

Motifs of the Granite Coast Jigsaw Puzzle

The Granite Coast jigsaw puzzle tells the story of granite in Bohuslän province. The picture, composed of hundreds of motifs and details, was created by Ulrika Malm based on historical pictures and photographs from the archives of the Granitkusten (granite coast) association.

Author Karin Askberger, using her interest in industrial history and cultural heritage, presents the motifs. Her presentation is based on interviews, archival research and help from the Granitkusten association.

Many thanks to Kulturlandskapet and all who have contributed to make the stories as accurate as possible.

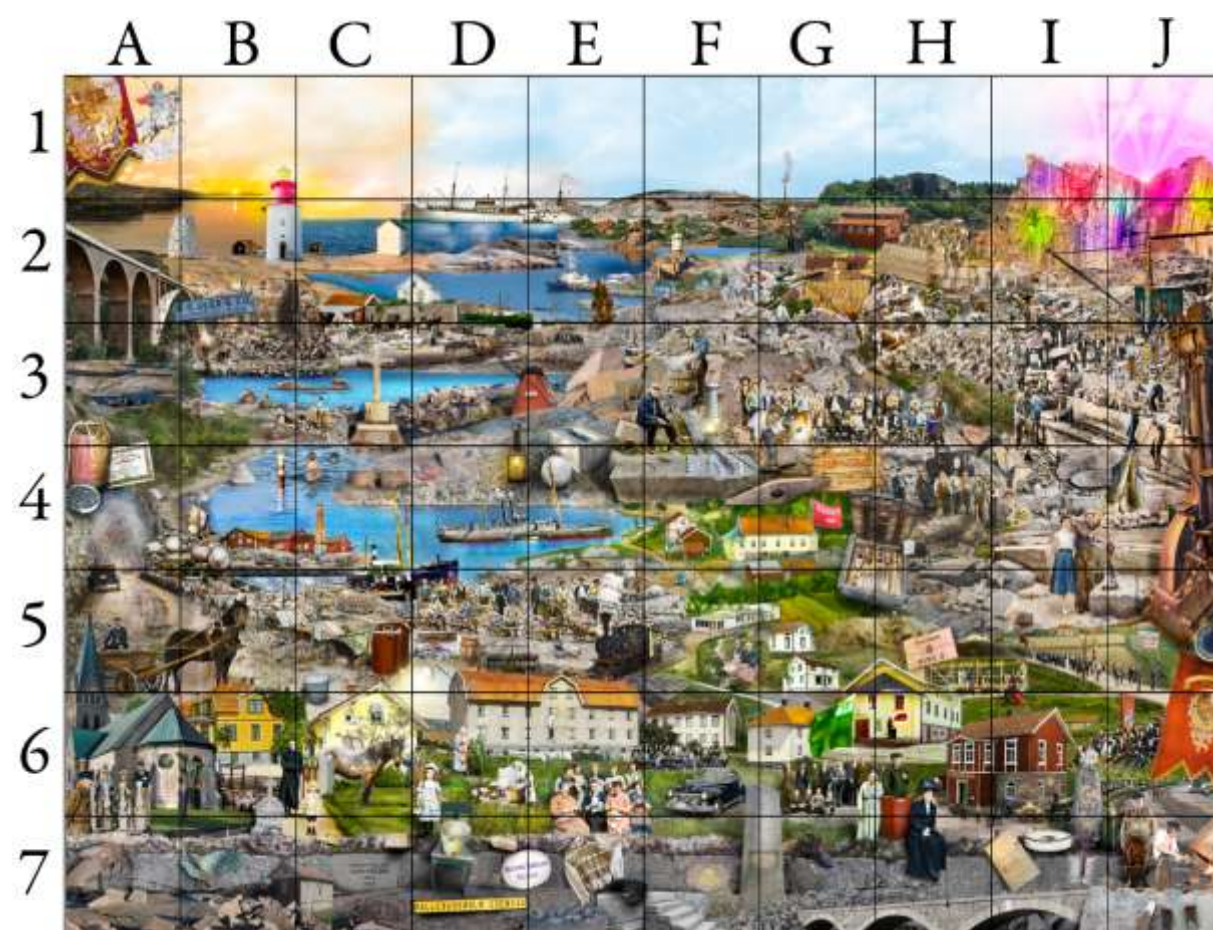
**Bohuslän, February 2026,
Karin Askberger**

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The jigsaw puzzle and texts were updated for reprinting in 2026. Judith Crawford made the translation of the two booklets into English.

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Through the picture of the jigsaw with a grid you can read about the motifs in each square are in the texts below.



A1-7

A1

Transport Workers' Trade Union flag, on the island of Malmö to the south of Kungshamn. The union members were quarry employees working with cargo and transport. The workers on Malmö occasionally went on strike, and confrontations occurred between stonemasons, quarry workers and the police when strikebreakers, mainly from Gothenburg, were called in to load cargo.

The Goddess Verdandi riding a horse, painted on the standard of the temperance hall Krokstrands Vål No 58. Krokstrand is situated to the east of Strömstad. The Verdandi temperance society was a socialist subdivision of IOGT, the International Organisation of Good Templars. In Norse mythology, Verdandi is one of the Norns, the goddesses of fate. She represents the present and determines what will happen.

A2

The Svinesund bridge over Idefjorden linking Sweden and Norway. It was built in 1939 as relief work for unemployed quarry workers from Bohuslän. The colours of the stones indicate that they came from around twenty different quarries in northern and mid-Bohuslän. The bridge opened in 1946.

A3

Bohuslän rocks, polished by glacial ice during the Ice Age. Angular scrap stones lying in the water are the remains of small quarries located along the coast. Stonemasons cut blocks of stone and shaped them into products on site, usually paving stones. A workplace entirely exposed to the weather.

A4

Gunpowder. Produced by the Nitroglycerin Aktiebolaget company. Gunpowder or “black powder” was used for quarrying since it does not shatter rock as dynamite does. Round polished granules as in the picture were used for drilled holes. A flaky kind of gunpowder was used to penetrate narrow cracks.

Diploma presented to the CA Kullgrens Enka company at the World Exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876. The company exhibited a cut and polished granite foundation stone for a statue or gravestone and was awarded a gold medal in its category.

Historical graffiti on a rock in the village of Sannäs near Tanum. It illustrates how wages increased after a strike in 1904. The owner of the Nedrum company is handling a five öre coin, representing the increase.

Urns of cut granite supplied to the central post office in Gothenburg; construction of the building was finished in 1925. The urns can still be seen outside the refurbished Hotel Post. Eight urns were cut from quarry stones from the small islands off Hunnebostrand.

A5

Main road alongside Dynekilen in Hogdal, north of Strömstad. In the early 1920s business for the stone industry was bad, so the state created road construction jobs. Cars became ubiquitous

and a new road was built between Dyne and Stora Hogdal. It was a narrow gravel road with roadside barrier stones, typical of early roads for motorised traffic.

Horse and cart transporting stone, Krokstrand, east of Strömstad, in the inner parts of Idefjorden. Note the chain. See A7.

