



Churches and Cemeteries

Svenska kyrkan 
TROSA FÖRSAMLING

TROSA TOWN CHURCH

The town of Trosa was first mentioned in 1383 but was at the time located just south of Trosa Municipality Church. As the land was elevated, the town was moved further out to the coast. New Trosa was granted town privileges in 1610, but there was already a church in the town before this date. This church most was most likely a fisherman's chapel, which was considered inadequate when the town received its privileges and became a pastorate in its own right. A timber church consisting of a longhouse, 19 meters in length and 9 meters in width, as well as a choir measuring 7 x 7 meters and a porch on the southwestern wall, was built around 1614. The first church was probably not very well-built, since the need to replace it became apparent as early as the end of the 17th century. After much back and forth, the new church was completed in 1710 and consecrated in 1711. The sacristy was added in the 1750s, and the shingle roof was replaced by a sheet metal roof in 1895. External renovation work as completed in 1978, but none of the interior was

changed. At first, the church floor was made of stamped earth. In 1751, the floor was covered with old gravestones from the cemetery. The current stone floor dates back to 1981. In 1711, Niels Bielke and his wife, Eva Horn, donated altarpiece and pulpit to Gieddeholm (now Tureholm). They were given their own church entrance, the so-called Greveporten, which was situated on the north side, opposite the still standing south gate. On the south wall is a medieval altar cabinet, crafted in Sweden in the latter half of the 15th century. It had previously been used in the old town church and may have originally belonged to the old fisherman's chapel. The pews were made in 1945, replicas of those from the 18th century. In 2012, the church facade was re-plastered and re-painted, and an interior renovation was carried out in 2013. The bell tower was also renovated in 2013. The organ lectern from 1764 was painted by Johan Tecktonius in 1832, at the same time as he painted the pulpit. The organ consists of 24 pipes and was built by Åkerman & Lund in 1969. The number board was made in the 1880 and is

adorned with the Sörmland griffin.

BUILT:
1710, CONSECRATED 1711.

VISITING ADDRESS:
VIKTORIAGATAN 30, TROSA.

SIGHTS:
ALTARPIECE, SMALL ALTAR CABINET, BAPTISMAL FONT, VOTIVE SHIP, PULPIT.

ORGAN:
THE ORGAN CONSISTS OF 24 PIPES AND WAS BUILT BY ÅKERMAN & LUND IN 1969.

ACCESSIBILITY:
HEARING LOOP, STAIRLESS CHURCH ACCESS, TOILET, DEFIBRILLATOR.

MISCELLANEOUS:
TROSA PARISH HOME IS LOCATED NEXT TO THE CHURCH.

IMAGES:
CHURCH EXTERIOR, ALTAR, ALTARPIECE, SMALL ALTAR CABINET, VOTIVE SHIP, BAPTISMAL FONT, PULPIT, D'ADERTON, GLASS BEAD INSTALLATION, ULRIK KVIST, DESIGN, POUL JØRGENSEN, GLASSBLOWER.



Trosa Landkirche TROSA MUNICIPALITY CHURCH

The medieval town of Trosa was located by the river south of Trosa Municipality Church. The oldest parts, a rectangular church room, date from the 13th century. The church was for the medieval city, which lost its purpose as a trading post in the 16th century, when the new Trosa was built at the mouth further south. The baptismal font and the triumphal crucifix are also among the oldest parts of Trosa Municipality Church. The sacristy was likely built in the 14th century, and in the 15th century the church's ceiling was adorned with a stellar vault. That same century, the heavy tower was added, to serve as a defense tower. The lower part is made of gray stone, while the upper part is made of brick. The tower was built by Erik of Pomerania, most likely following the fire that ravaged the city in 1445. St. Anna's Chapel was built in the 1420s. It is located on the north side, directly adjacent to the church. Legend says that Anna was the Virgin Mary's mother. The chapel lost its original purpose during the Reformation in the 1600s.

It was used for a while as a burial chapel for the owners of Gieddeholm Castle, later named Thureholm after State Councillor Thure Bielke. The well-known Christina Gyllenstierna, owner of Hörningsholm Castle, is probably among those buried in the chapel. She was elected regent when her husband Sten Sture the Younger was killed in the war against Denmark. In the 17th century, the paintings in the vaults were added. They had been painted by many different artists and therefore exhibit different characters. The paintings have suffered some damage during renovation and repair work. Christ and the Foolish Virgins is the best preserved. The pulpit was added to the church in the 1700s, as a gift from the congregation. It was ordered in Stockholm and was probably crafted by sculptor master Daniel Kortz. The church in its current state was finished in the 1770s. In 1853, the stone altar was torn down and replaced by a wooden altar. The church was renovated in 1930, and the remaining paintings were put back.

BUILT:
THE OLDEST PARTS DATE BACK TO THE 13TH CENTURY.

VISITING ADDRESS:
THE CHURCH IS LOCATED IN VAGNHÄRAD, NEXT TO HÄRADSVÄLLEN SPORTS FIELD.

