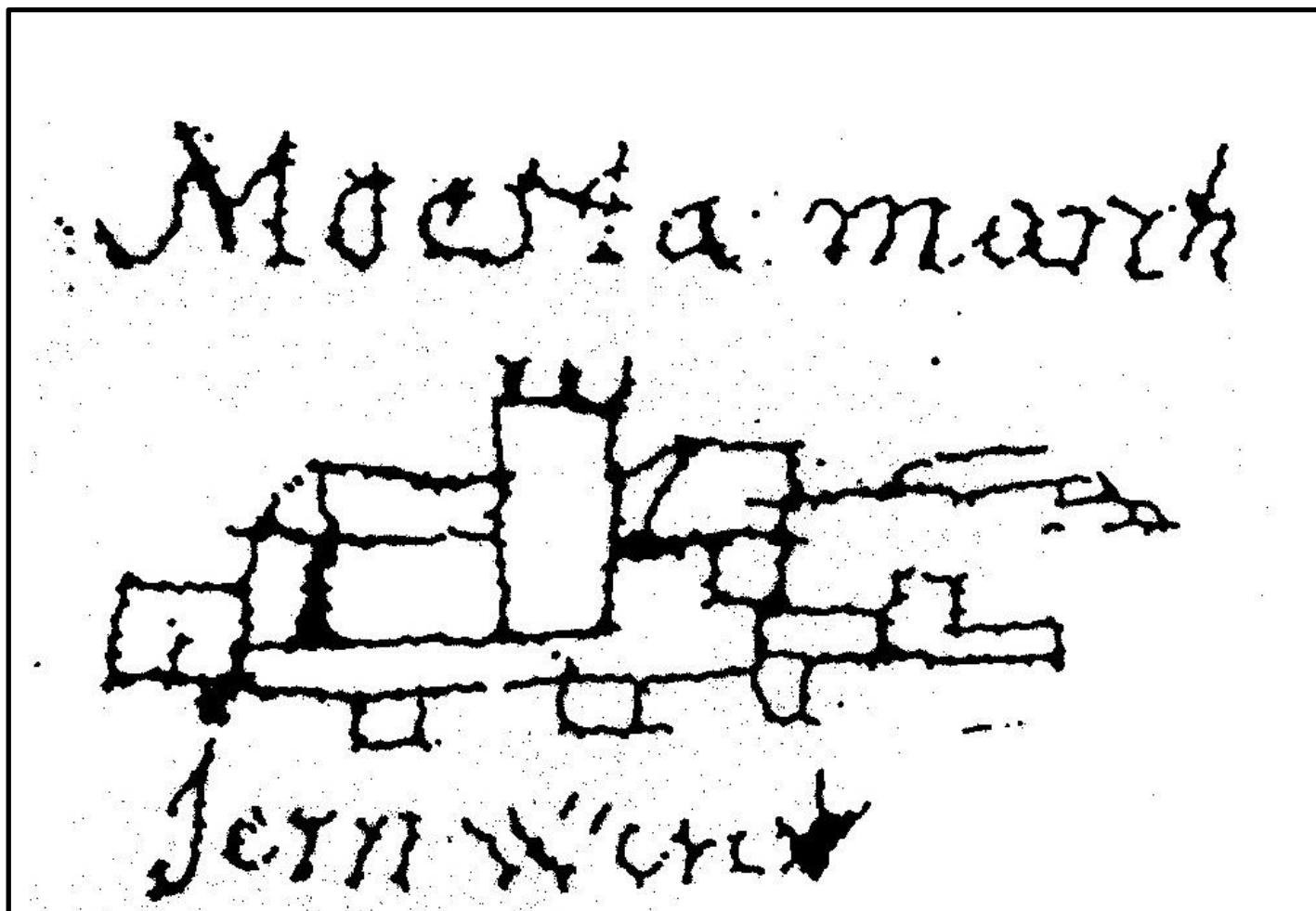


MOSTADMARK JERNVERK

(Mostadmark Iron Works)

1653 - 1880



**Drawing of Mostadmark Iron Works, 1st period of
operation, about 1673-75. Found in a map collection of Gerhard Schønning**

THE HISTORY OF THE IRON WORKS

Mostadmark jernverk had production during three periods.

1653 – 1695

The first owner: was the vicar Bernt Brunsmand together with some others. The blast furnace was built at the foot of the Mill-falls (the lower falls) on the west bank of the river Homla. During this period the works had different owners. The production was based upon local ore, such as from the Klepptjern and Grønli mines. The blowing-in of the new blast furnace took place at Easter time in 1657. The operation was discontinued after the works went bankrupt.

1753 – 1818

The leading Civil Servant and Presiding Judge Hans Ulrich Mølmann started the operations anew. A new blast furnace was built at the foot of the upper water fall. It was ready in the year 1760. It was constructed by an Englishman. Towards the end of the period, ore was also fetched from the island Smøla, from the county of Sunnmøre, the islands Bispøyan near the island Hitra and even from far north in Rana.

