

EN NATURLIG GRÆNSE A NATURAL BOUNDARY

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En naturlig grænse

Det lokale sogn er ofte kernen i et menneskes tilhørsforhold til et sted. Mange fødes i et sogn og lever hele livet inden for sognets grænser. De danske sogne blev dannet af vores forfædre langt tilbage i tiden. Sognene kender vi fra gamle skriftlige kilder helt tilbage fra Middelalderen.

Sognets grænse er ofte det, vi kan kalde en naturlig grænse. Det kan være et moseagtigt, vådt område eller et vandløb.

Generationer tilbage var vores åer både en barriere og en transportvej. Via de større åer kunne der transporteres mennesker og materialer. Men det var også en barriere, fordi overgange over åer kun var vadesteder, og hvis der endelig var en bro, kunne afstanden til nærmeste bro være lang.

Min å er fortsat stedet, hvor jeg fangede min første bækørred, hvor åen snor sig igennem kæret. Tidlig morgen, mosekonebryg og så den vidunderlige fornemmelse, da den lille fisk bed på min krog.

Om sogne

Begrebet sogn er kendt siden 1300-tallet. Ordet er beskrevet i Den Danske Ordbog:

”norrønt sókn oprindelig betydning ’folk der søger samme kirke eller retsområde.”

og videre hedder det om ordets betydning:

”Kirkeligt distrikt hvis beboere er fælles om en kirke, og som ledes af et menighedsråd.”

Sognet er og var ikke kun en kirkelig enhed. Sognet var de første skridt til, at kongens og statens magt kunne nå ud til alle afkroge af landet. I før-kristen tid vurderes begrebet at have omfattet et retsområde.

Sognene er typisk den mindste enhed i de administrative systemer, der gennem generationer har eksisteret i Danmark. I Den Danske Lov, der blev udstedt under Christian den 5. i 1683, og som bygger på ældre lovgivning, står da også, at sognene har eksisteret som de nu er inddelt siden Arrilds tid. Arrild, eller Areld betyder i denne sammenhæng tidernes begyndelse.

Ser vi på de danske landsogne, er det karakteristisk, at de har nogenlunde samme arealmæssige størrelse. Det er min teori, at sognets radius til yderste grænse til nabosognet ofte afspejler en fornuftig grænse for, hvor langt fra de centralt beliggende gårde markarbejdet kunne foregå. Blev afstanden for lang, så blev transporten af arbejdskraft, trækdyr og redskaber for stor en del af arbejdsdagen.

A natural boundary

Often the rural parish is at the heart of a person's belonging to a place. Many are born in a parish and live all their life within the boundaries of the parish. Way back in time the Danish parishes were formed by our ancestors. As far back as the Middle Ages the parishes are known from old written sources.

Often the boundary of the parish is, what we can term a natural boundary. It can be a marshy, wet area or a stream.

Generations back, our small rivers were both a barrier and a transport route. Through the biggest rivers, people and materials could be transported. But it was also a barrier, because crossings over streams were only fords, and if a bridge was built, the distance to the nearest bridge could be long.

My stream remains the place, where I caught my first brown trout, where the stream meanders through the meadow. Early morning, ground mist and the wonderful feeling, when the little fish bites.

About parishes

In Denmark, the concept of a parish is known since the 14th century. The word is described in the Danish Dictionary:

“norrønt sókn originally meaning ‘people seeking the same church or jurisdiction.’

and beyond it states about the meaning of the word:

“Ecclesiastical district whose residents share a church, and which is managed by a parish council.”

The parish is and was not just an ecclesiastical unit. The parish was the lowest administrative step in ensuring, that the power of the king and the state could reach all corners of the country. In pre-Christian times, the concept is considered to have included a juridical area.

The parishes are typically the smallest unit in the administrative systems, that have existed in Denmark for generations. The Danish Law, which was issued under king Christian V in 1683, and which is based on older legislation, states, that the parishes have existed, as they have now been bounded since Arrild's time. In this context, Arrild, or Areld, means the beginning of times.

If we look at the Danish rural parishes, it is characteristic, that they roughly have the same size of area. It is my theory that the radius of the parish to the outer boundary and the neighbouring parish often reflects a reasonable limit to how far from the centrally located farms fieldwork could take place. If the distance became too long, the transport of the labour, the draught animals and farmer's tools became too big a part of the working day.



