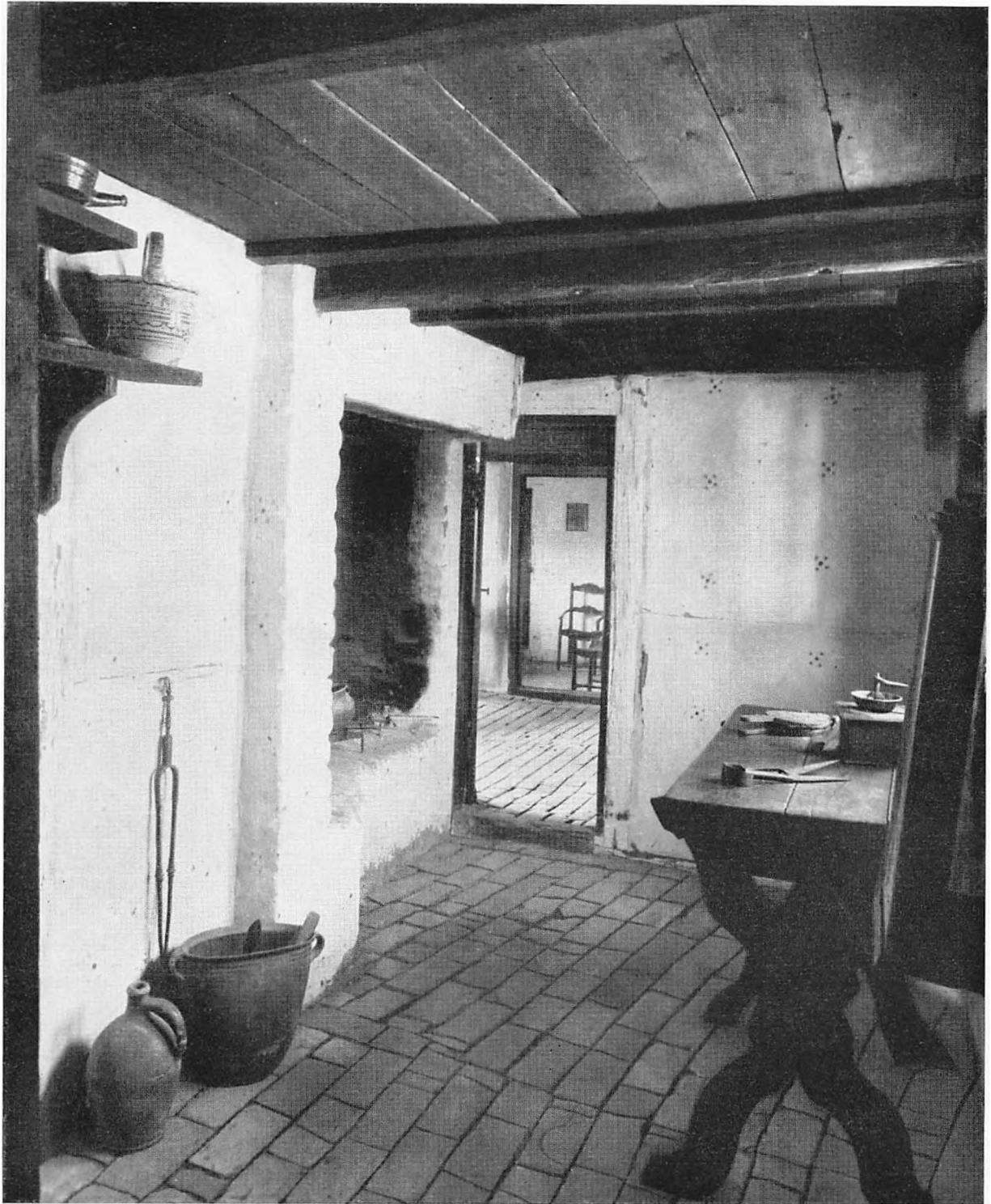


Ved Hunderup Skov er landhygningsmuseet Den fynske Landsby i de sidste år blevet rejst. Et dusin gamle fynske gårde og huse giver et levende indtryk af fortidens byggeskifte (41)

