

# English Summaries

## Mogens Bencard's twentyfive years in Ribe

*By Olaf Olsen*

Mogens Bencard, keeper of the Antiquarian Collection in Ribe since 1961, is now leaving Ribe to take up a new career as keeper of the Royal Collections at Rosenborg Castle in Copenhagen. The paper contains a description and evaluation of his work in Ribe from 1955, when he – at that time still an undergraduate – first came to the town to supervise an important excavation of a medieval site in the centre. For 25 years he has carried out systematic excavations in the town, thus pioneering Danish town archaeology, and triumphing in the localization and investigation of the first settlement in Ribe which has appeared to be of surprisingly old age, i.e. 8th century.

## The Market Places of Ribe

*By Ingrid Nielsen*

Medieval written sources concerning Ribe mention two markets in the 13th and 14th centuries, a horse market (Horstov) and a fish market (Fisketov), connected with the Thing or City Court both south of Ribe River near the cathedral. The town plan as it survives shows no trace of market squares, thus raising the question of whether the markets took place in streets, as is known to have occurred in other medieval towns. However, a fifteenth century land register of Ribe Town Council shows that the town owned solid blocks of building plots in the areas where the two markets had been. The town also owned disused streets. If the town thus had the right to dispose of land used by the citizens in common, it might also have owned the land of disused market places. Interpreted in this way, the land register makes it possible to demonstrate the existence of two market squares, both built on in the first half of the fifteenth century. Archaeological excavations south of the street east of the cathedral showed no remains of buildings older than the 15th century, and this seems to support the theory that Fisketov existed

here as an open market square. In the same period the south bank of the river was developed, and the harbour probably removed to a newly developed quay, Skibbroen.

In the 15th century a new market name, Sommertov (Summer Market), occurs north of the river. It might be older than the first known evidence, but it could also be a replacement for the two earlier markets, perhaps as a result in changes in trade. Agricultural export is described in the written sources, mention being made of horses, pork and cereals in the 13th century, pork and butter in the 14th, and oxen in the 15th. As Sommertov is immediately inside the northern entrance to the suburb of Ribe, this could fit very well with the oxen trade, and the names of the markets thus reflect changes in trade.

## The site of the Fish Market in Svendborg – an identification

*By Helle Reinholdt*

The paper describes the identification of the earliest mentioned market-place in Svendborg, the Fish Market-place (Fisketov), first referred to in 1267. The localization of this site is of great importance in elucidating the oldest settlement of the town. The large market-place to the south of the parish church of St. Mary is dated to 1527, and the smaller Goose Market-place (Gaasetov), which cannot be dated, lies on low ground near Svendborgsund. Several topographers have suggested that the Goose Market-place might be identical to the medieval Fish Market-place. Working from two written sources from 1529, however, Thomas Riis has pointed out that the Fish Market-place seems to have been situated in the area around the most southerly part of Møllergade.

The paper examines further written sources from the 15th and 16th centuries. Especially from the location of one particular house, described as lying to the north of the Fish Market-place and the existence of which can be traced over a long period, it can be established that the Fish Market-place lay in the most southern part of Møllergade, which in the 16th century was called »Between the cottages« (Imellem Bodene). The Fish Market-place was well located at the intersection of all the main streets of the town, and excavations in this area have shown that the oldest finds and buildings of the town date from about the year 1200.

## A little about market-places and streets in medieval Odense

*By Anemette S. Christensen*

The literary and archaeological sources concerning the medieval city of Odense have been collected through co-operation between the projects »Medieval Town«, »History of Odense« and Møntergården in Odense. In describing the topographical development of the town one is interested in among other things market-places and streets. Written sources on the subject can only occasionally be dated earlier than the 15th century, and the two oldest maps – Braunius (fig. 3) and Resen (fig. 4) – show the situation after the Reformation and the abandonment of some of the ecclesiastical institutions. Our knowledge of the oldest urban settlement and its development is thus insufficient and fragmentary, and archaeological investigations will be necessary to gain new information. In view of the location of the ecclesiastical institutions (fig. 1) the main streets would seem to have been placed as shown on fig. 6 from the 13th century, while market-places (fig. 7) and other streets (fig. 8) can only be located on maps showing the 15th century and later situations. An exception is St. Albani Street, which has been shown by archaeological investigations to have been the site of a street since early in the 12th century. The Reformation in the 16th century was followed by a reorganization of markets and the addition of supplementary main streets (fig. 5).

