

A guided bustour to historical sites in Kolbäck, Säby, Strömsholm, Borgåsund and Mölntorp on May 13 2010



Borgby skans

Kolbäck & Säby
historical society

Herrevadsbro

In the year 1251 there was a famous battle at Herrevadsbro. A group of important men, called Folkungar, rose in rebellion and brought people from abroad. With an army of Swedes, Danes, Norwegians and Germans they met Birger Jarl at Herrevadsbro. He hit back and executed the leaders and many of their men. The executions attracted attention and caused great aversion to Birger Jarl, but after that it was peaceful in Sweden for at least 25 years. Birger Jarl managed to force through what he wanted and strengthen the monarchy. Therefore this battle is of more importance than most of the medieval battles.

Kolbäcks gästgivaregård

Not until the 1600s the expansion of roads with inns were regulated. The inn was to be a station for transportation. Responsible for men and horses were the farmers in the parishes of Kolbäck, Svedvi, Berg, Säby, Rytterne and Munktorp. It had to be 12-15 horses ready each day to transport people to the next station.

In 1875 the railway opened and travelling by horse slowed down.

Västmanlands Läns Centrala Verkstadsskola i Kolbäck

The school started as a trade school owned by the county council. The students were trained to work with carpentry, central heating and sanitary technology. The school was bought by Hallstahammar community in 1971 and was called Herrevadsskolan.

Kolbäcks Folkets Park

The old entertainment park was next to Borgby skans in Säby parish. In 1932/33 the park was moved some hundred meters westwards to Kolbäck parish on land bought from Herrevads gård. The old café was rebuilt to be home for the caretaker.

Borgby skans

Borgby skans is from Ironage 400 – 1000 A.C. and is situated near the old Eriksgatan. Eriksgatan was the name of the way the king took when he travelled in the country.

The inner wall is 150 m long, 10 m broad and 2-3 m high.

The outer wall is 250 m long, 3-6 m broad and 0,5 -1,5 m high.

Birger Jarl had probably his camp here at the battle of Herrevadsbro.

Borgbylokalen

The methodists in the area needed a hall for their meetings. In 1885 they got Borgby chapel where they had their meetings and Sunday school for the children till the 1920s. Then it was sold to the farmer's political party Bondeförbundet (now Centerpartiet).

Mölntorps småskola

In 1889 the junior school with home for the teacher was built. Mölntorps gård provided land and the timber came from a military building at Utnäs Löt. The first teacher, Jenny Eriksson, was only 20 years old when she came. When she retired she and her 2 sisters built their home on the other side of the road.

Skumpa

In early 1920s, after World War I, the whole world had a depression. So did the factory in Mölntorp too of course. The unemployed men got relief work, work on the roads. One of the projects was to reduce the slope at Skumpa using hoe, spade, ironbar and wheelbarrow.

Lilla Säby

Due to the key plan of the community 2010 Lilla Säby is one of the most interesting farms in the parish. Most of the farm buildings were built around 1800 and have kept the original shape. The farm has very ancient look and is of cultural value.

Säby gård

Säby mansion has been owned by the same family for seven generations. During 60 years there was a dairy on the farm specilized in whey-cheese (mesost).

Säby kyrka

Säby church was probably built around 1300. In 1951 the parish of Säby entered Kolbäck community. Since 1971 it is part of Hallstahammar community.

Säby hembygdsförening

Säby historical society was founded on June 10 1924. Initiator was the clergyman, Axel Eriksson, and some important men in Säby parish. One of them was a young teacher, Set Svanholm, who later became a world famous opera singer and later director of the Opera house in Stockholm.

Set Svanholm 1904-1964

He was a teacher and organ player in Säby 1923-1929.
Director of the Opera house in Stockholm 1956 - 1963

Dalstugan

Dalstugan was the home of soldier Johan Albert Dahl, born May 9 1869 in Säby. He became a soldier in 1887 and was responsible for medical treatment.

