

WALKING MAP

21. "Pannemans" Built by a German sugar mill owner.

22. "Kiste-Pers" At the end of 19th century a man lived here who made coffins for the Korndal company, to be donated to its deceased employees.

23. Mölndal's old infirmary Built in 1870 with funds from the Victualling Association (see 27). In use until 1924, later served as a police station and museum, among other things.

24. "the Stone Barn" Economy building from the beginning of the 19th century, which then belonged to Forsåker Manor. The main building was demolished in 1983. In 1906 the estate was bought by power company Yngeredsfors Kraft AB and rebuilt into a transformer station.

Kvarnby Hand Paper Mill currently houses in the building, a present day association that preserves and teaches the art of making paper by hand.

25. Papyrus' gym, constructed in 1915.

26. Forsebron (Rapids bridge), right in the centre of old Mölndal. On one side was the square with its market space and public buildings, on the other was the fish market.

27. The Victualling Association's shop, built in 1866. This cooperative association was started by mill owners to provide the workers with food and provisions. Later used as a fire station.

28. Mölndal's old Town hall Inaugurated 1905 and used until 1960.

29. The Gothic League's independent school from 1824 was the first school in Kvarnbyn. It was built with a donation from Samuel Norberg before the introduction of universal elementary school.

30. Kråkans Krog ("The Crow's Inn") The oldest parts are from the 1870s, while most of the building was constructed between 1910–20. Long housed smaller shops with separate entrances.

31. Nyman's mill The Mölndal rapids' only preserved mill. Built in 1858 on an old mill property. Was later a power station for Götafors but has been restored to its mill state. A heritage building.

32. Oil mill factory from the 1860s. Later a steam power station and power station for chemical industry.

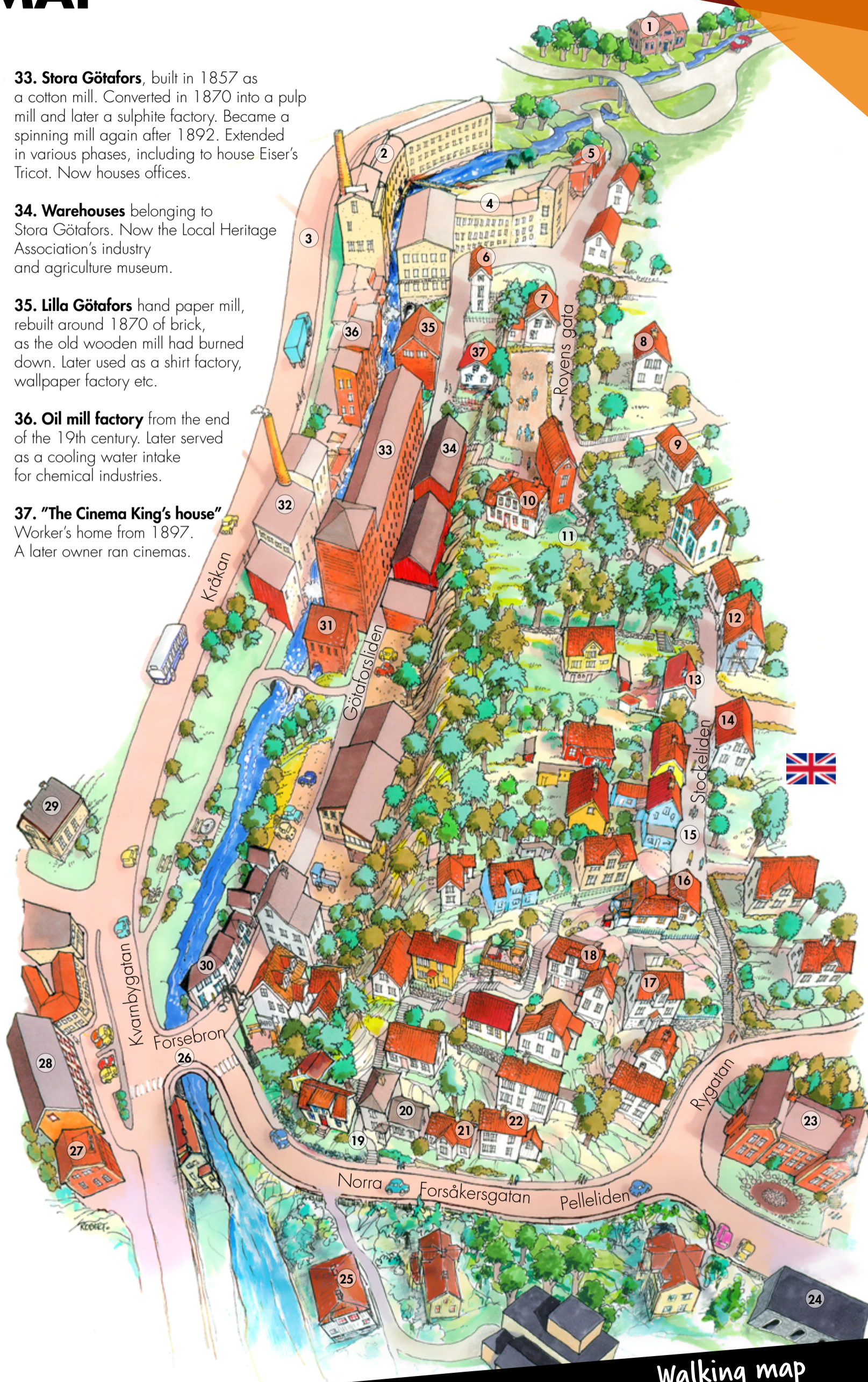
33. Stora Götafors, built in 1857 as a cotton mill. Converted in 1870 into a pulp mill and later a sulphite factory. Became a spinning mill again after 1892. Extended in various phases, including to house Eiser's Tricot. Now houses offices.