## Market-place and port in Aalborg

*By Bodil Møller Knudsen*

The purpose of the article is to contribute to an understanding of the importance of the market-place and the port. The nature of the built-up area and to a certain extent the social status of the inhabitants must be examined in this context.

This examination forms the last part of the article. The first part is formed by a reconsideration and definition of some of the terms for buildings and land most commonly found in medieval written sources.

The main conclusions of the article are as follows. In connection

with the last part of the article the most important new definition is that relevant to the term *bod*. (English translations, not completely synonymous with the Danish word, are »stall« and »booth«; the medieval Latin word is »taberna«). It is difficult to discern any common denominator in earlier definitions of the term. In looking at the conditions of possession associated with the term, however, one special trait becomes clear: namely that the *bod* was never occupied or in any way used by the owner, but was always rented. A *bod* can therefore be defined as a building or room to let – and the term thus covers a particular function rather than a structure of a particular physical or spatial type. The second part of the article deals with the nature of the buildings and the social status of their occupants. It becomes clear that the area round the port and market-place is characterised by two things: that houses of stone and *gårde* (town farms) were common, and that the area was to a marked degree inhabited by members of the town council and others of high social status. Both things confirm the importance of the area, and show the richness of the late medieval town.

## The possessions of Skovkloster in Næstved in the late 15th and early 16th centuries – a topographic examination

*By Aage Andersen*

The Benedictine monastery of Skovkloster (St. Peter's monastery at Næstved, today Herlufsholm in East Flakkebjerg county) was founded in 1135.

Prior to the Reformation in 1536 the monastery acquired extensive properties on the islands of Zealand, Lolland og Falster and in Scania. In this article the monastery's possessions in the town of Næstved are investigated, and the roughly 70 properties are tentatively located topographically.

Because of these many properties and great privileges and rights in the town, the abbot and the monks must have had a great influence on the physical planning and topographic process of the town.

## The medieval defences of Kolding and the earthworks around Koldinghus

*By Vivi Jensen*

The fortifications of the medieval town of Kolding consisted of two moats, one to the west of the town and one to the east, connecting the lake to the north of the castle with the river south of the town. Besides this there were also palisades. The moats and palisades are mentioned in contemporary sources, and have been located archaeologically.

The defences of the castle connected with those of the town. The outer and inner moats have been located archaeologically, and the middle one can still be seen. The ramparts have disappeared.

Medieval chronicles state that King Erik Clipping built (or rebuilt) the castle in 1268, and it is suggested that the combined earthworks of town and castle, and thus also the street plan, date from that period. Kolding River was then the border with the Duchy of Slesvig, and the Dukes were pretenders to the Danish crown from the middle of the 13th century. A strong fortification on the border was thus needed at the time.

## The western facade of Viborg cathedral

*By Jens Velle*

The romanesque cathedral of Viborg was rebuilt from ground level – except for the crypt – in the period 1863-1876. The leading figure in this large project was Denmark's first art historian, N. L. Høyen (1798-1870), whose wish it was to recreate the original appearance of the building. This was done in the firm conviction that the building was constructed from east to west over a short period – c. 1130-1170 – and that it was built solely of natural stone: granite, sandstone and tuff (danish: kildekalk or frådsten). Investigations by the author of the now scattered sources of the earlier history of the demolished cathedral have shown that it is possible to create a completely different picture of the course of the initial construction than the reconstructed cathedral suggests. Bricks were used to a much greater extent than previously suspected – and in several

phases of the original construction at that. We must now assume that much of the cathedral's west facade would have been constructed of brick. The surviving sources do not allow a very accurate dating, but the author suggests that the completion of the building – and thus of the western facade – took place about 1200-1250.

