



FORSMARK MINING VILLAGE

● Information signs for buildings

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|-------|---|-------|---|----------|---|
| Nr 1 | Dwelling-house, 1825. It has been post office and telephone station. | Nr 32 | Statue of Minerva, 1820s. | Nr 68 | Cowsheds, partly pulled down or in ruins. |
| Nr 2 | The old inn, 1802. | Nr 33 | Belisar's temple, 1794, 1804 and Belisar's obelisk 1795. | Nr 69 | The villa, 1856. |
| Nr 3 | Dwelling-house, 18th century. | Nr 34 | The mirror temple, 1804. | Nr 70 | The villa's brewery and sheds. |
| Nr 4 | Dwelling-house. | Nr 35 | Artificial islet with statue of Samuel af Ugglas, 1820. | Nr 71 | The vicarage, 1867. The new school's expedition since 1987. |
| Nr 5 | Dwelling-house, 1760s. | Nr 36 | The hermit's hut, 1804. | Nr 72-73 | Outhouses to the vicarage. |
| Nr 6 | Dwelling-house, 1760s. | Nr 37 | The stables, 1830. | Nr 74 | The vicarage stable, later on parish home, 1920s. |
| Nr 7 | Dwelling-house, two levels, 1762, 1865. | Nr 38 | The cowshed, 1780, 1830. | Nr 75 | The villa's hen house, 1930s. Later garage and storehouse. |
| Nr 8 | Dwelling-house, two levels, 1767, 1870. | Nr 39 | "Vagnslider", a building to protect carriages from rain, 19th century. | Nr 76 | Dwelling-house, used as an inn, cottage hospital and old people's home. |
| Nr 9 | The old vicarage, probably 1720s. Dwelling-house since 1868. | Nr 40 | A cowshed, today storage. | Nr 77-79 | "Norrgårdarna". Dwelling-houses dated mid-19th century. |
| Nr 10 | Dwelling-house, 1760s. | Nr 41 | Calf-house, 1830s. | Nr 80 | Shed and garage. |
| Nr 11 | Dwelling-house, two levels, 1796, 1864. | | | Nr 81 | Sheds for storage of food. |
| Nr 12 | Dwelling-house, two levels, 1785, 1864. | Nr 46 | The old mansion, 1765. | Nr 82 | Outhouse, pulled down. |
| Nr 13 | Dwelling-house, two levels, 1799, 1862. | Nr 47 | Northern wing, around 1760. Office and staff room. | Nr 83 | Outhouses with cellars. The cellar is taken away. |
| Nr 14 | Dwelling-house, two levels, 1800, 1862. Lower level used as parish home. | Nr 48 | Southern wing, 1720s. Kitchen and staff room. | | |
| Nr 15 | Dwelling-house, probably 1720s. It belonged to the old vicarage. | Nr 49 | Shed belonging to the old mansion. | Nr 86 | Outhouses, sheds and cellars. The middle part is pulled down. |
| Nr 16 | Dwelling-house, 1948. Former residence for teachers. | Nr 50 | The washhouse, partly built in 1787 as food-shed, today guest rooms. | Nr 87 | Garage, the former parish home of Forsmark. The spot was earlier covered by outhouses, today torn down. |
| Nr 17 | The church, 1800. | Nr 51 | The clock-tower, 1813. | Nr 88 | Mortuary, 1803, by the old and abandoned cemetery. |
| Nr 18 | Washhouse, originally pigsty. Today it is used for science-experiments exhibitions. | Nr 52 | The servant's wing, partly erected in 1785 as hen house. Today guest rooms. | Nr 89 | Bathhouse, 1926. Erected by the Red Cross. Today used for accommodation. |
| Nr 19 | The main workshops, 1833. Today café and handcrafts shop. | Nr 53 | The foundation for the charcoal-house, 1807, pulled down in 1969. | Nr 90 | Transformer building. Pump-house for the cemetery's irrigation. |
| Nr 20 | Smithy for smaller articles, 1799, workshop. Today tourist information office. | Nr 54 | Upper hammer-forge, 1805, 1846, pulled down in 1969. | | |
| Nr 21 | Workshop, 1799, today storage. | Nr 55 | "Gösboden", where the workers handled the iron from the blast furnaces, 1805. | Nr 95 | The aviary, rebuilt in the 1990s by Axel Kumlien. |
| Nr 22 | The mill, 1802, winded up in 1976. Today museum. | Nr 56 | The slaughterhouse, 1805. | Nr 96 | The village's archives, 1815. |
| Nr 23 | Lower hammer-forge, 1805. Became power-station in 1889. | Nr 57 | Woodsheds. | Nr 97 | Outhouses. Two of the sheds pulled down. |
| Nr 24 | Foundation for "Kölnan", where the barley was dried to malt. | Nr 58 | The inn, former country shop. Built by Axel Kumlien around 1870. Later on dairy and used for school dining. | Nr 98 | Milestone, Gustav IV Adolf, 1800. |
| Nr 25 | Foundation for the char-coal house, 18th century. It was pulled down in the mid 20th century. | Nr 59 | The small storage, 1859. Former iron-shed. | Nr 99 | Statue of Neptune, 1792. |
| Nr 26 | Dwelling-house, 18th century. Shop in the 19th century. Renovated 1954, privately owned. | Nr 60 | Woodsheds. | Nr 100 | Outhouse with mangle shed. |
| Nr 27 | Dwelling-house, 1921. Former village shop, privately owned. | Nr 61 | Theresia's school, 1843 to 1967. Since 1987 the present school's dining room. | Nr 101 | Bakery. |
| Nr 28 | Orangery and greenhouse, 1940s. South-western part pulled down. | Nr 62 | Charlotta's school, 1861 - 1967. Today the present school's room for computer sciences. | Nr 102 | Exit. |
| Nr 29 | Gardener's shed, around 1880. | | | Nr 106 | Monument, King Oscar 18-20/8 -90. |
| Nr 30 | The new mansion, finished in 1774. | Nr 63 | The village's museum, 1803. Museum since 1970. Former granary where people received their rations of grain and other foods and wares. | Nr 107 | The large iron urn. |
| Nr 31 | The spring-house, 1787. | Nr 64 | Food sheds. | Nr 108 | The resounding stone. |
| | | Nr 65 | Cowsheds, 1797. | | |
| | | Nr 66 | Cowsheds, 1802. | | |
| | | Nr 67 | Food sheds | Nr 112 | The new upper secondary school, 1987. |