SIGHTS & PHOTOS:
THE DUTCH ALTERPIECE WAS DONATED BY TURE BIELKE'S WIDOW, SIGRID. TRIUMPHAL CRUCIFIX FROM THE 13TH CENTURY, WOODEN SCULPTURE OF ST. ANNA VAULT PAINTINGS FROM THE 17TH CENTURY. BAPTISMAL FONT FROM THE 1170S BY THE GOTLAND MASTER SEGRAF.

ORGAN:
FROM 1853. IN 1969, 15 PIPES WERE ADDED TO THE ORGAN, BEHIND THE OLD FACADE. ACCESSIBILITY: HEARING LOOP, STAIRLESS CHURCH ACCESS, DEFIBRILLATOR. MISCELLANEOUS: ST. ANNAS CHAPEL IS PART OF TROSA MUNICIPALITY CHURCH AND WAS ERECTED IN THE 1420S. IN SUMMER, THE CHAPEL IS USED AS AN ART GALLERY.



VAGNHÄRAD CHURCH

The oldest parts of Vagnhärad church date back to the late 1200s. The sacristy must have been present at that time. It probably dates back to the 14th century, as do the sacristies of other churches in Sörmland. The tower and arches were probably built in the 15th century, based on a model from Strängnäs Cathedral. The spire fell down in an unusually violent storm in 1818. In 1835, the current spire was built on the basis of drawings by J.W. Gerss. At the same time, the interior of the church was thoroughly renovated. Uniform windows were added to the previously windowless north side. All the old fixtures were removed, the church was whitewashed, the old porch was demolished, a window was inserted at the site of the old entrance, and a new door installed in the west wall of the tower. Since then, the tower's ground floor has served as a porch. No major work has been carried out on the church building itself after this renovation. The church was restored again in 1927, and all the old inventory was put back. The altar ornament was donated by

assessor Arvid Hägerflycht in 1715. His family grave lies just south of the church. The altar relief ornament depicts Jesus praying in Gethsemane, the painting The Resurrection, which was added later, and the two figures on either side represent Hope and Faith. The triumphal crucifix currently hangs in its old place and was probably made for the inauguration of the vaulted church in the 15th century. The church's south wall features a 15th century Mary statue, next to a male saint, probably St. Erik. Above the sacristy door is a 15th century altar cabinet. The pulpit was donated to the church in 1637, and the niches once again (since 1927) show Paul and the four evangelists. The pews were made during the major renovation work of 1835. The lectern was built in 1838 to house the church's first organ, which Nils Henrik Hägerflycht bought for his wedding. A new six-piped organ was acquired in 1873. The organ was restored and completed in 1947 and 1991. The church interior was cleaned in the spring of 2020.

BUILT:
LATE 1300s.

VISITING ADDRESS:
ÖSTRA KYRKVÄGEN 7, VAGNHÄRAD.

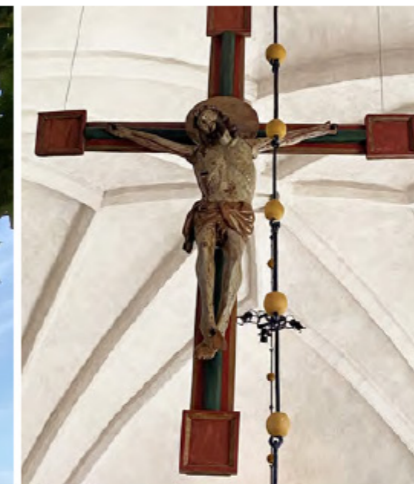
SIGHTS:
ALTAR ORNAMENT, TRIUMPHAL CRUCIFIX, MARIA SCULPTURE, ALTAR CABINET ABOVE THE SACRISTY DOOR.

ORGAN:
A NEW SIX-PIPED ORGAN WAS ACQUIRED IN 1873. RESTORED AND COMPLETED IN 1947 AND 1991.

ACCESSIBILITY:
HEARING LOOP, RAMP, DEFIBRILLATOR.

MISCELLANEOUS:
HÄGERFLYCHTS MINNE PARISH HOME IS LOCATED NEXT TO THE CHURCH, AS IS THE PARISH OFFICE, IN KIRKEVÄGEN 14.

IMAGES:
ALTAR ORNAMENT, TRIUMPHAL CRUCIFIX, MARIA SCULPTURE, ALTAR CABINET ABOVE THE SACRISTY DOOR



Die Kirche in Västerljug

The first part of the church space dates back to the 12th century. In the 14th century, the church space was expanded to reach its current size, and in the 15th century the sacristy and tower building were added.

The church was ravaged by fire started by Russian mercenaries in 1719, and the fire destroyed all the older documents in the church. A drawing by the antiquarian Johan Peringskiöld remains to this day. It shows that the porch was probably added during the 15th century and was located at the south wall, with the entrance by the rear window. The current entrance was built in the 18th century, and the old porch was taken down at the beginning of the 19th century.

The earliest time we know for certain that the church had burned down is in a report written in 1595, in which Duke Charles IX promises to help restore the church. Early in 1680, lightning struck and the bells crashed through the tower, then the Russians came and left only the church walls.

