

LANDBRUGSSTRUKTUREN
I 1800-TALLET
THE AGRICULTURAL STRUCTURE
IN THE 1800S

Keld Jensen

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Landbrugsstrukturen i 1800-tallet

På sin 11-års fødselsdag i foråret havde Lars fået sin egen le af sin mor og far. Han betragtede leen. Det var første gang han skulle med sin far ud på høslæt på markerne helt ude ved kanten af den store mose. Han havde øvet sig med leen i det lange græs langs deres skel ud mod gaden i landsbyen. Leens blad var blankt og skarpt. Han havde lært selv at hvæsse det. Til sommer vil han være kyndig nok til at være med til at høste kornet med le. Det var jo mandearbejde. Lars var stolt af sit nye redskab.

Lars sad på bagenden af vognen. Benene dinglede under ham. Træskoene ramte de længste græsstrå i markvejens midte. Faderen sad foran med et godt greb i tøjlerne. Den tunge hest klarede bakken med lethed. Alt var tørt og vejens hjulspor faste. Hesten kendte vejen, men man kunne ikke helt stole på den, fordi andre heste ude på markerne tog dens opmærksomhed.

De var kørt ud af landsbyen tidlig

morgen. I de fleste huse kom der røg op fra skorstenen. Alle var i gang med dagens dont. Det første stykke vej var den store vej mod øst ud af landsbyen. En lille kilometer uden for byen drejede de ind på den fælles jordvej ud mod deres lille stykke eng. Denne snævre jordvej var faktisk bedre at køre på end den store vej. Kun nogle få steder var den lidt for sandet og hjulene sank i, mens hesten måtte arbejde lidt hårdere for at komme fremad.

Ved et lille marklod med kornspirer stoppede faderen hesten. Han betragtede sin mark. Det så fornuftigt ud. Det kunne blive en god høst, men man kunne aldrig vide sig sikker. Lars tænkte, at en gang ville dette være hans mark. Faderen var fæstebonde, og Lars var den ældste søn i søskendeflokken, så han skulle arve det hele. Det havde herremanden også sagt, da han var på sit årlige besøg for at bese sin fæstegård. Lars havde godt nok en storesøster, men

hun var jo en pige.

Faderen satte gang i hesten igen. Der var langt ud til det yderste lod med eng. De skulle forbi mange andre små lodder. Nogle med græs andre med korn. Alle de smalle markstykker var omgivet af et gærde og en grøft.

En lille opdigtet historie fra min lokalegn fra omkring 1800-tallet. Faktisk fortæller folketællingen fra år 1801, at der var en 11-årig dreng, der hed Lars. Faderen hed Peder Pedersen. Han var fæstebonde. Han var 44 år. Hans kone Anne Sørensdatter var et år ældre. Foruden Lars og storesøsteren Anne på 14 år, havde de tre små børn. Den mindste var kun 2 år. Til at hjælpe med arbejdet på deres lille fæstegård havde de to unge tjenestefolk, en mand og en kvinde.

Disse mennesker levede i turbulente år. Ude i verden huserede Napoleon, og englænderne angreb flåden på Reden. Men det var nok landbo-

reformerne, de mærkede mest til. En vigtig del i forandringerne var udskiftningen. Frem til slutningen af 1700-tallet havde landsbyens ejendomme jordfællesskab. Ved udskiftningen fik landmanden sin egne jorder, og han kunne indhegne dem og drive dem med afgrøder langt mere effektivt end hidtil. Reformen med udskiftning forløb i perioden 1730 til 1830.

Samtidige kort viser, hvor indviklet sognets jordfordeling havde udviklet sig til. Hver enkelt af min fødeby, Sønder Kongerslevs, gårde og nogle af husene, havde små lodder med ager, hede eller kær. Denne ugens foto viser, hvordan nogle af markerne ser ud i dag på min hjemegn, mens kortene viser, hvordan den indviklede jordfordeling tog sig ud i starten af 1800-tallet.

