

Map

1. The main building

The main building consists of the older side, built in the 1700s and of the newer side, built in 1840. Older side is the actual living area and the newer side has a master's bed room and a milk room. The sides are divided by a large hallway. Most of the life indoors happened in the living area, where they ate, cooked and made crafts. The bedroom has paintings on the wall that resemble wallpaper.

2. The horse stable

The stable was built in the 17th century. Upstairs was for storing hay and the horses stayed downstairs. Horses were quite tiny, the size of a small pony. The men of the house liked to sleep in the hay during summers.

3. The cowshed

The cowshed was built in the 1600s originally to be a smoke cottage. However it was transferred into animal shelter quite early on. The shed has a tall ceiling because during winters the dung was left to compost to produce heat, hence the floor rose. The logs in the cowshed are the biggest in the museum.

16.-17. Sheds

The "straight faced" shed is from the 18th century. The one with a lean-to is the oldest building in the museum as it was built in the 1500s.

15. The windmill

The windmill is from the 19th century. It is still fully functioning. In Ruovesi are windmills were rare as there is so much water. Therefore most of the mills were watermills.

14. The smithy

The smithy was built in the early 19th century. Items made out of iron were expensive, so the the profession of a blacksmith was appreciated. All kinds of iron items were made in the smithy.

13. The drying barn

The drying barn was built in the 17th century. It was used for drying up grains so they could separate them. This drying barn was called a gruesome nickname "carcass drying barn" as the fallen russian of 1808 war from Ruovesi area were brought there waiting for burial.

12. The malt sauna

The malt sauna was built in the 1700s. Like the name suggest, the sauna was used for drying malts alongside bathing. Sauna was an important place as the children were born in there and after death people were washed in there. This particular sauna has tiny nails hit in to the log in the back. Each of the nails represent a boy that was born into the family.

11. The equipment store

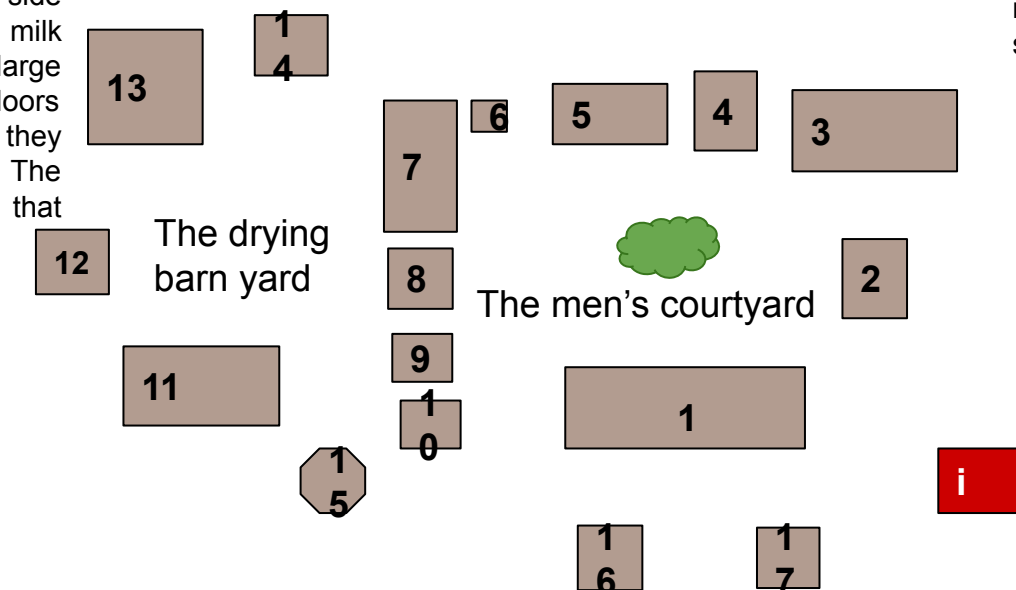
The equipment store is the only building built in the 20th century. It was used for storing e.g. carriages, sleighs and tools used for slash-and-burn.

9.-10. The grain sheds

The grain sheds are the first buildings in the museum. They have both been built in the 18th century. Bigger one represents a style of shed that is rare in Ruovesi area as it has a little lean-to.

8. The clothing shed

The clothing shed was built in the 19th century. It has previously been used also as a sleeping shed and a grain shed.



4. The fodder barn

The fodder barn was used for preparing the food for the animal. For example the part of plants not eaten by people was used in the food.

5. The working shed

Almost all of the belongings were made by hand. The working shed contains mostly tools used for woodwork. The skills for crafts were passed on the generations.

6. The fish shed

The fish shed is the only buuilding brought from outside old Ruovesi. It is from Korpilahti and it was built in the 1600s. Fish was stored in there. .

7. The loft shed

The loft shed was built in the 19th century. Upstairs was bedrooms for the women workers and downstairs are sides for food items and fishing items. The food side has mostly items relating to either storing or making food, like large tools for baking. The most striking item in the fishing side is a large net.