The church was rebuilt with generous local donations, national collections and

miscellaneous gifts. Thus, the church has a wealth of old objects. The altar cabinet, built in Lübeck in the 15th century, was a gift from Ösmo Parish. The pulpit was obtained from Trosa Town Church, but it has now been replaced by a new one, based on a drawing by Axel Arnfelt from 1834.

After the Russian fire in 1719, when the bells once again collapsed through the tower, they were placed as a precaution in a tower next to the church, but they were hung back in the church tower in 1768. Both bells were cast by Brass Master Gerhard Meyer. The largest of the two was cast in 1721 and features a Latin inscription that tells the story of the Russian ravaging. The smaller one was cast in 1768.

In 1889, the church and tower were rebuilt to their current shape. The church was thoroughly renovated in 1954, and new pews and a new altar rail were constructed, the organ lectern was rebuilt and a new 15-pipe organ was installed.

BUILT:
THE OLDEST PART OF THE CHURCH DATES BACK TO THE 12TH CENTURY. THE CHUR-

CH WAS EXPANDED TO ITS CURRENT SIZE DURING THE 14TH CENTURY. THE SACRISTY WAS ADDED IN THE 15TH CENTURY.

VISITING ADDRESS:
NORRBYVÄGEN, VÄSTERLJUNG.

SIGHTS & PHOTOS:
15TH CENTURY ALTAR CABINETS, THE RUNE STONE OUTSIDE THE CHURCH WAS DISCOVERED EMBEDDED IN THE TOWER WALL. THE TEXT READS: HUNNÄV ERECTED THIS STONE FOR HIS FATHER, GERMAR. HE DIED IN TJUST. SKAMHALS CHISELED THESE RUNES. THE RUNESTONE WAS GIVEN ITS CURRENT LOCATION IN 1954. NORTHEAST PASSAGE EXPLORER NILS ADOLF ERIK NORDENSKIÖLD AND HIS DESCENDANTS ARE BURIED IN THE CEMETERY NORTH OF THE CHURCH. OUTSIDE THE CEMETERY IS THE HALLWYL GRAVE MONUMENT, WHERE COUNT WALTER VON HALLWYL IS BURIED ALONGSIDE HIS WIFE WILHELMINA.

ORGAN:
FROM 1954, 15 PIPES. A NEW ORGAN WAS BUILT IN 2008, AND THE ORGAN CALARY FACADE WAS MOVED FORWARD.

ACCESSIBILITY:
RAMP, HEARING LOOP, TOILET, DEFIBRILATOR.



TROSA TOWN CEMETARY



TROSA TOWN CEMETARY

Adresse: Viktoriagatan 30

TROSA TOWN MEMORIAL GROVE



Trosa Town Memorial Grove is located next to Trosa Town Church.

Adresse: Viktoriagatan 30

TROSA TOWN BURIAL GROUND



Adresse: Friluftsvägen 1

VAGNHÄRAD CEMETERY



Vagnhärad Cemetery is located next to Vagnhärad Church.

Adresse: Östra kyrkvägen 7

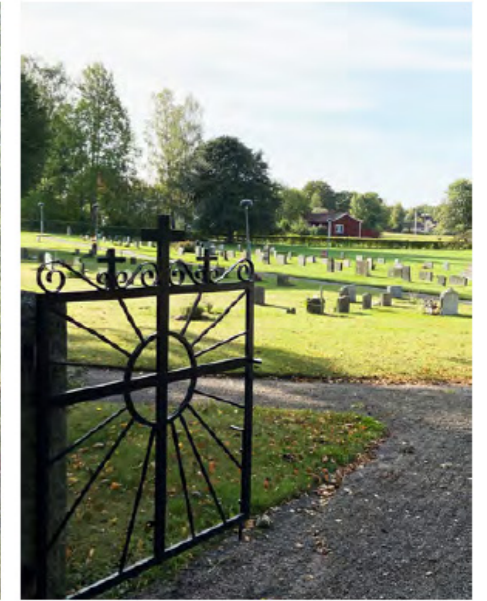
Vagnhärad Memorial Grove



Vagnhärad Memorial Grove is located below Vagnhärad Church.

Adresse: Östra kyrkvägen 7

VÄSTERLJUNG CEMETARY



Västerlång Cemetery is located next to and just down from Västerlång Church.

Adresse: Norrbyvägen, Västerlång

PARISH ADMINISTRATION

Trosa Kvarn

Switchboard: 0156–228 00.

Read more here: www.svenskakyrkan.se/trosa
[facebook/trosaforsamling](https://www.facebook.com/trosaforsamling)

Searching for a grave?

www.gravar.se

Do you want to know more about how to select a burial plot?

www.svenskakyrkan.se/trosa/att-valja-gravplats

Do you want to order gravesite maintenance?

Ground maintenance or all-year maintenance.

Call: 0156–228 00

Do you want to know how a burial is carried out?

www.svenskakyrkan.se/trosa/begravning

Burial ombudsman

070–574 51 10.

Production

Svenska kyrkan Trosa

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