

The University Quadrangle in Lund

Preface

Universitetsplatsen (the Lund University "Quadrangle") and the Lundagård Park together form a unique milieu, considered by many to be among the world's finest examples of urban planning. The impressive buildings in traditional style which ring Universitetsplatsen create a striking architectural setting, steeped in the history of the university.

Facing the University Building stands Ynglingaborgen, the Academic Union. From here every 1st May students process to the steps fronting the University Building, where they honour the university's Vice-Chancellor in traditional student song. Banners flutter while singers' voices and the occasional balloon rise skywards. May is the month, too, when the magnolia trees bloom in front of the University Building, and every fourth year spring is celebrated in Lundagård Park with a carnival which has to be experienced to be believed.

And annually through Lundagård Park, past elms and chestnuts some 300 years old, an academic procession makes its pilgrimage to Lund's cathedral where newly-won doctorates are awarded. Links with the cathedral have existed ever since the university's foundation.

In the Lundagård Park and on Universitetsplatsen paths and cycle tracks interweave, bringing students to lectures by day and at night to parties and other student functions.

This booklet describes the buildings, trees and memorials contained within these 10 acres - a space dear to Lund and one which has occupied a special place in the hearts of generations of her residents, students and visitors.

Suggested further reading:

Fehrman, C.: Lund and Learning. An Informal History of Lund University, Lund University Press, 1987.
Lindström, P. - Mårtensson, J.: Lundagård. Namn för vår längtan, 1989.

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The University of Lund

The city of Lund, founded about a thousand years ago when this part of Sweden belonged to Denmark, was quick to be recognized as a spiritual and cultural centre, not only for Denmark but for Scandinavia in general.

As early as the first half of the 15th century higher education was provided at a monastery school in Lund, the first such education anywhere in the Nordic countries. That school was the precursor of the present university.

Regia Academia Carolina, the Royal Caroline Academy, was founded in Lund in 1666. The actual inauguration took place two years later, on 28th January 1668. The university was also called Academia Conciliatrix, the conciliating and unifying academy. The intention was that the Scanian provinces, which had become Swedish by the Treaty of Roskilde as recently as 1658, should thereby become more closely integrated with the rest of Sweden.

The young institution's first few years were troublesome. Constant conflict and irritation were caused by lack of funds and by the mixture of nationalities - mostly German and Danish - on the teaching staff. From 1676-79 the so-called Scanian War raged between Sweden and Denmark; all teaching activity was suspended, and a removal of the university to Landskrona was contemplated. In 1682, however, Lund University was reopened, this time with a purely Swedish staff.

During the 18th century new chairs were created and student numbers grew. And the 19th century saw some of the most distinguished lecturers in the university's history as active members of the staff. Among the latter were Per-Henrik Ling (who lectured in both fencing and modern languages), Johan H. Thomander and Esaias Tegné.

Despite a tenfold increase during the 19th century both in teaching staff and in subjects taught, the university's organizational framework re-

mained unchanged. For long the university had only four faculties - of theology, law, medicine, and philosophy. In the late 1880s the Faculty of Philosophy was sub-divided into the Faculties of Arts and Science. In 1964 subjects within the field of the social sciences left Arts to become a faculty of their own. In 1964, too, the School of Dentistry in Malmö joined with the university to form a Faculty of Odontology. And in 1969 the Lund Institute of Technology became the Technological Faculty, bringing the total number of faculties to eight.

The work of the university is organized in nine different fields: technical, scientific, juridical, social sciences, medical (located in Lund and Malmö), odontological (the School of Dentistry in Malmö), liberal arts and theology, the field of teacher training (the School of Education in Malmö), and finally the Colleges of Music, Drama and Art in Malmö.

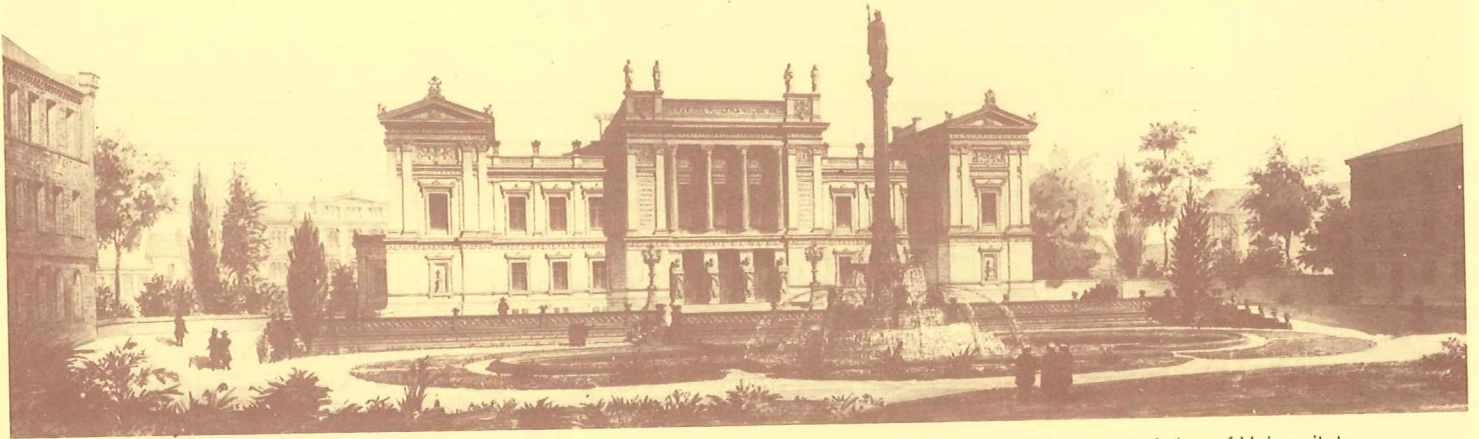
Undergraduate studies at Lund comprise sixty different programmes, each of several years duration. In addition there are some 750 supplementary courses to choose from, extending from a few weeks study to a few terms. Students are permitted to combine such courses to make up an overall course of degree studies.

Today Lund University is the largest single institution of research and higher education in the Nordic countries, and its research activities function as a valuable resource for the development of industries and services within the region.

The university has some 7,000 employees of whom approximately half are teaching and research staff. Students number 37,000 of whom about 3,000 are engaged in research.

Research and teaching are carried on at some 250 departments and sections in Lund and Malmö. The annual budget of Lund University amounts to 3 billion Swedish crowns.

In its seal the university is represented by a lion couchant, one forepaw on an open book and a raised sword in the other. The Latin motto "Ad utrumque (paratus)" means "(Prepared) for either".



