

- **Aesthetical aspects of the Swedish avenues through time**





How has man viewed the landscape?

The idea of landscape

Nature and culture

Aesthetical and practical ideas

The avenue and the organisational whole

Landscape of promise and illusion

# **The Swedish word avenue**

Derives from latin advenire

ad-to

venire-arrive

Road on which you arrive to a place,  
often a town = an approach-road.

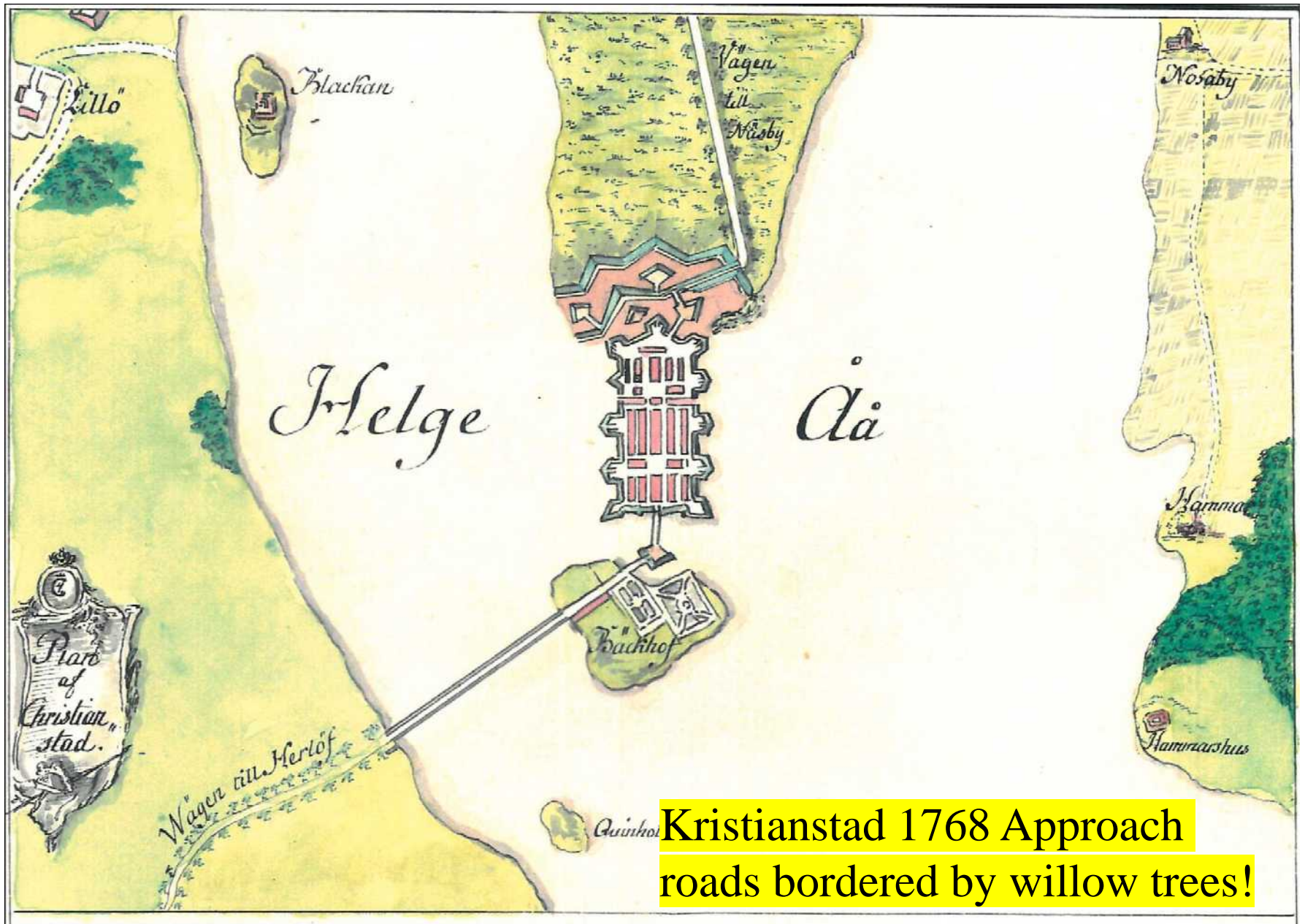
Scientist Fischerström 1779

At least the avenues (=approach-roads)  
should be bordered by trees

Why?

Because he wanted the avenues  
to be aesthetically pleasing





Kristianstad 1768 Approach roads bordered by willow trees!



Most common  
tree was  
Willow

1950s

Cobble stones  
or, as we see in  
this photo

*Paving-stones*  
close to the  
town could  
exist



At the end of the 18th century and pre-dominantly in the 19th century, elm became the no 1 tree used in avenues – a reaction against the willow



The most common  
type of road-  
material was gravel

Did aesthetical  
aspects exist in the  
farmers landscape?

