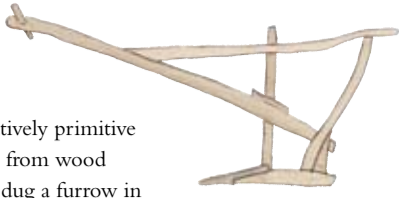


## THE WOODEN PLOUGH

The 'årder' was a relatively primitive type of plough made from wood with an iron tip that dug a furrow in the ground. Horses or oxen pulled it.

The årder was used for weed control, moulding manure and sowing. In parts of Sweden the wooden plough had been replaced in the mid 18th century by the plough that also turns the soil, but on the clayey plains of Uppland they continued to use the årder up until the mid-1800s. (Linnaeus' widow Sara Lisa owned 39 wooden ploughs, of which 18 had iron shares.)



## PROVIDING FOR THE ARMY

Hammarby was a so-called 'rusthåll', an estate obliged to equip and provide for a soldier. Hammarby kept two cavalrymen and horses. In the 1680s, King Karl XI introduced a new military organisation called 'indelningsverket'. The central idea was to give the commanding officers and their men permanent abodes. The officers were given colonel and major residencies and the privates got cottages with a small piece of farming land. Weaponry and equipment were to be paid for by a group of 'rotebönder', farmers obliged to contribute to a foot soldier's maintenance. In addition to the infantry soldier cottages there were cavalry cottages as well as boatman cottages for the navy. The dragoon was a lightly armed cavalry soldier used for combat on horseback and on foot. The 'indelningsverket' system was gradually abolished in the second half of the 19th century and was replaced with the compulsory national service in the beginning of the 20th century. In Linnaeus days the soldier cottages were situated on the far side of Linnaeus' house and park. At the end of the 19th century, one of the cottages was moved to Rytтарvreten (5). The little cottage that you can find there now has its origins in the soldier cottage.



## CONTACT

This excursion is one of several guided walks that SLU arranges. If you want to find out more about these walks, schedules, prices, or to book an excursion, please go to SLU's website at [www.slu.se/ekskursioner](http://www.slu.se/ekskursioner)