That Helgo Zettervall was an accomplished draughtsman and watercolourist is evident from this projected view of Universitetsplatsen, painted by him in 1874. The painting was intended to show the spatial interplay between the front of the University Building, the Lundagård House (on the left of the picture), and the new gymnastic and music pavilion Palaestra et Odeum. Zettervall's vision of the central fountain was not realized in this form.

Universitetsplatsen

(The University "Quadrangle")

On the site of the present Universitetsplatsen lay previously the university's first botanical gardens, founded in the middle of the 18th century. In 1860 the present-day botanical gardens were laid out on Östra Vallgatan, and for a few years the old gardens, Gamla Botanicum, served as a general meeting place for the people of Lund, served by restaurants, health-giving spa waters, concerts and so on.

When the new University Building was to be erected most of the old growth of trees and bushes had to be sacrificed and only a few have been preserved for us today: one is the flowering cherry tree ("cornus mas") whose yellow spring blossoms on bare branches brighten the lawn by the statue of "Man escaping from the

rock". An acacia and a thuja nearby are also from the original botanical gardens.

The handsome beech tree outside Theologikum was transplanted here about a century ago and its precise age is uncertain. To judge by the circumference of the trunk, nearly four metres around, it must be at least 150 years old. The magnificent magnolia bushes - which have become something of a symbol for Lund University - were planted just before the 1914 World War.

Universitetsplatsen was conceived by Helgo Zettervall as a harmonious whole, with the University Building and the Academic Union facing each other across the open space. As a counterbalance to the Lundagård House on the

south side of the square, Zettervall erected the Palaestra et Odeum (the gymnastic and music pavilion) on the north. In the centre of the quadrangle stands a two-storey fountain in porphyrite, rising from a sunken pool surrounded by flowerbeds. The four iron frogs spouting water around the edge of the fountain are popularly known as the faculty frogs.

In the space between the Lundagård House and the Academic Union there stood until 1897 a building known as Kuggis. Oral and written entry examinations used to be held here, being replaced in 1863 by the Swedish "studentexamen" taken at the Grammar Schools.

Professor Sten Åke Nilsson wrote of Universitetsplatsen, "the area is the overall conception



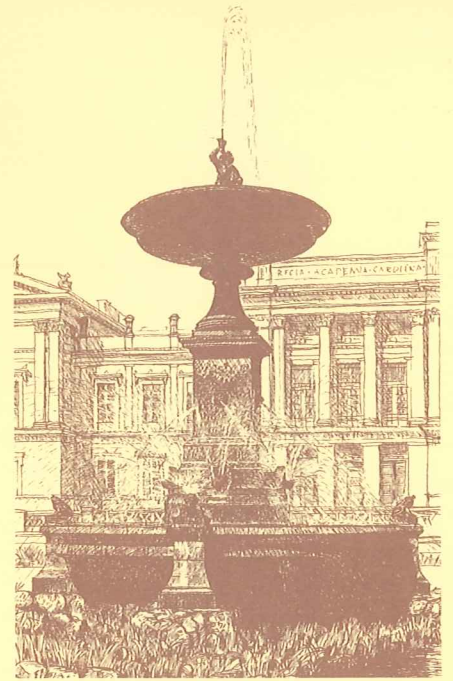
Helgo Zettervall (1831-1907)

In 1874 Helgo Zettervall was given the task of designing the University Building. He had come to Lund in 1860 as successor to Carl Georg Brunius, responsible for the renovation of Lund's cathedral - a task which took almost twenty years. During this time Zettervall acquired a varied private architectural practice, and the greater part of his production is to be found in Lund. His works include the front of the observatory, the Park School (Parkskolan), the Cathedral School's entry towers with the wing along Svanegatan, Stortorget 4, Kyrkogatan 4, the Palais d'Ask, Gamla Kirurgen, Gamla Patologen (now demolished), the Lund hospital chapel, Allhelgonakyrkan, the Quennerstedt villa, the Monument, and his own house at Sandgatan 14.

of Helgo Zettervall. In his designs of 1880 Zettervall unites old and new buildings to form an artistic whole. The distribution of open space and large-scale structures is carefully planned. The facades of the buildings around the quadrangle form the walls of a striking architectonic spatial room".

The fountain is entirely the work of Zettervall, but he had the assistance of the Danish landscape gardener H. Flindt in laying out the gardens here.

Not only Universitetsplatsen but the whole area of the Lundagård Park, from the cathedral in the south to the Universitetsplatsen itself, bears the mark of Zettervall's creative imagination.



A start was made on the fountain in 1882 but work was delayed by the poor state of the university's finances. A private person donated 20,000 crowns and, after a further gift of 3,800 crowns, the fountain was finally completed.



A "faculty frog"

Universitetsplatsen is adorned with a number of busts and other works.



1) In among the magnolia bushes stands the bust of **Kilian Stobaeus the elder** (1690-1742). The work is by Walter Runeberg and was erected in 1906. Stobaeus must surely be reckoned among the most multi-talented of the university's servants. He lectured in medicine, botany, physics, chemistry, geology and paleontology, and history, while at the same time maintaining an extensive private medical practice. He was the university's first professor in natural philosophy and experimental physics, later becoming professor in history and the first person in Sweden to be awarded a doctorate in medicine (in 1721).

Stobaeus's main contribution was in laying the foundations of the university museums. His collection of prehistoric relics and coins was the basis of the History Museum and of the university's coin treasury respectively. The university's natural history collection also springs in large part from a donation by Stobaeus.

Carl von Linné, the Swedish botanist generally known as Linnaeus, started his medical and scientific training under Stobaeus.



2) In front of the runic stones stands a bust of **Sven Lagerbring** (1707-1787) by A.R.von Stockenström, 1907. Lagerbring was the university's first academically "professional" historian and succeeded Kilian Stobaeus as profes-

sor of history. His broad range of academic writings dealt mainly with historical subjects but also touched on bibliography, chronology, archaeology, numismatics, ethnography, religious and cultural history, biography, genealogy and heraldry, law, political science and economy, and philosophy. Lagerbring's principal historical work was "Svea rikets historia ifrån de äldsta tider till de närvarande", a history of Sweden from earliest times up to his own.



3) On the other side of Sandgatan, between the Academic Union and the History Museum, is a statue of the great Swedish poet **Esaias Tegnér** (1782-1846). Tegnér became a legend in Lund following his death, and this statue, by C.G.Quarnström, was unveiled only seven years later. It was the first public statue to be raised in Lund. In no time a tradition developed whereby students would gather here with banners, torches and song every 4th October, the day Tegnér was first registered at the university. This tradition has now faded, but Tegnér's statue is still honoured on 1st May or on carnival days with a student cap pressed over the doctoral garland around his brow.