Østhimmerland, oktober 2019

East Himmerland, October 2019



Østhimmerland, oktober 2019

East Himmerland, October 2019



Østhimmerland, juni 2018

East Himmerland, June 2018



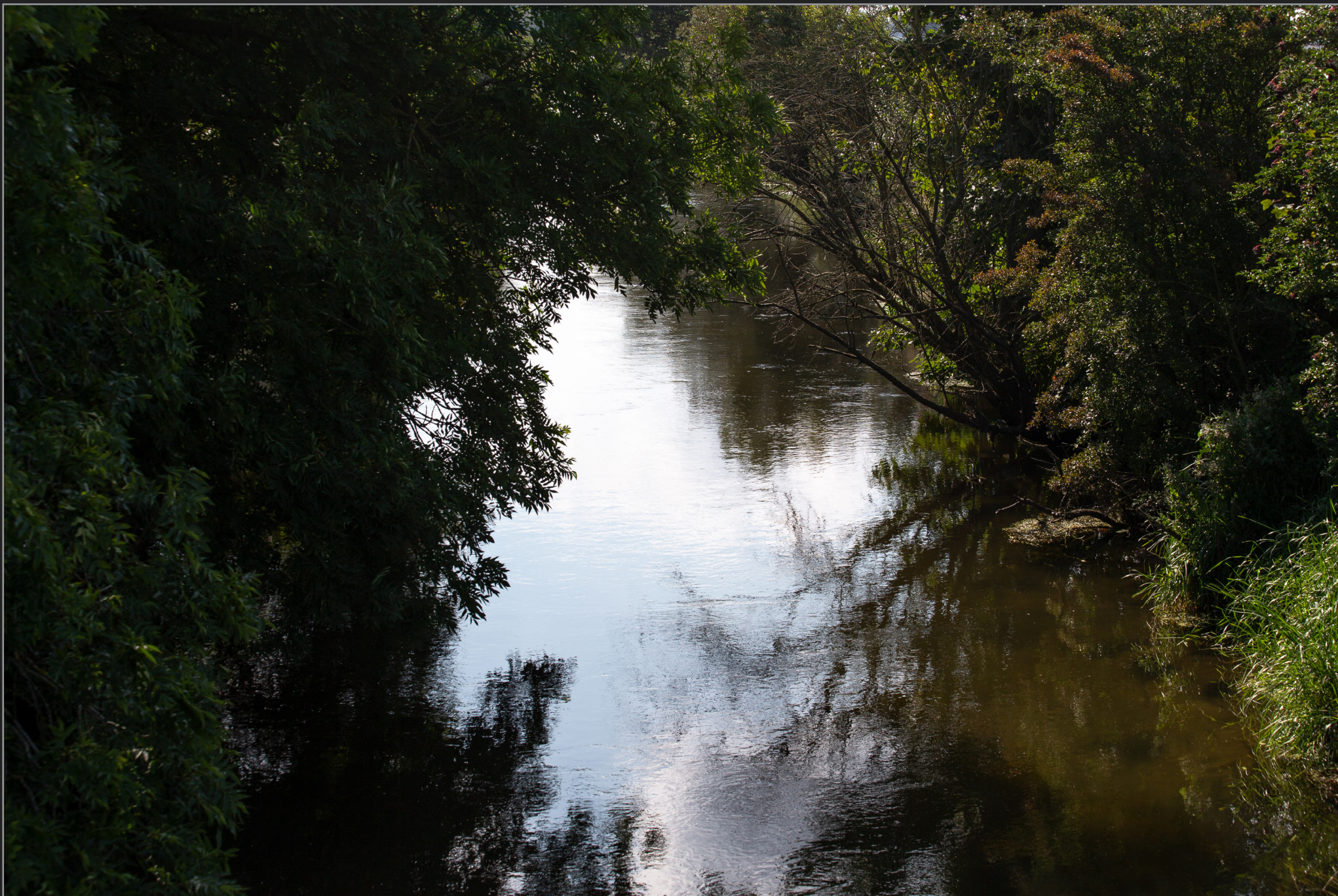
Østhimmerland, oktober 2019

East Himmerland, October 2019



Østhimmerland, oktober 2019

East Himmerland, October 2019



Østhimmerland, september 2018

East Himmerland, September 2018



Østhimmerland, juni 2018

East Himmerland, June 2018



Østhimmerland, juli 2016

East Himmerland, July 2016



Østhimmerland, juli 2017

East Himmerland, July 2017



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Østhimmerland, april 2019

East Himmerland, April 2019



Østhimmerland, juli 2017

East Himmerland, July 2017



Østhimmerland, juli 2016

East Himmerland, July 2016

KOLOFON

*Ugens foto: En naturlig grænse
Af Keld Jensen*

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COLOPHON

*Photo of the week: A natural boundary
By Keld Jensen*

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