During the later years an open-air museum called The Funen Village has been erected near Hunderup Wood. About a dozen old Funen farmsteads and country-houses give a vivid impression of the way of village building in the past (41)

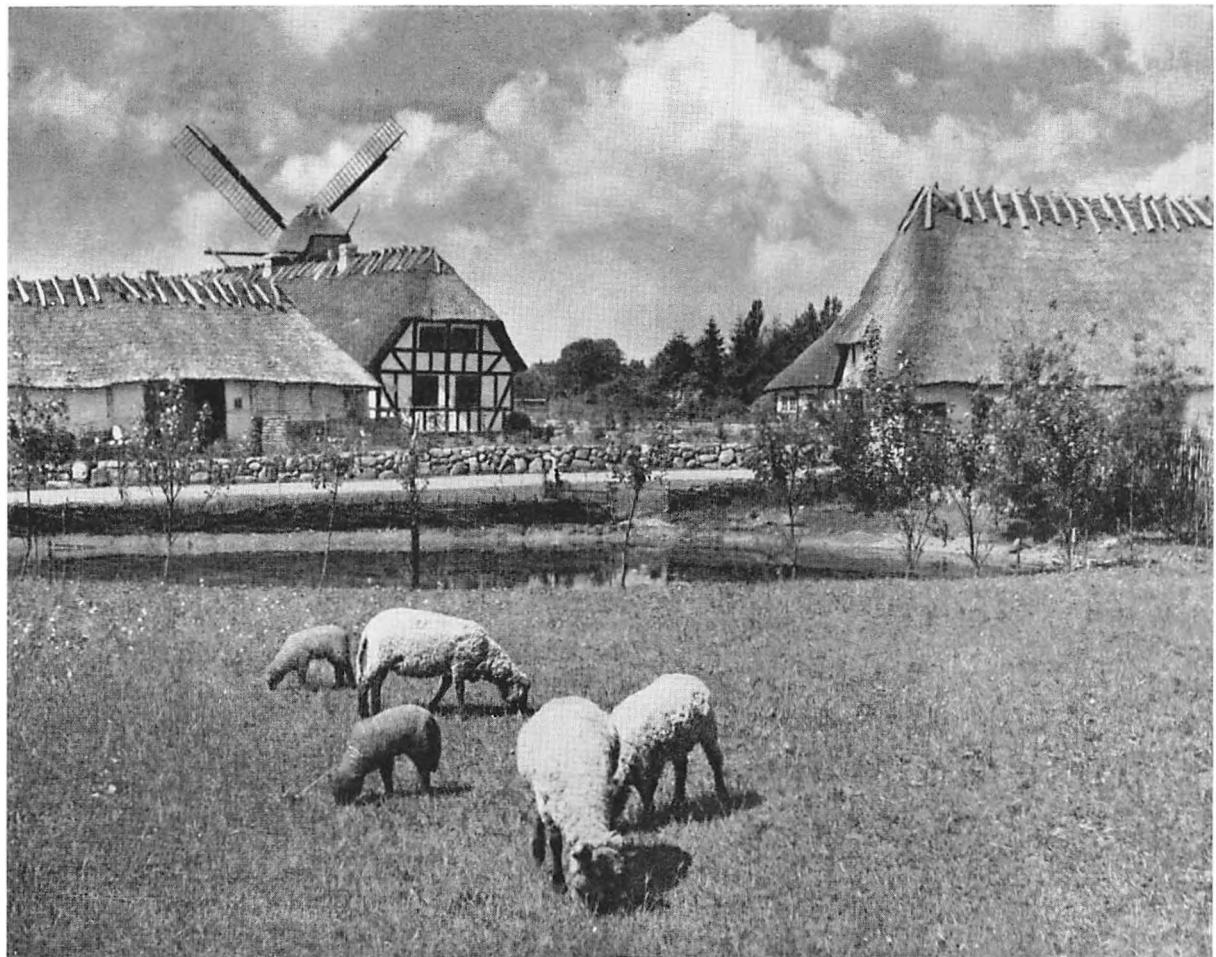
Som Davinde Vændmølle nu ligger i Den fynske Landsby nær skoven og den, føles det, som om den altid har haft sin plads der (41)