Tegnér is seen today as the leading figure in Lund's humanist tradition. He was appointed professor of Greek in 1812, but his role in the university's history cannot be measured in terms of his teaching or by his printed works, but by the fame and glory that his poetry and oratory gave to the university.

In 1824 he became Bishop of Växjö in southern Sweden.

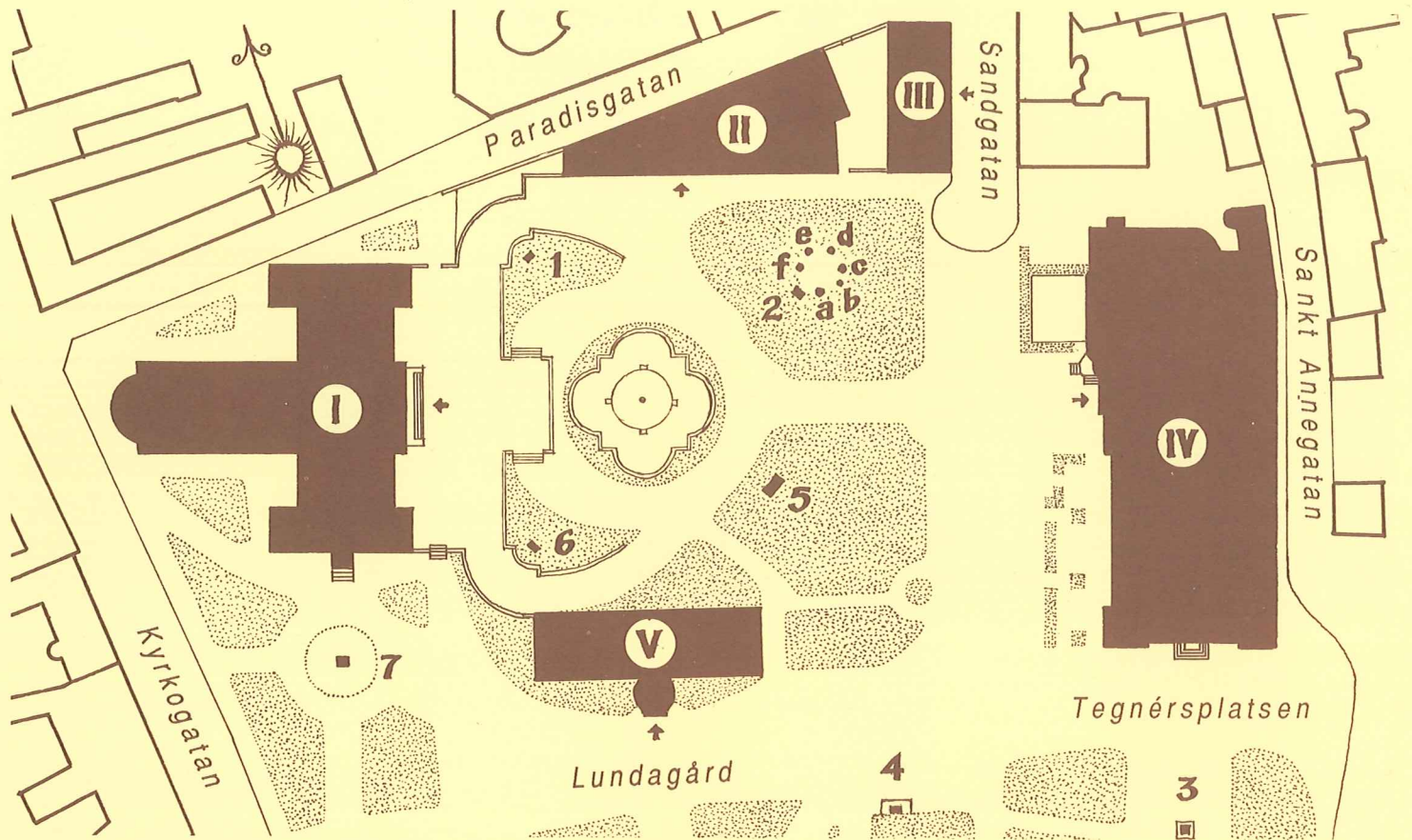


4) In the south-east corner of Universitetsplatsen stands a bust of **Otto Lindblad** (1809-1864) by John Börjeson, 1908. Lindblad was a composer and his name is firmly linked to the university's choral society where he played a leading role from 1838 onwards.



5) "Man escaping from the rock" (or "Man escaping from the darkness of ignorance") is a work by **Axel Ebbe**, and was presented in 1918 to the university by the city of Lund on the occasion of the university's 200th anniversary. Ebbe had himself been a student of the university and was only 26 when he made the first version of this sculpture. Another work by Ebbe is the semi-circular bronze relief above the entrance to the Academic Union. It is entitled "Mot målet" ("Towards the goal") and represents the search by the young for truth.

The University Quadrangle



I University Building II Palaestra et Odeum III Theologicum IV Academic Union V Lundagård House a the Vallkärra stone b the Skivarp stone c the Vallberga stone d Gårdstånga stone no.1 e the Norra Nöbbelöv stone f Gårdstånga stone no.2

