







## » Ulriksdal route «

The Ulriksdal route is 8.4 km long and fairly hilly. Along this route you will see for example the palatial environment of Ulriksdal, allotments, natural areas and modern Bergshamra. You will need to walk your bicycle a few hundred metres through the beautiful forest at the approach to Edsviken. And why not take a dip in the idyllic setting of Svedenbadet? (No. 21–34)

**21** Ulriksdal was built in the 1640s for field marshal Jakob de la Gardie, hence its name Jakobsdal. It was designed by Hans Jacob Kristler in the German-Dutch Renaissance style with ornamental gables and a steep saddle roof. Jakob's son, Magnus de la Gardie, transformed the gardens into a magnificent Baroque park. In 1669 the widowed Queen Hedvig Eleonora purchased Jakobsdal, which thereby became royal property. The palace was renamed Ulriksdal after her grandson Ulrik to whom she gave it as a christening gift. When Ulrik died, only one year old, the property returned to Hedvig Eleonora. In the beginning of the 18th century an **orangery** was erected, designed by Nicodemus Tessin the Younger. Between 1720–50 the palace and park were greatly altered following designs by the architect Carl Hårleman, and the palace received its present characteristic shape. During the same time Hedvig Eleonora's riding stables was changed and rebuilt to a theatre – **Confidencen**.

Around 1800 the gardens were transformed to suit the new Romantic fashion. Between 1822–49, Karl XIV Johan allowed the palace to be used as a rehabilitation hotel for war veterans. In the decades after the mid-19th century Ulriksdal flowered once more, as Karl XV's summer residence, and the **Palace Chapel** was built. In 1925–73 it was the home of Gustaf VI Adolf, and the park was changed into the form it has today. When you visit Ulriksdal, don't forget to look out for the sculpture "**Blackamoors dragging nets**" which originally stood in the Haga Park. Ulriksdal and the **Orangery Museum** are open for visitors in the summer.

**22** Beautiful houses from the 18th and 19th centuries flank the road in the **southern part of Ulriksdal**. The oldest were residences for the palace staff. During 1860–80 summer homes were built here for friends of Karl XV. Note the copy of the late medieval cottage Ornässtugan, built as an exhibition pavilion for the World Exhibition in Paris in 1867. It was brought from Paris to Ulriksdal by Karl XV who put it at the disposal of his personal physician.

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**23** The **Invalid Cemetery** stems from the period 1822–1849, when Karl XIV Johan used Ulriksdal Palace as a nursing home for war invalids from the Finnish War. About 200 people are buried here.

**24** The cobbled road of **Älnäsvägen** is a remnant of the old main road to Roslagen. Walk down the road towards the water just north of two beautiful wooden cottages where you can see the fixtures of the first permanent bridge.

**25** On **Bockholmen hill** you will find two graves in the form of stone settings, probably from the Late Iron Age (c. AD 550–1050). They might be graves of seafarers who travelled the fairway here. Edsviken was an important communication route.

**26** **Bergshamra allé** originally lead up to Bergshamra Manor, known in the 16th century as a land-owning cottage. In the 17th century it became an estate and acquired buildings of a more refined style. From the end of that century Ulriksdal administered Bergshamra. The main building was demolished in 1929 to make way for the Swedish Seed Control Centre.

**27** **Bergshamra Allotment Gardens** were built in 1919 at the initiative of Anna Åbergsson, one of the pioneers of the allotment-garden movement. The grounds of Bergshamra Manor were put at the disposal of the gardens.

**28** The **Tivoli peninsula** is a good example of the type of landscape that Gustav III intended to create around Brunnsviken in the 1780s. The name Tivoli is inspired by the King's Italian journey in 1783–84. In the 1780s Tivoli was placed at the disposal of the ambassador of Paris, Gustav Philip Creutz, who planned to build a

## » Brunnsviken route « with Norra Djurgården

The Brunnsviken route runs through the heart of the Royal National City Park. The trip is 14.5 km long but an easy ride. At Norra Djurgården you travel through the former hunting park with its open landscape and lakes, oak-covered slopes and forests. There are many exciting environments around the route, such as the Bergius Botanic Garden and the University campus site in Frescati. (No. 26–31, 35–50)

**35** **Frösundavik** is characterised by the great number of barrack buildings for the Svea Engineering Corps in the early 1920s. All military activities were phased out in the 1970s.

**36** **Haga Park** is one of Europe's finest English-landscape parks. Leave your bike and stroll around, listening to the audio guides you will find in the park. Here more than anywhere else you can experience the mood of Gustav III's era. In 1771 he purchased the southern part of the park containing the Haga Manor – Old Haga, which lay on the slopes of Vasaslätten. Picturesque pavilions were to be found on the islets that then existed out in the water and there were tree-lined avenues along which to stroll. In 1785 the King bought the neighbouring manor of Brahelund and his lands more than doubled to the north. The **Great Lawn** was constructed and channels and artificial islands were built off the shore. The dwelling house of the Brahelund property was incorporated into **Gustav III's Pavilion**. In the late 1780s most of the other well-known buildings in the park were built: the **Turkish Pavilion**, the **Chinese Pagoda**, the **Copper Tents**, and the **Temple of the Echo**. Work on the park ceased after the assassination of the King in 1792 and was never completed. Gustav III's Pavilion is open for visitors during the summer months.

**37** **Finnstugan**, from the mid-1700s, is one of the oldest buildings in Haga Park to still stand on its original site. It was a part of the Old Haga lands which Gustav III bought in 1772.

