

In Aastrup Skov (the woods) there are traces of ancient roads, parallel wheel tracks (named "Oldtidsvej" on the map), leading from Isefjord into the country along the river valley. During the wars with Sweden, the Danes are supposed to have been hiding in the wheel tracks, firing at the enemy advancing in the valley.

#### Rules of traffic

The area around Aastrup and Sonnerupgaard is part of the large Hvalsø-preservation west of Roskilde.

Bicycling and walking are allowed on all roads and paths in the woods and in the open land. Routes leading past the ancient monuments are marked in red and blue on the map. The landowner, however, may forbid admittance, when hunting or intensiv cultivation takes place.

Move about carefully. Although the public is admitted and the area is preserved, the land is privately owned and cultivated. Dogs must be kept on a lead because of the game. Camping and fires are not allowed. Permission for horse riding must be obtained from the owners.

#### How to get to Aastrup and Sonnerup:

- Bus 219 Skibby- K. Hvalsø
- Bus 230 Roskilde - K. Hvalsø

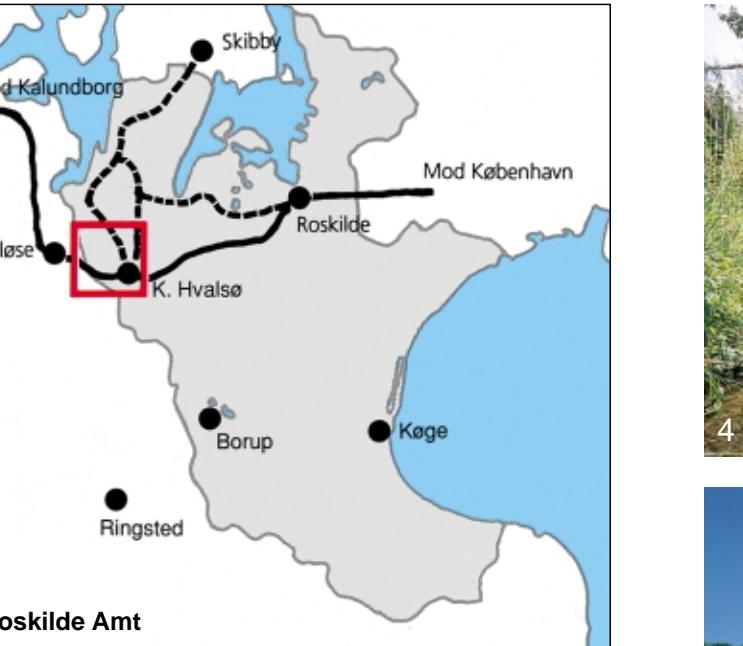
Regional trains Copenhagen-Kalundborg stop in Roskilde, Hvalsø and Tølløse. Bikes are allowed: on all trains, every day, included Saturday and Sunday.

If you drive to Hvalsø, take road no. 21/23 in the direction of Holbæk, exit no. 16 towards Kr. "Sonnerup/Hvalsø", or road no. 155 to Kalundborg or 255 to Ringsted.

#### Useful information:

The roads and paths of the area are marked in the guide "Experience Nature and Culture, the County of Roskilde". This is available at the Tourist Office, book shops at Roskilde Country.

Bed and Breakfast at Sonnerupgård, Tølløsevej 53, DK-4330 Hvalsø. Tel. 4640 95 31, [www.sonnerupgaard.dk](http://www.sonnerupgaard.dk)



#### Hvordan kommer man til Aastrup og Sonnerup

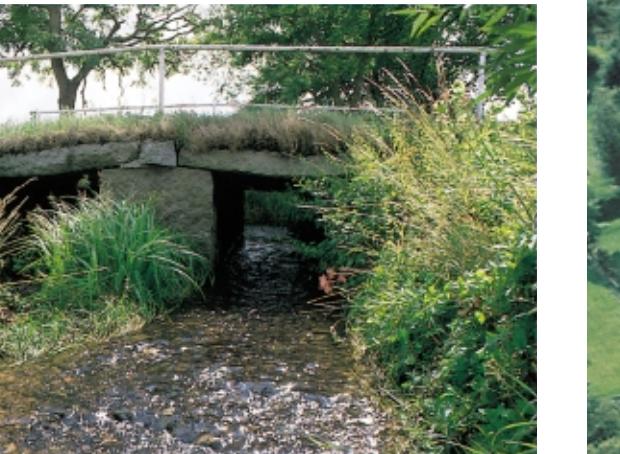
- Bus 219 Skibby - K. Hvalsø, over Kr. Hyllinge  
Bus 230 Roskilde- K. Hvalsø
- Regionaltog København-Kalundborg standser i Roskilde, Hvalsø og Tølløse. Cykler kan medtages: alle ugens dage, inkl. lørdag og søndag.

Bilveje til Hvalsøområdet omfatter Holbækmotorvejen, fra kørsel "Kr. Sonnerup/Kr. Hvalsø" nr. 16 benyttes samt landevejene mod Kalundborg (155) og Ringsted (255).

