

# Introduction

There are a wide variety of maps of Stockholm. Their similarity lies in that male names dominate historic places, houses and sculptures. Everyone knows of Charles XII's Square, and of Strindberg's statue in Tegnérunden or Evert Taube's statue in the Old City. But where are the women?

In 2007 organisers of an international meeting toured guests round Stockholm and the absence of significant women who had lived and worked in Stockholm was painfully evident. A decision was taken to create a map which would remedy the omission. The organisation Dea was working to create a *Woman's History Museum* at the time – which now exists in Umeå – and Dea decided to create a women's map.

The objective was to draw attention to women and their extensive impact on Stockholm's history. The oldest recorded female artefact is a rune-stone from the 11<sup>th</sup> century commemorating Frögunn, and the newest is from 2006 and the park, celebrating the singer Monica Zetterlund.

In addition to places, the *Women's Map* includes a number of sculptures made by women artists and plaques with quotes from works of known women authors. There is art in the tube stations by renowned women artists, and finally a section on a once famous woman artist that specialised in motives of Stockholm.

We hope this map will provide a quick and easy way for all visitors to orientate themselves round the town. The wish is to do justice to the rich and varied contributions made by women to the city's history. We even hope this will awaken a greater curiosity for further information.

Christina Duvander has written the text and selected the names. Elisabet Allergren has taken the photos with the exception of those that come from Stockholm's City Museum.

Stockholm June 2009

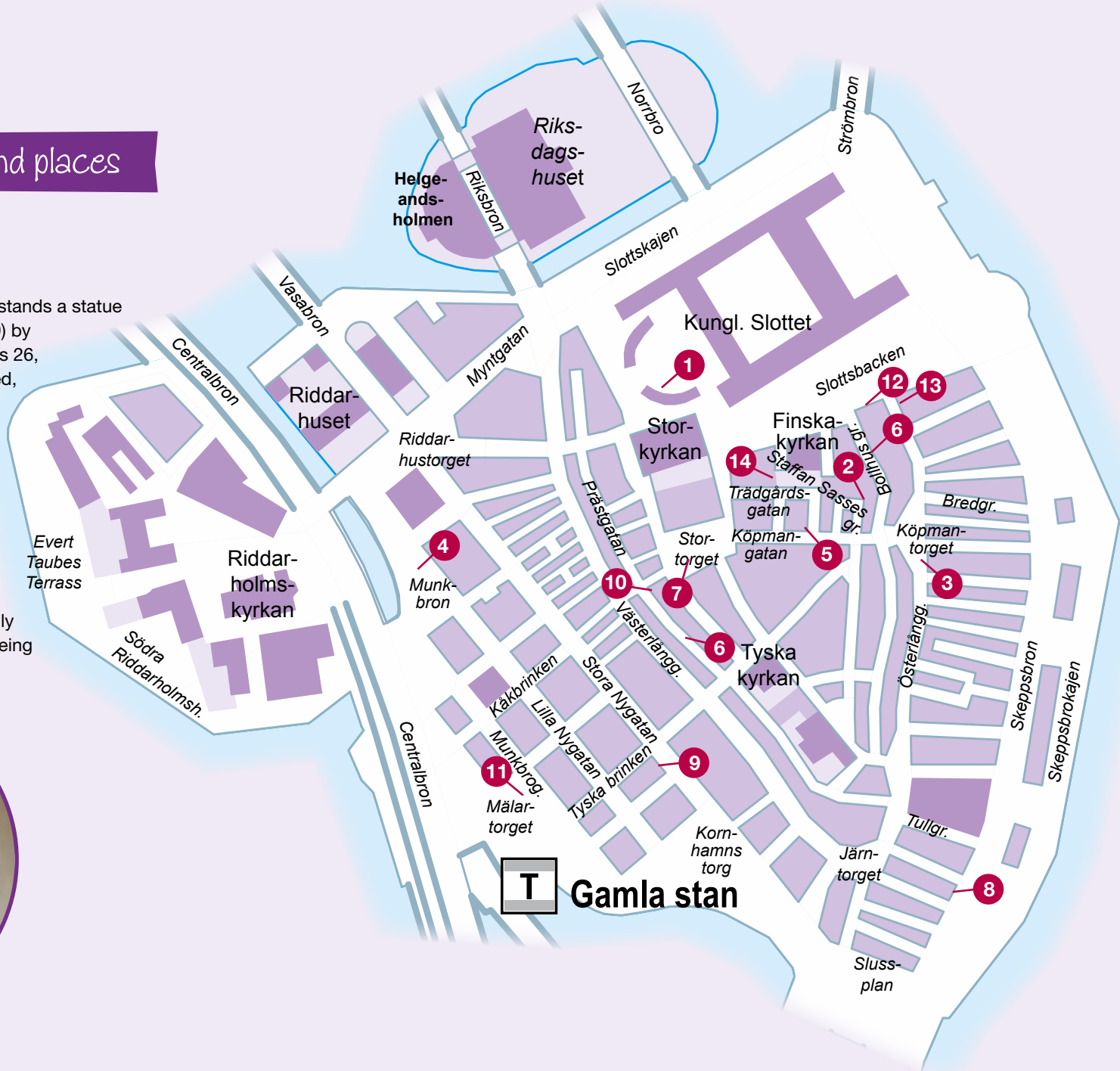
The board of Dea-föreningen för Kvinnohistoriskt Museum