1822 - 1860

The trade company Jenssen & Co. having (2/3) and the lieutenant Carl Jacob W. Halck (1/3) were the first owners during the third and last period. Towards the end of the 1860s the operations were reduced as they were unprofitable. The last smelting took place during the summer of 1872. Thus the total duration of the smelting from the beginning to the end was 215 years.

Today the area is owned by Meraker Brug A/S, a successor of Selbu Kobberverk.

THE BUILDINGS

Little is left from the period as an iron works. East of the river lies Contoiret - the office, the stable, the mansion of the local director and a storing house, belonging to the works. The barn was torn down in April/May 1992 for safety reasons.

West of the river Homla near the bridge, lies the blacksmith's shop.

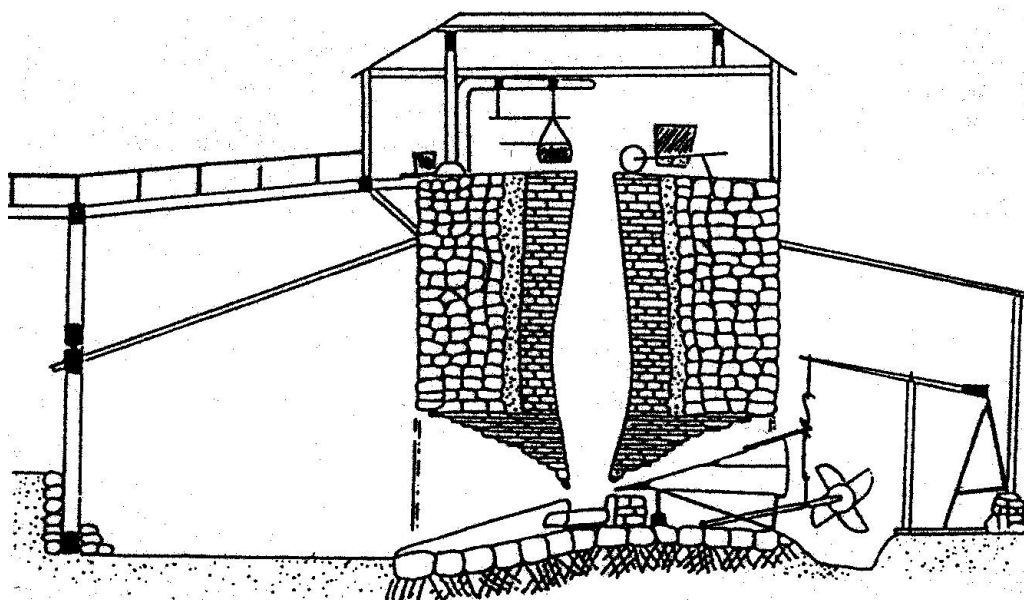
Labbet (labbistuggu) serving the workers as a place to rest was for a period removed for use as a cottage in another place. But now it is rebuilt in its original place.

The area with all the remains was mapped by the regional conservation officer in September 1989 in scale 1:400.

THE PEOPLE AT THE IRON WORKS

A number of different categories were associated with the works.

Iron ore and limestone were mined or quarried by miners while charcoal was made by charcoalburners. The transportation of different materials; ore, wood, charcoal and provisions was carried out by farmers and also by many widows. The money earned at the works was important for the whole Mostadmark region. The production itself was taken care of by the blast furnace master, hammersmiths, nail smiths, workers and apprentices.



BLAST FURNACE AND SMITHIES

The Mostadmark iron works is unique as it was the only of some importance north of Dovre (the water shed). The exterior of the Blast furnace was clad by large blocks of greenstone while the inside was built by means of refractory stones such as mica shist. Sandstone, quartz-keratofyr and soapstone. During the second period of operation its height was 14 ells (about 8.8 m). Today we can observe the bottom of the hearth and also its foundation with some iron binders from the third period of operation.

The coarse ore was first roasted on an open fire. In this way it became brittle and could be crushed to a smaller size in a special hammer mill. Detrimental sulphur was also removed. The ore limestone and charcoal to the top of the blast furnace and charged in separate layers.

