

# ROSENLUND MANOR

Rosenlund Gustavian manor is one of the best-known older buildings in Jönköping. It is beautifully situated with wide views across Lake Vättern. The estate is a good example of country houses that grew up around the town in the 18th century. The main building was completed in 1788, and the developer was Gustaf Mauritz Posse, vice-president at the Göta Court of Appeal. Posse was known as somewhat of a reformer within Swedish farming, and Rosenlund developed into a model farm within the region. The estate stayed in the family for many years, but is owned by Jönköping Municipality since 1936. Today, the interior has been refurbished with wall paintings and tiled stoves of high quality. Close to the manor house is the steward's residence, built in 1845.

Previously, there was a late 19th century park to the west of the manor house. The extensive gardens became wild and overgrown in the late 20th century. Before a restoration project, mapping with ground-penetrating radar was carried out in autumn 2010. This showed extensive remains of an original Gustavian park preserved just under the ground surface. Further archaeological investigations have confirmed the existence of a strictly geometrical garden with parterres, pathways, tree plantings, a fish pond and an orangery. Discussions are currently taking place as to the possibility of recreating this 18th century park.

To the east of the manor house had previously been a kitchen garden with fruit trees and vegetable plots. Here, a stable was built for the town's police horses. The first rosarium was created in 1978 and has since then been rebuilt and extended. Today, the gardens include some 500 different types of roses, with focus on older varieties. The Rosenlund rosarium is now a popular destination, and the facility serves as a regional clonal archive within the Programme for the Diversity of Cultivated Plants (POM).



Rosenlund Manor with the overgrown western park in May 2011. Photo: Jönköping County Museum.



## HIDDEN GEM 20



### HOW TO GET HERE

The facility is located in the eastern parts of Jönköping at Huskvarnavägen 11. Sign-posted "Rosenlunds Rosarium".

Coordinates:  
N 6404822 / E 453180  
(SWEREF 99 TM) // N 57°  
46' 58.76", E 14° 12' 45.54"  
(WGS84)



Floral splendor in the rosarium, east of the manor house, in mid-July 2012. Photo: Björn Kalin, Jönköping Municipality.

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## HIDDEN GEMS

There are so many things to discover in the countryside! Here, Jönköping County Museum presents some of the cultural environment and heritage attractions in the county.

They include well-known cultural monuments such as Habo Church and the Smålandsstenar Stone Circles, but also lesser known gems such as log-driving remains in the river Valån and Stengårdshult Church. Around the county you can find evidence of how people lived and worked in the past, everything from castles and manors to abandoned embankments and clearance cairns in forest areas.

The idea with Hidden Gems is to tempt you to make excursions in the cultural landscape – here you find our history, revealed in different ways in the physical environment. This heritage is worth experiencing and protecting. Bit by bit, we will be adding more sights under the heading Hidden Gems, both for people living in the county and visitors from further away. The more people who discover these gems, the better chance that they will be preserved for the future.

### FACTS

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In Jönköping County there are more than 4 000 registered ancient remains, 87 cultural environments of national interest, close to 130 listed buildings, around 150 churches, some 100 rural community centres with old settlements, a large number of industrial heritage sites, and two cultural reserves. There are also a large number of cultural environments with buildings worthy of conservation. More information about the sites can be found on the websites of the County Administrative Board, the municipalities and the local heritage societies.

### GOOD TO KNOW

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Access to the Hidden Gems varies. Some sites are well signposted, with easy access and proper parking facilities, etc. Others are more challenging to reach. Visitors may have to walk some distance, sometimes through scrubby forest, only to be met by a broken sign (if there ever was one) when they reach the site. All the sites, however, have an exciting and interesting history.

Please note that many of the cultural heritage buildings are privately owned and can only be viewed from the outside. Also, please respect private land. Many churches are open in the summer. During other times of the year, the churchwarden may be able to open the church for you.