You feel that Davinde water-mill in The Funen Village, near wood and river, might have been here always (41)



I de lavloftede stuer virker de gamle møbler stilsædigt og smukt, som det f. eks. er tilfældet i væverhuset fra Lunde (41)

The old furniture in the low-ceilinged rooms produces a quiet and pleasant impression as e.g. in the weaver's house from Lunde (41)



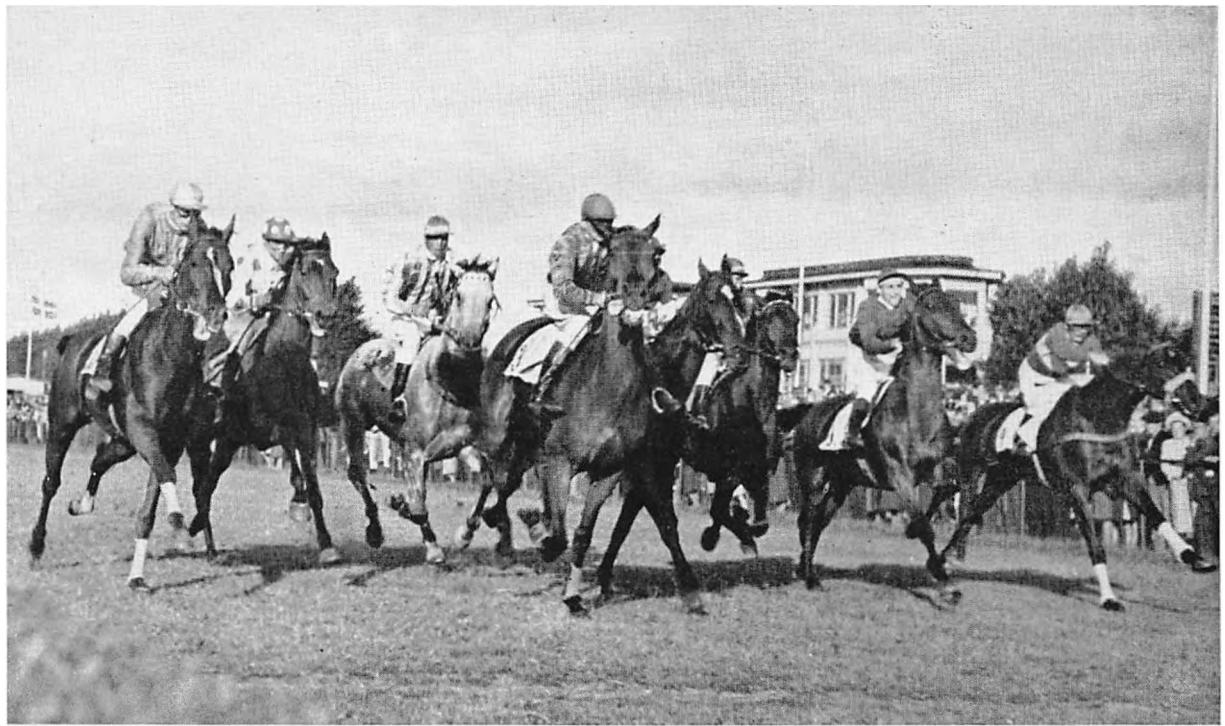
Den fynske Landsby er ikke blot et museum. Jorden dyrkes; køer og heste, får, gæs og høns giver byboen fornemmelsen af, at han virkelig er kommet på landet (41)

The Funen Village is not only a museum. The ground is cultivated, and cows, horses, sheep, and fowls give townspeople a feeling of really visiting the countryside (41)