A6

Grebbe stad Church. Built in 1892, designed by Adrian C Peterson in neo-Gothic style. The façade is of red granite, most likely quarried nearby. Documentation of other granite churches in the region – Fjällbacka, Lysekil, Brastad and Svenneby – notes that the stone was quarried by stonemasons on site. Granite churches in Bohuslän are striking evidence of the impact of the stone industry on the landscape.

Granite posts. Stonemasons showing architectural details: balustrade posts. These were delivered to Stockholm to replace limestone posts that had started to erode in the balustrade on the roof of the Parliament. The posts were produced at several quarries in the stone district and were ordered by the state in 1937. A post could take up to two weeks to make. The price was 256 *kronor* per post, including packaging and delivery.

A7

Brake pad on the wagon wheel of a stone cart. It was hard for the horses taking their loads of stone in carts. One way of reinforcing the brakes was to secure the wheels with a chain. The vehicle would then slide down the hill with locked wheels. Another way of braking was to attach a heavy block of stone behind the cart. Sometimes the horses had to take the whole weight of the load on their hind legs. Many drivers pitied their horses.

B1-7

B1

The lighthouse on Hållö Island off Kungshamn came into use in 1842. A 15-metre-high tower was built of massive granite, impervious to storms. However, the light was not visible enough, so in 1868, a five-metre steel tower was added along with a gallery and a new lamp.

B2

Hållö Island off Kungshamn. Unusually, the granite on the island is intact. The head lighthouse keeper and deputy lighthouse keeper, along with an assistant, lived here with their families until the lighthouse was automated in 1969.

Beacon cairn. A drystone conical seamark of granite, '*kummel*' in Swedish, common along the sea channels of the Bohuslän coast.

Paintings on the rocks at Rixö, south-west of Brastad. When cargo was loaded onto the ships, the crew painted the name of the ship on a rock, like with a guestbook. That rock, which no longer exists, had names such as: Sonja, Skärhamn; M S Hannover; Duvan, A 4-11, 1934; Martha, 1932; Rival, Kiel. Similar paintings or carvings can be seen on rocks alongside many Bohuslän harbours.

N.S.Beer & Co is a granite company based in Fredrikstad, Norway. The company was established as early as in the 1880s at various places in Bohuslän where the granite was of good quality and there were suitable harbours for exporting stone. The sign is still in place at the quayside of Krokstrand by the side of Idefjorden to the east of Strömstad.

B3

A stroll in the Rixö quarry, south-west of Brastad. A Sunday pastime was an outing to see what dad had produced in the past week. And perhaps a new ship's name painted on the rock?

Towers built of stone – a testimony saying: 'I was here'.

B4

Kåvra Lighthouse at the mouth of Brofjorden and the shipping channel to the oil refinery Preemraff. Cargo ships sailed in here to load up with stone in the ports of Hjalmedal, Vinbräcka, Lahälla and Rixö.

The steam-powered stone grinding factory on the island of Malmö. Rollers and millstones for the paper industry were ground here. See D3. The grinding factory was built in 1870, and the Kullgrens company employed workers from Älvdalen's porphyry factory who were experienced in grinding and polishing porphyry. In 1905, manufacturing moved to Uddevalla. A large number of monuments and a variety of building stones for bridges, house facades, memorial stones, statues and massive tombstones were produced at the factory.

B5

Stonemasons' workshops, Kärringholtet in Krokstrand by Idefjorden. Here, the stonemasons' work was concentrated to a row of workshop huts. Earlier, the stonemasons had been dispersed around the quarry and rocks. When large-scale quarrying started, slabs of stone were instead transported to the stonemasons' workplaces. Shelter from the weather was built by using cheap cotton sheet cloth rolled out over a framework of poles and then rolled up again.

B6

The new "Folkets hus" ("The peoples house", community building) in Hjalmedal. 1923-1962. Hjalmedal, west of Brastad, had an large stone industry. Meetings were held in the building hidden to the left behind the church. The house is now privately owned.

Hilma Svensson from Lahälla, south-west of Brastad. Black clothes with head shawls were typical for the strict Schartau revival movement prevalent in Bohuslän well into the twentieth century.

Portuguese gravestone, Krokstrand churchyard, Maria Alice family grave. Extensive infrastructure changes were needed when Sweden changed over to driving on the right in 1967. There was a growing demand for building stone but since the granite industry in Bohuslän had been almost completely shut down, there was a shortage of workers. Skilled stonemasons were brought in from Portugal and the industry saw an upswing. Hundreds of stonemasons and their families increased the population of such places as Krokstrand. Portuguese stonemasons also settled in Sotenäs.

B7

Church weathercock belonging to Krokstrand Church, around 20 kilometres east of Strömstad. The church was built in 1931, when competition from the nonconformist churches began to impact the state Lutheran church. It was a 16-kilometre walk to the nearest Lutheran church, and four mission chapels had already been established in the stone worker village of Krokstrand.

Churchyard wall around Krokstrand church, built in the 1930s as part of relief work, called AK-work, for unemployed stone workers. According to a local resident, the wall was built from left-over stones, trimmed to fit together.

C 1-7

C2

Stångehuvud, Lysekil, with its iconic small white lighthouse on the cliff. Granite formed 920 million years ago began to be used by the stone industry in the second half of the nineteenth century. Flat smooth rocks were blasted and scrap stones were left lying. Calla Curman, a summer resident in Lysekil, was active in environmental and heritage issues and in 1916-1920, purchased untouched parts of Stångehuvud to save the rose-coloured rocks. Her contribution has been recognised, and the rock surroundings are now a nature reserve.

The stables on Malmön. One company had six horses and drivers. The white horse was temperamental and would obey no one but manager Johan Karlsson. Horses and carts were used for transport from the quarries to the ports. Around 1900, a railway was built to connect the main quarries on Malmön.

The manager's house. The white house fronted by the high wall on Malmön was where the manager of the Kullgrens Enka stone company lived and had his office, from where orders for stone were allotted to the stone workers.

C3

Paper roller. A long cylindrical shape can be seen behind the cross. It was probably a roller for the paper industry made in Rixö, south-west of Brastad.

A trimming barrel. Stonemasons filled old herring barrels with crushed stones and stone dust to use as work benches for trimming smaller stones such as paving stones. To 'tip the barrel' meant that the stonemason was unhappy with conditions and stopped working.

The memorial cross is a monument over Carl August Kullgren who established the stone industry in 1842 on Malmön. Businessman CA Kullgren started a company together with canal constructor Nils Ericsson, quarrying stone for canal construction in Trollhättan. Over time, the company became the largest stone supplier in Scandinavia. The cross was the company's contribution to the Great Exhibition in London in 1851. Kullgren died while at the exhibition and the cross was erected over his grave in London. In 1913 it was moved to the small village Draget on the south of Malmön where it still stands. The black patina on the cross is a vestige from London smog. After Kullgren's death, his widow Ulrika Kullgren took over the firm. Following the custom of the time, the name was changed to CA Kullgrens Enka, or 'Kullgren's widow', and known as simply Kullgrens Enka. Their son Ivar Kullgren became company director.