English translation Stockholm January 2015

# Gamla stan

## Historical monuments and places

- 1 In the *forecourt of the Royal Palace* stands a statue of **Kristina Gyllenstierna** (1494-1559) by Theodor Lundberg. When Kristina was 26, the regent Sten Sture the younger died, leaving her as a widow with six children. She was then elected head of his party, becoming head of state. In 1520 she headed the troops that defended the town battlements from Danish attack. During this dramatic period in Stockholm's history Kristina stands out as unique. She combined motherhood, with heading the armed forces and is remembered as politically skilful and an effective leader, while being an independent woman.



2

**Karin Månsdotter** (1550-1612) was the daughter of a soldier and employed to serve at court. From a humble position she gained King Erik XIV's confidence, as she was able to sooth his agitations and so became his intimate friend and bore his children. When his marriage to other heads of state failed, controversially Erik XIV made Karin his wife. During one period she live at **Staffan Sasses alley** in the so called



Rose Doorway, and eventually died in Finland.

3

**Sophia Elisabeth Brenner** (1659-1730) is reputed to be the first women author that was published in Sweden. From an early age fluency in six languages meant she was given an advanced education, to become a leading student and acknowledged poet. She actively worked for women's intellectual freedom and in 1693 under the influence of Aurora von Königsmarck gave out '*The Female Gender's Legitimate Defence*' (our translation). Sophia established a school of feminist thinking that would inspire Hedvig Charlotta Nordenflycht to write. Resident in **Köpmantorget** Sophie combined her career with a husband and fifteen children.

4

**Aurora von Königsmarck** (1662-1728) was a German aristocrat who came to Sweden with her widowed mother and settled in **Munkbropalatset**. Like other contemporaries, she considered marriage little short of slavery and was a faithful follower of French liberal feministic ideas. Among her authorship she is remembered for her novel on *Queen Kristina* of Sweden. She preferred a single life, with liberty and independence.

5

**Sara Wacklin** (1719-1846) was a teacher who initiated girl's schools in Finland. In 1844 she moved to Sweden and bought the house **Köpmangatan 12**, which opens onto **Skeppar Olofs alley**. The house has a plaque in her honour. As one of Finland's first accepted authors, her life's work was the groundbreaking history of the war, *A Hundred Memories from Österbotten* (our translation). Her work was held in high esteem by her well known sister the author Fredrika Bremer.



6

**Sophie Sager** (1825-1903) came to Stockholm when she was 23 years old. She first rented a room at **Bollhusgränd** and then at **Prästgatan 32**. After firmly resisting her landlord's wish to rape her, he severely physically abused and locked her up. She escaped and prosecuted him, skilfully defending her own case in court. He was sentenced to prison – unique because women had few legal rights at the time.



