



TOWN WALK IN WADKÖPING



houses often stood in towns like Örebro. If Erika instead had lived before the 18th century, "maid" would have denoted that she was an unmarried woman, meaning untouched – "virgo intacta".

21. Sture's Home
CARPENTER'S JOY
Sture's Home formerly stood at Sturegatan 7. The house was built with wooden joists and planks, and the painting and decorative carpentry are typical of the period. The house was built in 1873 by the carpenter Anders Hallin, who moved here from Hallsberg with his family. They named the new home Fredensberg (Peace Mountain). In 1887, Public Prosecutor Per Erik Andersson became the owner, and when his son took it over in 1907, he put up new buildings. The group of buildings was later owned by factory owner Rönnqvist, who had a cutlery factory at the old harbour. In 1947 Sturegården was bought by Örebro Council. As a dwelling and office for the town gardeners. Today the property is a dwelling and owned by Örebro Council.

homeless. The timbers were probably taken from different buildings: to save what could be saved.

19. Upper Vallby House
A NÄRKE COTTAGE
Upper Vallby House formerly stood in Lundby, which today is a quarter of Örebro. Many houses in Närke looked like this in the 19th century: regardless of whether they were in town or in the country. The origin of the house was the "enkelstuga" – containing a stove room, chamber and hallway. In the 19th century, the "enkelstuga" was given an upper floor, where the bedchamber was moved. The downstairs chamber became the kitchen and the stove room became the best room. Through the extra floor, the Närke Cottage came into existence.

20. The Erika House
A MAID
The Erika House formerly stood at Gamla gatan 13, and was built in the 18th century. The house is built at an angle using dove-tailed logs, and the entrance is at the angle. The weather-boarding is from the mid-18th century. The house takes its name from a certain Maid Erika. The word maid can mean different things: in the 18th and 19th centuries, it was a title for servants working in finer homes. The

OLAUS AND LAURENTIUS PETRI
In the park near here, Stadsparken, you can see Sjölamässlyckan (Requiem Joy), an allotment that was owned by Olaus and Laurentius Petri. The allotment was presented by their father to the monastery in Örebro, so that the monks might read a requiem for him. This was customary in the Catholic Church, but the sons did not approve of the Catholic order. Both of them had studied under Martin Luther in Wittenberg – sent there by King Gustav Vasa, who sponsored them. Olaus Petri brought the Reformation to Sweden and became town clerk, vicar and Chancellor of Sweden. His brother Laurentius was consecrated archbishop in 1531; Sweden's first Evangelist-Lutheran archbishop.

18. The Theatre Barn
SCORCHED BY FIRE
The Theatre Barn is also called the cornstore, and formerly stood at Kungsgatan 23. The building was moved to Wadköping in 1991. When the house timbers were being moved, a discovery was made: many of the timbers were scarred by fire. This indicates that the house timbering was done after 1854, when Örebro was hit by a big fire. Perhaps the building was constructed hastily after the fire to serve as a grain store – a cornstore. There was food there for all those who had become

17. Smithy Hill House
THE SMITHS' QUARTER
The Smithy Hill House has been used as a stable and a smithy, and was probably built at the beginning of the 19th century. It formerly stood at Skolgatan 12, on the smithy hill, the smiths' quarter of Örebro. The smithy hill was established in the 17th century, due to the centralisation of weapon-forging. This had previously been the job of smiths in rural areas, but the Crown demanded that they should move in to Örebro. Naturally, there were smiths in Örebro long before the 17th century, for example Peter Olofsson, married to Kristina Larsdotter. They had two sons, in 1493 and 1499, named Olof and Lars; later to become renowned as Olaus and Laurentius Petri.



PHOTO: MAGNUS WAHMAN

Glanshammar. The widow moved here in 1887 and stayed for one year. There is uncertainty also about when the house was actually built. One source says soon after the town burned in 1854, but the property does not appear in the records until 1885. One thing that is certain at least is the function of the house today: The Rector's House is a council-run preschool.

16. The Turner's House
IN THE SERVICE OF THE TANNERY
The Turner's House originally stood at Ågatan 6 – 8 and is therefore also called Ågatebodarna (The Å Street Stores). The turner who has given his name to the house is quite recent. The house was reconstructed in 1991 by Närkes Träsvarvare (Närke Wood Turners) – an association that had just been formed and which needed premises. The houses had lain disassembled since the 1960s. However, the houses are far older. They are included in a town plan from 1823 and at the time comprised three stores, one with a gallery. The stores were long used as a stockroom for a tannery – in the shoemaking centre of Örebro, tanned leather was a big commodity. Örebro was the tannery capital of Sweden; in the mid-19th century, there were 11 tanneries lining Svartån stream.

his career as a bank director. He died of pneumonia, aged just over 50.