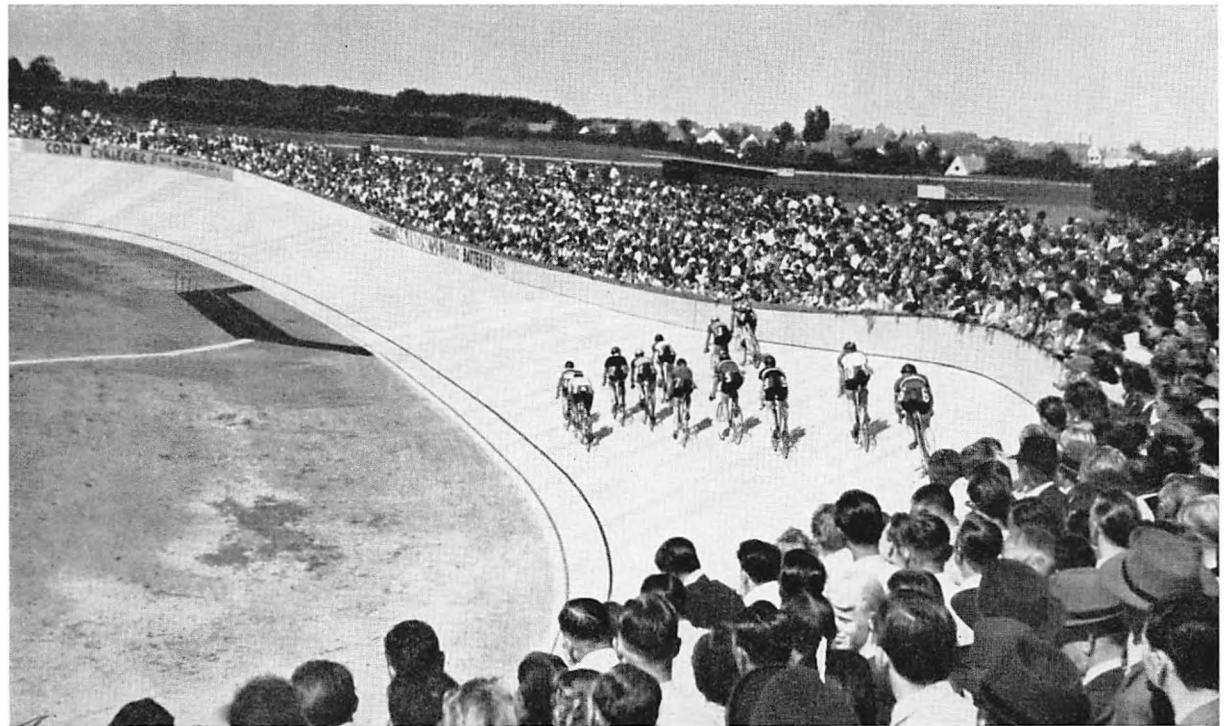
Foretrækker De vilde dyr, kan De gå i Zoologisk Have, hvor de fremmedartede fugle byder Dem velkommen (42)

In case you prefer wild animals, you may go to the Zoo, where strange birds welcome you (42)



