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----- proposed pathway
● Signs of historically interesting places



4. Von Essens Place

Hans Henrik von Essen (1820-1894) counts as the founder of Tidaholm. He was a nobleman with great interest for industrialism. Von Essen was skilled at starting businesses but less able to lead, manage and develop them. The most successful businesses were the match factory, Vulcan, and Tidaholm's Mill. Tidaholm's Mill was originally situated on Vulcanön but was moved when production expanded. The mill's most famous product was "Tidaholm Kärran", a horse-drawn wagon. Trucks, fire trucks and buses were also manufactured there later. In 1859 he built Hellidens castle and lived there with his family. Today, Hellidens castle is used as a college.

5. The gasstation

This house was built in 1931 to serve as a gas station. The gas was sold mainly for mechanical engineering. The building's style is from the late 1800s, just like the turbine house.



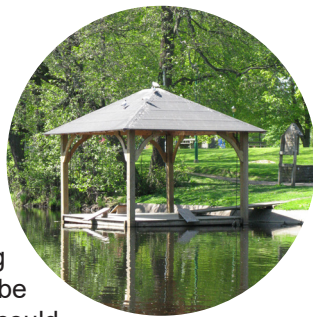
6. Turbinhusön

E The beautiful turbine house was built in 1898 to provide Tidaholm's Mill with power. The building was very modern for its time and is well preserved today with its red brick facade, crenulated gable crest and small corner towers. Today the house serves as a gallery with different exhibitions during the summer. **F** The smaller red buildings, "Smith Cottages" were moved from Smedje Street in the 1940s. They got their name because they were dwellings for the smiths at Tidaholm's Mill. Today the houses are open to visit during the summer. The coffee shop and the craft shop are located in two of them.



7. Pat Bridge

The name "Pat Bridge" comes from the time when people washed their clothes here. The soiled water was patted out with a so-called "pat-wood" on specially built wooden structures. The frequent tapping from several women at once could be heard a long way away. The floor could be raised or lowered to accommodate the water level in the river. There were four such structures along the river and in the evenings they served as meeting places for the town's youth.

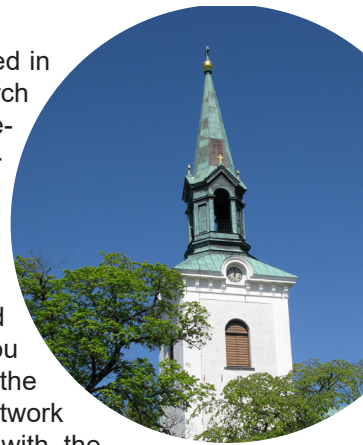


8. Agnetorps old church

Here on the north shore of the Tidan is where Agnetorp's old church, one of Falbygden's many medieval churches, used to be. The church was razed in 1840 and the year after Tidaholm's new church was finished. In 1953 there was an archaeological dig of the ruined church. The oldest stone church was probably built in the late 1100s and was rebuilt and added to up until the mid-1700s.

9. Tidaholm's church

Tidaholm's church was opened in 1841. The old medieval church was demolished the year before and the font and chandelier from the 1600s were moved to the new church. In 1892 the tower received its current appearance and the sacristy and pulpit were added the same year. In the porch you can see a large painting by the artist Evald Gillbrand. The artwork was created in conjunction with the church's 100 year anniversary in 1941.



10. Courthouse

In 1904 the court was transferred from Dimbo to Tidaholm. The courthouse was designed by the architect F A Wahlström from Skövde. The building has different architectural styles and the two towers have so-called russian domes. In 1973 the court came to an end and the building became a police station.

11. Old square

The square already appears on the maps from 1804 but it got its present name in 1914. During the 1920s and 1930s the square was paved. **A** The row of yellow shops are reminiscent of the original buildings around the square. They were built in 1894 by Tidaholm's Mill and the architectural style is typical of the time with the small corner tower.



B The red brick building across the square was built in 1898 as Tidaholm's Mill's dairy. Note the beautiful brick facade with its crowned mouldings. In the square there are two works of art; **C** The Water Carrier **D** and "The Pump". "The Water Carrier" was unveiled in 1968. Jan Steen from Tidaholm was the artist.

"The Pump" returned to the square after a period on Vulcanön. In its time, "The Pump" was an important meeting place to get water and exchange news.

12. Birger Anderssons place

Can you imagine that there used to be a large two-story wooden building in this place? It was built in 1868 as a trading house and represented the beginning of Tidaholm's transformation into a town. Birger Anderssons place was a hub for trade and transport. The train carrying goods to Tidaholm's Mill and ox wagons with timber for Vulcan travelled through this area. With time, a number of shops opened up around the main square and Tidaholm's first street lamps were placed at this location.

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Tidaholm
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Welcome to Tidaholm!

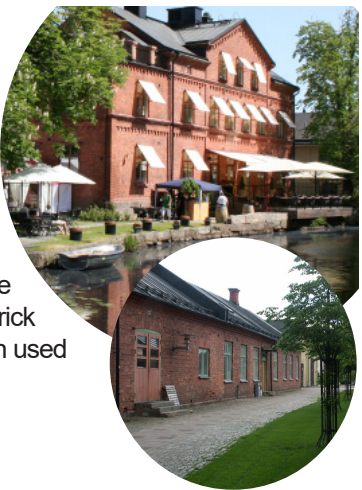
City by the Tidan rippling water. Here you will find good service and everything you need within walking distance.



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1. Vulcano island

Vulcanön was formerly a closed workplace with locked gates. The von Essen industries were situated here. The two red brick buildings on the left housed the offices, laboratories and homes. Today VinContoret **J** and the Graphic workshop **K** run their activities there. **L** The little red brick house down by the river has been used as a phosphorus basement.



M Tidaholm's Museum is situated in the building that formerly housed the Vulcan's forge and workshop. The industrial forge is preserved in its original condition. The buildings that were used for matchstick production were demolished in 1987 to make way for the high school. In 1900 Vulcan was the largest match factory and had 1900 employees. **N** The museum also includes the large warehouse where the mill's cars are displayed.



2. Library area

Three white wings remain of the old manor house buildings from the late 1700's. A main building was never built. The two larger wings were built in 1793 with a facade of white stucco. **G** The one to the right served as the main building at first but when the castle at Helliden was built the building became a residence for the manager at Vulcan. **H** The small wing was built in 1794 as a brewery and laundry room. **I** In 1897 Vulcan built the library on the fourth wing's location as an educational forum for the factory workers. The building has features from several different styles and H. Cornilsen was the architect.

3. Sports hall

In 1941 the City Council of Tidaholm made the decision to build a sports hall. This was inaugurated on November 16th of that year. Today the sports hall is used as a gymnasium for the school during the day and by voluntary organisations in the evening. The ground floor houses the Sports History Museum. The entire building was renovated in 2008. Near the entrance is "The Walker", a bronze sculpture by Ansgar Almquist.