BEHRN'S PROPERTY
Perhaps you are wondering where the name Behrn comes from? Johan Behrn (1879 – 1960) is behind it. Behrn was at one time the biggest property developer in Örebro, and also one of the town's biggest property owners. His interest in property was inherited by his son Carl-Gustav, who in 1963 bought Kungsgatan 9 – today known as Behrn's House. In 1990, the building was moved here – to Wadköping, and the property still belongs to the Behrn family. Behrn's house is maintained by the property company Behrn Fastigheter AB – whose owner, Per Johan Behrn, is Johan's grandchild.

15. The Rector's House
A CAPRICIOUS HOUSE
Up until 1990, the house stood at Nygatan 39, and according to tradition, a rector lived here. The Swedish title "komminister" denotes a priest in a large parish who is also an assistant to its vicar. However, it is uncertain whether a komminister (or rector) ever lived here. Research has not been able to bring to light any such incumbent, and the closest we have come is a rector's widow. Gustafva Landelius was the widow of Per Landelius, who served as rector in

Kil, Närke, where it served as a dwelling house on a farm. In the past, it was quite common for houses to be relocated: they were easily dismantled, since they were built of timber. During the population explosion in the mid-19th century, many timber houses from rural areas were moved to towns. The Ullavi House has been reassembled exactly as it originally was. Among other things, the windowpanes blown by glassblowers remain, and the mint green colour is original. The reassembly of the Ullavi House was done in such an exemplary manner that today's owner has received an award for the work.

14. Behrn's House
BEFITTING A BANKER
Behrn's House originally stood at Kungsgatan 9, and was built after the great fire of 1854. The house was built by Eric Rahlén and his wife Ingeborg. At the time, Rahlén was a banker at Örebro Enskilda Bank. Rahlén's career was to say the least brilliant. He was a farmer's son from Kumla with a flair for business, and in Örebro he quickly became a respected merchant. Rahlén often dealt in aquavit, and it was per-haps in that way he met his future wife. Ingeborg's father took care of everything in the way of spirits in Örebro. He was a restaurant keeper, innkeeper and aquavit manufacturer! Erik Rahlén ended

The Hamilton House is the biggest in Wadköping and is an example of the dwelling house of an extremely wealthy family. The name comes from one of the owners of the house – Hugo Jakob Hamilton – who could title himself Colonel! The building has also been referred to as the Strokirk House, after another previous owner, Knut Victor Strokirk – whose title was both factory owner and bank director.

A POWERFUL MOMENTO
Colonel Hamilton lived in Örebro for only 12 years, but he left a "powerful" momento. Hamilton is the man behind Överstrännvin (Colonel's Aquavit). He had his own spiced variant made, which the distillery in Örebro sealed in clay vessels and then delivered to Colonel Hamilton's home. This was possible in the late 19th century. To this day, the aquavit is made according to the Colonel's recipe. It has a rounded taste with a characteristic caraway flavour, balanced sweetness and a fiery aftertaste. At least, that is what the label claims – skål!

13. The Ullavi House
AS GOOD AS IT GOT
The Ullavi House is among the newest houses in Wadköping, if you can call an outhouse from the 1850s new! The house was moved here in 1992, from Ullavi in



PHOTO: ULLARITT JONSSON

Information
OPENING HOURS
May-August: Open daily 11-17.
Café open daily 10-19

September-April: Tuesday-Sunday 11-16.
Café open daily 10-17.

On the eve of a public holiday open until 14.

ADMISSION
Admission free, although charges are made for some events.

BOOKINGS
For guided tours please contact
Destination Örebro, tel: +46 (0)19-21 21 21.

INFO WEEKDAYS
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ÖREBRO

1. The Pewterer's

WELCOME TO WADKÖPING!

Wadköping open-air museum was inaugurated in 1965, and comprises mostly buildings from Örebro. They were moved here when the town was modernised. A street runs straight through Wadköping, and different eras are depicted on either side of it. One side shows Örebro after the fire of 1854, and the other side shows buildings typical of different centuries before the fire. They date back to the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries. The name Wadköping comes from the novel "Markurells i Wadköping" (The Markurells of Wadköping) by Hjalmar Bergman. That was Bergman's name for his childhood town of Örebro.