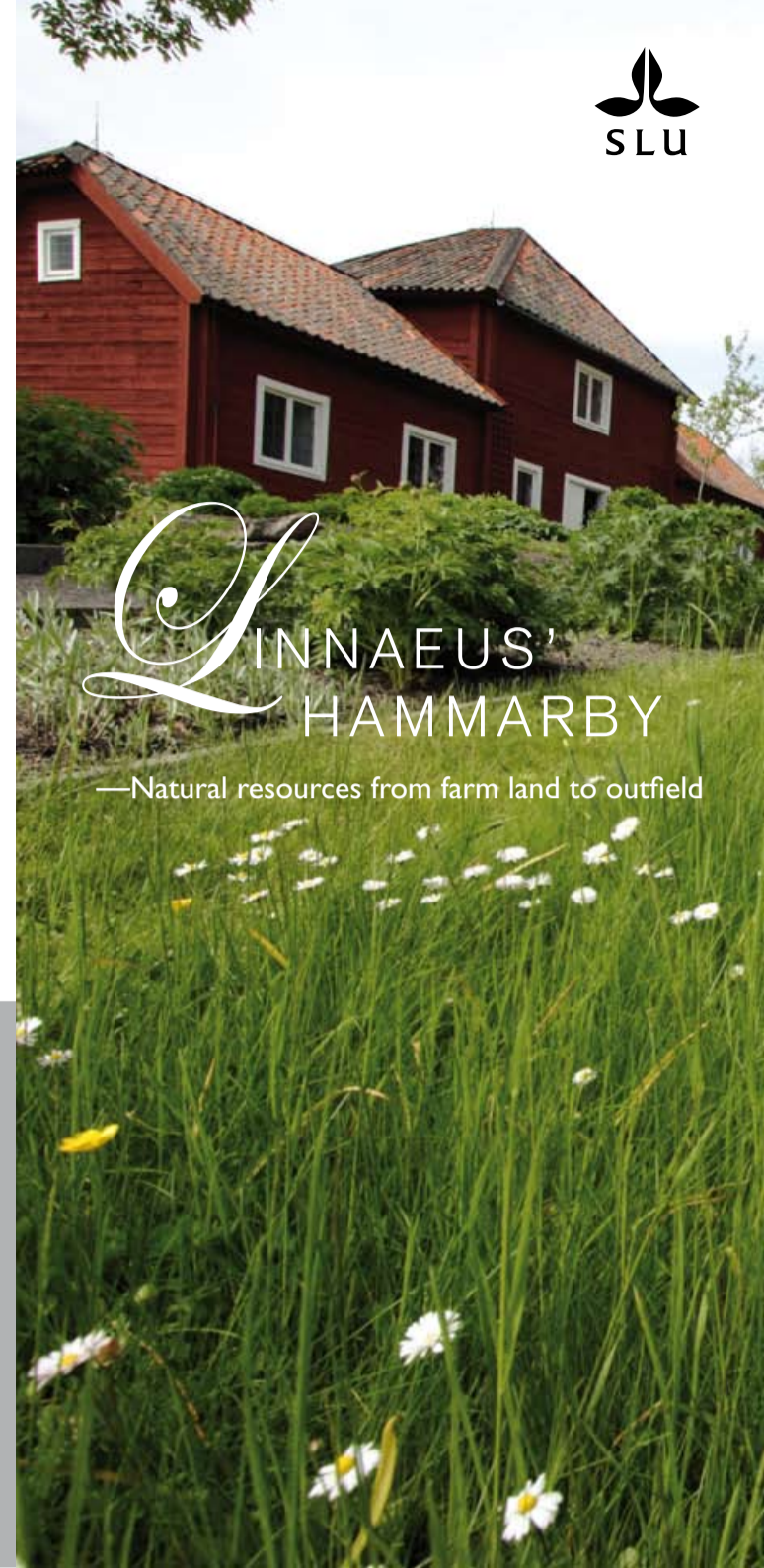
## GUIDES IN THIS SERIES

- Funbo Lövsta—300 years of modern farming
- Krusenberg—a 'narrative landscape'
- Linnaeus' Hammarby—natural resources from farm land to woodland
- Ultuna—a walk of contrasts
- Ultuna garden of knowledge—floral splendour and learning

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Our *knowledge* is, in many  
ways, *so close to life*."

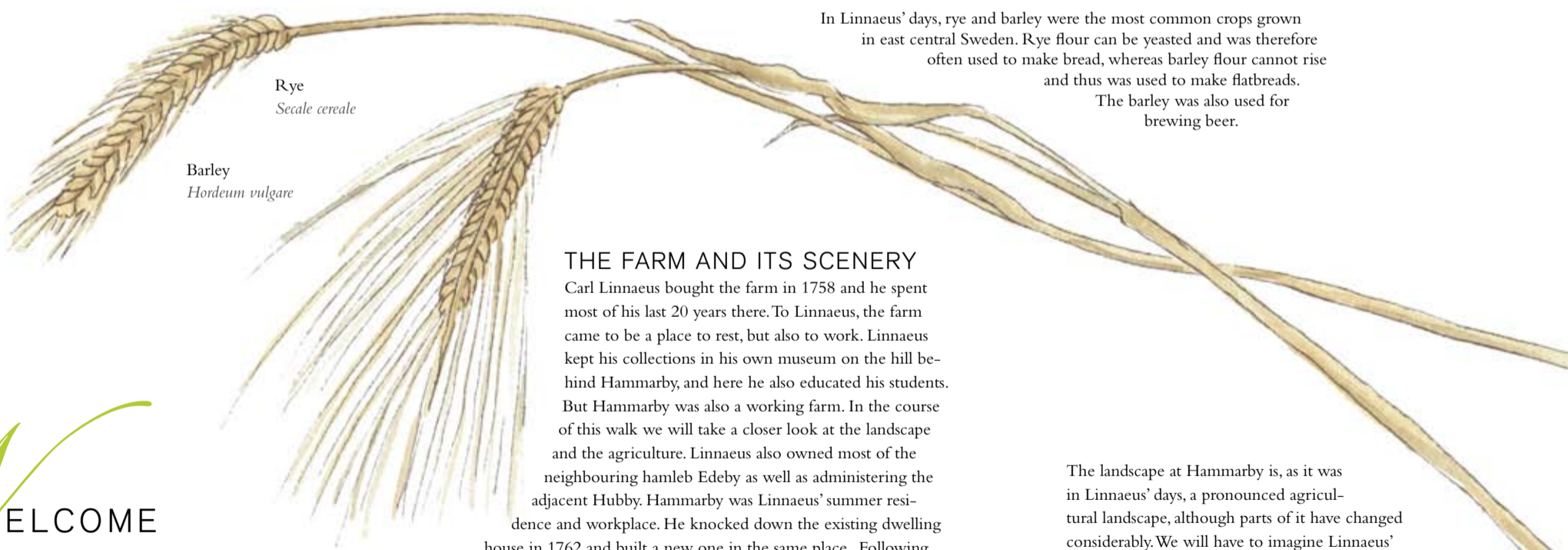
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# LINNAEUS' HAMMARBY