Yes!

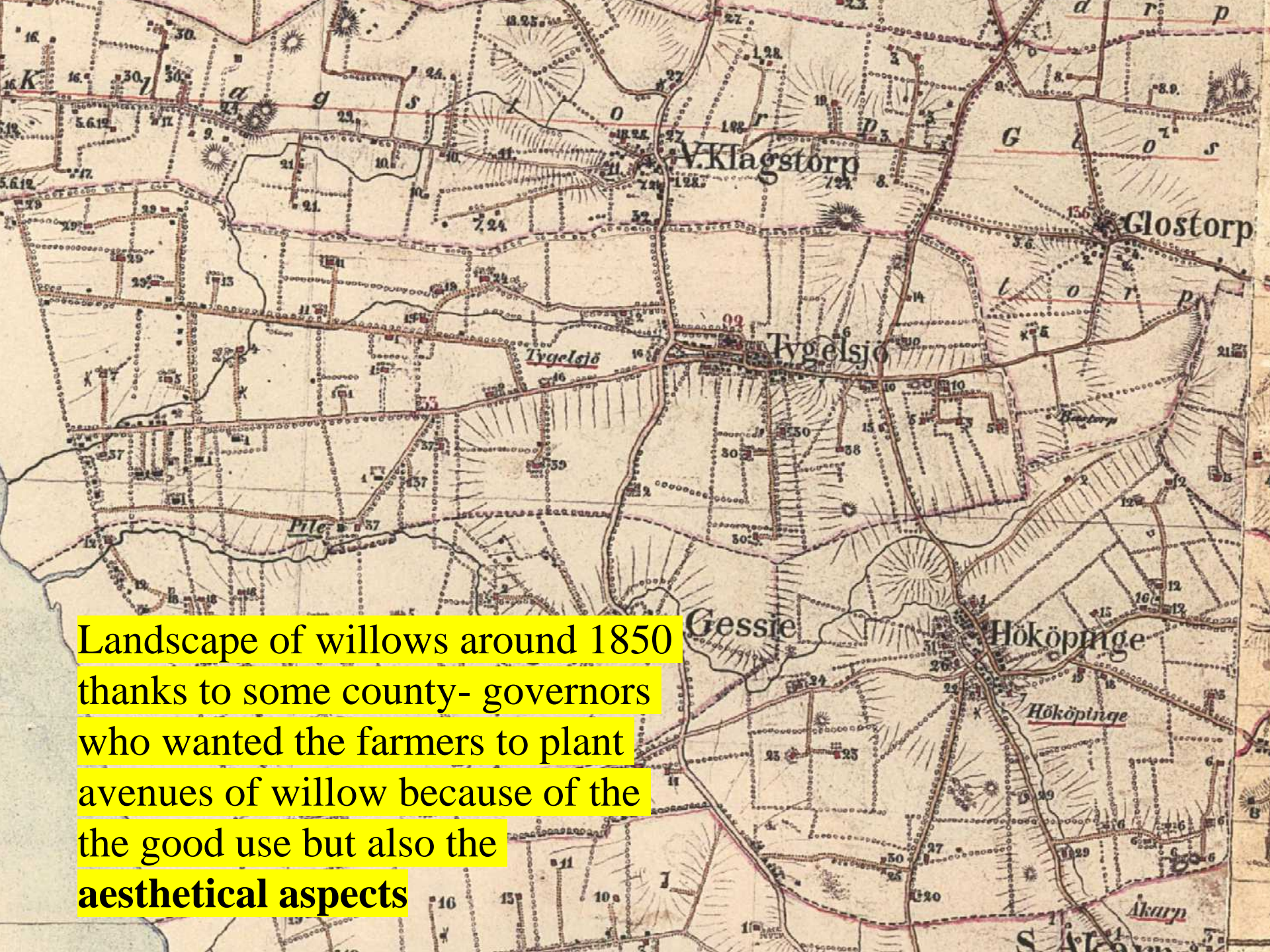
”Forced by  
necessity, tempted  
by the use, attracted  
by the asthetic  
appearance”

What is scientist  
Trozelius talking  
about in 1777?

**Tree-lined roads!!**







Landscape of willows around 1850 thanks to some county-governors who wanted the farmers to plant avenues of willow because of the the good use but also the aesthetical aspects



**Aesthetical aspects**

# **Colour**

**Is NOT mentioned in  
the historical sources**

**Avenue of Lime**



**Aesthetical  
aspects**

**Scent**

**Is mentioned in  
the historical  
sources**

**Avenue of  
Balsam popplar**





**Aesthetical  
aspects**

**Order**

**This is  
frequently  
mentioned**



Avenue of elm and ash. Every second pair is ash and the next pair is ash. This avenue was planted around 1850 preceded by an avenue of balsam-poplar

The ordered landscape

A landscape in order is the most beautiful and also  
the most efficient

Straight roads

Wide roads

Ideas from Palladio







OFVEDS KLOSTER



**Aesthetical aspects    Order    Regularily cut**







White-beam avenue planted around 1770. An example of the idea with an open roof was considered the most ordered avenue.

