



The 6th ENCOUNTER Conference
The Country House and Modernity
Julita manor, Sweden, 2–4 June 2022

The role of the manors and estates changed throughout Europe when states with strong feudal roots were transformed into modern welfare states, particularly in the last two hundred years. The period has been characterised by liberal legislation, land reforms, reduced incomes in agriculture, the retreat of the landowning elite, strong industrialization and urbanization, as well as major political upheavals. In Western Europe, marked by a democratic breakthrough, the mansions went from being the private powerhouse of the elite to beginning to be perceived as a common cultural heritage with high aesthetic values, which could be put in the service of popular education. In Eastern Europe's totalitarian states, land reforms were instead carried out with the dissolution of the estates, which once and for all broke the old nobility's position of power.



NORDISKA MUSEET



LETTERSTEDTSKA FÖRENINGEN



Kungl. Patriotiska Sällskapet



Brandförsäkringsverkets
STIFTELSE FÖR BEBYGGELSEHISTORISK FORSKNING

EBERHARD KARLS
UNIVERSITÄT
TÜBINGEN



HERREGÅRDSNETTVERKET



GREVEN VERLAG KÖLN

Einlich schöne Bücher

Program

Thursday 2/6

9.00, Departure from Vilsta Sporthotell in Eskilstuna

9.45, Participants arriving by bus to Julita. Pick-up for a guided tour on the estate.

10.30-12.00, Guided tours in the main building and at the home farm.

12.15, Lunch at Julita Inn

13.15, Opening, welcome speech by Sanne Houby-Nielsen, Head of Nordiska museet.

Chair ENCOUNTER steering group Signe Boeskov

13.35-15.30, Session I. Entails

Chair: Jonathan Finch

Göran Ulväng, Uppsala University (Sweden): Entailed manors in Sweden – numbers, owners and sizes 1686 to 2020.

Brita Planck, University of Gothenburg (Sweden): Why did Mary have to marry Matthew? Deeds of entail in 18th century Sweden.

Søren Broberg Knudsen, Gammel Estrup (Denmark): The abolition of the entailed estates in Denmark after the land reform of 1919. Using the estate of Gammel Estrup as an example.

Daniel Menning, Universität Tübingen (Germany): Emotions, inheritance and entails in Germany during the 19th and 20th Centuries.

15.30-15.45, Coffee break

15.45-16.45, Session II. Narratives

Chair: Arne Bugge Amundsen

Lucy Brownson, University of Sheffield (UK): 'As private as a letter': Chatsworth House, family writing, and the country house museum as 'home'.

Jonnie Eriksson & Tomas Nilson, Högskolan i Halmstad (Sweden): Never-ending stories: Constructing and communicating narratives of modernity for Tjolöholm Castle.

16.45-17.00 Short break

17.00-17.45, Keynote-speaker Professor Jon Stobart, Manchester Metropolitan University (UK)

Modernity and the Country House: convenience, comfort and cultural norms.

18.15 Book release with drinks

19.00-22.00, Dinner at Julita.

Bus to Vilsta sporthotel in Eskilstuna.

Friday 3/6

8.45, Departure from Hvilsta Sporthotell in Eskilstuna

9.30, Participants arriving by bus to Julia

9.45-10.45, Session III (First Part). Country House and Ideology

Chair: Ewald Frie

Paul Zalewski, Europa-Universität Viadrina Frankfurt/Oder (Germany): The manor houses of Brandenburg and their reincarnations.

Salvijus Kulevičius, Vilnius University (Lithuania): Manorial heritage in Lithuania in the Soviet era: between propaganda and protection.

10.45-11.00, Coffee Break

11.00-12.30, Session III (Second Part). Country Houses and Ideology.

Chair: Ewald Frie

Åsa Klintborg Ahlklo, The Swedish University of Agricultural Science, Alnarp (Sweden): Garden stories, told and untold, of the country house museum.

Arne Bugge Amundsen, University of Oslo (Norway): Country houses as national heritage and museums – the Norwegian case.

Aina Aske, Vestfoldmuseene (Norway): From cultural monument to museum - Norwegian country house museums 1900 – 1940.

12.30-13.30, Lunch at Julita Inn

13.30-15.30, Session IV. Material Culture

Chair: Paul Zalewski

Jon Stobart, Manchester Metropolitan University (UK): Country houses of the clergy: the gentrification of English parsonages.

Anne Sophie Overkamp, Tübingen University (Germany): Set in stone? Country houses in southwestern Germany and their many adaptations.

Björn Hasselgren, Uppsala University (Sweden): Stjersund Castle – creation and preservation.

Magnus Bergman, Lund University (Sweden): “A sanctuary of memory and home”: The country house as memory site among the Swedish nobility, 1900-1960.