The agricultural structure in the 1800s

On his 11th birthday in the spring, Lars had been given his own scythe by his mother and father. He looked at the scythe. It was the first time he had gone hay harvesting with his father in the fields at the edge of the large bog. He had practiced with the scythe in the long grass along their property line facing the street in the village. The cutting blade of the scythe was shining and sharp. He had learned to sharpen it himself. This summer, he will be knowledgeable enough to help harvest the grain with the scythe. After all, it was men's work. Lars was proud of his new tool.

Lars sat at the back of the carriage. He dangled his legs. The wooden shoes hit the longest leaves of grass in the middle of the gravel road. The father sat in front with a firm grip on the bridles. With ease the heavy horse coped with the hill. Everything was dry and the road tracks were firm. The horse knew the way, but you could not completely trust him, because other horses out in the fields took his attention.

They had driven out of the village early morning. In most houses, smoke came from the chimney. Everyone was doing the daily grind. The first stretch of road was the big road to the east out of the village. Just outside the village, they turned onto the common gravel road toward their small piece of meadow. This narrow gravel road was better to drive on than the big road. Only in a few spots it was a little too sandy and the wheels sank in, while the horse had to work a little harder to move forward.

At a small lot with sprouting grain, the father stopped the horse. He inspected his field. It looked fine. It could be a good harvest, but you could never be sure. Lars thought that one day this would be his field. His father was a tenant farmer, and Lars was the eldest son in the family of brothers, so he was to inherit everything. The lord of the manor had also stipulated this when he was on his annual visit to inspect his copyhold. Lars did have an older sister, but after all she was a girl.

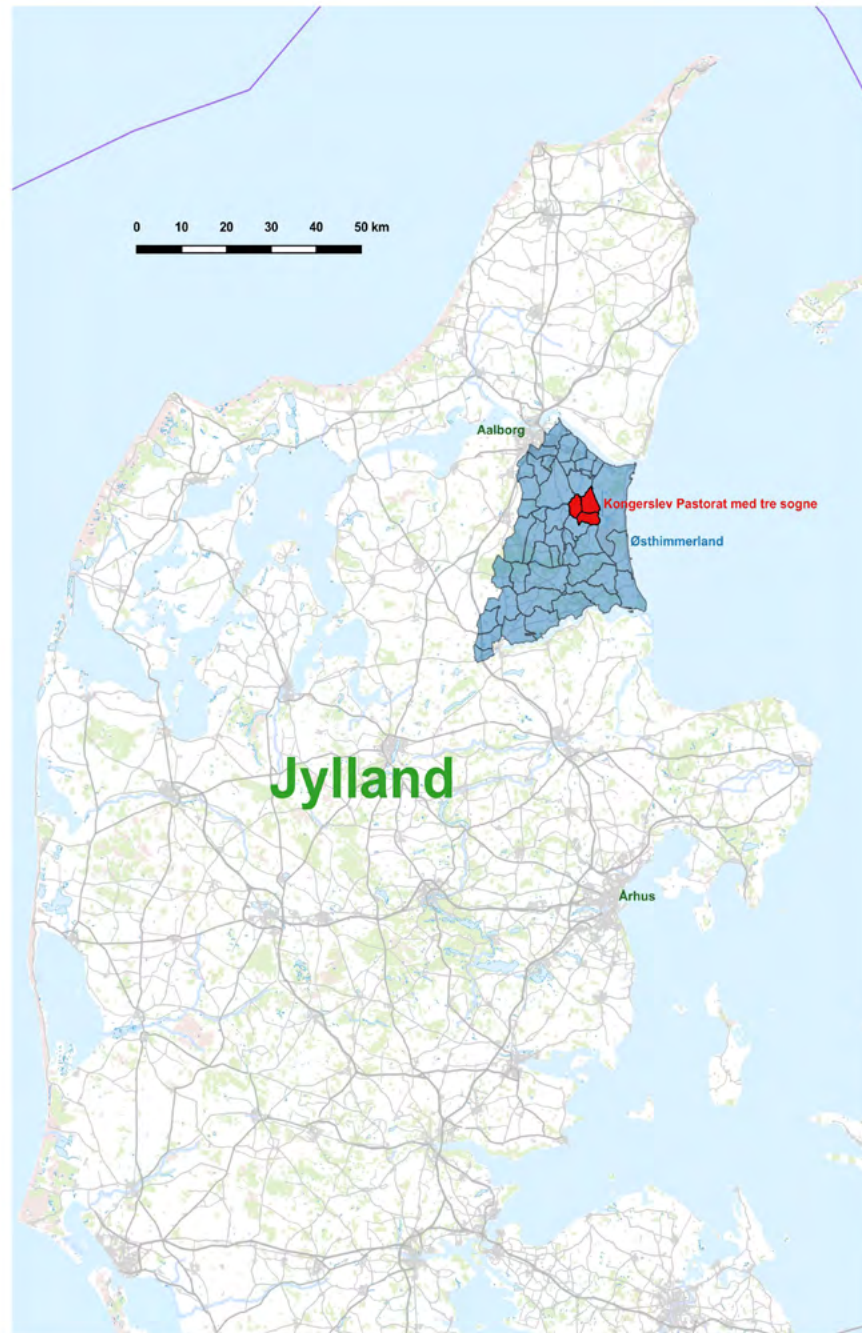
His father got the horse going again. It was far out to the lot with their meadow. They had to pass many other small lots. Some with grass, others with grain. All the narrow lots of land were surrounded by a fence and a ditch.