Sophie Sager then propagate for women's liberty and gave out several books on the subject, to be met by a wall of opposition. Eventually she immigrated to America, where she joined the women's movements.

7

**Pilt Carin Ersdotter** (1818-1885) came from Dalarna to work in Stockholm, selling milk in **Stortorget** in the **Old Town**. Her attractive qualities inspired many songs and stories and become widely recognised. Eventually the police were called in, because crowd congestion blocked the traffic. No conviction was made as good looks and manners are not a crime. She returned to **Dalarna** to marry her fiancé in **Djura**, where she is buried. Long remembered she is visually recorded in Stockholm's City Museum.



- 8 Above the restaurant at *Skeppsbron 44* there is a carved head of a man absorbed in self mortification. Beneath his beard is a carved vagina, which legend records is his grief at his wife's infidelity. When it rains, tears fall from his eyes.



- 9 **Moder Svea** is the national personification of Sweden, represented during the 19<sup>th</sup> century as a strong militarised woman. Rolf Adlersparre Zink's statue of her is found at *Stora Nygatan 40-42*, and Theodor Lundberg's statue from 1905 is on the *roof of the parliament buildings*.



- 10 The text on the **Rune Stone** built into the building at the corner of *Kåkbrinken* and *Prästgatan* reads "Torsten and **Frögunn** raised this stone after their son". Frögunn is a pre-Christian woman's name dating the stone to the 11<sup>th</sup> century. The stone is possibly carved in Uppland, which lies immediately north of Stockholm.



## Sculptures by female artists

- 11 **Pye Engström** in 1973 created the statue '**The Family**'. The three figures of a mother, father and child can be rotated to vary the statue's meaning. The sculpture is in *Mälartorget* (Lake Mälaren Square).



- 12 **Elisabeth Ekstrand's** 1996 abstract sculpture is titled '**water porphyry games**' (porphyry having several meanings in Swedish) and stands outside the *Royal Mint* at *Slottsbacken 6*.



- 13 **Hertha Hillfon**, a renowned sculptress, has carved a bronze cockerel (1999) carefully titled **Hammurabi** (an 18<sup>th</sup> century Babylonian King) which is found at *Österlånggatan 1*.



- 14 **Dagmar Lodén's** wrought iron gates are placed behind the Finnish Church between *Bollhustäppan* and *Trädgårdsgatan*.



# Södermalm

## Historical monuments and places



Anna Lindhagen



- 1 Anna Lindhagen (1870–1941)** is portrayed by Kerstin Kjellberg-Jacobsson in a carved coin shaped relief, which on the reverse side depicts the Queen of lake Mälaren. Placed at **Fjällgatan 34** the statue commemorates Lindhagen's work for women's rights. She was the initiator of the Colony Allotment Movement and dedicated to improving child welfare. As one of Stockholm's first women councillors she raised an interest in preserving historic buildings. See even Stigbergets Borgarrum to find **Anna Lindhagen's Museum**.

2 A sculpture of **Elsa Borg** (1827-1909) stands in *Vitaberg's Park* made by **Astri Taube** 1972. Elsa Borg is claimed to be Stockholm's first social worker. She strove to provide for orphans, the homeless and poor and those exploited by the sex industry. Believing in the bible, she opened a home for women in need, that was called the 'Women's Bible Home'.



3 Close by *Sofia church* is **Astrid Rietz's** (1970) statue of three women, **The Miracle** which is also in memory of **Elsa Borg**, and her home for bible reading women.



4 **Mlle Josabeth Steps** go between *Stigbergsgatan* and *Tjärhovsplan*. **Josabeth Sjöberg** (1812-1882) was an accepted Naive Artist, before the recognition of that school of art. She moved 12 times painting her interiors, which were typical for Södermalm at the time. Her works are part of Stockholm City Museum's collection.



5 During the 1670's, around *Katarina Church*, a maker of women's caps, **Anna Månsdotter**, was one of eight women to fall victim to a religious purge against witches in the area, that lasted for approximately two years. They were accused of abducting children to blue hill.