15.30-16.00, Coffee Break

16.00-16.30, Session V. Starting new projects

Chair: Signe Boeskov

Mia Kuritzén Löwengart, Uppsala University (Sweden): Jewish country houses in Sweden – A paper of exploratory nature.

Thomas Wilke and Marion Müller, University of Greifswald (Germany): The Research Centre for Manors in the Baltic Sea region / Herrenhauszentrum des Ostseeraums.

Bus to Vilsta Sporthotell in Eskilstuna.

Saturday 4/6, Excursion

Pick up by the hotel 8.00, back at 17.00.

8.00 Pick up by the hotel.

9.30. Grönsö (Private). Coffee

11.00 Departure for Enköping town

11.30 Enköping town train station, for those who will go to Arlanda, Stockholm or Västerås.

12.00 Engsä (Foundation/municipality owned), Lunch.

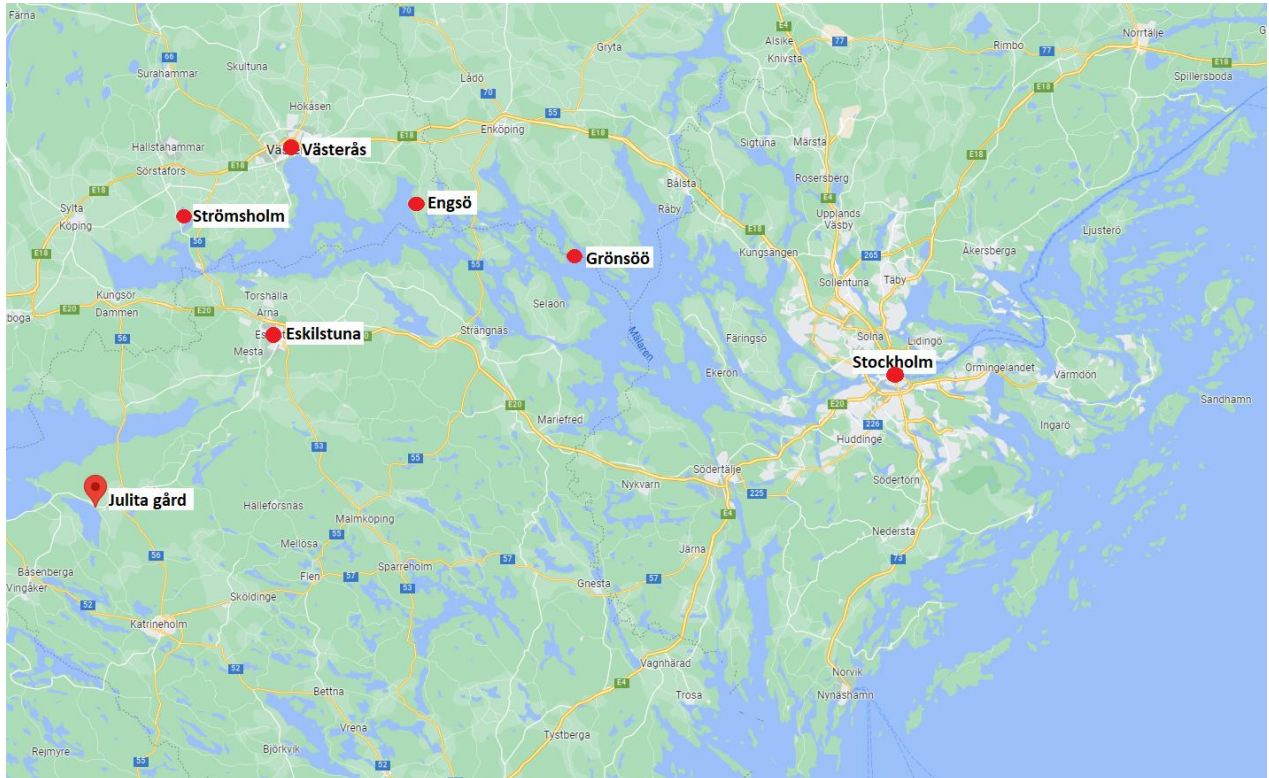
14.00 Departure for Strömsholm

15.00 Strömsholm (a Royal palace/government owned).

16.30. Departure for Eskilstuna

17.00 Eskilstuna.

Map over Eskilstuna area with Enköping, Västerås, Julita, Grönsö, Engsä and Strömsholm.



Grönsö

Chancellor Johan Skytte, tutor to the future king Gustavus Adolphus built Grönsö manor between 1607 and 1611. To Skytte, the manor was not only his home, but also a sign of his newly won status in society. The manor is one of the few built during the period of poverty between the era of Vasa palaces and the elaborate palaces of the Era of Swedish Supremacy. It was built in Renaissance style of grey stone and brick after French models, with a saddle roof, roof turrets and four square corner towers. On the ground floor one can still study well-preserved 17th century decorations.