34. Warehouses belonging to Stora Götafors. Now the Local Heritage Association's industry and agriculture museum.

35. Lilla Götafors hand paper mill, rebuilt around 1870 of brick, as the old wooden mill had burned down. Later used as a shirt factory, wallpaper factory etc.

36. Oil mill factory from the end of the 19th century. Later served as a cooling water intake for chemical industries.

37. "The Cinema King's house" Worker's home from 1897. A later owner ran cinemas.



Walking map

**MÖLNDALS
KVARNBÝ**



MÖLNDALS
STADSMUSEUM

WALKING MAP

1. Grevedämnet Old School was built in 1862, the first school in Mölndal after the public school duty was introduced in Sweden in 1842. There were four study halls for 60 students in each. Service residences for the employed teachers were situated upstairs. The building was used as a school until 1972.

2. "Strumpan" ("the Stocking") Constructed in 1857 to house Rosenberg's weaving and dyeing works. Taken over by Samuelson's stocking factory in 1929. Extended and converted in the Functionalist style 1941-45. Production ceased in 1982. Currently houses the Museum of Mölndal.

3. "Mölndals Kråka" / "Kråkan" ("Mölndal's Crow" / "The Crow") The upper part of Kvarnbygatan. The name probably came from a rock in the middle of the fastest rapids, known as the Crow.

4. Ahlafors textile industry The oldest parts of the building are from 1856 (Carlsberg's spinning mill). Extended in stages, most recently in 1949 when the extant Functionalist style was added.

5. Warehouse belonging to Leffler's brazil mill, late 19th century. The factory was destroyed in a fire.

6-7. Mill estates; "Olssons of Liden" (6) and "Kjellmans" (7). The proprietors shared ownership of a flour mill during the 19th century

8-9. Mill owners' homes "Schmidts" (8) and "Forsells" (9). The proprietors each owned one half of the Carlsberg cotton mill.

10. Kvarnbygården also known as "Royens" after the Scottish Roy family, which owned it. The finest mill estate in the area, with two manor houses, one of wood from 1807 and one of brick from the 1840s. There were stables and a barn as well, but they were demolished. As was the mill, which lay below "Royens steps" between Stora and Lilla Götafors. Currently houses Mölndal's heritage museum.

11. Kvarnby park This is where the access points are to the culverts that carried sulphurous acid from the big acid tower, "Sodom", to the sulphite factory in Stora Götafors. There are also a number of millstones placed along the wall in the park.

12. "The Butcher's" Workers' homes built by Papyrus in 1917.

13. Recycled Residential house built in 1998 out of recycled material from an official's residence in the Papyrus area.

14. "Lundins" Nine families lived here at one time.

15. Stockeliden (Log slope) This is where the timber that was floated from lake Stensjön down the Mölndal river was shifted as it couldn't pass the steep rapids.

16. "Livens" Two houses joined into one.

17. "Falkebo'et", built in the 1850s. All three floors have external entrances. A bridge leads to the top floor. This was a common building technique for dealing with Kvarnby's topography.

18. "Pepper-Bedas", built in the 1860s, later extended for a total of seven flats.

19. Stalleliden (Stable slope) The owners of "Bengtsson's stable" ran a horse and carriage carrier's here from the 1870s until the Second World War.

20. "Börje-Magnus" after a worker at Korndal's factories, Börje Magnus Andersson. The house is from the 18th century, but was converted and extended around 1930.