The two west towers are now square in plan. They must originally have been rectangular. Finds of windows with granite bases and capitals were made during the demolition and indicate the original groundplan. Notice was not taken of this during the reconstruction, and the towers were given a shape they never had originally. The new church may fittingly be called Professor Høyen's church, but we should not regard it as an authentic copy of the old romanesque cathedral. That can now only be reconstructed on paper.

## Building expenses

*By Marianne Johansen*

Part of Ribe Cathedral School is a medieval house built in the period 1450-1550. It is probably the house »Puggård«, which during the later middle ages housed the college founded by bishop Christian in 1298. Very little is known of its history before 1530, but at that time it was clearly in decline and not fulfilling its original purpose of housing and feeding 20 pupils.

After the Reformation rebuilding and consolidation of the institution was set in hand, and from this period accounts survive casting light on the process. Balance sheets have survived from 1548 and 1552-53, and expense accounts from the rebuilding of 1547 and 1549. The balance sheets show that an income of around 700 marks derived from the holdings belonging to the institution. Most of this money was used for feeding the pupils and paying the wages of 5 teachers.

The accounts from 1547 and 1549, reproduced here, deal solely with the expenses arising from the rebuilding. The first has the character of a stock-taking of the building material deriving from the demolition of an old wing and how it was to be reused. Expenses for rebuilding in 1549 amounted to 116 marks. Almost half of this consisted of wages for the craftsmen, but of this only a third was paid in cash, while the rest was for the provision of board during the working period. Although a lot of the building material came from

the old house, and can be identified as such, almost 55 marks were spent on new materials.

These accounts tell us a good deal about the interior of the old stone house, which consisted of sections of one and two storeys. They also give much information concerning wages and prices at the time, and finally demonstrate the extent to which materials were reused in this period.

## The »Prior's House« in Odense

*By Ebbe Hædersdal*

Over the last century Odense has lost many of its historic buildings, one of these being the »Prior's House« which was situated near the town centre (fig. 1). It has been the general belief that the house was the home of the prior of the Holy Ghost community, but the archives fail to substantiate this.

The building changed a great deal during its 350 years of use, so that its original partitioning cannot be established. The cellar underneath the east part of the house was medieval, but the vaults were of later date (fig. ). The east and west walls of the building were modern. The north and south walls displayed the only known examples of horizontal herringbone work on domestic buildings in Denmark (fig. ).

The outside walls were decorated with figure sculptures; use of these for house decoration was common in the Netherlands in the Middle Ages, as was horizontal herringbone work. With this in mind it seems possible that the house was influenced by Dutch architecture, or even that it was designed by a Dutch architect some time around the Reformation. The dating of the house is based on comparison with other late medieval Scandinavian houses. The church-like appearance of the building would seem to have given rise to the name »Prior's House«.

## The Dean's residence in Viborg

*By Hans Krongaard Kristensen*

The dean's residence is the best preserved of the relatively large

number of stone-built houses from medieval Viborg, many of which still partially survive.

The house was originally a nobleman's residence. It was first mentioned in 1512, when it belonged to two brothers of the family Gyldenstjerne. The house was used as a nobleman's residence until 1727.

The interior of the building has been completely changed, and some alterations have been made to the exterior as well. During restoration in 1912 the medieval character of the south side of the building was again accentuated.

The western gable is wholly preserved and displays rich herringbone work. The herringbone patterns on the gable are unknown elsewhere in central Jutland, although they are known on Zealand and in Scania.

The dean's residence was probably erected in the close of the 15th century.