#### Praktiske oplysninger

Vej- og stinnetet i området indgår i publikationen "Oplev Natur og Kultur, Roskilde Amt", der kan købes i boghandel, turistkontor eller Roskilde Amt for 60 kr. "Bed and Breakfast" kan reserveres på Sonnerupgaard, Tølløsevej 53, DK 4330 Hvalsø. Tlf. 46 40 95 31, [www.sonnerupgaard.dk](http://www.sonnerupgaard.dk) [www.sporilandskabet.dk](http://www.sporilandskabet.dk)

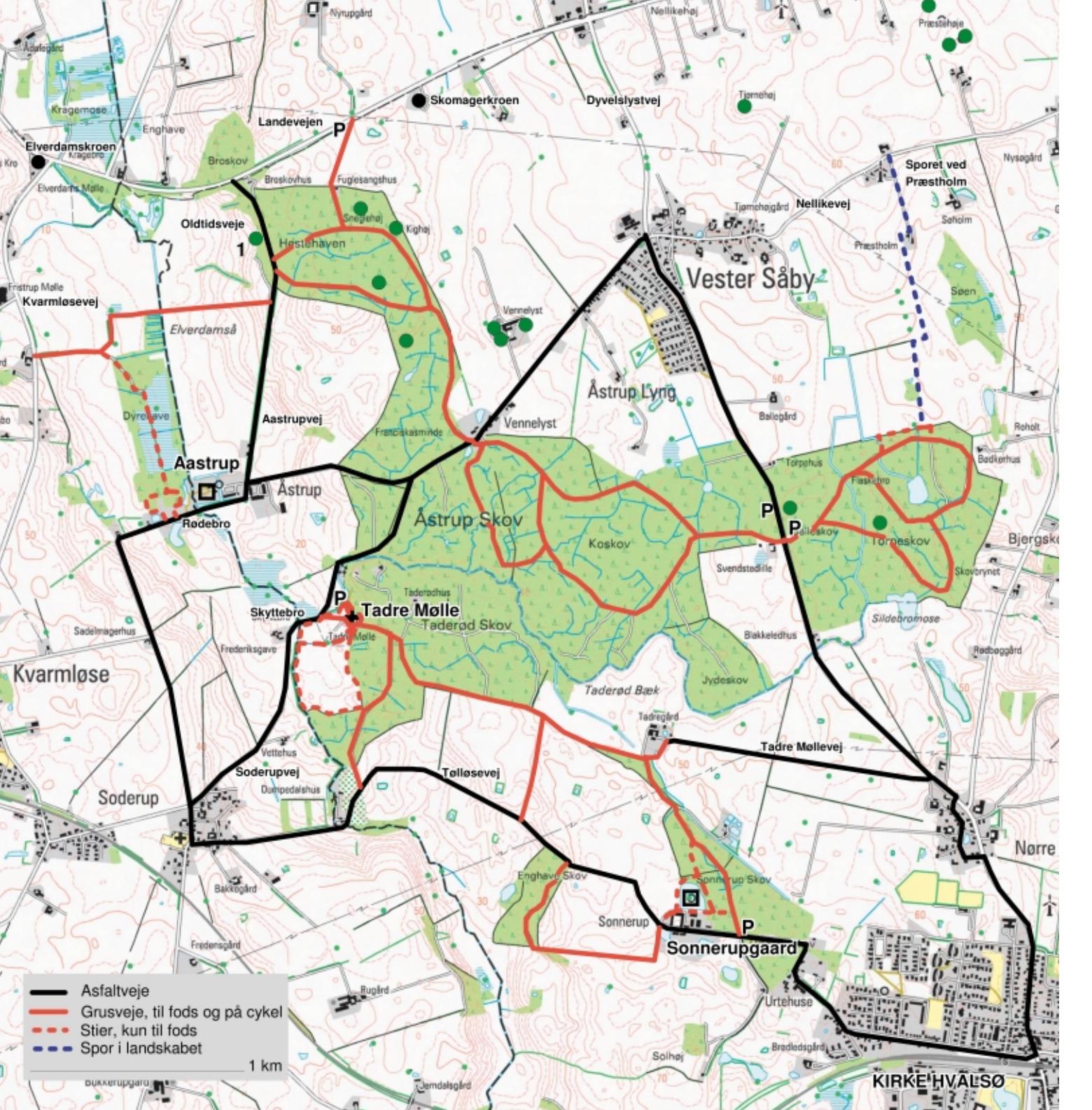
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# Aastrup og Sonnerupgaard

Naturen i Roskilde Amt



**Egenen omkring Aastrup Gods og Sonnerupgaard** udgør den vestlige del af det store fredede godslandsråd vest for Roskilde. Det bakkede landskab med sører og moser er en af Danmarks mest herregårdstætte egne præget af alleer, store skove og marker. Ufredstider, landbrugskriser og herremandsvælde har sat tydelige spor på egenen. I 1300-årenes borgerkrigslignende tilstande befæstede stormændene deres gårde med borganlæg og voldgrave. Med misvækst i landbruget og epidimier fulgte en befolkningssnedgang. Landsbyer og gårde blev forladt og jordene samlet under stormandsgårde som Aastrup og Sonnerupgaard. I 15-1600-årene skete en opblomstring af godserne. Adelen blev tiltrukket af herligheds værdier som skov, vand og kuperet terræn.