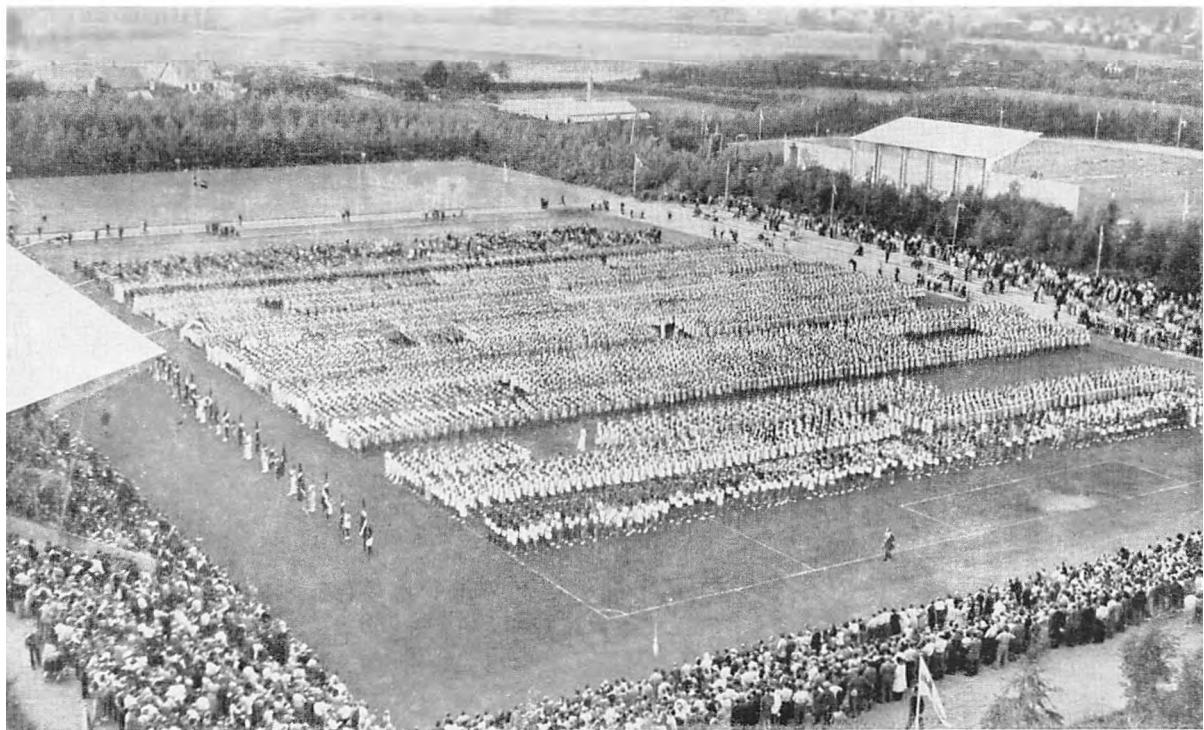
Sommeren igennem er dennebane skuepladsen for store hestevæddeløb, der samler et talrigt og interesseret publikum (33)

Throughout the summer this race-course is the scene of horse-races, attended by a numerous and interested crowd (33)



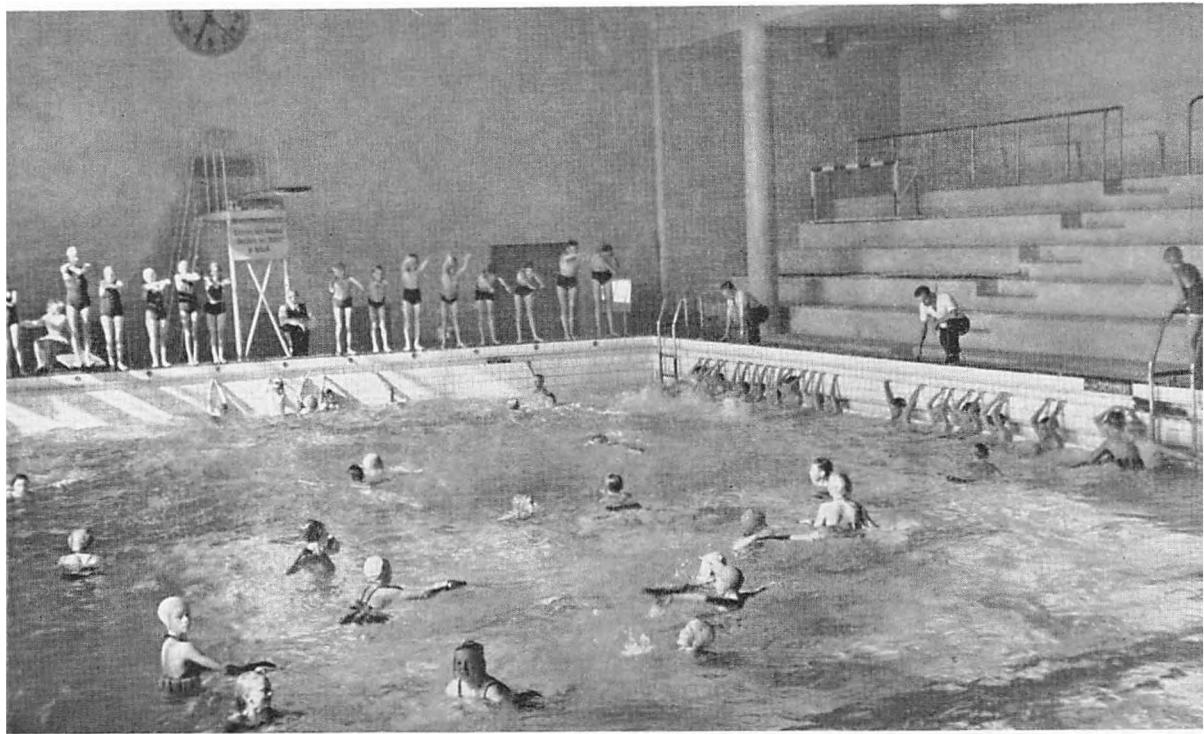
For kort tid siden er der anlagt en cyklebane i forbindelse med Stadion (44)

