

### The Stone Entrance

The bust carved into the wall is that of Olof Rudbeck the Elder (1630–1702), great grandfather of Thure Gustaf Rudbeck, the man who built the main house. The plaster medallion depicts Juliana Sofia Rudbeck (née Countess Oxenstierna af Korsholm och Vasa 1795–1862). The antlers are hunting trophies from the manor grounds, and the pinewood rococo cabinet was used to store hard bread and gingerbread at a handy distance from the Hall. The farm bell from 1807 used to hang in the belfry at Klockberget, where it signalled work and rest for the cottagers and farmhands.

### The Hall

The portraits of the king were painted by Lorens Pasch the Elder and originally hung in the Gallery upstairs. In 1875, Reinhold C. G. ordered a renovation of The Hall, and afterwards the paintings were hung here. During the same renovation, the 17th-century sandstone fireplace from Gotland was put in. The portrait above the fireplace depicts the founder of the manor, Gabriel Bengtsson Oxenstierna (1586–1656). The original lintels still sit above the doors and depict allegories of the four seasons. The baroque linen press for napkins and tablecloths used to stand at the Edsbacka pub. The “Vasa Chest” made of oak is from 1613. The oak box with inlays of bone and different types of wood is 17th century baroque. It was used to store tablecloths and napkins.

### The Bedchamber

“The Governor’s Chamber” was originally Thure Gustaf Rudbeck’s state bedchamber. The colourful flower urns of the door lintels and the fireplace are all original. The large linen closet was made in Vienna in the late 18th century. The suite was made in 1931 based on a sketch by Margaretha Rudbeck.

### The Cabinet

This original tiled stove is dated c. 1760. The built-in bookshelf was previously a door out to the conservatory. The conservatory was constructed c. 1811 and was remodelled several times before it was finally taken down completely in 1993. Above the settee hangs a portrait of Thure Gustaf Rudbeck, and there is a landscape painted by “Babel” Rudbeck depicting the view from Tunberget, with the church steeples of Stockholm in the background. The furniture is in Swedish Empire style.

### The Blue Parlour

Around the year 1810, Per Alexander Rudbeck has the “large drawing room” decorated in a neoclassical style with clear Empire influences. The walls are painted azure, while the lintels and corner decor are in grisaille. The wall mirrors and chandeliers are original, while the Danish Empire furniture was put here in the

1930s. The fire screen in front of the tiled stove was embroidered by Malla Montgomerie-Silfverstolpe. The portraits depict four generations of Rudbeck, all owners of Edsberg.

### The Yellow Parlour

The “small drawing room” was originally the bedchamber of Baroness Magdalena Rudbeck (née von Mentzer, 1726–1809). Already in her lifetime, it was turned into a parlour, now called the Yellow Parlour. The medallion was made based on her death mask by Byström. The portrait is of Reinhold H. J. Rudbeck, the Chamberlain of Gustav V and the last private owner of Edsberg. The crest that is surrounded with rays and topped with a crown is that of Crown Prince Gustav, who would become Gustav III. The door lintels once belonged to the decorations of a guest bedroom on the floor above. The furniture is in Swedish Empire style. The blue rococo settee is from mid-18th century France. It once belonged to the Duchess of Genua.