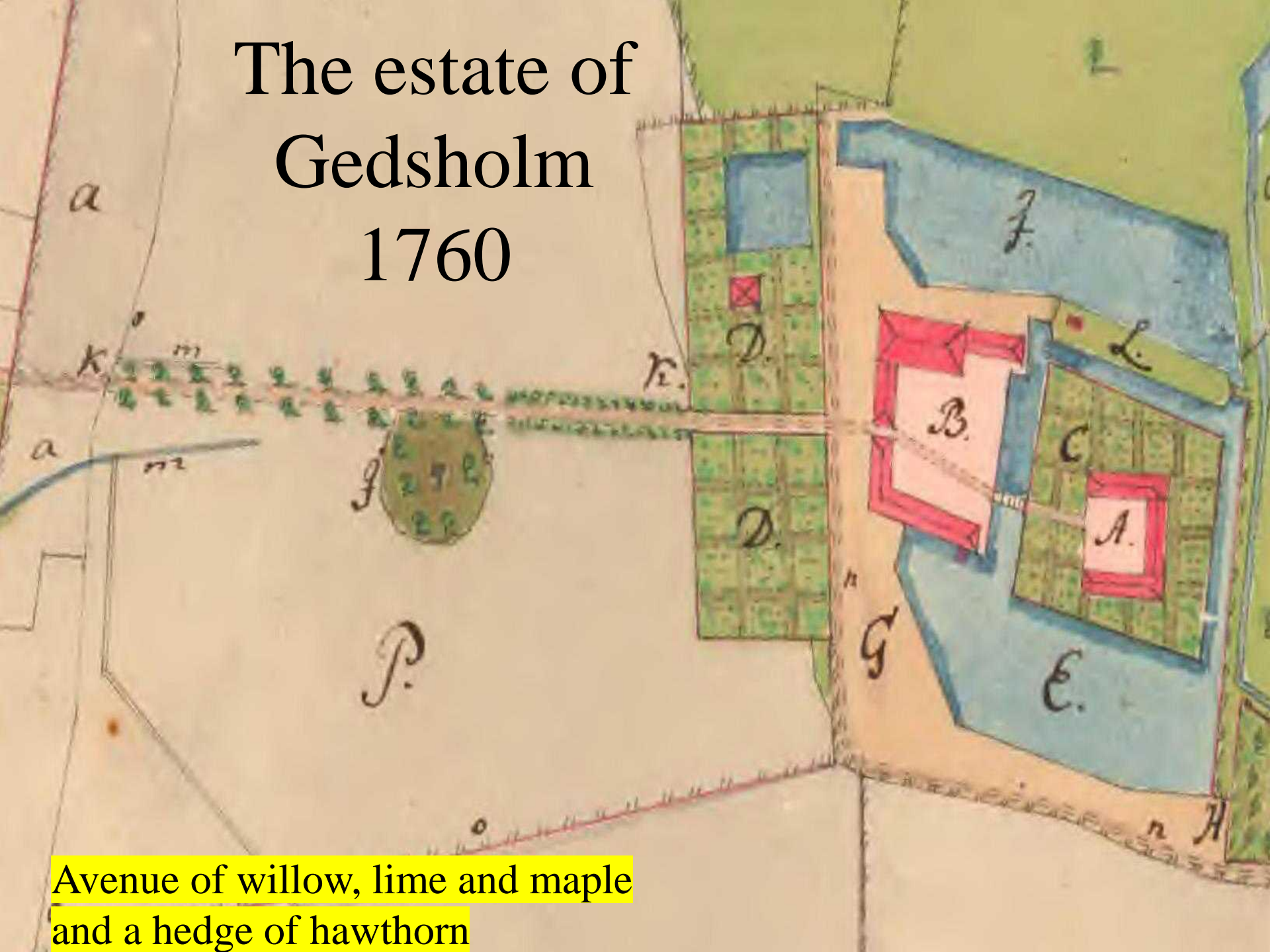
From France - allée découverte

Skeinge landed estate, horn-beam avenue, allé decouverte.





