

The Nordic symposium on manors and manor museums

September 21 – 23, 2023, Oslo

Manor museums and new museum ideals

CONFERENCE DAY - THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 21

FROM 09:45 COFFEE, FRUIT AND BISCUITS

WELCOME 10:00 – 10:15

Nina Refseth, director, The Norsk Folkemuseum Foundation.

PLENARY LECTURE 10:15 – 11:00

Peter Aronsson, rector, Linnéuniversitetet, Växjö, Sweden:

Negotiating museums. Knowledge, politics, economy and communities in transition.

Chair: Arne Bugge Amundsen



The event venue Gjestestueene is the Norwegian Folk Museum Foundation's conference arena. Located at Bygdøy, Oslo, it has a view of the open-air museum on one side, and Bygdø Kongsgård (Bygdø Royal Manor) on the other. The facility was built as a restaurant in several construction stages from 1912-1917. It appears in the romantic national style of the well-known Norwegian architect Magnus Poulsson. The rooms on the ground floor have rustic timber panelling, while the rooms Festsalen and Den Blå Peisestue on the first and second floors have walls with hand-painted decor, inspired by the museum's collections.

SESSION 1 / The lectures will be held in Scandinavian languages

11:15-11:45 Aina Aske, Vestfold Museums, Norway:

The manor of Laurvigen as an urban development project - opportunities and dilemmas in a museum perspective.

11:45-12:15 Mattias Ekman, Østfold Museums, Norway:

Power, participation, and flower beds at manor museums in the county of Østfold.

Chair: Geir Thomas Risåsen

SESSION 2

11:15-11:45 Hanneke Ronnes, University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands:

Castle and Country House Museums in Time of Change: Transmedia and Museum Narratives.

11:45-12:15 Kasper Steinfeldt Tipsmark, Gammel Estrup – The Danish Manor & Estate Museum, Denmark: A Question of Taking Part: Gammel Estrup and New Museum Ideals in Denmark.

Chair: Signe Boeskov

LUNCH 12:15-13:00

PLENARY LECTURE 13:00-13:45 Petter Snekkestad, director, Varanger Museum, Norway:

Political Museums – The Norwegian Case.

Chair: Aina Aske

SESSION 3 / The lectures will be held in Scandinavian languages

14:00-14:30 Thina Andresen, The National Museum of Decorative Arts and Design, Trondheim, Norway: The Austrått Manor – preservation, use, and communication/public outreach.

14:30-15:00 Andreas Spandet Bjerre, Skagens Kunstmuseer, Denmark:

Revisiting the historic house museum – the case of Skagens Kunstmuseer.

15:00-15:30 Heidi Froknestad, Mjøsmuseet:

Steinberg, a former county governor's residence - Experiences with new mediation, green challenges and volunteering.

15:30-16:00 Nina Høye, Drammens Museum, Norway:

The social and cultural development of the city of Drammen communicated through the Marienlyst summer residence at Drammens Museum.

Chair: Monica Mørch

SESSION 4

14:00-14:30 Hasaan Ghaseminejad Raeini, Art University of Isfaharan, Iran:

Developing new strategies for historical house museums in Iran.

14:30-15:00 Emma Bryning, Department of Archaeology, University of York, UK:

Curating a More Inclusive Past: Using Graffiti Research to Reveal New Stories within Country Houses.

15:00-15:30 Drury Graham, Department of Archaeology, University of York, UK:

Sustainable Arcadias: Landscapes as Models for Environmental Stewardship and Outdoor Recreation in Contemporary Britain.

15:30-16:00 Tryggve Gestrin, Espoo City Museum, Finland:

The Manor on the King's Road – A Presentation of the Espoo Manor Project.

Chair: Bård Frydenlund

REFRESHMENTS BEFORE GUIDED TOUR 16:00

AFTERNOON PROGRAMME – THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 21

16:30 A 700 metres walk to Bygdø Royal Manor and further the summer palace Oscarshall for a guided tour



Foto: Monica Mørch/Oscarshall

OSCARSHALL

Oscarshall was built as a royal villa at Frognerkilen in Oslo. The builder was King Oscar 1st and Queen Josefine of Sweden and Norway. The buildings are built in neo-Gothic style according to the Danish architect Johan Henrik Nebelong's drawings. Nebelong came to Norway in 1840 to assist architect Hans Ditlev Franciscus Linstow in the final works on the Royal Castle. Oscarshall was begun in 1847 and completed in 1852. As builders, the royal couple were keen to use the best efforts

involved in the construction of the summer palace. The interiors at Oscarshall were decorated by the leading artists at the time, such as the painters Adolph Tidemand and Hans Gude. Oscarshall has mainly been used as a museum and for royal representation. The facility was last restored in 2009.