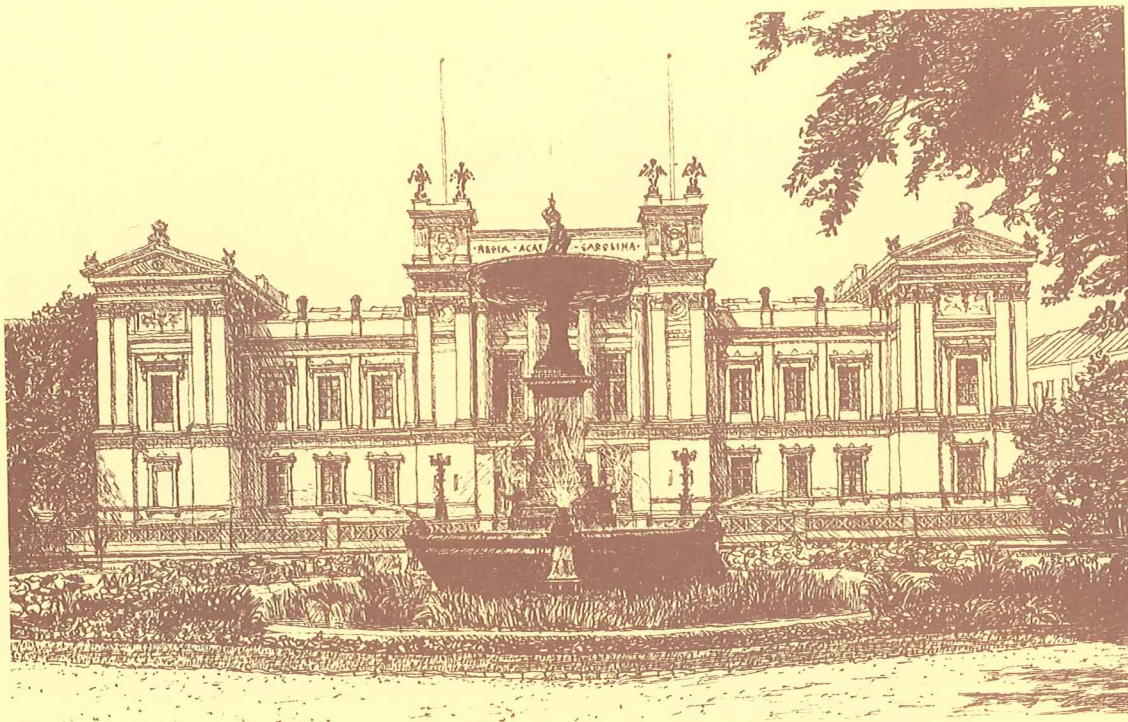


6) In the south-west corner of Universitetsplatsen stands a bust of **Anders Jahan Retzius** (1742-1821) by Walter Runeberg in 1906. Retzius was professor of economics, natural history and chemistry, and was regarded by his contemporaries as a phenomenon of erudition.

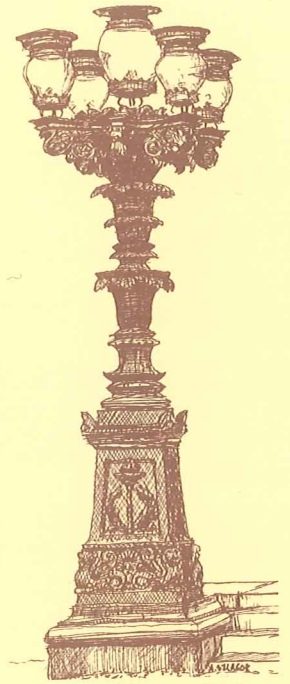


In the field of botany Retzius published a series of works on the systematics of higher plant life and among his zoological publications is the first fauna in the Swedish language, with a preface by Linnaeus. Retzius founded the Swedish Physiological Society in 1772.

7) Just south of the University Building is the bust of **Sven Nilsson** (1787-1883) by John Börjeson, 1902. Even in his own day Sven Nilsson was recognized (by Berzelius) as "Sweden's greatest zoologist" and (by Montelius) as "the father of Swedish architecture". He is best known for his major work "Skandinavisk fauna" ("The Fauna of Scandinavia"), and is also re-nowned for his great and embracing handbook "Skandinaviska Nordens Urinvånare" ("Early Inhabitants of Scandinavia") which includes a description of the primitive inhabitants' tools, homes, tombs, and way of life.



The east front



One of the candelabra at the main entrance

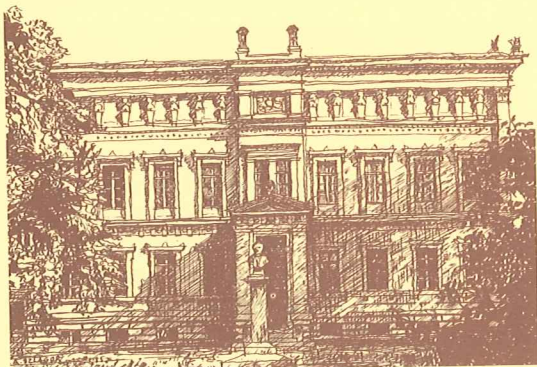
The University Building (I)

The University Building, erected in 1878-1882, was designed by Helgo Zetervall. It is an example of the classically inspired architecture

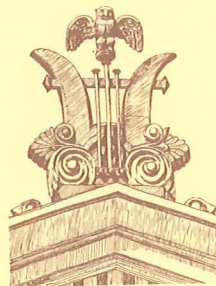
in fashion at the close of the 19th century. The elaborate decoration called for special methods of construction, and a workshop was establish-

ed expressly for the task of moulding and casting the ornamental details.

The building today houses the university's direction and certain parts of the central administration, as well as providing facilities for official