# The estate of Gedsholm 1760



Avenue of willow, lime and maple  
and a hedge of hawthorn



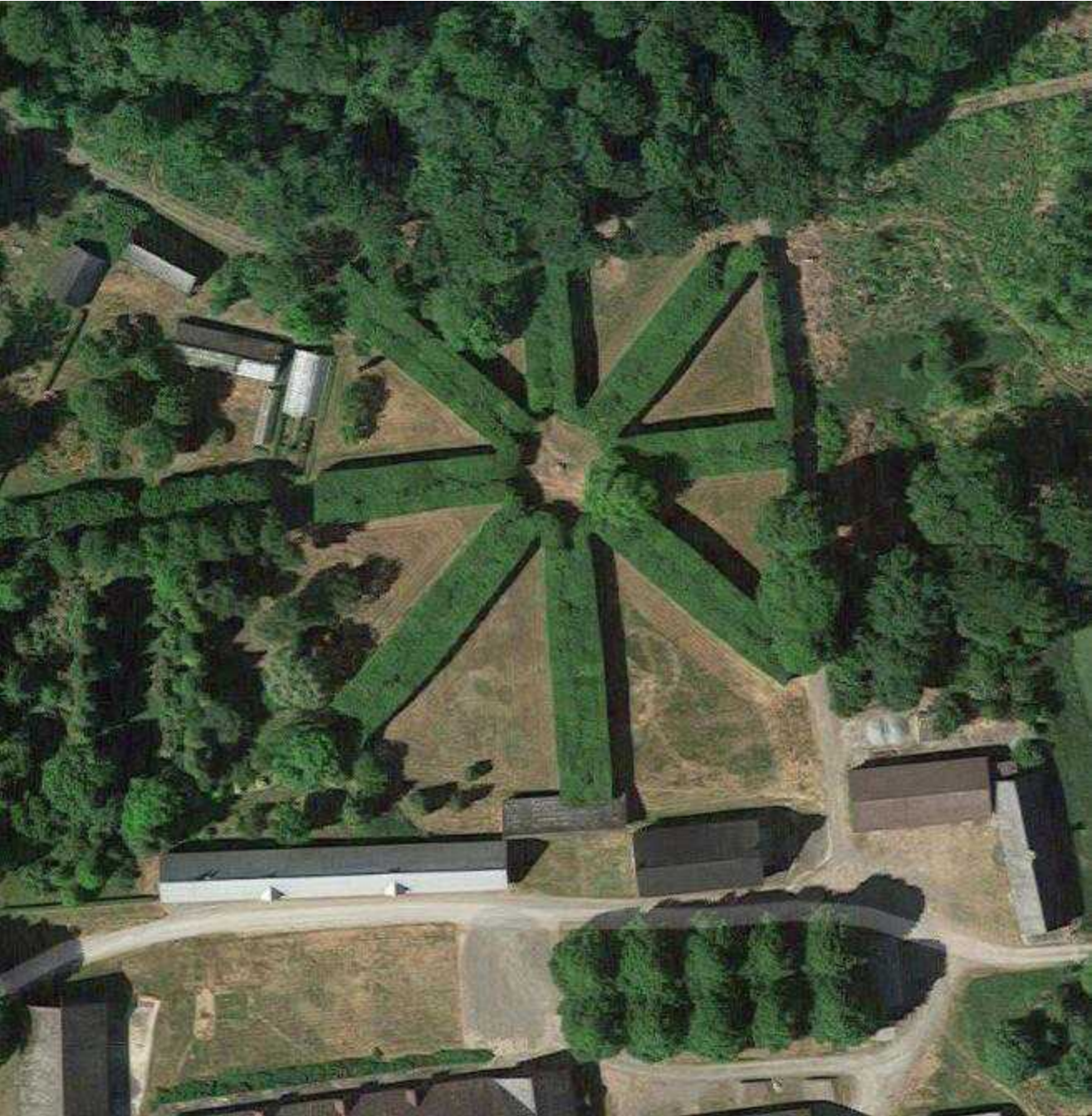
# Carl von Linné disciple, Pehr Kalm 1756

On both sides of the road hedges of hawthorn were planted. Here you walked, as if you were in an avenue.