6 **The Sisters** by Nils Sjögren (1945) stands in *Mosebacke Square*. When legend spread the belief they were lesbian, the extreme pressure drove them to joining hands and drowned themselves. Nils Sjögren may have wanted to play down their legendary relationship, by calling them 'sisters'. Today the sculpture is a reminder of the earlier intolerance towards lesbians.



7 **Ebba Brahe's Palace** lies at *Götgatan 16*. **Countess Ebba Brahe** (1596-1674) gave birth to 16 children, of which seven died in childhood. After her husband, Jakob de la Gardie's death in 1652, she managed the family estates and ironworks with economic skill. The iron was of the high quality and became known as "the countess's iron".

8 The Swedish film star **Greta Garbo's** (1905-1990) bust is found on the house facade at the corner of *Blekingegata* and *Tjurbergsgata*. The sculpture is by Julia Elbe and was mounted in 2001.



9 There is also a black and white painted carving of **Greta Garbo** as if on a roll of film, in the **Greta Garbo Square**, at *Katarina Bangata*. Tomas Qvarsebo's work was inaugurated in 2005



10 The artist **Siri Derket** (1888-1973) drew attention to the number of women calling for peace and ecological stability. Roland Haeberlein's sculpture is named **'Siri dances life'** (1996) and stands in *Fatburs Park*.



- 11 **Torine Torines** represents women's resourceful individuality. At the age of 15 she opened her own repair shop for sewing machines. By the time she was 60 legend claims she had repaired 35,000 sewing machines. A plot of land '**Torinetäppan**' commemorates her achievement and lies between *Folkungagatan* and *Västgöttagatan/Västgötagränd*.

- 12 The artist **Tyra Lundgren**'s stone relief carving is of **Women Pioneers**. Named are Karolina Widerström, Elin Wägner, Elsa Brändström, Ellen Key, Selma Lagerlöf, etc. They are found at the entrance of the former girl's school, **Frans Schartaus Secondary School** at *Bohusgatan 24-26*.



Thanks to the initiative of Beth Henning (1889-1971) the so called 'Högre allmänna läroverket' was for a long time an important school for girl's higher education.

- 13 There is a big tree diagonally to the right in *Maria Magdalena Churchyard* by which stands a weathered gravestone with the eroded script commemorating **Maria Christina Kielström** (1744-1798). As an inspiration to Bellman's poems she is remembered as **Ulla Winblad**.

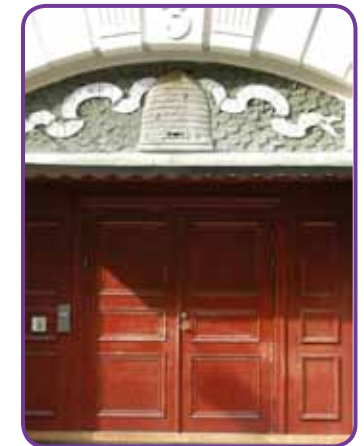
The sculptress and lithograph artist **Astri Taube** (1898-1980) is also buried in the graveyard.

- 14 **Nelly Sachs** (1891-1970) fled from a Nazi dominated Berlin to Sweden in 1940. Selma Lagerlöf, among others, helped her escape. She lived at *Bergsund Strand 23*, where there is an inscription in her memory. As a talented poetess, Nelly Sachs at the age of fifty found renewed energy and her outstanding lyrical and dramatic poetry were to gain her the Nobel Prize in 1966.



- 15 In 1914 the **Danielii Foundation** built a house at *Bondegatan 74* to accommodate single women, with or without children. Per-Anders Fogelström lived there with his mother and sister. The house was for women only until 1970. There is a plaque about the Danielii Foundation in the entrance hall.

- 16 '**All Women's House**' (Alla Kvinnors Hus) at *Svartensgatan 3*. The shelter has a staff that offers advice to women and children escaping violence. The house provides overnight living quarters when needed. The women can expect both social and legal guidance, in assisting them to re-establish a normal life. Originally the building was a Mormon Church. The internet address is [www.allakvinnorshus.org](http://www.allakvinnorshus.org) (but lacks English text).