C4

Harbour seal. The harbour seal is a symbol for Bohuslän.

Gunpowder store at Amdal quarry to the north of Hamburgsund. Built in 1910-12 by AB AK Fernströms Granitindustrier, the company that had bought the Amdal farm. Gunpowder was indispensable at a quarry but had to be handled with care. See A4. The gunpowder store had double walls, one within the other. The gunpowder and fuses were stored in a wooden hut inside the thick walls. Only the foreman had access. The gunpowder store has been restored by Hamburgsunds' Picture Archive.

The steamship China moored at the wharf of Krokstrand, in Idefjorden, loading stone. Hidden behind it is a two-masted sailing ship. Steam and sail were used in parallel for a long time.

C5

Bananas. Thrilled locals waiting while the ships were mooring. All sorts of novelties might be on board. Imagine seeing a monkey on the gunwale! Or tasting a peanut! Or catching a banana thrown ashore and running home in excitement. 'Mama, what is this?' Sceptical mothers might examine the fruit before pronouncing it edible.

Heap of small paving stones, or setts. A sett measured about 10 centimetres on all sides. Production accelerated around the turn of the 20th century when streets and roads were paved with setts that were easier to cut and handle than larger stones. Heaps of setts were often seen on the wharves waiting to be loaded.

Toilet on the wharf at Krokstrand alongside Idefjorden.

Galvanised container marked 'Betania' in red. It was a building at Björneröd near Strömstad belonging to the Örebro mission. The nonconformist church movement was strong and many mission chapels were built in villages and towns where the stone industry thrived. There is no mission chapel shown in the jigsaw puzzle, but the picture below is of the chapel in Brastad that belonged to the missionary society. The chapel has been demolished.

C6

Granhogen. Yellow house in typical Bohuslän style in Björneröd near Krokstrand to the east of Strömstad. Karl, the owner, is standing in front of the house with his horse.

Gate post cut by Sigurd Gustafsson, possibly with the help of his father Angott. Krokstrand by Idefjorden. See F3.

The Meyer boy, wearing a child's smock and holding a wooden horse, Björneröd to the east of Strömstad. He might have had 40 – 50 classmates of the same age when he started school. That was the number of children born each year in the neighbouring villages of Björneröd and Krokstrand around 1900. However, the death rate for children was high.

C7

Rag doll found under the floorboards in the attic of Fjärdebrackan, one of the workers' quarters of the NS Beers company in Krokstrand.

Matchbox with advertising for the local shop: And. H. Fagerholt, Björneröd.

Commemorative stone, Kullgrens Enka AB, Malmö. Depicted on the first page of the jubilee publication issued for the centennial of Granitaktiebolaget Kullgrens Enka, 1842-1942.

The stone cottage in Heestrand near Tanum, built between 1914 and 1922 by stonemason Hans Niklasson (1877-1951). The cottage was built of granite, and free-standing stone sculptures decorate the outer walls. To make a little money, Hans Niklasson wrote a folk ballad with 112 verses about the building of his house. The original and a reprint are preserved by the Svenneby local history society.

Rock carving from the Bronze Age with a characteristic ship motif.

D1-7

D2

MS Kronprinsessan Margareta, with a length of 110 metres. At the end of May 1914, the ship Kronprinsessan Margareta sailed via Krokstrand in Idefjorden to Buenos Aires. She was carrying 4.916 tonnes of what was known as BA-stone. An ordinary large paving stone weighs 10 kilos. The BA-stone weighed 8.3 kilos, and was narrow and shallow in comparison. It might have been a way of cutting freight costs.

The vessel Thekla loading cargo at the wharf.

D3

Artisan stonemasonry. Artisan stonemasons shaped custom-made and finely dressed components for buildings. They had their own trade unions and higher status than stonemasons producing paving stones. The contour-cut stone seen here may have been part of a roof.

Stone wagons on rails were used in the quarry both to move blocks of stone or scrap, and for transport from the quarry to the wharf.

Scrap stone. As much as a third of quarried stone was discarded. Stone was plentiful and it was quicker and easier to quarry new blocks than to work on uneven stones. Much stone remains in the bigger quarries, as well as in places like this along the rocky coast. A constant issue was whether the stonemasons or the company should be responsible for removal of rubble.

Maria's windmill at Blekebergsbacken in Lysekil. Vikarvet, the local history society bought the windmill in 1918, renovating it in 2019. Flour was a crucial source of energy for the workers. The daughter of a large stone worker family remembers their prized baking trough kept in the attic, once filled with rye bread. 'Mama baked once or twice a week so there was enough for all of us, even though money was scarce.'

D4

Grooves hewn into the rock to prevent the horses from slipping. These grooves are on the island of Resö near Tanum, but similar markings were in many other places too, for example Källvikshöjd in Fjällbacka.

Rock carvings at Åby by Åbyfjorden, mid-Bohuslän. This is one of the most impressive Bronze Age rock carving sites in Bohuslän with 120 figures. Here is a ship with an outsized axe and spear on board.

Stone worker's lantern. The rocks and mountains looked like a street-lit town when stonemasons working the night shift were spread out over the landscape.

Gunboat HM Skäggald, length 54 metres, with four quick-firing cannons on board. In the spring of 1908, stonemasons and stone workers went on strike in sympathy with the transport trade union. See A1. This led to serious clashes in the harbours. Employers hired strike breakers from England to defy the blockade. On 4 July 1908, the steamer Flora from Gothenburg berthed at Vinbräcka harbour to load stone. Vinbräcka is in Brofjorden, south-west of Brastad. The Flora was blockaded. It was towing a smaller boat, the Rex, also called 'the Lumplena', carrying strikebreakers. To stop them from disembarking, 400 stone workers guarded the harbour. With hostility rising, the police arrived the next day, and the navy gunboat Skäggald was moored on the wharf to protect the strikebreakers. Stone-throwing started. The Skäggald marines fired three shots with live ammunition, striking the rock, and continued to shoot using blanks and live ammunition over the heads of the protesters while the strikebreakers were landing. Finally, the protesters withdrew and the strikebreakers could load the stone onto the Flora. Once loaded, the ship sailed out towards Brofjorden together with the gunboat. No one was injured. One shot struck a house where a young girl lived. She and a Finnish citizen were made scapegoats and sent to prison.

D5

Lighter and crane. Two lighters, which were platforms on pontoons, can be seen here along with a crane. Lighters were used for loading stone if the water was too shallow for larger ships. The lighters were towed to ships at anchor. The crane booms that reached the vessel's hold could be up to 25 metres in length. See G2.

Stone loaders at Krokstrand, in the inner part of Idefjorden, posing for a photograph. Handcarts were wheeled on metal strips or planks, around 20 centimetres in width, laid out to stabilise the ground for rolling the wooden wheels up to the moored ship.

A sign with the text 'State Kerbstones' on stones, often large piles, meant they had been ordered by the state when unemployment was high amongst stone workers. A so-called subsidy order, see also F2.