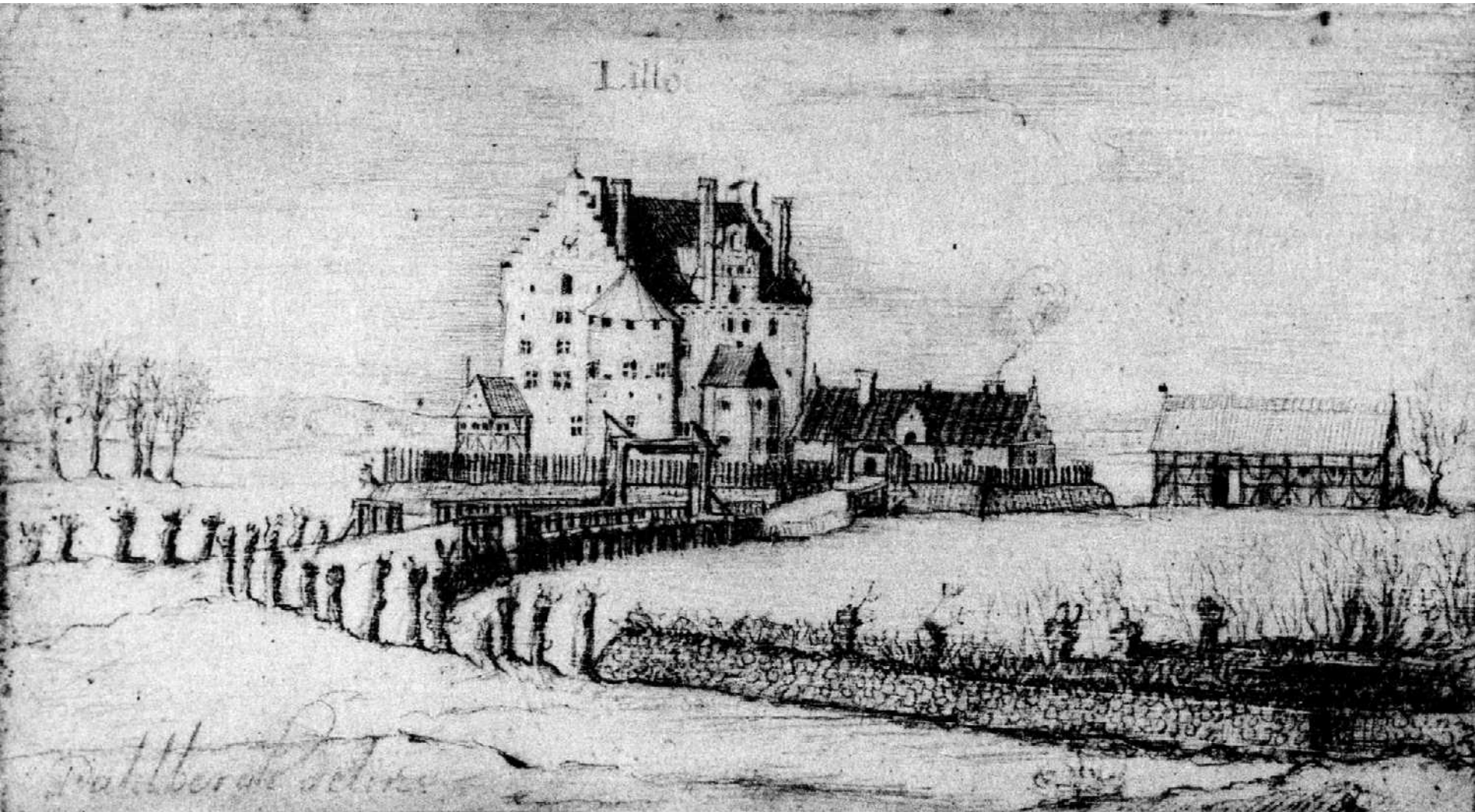
Ideas  
came  
from the  
garden-  
culture  
and...