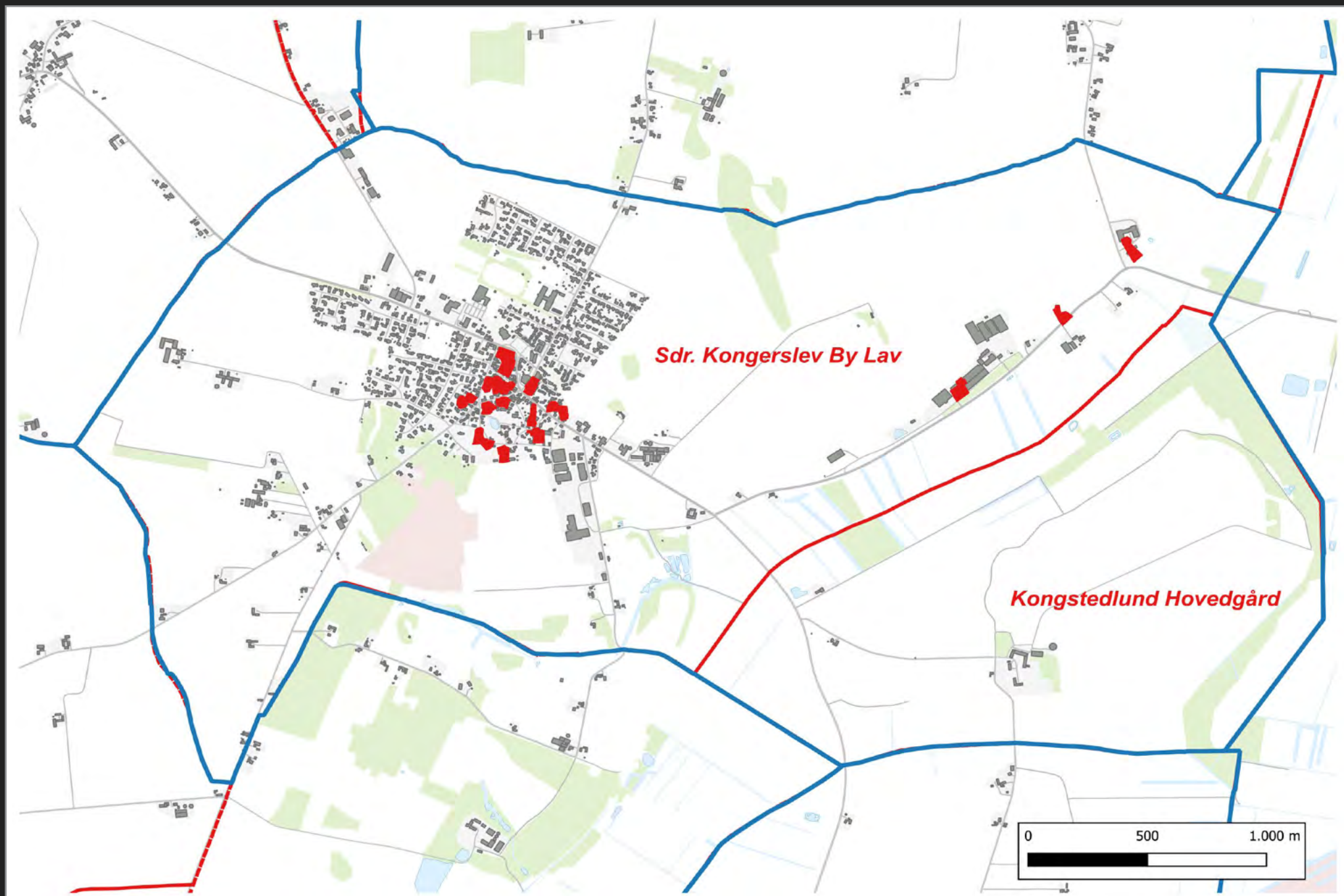
A little made-up story from my local area from around the 1800s. In fact, the census from the year 1801 tells that there was an 11-year-old boy named Lars. His father's name was Peder Pedersen. He was a tenant farmer. He was 44 years old. His wife Anne Sørensdatter was a year older. In addition to Lars and his older sister Anne, aged fourteen, they had three small children. The smallest was only two years old. To help with the work on their small copyhold farm, they had two young servants, a young man, and a young woman.