A herring barrel for use as a work bench.

Curved kerbstones. Curved kerbstones could, and still can, be ordered with different radii. The original photo was taken by Bertil Qvirin who documented the Ävja quarry, east of Bottnafjorden, mid-Bohuslän. Kerbstones, straight or curved, are used to keep smaller paving stones in place in pavements and traffic islands. Kerbstones are still produced in Bohuslän even after tarmac replaced paving stones.

Street-lighting. In Ulebergshamn, north of Hunnebostrand, women were uneasy about walking home in dark evenings. In the 1930s, a sewing circle called '*Ljus*' (light) was formed to 'sew for street-lighting'. The industrious ladies were able to pay for 18 lamp-posts on the village streets. One of the original lamps, seen in the jigsaw puzzle, has a proud place in the sewing circle's locale.

D6

Barracks with a mansard roof on the island of Malmö, 1929. Built by the Kullgrens Enka company. Stone workers lived in barracks (or '*bracka*'). The building has been rebuilt for use as holiday accommodation.

Alma in Kasa, Björneröd near Idefjorden. See her cottage in G5. Housewives were good at making ends meet. This is Alma in her vegetable patch. A skilled knitter, Alma was a cottage worker for the Bohus Knitting company in the 1940s. See E6.

Alma Jönsson in Brastad, washing in a cauldron. In the summer, laundry cauldrons were brought up from cellars and used outdoors. Washing was boiled and then scrubbed on a washboard. It was swilled several times in a wooden tub before being wrung out and hung up to dry on washing lines or over bushes if the lines were full. Alma was a stone worker's wife, widowed at the age of 58. To augment her meagre widow's pension, she kept a cow, a few chickens, fruit trees and berry bushes. See H5.

Girl with a basket. Her girl's parents wanted a professional photographer to take her picture. The basket was the photographer's prop. Many studio photographs from this period have lost their context. Perhaps they were too valuable to write notes on the back, even the name of the photograph's subject.

D7

Maj Ljungberg's enamel scouring bucket, Björneröd. 'Plastic buckets made problems for old ladies. A metal bucket could provide support when getting up from hands and knees after scrubbing the floor. Ladies who thought floors had to be scrubbed by hand on all fours ultimately had to accept the long-handled brush.'

Linnea's laundry room chair. Just a chair. Just a memory from Krokstrand.

Signe Karlsson's laundry bat, 1912. Used to beat water from the washing. Signe and her husband Oskar Karlsson, the stonemason and county councillor, lived at Björneröd near Idefjorden, at the top of a steep cliff above a valley. They had twelve children. 'And nobody ever fell!' remembers the oldest son, Harry.

Björneröd's health insurance fund. Enamel sign on the outer wall of the "Folkets hus"-building ("The peoples house", community building) in Krokstrand. The funds were predecessors of today's social insurance. In the village of Heestrand, north Bohuslän, a health and funeral fund was started in 1899. It was mandatory for all employees at the quarry to pay 1 *krona*, deducted every month from their salary and given to the treasurer.

Hällevadholm stone sawmill. The road sign to the old stone saw mill in Hällevadsholm, now StoneZone. When the railway in Bohuslän was built in 1903, a small town was established in Hällevadsholm, and later also the stone business. The old stone sawmill started in 1940, with three frame saws. A frame saw is like an egg-slicer: upright slabs are sliced by several perpendicular saw blades. The slabs were used for stairsteps, gravestones, flagstones, benches, etc. The sawmill was in use until 1978. None of the saws remains. Today Skandinaviska Stenprodukter AB (Scandinavian Stone Products, established 1970) has its granite production at StoneZone. StoneZone is the name of a non-profit organisation promoting knowledge about the stone tradition and the future of natural stone. The organisation is behind the Uddensulptur international stone sculpture exhibition in Hunnebostrand.

E 1-7

E2

Company houses in Rixö, south-west of Brastad. Small red cottages, apparently all built from the same design.

A tugboat at Lahälla, south-west of Brastad. The wharf in Lahälla, once used for loading stone, is now the mooring spot for Switzer Nordic's tugboats assisting ships in Brofjorden.

Crane for stones. The crane belonged to the NS Beer company in Krokstrand by Idefjorden. It was toppled and dismantled in the 1980s, now resurrected as a monument over the stone industry and its trade network. There is an identical but intact crane in Fagerholt on the Norwegian side of Idefjorden. The crane had a 25-metre-long boom that reached over ships' holds. See G2.

English cutter. Two-masted ship with gaff-rigged sails. Cargo is loaded from wagons using a ramp. The letters LL (= registered in Lysekil) on the side could mean it is the Lord Nelson cutter from Gullholmen (Lysekil). The Lord Nelson sometimes sailed to Iceland for fishing and otherwise shipped stones. The company records of NS Beer for 11 March 1952 note that M/S Lord Nelson had sailed from Hällesmörk in Idefjorden, north of Krokstrand, with a shipment of '140 tonnes of setts', corresponding to 65,000 paving stones. Compare with D2.

E3

Workers in Lysekil during the 1909 general strike. District police superintendent Hyllengren is standing on the other side of the rails with representatives of the employers.

Debris. A pile of scrap stones left over from stonemasons' work. The heaps grew, and there was even a dialectal word for the debris, '*stenskolet*', specific for Hogdal, north of Strömstad.

Stacks of large paving stones. The inspector has marked the stones as approved for quality and size. Stonemasons were not paid for stones rejected for cutting errors.

Pierced metal plating. Unknown use.

Trough for watering horses, cut from a single slab. A working horse needs one and a half buckets of water per hour. The water trough at Björneröd close to Idefjorden was part of the horse traffic infrastructure.

E4

A granite globe. On Resö, an island near Tanum, there was a stonemason who specialised in stone globes for graves/gravestones and gateposts. A photograph was taken of this globe when it was exhibited at the stonemasonry museum in Hunnebostrand.

HM Gunboat Skäggald. See D4.

Emma Roos's shop. The white house is a general store in Krokstrand by Idefjorden. See F4. Note the stacks of paving stones waiting to be transported.

E5

Stone loaders on the wharf of Krokstrand by Idefjorden. See D5.

Steam engine puffing smoke and pulling wagons loaded with stone. A locomotive pulled the 'stone train' to Grönvik, the port on Malmö. It also took passengers, for example when there was an inspection. Two steam engines and a diesel engine ran between the port and the stone storage. Four battery-electric locomotives hauled the large slabs of stone on smaller tipping wagons called tipplers from the quarry to the stonemasons. A locomotive depot and a mechanical workshop for maintenance and for storing the engines were located in Gulldalen close to the smithy. All are now part of the local history museum's exhibition on Malmö's granite industry. At the time, the railway on Malmö Island consisted of about 10 kilometres. See also H4.

A 'Portuguese' is a cylinder-shaped bell hammer, which Portuguese stonemasons had with them when they came to Bohuslän. *Maceta* is the Portuguese word. The locals were initially wary. 'We thought they had weapons for a fight.' Today, this type of mallet is in the tool box of most stonemasons.

