

2. The Town Hall (Rådhuset)

Built in 1877 in the New Renaissance style with the original drawing by architect Fredrik Åbom, but to increase the costs the drawings were redesigned and the house was built of wood. In the 1920s the front of the house was rebuilt and the clock tower on the roof was built. The Town Hall way was initially designed to include the magistrates rooms, a restaurant, bank and office for the police. Today the hall houses the Municipal Commissioner's Offices.

Near the square at Scheeleparken is Carl Milles's statue of Carl Wilhelm Scheele.

3. The Church

The oldest part of the church is believed to date from the 14th century. It has been built in stages and in the 18th century extensive renovations designed by Nickodemus Tessin the younger were carried out. The tower received its present appearance in 1734. The beautiful altar cabinet was manufactured in Germany and has been dated to 1520. One of the figures depicted on the altar cabinet is St. Olov, the patron saint of Köping.



4. Forum

This is the city's Good Templar house (administered by the IOGT-NTO). It is an example of a National Romantic building in the Vasa styles and was completed in 1902. It was a huge construction project drawn by architect Ernst Stenhammar. When completed it quickly became a center for the city's culture and community, and included amongst other things, the city's theatre.

After the great fire in 1889, Köping's townscape changed significantly. The town square became larger, the streets were widened and the beautiful houses surrounding the square were built. Take note of the beautifully detailed iron work on the roofs of the 'Jönssonska' villa and the 'Apri' house, the white-gray house and the pink house respectively, named after the business that once operated here.

Östra Långgatan

5. The Engströmska building

Drawn in 1891 in the New Renaissance style by Theodor Dahl.

6. The Bergendahlska building

Another House designed by Theodor Dahl.



The Old Town (Gamla Stan)

7. Prostgården

This was originally the Dean's house, built in the first decade of the 17th century. One of the few medieval remains which have been preserved in Köping are the cellar vaults upon which one of the present wings has been built. For many years, until 1873, it was run as a country household and as a result the estate consisted of 17 buildings, however, today only 5 buildings remain. It is rumored that the attic is haunted...

8. Nyströmska gården

This is Köping's last Ågård (riverside estate). Most of the buildings date from the late 18th century and the residence faces out onto the street. Part of the building was used as a carpentry workshop, where the Nyström brothers ran their business. The building is now a museum with an amazing collection of tools, templates and memories from a carpentry in the early 19th century.

Nyströmska gården is one of six museums within walking distance that together form Köping's museum path. The other museums



are Köping's museum, Brandmuseet (the Fire museum), Bil- och Teknikhistoriska samlingarna (the Car- and Technological collections), Köpings-Uttersbergs järnvägmuseum (railway museum) and Gammelgårdens outdoor museum & café.

9. Köpings museum

This is Köping's oldest secular building, dating from the 18th century and has previously been used as a brewery and a state distillery. Here you can see presentations about Köping's history. There is also a department in memory of the pharmacist and scientist Carl Wilhelm Scheele. In the museum several temporary exhibitions with various themes are held every year.

The Harbour

10. The KURJ Köping-Uttersberg-Riddarhyttan Railway

At the harbour lays Köping's old railway station. The station was opened together with the narrow gauge railway track in 1866. This station is the country's second oldest. Behind the old train station, which now houses a café and a restaurant are the original engine sheds, containing the KURJ railway museum. Here you can see the locomotive NO. 7, 'Patric Reuterswärd', two wagons and a handcar.

11. The Lyckholmska villa

Another building drawn by the hand of Theodor Dahl. In the annex behind the main house he had his atelier where all the beautiful buildings were created. The buildings name "Lyckholmska" is



from a family who used to live here. When the house was built people would call it “The great haughtiness”.

Glasgatan

12. Köping’s Mechanical Engineering Workshop

Köping’s Mechanical Engineering Workshop was founded in 1856 by Otto Hallström. The Industrial buildings were created in various stages towards the end of the 19th century. Here in 1926 the manufacture of gearboxes for AB Volvo began.

Parts of these buildings have been designed by the architect Theodor Dahl, including the lovely tower on Glasgatan.

13. Köping’s Car and Technological Collections

Here you will find collections of some of the best examples of road vehicles – the Mercedes-Benz SSK from 1929 is one of the pearls. In a recreation of a typical workshop from the era you can also see a Rolls-Royce Silver Ghost.



The edge of the Karlbergsskogen park area

14. Gammelgården open-air museum

Here are seven buildings from the 18th century, including a traditionally styled cottage, a storage shed, a bank barn and the farm smithy. Gammelgården Café and museum is open during the summer.

15. Karlberg’s School

This was originally the city’s samrealskola (mixed lower secondary school) and läroverk (upper secondary school), built in 1907-1910 and designed by architect Erik Hahr. Today it’s a secondary school.

The Esplanade

16. The courthouse (Tingshuset)

Built in 1893 by Theodor Dahl. This is according to many, his most magnificent building and is situated on the Esplanade. Theodor Dahl’s intention was to turn this into Köping’s ‘parade street’, but it was not to be. The facade is ornamented with pilasters and has an entrance decorated with decorated with columns.



The Town Centre, Stora Gatan

17. Hökartorget

“Little square” or “Bus square” as it is popularly called, was earlier used as a marketplace for livestock and vegetables. Its current appearance with the clock tower and fountain was created in 1998.

18. The modern Köping

During the 1960s and 1970s the center of Köping underwent a major transformation. The old wooden houses were torn down in favor of larger and more modern buildings. Both “Domus” (1965) and “Epa” (1969) built new warehouses, today the mall “Midgård” and the grocery store “Hemköp”. With the warehouse “Epa” Köping got its first escalator.

We are delighted that you have taken the time to walk around our city. Feel free to contact us at Köping’s Tourist Office if you want more information about Köping tel +46-221-256 55, e-mail tourist@koping.se. A warm welcome to you!



KÖPINGS KOMMUN

City walk in Köping



City Walk in Köping

With its favorable location on Lake Mälaren, Köping quickly became a major trade center for the district of Bergslagen, with the port as the lifeblood of the area. On January 19, 1474 a writ was issued by the regent Sten Sture the elder in Örebro which extended Köping’s trading rights in the form of an official, fixed weekly market. This letter is the oldest document issued by the central government for Köping. Since then Köping has been a town, but the numerous relics from the past shows that the area has been inhabited long before.

Like so many other cities in Sweden, Köping has also experienced a great fire. On July 4, 1889 a spark from a passing train caused a fire in Köping’s port. Crowds of curious people arrived to watch the blaze, but ten-year old Malakias Andersson was not allowed to go. Little Malakias became angry and started his own small fire in the courtyard at his home. The fire grew and the flames spread, destroying 48 homes and leaving 650 people homeless. Köping’s appearance changed with the fire and came to be dominated by the beautiful stone buildings designed by the architect Theodor Dahl. The area which today is known as Gamla stan (Old Town) provides a picture of how Köping looked before the great fire.

We wish you a pleasant city walk through our beautiful town that follows the lovely river-path!

The Town Square (Stora Torget)

1. The Pharmacy (Apotekshuset)

Built in 1889 by Theodor Dahl in the French Renaissance style, with a detailed facade facing the square. The commemorative plaques on the facade depicts professor Berzelius and Carl Wilhelm Scheele. Scheele was the town’s pharmacist and became one of its greatest international celebrities. His discoveries include number of elements and he is one of history’s great personalities in the field of chemistry. The site was the location of the original pharmacy which he built in 1784, it was torn down just over 100 years later to make room for this beautiful building.