Fattighuset Sjöhaga

The poorhouse was built in the 1820s. In household records and economy protocols we find that there lived 10 poor people, mostly widows but even children and young people.

Utnäs gård och löt

Utnäs is one of the oldest farm villages in Säby parish and is mentioned as early as 1288. 1780-1893 Utnäs Löt (löt= grassy slope) was training field for Livregementets grenadjärer, a cheaper variety of the cavalry. Utnäs gård was built in 1795 for the regiment.

Remount depot

From 1885 to 1956 Strömsholm remount depot delivered horses for the army. They had to be trained for riding and driving.

Strömsholm

Since the 1600s Strömsholm has been of great importance for breeding horses, specially warm-blooded horses.

Strömsholms slott

Strömsholm Royal Mansion was built 1556 when Gustaf Vasa was king. King Karl X Gustaf had a castle built by Nicodemus Tessin (1615-1781) and it was ready in 1681. During 200 years some queen widows lived there. The first one to live in the royal mansion was Gustaf Vasa's young widow, Katarina Stenbock, who lived there for 60 years.

Strömsholms kanal

Strömsholm canal is the second oldest canal in Sweden. It goes from Smedjebacken in southern Dalarna to Borgåsund by lake Mälaren. The canal is partly river Kolbäckån. 100 km is constructed and it falls 100 m from the highest level. The difference in Hallstahammar is 50 m. The canal was built to transport iron to the balance in Borgåsund and then to Stockholm. On the way back the ships took people and utensils for the people living along the canal.

Mahognyvillan

Mahognyvillan is Bed & Breakfast. This house was built in Stockholm and it was transported to Strömsholm in 1813.

Borgåsund

Borgåsund looks like a fishing village. Here they landed the iron transported on the canal. The first postoffice in our area was opened here in 1703. It was closed in 1967.

Strömsholms marketenteri

This canteen is since late 1950s in an old house near Stallbacken. The house was built in the 1850s and has been camp for army people and home for the employees at the riding school. Ground floor had doctor's consultation room and ward. One part was hairdressing saloon.

Stuteri, the stud

In 1621 they started to breed horses for the royal army. At that time there were almost constant wars going on.

Hingstdepån, stallion depot

In 1871, after 250 years, the breeding was over and they had a stallion depot. In 1956 some male horses were moved to Flyinge and the depot in Strömsholm closed.

Arméns rid- och körskola

In 1868 the army started a school for riding and driving horses. It was going on for 100 years. Our king's father was often seen in Strömsholm.

Ridskolan Strömsholm

Today there are five houses for riding and many outdoors arenas. People study to become riding masters, riding instructors and horsemen for competitions.

Djursjukhuset

The animal hospital specially for horses was founded in 1964 on initiative of Captain Hans Gunnar Gabriel Wahlberg. Nowadays all kinds of animals are cured there. It is open 24 hours a day and has advanced surgical facilities.

Westerqwarn

For more than 500 years this mill, near the waterfalls in Mölntorp, has been flour mill for the farmers in the area. The stones were driven up to 1915 by water power from a special canal from the river Kolbäckån. The mill was going till 1974. The contractor of the area, Sigward Eriksson, bought the mill and the storehouse in 1986. Today the mill is a popular restaurant. On the middle floor there is much of the mill still kept.

Mölntorps fabriker / Intra

The history of Mölntorp factory started in the 1500s, when there was a production of nails. In the 1870s they started to make knives and today they make sinks.

Mölntorps Gård

Mölntorps mansion was built around 1600, rebuilt in 1806 and extended in 1860. The wings, that are storehouses, and the home for the tenant were built in the 1750s. The present stable, cowshed and store houses were built during late 1800s. In the park there is a summer-house from 1820.

Mer att läsa:

<http://www.kolbacksbygden.se/>

<http://www.vallbynet.nu/>

<http://www.hembygd.se/index.asp?lev=6511>

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Kolbäck i maj 2010