20:00 Conference dinner at The greenhouse restaurant at Bygdø Kongsgård



Foto: Haakon M. Harriss/Norsk Folkemuseum

THE GREENHOUSE AT BYGDØ KONGSGÅRD

The greenhouse and horticultural garden are part of the organic operating concept at Bygdø Kongsgård. In 2004, the Norsk Folkemuseum Foundation took over the operation of the farm, the forest, and the folk park. It is a versatile horticulture connected to the farm operation with an holistic concept where the cycles of the soil, the plants, the animals and the people is emphasized. The greenhouse restaurant utilises produce from its own garden, from the farm and its own cheese

factory. The garden was re-established in 2015, and historically located in the same place where a greenhouse was built in the 1850s in connection with the construction of the royal villa Oscarshall. There was a need for plants both for the summer palace and to develop the area into a public park. Two greenhouses and a home for the gardener were built. In line with technological development, the horticulture area was modernized with a new greenhouse in 1902, which was again replaced by new ones in 1947, before the facilities were closed in the 1980s.

THE FIRST DAY OF EXCURSION – FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 22

08:30 Departure from Thon Hotel Opera

09:00 Linderud gård, northern Oslo

11:00 Oslo ladegård, Oslo centre east. Lunch and guided tour

13:30 Den Gamle Krigsskole, Oslo city centre

15:30 Bærums Verk, west of Oslo

17:30 Bogstad manor, northwest of Oslo. Guided tour, aperitif and dinner at 19:00.

LINDERUD GÅRD



Foto: Ingrid Aas/Akershusmuseet

Linderud is a former large farm in Oslo. The facility currently belongs to the Linderud Foundation but is managed by MiA - The Museums in Akershus. The Linderud Foundation was established in 1954 with the aim of preserving the property's culturally, historical and antiquarian valuable buildings and garden. The main building was listed in 1960 together with 18 acres of the garden, but the entire property, including other farm buildings, must be managed as if it were listed. The farm has for generations belong-

ed to members of the Mathiesen family, who since the end of the 19th century have been owners of Eidsvoll Verk village and ironworks. The last member of the family to live at Linderud was Jørgen Mathiesen. He lived here until 1981. The main building in half-timbered masonry was begun in 1713. It has later been boarded up and has been modernized several times. In the 1950s, the facades and interior underwent a comprehensive restoration where the aim was to highlight the various periods in the farm's history. Linderud has a 45-acre garden that surrounds the main building. The protected part is one of Eastern Norway's most distinctive 18th-century gardens. It was first restored in 1914 and further restored and tightened up in 1954. From 2019, Linderud farm is part of a district initiative with the aim of creating an inclusive and green meeting place and activity arena with great neighborhood involvement, which has, among other things, resulted in a community garden with many actors.

OSLO LADEGÅRD



Foto: ©Oslo ladegård

Oslo ladegård is a manor house built on the foundations of the medieval bishop's residence. The property passed into private ownership after the Reformation in 1537. Christen Mule built a new main building after the ravages of the Swedes in 1569 and here King Jacob VI of Scotland celebrated his wedding with Princess Anne of Denmark in 1589. The building survived the great town fire in 1624. Although the citizens were required to abandon Oslo and instead rebuild their houses farther west in Christiania, the owners of

Oslo ladegård continued to use the property as a summer residence for the next three generations. Today's main building was built in 1725, and later in the 18th century, a substantial garden was created adjacent to the main building. This facility has long since been lost, but parts of it were reconstructed in the 1990s. Oslo ladegård is owned by Oslo municipality and is protected in accordance with the Cultural Heritage Act. The main building is used for performances and concerts and is open to the public during events.

DEN GAMLE KRIGSSKOLE

Foto: Geir Thomas Rissén



Together with Stiftsgården in Trondheim, Den Gamle Krigsskole (The ancient Military Academy) is Norway's most important rococo palace. Today's facility with a recessed main wing with projecting side wings connected by an iron curtain wall contains some of the country's finest rococo interiors. The core of the building was built in the 1640s. The ownership history has been changeable. Around 1770, then owner Privy Councilor Caspar Herman von Storm carried out an extensive rebuilding and modernization of the building. Storm also had Oslo ladegård as his summer

residence. In 1798, Bernt Anker donated the building as a military academy to the state. The State at the Ministry of Defense chose in 2021 to sell the building for NOK 10 to the newly established Stiftelsen Den Gamle Krigsskole. The reason was the significant costs associated with the building's refurbishment. The building is protected in accordance with the Cultural Heritage Act.

BÆRUMS VERK

Foto: Karl Braanaas/<https://lokalhistoriewiki.no/>



Bærums Verk is a village and former ironworks, historically closely linked to the Bogstadgodset estate from the year 1791, when Peder Anker bought the property. The entire forest north of Oslo, Nordmarka, was part of the 550,000-acre estate, and the estate was run with great profits in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. The first main building was built in 1762, and today houses offices. In 1848 the new main building, called "the Castle" was completed. It was designed by Johan Henrik Nebelong in neo-Gothic style, the same architect who designed Os-

carshall in Bygdøy. During World War 2 the building was requisitioned by the occupying power, and after 1945 it was also used as housing for refugees and dormitories for workers. The manor house was restored in the 1960s and is today the residence of the Løvenskiold family, 7th generation after Peder Anker. Bærums Verk has preserved much of the working environment with operational buildings and workers' housing. The current owners, Lise and Carl Otto Løvenskiold, also have a great interest in contemporary art and have established a sculpture park in the area.