## Museums

**17** **Ersta Diakoni Museum, Erstagatan 1.** The Diakoni Society introduced an education for nurses. **Marie Ceder-sköld** (1815-1892) headed the training. The museum tells of the nurses' lives, thereby portraying a part of Stockholm's history. Guided tours are available; for visits phone 08-7146341. The Museum is open from 9 to 16 through contact with the hotel reception beside the museum.

**1** **Stigbergets Borgar room Anna Lindhagen's Museum, Fjällgatan 34** (see no. 1 on the map). Anna Lindhagen turned some rooms in her house into a museum. She wanted to show the interior decoration of Stockholm's middleclass families from the 1860's. Open on Sundays between 13-15 from 15/1-31/5 and 1/9-15/12 closed at Easter and Whitsunday. Tel: 08-7683501.

**18** **The Log-cabin Maker's House** (Blockmakarens hus) at **Stigbergsgatan 21** (above Fjällgatan), which was owned



by Gustav Anderson. From 1917 to 1923 **Emilia Gustavsson**, a widow with her five children, occupied the lower ground floor facing the garden. The house was restored to its present condition in the early 1920's. For tickets and information phone Stockholm's

City Museum (Stockholms Stadsmuseum) reception  
Tel: 08-508 31 620.

**19** **Almgren's Silk Weaving Mill & Museum** (Almgrens sidenväveri & museum) **Repslagargatan 15A**. The museum records the history of silk weaving. During the 19<sup>th</sup> century the mill was a major work place for women in Scandinavia. Some looms are forty years old and still in use today. Open daily from 10-16 hours, Sat from 11-15. Guided tours on Mon, Wed and Sat at 13 hours; on Mon at 18 hours. [www.kasiden.se](http://www.kasiden.se) or phone: 08 – 642 56 16.

## Sculptures by women artists

**20** **'After the Party', (Efter Festen)** by **Bitte Jonason Åkerlund** (1994) stands above the bridge pathway by the tiled house leading to the park at **Fatburspark**.

**21** **Daphne and Olle** by **Aline Magnusson** (1992) is at **Fatburs Brunnsgata 25**.

**22** **Jannica with a doll's pram** (Jannica med dockvagnen) by **Gunnel Frieberg** (1986) is where **Katarina Bangata** and **Östgötagatan** cross.



Jannica with a doll's pram

**23** **Sophie** by **Åsa Hellström** (1984) is where **Katarina Bangata** and **Ringvägen** cross.



Sophie

**24** **Woman at the market** (Torggumman) by **Lena Lervik** (1992) is in the yard of **Repslagargatan 16**.

**25** **Unharnessed Workhorse** (Avselad Kamp) by **Marylyn Gierow** (1992) is in the garden of **Repslagargatan 8**.



Woman at the market

**26** **Man with a beast of burden** (Man med packåsna) by **Ebba Ahlmark-Hughes** is in the schoolyard of **Skånegatan 17**.

**27** **The Ping-pong player** (Pingponspelaren), by **Annie Wiberg** (1983) is placed at the entrance of **Eriksdalshallen, Ringvägen 68-70**.

**28** **The moon's ability to divide land from water** (Månens förmåga at skilja land från vatten), a collective mural created by the **Sapphos daughters** (1984) is on a facade of **Bohusgatan 14**, opposite **Folksamhuset**.



The moon's ability to divide land from water



## Anna Palm de Rosa, 1859-1924



Throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century few women artists were recognised for their talent. Anna Palm de Rosas was an exception. During the 1890's her water colours were among the most sought after paintings in Sweden.

**Anna Palm de Rosa** was born into an artistic family living in Stockholm. Her talent was recognised and her artistic education supported by her family. Her work shows an excellent technique and sense of colour and form, belonging to the earlier rather than the later school of art. Her public appreciated her style and gave her skill a wide recognition.

In 1885 and 1887 Anna Palm de Rosa exhibited at The Royal Academy of Fine Arts. This was followed by a series of exhibitions including the Baltic exhibition in Malmö in 1914. She partook in a movement against the Academy's artistic rigidity. With Eva Bonnier and Hanna Pauli she established the organisation for "Swedish Women Artists" that worked to promote their recognition.