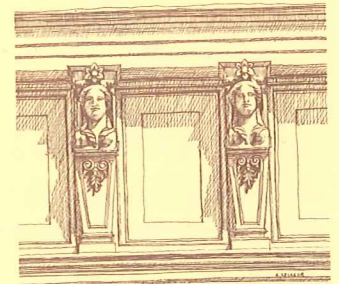
The south front



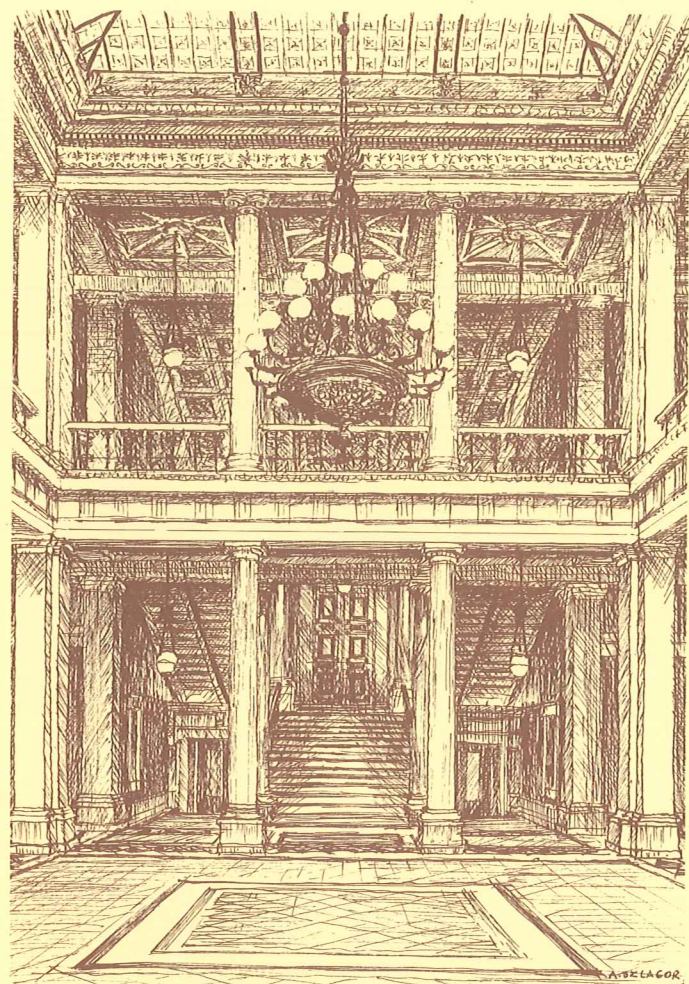
Roof ornament on the east gable



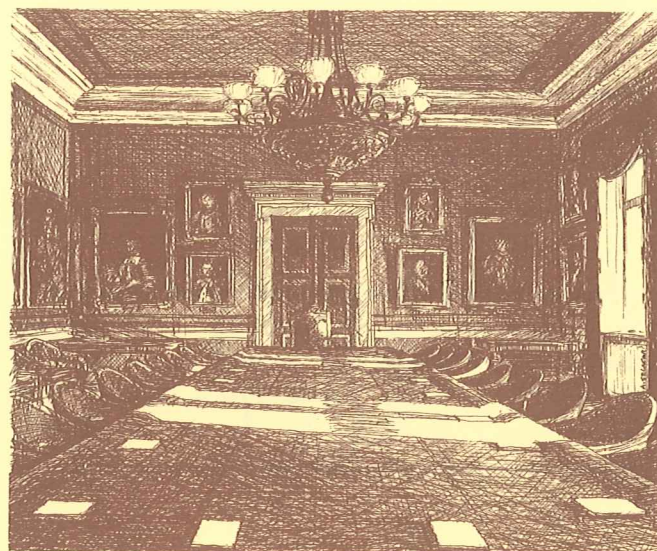
Roof corner ornament



Reliefs beneath roof joist, south front



The Atrium seen from the main entrance

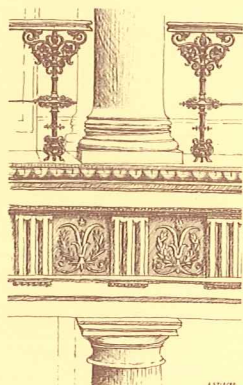


The Consistorial Room



*The Chairman's throne,
Consistorial Room*

and Philosophy (torch and laurel). Dentils, ovoli, palmettes and other ornaments drawn from classical antiquity adorn the Ionian frieze on the first floor. The glass cupola was renovated in 1974, the old glass panes, damaged by dust and sunlight, being replaced by over 700 hand-painted new ones.



*Gallery
ornamentation*

entertainment. One teaching department, that of art, is housed on the top floor and some of the rooms on the first floor are reserved for lectures and conferences.

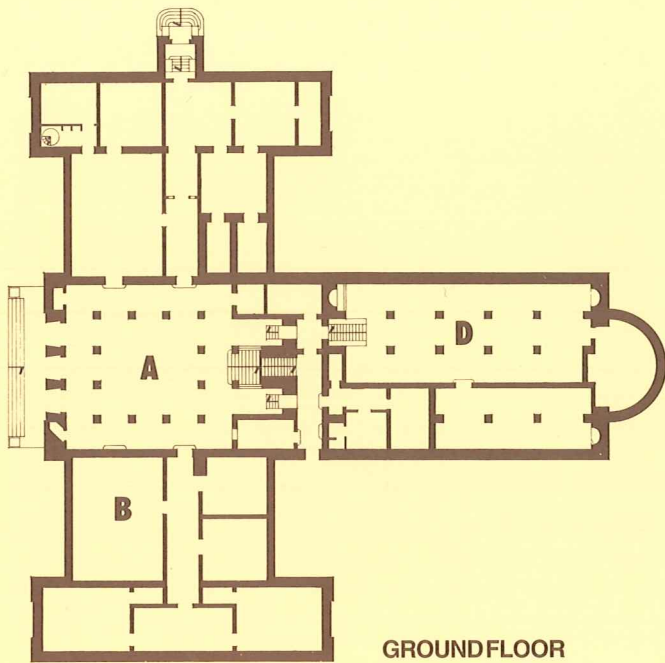
The Atrium (A)

The gallery surrounding the Atrium rests on polished granite columns in Tuscan-Doric style. The Doric frieze is decorated with symbols of the Faculties of Theology (star and palm leaf)

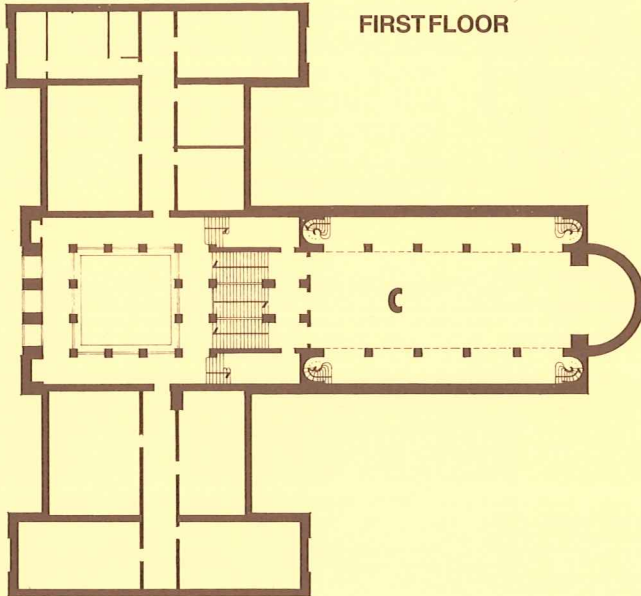
The Consistorial Room (B)

The Consistorial Room is where the Consistory, i.e. the former governing body of the university, used to meet. This tradition is continued by the board of the university today, sitting at a large table covered by a cloth of Caroline blue with fringes in the Swedish national colours.

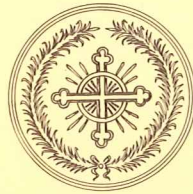
On the walls hang portraits of the university's Chancellors from 1666 to 1916, while later Chancellors are hung in the corridor outside.



GROUND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR



Faculty of Theology:
the cross



Faculty of Law:
the scales



Faculty of Medicine:
the wand and serpent



Faculty of Philosophy:
the star



Symbol of wisdom:
the owl

"Chancellor of the University" is an old title for the head of a Swedish university's administration, and originally both the universities of Uppsala and Lund had their own Chancellor. The university charter ordained that the Chancellor had responsibility for the whole range of the university's activity, including both the academic and the financial.