## The »House of the Holy Spirit« in Næstved

*By Palle Birk Hansen*

An introduction to a recent survey of the House of the Holy Spirit (Helligåndshuset) in Næstved, first mentioned in 1398 A.D., gives an opportunity of publishing a hypothesis dealing with the architectural history of the house.

It is suggested that the south wall of two older cells was incorporated within the house which the institution constructed when they took over the site. The church, with 3 × 4 vaults between the street and the two older cells, may have required the replacement of at least one more cell west of the two remaining ones.

It is suggested that around 1500 A.D. the house was the subject of extensive alterations, in connection with traceable plans to change the status of the institution from that of a House of the Holy Spirit to that of a friary. The building was intended to become the south wing of a four-winged friary. The alterations included removing the vaults of the previous church (the new one was planned to be in the north wing) and adding a second storey along the whole length of the building. The west gable was rebuilt and adapted to this new storey. The eastern half of the northern wall was rebuilt to fit the planned east wing.

However, the plans were abandoned. The western half of the

house was consequently reconstructed as a church, this time with 1 × 4 vaults. This meant removing the second storey above the church.

With a radical restoration in 1926, the house has survived to the present in its complex form.

## Longhouse – passage-farm – centralized farm

*By Claus Andreassen*

This article deals with the typology of Norse farms in Greenland, published by Aage Roussell in 1941.

The types (fig. 1) are admitted to exist in Norse society, but it is stated that the definitions are inadequate, and the theory that the 3-stage development of the farms represents a typological and chronological sequence is rejected.

The point is that Roussell's sample of farms is biased by many factors, among which are mentioned the preference for excavating farms with churches, farms mentioned in historical records, and easily visible ruins which present few interpretative problems.

Since the appearance of this typology, farms have often been dated on typological grounds alone, and radiocarbon determinations have not been tried until recently. In the area of the Western Settlement (Vesterbygden) two farm middens have been dated: they start in the early 11th century and end sometime between 1350 and 1400 AD.

The fact is that the sample of Norse farms from the Western Settlement particularly is biased by so many factors that firm conclusions regarding Norse society, farm types etc cannot be valid. All that can be done is the erection of hypotheses for testing in future investigations.

Among theories to be investigated is a new one put forward in this article. It is a fact that the first house type is the longhouse with rounded corners. Furthermore it can be shown that the longhouses are connected with churches. It seems that the longhouse may be a sign of social status and wealth. Farms were extended in the post-colonisation period: in rich farms more rooms are grouped around the longhouse because of its high status, and in poor farms the rooms are grouped round the longhouse because they are located in places where the buildings have to be close together. The same

house type develops, but for different reasons. The centralized farm can be viewed as the farm-type of the »inland farmer-hunter« whereas the passage farm is the house-type of the »coastal fisher-farmer«. The farms are situated in different ecological niches, and, judging from the bones so far excavated, it can be postulated that the big coastal farms with churches are centres for the redistribution of the products of different niches: reindeer from the interior and seals from the sea. These products are sold for cattle, and perhaps also for social services from the ruling classes. Field procedures for investigating these kinds of problems are at the moment being established.

## A large brazier in Ribe Cathedral, »for the benefit and need of priests, poor pupils and ordinary poor folk«

*By Ebbe Nyborg*

In 1474 Radke Bolcken, a citizen of Ribe, presented the cathedral with a large bronze brazier, and by means of two charters (figs. 2 and 3) gave a perpetual endowment for it of fourteen barrels of charcoal each winter. This charitable institution had parallels in two other Danish churches – Lund (fig. 6) and Copenhagen – and in a number of other urban churches in northern Germany; all of them founded, it seems, in the last decades of the fifteenth century. The brazier in Ribe was in use well into the eighteenth century but was melted down in 1794. It can, however, be established that it must have been among the largest of its kind; Radke Bolcken's brazier weighed 202 lbs, and probably closely resembled the brazier dating from 1472 in Mölln (fig. 1).