E6

Knitters in Flöghult near Krokstrand doing handicraft for Bohus Knitting. This was relief work for housewives when unemployment was rife among stone workers in Bohuslän mainly during the 1930s and 1940s. Two wives from Fågelviken on Härnässet, one of the major stone industry districts between Lysekil and Smögen, had petitioned the county governor's wife in Gothenburg. 'Why should only the men have relief work? We have to contribute, too.' The outcome was Bohus Knitting, a cottage industry that provided work for 870 women at its height in 1947.

E7

Bohus cardigan, Green Meadow. In 1946, a knitter earned 18 *kronor* for a cardigan like this; money that usually paid for food but also for fun. 'My first paycheck paid for a flowery dress from a mail-order catalogue.' The intricate patterns of Bohus knitting became internationally renowned. Starting as relief work with low pay, it became a wide success. 'Everyone in Hollywood wore jerseys from Bohuslän!'

Customs officer's cap. Found in custom officer Bångberg's shed at Björneröd near Krokstrand. Living quarters for customs officers were located at intervals all along Idefjorden, monitoring the border. Norwegian and Swedish stonemasons have however always been able to move relatively freely between the countries, except during the second world war. A worker blacklisted on one side of the border could relocate to the other side.

Edge runner stone. The large round stone at the bottom of the jigsaw is an edge runner stone. A variety of small paving stones and other oddments from a disused quarry are on top of the stone. An edge runner stone is used in the paper industry. It rolls around the bottom of an iron basin, crushing and kneading cellulose and pulp.

F 1-7

F1

Large-scale quarry in the rocks above Rixö, south-west of Brastad.

Rixö quarry. In its day, the quarry was the largest workplace in the Lysekil area. The large-scale industry included cranes and rail vehicles, as well as a cable crane and a wooden conveyor system with rails for overhead transport of stone. A house contained a generator for compressed air and a system of pipes leading to the stonemasons' workplaces. A sett factory housed 35 splitting machines.

The sett factory in Rixö can be seen in the top right-hand corner of the F2 square. The long factory building, containing 35 splitting machines, opened in 1906 after Skandinaviska Granit AB had started quarrying. In the spirit of industrialism – efficiency, mechanisation and standardisation – paving stones were now to be factory-made. One aim was to reduce the number of employees.

In the sett factory, blocks of stone were split into paving stones with a drop hammer in a splitting machine. The operator could produce around four times as much as a stonemason, who could manage 1,000 setts per day at the most. The machine could produce 4,000! But the machines often produced a 'failed split', damaging the stone. Large amounts of stone had to be discarded. Nor was machine-cut stone as strong; the machine did not recognise the natural tendency of the stone to split in specific directions. There were stories of cargoes of machine-cut stone 'ground to dust' by the rolling of the ships at sea. The sett factory closed in the early 1930s and was later demolished. Of around nine such factories built in various parts of Bohuslän, only one is left, the sett factory in Lahälla. See G2.

Rixö's first "Folkets hus"-building ("The peoples house", community building), south-west of Brastad. Meetings took place in an annex. Other buildings near the quarry included the manager's house and offices, but also company-owned rental housing and privately owned houses (*egnahem*) built on company land.

Row of outdoor toilets belonging to the company houses at Rixö, south-west of Brastad.

Lighthouse. No longer in use, the lighthouse stands as a monument in Ulebergshamn, north of Hunnebostrand. In the 1990s, the quayside was reimagined as a place to socialise and relax. Ornamental slabs of rock around the sides, granite steps leading up to the lighthouse, and a paved area with benches and a table of granite were built by veteran volunteers.

Christening font in Ulebergshamn to the north of Hunnebostrand. Most probably, the hollowed-out stone was a failed piece which was discarded but later re-cut into a christening font. The dressing and design of the stone plinth was done by the artist Pål Svensson. The christening font is a gift from veteran volunteers in the *Ljus* (light) sewing group who are active in promoting the history of Ulebergshamn.

Compressed air. To the right in this square, stonemasons can be seen using tools powered by compressed air. These were used at stonemasons' workplaces in the quarries and for work in the surrounding rocks. Compressed air was an efficient tool for splitting slabs of rock into smaller blanks to be dressed using a hammer and chisel. The strong vibrations could cause work-related injuries such as the numbness of the hands known as 'white fingers'.

State storage of paving stones. Stocks of paving stones mounted up. To support workers during the economic depression of the 1930s, the state ordered large amounts of paving stones from the stone industries in operation at the time. Here to the left are heaps as high as hills.

Stonemason using a dressing hammer. The edges of the paving stones are shaped and dressed with a dressing hammer. In the villages alongside Idefjorden, the dialectal word for this tool was '*måk*'. The more the stonemason sharpened his tool, the smaller it became. Ultimately, the worn-down dressing hammer was passed down to a son as an introduction to the profession. 'Getting your *måk*' as the saying was, according to one old stonemason.

Angott Gustafsson is sitting on a stone holding a mallet and chisel on the quayside of Krokstrand by Idefjorden. He was an old-school stonemason who had learned the profession from the ground up. Angott knew how to listen to stone - by striking the rock with an iron lever, he could locate natural horizontal cracks where the rocks would split. How thick was the rock? Muted resonance meant a thin slab. No ring at all meant solid rock.

Stonemason's lantern. Some stonemasons opposed the trade union campaign for the eight-hour workday. They thought it meant lower earnings. They were used to long workdays and dark evenings in small quarries all over the mountains, quitting only when everyone had finished. A stonemason in Björneröd near Krokstrand remembers an evening when trade-unionists had secreted lit lanterns among the rocks and gone home. 'You can imagine how tired the eight-hour opponents were the next day!'

Seam where the stone was expected to split. Cut a groove where you want the stone to split. Drill finger-deep holes along the groove and place wedges in the holes, like a seam. Strike the wedges carefully with a mallet. Listen to the stone. There should be a slight crackling sound when it starts to open up. 'Don't hurry, wait for the stone', otherwise it might split in the wrong way. See H4.

The Roos general store in Krokstrand by Idefjorden. Households shopped selectively. For co-op members, it was a crime to shop at a privately owned store. For others it was the reverse: 'Never co-op!' See F5.

Green letterbox for Koop Sten, a cooperative stone supplier society was formed on 2 June 1926 as Bohusläns Kooperativa Stenindustri UPA. It was in protest against pay cuts. 'We can just as well take orders ourselves.' They were given two state loans: 3,000 *kronor* from LO (the Swedish trade union confederation) and 20,000 *kronor* interest-free from SAC (Syndicalists). The cooperative expanded rapidly and established in places such as Hovenäset, Hällestrand, Näsinga, Krokstrand and Brodalen. A milestone was in 1965 when a large quarry, Evja, was purchased. It continued to be run by the cooperative well into the 2000s.

Bus in Krokstrand by Idefjorden in the 1930s.