She grew up at Barnhusträdgårdsgatan 19, today *Olof Palmes gata*. Later she lived at *Brännkyrkagatan 4A*.

In 1895 she moved abroad to eventually marry in Paris and finally settle in Italy close to Naples. She continued to paint Stockholm's motives and her works were again in demand enabling her to support her family.

A reminder of Anna Palm de Rosas skill as a water colourist is reproduced here, seen in 'A view of the Old Opera House seen from Helgeandsholmen'.



## Kungsholmen, Vasastan, Norrmalm, Östermalm and Djurgården

### Historical monuments and places

**1 Anna Johansson-Visborg** (1876-1953) founded the first union for women working in the brewery industry, and was even known as brewery-Anna. Her committed interest was for women's right to vote and to improve social equality. In 1940 she founded a trust organisation to provide living quarters and holidays for single and low income women. One such house for women is to be seen at *Welanders väg 12* with a relief sculpture and plaque in the entrance hall.



**2 Karolina Widerström** (1856-1949) graduated in medicine in 1889, to become Sweden's first woman doctor and gynaecologist. She dedicated her life to fight for the rights of women, while running her practice at *Fleminggatan 30*. You will find a plaque in her memory on the facade.

**3** When the blind and widowed **Anna Forsman** – who carried wood for a living – inherited a fortune, she donated a large portion of it to the local parish relief fund. This enabled the building of an almshouse in 1762, which is found at *Hantverkargatan 6*. It would provide shelter for women and for her and her handicapped daughter. Anna Forsman died in 1784 and there is a plaque in her memory by the back entrance to the parish house (Hantverkarg. 6).

The map is on page 27–28.

4 **Maria Sandel** (1870-1922) was an early proletarian author. After editing a magazine in the USA, she returned to initiate Stockholm's Women's Club (SAK), which is still active today. Her novels record the working lives of women. Her deafness from the age of 26 did not prevent a remarkably active life. **Maria Sandels Gränd** is named after her.

5 **Anna Sterky** (1856-1939) was a leading democratic activist and first woman treasurer for the social democratic party. She founded and edited the social democratic women's magazine '*Morgonbris*', which is still published today. A two faced relief carving of Sterky by Christina Rundquist-Andersson stands outside **Norra Bantorget 18**.



6 The poet and author **Sonja Åkesson** (1926-1977) lived at **Drottninggatan 83A**, where a plaque commemorates her memory. Her poems were gender critical, with a wide appeal to the movements for women's reform.

7 **Therese Gylden** (1842-1937) with her family lived at the Observatory at **Drottninggatan 120**. She fought for married women's rights, partaking in the movement for women's rights to property ownership. Today the observatory is a museum and cafe.

8 The internationally renowned author of children's books, **Astrid Lindgren** (1907-2002) has a statue in her memory, mounted in **Tegnerlund** in 1996. The sculptress Majalisa Alexandersson's work is called '**Poetry and Enchantment**', where Astrid Lindgren is seen surrounded by the children depicted in her books.



9 Outside '**Junibacken**', and the **Astrid Lindgren Museum** on Djurgården, behind Nordiska Museum is another statue of **Astrid Lindgren** reading, with a dove at her side by **Hertha Hillfon** 1994.



10 **Astrid Lindgren's Terraces** is in **Vasa Park**, opposite where she once lived in **Dalagatan**.

11 The artist **Jenny Nyström** (1854-1946) trained and exhibited in Paris. Her art supported both her husband and children. She worked from her home and studio at **Tegnergatan 37**, where a plaque is raised in her memory.

12 In 2006 a park was named after the singer **Monica Zetterlund** (1937-2005), at the crossing between **Surbrunnsgatan 20** and **Roslagsgatan 11**. By sitting on a bench it is possible to hear her sing.

13 In 1927 a statue was raised to the author and feminist activist **Fredrika Bremer** (1801-1865). Bremer pioneered the reforms that gave unmarried women independent economic rights. In **Humlegården** on the grass by **Karlavägen** stands **Sigrid Fridman's** (1879-1963) statue of Fredrika Bremer. Fridman also was a pioneer for women's rights.