Behind the Consistorial Room is the office of the Vice Chancellor. According to the original statutes the Vice Chancellor was the head of the Academy, an up-holder of discipline, a supervisor of lectures, and as public official "sacred and inviolable". However, he lacked almost all decision-making authority. Today the Vice Chancellor is the foremost representative of the university. He/she is appointed by the government for a maximum period of six years on the recommendation of an electoral body within the university. The Vice Chancellor also functions as the executive in charge of the university and deals with a number of administrative matters.



The Assembly Hall (C)

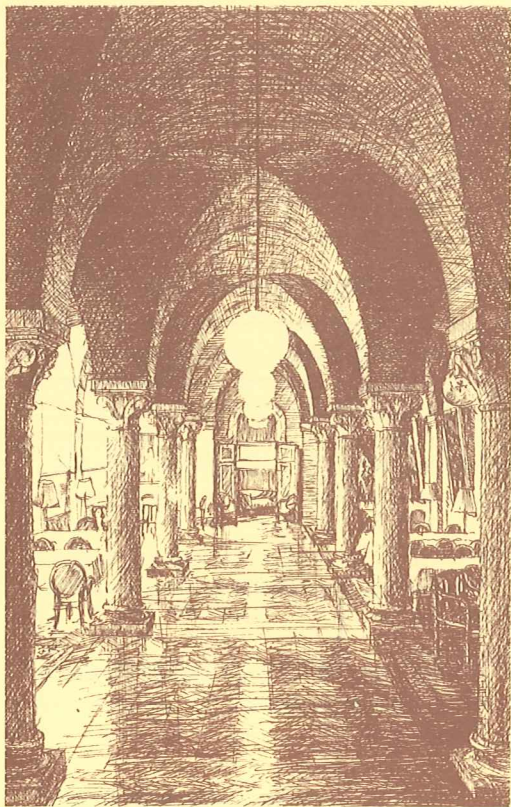
Up a flight of stairs from the Atrium is the Assembly Hall. Over the door is the Greek inscription "meden Amouson" ("without the muses, nothing (achieved)"), referring to the nine classical goddesses believed to protect science and art.

Our attention in the Assembly Hall is drawn to the painted ceiling and the magnificent gilded chandeliers. A recurring ornamental detail - seen both here in the Assembly Hall and around the outside of the building - is the frieze of classical rosettes, a decoration which was popular with Zettervall even in other contexts.

High up in the window recesses are symbols representing the university and the four original faculties.

The Assembly Hall is today used for the formal installation of professors, for concerts and conferences.

The Assembly Hall



The Pillared Hall (D)

Down some stairs from the Atrium lies the room used by the university for official entertainment. The colouring is the work of the architect Klas Anshelm. At one time this room served as staff common-room, and for a brief but intensive period - while the Athenei Café was being renovated - the student restaurant, "Sparta", was located here.

The room is today used for receptions, dinners and university occasions of all kinds. On the walls hang portraits of royalty.

In the apse-shaped room at the far end is a collection of painting by the Scanian artist Johan Johansson (1879-1951).

Academic ceremonies

The principal ceremonies in the Lund academic year are the awarding of doctorates and the installation of new professors.

The doctoral ceremony is conducted by the faculties of the university. Accompanied by fitting pomp and circumstance they present the outward and visible signs of doctoral dignity to successful students and to honorary recipients. These insignia are traditionally the crown of laurel leaves, the top hat and gold ring. This occasion is celebrated annually, usually at the end of May, and has been observed in Lund since 1670.

At twelve o'clock sharp the procession starts from the University Building and makes its way through the Lundagård Park to the cathedral, to the accompaniment of cannon salutes. The ceremony is conducted in the cathedral, where the daughters of promovendi from the philosophical faculties, dressed all in white, bear forward the laurel garlands.



Nowadays the installation of newly appointed professors takes place twice yearly, in autumn and spring, and is held in the Assembly Hall. The student unions are present with colourful banners both at this ceremony and at the awarding of doctorates.

Palaestra et Odeum (II)

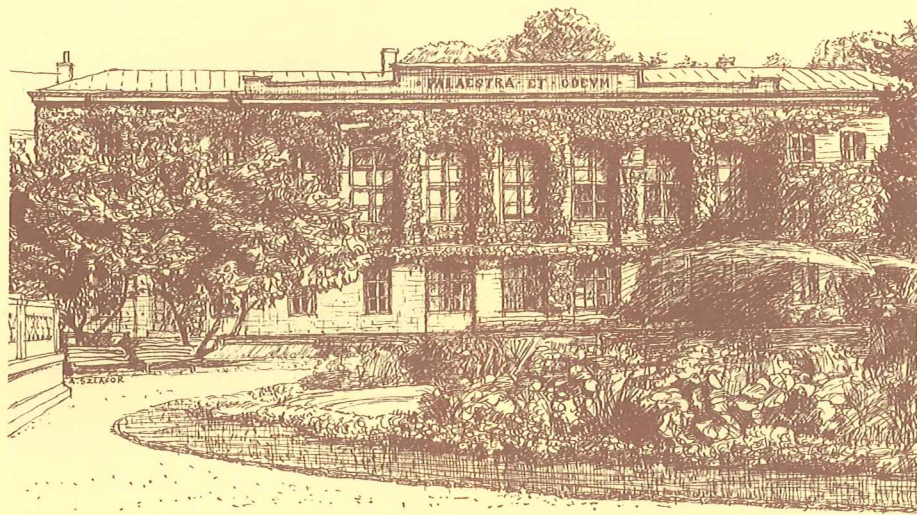
This building is generally called Palaestra for short, and was originally intended as a single storey gymnastics hall. To obtain the necessary harmony with the Lundagård House opposite an irregular brick building was erected on this triangular site, with a central section in two storeys, and the wings in three. The building was completed in 1883, and was used as a gymnasium by both staff and students until 1980 when it was devastated by fire.

When Palaestra was rebuilt the gymnasium was removed to a new-built hall on Gerdagatan. The building today houses an auditorium and lecture theatre. In the entrance hall is a work of art by Roj Friberg, a geological design in laminated plastic, which makes a fine contrast with the remains of the ancient Lundagård wall on the north side of the hallway.

That part of the building called Odeum retains still its original function as a place for students wishing to meet and practise their music.