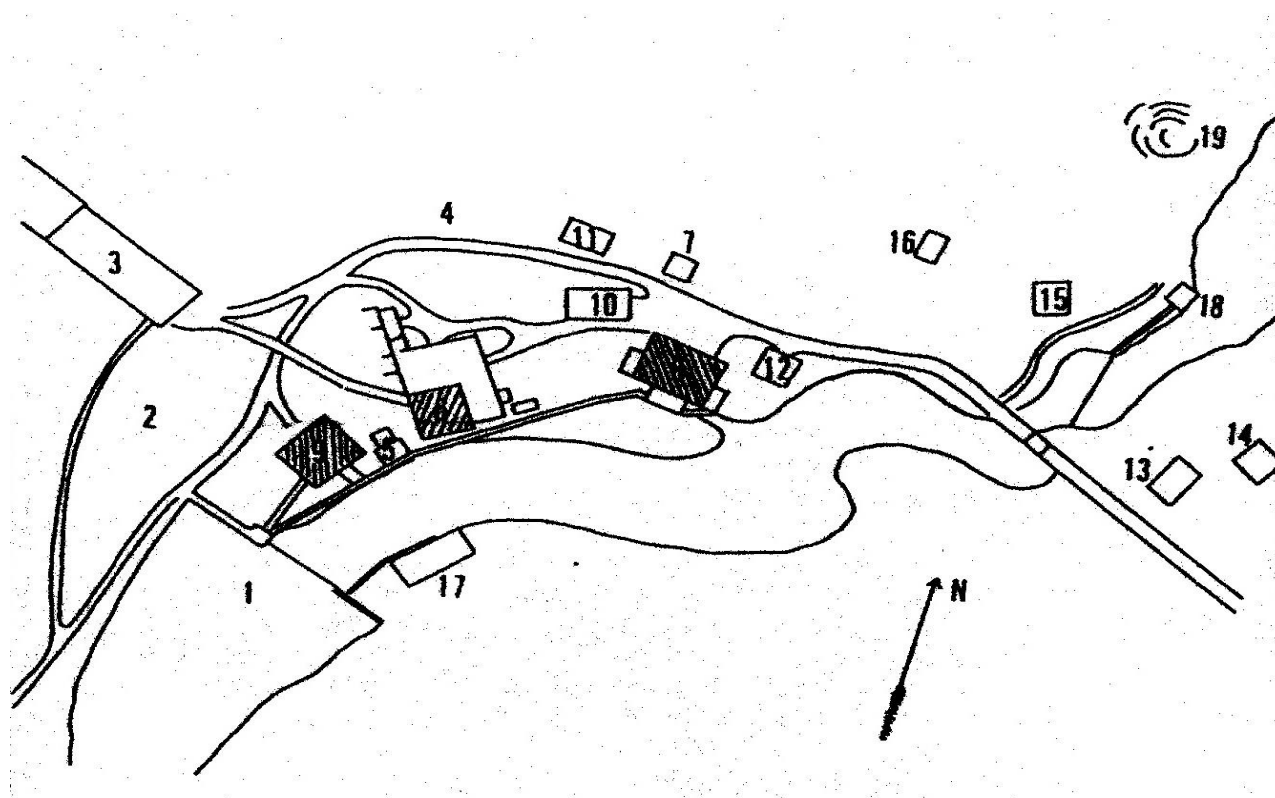
From the bottom liquid pig iron and slag were tapped. Some of the iron was used for cast Products, above all as plates for iron stoves. Models for these plates were carved in wood. The models were pressed into sand on the floor. Then liquid iron was led into these open moulds. The stove with the lapp in his pullka pulled by a reindeer is the best known design.

A major part was cast as "pigs" (cakes" of cast iron) to be refined to steel by a combined heating in special hearts, to which hammer scale was added, and hammering in the hammer smithy. The aim of the refining was to remove carbon from a level of about 4% in the pig iron to less than 0.5% in steel. The steel obtained was hammered to bar iron in the hemmer smithy or to nails in the nail smithy. No rolling mill was built.

Mostadmark jernverk is now regarded as the third best preserved iron works in Norway (After Nes and Feiring iron works).

MOSTADMARK JERNVERK MAY 1856

- | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 01 The dam | 08 The hammer smithy | 15 The carpenters shop |
| 02 Ore storage | 09 The nail smithy | 16 The drying house |
| 03 The charcoal storage | 10 The pig iron boot | 17 The sawmill |
| 04 The roasting ground | 11 The material shed | 18 The mill at lower fall |
| 05 The hammer mill | 12 The iron boot | 19 Remains of the blast |
| 06 The blast furnace | 13 The office | furnace from the |
| 07 "Labbet" (Rest house) | 14 The magazine | first period |



INFORMATION

Mostadmark jernverk is situated at the outlet from the lake Foldsjøen of the river Homla in Mostadmark. Community of Malvik, County of Sør-Trøndelag. The distance from Hommelvik, is about 10.5 km along the road to Fuglem in Selbu community.

The organization "Friends of Mostadmark Jernverk", who has produced this brochure can provide more information and also guiding.

Our Adress: Mostadmark Jernverks Venner, P.O.Box 30, 7550 HOMMELVIK

Email: post@verketsvenner Website: <http://www.verketsvenner.no>

Look up this OCR



to visit our website.

Also the cultural adviser at Malvik Community, - tel: 047.73972000 can provide information.