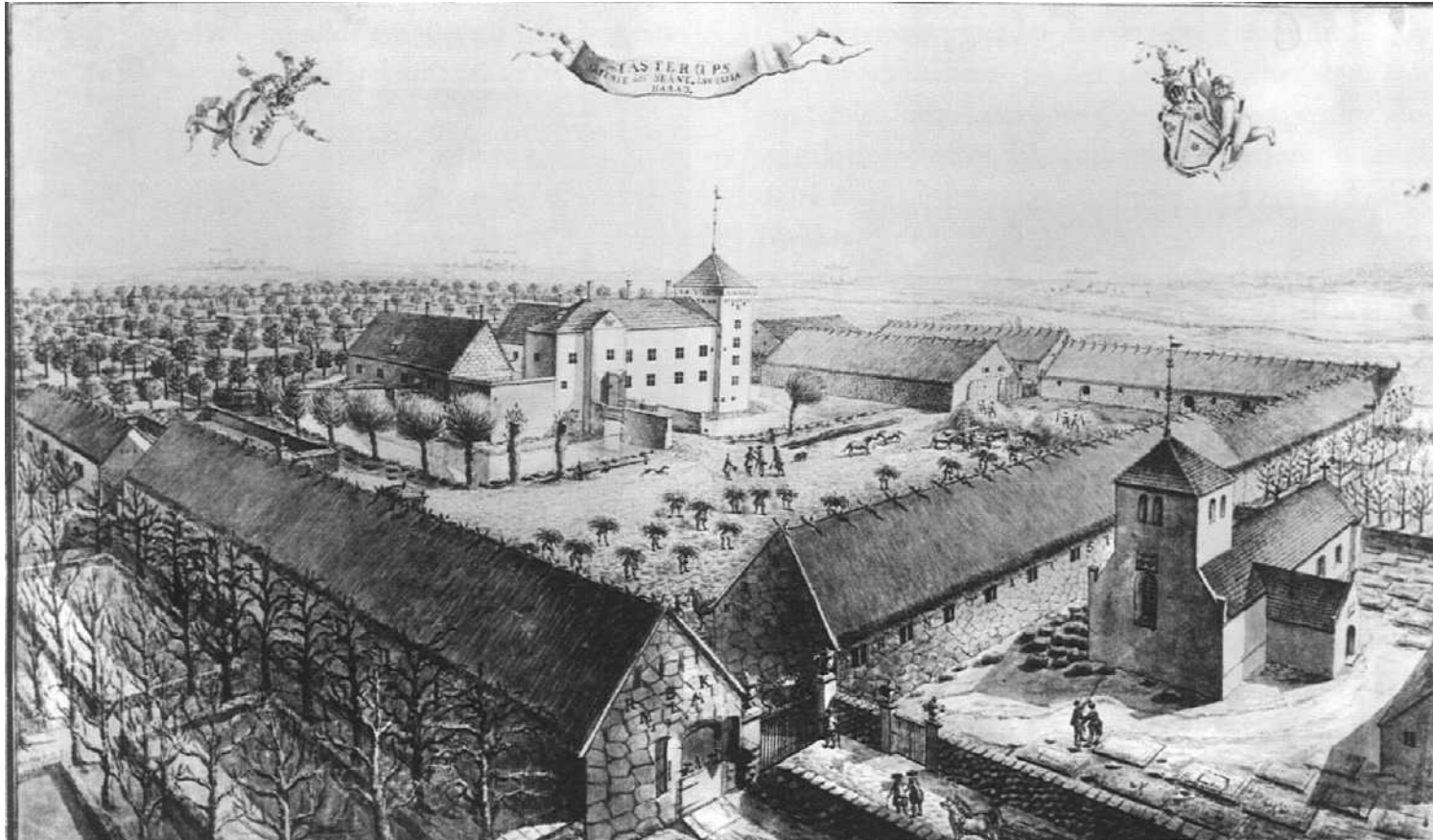


... the Willows often planted next to the moat

Lillö 1658



## Tosterup 18th century





**Aesthetical  
aspects**

**Architecture**

**Road-  
Trees-  
Dike**

**This is  
characteristic**







**Aesthetical aspects**

**Architectural – Road, trees, stonewall**



**Aesthetical