14 In 1953 a statue by **Sigrid Fridman** was raised in honour of **Ellen Key** (1849-1926). In Key's capacity as an educationalist, atheist, women's rights activist, she was translated to 26 languages with a far flung influence. **Ellen Key's Park** was named in 2001 and lies between Karlavägen 8 to 12 and Birger Jarlgatan 70.



15 The fortune-teller **Ulrica Arfvidsson** (c.1735-1801) is believed to have been born at today's *Runebergsplan*. The nobility formed Mlle Arfvidsson's clientele, which included Gustav III. In 1788 the king learnt of his coming murder from her. Three years later he met his death at a costume ball at the Opera House.

16 St Clara of Assisi's name was given to the **St Klara Convent** during the 1280's, built where *Klara Church* now stands. In 1335 King Magnus Ladulås placed his daughter Rikissa in the convent, where she became the abbess. By the early 16<sup>th</sup> century **Anna Reinholdsdotter Leuhusen** was the abbess. During the Danish/Swedish conflict of 1522 the nuns sided with Danes and the convent was demolished in 1527. Abbess Leuhusen's rosary and gold chain are now at the History Museum.

17 Klara Church was built towards the end of the 16<sup>th</sup> century. In a niche in the walls of the Parish House stands the statue of **St Clara of Assisi**, at *Klara Östra Kyrkogata 8*. Her portrait is also found at *Fredsgatan 9*, facing *Akademi-gränd*.

18 In *Klara churchyard* are the graves of the poet **Anna-Maria Lenngren** (1754-1817) and Anna Christina Warg known as **Cajsa Warg** (1703-1769), whose renowned cook books were translated into 4 languages.

19 A continually warmed statue of the actress **Margareta Krook** (1925-2001) by Marie-Louise Ekman stands outside the National Theatre Dramaten on the corner of *Nybrogatan* and *Nybroplan*. Before performances Margareta Krook stood there and smoked. It was erected in (2002).



20 **Christina Nilsson** (1843-1921) trained in Paris to become an opera soprano of international fame. In 1885 she sang to a crowd of around 50,000 from the *Grand Hotel balcony*. The multitude was so great that panic broke out and 20 people were crushed to death.

21 In 1847 **Women's Swimming Baths** were introduced on the shores of *Kastellholmen*. In 1868 they were moved to *Skeppsholmen* opposite the National Museum, to be closed in 1911.

22 *Djurgårdsbron* was built in 1896 for Stockholm's exhibition with four statues of four Norse Deities. **Figga** and **Freja** are two of them. Freja has a falcon in her hand and roses in her hair. Frigga is represented as Oden's wife with a staff in her hand. They are sculpted by Rolf Adlersparre.



23 **Jenny Lind** (1820-1887) is an internationally famous Swedish opera singer. In 1924 a statue of her by Rafael Rådberg was placed at *Framnäs* on *Djurgården*. Jenny Lind's portrait is currently (2009) on the 50 crown currency notes.



24 There is a plaque in honour of **Jenny Lind** at *Mäster Samuelsgatan 40* where she was born.

## Museum

25 **The Hallwylska Museum, Hamngatan 30**. The house was built in the 1890's as home to the von Hallwyl family and Countess Wilhelmina von Hallwyl (1844-1930). She was a great collector of art and artefacts. The house is preserved in its original state from the turn of the century. For information [www.hallwylskamuseet.se](http://www.hallwylskamuseet.se) or phone: 08-4023099.