These people lived in turbulent years. Out in the world, Napoleon ravaged, and the English started the battle of Copenhagen. But it was

probably the agrarian reforms that they felt the most. An important part of the changes was the enclosure movement. Until the end of the 1700s, the properties of the village were common land. With the enclosure movement, the farmer got his own land, and he was able to fence it off and manage it with crops much more efficiently than before. The reform of the enclosure movement ran from the year 1730 to 1830.

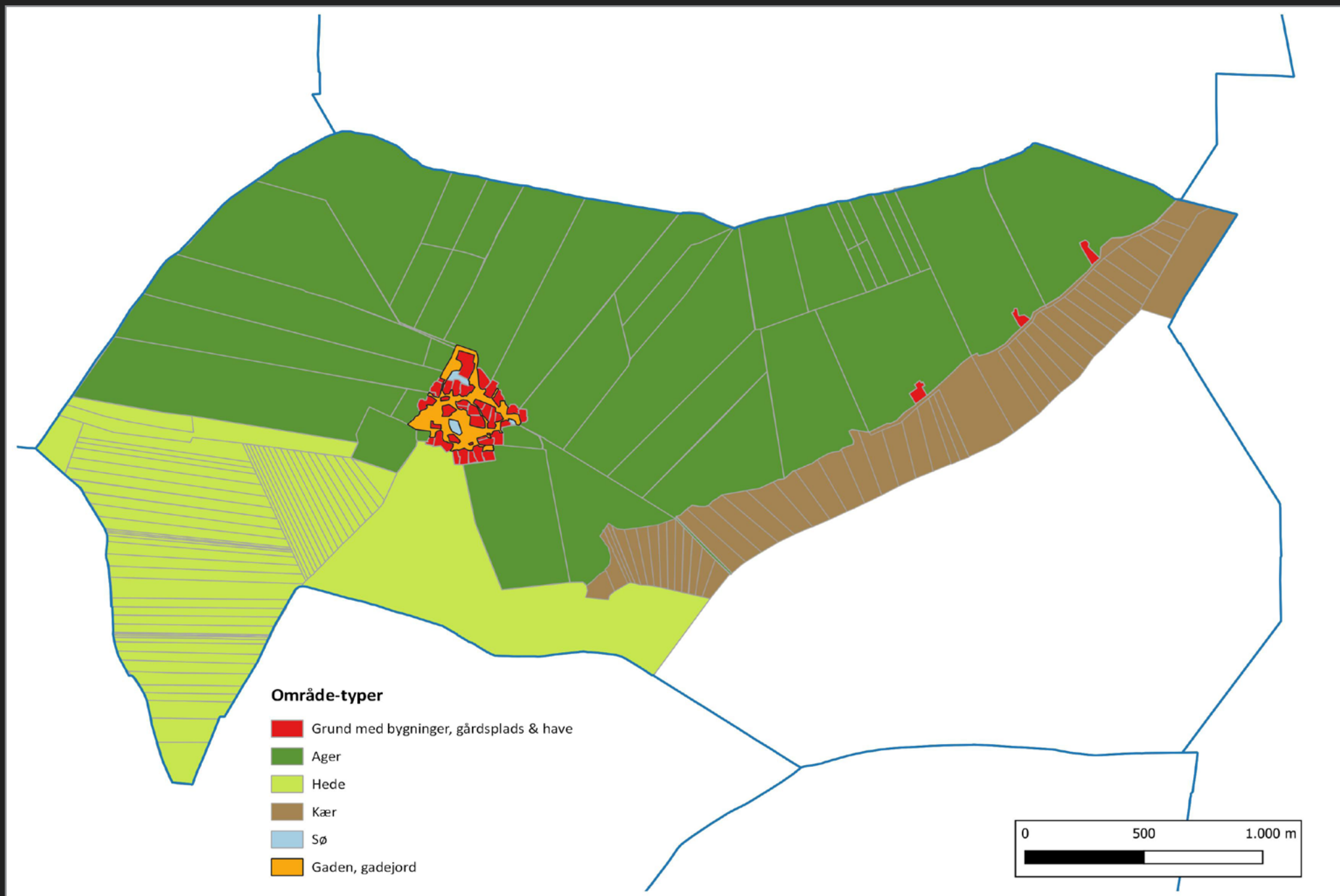
Contemporary maps show how complex the distribution of the parish land had become. Each of the farms and some of the houses in my hometown, Sønder Kongerslev, had small lots with arable land, heath, or meadow. This photo of the week shows what some of the fields look like today in my home area, while the maps show the complicated land distribution in the early 1800s.