In addition to the stadium, a bicycle race-course was opened not long ago (44)



Sporten har mange tilhængere. På det nye stadion samlles tusindvis af sportsvenner til fodboldkampe og under idræt (45)

Sports have many adherents. At the new stadium sport enthusiasts gather by thousands at football matches and other sports (45)

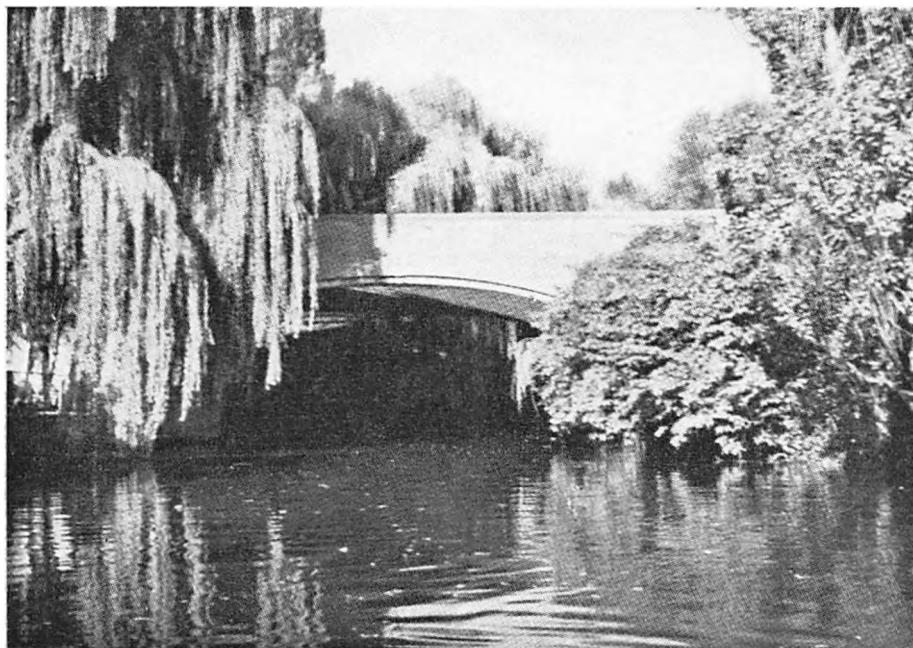


Selv om Odense er en inlandsby, kan ungdommen også drive svømmesport. I svømmehallen på Klosterbakken er der både svømmundervisning og svømmestævner (46)

Although living in an inland town, young people of Odense may enjoy swimming. In the swimming pool at Klosterbakke swimming is taught, and competitions and exhibitions are arranged (46)

„På den vilde havhest skal du ride,” sang H. C. Andersen, og Hugo Liiisberg skabte „Havhesten”, der i Munke Mose rejser sig over åens vandflade (47)

„On the wild Sea-horse you shall ride,” Hans Andersen romanced, and Hugo Liiisberg created the „Sea-horse”, now rising over the surface of the river in Munke Mose (47)



Åen, der udspringer nede i Sydfyn, flyder sindigt gennem byens område, passerer skove og enge, parker og haver. En sejltur på den å, som gav H. C. Andersen digteriske inspirationer, mindes af fremmede som en oplevelse

The river, the source of which is in the southern part of Funen runs silently through the town, passing woods and meadows, parks and gardens. A sail on the river, from which Hans Andersen obtained his poetic inspiration, is a delightful experience to be remembered especially by foreign visitors

