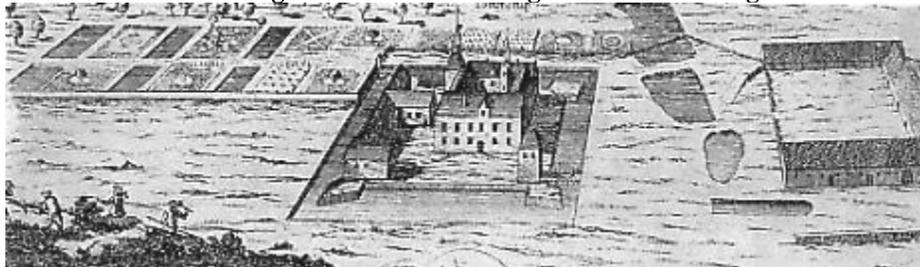




TOMARP (Tomarps demesne) is located at Kvidinge about five miles east of Åstorpsvägen. It is a fyrlängat stone house on two floors around a cobbled courtyard set. Outside the yard squares visible remains of the moat in the form of elongated ponds. Today Tomarp with their unadorned facades and gables reminiscent not know much about the magnificent Renaissance castle, which was imaged by Gerhard Buhrman in the 1680s.

His drawing shows a plant according to the usual Renaissance pattern with a rectangular castle islet

provided with bastions at the corners and surrounded by wide water graves, and one from this divorced, trelängad barn with the open side on bail. A bridge leads across the moat to the gate tower of the castle holmens southwest corner, from which you reach the open area in front of the castle. This consists of four two-storey longhouses, built together around a courtyard, as well as today reached through a doorway in the west wing. In the corner between the south and east of the barracks stands in the courtyard, a round stair tower with a high Renaissance spire and in the castle's outer northeast corner you can see a square tower with a spire-like. The castle's free gables are ornamented with volutsvängda voice. Outside the castle itself is located on the castle holmens north side another row of a pair of cross buildings. North and east of the castle islet located in a regular block and water graves divided lust garden.



Tomarp (Tommerup) omkr. 1680 (Buhrman-Fischer)

General Historical surveys of the present castle has shown that buildings are not built at the same time. The north wing is the oldest and contains elements of a strong tower house built ca. 1300. By the mid 1400s the tower was extended to a regular stone. Remnants of its gables are still preserved in the attic. Around 1550 they built the west wing as the new main building of the port, and then built the southern wing, so that one got a trelängad farm. Finally concluded the plant around 1650 with the east wing with stair towers and a large square tower.

2011, the lands around Tomarp scanned with ground penetrating radar by archaeologists from the National Heritage Board in a project that aims to create a picture of how the old gardens and water facilities at the castle looked like. Perhaps it is possible to once again create these.

Tomarp, or Tommerup as it was called at the time, referred to as manor already in 1258, when the knight and councilor Joe Lille Clover Galen wrote to the farm. He was one of Christoffer I's and the following kings trusted men. In the 1260s, he was one of the nation's highest office as gälkare in Skåne (gälkaren

was the king's deputy, with economic and military responsibility for the region). Twice he was sent to the Pope in Rome to get the interdict repealed, as in 1266 and 1299 was over Denmark because of the Archbishops James Erlandsens and Jens Grand's imprisonment and exile. In 1306 he was succeeded by his son on Tomarp Joen Joensen Lille. The estate then went to the family Sparre and Lars Gustafsen Sparre wrote itself in the mid 1400's as owners.

During the late 1400s held the estate of Henning Brostrup. He was succeeded by his son Hans (d. about 1499), who was sheriff at Aarhus and married to Mette Godov. The farm then moved on to their son Teus Brostrup, married to Margrethe Ottesdatter Hvide. Their daughter Sidsel Tedzdatter brought by marriage with Knud Lauridsen Giedde to Spannarp and Røgle over Tomarp on his family, who then held the property until in 1660. Knud Lauridsen, who was sheriff at Elleholm, died in 1545 and was succeeded by his son Knud Knudsen Giedde (died before 1587), sheriff of Børringe monastery. He came primarily to be known by the wife Margrethe Clausdatter Ulfeldts erotic debauchery outside of marriage. After her husband's death, she went so far in his dissolute living, that his son Brostrup Giedde by the Danish King was ordered to keep his mother "bricked", ie, incarcerated for the rest of her lifetime. She died in 1600 in prison on Tomarp. Brostrup Giedde, who was sheriff in Iceland, took Tomarp the 1580s. In his marriage with Dorthe Palledatter Ulfeldt he had the son Ove Giedde, who inherited the estate upon his death in 1614.