aspects**

**Pollarded trees**

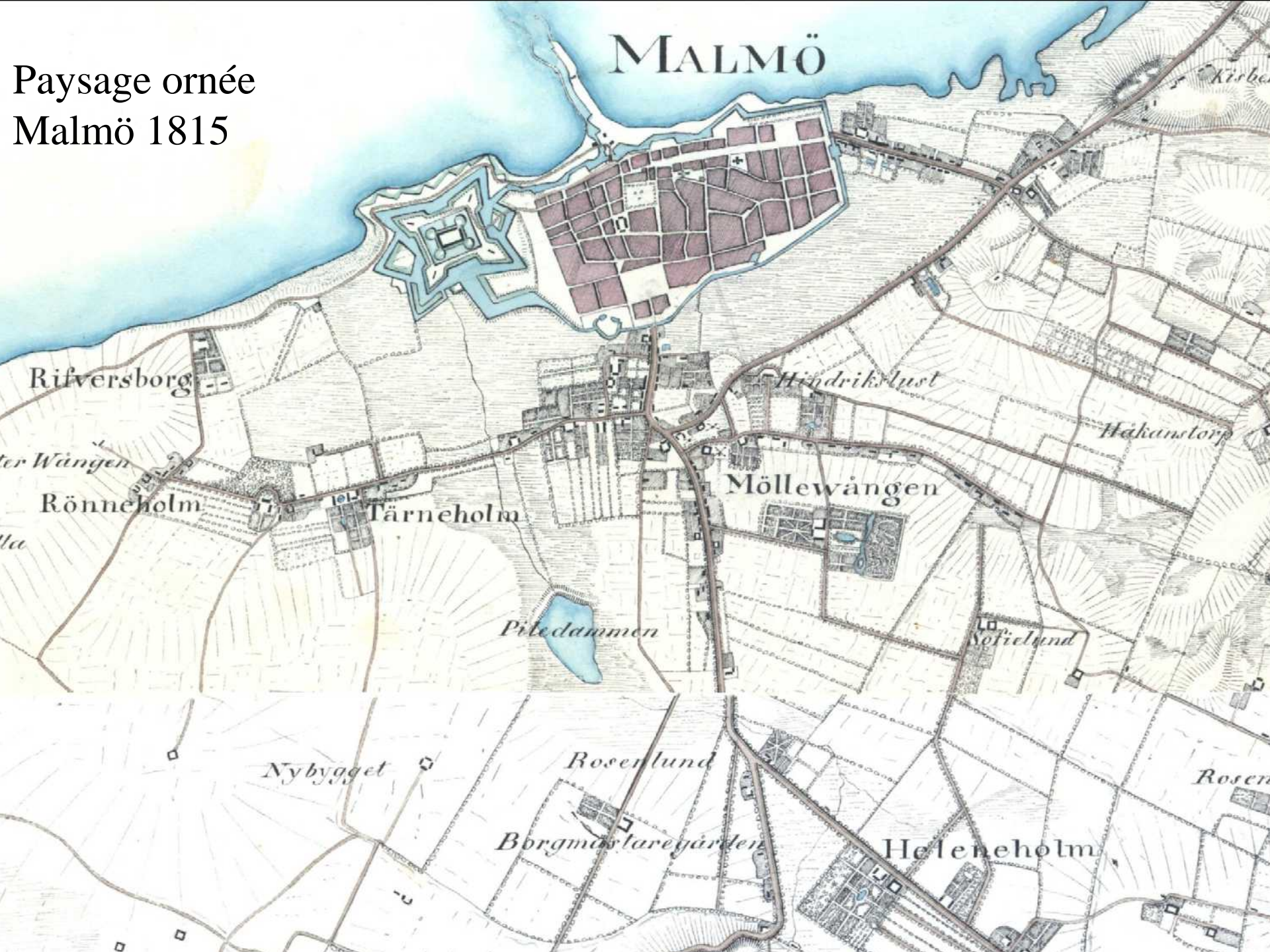
**Popplar**





# MALMÖ

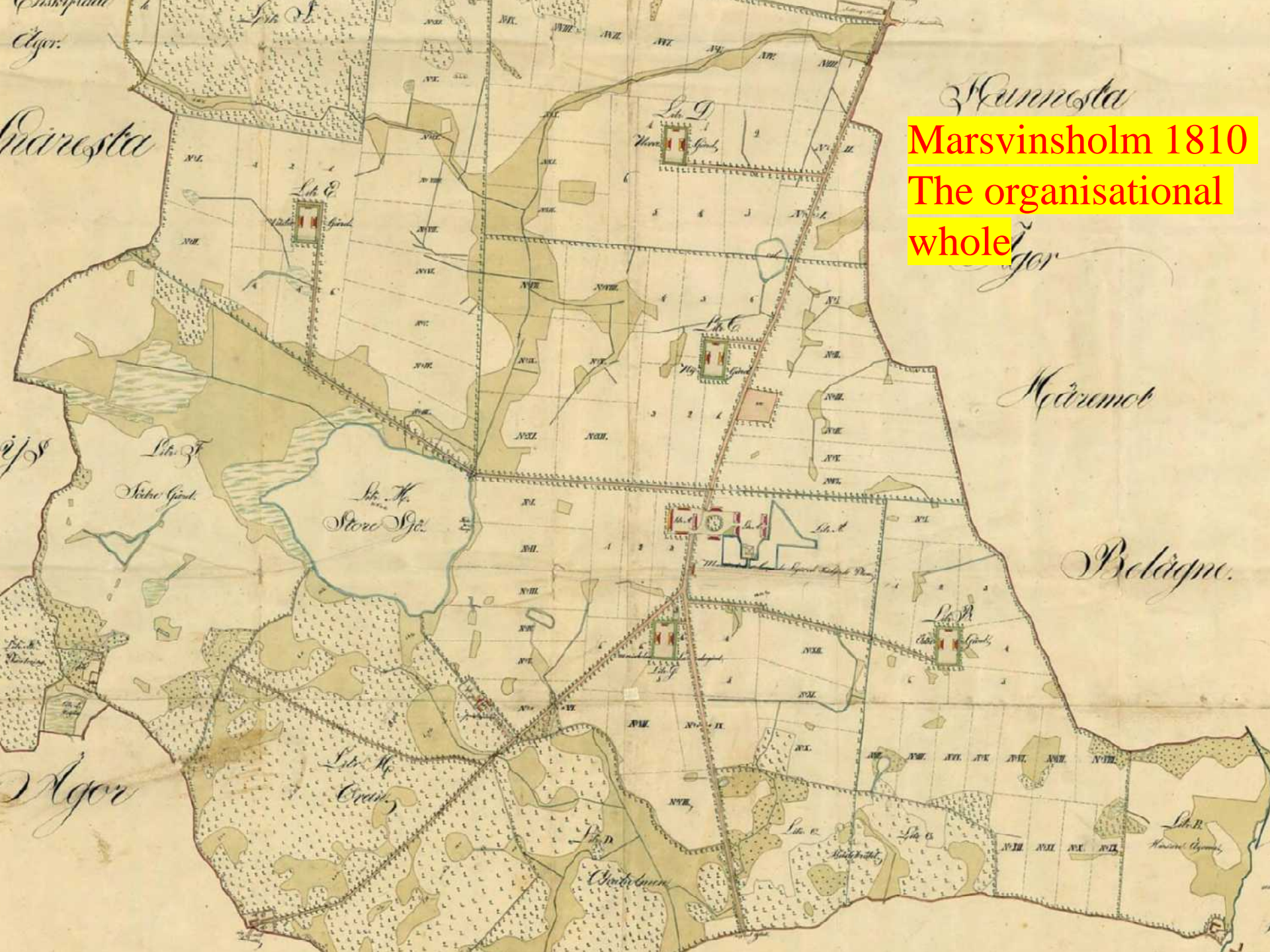
Paysage ornée  
Malmö 1815





# Pollarded Popplar





Marsvinsholm 1810  
The organisational  
whole





The estate of Högstad  
The ordered landscape



Aesthetical aspects

Illusion