## Sculptures by women artists



The dripping tree



Girl making a face



Icarus and the Dragon



The Drummer

- 26 **The dripping tree** (Det droppande trädet), 1964, by **Sigrid Fridman**, at *Spelbomskan torg* behind the Town Library (stadsbiblioteket) on Odengatan.
- 27 **The Centaur** (Kentauren) 1939, by **Sigrid Fridman**, at the observatory at *Observatorielunden*.
- 28 **Girl making a face**, 2003, by **Lena Cronqvist**, *Beridarbansgatan 1-3* at Brunkebergs torg.
- 29 **Triton on a Dolphin** (Triton på delfin) 1923, by **Greta Klemming** is found by the central swimming pool at *Drottninggatan 88*.
- 30 **Mythical Animal** (Fabeldjur) 1975 by **Margot Hedman** is half way down *Norr Mälarstrand*.
- 31 **The Blue Bird**, (Fågel Blå) 1975, by **Tyra Lundgren** stands in the park between the *Serafen Hospital* and the *water*.
- 32 **Icarus and the Dragon** (Ikaros och Draken) 1979, by **Barbro Liljander** is found in *Kronobergsparken*.
- 33 **Sails** (Segel), by **Elli Hemberg** is in the park at *Tekniska Nämndhuset*.
- 34 **The Drummer** (Trumslagaren) 1997, **Herta Hillfon** is at the entrance to the shop PUB, *Hötorget*.
- 35 **Playing with Shapes** (Spel med former) 1977, by **Christine Lohe**, in *Humlegården*.

- 36 **Woman with a mirror** (Kvinna med handspegel) 1967, by **Ebba Ahlmark-Hughes** is at the crossing between *Karlavägen* and *Sibyllegatan*.

- 37 **Paradise** (Paradiset) 1966, by **Niki de Saint Phalle** is on the island of *Skeppsholmen* outside the Museum of Modern Art.



Paradiset

## Literary Plaques

In several places in Stockholm you will find plaques with well known excerpts from Swedish literature. The following plaques give women author's quotations (\* marks our translations).

- 38 **Selma Lagerlöf**, at *Malmskillnadsgatan 23*.  
From: The Girl from the Marsh (1908).
- 39 **Gunna Grähs** – illustration, author – Jaensson and Norlin.  
The plaque is at the base of the tower of the *Town Hall's (Stadshuset) courtyard*.  
From: The tower that hit the world with surprise.\*
- 40 **Astrid Lindgren**, *Tegnérlunden* in the park by Upplandsgatan.  
From: Mio My Son (1954).
- 41 **Agnes von Krusenstjerna**, at *Kammakargatan 4*.  
From: The Woman's Street (1930)
- 42 **Elin Wägner** by *Norrtullsgatan 10*.  
From: Men and Other Misfortunes. (1908)
- 43 **Maj Sjöwall** & Per Wahlöö *Dalagatan 34*.  
From the film: The Man on the Roof (1976).
- 44 **Heidi von Born** at *S:t Eriksplan* in the vault under the stairs leading to *Atlasgatan*.  
From: The National Atlas\* (1984)
- 45 **Maria Sandel** at *Fleminggatan 22*.  
From: Close to starving (1908).
- 46 **Ulla Isaksson** at the crossing between *Fleminggatan* and *Igeldammsgatan*.  
From: The woman's House (Kvinnohuset) 1952.

# Women's art in the Underground stations

Much admired is *Östermalmstorg's Underground Station* designs. They were carved into the concrete in 1965 by the forceful artist **Siri Derkert** (1888-1973) and feature women, peace and ecology. In 2011 the National Museum of Modern Art gave her a retrospective exhibition. Tours are available in English.



*The Central station* (T-centralen) on the upper red and green platform lines are pillars with **Siri Derkerts** etchings. Also glass and stone mosaics by **Vera Nilsson** (1888-1978) are found and **Signe Persson-Melin's** ceramic art designs from 1957.

*Slussen* – at the terminal for buses going to Nacka and Värmdö, **Gun Gordillo** has imprinted a 90 m long granite wall with coloured wiggly lines of neon lighting.



*Medborgarplatsen* – in the southern ticket hall **Mari Pårup** has decorated the walls and the floor with a ceramic mosaic.

*Mariatorget* – on the platform **Karin Björkquist** has created ceramic staffs in deep relief and **Britt-Louise Sundell** has decorated the exit to Mariatorget.

*Hötorget* – **Gun Gordillo** has patterned the roof with curved neon lines.

*Gamla stan* – **Britta Carlström** has placed between the platforms an interwoven fencing.

*Fridhemsplan* – on the blue platform line **Ingegerd Möller** has splash-painted the walls, between the show cases.

For more information [www.sl.se](http://www.sl.se)