## A thousand years old bird of gold

*By Else Roesdahl*

A fragment of a gold pendant with a bird's head-shaped eye, found at the Viking fortress of Fyrkat, is reconstructed on the basis of moulds for similar pendants found in the excavation of the harbour at Hedeby. No direct parallels are known to the pendant, which was

in the form of a stylized bird. It belongs within the Danish tradition of goldworking, is related to among others the gold jewellery found on the island of Hiddensee near Rügen in East Germany, and may only be a part of a necklace consisting of several similar pendants. The association of the pendant with the royal fortress of Fyrkat indicates fairly precisely an age of 1000 years, and that the pendant was worn in royal circles.

## An excavation in Ribe's »new ditch« and a find of ceramics from the 16th and 17th centuries

*By Per Kristian Madsen and Ole Schiørring*

In 1977 the Danish Research Council for the Humanities set up a project called »Medieval Town«, to examine ten Danish cities and particularly to investigate their origins and medieval development. The project is divided into two phases; first all sources, both literary and archaeological, are recorded. On the basis of this, excavations will be carried out in places where optimal topographic information can be obtained.

The first excavation was carried out in Ribe and examined the medieval defences or town boundary, and this paper presents the results of this excavation.

The paper is divided into two main parts, of which the first deals with the excavation of the ditch and its topographic consequences for the town. The second part deals with the ceramics which date mainly from the 16th and 17th centuries.

In the medieval period Ribe was surrounded by water-filled ditches, probably constructed in the first half of the 14th century, perhaps in connection with the founding of the royal mill. Later, in 1394, a written source mentions a »new ditch«, which seems to run between the old south ditch and the town. Documents from later periods often mention it, and Resen shows it on his prospect of the town from about 1675. On the basis of all this information a trench was laid out south of Gravsgade to establish the site of the ditch, and the dates of its construction and demolition.

The excavation did indeed locate the ditch, and the rampart on the southern side of it, and showed that it can be dated to the period

after 1250, probably about 1300 according to the pottery found in some pits under the rampart.

The north side was not excavated, but it seems that the ditch would have been about 13 m wide from its initial phases; apart from the rampart, no further structures from this period were found.

Only the north side of the rampart was excavated, and nothing can be said about its width. It consisted of layers of sand and turf, and no wooden structures were recorded. Its height in medieval times cannot be estimated due to the later removal of earth from the top. No finds were made in the rampart.

In the beginning of the 16th century the ditch was narrowed, a wooden bulwark being placed in the middle of the ditch supported by a fill of layers of rubbish, partly consisting of nonmineralized dung. The oldest phase of this structure is dendrochronologically dated to the period after 1502. A later phase, perhaps a local repair, is dated to after 1609.

Finally the ditch slowly began to be filled just after the construction of the latest structure, and the small finds testify to this process continuing until just after 1650. Written sources mention that there was some cleaning on later periods, but mainly where the bridges were, so the infilling here may be a local phenomenon.

The paper discusses the function of the ditch, which apart from being a defence may also have served as an overflow system for the mill system. At certain times of the year the water level in Ribe River can be very high, and in such periods the ditch would have been very useful.

The royal mill was given up about 1685, and it seems that the ditch by then served no useful purpose and so was abandoned.

The article presents the inhabitants of the street on the northern side of the »new ditch« as they are known in written sources from the time. It is clear that the people living there in the 16th century were rather wealthy, whereas the inhabitants in the period after the wars of the 1620's were poorer. Whether this can be seen in the finds from the ditch has yet to be demonstrated.

The second part of the article concentrates on the small finds, which mainly consist of ceramics. A small proportion of the sherds (22 pieces) are medieval and were found under the rampart, the rest stemming from the infilling behind the wooden construction in the ditch, and from the final ditch fill.

Under the rampart were found sherds of high-medieval globular pots, one Pingsdorf sherd, pieces of stoneware and Aardenburg ware, together with sherds probably from Danish red-fired, lead-glazed jugs. One of these may be a member of a local group of jugs dating from about 1300 or a little later. The sherds indicate a post-

quem dating for the construction of the ditch and rampart of not before 1250, perhaps around 1300.