THE PEWTERER'S

The home was built in the 1780s, and originally stood at Drottninggatan 76. The house was the workshop and home of the town pewterer, and the last member of the guild was Gustaf Wilhelm Lindberg. When he died in 1888, he had been a "pensioner" for 15 years, and had owned the pewterer's home for no less than 58 years! The house has also been home to painters, tailors and bookbinders, and there are indications that the building also served as a trading house. The long wall facing Stadsparken (the town park) has marks left from shutters, which covered the openings

to several small shops. There, people could buy products from the craftsmen "over the counter". To this day, there is a small shop in the building, whose interior fittings come from Mon in Asker Parish.

2. The Weaver's

THE DAMASK WEAVER'S HOME

The Weaver's can be traced back to the 18th century, and previously stood at Drottninggatan 64. In the 1820s, a weavery opened here, where damask of the highest quality was woven. The weavery was run by three generations of the Hellgren family: Hällgren the Elder, Gustaf Hellgren, and finally Gustaf's daughter, Hilda Hellgren. Hilda ran operations up until the 1920s. Hellgren's damask fabrics were much sought after, and the clientele was among the wealthy. The fabrics adorned both castles and manors in the provinces of Närke, Värmland and Södermanland. Not only that – the Royal Court was a client!

SOME OTHER TENANTS

The Weaver's had many other tenants, many of them single women. Widow Fagerhult, for example, had a fashion shop which her two daughters later took over. Mother and daughter Grip rented one room and a kitchen: Miss Grip worked in the town perfume shop. One of their neighbours was "Lilla Fia" (Little Fia) Fahl-

ström, who was small because she had a hunchback. "Lilla Fia" made a livelihood for herself and her sick mother by crocheting lace for the fine ladies of the town.

3. Cajsa Warg's house

A BANQUETING COTTAGE

Cajsa Warg's house is a banqueting cottage from 17th century, of the kind that was formerly part of the estate of wealthy burghers. As the word indicates, it was used for banquets, feasts held on the upper floor of the building – the occasional room. The lower floor was used as a guestroom and store. At the beginning of the 18th century, the house was owned by Anders Warg and was part of a courtyard group at Kyrkogatan 4. Anders Warg and his wife Catharina had a daughter, born in Örebro in 1703 and christened Christina. At the age of 52, Christina Warg published a cookery book, which ran to 14 editions in Sweden and abroad. It was a hit, and with it, "Cajsa" Warg became one of Sweden's most successful cookery book authors!

CHANGED AND PRESERVED

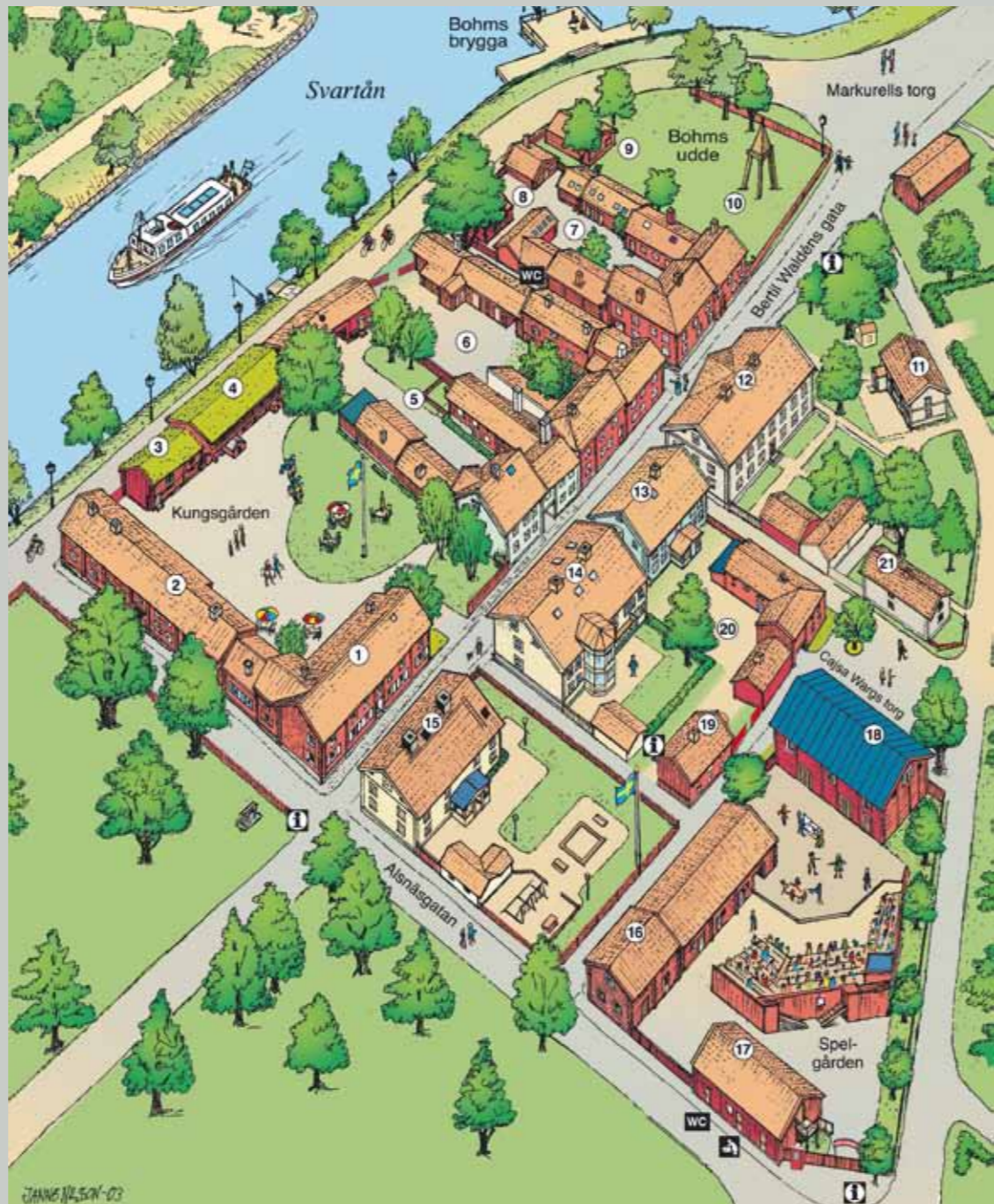
Cajsa Warg's house has changed over the years. As you see, the upper floor is wider than the lower floor. This shows that the house originally had an external gallery – like the King's Cottage alongside.