Monument over Torgny Segerstedt. The picture in the jigsaw does little justice to this unfinished block of stone (below the bus to the left) weighing 27 tonnes. Stonemasons in Hunnebostrand worked for six weeks paring it down to 5 tonnes and its present shape as a pen, placed at Vasaplatsen in Gothenburg. The monument was raised in 1955 as a tribute to freedom of expression, inspired by Torgny Segerstedt, editor-in-chief of the *Göteborgs Handels- och Sjöfartstidning* newspaper. He was famous for his unflinching opposition to Nazism.

Konsum, the co-operative shop in Krokstrand by Idefjorden, opened in 1938 as an expansion of the co-operative society Handelsbolaget, which was founded by stonemasons in the 1890s.

The new shop in functionalist style infused hope for the future at a time when the stone industry had slumped. It was designed by the co-operative's own architect Dag Ribbing. The son of one stonemason recalls: 'Before the co-op, stonemasons had to shop on credit. Paying up at the end of the month took almost all the money left, forcing them to resume shopping on credit. They were constantly in debt and in the clutches of the private shops so the co-op had no customers to begin with. The new co-operative society applied for, and received, a loan from the Vette Sparbank of 11,000 *kronor*, the total owed by the stonemasons. The co-op offered each stonemason a long-term loan on generous terms. There were membership rewards that could be used to pay off the debt.'

Sitting on the ground. Alma Gustafsson with her mother at Björneröd near Idefjorden. Before the days of garden furniture.

Grandstand at the stadium of Krokstrand, built from local granite as relief-work for the unemployed, so-called AK-work, and opened for the public in 1938. This is professional skill in physical expression. The long stand with space for a standing audience of 500 shows no sign of aging.

F6

School at Draget on the island of Malmö. A building specifically for a school was never built at Draget. This building with living quarters for workers had rooms for the school and a live-in teacher. From the inventory in 1882-1888: 'Workers accommodation, two-storey timber house, exterior wooden boards, painted red, tiles on wooden roof. Lower floor contains 3 dwelling rooms, room with baking facilities, kitchen, entrance hall. Upper floor contains 3 dwelling rooms, main room and entrance hall. All windows with double glazing in the form of inside windows. In the main room, 1 tiled stove, 6 school benches, 1 bookcase, 3 tables, 1 chair.'

46 schoolchildren around 1910 at Amalienberg school, Hogdal, north of Strömstad. Photograph taken circa 1910. Many boys continued in their fathers' footsteps in the stone industry.

School bus in Krokstrand. A Dodge.

F7

Commemorative plaque from 1933 with the monogram of King Gustav V on the wall of the Gullmarsvallen stadium in Lysekil. The wall around the football field was commissioned as relief work for unemployed stonemasons.

King stone, the tall stone to the right, stands in Rixö, near Lysekil, in commemoration of King Gustav VI Adolf's visit on his royal tour of the country in 1955. He lit the fuse of an explosive charge.

Reused granite steps. Now put to use as steps in front of the old telegraph office in Krokstrand. Others than professional stonemasons sometimes cut steps and foundation stones, although results could vary. People have always been skilled in putting natural resources to good use and there are plenty of small quarries near farms, cottages and houses in Bohuslän where people cut building stones for their own houses.

G 1-7

G1

Chimney of the building that housed the steam engine powering the Rixö Sett Factory south-west of Brastad. The building was constructed in 1906 and the chimney was 40 metres tall. Quarry machines that were steam-driven included: the sawmill, grinding machine, sett factory, cable crane and stone crusher. Electricity replaced steam in about 1919.

G2

The sett factory of Lahälla, south-west of Brastad, is still intact. The splitting machine is still there, with a powerful drop hammer. Dropping from a height of several metres, it split slabs of stone pushed under the hammer by an operator. The factory was built in 1927-1928 and had six belt-driven electric splitting machines. The transformer hut is still in place beside the factory. However, the factory was quite short-lived. After only a few years, in 1934, a contract between the stone workers union and the machine operators in Lahälla was annulled. Stone was still quarried and worked in Lahälla until the 1960s, but by hand. The stonemasons' craftsmanship was seen to be superior to factory processing. See F2.

Crane for loading cargoes of stone in Fagerholt on the Norwegian side of Idefjorden. See E2.

Shelter made of poles and a cloth roof that could be rolled out.

Large paving stones. The size and quality of paving stones varied greatly depending on the purpose and the country that had ordered them.

The Uddesten quarry on the island of Malmö at sunset. The even distance between the horizontal natural cracks in the rock is clearly visible.

G3

Stonemasons in Hjalmedal. In notes dated 1845 referring to auctioning stone from the Hjalmedal stonemasonry in Brastad, mid-Bohuslän: '250 blocks of stone at Hjelmedal wharf'. This was where subsection 16 of the stonemasons' union was founded in 1896. Local subsections backed each other up when one of them went on strike. When the stonemasons in Hjalmedal went on strike for six months, others from all over Sweden, but also from Norway and Denmark, sent cash contributions to the Hjalmedal strike fund. The man at the front with his hands in his pockets is stonemason Charles Olsson. Note the man to the right with the black eyepatch. Many fingers and eyes were injured when gunpowder misfired.

Portuguese stonemason Rollo in Krokstrand working with his cylinder shaped *maceta*, known as a 'portuguese' in Bohuslän.

G4

Pickaxe. Used in the days before the drill to make holes for the wedge. A quarryman's pick was used together with a broader pick to get the right depth. A broader type of wedge was used for splitting. Traces of this early technique can be seen on the stone in H5.

"Folkets hus"-building ("The peoples house", community building) in Krokstrand opened on 21 September 1902 after three years of planning and work to motivate the stonemasons to buy shares. A share costed 25 *kronor*, paid in instalments of 1 *krona* a month.

Today, the house has the same purpose as then: a place dedicated to freedom of speech. See H6. It is thought to be the earliest “Folkerts hus” in Bohuslän.

Gustav's tool box. More about Gustav in square I4.

Traditional cottage at Björneröd near Idefjorden, built in 1901-1902, belonging to the De Förenade Stenhuggerier company. The company built and let out smaller houses for stonemasons to encourage stable family life. Tenants who were ‘disorderly and aggressive’ could expect to be evicted. Alma and Alfred Olsson lived here and were later able to purchase the house. See D6.

Gåseberga's Co-op. The shop is situated around 2-3 kilometres beyond Brastad on the way to Lysekil. The well-known Swedish ethnologist Ebbe Schön (1929-2022) was born in Gåseberga. His father was a farmer who also drove stone transports. Ebbe Schön published her book *Fotsår på röd granit* (Footprints on red granite) in 2012.

Barracks with mansard roof, living quarters for workers at Draget on the island of Malmön in 1929. The house is now owned by Per Ekstedt, one of the many enthusiasts behind an outdoor theatre, Stallebrottet. It opened in 2015 with a performance of *Stenriket* (The realm of stone).

The Esperanto club in Brastad and their green flag in the early 1920s. To work for world peace and exchange ideas with others, you need to be able to talk to people in other countries. Esperanto is an artificial language. Many men (only men can be seen in the original photograph) joined Esperanto clubs. The language was easy to learn but never attained universal use.