Grand avenue at Övedskloster





**Aesthetical aspects today?**

**Type of tree**

**Hanaskogs gård. Oak avenue**

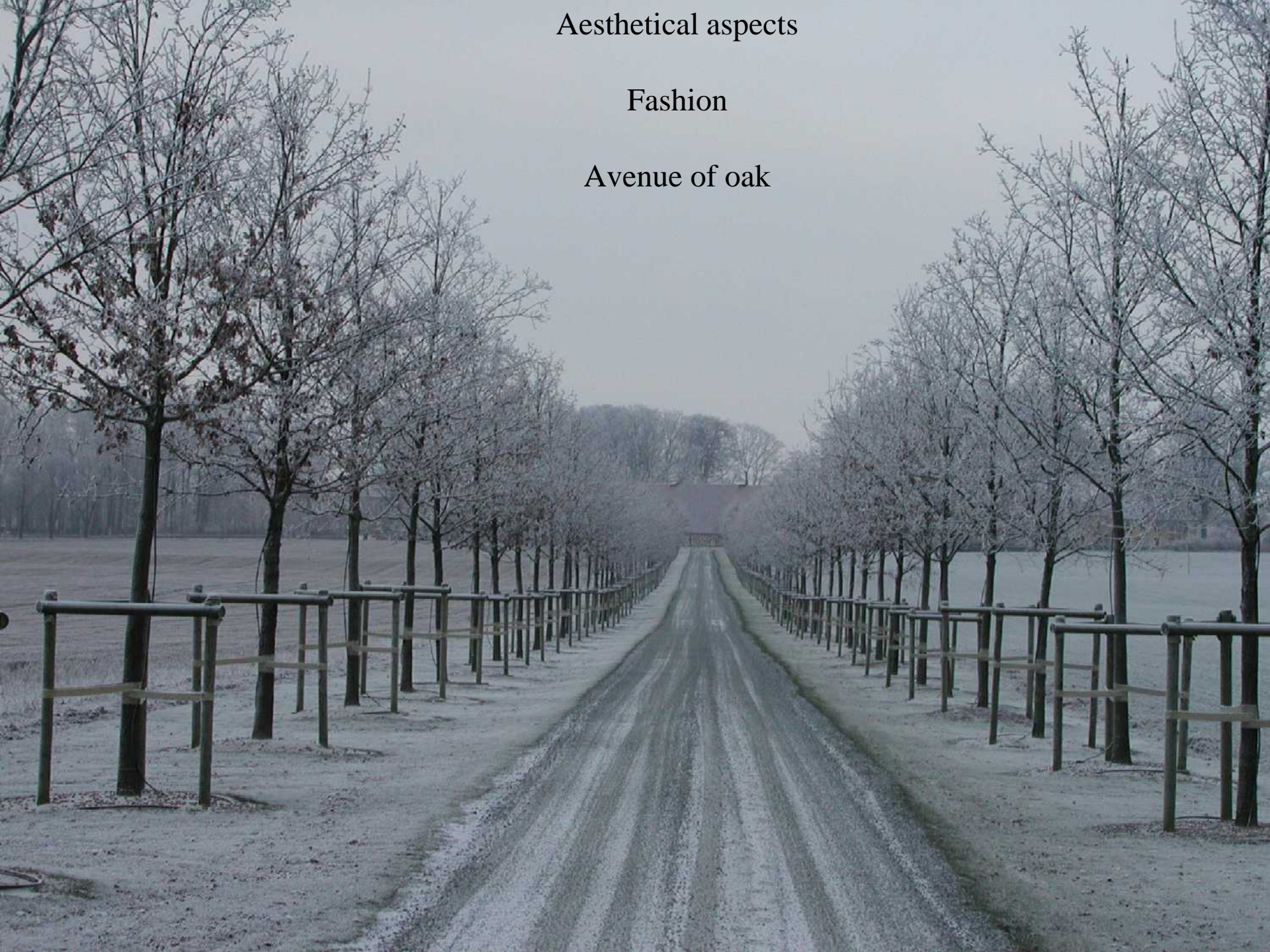




Aesthetical aspects

Fashion

Avenue of oak







**Aesthetical aspects  
today  
Different types of  
trees**



Aesthetical  
aspects today

Biological  
diversity