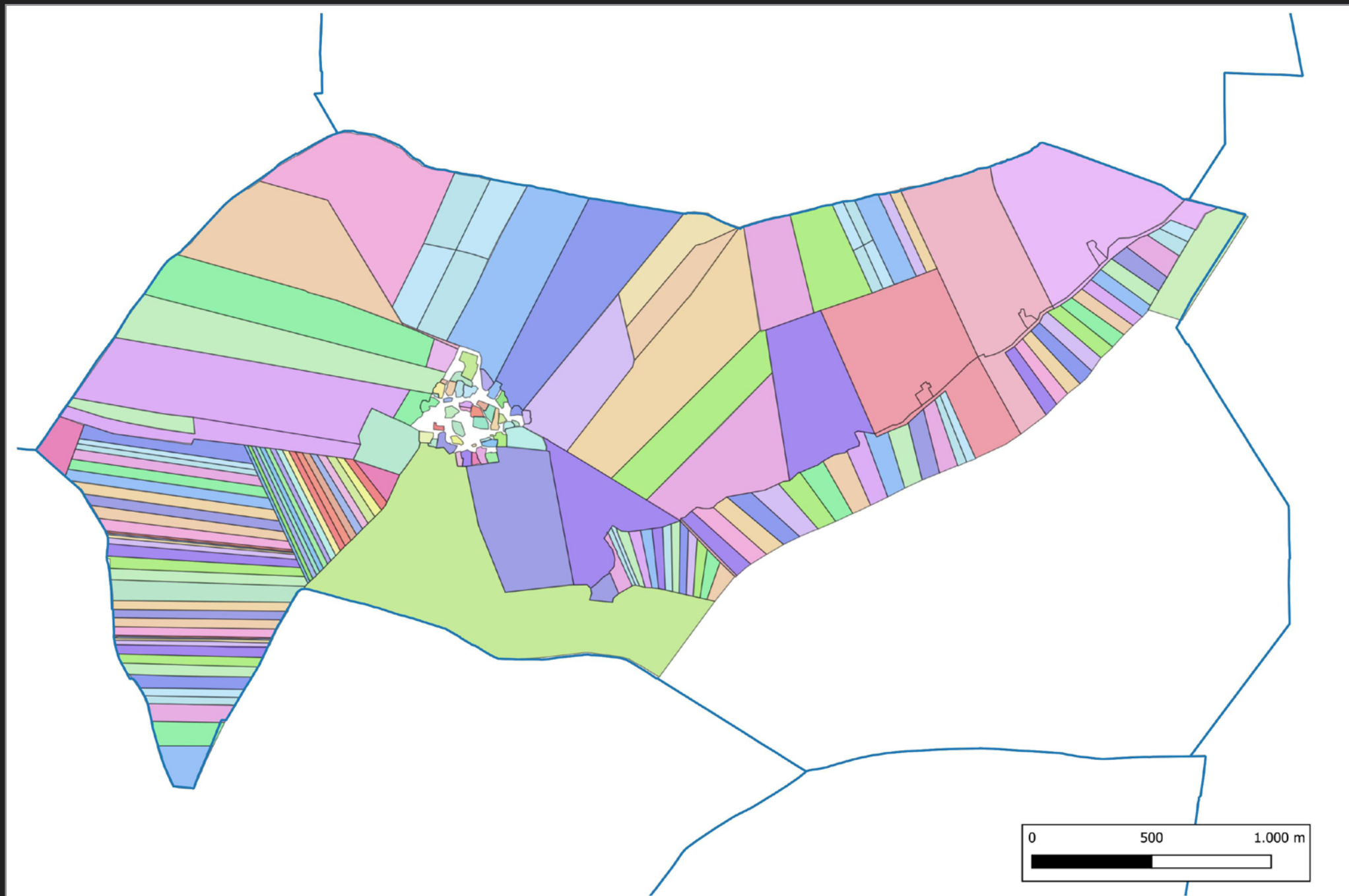
Sdr. Kongerslev Sogn,
Bebyggelse omkring år 1800 indsat på nutidigt kort.

The parish of Sønder Kongerslev,
Built-up areas around the year 1800 inserted on contemporary map.



Sdr. Kongerslev By Lav
med seks områdetyper omkring år 1800.

The parish of Sønder Kongerslev with six area types around the year 1800 Red: Built-up areas, dark green: fields, light-green heath, brown: meadow, blue: lakes and orange: common village area)



Sønder Kongerslev Sogn omkring år 1800 -
markstruktur efter tilhørsforhold

The parish of Sønder Kongerslev around the year 1800
- field structure by ownership



Østhimmerland, april 2021

East Himmerland, April 2021



Østhimmerland, maj 2021

East Himmerland, May 2021



Østhimmerland, maj 2021

East Himmerland, May 2021



Østhimmerland, maj 2021

East Himmerland, May 2021



Østhimmerland, november 2021

East Himmerland, November 2021



Østhimmerland, november 2021

East Himmerland, November 2021



Østhimmerland, januar 2022

East Himmerland, January 2022



Østhimmerland, maj 2022

East Himmerland, May 2022



Østhimmerland, maj 2022

East Himmerland, May 2022



Østhimmerland, maj 2022

East Himmerland, May 2022



Østhimmerland, juli 2022

East Himmerland, July 2022



Østhimmerland, august 2022

East Himmerland, August 2022



Østhimmerland, maj 2023

East Himmerland, May 2023



Østhimmerland, maj 2023

East Himmerland, May 2023



Østhimmerland, oktober 2023

East Himmerland, October 2023



Østhimmerland, oktober 2023

East Himmerland, October 2023



Østhimmerland, oktober 2023

East Himmerland, October 2023

KOLOFON

Ugens foto: Landbrugsstrukturen i 1800-tallet
Af Keld Jensen

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COLOPHON

Photo of the week: The agricultural structure in the 1800s
By Keld Jensen

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