BOGSTAD GÅRD



Foto: Strian Nybrun/Norsk Folkemuseum

Bogstad Gård has roots dating back to the Middle Ages but appears today as a complete 18th-century manor complex with main building, outbuildings, and historic park. The estate is situated in the north-west of Oslo on the border of Nordmarka and was protected in 1924 and protected as an area in 2014. Estate owner and magnate Peder Anker expanded Morten Leuch d.y.'s baroque pleasure garden from 1760. The facility was fully developed during the 1780s and was the centre of Peder Anker's expansive industrial estates with large forest properties, sawmills, and ironworks. Anker and his son-in-law Count Herman Wedel Jarlsberg were both at Eidsvoll in 1814; Anker

became Norway's first prime minister in Stockholm. The descendants have managed to take care of the history and much of the original home. In 1955, the Bogstad Foundation was established, and the main building was opened to the public. Here you can see beautiful rooms in a row filled with art, furniture, and objects from the farm's various periods of ownership. The Norwegian Folk Museum Foundation manages the museum on behalf of the Bogstad Foundation.



Foto: ida Lützow-Holm

THE SECOND DAY OF EXCURSION – SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 23

09:00 Departure from Thon Hotel Opera (1 hour 15 min. driving to Odals Værk)

10:30 Odals Verk, farm and former ironworks

13:00 Lunch, Wergelands hus, Eidsvoll 1814

14:00 Guided tour of Eidsvollsbygningen

15:30 – 16.30 Summary

ODALS VÆRK



Odals Værk is today a limited company with 900 acres of cultivated land and 35,000 acres of forest. At the most, the works had 65 farmsteads that belonged to the property. The ironworks was established in 1689, but operations went poorly, and production was closed around 1720. Operations resumed after the brothers Jacob and Iver Neumann took over as owners in 1764. From 1770 Iver remained sole owner and the works experienced its heyday. It was he who in 1767 had the distinctive two-storey main building built with a high hipped roof and a two-storey corridor in front of the facade facing the yard. In 1799 he had the two side buildings built, one of which contained a shop, brewhouse and dairy. The other was built as an office building for the ironworks. It was also he who presumably had the Chinese gazebo built in the park. The facility was listed in the 1920s and the protection was further extended in the 2000s. Odals Værk changed owners several times and is today owned by the limited company Odals Værk AS, where the Opsahl family still lives in the building.

EIDSVOLLSBYGNINGEN



The Eidsvoll building is primarily known for the eventful spring of 1814, when Norway declared its independence, received its Constitution and elected Danish Prince Christian Frederik as Norway's king. At that time, the building was the main building at Eidsvoll ironworks and was privately owned. The timber core in today's main building was built after a fire on Christmas Eve 1767, as the main building at the ironworks called Eidsvoll Jernverk. Carsten Anker - first director of the Danish-Asian Company and the Royal Furniture Store in Copenhagen - bought Eidsvoll Verk in 1794. From around 1800 until his bankruptcy in 1822, he rebuilt and modernized the building as it stands today. The building was purchased as a national monument in 1837 and has been under state ownership since 1851. At each anniversary of the Constitution, the building has undergone extensive restoration work, most recently for the Constitution's 200-year anniversary in 2014. This time, the aim was to the greatest extent possible to return the building to the home as it appeared under Carsten Anker's ownership. The restoration work was honored with the Europa Nostra Award in 2015.

PRACTICAL INFORMATION

Regarding allergies and special needs, please contact working committee member:
monica.morch@norskfolkemuseum.no

Address for conference day September 21:
Gjestestuen på Bygdøy, Strømsborgveien 2, 0287 Oslo.

How to travel to Gjestestuen

Bus: Take bus "30 Bygdøy" from central Oslo.

Handy stops in town: From the conference hotel, "Jernbanetorget" at platform N in Tollbugata. Our stop at Bygdøy is "Kongsgården". The route runs approximately every 10 minutes, and the ride takes about 20 minutes. (Check schedules and ticket vendors at ruter.no)

Car/bike/walk: Follow highway E18 West (bike and walking lane alongside the pretty marina), turn off at Bygdøy. Follow signs to «Gjestestuen Norsk Folkemuseum».

Meeting point for excursions

The conference hotel, Thon Hotel Opera, Dronning Eufemias gate 4, 0191 Oslo.

Thon Hotel Opera is situated in the centre of Bjørvika, right next to Oslo's famous opera house. The new Munch Museum and the new Deichman Library are also very close to the hotel.

The organizing committee for the symposium consists of Mattias Ekman, Østfold Museums, Arne Bugge Amundsen, University of Oslo, Aina Aske, Vestfold Museums, Bård Frydenlund, Eidsvoll 1814, Geir Thomas Risåsen, Norsk Folkemuseum, Jan Tore Sørdsdal, Bygdø Kongsgård, Ida Lützow-Holm, Bogstad Gård og Monica Mørch, Norsk Folkemuseum.