The post-medieval ceramics consist of three groups, which may be separated on stratigraphic grounds and dated by the dendro-chronological analysis of the timber structures in the ditch. One group of potsherds was buried some time after 1500, the next after the year 1609, and the sherds from the final infilling of the ditch date from between the beginning of the 17th century and about 1660.

The aim in publishing these sherds is to assist the establishment of a chronology of late- and post-medieval wares, especially those found in Ribe. It should however be stressed that the rather small number of sherds (about 500, from about 200 vessels) makes it difficult to establish general views of this kind of material.

Some trends can, however, be demonstrated. The so-called »jydepotter«, or »Jutish pots«, a grey-fired, hand-formed and very soft ware specially connected with the use of »glitning«, i.e. a smoothing of the inner and outer surfaces of the vessel, are a distinctive and purely functional type in the 16th and 17th century layers. This is clearly seen in the use of smoothing, which only occurs as a functional attribute, mainly on the inner surfaces of the pots, and not, as is the case with many later pots of this ware, as a decorative element on the outside of the vessel. The pots are simple in shape and almost all the vessels are kitchen ware. It should be noted that the restricted use of smoothing in the form of very narrow lines on the outside of the pots can be paralleled with late medieval ceramics both in Ribe and elsewhere in Jutland.

The other main group of post-medieval pottery consists of red-fired, lead-glazed wares of excellent workmanship. The main part of this ware is represented by dishes, but fine examples of three-legged globular pots with strap handles were also recorded.

The red-fired ware can be divided according to whether pipe-clay was used for ornamentation, or covered the whole surface in contrast to the pieces with only a lead glaze. The use of pipe-clay for ornamentation made by painting with a horn can be recorded from the 16th century layers onwards, but whether this kind of decoration goes back to the middle ages cannot be said from the available material.

Besides these, very few examples of Rhenish Stoneware were found in the final fill of the ditch, dating from the beginning of the 17th century. In this layer were also found a couple of sherds from early Netherlandish faïences and some pieces of clay pipes, some of which could also be of Dutch origin.

Given our present state of knowledge it is a considerable problem

distinguishing between imported wares, any local derivatives of them, and wares that could be part of a tradition locally rooted in the middle ages. In the 17th century layers were sherds of imported so-called »Weser Ware«, and pieces which could have been inspired by products of the town of Wanfried in Hesse. Some decorative elements are the same, and finds of both Weser Ware and Wanfried pieces in other Danish towns show that both types were imported.

Comparison with the newly-published finds from Dragør, which date back to the 16th and 17th centuries and lies on the island of Amager immediately off Copenhagen, suggests that there may have been some differences between eastern and western parts of the country. Whereas Ribe yielded much smoothed ware, Dragør produced hardly any examples of this type, very few dishes, and no evidence of pipeclaying beneath the lead glaze. It must be stressed that the present state of knowledge makes this no more than a preliminary suggestion. This goes for comparisons between Ribe and towns outside Denmark as well. The similarities between Ribe, the Netherlands and North-West Germany may, however, point to a survival of the so-called »North Sea Ceramics«, a wide term distinguishing wares in this area from those of the Baltic Sea. In this connection it is worth noting that excavations in medieval Lübeck have brought to light very few examples of 16th and particularly 17th century imports from North-West Germany and the Netherlands, while the finds from Ribe indicate much more extensive contacts with these areas. It is one of the tasks of future investigations to verify or refute these suggestions.