Tranquebar

He became Tomarps last and most famous Danish owner and was married to Dorthe Knudsdatter Urne. Their arms carved stone is now placed over the portal, which leads into the palace courtyard. Ove Giedde was a prominent man. Since the Danish East India Compagni formed in 1616, he led only 24 years old an expedition of five ships, which Christian IV in 1618 sent out to establish trade relations with the East Indies. After a visit to Ceylon fleet arrived in 1620 to India's southeastern coast. Here negotiated Giedde with the tamilske ruler of Tanjore and was able to Christian IV's behalf conclude agreements on trade rights and takeover of a small fishing and trading center. This marked the beginning of 225 years of possession of Tranquebar, who was Denmark's first overseas possession. In 1620 there was started the construction of the fort Dancing Borg, which still exists today, and on this was built a fortified city.

Giedde became after his return handsomely rewarded with fiefs in Norway and Scania, including Herrevadskloster and Helsingborg, and was appointed admiral. He was also the owner of several other goods in Halland and Skåne, including Maglö and Herrestadssjön. During the war against Sweden in 1644 he took command of the Norwegian defensionsskeppen and became in 1645 the Privy Council and the Swedish admiral. He was captured by the Swedes during the war in 1658, but was released in 1660 and settled in Denmark, where he died the same year. On him aiming an in Skåne

formerly known sayings, spoken of in Gustaf Ljunggren "Skåne Mr. Farms", "it's ude with Ove Giedde". It goes back to the story of a farmer who had seen Ove Giedde in his gold braided clothes sitting and eating salad and that on his return home told: "Now it's ude with Ove Giedde, he spring grass og stopper sine clothes with straw."



Ove Giedde 1650

Tomarp came after the Treaty of Copenhagen in 1660, to be included among the eighteen Skåne and Blekinge estates, which the Danes surrendered as consideration to the Swedish crown to regain the lost island of Bornholm in 1658. It thus became Swedish royal estate and then, like the other consideration estates, leased or pawned to the deserving Swedish nobles. The first holder was Field Marshal Gustaf Baner. At Charles XI reduction took crown back in 1679 the property, which then, together with Tunbyholm, came into the hands of Major General Hans Kristoffer Chef von Crimstein. With the allotment system became Tomarp 1709 Colonel's residence and in 1727 Colonel's Residence at Northern Skane cavalry. The splendor of the castle went through periods of great disrepair and in 1770 was renovated buildings and got its present appearance. The estate was in the 1870's to the State Agency. After a new härordning conducted in 1901 came the goods to be leased. On Tomarp is a library of about 3,000 bands and a collection of the top portrait from the time the yard had ties to North Skane cavalry.

Kungsgården now managed by the National Property Board. Agriculture currently covers about 400 acres of land and rented by the Brothers Göransson in Kvidinge. The castle is accessible to the public throughout the year. The rented by Mrs Margareth Anderberg-Fjellström and Ulf-Melvin Fjellström that where created a well-known art gallery specializing in Swedish and international contemporary art. At the palace organized additionally music and theater performances. The spouses Fjellström received 2006 Helsingborgs Dagblad Cultural for his work on the royal estate. There is also a shop with both older and contemporary arts and crafts and a castle cafe with beer and wine. Tel. 0435-20644. Tomarps Kungsgård attending a stork project, which aims stork reintroduction in Skåne.

When you approach the castle from the south, you pass a very lavish monuments. It stands at the edge of the old drill field Kvidinge heath and is erected in memory of the Danish prince Karl August, who was elected to the Swedish crown prince after Gustaf IV Adolf's deposition in 1809. Crown Prince Karl August died right here a stroke the following year, when he attended a military parade. The sudden death gave rise to rumors that he was poisoned. This was one of the reasons that the Marshal Axel von Fersen the Younger, who opposed the election of Karl August, was torn out of his car and lynched by the mob, when he took part in the Crown Prince's funeral cortege through Stockholm.

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