Maja-Stina Andersson, Björneröd, born in 1858, wife of a stonemason. She read newspapers and was interested in current affairs. She had only a brief education and had not learned to write. Maja-Stina was one of the 30 per cent of women who chose to vote when women were given the right to vote. In the electoral register for 1921 there is a red R next to Maja-Stina's name: ‘Has exercised right to vote’.

G7

Ladies' boots found under the floorboards at Tredjebracka, one of the workers' living quarters in Krokstrand. Objects were hidden in walls and floors for luck. If a married couple wanted a child they might hide a child's shoe. If you wanted a better financial situation, you could hide a coin in a crack.

Kvistrum Bridge over River Örekilsälven in Munkedal, mid-Bohuslän, built in 1818. It is said that Dalecarlians (natives of Dalecarlia province) built the bridge. Knowledge about how to quarry and work stone, and construct arches, existed in Bohuslän and in other parts of the country long before the stone industry was established.

H 1-7

H1

Sodom. The industrial-scale quarry at Lahälla to the south-west of Brastad. In some places, the quarry areas were given names that reflected dangerous and unsafe conditions. The association with Sodom is the punishment of God. A quarry at Heestrand to the south of Hamburgsund was called Siberia. It was at a raised altitude and exposed to sea winds.

H2

Stone workers in Lahälla, south-west of Brastad in the 1920s.

A.B. A. K. Fernströms Granitindustrier. The plaque comes from Lahälla. The company ran a quarry there from 1946.

Hillern. Quarry at Björneröd, the twin village of Krokstrand, close to Idefjorden. The smooth surfaces on the rock are evidence of jet burning, a method introduced in the 1960s. Channels were burnt in the rock instead of drilling holes and blasting with gunpowder. Oxygen and paraffin were ignited under high pressure and high temperature, melting the granite. The burning created dust and an ear-splitting roar.

Stone workers sitting on a rock with a horse and cart in front. The photograph was taken at the quarry Giltunga near Krokstrand.

A stonemason at a trimming barrel in Lahälla quarry, south-west of Brastad. Elof Lind is using his stonemason's hammer to dress a paving stone.

H3

Heaps of setts waiting for a buyer. This picture is symbolic of the financial difficulties of the stone industry in the 1930s. Unemployment was high and the state supported the industry by buying paving stones. Older stonemasons and family men were employed in cutting paving stones nearer home, while young and single men were sent out to pave main roads all over the country. See J6.

H4

Railway engine and labourers on the island of Malmö. The locomotive ran on ten kilometres of rails from the main quarries all over the island. There were seven different types of engines, plus wagons. See E5. Here we see the workers who built the railway in 1900-1905.

A wolf. A slab of stone with traces of a stonemason's broad pickaxe. But the stone had split in the wrong direction. A failed stone was called 'a wolf', from the word for wolf – varg – which in old Norse means perisher or killer. This 'wolf' was left on Malmö, and the stonemason did not receive any payment for his work.

H5

A split stone with traces of broad holes. Before drilling, the early method of splitting rock was to make holes with a stonemason's pickaxe and a broader pickaxe, and then split it with a broad wedge. see G4

Alma Jönsson, widow of a stonemason from Brastad, see D6, with sheaves of oats. Oats were essential nourishment for horse traffic. Alma Jönsson, described as a strong woman, sued the state in 1924. Her brother had been killed during the first world war and an unknown woman claimed to be next of kin. This woman had received his deferred salary and compensation from the state. But it was a scam, and Alma lodged an appeal. With no experience of legal process, she attempted to claim the inheritance from her brother, but was told that there was no money. She wrote to the Swedish ministry for foreign affairs in Stockholm and to the Swedish embassy in New York, and phoned the consul general to pursue the issue. Alma visited two ministers in Stockholm and made 70 trips between Brastad and Lysekil, mainly to get an appointment with

the public prosecutor. Acting on her own, she pleaded her cause at Kvistrum district court. After persevering for seven years, Alma Jönsson won her appeal.

Dance ticket for Rixö Island. For five years in the 1930s, this island just off the coast at Rixö near Lysekil was a popular spot for dancing and fun. Ticket sales helped the finances of a “Folkets hus”-building (“The peoples house”, community building) on the mainland.

Dance pavilion in Flöghult, just south of Krokstrand, north of Bohuslän.

H6

Ad for the Bio Rollo cinema at the “Folkets hus” (“The peoples house”, community building) in Krokstrand. Bio Rollo showed its first film in 1906. Cinema showings became an important source of income. The cinema carries the name of the ‘last Portuguese’, Rollo, who immigrated to work as a stonemason in the 1960s. In his last years, he lived in the caretaker’s apartment of the local “Folkets hus” See G3. Today, streamed opera performances from the Metropolitan in the US generate cash for the association.

Kata Dalström was a fearless agitator who visited the stone industry district of Bohuslän during the early twentieth century. According to *Stormklockan* magazine, she was in Krokstrand on 29 May 1914. At the time, the right of women to vote in general elections was a heated issue. Kata said she spoke for both men and women and would not call herself a feminist - class struggle was more important: ‘It is through the men that our cause will prevail.’ Kata could put the injustices in society into words that people could identify with. Tickets to hear her speak were quickly sold.

A speaker’s lectern. This item of furniture so crucial to democracy is from the “Folkets hus” (“The peoples house”, community building) at Hov, a quarry on the Norwegian side of Idefjorden. Hov is known as the Monolith quarry. This was where stone was quarried in 1922 for Norwegian sculptor Gustav Vigeland’s 17-metre-tall Monolith in Oslo. The original stone is thought to have weighed 5-600 tonnes; around half was split off at the wharf (see picture). In 1926, the rock was ferried to Oslo on a barge to be sculpted at a place that came to be called Vigeland Park.

Margit Andersson sitting on the wall in her favourite hat. She was a seamstress in Krokstrand. The hat was an emblem of the women’s suffrage movement, particularly if it was wide-brimmed or had a turned-up brim. Margit’s hat was draped in black silk and decorated with cloth flowers, ribbons and feathers. Hats were kept in place with hairpins. ‘Watch out for the hairpins!’ mocked some men when women took their seats in the upper house of parliament. In 1921, when universal suffrage was introduced in Sweden, Margit went to the polling station to vote. See G6

The “Folkets hus”-Building (“The peoples house”, community building) in Ulebergshamn. The red house is the first “Folkets hus” and was demolished to make space for a new one. It has subsequently been rebuilt as building-society apartments. Parts of the original foundation might still be there.

I 1-7

I1

Sodom, Lahälla, south-west of Brastad in coloured lighting. A light-show was arranged at the quarry and sett factory by the cooperative Kulturlandskapet, together with the landowner and

students from the HDK academy of art and design. This kicked off a variety of public events around the sett factory, such as heritage walks and narration evenings. The event prompted the creation of a heritage association dedicated to restoring and maintaining the sett factory. See G2.

I2

Jet-burned surfaces in the quarry Hillern at Björneröd. See H2. There are no deeply drilled holes in jet-burned surfaces. These look as if they had been ‘flamed’, unlike the rougher looking rocks quarried by drilling and gunpowder.