Archaeologicum (III)

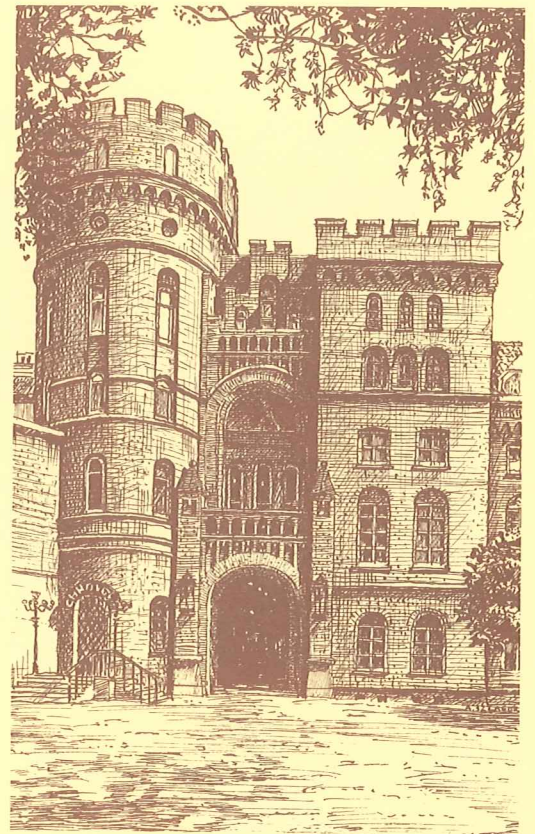
Next to Palaestra is a brick building erected in 1852-1853 and with a very varied history. It served first as home for the Department of Anatomy until the 1890s when it was taken over by the Department of Geology. When that department moved out, the libraries of the Faculties of Law and Theology were given one floor each. In 1952 the Faculty of Law found other premises near the city's southern hospital, leaving the Faculty of Theology as sole occupiers. Since 1993 the department of archaeology is located in this building.



Palaestra

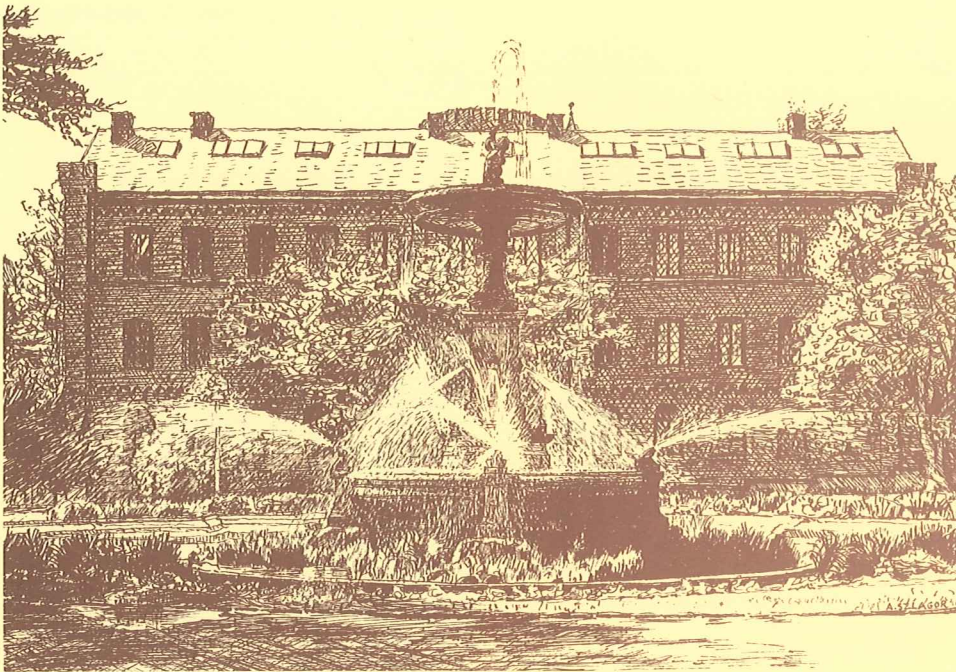


Archaelologicum



The Academic Union (IV)

The Academic Union ("Akademiska Föreningen", and better known as AF for short), is both an association of students and teachers and a building on Sandgatan. The building was inaugurated in 1851 and given the name Ynglingaborgen since it resembled a square Gothic stronghold. Successive renovations and repairs have since considerably altered its appearance. On the ground floor the Academy Bookshop has replaced the legendary Athenei Café. On the first floor the Great Hall is reserved for festive student occasions. Also housed in this building are the offices of the university student union and the editorial offices of the student-publication "Lundagård".



The Lundagård House from the north

The Lundagård House (V)

On the south side of the Universitetsplatsen stands the Lundagård House, also known as the King's House. It was built in 1578-1584 as a residence for Fredrik II, King of Denmark. After being for some time in private ownership - Bishop Peter Winstrup was among those resident here - the house was presented to the university by King Charles XI. For two hundred years this was the university's principal building, and for the first hundred almost all university activities took place in it. The house is sometimes also known as the Old Library as the university library was located here until 1907.

The second floor of the Lundagård House was created during a restoration by C.G. Brunius in 1837-1839. The top of the staircase tower was rebuilt as an observatory. This part of the tower is level while the bottom two floors slope noticeably outwards.

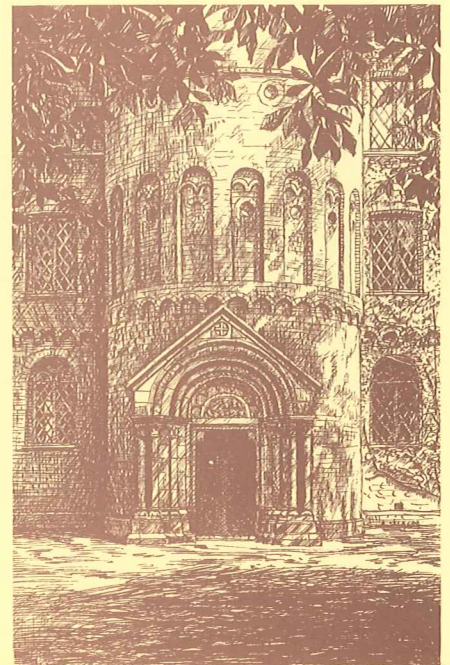
Legend has it that Charles XII, on one of his many visits to Lund, once rode his horse up the magnificent oak staircase in the tower, a story belied by the fact that the king was already dead when the staircase was built.

The building now contains the Department of Philosophy and the Caroline Hall, where doctoral disputations within the Faculties of Theology, Law and certain of the Arts are usually held.

The Lundagård Park

The area known as Lundagård, lying north of the cathedral and formerly occupied by the many buildings belonging to the Archbishop's palace, was laid out as a park in 1747-1749 from designs by Carl Hårleman. Only a few of the trees planted more than two hundred years ago are still preserved today.