### The Wedding Cabinet

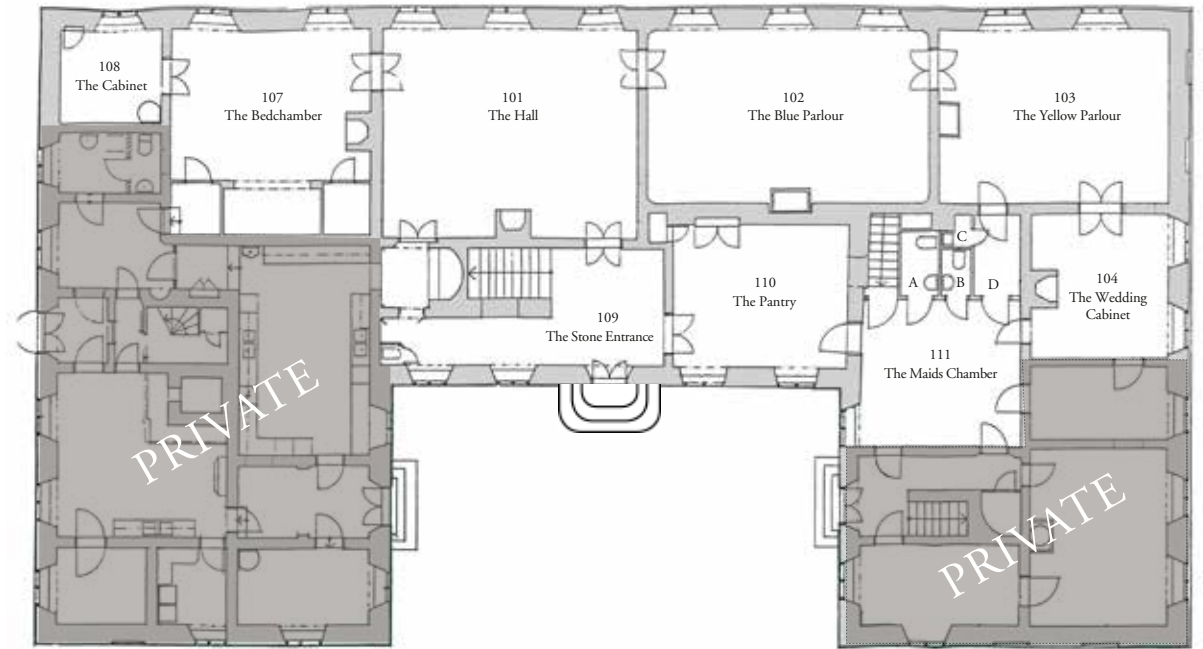
The fireplace with its elegantly chiselled rococo frame is original. The painting above the fireplace is Chinese, while the nine sections of chinoiserie cordovan were made in Sweden. The different sections do not match and have not been created for this room. Most likely, they were mounted during a renovation in 1875. The Queen Anne chairs from the early 18th century were the model for the more recently manufactured ones in The Hall.

### The Maids Chamber

From this room, the maids could easily get to Mrs. Rudbeck when needed. Today, both function and decor are different. The dining room suite was made in 1902 by Master Carpenter Lorang of Gustavsberg as a wedding present for Reinhold H. J. Rudbeck and Dagmar Odelberg when they moved into the west wing of the manor house as newlyweds. The chairs are copies of an older chair from Edsberg. The bird paintings are copied from Olof Rudbeck the Younger’s portfolio including The Bird Book.

### The Pantry

This room used to be brimming with servants, kitchen staff, cooking smells and the clinking of glasses and crockery. Due to the fire hazard, there was no connection between the kitchen and The Hall. Instead, the food would be carried across the yard and placed here in a holding furnace that has since been removed.



The shelves of the “crockery kitchen” used to hold Thure Gustaf Rudbeck’s Marieberg and East India Company tableware sets. The trapdoor in the floor leads down into a small cellar. This was used as a larder and wine cellar. The large pantry cupboard was manufactured by resident woodcarver Ericsson. The cast iron chandelier with gilded bronze sections and decorative vines used to hang at the entailed estate of Marieberg, which belonged to the Rudbeck family. The large fire pump is from the 18th century, and for more than 100 years, it was the best weapon against a fire.

### The Salt cellars

This cellar has eight rooms, some with barrel vaults and some with cross vaults. In the ceiling of each room, there are hooks that were used to hang meat and other supplies. The great chopping block was used for cutting up meat. Large wooden barrels were used to store salted herring, which was purchased from boats passing in the archipelago below Edsbacka. This is also where the salt was stored. Part of the farmhands’ salaries was paid in salt, which was a necessity for food preservation. This section of the cellar is from the 1630s. It was part of the house owned by the Oxenstierna family, which was demolished in the late 1750s.

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he first known ownership of Edsberg begins some time in the first half of the 17th century. We cannot say exactly when, since the early history of the estate has faded into obscurity, but we do know that the first owner was the Steward and Bailiff Henrik Olofsson. In the 1630s, the estate is sold on to the Lord High Treasurer of Sweden, Count Gabriel Bengtsson Oxenstierna. He will be succeeded by four generations of his descendants until 1757, when Edsberg is sold to the County Governor of Stockholm, Baron Thure Gustaf Rudbeck; a sale that initiates an era of Edsberg's history that will last for nearly 200 years. Under the ownership of the Rudbecks, Edsberg Manor reaches its greatest size, but it is also a Rudbeck who eventually is forced to start dividing and selling off parts of the estate. Finally, only the Manor House remains and in 1955, this too is sold. Since then, Sollentuna Municipality is the owner of Edsberg. The rooms on the upper floor have been used by the Royal College of Music in Stockholm educational purposes for string instruments and piano ever since the 1950s. The state rooms on the lower floor are now used for cultural evenings, open house events, guided tours and such.



OXENSTIERNA.



RUDBECK.



Three generations of Rudbecks at Edsberg. More images at [www.sollentunabilder.se](http://www.sollentunabilder.se)

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*Welcome to*

# EDSBERG MANOR HOUSE

