



## Forsmark mining village

● Information signs

- Nr 1. The main workshop
- Nr 2. The mill
- Nr 3. The lower hammer-forge
- Nr 4. The kitchen garden and orchard
- Nr 5. The French terrace
- Nr 6. The large iron urn
- Nr 7. The spring-house
- Nr 8. The aviary
- Nr 9. The resounding stone
- Nr 10. Monument King Oscar II
- Nr 11. Belisars temple
- Nr 12. The Mirror temple
- Nr 13. The statue of Minerva

- Nr 14. Artificial islet with statue of Samuel af Ugglas
- Nr 15. Chinese bridges
- Nr 16. The Hermit's hut
- Nr 17. The stables
- Nr 18. The village's archives
- Nr 19. Upper hammer - forge and foundation of the coalhouse
- Nr 20. The laundry house
- Nr 21. The clock tower
- Nr 22. The servant's wing
- Nr 23. The New Manor
- Nr 24. The milestone, Gustav IV Adolf
- Nr 25. The main street with bridges
- Nr 26. The schools
- Nr 27. The Inn

- Nr 28. The Ironworks ponds
- Nr 29. The white Villa
- Nr 30. The vicarage
- Nr 31. Outhouses
- Nr 32. The bakery
- Nr 33. The villagers cowsheds
- Nr 34. The old vicarage
- Nr 35. The church
- Nr 36. The old cemetery
- Nr 37. Dwelling houses with two levels
- Nr 38. Food storage
- Nr 39. The oldest homes of blacksmiths
- Nr 40. The old inn
- Nr 41. Pigsty and bathhouse

## The history of Forsmark

As early as the 15th century Forsmark took shape as an estate linked to the iron industry. In the mid-16th century individual farmers and iron workers conducted iron production in the area, and when the Crown (the government) took over the iron industry 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. Bar iron was exported in large quantities during this era.

### Immigration from Wallonia

In the first part of the 17th century people immigrated from Wallonia in Belgium to Sweden. With them came a new way of iron handling – the Walloon 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.

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

### The Russian ravages

In the summer of 1719 the Russians rampaged villages along the Swedish east coast. Towns and villages were set on fire. On the 20th of July they arrived in Forsmark. Both bar iron-forges, two flour mills, a saw mill and 'a lot of well-made sheds and houses' were destroyed by the flames. Only the church and a few houses remained.

### Renewal and success

When Forsmark and other iron works were rebuilt in Uppland it was done with modern and efficient equipment. This new technique 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 estates in the Roslagen region owned by De Geer and so it remained until 1751.

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



### The af Ugglas family

From the year 1781 to 1975, the af Ugglas family came to characterize Forsmark. When Samuel af Ugglas bought the estate, a new era of build-up started. New buildings were erected rapidly and they were provided with the letters 'S af U', which stands for Samuel af Ugglas. During the years 1794-1800 the church was constructed and replaced the former wooden church. New houses for the coal and hammer-forges were built. Among other things, various types of horse drawn carriages and sleighs were manufactured in the workshops throughout the 19th century.

### Forsmarks grows

During the entire 19th century Forsmark expanded. The workers 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 characterized the Swedish iron production during the latter part of the 19th century. The old handcrafted form of production like the Walloon way of forging was driven out of business by the industrialization. In the year of 1896 the iron production in Forsmark was discontinued and many former employees started working in the paper pulp-factory in Johannisfors, a few kilometers away. When a fire destroyed the factory in 1932 Forsmark was depopulated and today about a 100 people live here.

### Forsmarks Kraftgrupp new owner

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

Through Forsmarks Kraftgrupp AB, the Forsmark estate has been given new content and new function. The mansion is used by the company for representation. An upper secondary school, focusing on technology and energy, was opened in 1987. The old environment is alive. Forsmark is a meeting place for old and new.

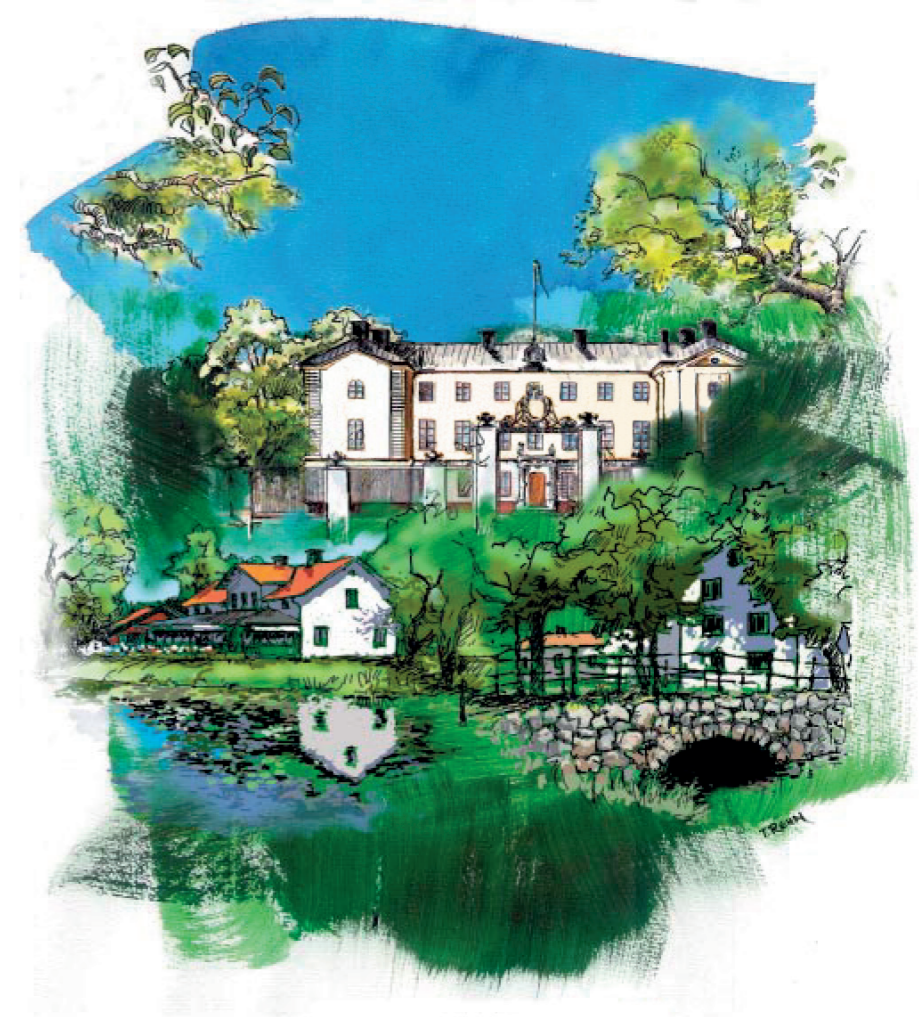


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