From the Lundagård House the "Philosopher's Path" leads to the cathedral



The entrance to the Lundagård House with the staircase tower. When seen from the side the two lower floors slope noticeably outwards - the leaning tower of Lund!



In the middle of the 18th century it was decided to enclose Lundagård. The reasons were purely practical: it was desirable to have a quiet area around the Academy "free from beggars, thieves and other vagrants, and not least from the many free-ranging pigs and other creatures". The old botanical garden was enclosed too, with an extension of the original Lundagård wall. Early in the 19th century the south wall was taken down and in the middle of the century the west and east walls followed suit. Remains of the north wall along Paradisgatan have been excavated and can be seen inside the large lecture theatre in Palaestra.

The Runic Stones

(see the map on page 7)

Six runic stones are arranged on a small knoll outside Palaestra, moved to this spot from various sites in Scania province. The stones were a gift to the university from the Society for the Preservation of Scania's Relics and History, on the occasion of the university's 200th anniversary in 1868. The Lundagård Stone, which stood at one time on the top of the knoll, was removed in 1956 to the university library where it stands today in the entry hall. The stones record the messages left to posterity by the Vikings of Gårdsstånga, Nöbbelöv, Skivarp, Vallberga and Vallkärre some thousand years ago.

a. **The Vallkärre Stone**, the large stone occupying the most southerly position, was found in a field in Vallkärre. The inscription reads, "Tove erected these stones after his master Gammel and (= together with) his son Assar".

b. **The Skivarp Stone**, the little stone to the south-east, was found in the middle of the 19th century under the old churchyard wall at Skivarp. It bears the inscription, "Tomme erected this stone after his comrade".

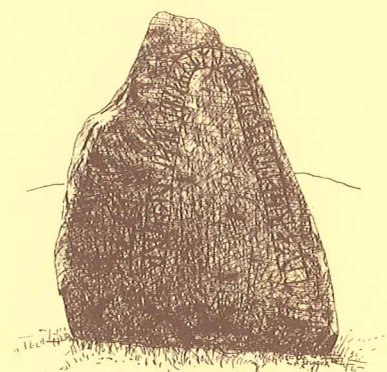
c. **The Vallberga Stone**, the large stone to the east, was found in two pieces and in different places. The inscription reads, "Sven and Thor-got made these boulders after Manne and Svenne. God preserve their souls, but they lie in London".

(This stone dates from the time when Christianity and paganism existed side by side in Sweden, and when Viking fleets were attacking the mouth of the River Thames demanding Dane-geld).

d. **Gårdstånga Stone no.1**, the small stone to the north-east found in 1867 in the wall around the church of Gårdstånga, is damaged. The inscription on the front reads, "usti and Gunnar erected these stones after kn... (and) ...björn their comrades". On the back it says, "The young men were far and wide fearless in sea raiding".

e. **The North Nöbbelöv Stone**, the medium-sized stone to the north-west, was formerly in the vicarage at Fjellie. The inscription reads, "Tue erected this stone after Umon his comrade".

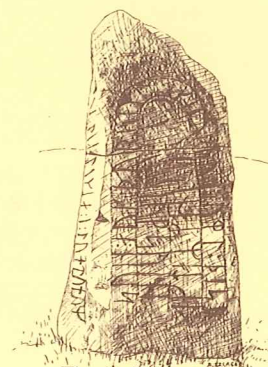
f. **Gårdstånga Stone no.2**, the medium-sized stone to the south-west, was found in the same place as Gårdstånga Stone no.1. It bears the inscription, "Asser raised these stones after Tobbe".



The Vallkärre Stone



The Skivarp Stone



The Vallberga Stone

Museums

Antikmuseet (Museum of Classical Antiquity), Sölvegatan 2

This museum, belonging to the Department of Classical Studies, is both an archeological museum with collections of pottery, coins etc., and an educational museum containing a unique collection of copies of classical sculpture.

Open Mon-Fri 9 -12 a.m., 1-2 p.m.

Botanical Gardens, Östra Vallgatan 20

Lund's first botanical gardens lay in the Lundagård Park. By 1865 botany had become recognized as an independent branch of academic study and the gardens were moved to their present address. Some 2,000 plants from warmer climates are to be found here in addition to 5,000 species out of doors, many of which are not grown elsewhere in Sweden.

Open in summer 6 a.m.-9 p.m., in winter 6 a.m.-8 p.m. Greenhouses 12 a.m.-3 p.m.

Dialekt- och ortnamnsarkivet (Archive for Dialect and Place-name Studies), Helgonabacken 14

The museum is responsible for collecting, preserving, studying and publishing material on the dialects of the provinces of Scania, Halland, Småland, Blekinge and Öland and the place-names of Scania. The material consists of manuscripts, sound recordings, microfilm and photos.

Open Mon-Fri 9-11.30 a.m., 12.30-3 p.m.

Folklivsarkivet (Ethnological Archive), Finngatan 8

Collections relating to customs and ways of life now and in past times. Also the Mandelgren collection.

Open Mon-Fri 8 a.m.-4 p.m.

Historiska Museet (Historical Museum), Krafts torg 1

The museum has its origins in the collections donated to the university in 1735 by Professor Killan Stobaeus. Early in the 19th century the collections were divided into sections for natural sciences (see the Zoological Museum below) and cultural history, thereby creating Europe's first archeological museum. The section devoted to the Middle Ages contains extensive collections of church sculpture.

Open Tue-Fri 11 a.m.-1 p.m.

Konstmuseet, (Museum of Sketches), Finngatan 2

The museum was founded by Ragnar Josephson in 1934. It is unique of its kind in that - with the help of sketches and models - it illustrates the creation of a work of art from the artist's first ideas to the finished product.

Open Mon-Fri 12 a.m.-4 p.m., Sun 1-5 p.m.

The Planetarium, Svanegatan 9

The Planetarium in Lund's Observatory is a room in which a dome-shaped ceiling is lowered over the audience while an elaborate projector creates an artificial heaven above their heads. The result is a thrilling journey through space and time.

Performances daily in summer at 16.00. At other times of year by arrangement.

Telephone 046-107302, 11-12 a.m.

Zoologiska Museet (Zoological Museum), Helgonavägen 3

The museum derives from the large collections donated to the university by Professor Killan Stobaeus in the 18th century. Parts of this material are still preserved, including the second oldest insect collection in the world.

Open Tue, Thu 9-12 a.m.

Domkyrkomuseet (Cathedral Museum), Krafts torg 1

The Cathedral Museum presents the architectural history of the cathedral from the Middle Ages up to the end of the nineteenth century.

(The museum is owned by the cathedral but maintained by the Medieval Department of the Historical Museum, to which it is physically linked.)