The Skytte family owned the manor throughout the 17th century after which it was confiscated to the crown. After this the manor changed owners several times and during the early part of the 18th century it was owned by the wealthy Falkenberg family.

In 1820 marshal of the court Reinhold Fredrik von Ehrenheim acquired Grönsoo and still the manor remains in the family's control. Through inheritances from the Benzelstierna, von Engeström and von Ehrenheim families an unusually rich collection of inventory was assembled at Grönsoo. This rich collection of furniture, books and works of art has never been divided and may still be seen in the palace.

Grönsoo has always been the home of its owners and still is today. The manor has never been completely rebuilt, but developed by each successive owner, generation after generation. In this way traces of each period have been preserved in a remarkable way.

The estate is 720 hectares of land. Farming, forestry, fruit cultivation, tourism and preservation of the heritage are the main areas of operation.

Ängsö

The manor Ängsö is known since the early 14th century when it was owned by the chief judge Nils Abjörnsson, who erected the church in the 1340s. The manor was inherited in his family until 1710. The mail building dates back to 1470 and was erected by the Privy Council Bengt Fadernsson Sparre.

In 1710 Ängsö was bought by countess Christina Piper, married to the Privy Council and minister count Carl Piper. Raised in a successful Stockholm merchant family she became a brilliant business woman and one of the wealthiest persons in Sweden at that time. Many of the estates she acquired were made entailed in order to keep them in the family.

The layout of today is entirely a result of an extensive renovation in the 1740s, when the holder at that time, Carl Fredrik Piper, engaged the leading Swedish architect Carl Hårleman, to redesign the main building with surroundings. The style in fashion, the rococo style, advocated a long two-storey main building with two general suits for the lord and the wife, beside the necessary rooms for the household, and with a symmetric layout after a general axis, marked by a tree lined avenue and pavilions in the front and a long-stretched pleasure garden in the back.

This was impossible to implement at Ängsö, due to the conditions; a tall cubic house and the topography with hills in the vicinity. Hårleman solved this by stacking the different necessary functions on top of each other in the house, with kitchen and storages in the ground floor, the countess rooms including a dining room in the first floor, guestrooms in the second floor, and adding an extra storey, a third floor, for the count. The building became then even taller, but by dividing the façade with horizontal lists he managed to give the façade a more rectangular form, and thus looking lower than it actually is.

Due to a hill there was no room for a traditional pleasure garden orientated after the axis, so instead Hårleman placed the garden parallel with the house. By adding two pavilions between the house and the garden, he strengthened the connection between the different parts of the layout.

Ängsö was entailed in the family Piper until 1971, when the estate was bought by Västerås municipality to serve as a recreation area. The family Piper still inhabit and run the estate as leaseholders.

Strömsholm

The royal palace Strömsholm is built on a paved islet where the fast-flowing Kolbäck river meets Lake Mälaren. Queen Dowager, Hedvig Eleonora, headed many large construction projects at Strömsholm in the second half of the 17th century. She built the new palace and around twenty other buildings in the palace grounds. The palace was completed by architect Nicodemus Tessin the Elder, however work with the interiors came to a halt. Members of the Royal Family liked to overnight here on their way southbound.

Strömsholm Palace consists of a massive central building framed by four square towers. A dominant central tower with a large, dome-like cap, rises on the park side. To this there were added in Hedvig Eleonora's day about 20 buildings within the Palace perimeter for servants, supplies etc., and work began on laying out the grounds in French Baroque style.

The interiors at Strömsholm Palace are largely late 18th century Gustavian in style. They were created for Gustav III's Queen Sofia Magdalena, who received the palace as a wedding present. The interiors were designed by architect Carl Fredrik Adelcrantz. Today, the queen's bedchamber is a prime example of Swedish interior design from the start of the Gustavian era. The Chinese dining room with its fabric-covered walls with Chinese style paintings done by the renowned tapestry painter Lars Bolander are just one of the many fine things to see at Strömsholm.

The palace also houses an important collection of Swedish paintings from the 1600s, amongst others David K. Ehrenstrahl's paintings of Karl XI's horses.

Mainly people associate Strömsholm with horses. There was already a stud farm here in Gustav Vasa's day. This was a very important concern in the Caroline period 1660 to 1720. Between 1868 and 1968 Strömsholm was the home of the Swedish Army Riding School. The old officers' mess from that period has recently been reinstated. Today, Strömsholm is a hippological centre, where equestrian competitions are held each year.

Organizing Committee

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