

The environs of Karlskrona

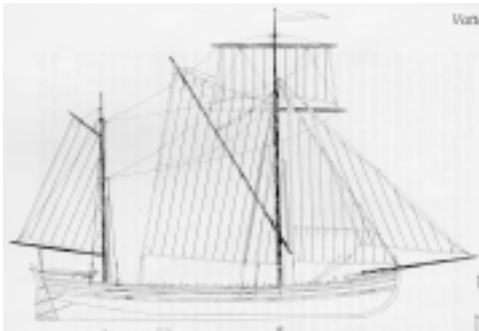
The establishment of Karlskrona had a considerable effect on the neighbouring districts and large quantities of goods such as foodstuffs, timber, tar and iron, were delivered both to the town and the Admiralty. In particular, commerce flourished when the naval base was being built and in times of war when there was an increased military presence in the town.

The Crown Mill in Lyckeby

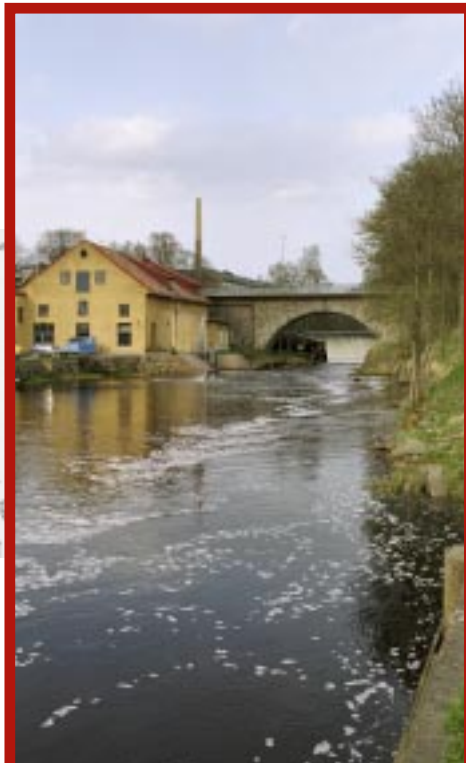
Although the new town lacked the water needed to power water mills and manufactories, there was a waterfall in nearby Lyckeby. A Crown Mill produced flour for the bakery on Stumholmen.

The mill has been reconstructed several times, but nonetheless has managed to retain much of its original appearance. In the early eighteenth century a water-wheel designed by Christopher Polhem, was built at the lower falls of the Lyckeby river and in the 1780's a bridge was erected over the river. Designed and built by Daniel af Thunberg, this long bridge spans over both the river and the two canals that served as a millrace for the water wheels.

In the eighteenth century several important workshops, including a Crown Smithy and a sail manufactory, were established in Lyckeby.



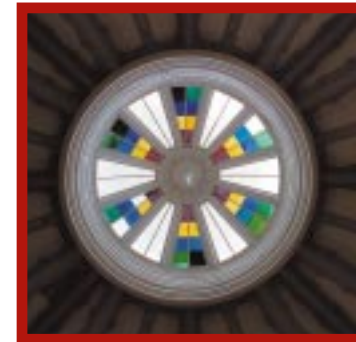
The Crown Mill at Lyckeby



Fredric Henric af Chapman's estate at Skärva

Built in 1785–86 for the Admiral Superintendent of the Navy Yard, Fredric Henric af Chapman, his country residence was one of the most singular architectural creations produced in Sweden during the eighteenth century. The low main building is of wood, and was originally painted in red ochre and roofed in peat, with an entrance framed by a classical temple portico. This somewhat unlikely marriage of Swedish neo-classical and traditional rustic elements was designed by af Chapman himself together with his friend, the philosopher and artist, Admiral Carl August Ehrensvärd.

The house is situated in a beautifully landscaped "English" park. Both the neo-classical temple and the neo-gothic clock tower in the park are from the 1790's. Skärva had its own small harbour from which Estate produce was sent for sale in the town.



Landscape gardening differentiates between the "English" park and the formal French baroque park. The foremost of the latter, André Le Notre's gardens at Versailles, has a strict geometric layout with formal arrangements of box topiary, fountains and terraces. In contrast, the natural landscape provided the source of inspiration for the "English" park with its streams, ponds, and paths that meander between groups of leafy trees.



The Skärva House and The Pavilion