**38** **Stallmästaregården** harks back to the 1640s and is the oldest inn in the Stockholm region. The present yellow wooden building is from the 1740s.

**39** **Bellevue Park** was built by Count Carl Sparre. Desiring to create a pleasure park of similar character to Gustav III's Haga, he engaged the landscape designer Fredrik Magnus Piper. From the hill you get a magnificent view of the surroundings. South of the railway there are residences such as Sparre's wooden house. Bellevue Park also houses **Carl Eldh's Studio Museum** from 1919, designed by Ragnar Östberg.

**40** **Wenner-Gren Center** is an international centre for visiting scientists and a well-known city landmark. It was built between 1959–61.

**41** **Kräftriket** ('the Crawfish Kingdom') was once an inn named after the large crawfish that were to be found in Brunnsviken. The building you see today was built for the Veterinary College that moved here in 1912. Note the details on the façades.

**42** **Uggleviken** ('the Owl Bay') is wet broadleaved woodland noted for its interesting flora and rich birdsong. On spring evenings you will hear the blackbird, song thrush, redbird, willow warbler, garden warbler and wren. Don't miss the flight displays of the woodcock.

residence and pleasure park. The landscape architect of the Haga Park, Fredrik Magnus Piper, was engaged to design the park in the same English landscape style as Haga. However, Creutz died in 1785 and the work stopped. Creutz' effects and his debts were taken over by Gustav III. The King considered placing his summer palace at Tivoli, but decided to focus on Haga instead. Nils Barck of Bergshamra took over Tivoli and erected a residence on the slope facing towards the water. Only the music pavilion remains today, but the thickly wooded Piper's Park can still be enjoyed.

**29** **Kraus' grave** lies in a peaceful glade. The court composer Joseph Martin Kraus belonged to the circle of friends of the Barck family and often sought inspiration from his sojourns at Tivoli. He died in 1792 and was buried at Tivoli in accordance with his wishes.

**30** The **State Seed Control Centre**, and the **State Institute of Animal Breeding** were active around 1930, north and south of Pipers väg respectively. Bergshamra Manor was demolished to make way for the Seed Control Centre's building, which was built on its site.

**31** **Bergshamra village** was previously called Karlsro. Its core is the three summer villas that Karl XV erected for some friends around 1865. The King ran experimental farming in Bergshamra. Övre Karlsro was home to the famous furniture designer Carl Malmsten 1920–72.

**32** **Kvarnkullen** is a hill that forms part of the elongated Stockholm Ridge. Leave your bike and take a walk to the top where you will find the millstone from the windmill that once stood here. The botanically minded will be pleased to find dry grassland flora that formerly dominated the open parts of the ridge: pasqueflower, German catchfly, field wormwood, Nottingham catchfly and creeping thyme.

**33** **Mellanjärva gård** (Mellanjärva farm) is located along the old main road to Uppsala in the centre of a large cemetery from the Late Iron Age (c. AD 550–1050). North of the property you will find two burial mounds from the 5th–6th century. Mellanjärva is one of the earliest settlement sites in Solna.

**34** **Igelbäcken** harbours several protected species, of which a rare fish – the stone loach, is the best known. The stream also contains rare invertebrates including various species of dragonfly and mollusc. Its valley is an important distribution route and most of it is protected as a nature reserve.

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**43** **Ugglevikskällan** (Ugglevik Spring) has been famous since the 18th century. On Trinity Night, the first Saturday after Whitsun, it was customary for Stockholmers to gather here to drink the water and celebrate the arrival of summer. In the late 19th century it became a popular public rendezvous. The pavilion was built in 1902.

**44** **Fiskartorpet** is the oldest building in the National City Park. It was built as a fishing cabin for king Karl XI in the 1690s. Because of the land upheaval it now lies at quite a distance from the water.

**45** **Fiskartorpets Ski Jump** was constructed around 1900. Stockholmers used to travel out here to see some of Sweden's best and bravest ski jumpers throw themselves into the air and land on the ice of Laduviken.

**46** The **dwellings on Stora Skuggan** ('the Great Shade') were built in the 1790s by Abraham Niclas Edelcrantz, who was granted the lease of the land by his friend Gustav III. The main building is located on a hill east of Laduviksvägen. The remarkable octagonal building served among other things as an orangery.

**47** **Stora Skuggan** is a popular recreational venue with wide-open areas for leisure and sports, cafés, fine oaken groves and pastures and a 4H-farm with animals. Edelcrantz used the land in Stora Skuggan for experimental cultivation, and was one of the initiators of the Royal Swedish Academy of Agriculture.

**48** **Lappkärrret** is an excellent little bird lake that came about by accident. When student accommodations were being built here in the 1960s a groundwater reservoir was exposed and the marshland and lake was formed.

**49** **Stockholm University** campus is situated in the Frescati area, which in the 19th century used to be the site of the Royal Swedish Academy of Agriculture's Experimental Station, where cultivation trials and new tools were tested. The university moved here in 1970. If you stroll through Frescati you will discover outstanding examples of architecture from the last three decades of the 20th century. You will also find several buildings from the agricultural experimental period such as the main building, Blom's House.

**50** **Brunnsviken** is the largest lake in the National City Park. It became a bay of the Baltic Sea when the Älvsjö canal was built in 1863–64, lowering the lake by 1.25 metres and destroying the idyllic shore landscape of Haga Park with its artificial islets and channels.