□ **Aastrup Gods** (foto 1) ligger på et dobbelt voldsted i Elverdamsådalen, hvor åen har kunnet indgå i et forsvarsanlæg. Hovedbygningen (forside) fra 1600-årene er bevaret ligesom stedet endnu er delvis omgivet af voldgrave. I perioden 1928-1985 fungerede godset som kloster for »ugifte damer« af højere stand. Det ejes af det Danske grevelige Stift.

□ **Sonnerupgaard** besad i 1600-årene omrent hele Hvalsø og Soderup Sogn. Den oprindelige gård lå ude på voldstedet (foto 2), men brændte i 1731. Et menneske indebrændte, og siden har man kaldt voldstedet for »den brændte grav«. Broen over den 20 m brede vandfyldte voldgrav er genopført og giver adgang hertil. I gårdenes bygninger drives i dag hotel- selskabs- kursusvirksomhed.

✗ **Tadre Mølle** (foto 3) er den sidst bevarede af 18 vandmøller i Elverdamsådalen. Den var fæstemølle under Sonnerupgaard indtil 1952. Engang kunne man få malet korn, skæret hakkelse, tærsket, savet brænde og bagt brød. Møllen drives af kilder. Tadre Mølle fungerer i dag som et ”levende museum og mølle-gård“ med naturcenter og lokalhistorisk arkiv. Ring vedrørende åbningstider på tlf. 59194001.

● **Fortidsminder** på egenen vidner om bosættelse og samfærdsel gennem oldtiden. Gravhøje har ligget tæt på højdedragene langs Elverdamsådalen. Kun få er bevaret. Højene har i tidens løb leveret materiale til broer og veje. Rødebro og Skyttebro (foto 4) er bygget af sådanne sten. I godsernes storhedstid blev enkelte høje omlagt til romantiske haveanlæg som f.eks. Sneglehøj. Spor af vejsystemer fra oldtiden ses i Åstrup Skov som smalle paralleltøbende hjulspor (1), der førte fra Isefjord ind i landet langs ådalen. Det fortælles at danskerne under svenskekrigene lå i hjulsporene og beskydte den fremrykkende fjende nede i dalen.



The western part of the large preserved area to the west of Roskilde comprises the area around **Aastrup Gods** and **Sonnerupgaard**. In this hilly countryside with lakes and bogs, the manor houses are closer to one another than in other parts of Denmark. Thus tree-lined access roads, large woods and fields give the region a character of its own. Likewise, times of unrest, agricultural crises and the power of the squires have left their mark. During the civil wars of the 14th century, the squires turned their manor houses into strongholds surrounded by moats. Due to failure of crops and epidemics the population decreased. Villages and farms were abandoned, and manors such as Aastrup and Sonnerupgaard took over the land. During the 16th and 17th centuries the landed estates prospered, and the aristocracy was fascinated by hilly countryside, woods and water.

**Aastrup Gods** (photo 1) is placed on double castle mounds in Elverdamsådalen (a river valley), with the natural protection of the small river in case of attack by the enemy. The main building (front page) from the 17th century has been preserved. The area is still surrounded by moats in some places. From 1928-1985 it was used as a residence for unmarried ladies of noble rank. It is owned by a count's foundation.

**Sonnerupgaard** owned practically all the land in the parishes of Hvalsø and Soderup in the 17th century. The original farm was situated on the castle mounds (photo 2), but burned down in 1731. A person was burned to death, and the castle mounds have since then been called »the burnt grave... The bridge across the 20m-wide moat filled with water has been reconstructed, enabling visitors to cross. Today, Sonnerupgaard is used for hotel, seminars and courses.

**Tadre Mølle** (photo 3) is the only remaining of 18 water mills in Elverdamsådalen (a river valley). It was owned by Sonnerupgaard until 1952. Once it was possible to have corn milled, shaff cut, threshing done, wood sawn, and bread baked here. Water from springs used to turn the mill. To day, the mill house is a living museum, and it is open to visitors. Call for openinghours, Tel. 59194001.

**Ancient monuments** indicate that there were settlements and traffic in this area in ancient times. Burial mounds were placed close to the range of hills along Elverdamsådalen (the river valley). Only a few are preserved. Building material for bridges and roads, for example for the two bridges Rødebro and Skyttebro (photo 4), came from the hills. During the golden age of the manors some of these mounds were laid out as romantic gardens, e.g. Sneglehøj.