The history of Forsmark

Already in the 15th century Forsmark took shape as a village connected to the iron production. In the mid 16th century individual farmers and iron workers conducted iron production in the area, and when the Crown took over the production in 1570, the production was already fully operational. At the time there were three blast furnaces and seven minor hammer-forges in operation. Except pig iron and bar iron, "lod" - meaning cannonballs - were cast and forged. The bar iron was exported in large quantities during this era.

Immigration from Vallonia

In the former part of the 17th century people immigrated from Vallonia in Belgium to Sweden. With them came a new way of iron handling - the Vallon way of forging. The new technique - involving two hearths instead of previously a single one - meant an improvement of quality. More iron was exported and the Forsmark stamp that the iron was provided with became more coveted in Europe and especially England.

Forsmark was in the year 1624 on lease. A group of people continued the managing of the village and one of them was Gerard de Besche. His family bought the village in 1646 and owned it until the year of 1735.

The Russian ravages

In the summer of 1719 the Russians rampaged villages along the Swedish eastern coast. Towns and villages were set on fire. On the 20th of July they arrived in Forsmark. The two bar iron-forges, two flower-grinders, a sawmill and "a lot of well made booths and houses" were taken completely by the flames. Only the church and a few people's houses remained.

Renewal and success

When Forsmark and other mining villages in Uppland were rebuilt, it was done with modern and efficient equipment. It was a new technique that resulted in growing export especially in the mid 18th century. The devastation of 1719 hastened the renewal of Forsmark. In 1738, Forsmark was included among the villages in the region Roslagen owned by De Geer and so it remained until the year 1751.

One of the most successful bar-iron exporters in Stockholm, the trade company "Jennings & Finlay", purchased during the year 1751 some of the largest mansions in Uppland, among them Forsmark mining village. When the company ceased after a few years, it was Jennings who became the single owner of the village. Jennings had new village buildings made of stone constructed, as well as the mansion which was finished in 1774, one year after his own passing.



Family af Ugglas

From the year 1781 to 1975, another family came to characterise Forsmark. It was the family af Ugglas. When Samuel af Ugglas bought the village a new era of build-up started. New buildings were erected rapidly and they were provided with the letters "S af U", for Samuel af Ugglas. During the years 1794 - 1800 the church was constructed and it replaced the former one in wood. New charcoal-houses and hammer-forges were built and horse-carried carriages and sleighs were manufactured in the workshops during the complete 19th century.

Forsmark grows

During the entire 19th century Forsmark grew. The worker's houses along the street were provided with another level. General elementary school was introduced and two school buildings were constructed, both of them named after countesses, Theresia and Charlotta.

The iron handling is closed down

Huge changes characterised the Swedish iron production during the latter part of the 19th century. The old artist-like forms of production like the Vallon way of forging, was driven out of business by the industrialisation. In the year of 1896 the iron production in Forsmark was wound up and many former employers started working in the paper pulp-factory in Johannisfors, a couple of kilometres away. When a fire destroyed the factory in 1932, Forsmark was depopulated and today about a hundred people lives here.

Forsmarks Kraftgrupp new owner

For almost two hundred years the Forsmark village belonged to the family af Ugglas. In the year 1975 the village was sold to Forsmarks Kraftgrupp AB, which is its present owner.

Through Forsmarks Kraftgrupp AB, the former mining village has been given new contents and new functions. The mansion is used by the company for representation. An upper secondary school focusing on computer and energy sciences was opened in 1987. The old environment is alive. Forsmark is a meeting-place for old and new.



Please pay a visit to the Infocentre next to the power plant. The centre is open around the year, Monday - Friday from 8.00 am to 3.30 pm.

For further information, call +46 (0)173-812 68 or visit our homepage www.vattenfall.com/forsmark

YOUR OWN VILLAGE TOUR



FORSMARK MINING VILLAGE