



1. The catering building. The catering building was built in 1878 in order to meet the daily needs in the growing stone cutting society. The building contained a bakery, a brewery, a canteen and a shop. There were also rooms for a physician and a priest. In the attic the temperance league was housed.

2. Stone shed. One of the few remaining structures left standing from the time of the prison labor camp is the stone shed. A floor plan from 1883 labels the building as Labor camp provisions storage and dining area for the constables.

3. The Crown's penal work station. Only the foundations remain.

4. The new office. Nowadays a privately owned summer-house.

5. The old office

6. The prisoners' smithy. The Crown's penal corps had its smithy at this place. Only the prisoners' tools were forged and sharpened here, but in addition all kinds of forging was carried out. Originally the water-line went as high as the smithy.

7. The harbour. From this place stone products were exported from Tjurkö and neighbouring quarries, above all to Germany.

8. The tipping place Crushed macadam was tipped down onto the concrete platform by the wharf and from there it was loaded on cargo vessels. Paving-stone cutters also worked on the platform and had blocks delivered here from the company's big quarry.

9. The stone crusher The foundation of the big stone crusher used from 1909.

10. The stable Here was a stable including a shed for carriages and rooms for the coachman.

11. The wash-house. The wash-house was built in the 1940s close to an abandoned and water-filled quarry in which the laundry could be rinsed. Earlier it was customary for the women in the stone-cutters' families to earn extra money by taking in laundry from the fortress of Kungsholmen and from households in Karlskrona.

12. Klockare-Johan's stone cottage. The stone-cutters' families could build their own simple cottages from stone that was left over from the quarry. Here is what remains from a wall of a cottage that was inhabited in the first few decades of the 20th century.

13. The big quarry of Vrålebo.

14. The quarries The vegetation again covers the ground that used to be totally bare, but traces from the stone-cutters' work in the small quarries can still be seen. Among the sharp splinters one can also find material for paving-stones that they failed with and wedged stones that were not worth working with further.

15. The cutters' shed In the cutters' shed two or three men could work simultaneously cutting paving-stones on workbenches covered with stone chips. The blocks were lifted in through a hatch in the gable of the shed. In the shed the stone-cutters were protected from wind and weather and in the evenings they could work by lamp-light. This shed was built in 1987 as a reconstruction of a model from Sturkö.

16. The powder shed. From the counter of the shed black powder was administered for the loading of bore holes in the rocks. The highly explosive merchandise was carried from here to the place of blasting on special powder-stretchers. The considerable explosive power of the powder turned the stone to gravel and was used to get rid of unusable rock.

17. The barracks of Högarör. This was the site of the barracks of Högarör, which was one of the residential barracks erected for temporary hands. To begin with unmarried men had to share the eight rooms of the barracks. Later on the rooms served to house a whole family. The building was pulled down in 1984.

18. The morgue shed. In this shed dead bodies were kept until the funeral. Minor and major casualties often happened during work in the quarries. Fatal accidents usually happened in connection with blasting or falls.