—Natural resources from farm land to outfield



Rye  
*Secale cereale*

Barley  
*Hordeum vulgare*

In Linnaeus' days, rye and barley were the most common crops grown in east central Sweden. Rye flour can be yeasted and was therefore often used to make bread, whereas barley flour cannot rise and thus was used to make flatbreads. The barley was also used for brewing beer.

## THE FARM AND ITS SCENERY

Carl Linnaeus bought the farm in 1758 and he spent most of his last 20 years there. To Linnaeus, the farm came to be a place to rest, but also to work. Linnaeus kept his collections in his own museum on the hill behind Hammarby, and here he also educated his students. But Hammarby was also a working farm. In the course of this walk we will take a closer look at the landscape and the agriculture. Linnaeus also owned most of the neighbouring hamlet Edeby as well as administering the adjacent Hubby. Hammarby was Linnaeus' summer residence and workplace. He knocked down the existing dwelling house in 1762 and built a new one in the same place. Following his death, his widow Sara Lisa and their daughters moved to the farm and worked it with the aid of employees and a foreman until 1806. Sara Lisa kept various animals: cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, chicken, geese, ducks and bees. Linnaeus' descendants worked the farm at Hammarby up until the house became a museum in 1879. During this time there were some changes made to the buildings, but Linnaeus' own rooms are likely to be preserved and look just as they did. At the turn of the century (1900) most of the farm buildings, a stable, a cow barn and a smithy were knocked down. Hammarby is unique as it is the only place Linnaeus chose to build a dwelling house for him and his family. Here he kept much of his collected material, both in cultivation and in specimen cabinets. Hammarby was home to a large number of people and was farmed by two tenants. We do not know whether they had their own small farmsteads at Hammarby or if they lived with their families in one of the wings. There were also two cottagers, two horsemen and a cobbler, all with their own families. The Linnaeus Family aside, there were about 40 people residing at Hammarby.

The landscape at Hammarby is, as it was in Linnaeus' days, a pronounced agricultural landscape, although parts of it have changed considerably. We will have to imagine Linnaeus' arable land with lots of parcels and ditches in between the arable fields. The grounds next to the creek were flowering meadows and paddocks with grazing animals. The park by the dwelling house was an orchard and the woods north of the farm were sparse woodland pastures and glades. The tree crowns in such woods are low and wide and grass and other herbs cover the forest floor.

## A PEEP HOLE INTO THE PAST

As part of the Linnaeus jubilee, Hammarby and the surrounding grounds have been made into a cultural heritage reserve. The purpose of the reserve is to recreate the agricultural landscape of the 18th century and use the pre-agricultural revolution farming methods. In this way we get a peephole into the times of Linnaeus as well as preserving valuable historical and biological features.

# WELCOME

Linnaeus' Hammarby is located on the Uppsala flatlands, 15 kilometres southeast of Uppsala. Here you are invited to walk through a recreated agricultural landscape. The surroundings of Linnaeus' home are restored to look like the 18th century, the period Linnaeus himself wandered these grounds. In the course of this walk you will see many of the resources a farm of the time would have utilised. Here you can find, for instance, the farmland with the two-field crop rotation system; pollards whose harvested leaves provided extra fodder for the livestock; the hay meadows and the wood and grazing land where the animals spent their summer.