The banqueting house was built close to the dwelling house, and via the end doors, one could pass between the buildings on each floor. Today the upper and lower floors are instead linked by a staircase. The painted ceiling and walls in the occasional room have been preserved. Birds, vines and sprigs of red cherries jostle with tulips and ornate fantasy flowers. The paintings probably date back to 1710 or 1717, by which time Cajsa Warg no longer lived in Örebro.

4. The King's Cottage

FREQUENTED BY DUKE KARL

The King's Cottage is one of the most interesting buildings in Sweden – it features murals from the 1580s. Above the door to King Karl's bedchamber, the message reads: "Peace to those who enter, prosperity to those who leave!" – a greeting to those of you visiting Wadköping! The King's Cottage took its name from Duke Karl, who according to tradition visited the cottage in 1580 and 1581. In 1604, the Duke was crowned King Karl IX. The house was probably a cottage for guests at Borgmästargården (the Mayor's Home), which stood on Silltorget, the square now known as Järntorget. The King's Cottage was built according to mediaeval traditions. The lower floor comprises four pantries – stores – while the upper floor comprises



a guestroom and a bedchamber. Both rooms have contained open fireplaces. In the bed-chamber, one can see traces of the bed that was attached to the wall, and the furniture in the guestroom was also fixed to the wall. The unique murals in the rooms – probably painted by Duke Karl's own artist – have been preserved.

5. The Shoemaker's

SHOEMAKER'S AND LIVERY STABLE

The Shoemaker's oldest sections are from the 17th century and its original site was Gamla gatan 17. The first known owner of the home was Jakob Ihre, who is mentioned in 1752 and referred to as a burgher. The name of the house shows that shoemakers lived here, but carriage- and saddle-makers, mailcoach drivers, millers, ship's masters, bakers and a fireguard have also lived here. In around 1850, almost 60 people lived here! However, the place was best known as a livery stable. The farmers could let their horses rest here while they did their errands in town. This was because the property included a stable, as well as a barn, henhouse and a hay store.

6. The Glove Maker's

THE HOME OF A MASTER

The Glove Maker's was built in the 18th century, and originally stood at Drottninggatan

41. The first known owner was the ship's master Märten Billgren, but it is not known whether it was he who had the house built. At the beginning of the 19th century, Master Flygelholm was the owner, and it is he who has given the property its name, since Flygelholm was a leatherworker and glove maker, and operated for about 25 years. In one of the buildings on the property, the master had his workshop, and the journey-men learning the trade lived there.