## Jugs from Ringkøbing

*By Susanne Andersen*

After a couple of unsuccessful attempts excavations in Ringkøbing in the autumn of 1978 revealed true medieval deposits in the inner town area. Among the sherds of glazed earthenware jugs some must be of local Danish origin, but a surprisingly large proportion could be identified as the so-called Aardenburg ware from the Flemish area, dated to around 1300. Almost identical jugs and sherds have been found in the cathedral town of the area, Ribe, and the pottery from Ringkøbing suggests trading along similar routes to those of Ribe, or perhaps a certain dependance on this important trading centre. Very little is known about Ringkøbing in the middle ages

and it is not mentioned in the written sources till around the middle of the 14th century, so perhaps the most important result of this first excavation (of which this is only a very preliminary report) in the medieval town area is that it shows settlement on the site at least as far back as 1300 – a very promising beginning.

## Ewer

*By Jan Kock*

In Budolfi Church in Aalborg is a late medieval hanging pitcher with a double spout – a ewer.

On the basis of contemporary inventories and paintings it is possible to demonstrate that this type of vessel was used both in private homes and for ritual washing in churches in the 15th and 16th centuries.

It is shown that this type of vessel originated in the north German area, but was also quite widely distributed in Scandinavia, which was strongly influenced by German, Hanseatic culture.

## Concerning the illustrations in »Ripæ Cimbricæ«

*By Thomas W. Lassen*

Peder Terpager: *Ripæ Cimbricæ, seu urbis Ripensis in Cimbria sitæ descriptio*; Flensburg 1736, is one of the most essential earlier works on the history of Ribe. The book is supplied with a number of copperplate illustrations (cf. the list, fig. 3), and the date of the preparation of these illustrations is the aim of the article.

It was previously believed that the illustrations in *Ripæ Cimbricæ* were copies of those in Peter Hansen Resen's *Atlas Danicus*, covering the whole of the country, which was prepared for publication in the 1670's and 1680's. Resen's *Atlas* remains largely unpublished, but the text and illustrations of the individual volumes are known from a mid-18th century copy of the manuscript (in the Royal Library, MS Uldall 186 fol.).

The pictures of Ribe are quite different from the other illustrations, and comparison with those of Terpager's *Ripæ Cimbricæ* reveals that the Resen illustrations are in fact copies of these, made

specially for the MS Uldall. The illustrations in *Ripæ Cimbricæ* are therefore of great value in their own right.

The illustrations of Ribe planned for the original of Resen's *Atlas* are known to have included only a couple of small woodcuts (e.g. fig. 2), in addition to a copperplate engraving of the town plan, belonging to the series which has made Resen's *Atlas* particularly celebrated. No reprints of the Ribe town plan have survived, but the town plan is known from a number of other maps from the period (e.g. fig. 1). The frontispiece in *Ripæ Cimbricæ* is also copied from Resen's town plan.

An important addition to this is that two copperplates are used in Terpager's *Ripæ Cimbricæ* which are undoubtedly printed with fragments of the plate for Resen's town plan. In *Den Antikvariske Samling* in Ribe are preserved two more pieces of the same engraving (cf. note 1).

Only one of the illustrations in Terpager's work is signed (fig. 4), by Hubert Schaten, the well-known engraver who died in 1697; and to this can be added that the preface of *Ripæ Cimbricæ* informs us that a pastor Peder Storm (1688-1742) prepared the models for the illustrations.

Another copperplate is used in 1702 and 1714 as well as in 1736 (fig. 5), and in the preface to Terpager's *Inscriptiones Ripenses* of 1702 it is stated that his *Ripæ Cimbricæ* can be expected to be available before too long.

All this, taken together with the presumed disappearance of the plate for Resen's copper-engraved town plan between 1690 and 1695, makes this period the possible date for the original preparation of the illustrations in Terpager's *Ripæ Cimbricæ*.

## The Founders and Supporters of »Antikvarisk Samling«

*By Bodil Busk Laursen*

The first local museum in Denmark was founded in Ribe in 1855, the initiative being taken by a few teachers and scholars associated with the medieval cathedral school in Ribe.

This article deals with an attempt to describe the founders and their relationships with the Oldnordisk Museum in Copenhagen (renamed Nationalmuseet in 1892), and with the first director of the museum, Christian Jürgensen Thomsen.