I3

Stone workers in the Hjalmedal quarry, west of Brastad, with a steam-powered crane towering above them. The rails run down to the sea and the company harbour. See J2.

I4

‘Sola våttar’ literally means soled gloves. This was a phrase typical for Krokstrand on the Swedish side of Idefjorden, where the dialect was more like Norwegian. The gloves were reinforced to protect hands and to extend the life of the gloves when loading stone. Lacking gloves, socks were used.

Gustav’s quarry in Lyse, near Lysekil. Here’s Gustav together with a visitor. Gustav was a skilled stonemason employed by Vilhelm Anderssons Stenhuggerier in Lyse. He spent his entire working life making setts by hand, from quarrying the rock with chisels and gunpowder to dressing the stone. Gustav’s tool box is intact and can be seen in square G4.

I5

Demonstration. On their way to Brastad railway station to take the train to Lysekil in 1927 for a May First demonstration. The Hjalmedal Orchestra is leading the procession. The banner reads ‘Peace, no more war’.

Couple dancing the tango. A new generation of people who had moved to Krokstrand embraced the myth that the tango came to Sweden via the port of Krokstrand. The story was the genesis of a dance festival, arranged regularly between 1999 and 2014. Stone was in fact shipped to Buenos Aires from several harbours along the Bohuslän coast, so the Krokstrand claim can’t be verified. However, as a tango researcher said at the first festival in 1999, ‘nothing works better than a good myth’.

I6

Border stone along the border between Norway and Sweden to the east of Krokstrand, with the monogram of the Swedish king Karl XIV Johan and the year, 1835.

I7

Spittoon, for indoor use. Tuberculosis spread through the cramped homes. It often occurred in combination with silicosis, a work-related disease caused by the dust. Sufferers coughed up phlegm and blood. The inventory of the “Folkets hus” (“The peoples house”, community building) of Krokstrand in 1910 included ‘24 spittoons’. In one Foljetsh us” building on the other side of Idefjorden, signs hung on the wall requesting visitors to refrain from spitting on the floor. ‘Do not cough facing anybody.’

Library book from Krokstrand Library: "Byzantine Culture" (from the World Culture series). People living and working in rural areas at the time seldom had more than elementary school education but often had a thirst for knowledge about the outside world.

Wedges and shims. Basic tools for splitting stone.

J1-7

J2

Sodom in experimental lighting. The Lahälla quarry, south-west of Brastad. The old quarries are now venues for theatre, music and art. See I2.

Steam-powered crane at the Hjalmedal quarry, west of Brastad. In the late 1890s, two cranes were in use at the quarry. They were built mainly of wood and worked by an operator with an assistant. Large slabs were lifted onto railway wagons and transported to the wharf where the stonemasons had their workplaces.

J3

Drop hammer at the sett factory in Lahälla, south-west of Brastad. The hammer was belt-driven; this is the upper part. Powerful blows from above split the stone. Stone dust swirled through the sett factory air making the environment severely unhealthy. Fingers and hands were also at risk. See G2, F2.

Stonemasons in Klockebrottet on the island of Malmön. The original photograph was probably arranged but has become iconic of the early stone era. The photo shows several stages of quarrying: a sledgehammer on a wedge or drill, a pickaxe to make holes for wedges, and iron levers to prise out the slabs of stone blasted from the rock. Children were also put to work boring holes and loading paving stones. A man is seen swinging a sledgehammer high above his head. 'Now he's lost the loaf?' was how the older stonemasons described a common mistake: if the arms are not properly positioned for swinging the sledgehammer, it can look as if the person is clutching a loaf of bread, afraid somebody might snatch it away.

J4

The drop hammer of the splitting machine at Lahälla. The chisel-shaped drop hammer can be seen at the edge of the picture, resting on the anvil.

A pair of wooden clogs found in the mission chapel in Krokstrand, hidden under the doorstep just outside the door. The symbolism might have been leaving the profane world outside and stepping into a sacred world.

J5

Blue emblem of the state unemployment commission. the Swedish name, *Statens arbetslöshetskommission*, was abbreviated to AK. From 1914, the commission offered support for the unemployed throughout Sweden, mainly through paid work. Wages were said to be meagre. AK relief work came to be synonymous with the 1930s depression, especially in the stone industry and many stonemasons were allocated AK relief work.

The Verdandi temperance hall in Hjälmödal, *Förgät mig ej* (forget-me-not), was started in 1901 by Charles Olson. See G3. Verdandi was the socialist temperance society. The members are sitting in the grass under their standard. The image of Verdandi astride a horse adorns the back of the flag. See A1.

Red standard. The Swedish stonemasons union, subsection 41, Björneröd, was founded in 1898. A dedication ceremony probably took place in 1901. The standard is signed I M, the initials of a renowned flag-painter, Ida Mellgren from Trollhättan. The standard is 2.10 x 1.40 metres of mercerised cotton twill. The painting on the front is a typical motif of the times: the work environment but no tools. The message was to build up society. The other side shows two workers dressed in their best suits shaking hands. Ida's floral illustrations are imaginative renditions of cultivated flowers. Mythical motifs from antiquity or of Roman gods and goddesses were common. See A1. A standard was a major purchase. This one would have cost around 100 *kronor*. The subsection had an almost spiritual attachment to the flag and a dedication ceremony involved festivities and speeches. In 1901, at the Björneröd trade union ceremony, there was no "Folkets hus"-buildings ("The peoples house", community building) for indoor partying. This scene might have been at the dance pavilion on the other side of the stream, maybe with lemonade and dancing.

The insured value of the standard was 350 *kronor*. On 5 May, 1901, the ceremony of the standard took place. 'Stonemasons who are not members of the trade union are not admitted.'

J7

Protected section of the old main road, Rikstväan, through Bohuslän. This section of the road is south of Ljungskile in the southern part of Bohuslän. The road was built in 1934 to 1935 and paved with setts in a linear pattern with a central dividing line of darker stones. A 700-metre section of the road was declared a protected monument in 1998. Driving along this part of the road gives the feeling of travelling on paved surfaces as in the old days.

Thermos flask. Before these became common, a job for children was to run over to the quarry with hot coffee for dad. The coffee would have been in a tin pan, or a bottle kept warm in a sock. By the time thermos flasks came into use, the companies had built staff canteens for the workers' coffee breaks.

Blacksmith Amadeus Olsson in the smithy of the Sodom quarry at Lahälla. The blacksmith and smithy were the hub of the stone industry. In the evening, the stonemasons dropped off their blunted chisels at the smithy. When they returned in the morning the tools were freshly honed. Blacksmiths enjoyed high status. Productivity could not be maintained without them. Blunt tools hurt profits.

The blacksmith's anvil for jobs such as sharpening chisels.

Ivan Dahlstrand, art metal smith, was warmly welcomed in the 1980s by Krokstrand's remaining stonemasons. Finally, somebody who could sharpen chisels again!

Different kinds of wedges. Used to split slabs of rock.