ANOTHER MASTERWORK

By the time the building was moved from Drottninggatan in 1957, it had been home to many different tenants. What about: carriage maker, painter, tailor, bookbinder, shoemaker, driver, hatter, mason, combmaker, cottage baker, upholsterer, brushmaker and matchstick maker – to give just a few examples! Another tenant was the architect Per Lundmark. His son Carl would later serve as a model for a character in a novel – the architect Gundholm in "Farmor och Vår Herre" (Grandmother and Our Lord), written by Hjalmar Bergman and published in 1921, two years after his masterwork "Markurells i Wadköping" (The Markurells of Wadköping). Lundmark is the only one of Bergman's characters who we are sure lived in a house in Wadköping.

7. The Ship's Master's Home

SHIP'S MASTER RINGSTRÖM
The Ship's Master's Home previously stood at Kyrkogårdsgatan 26. The building was constructed in the beginning of the 18th century, and has been extended over the years. One of the owners gave the house its name; ship's master Ringström, who owned half the property. The other half was owned by shipyard timberman Hedlund. They lived in The Ship's Master's Home at the beginning of the 19th century. Ringström was one of many ship's masters in Örebro, which was a busy seafaring town in those days. The craft which Ringström sailed lay at anchor in the harbour where Hedlund also worked, at one of the shipyards.

THE MARITIME TOWN OF ÖREBRO

The Ship's Master's Home dates back to the age of sail, before roads and railways became the transport routes. Örebro Harbour lay a short way downstream, at Skebäck, and once the ice melted, sailing ships were on the move. Hjälmare Canal led to Mälaren and Stockholm, from where sea routes to distant ports lay open. Many craft from Örebro were loaded with bar iron – malleable iron produced in Bergslagen in central Sweden. The return cargo was mostly salt, herring and grain. The cargoes were carried by skippers

with their own ships, but during the 19th century, there was a change. Tradesmen and burghers took over responsibility for freight, and the skippers instead found employment as captains.

8. The Smithy

IN NEW COMPANY

The Smithy has never belonged to the neighbouring property: it was not even built in Örebro, but in the Parish of Axberg, just north of the town. In the past, most estates had a smithy, where the farmer could produce forged iron goods for household needs. If an implement broke, he repaired it himself, one among many other jobs in the age of the subsistence economy. The smithies were always built at a distance from the homestead, due to the considerable risk of fire. The homestead property comprised many densely grouped buildings, and if one caught fire, it could quickly spread.

9. The Play Barn

FROM TIVEDEN

The Play Barn is an outhouse from the first half of the 19th century. It originally belonged to a croft in Tiveden, located west of Lake Vättern, about 70 kilometres from here. Despite the new function, the building looks as it did in the past. The outhouse is built of timber, in typical design,

open as far up as the ridge bearing the roof. Dwelling houses too were built in this way, although in the 18th century, many such cottages were given a ceiling. The roof of the Play Barn is of handmade tiles of prime quality, and the roof too was brought from Tiveden, from Edö Manor. The tiles were manufactured some time in the 19th century, perhaps at a brickworks in Tiveden.

10. The Belfry

A SIMPLE BELL FRAME

The belfry in Wadköping was constructed in 1999, to the same design as that at St. Olof's Chapel in Östansjö. In the province of Närke, between the 12th and 16th centuries, belfries were built like this; a simple bell frame with a roof to protect the bells. The first belfries were constructed on hallowed ground – ground that the bishop had blessed with holy water. A low wall surrounded the area, and in the middle stood the church. Later, belfries were moved to higher ground, in order for the ringing to be heard better. The peals were then heard all over the parish, exhorting the parishioners to make their way to the church service.

11. The Jeremiah Cottage

TRIBUTE TO A BARD

The Jeremiah Cottage is a tribute to Jeremiah of Tröstlösa – the "national

bard" of Närke province Levi Rickson (1868 – 1967). He is said to have lived in the cottage for a while at the end of the 19th century. The building was then on a property in Tybble in the parish of Almby, but since 1986 it has been in Wadköping. It was probably built around the beginning of the 19th century, and was originally a timbered store with a loft and a hay store. In about 1850, the upper floor was converted into two rooms, where the maids and farmhands lived. At the end of the 19th century, the wood stove and the tiled stove were added, making a dwelling with one room and kitchen. This was where Jeremiah of Tröstlösa lived. By that time, the lower floor too had been converted into a dwelling.

12. The Hamilton House

BIGGEST AND LOVELIEST

The house was built in 1844 at Näbbtorpgatan 16 – and it was then the biggest and loveliest house in town in its quarter. The architecture was inspired by the Classical age, with pediments, dentils and large windows. Beautifully decorated entrance doors face the street, and on the courtyard side, there are verandas with lattice-work decorations.