

Valby Overgaard Gods translated at <http://2sogne.dk/historie/valbygaard-gods/>
By Helge Christiansen

Valdbygaard estate located at Slagelse, and consists of Valdbygaard of 480 hectares with 259 hectares Brorup, Lang Bjerggaard with 99 hectares brickworks yard with 10 hectares and 254 hectares of forest. Total cargo has a fitting at 1102 meters.

Valdbygaard spelled with d, which is puzzling when the address is Valbygårdsvej. Previously, there has also written Waldbyegaard. It corresponded to the way they in 1688 spelled the village of Great Waldby. Recently, vald has nothing to do with the German wald, forest. It comes from the old Danish wall, which means the removal or pasture. In Sweden the word as verb, it "intervals" cows, let them graze.

Valdbygaard estate is owned and operated by the landowner, Chamberlain, hofjægermester August Bech, who is fifth generation in the family. He is married to Elizabeth, born Countess Krag-Juel-Vind-Frijs, from Halsted Kloster in Los Angeles. They have three children Anne Sofie, b. 1981, and Peter, for the 1984th August Bechs mother hofjægermesterinde Anna Elisabeth Bech, live in the main building of Brorup. In the spring of 2002 took Peter Bech Valdbygaard Forest and Long Bjerggaard.

Agriculture is practiced traditionally in the production of grain, grass and sugar beet. In addition to managing the NC Wiese is normally employed two tractor drivers and two students at Valdbygaard. Forest operations take place without staff people.

Auction for equestrian estate

Valdbygård was created as a manor in 1774 when the Government sold Antvorskov equestrian estate by auction. The buyer was jmh Castenschiold. He gave 65,000 dollars to 7 villages with over 7000 acres. He contended that the village of Great Valby and built a new manor on the bare field. It can be read about in Ole G. Nielsen's article: "The sale of Antvorskov Ryttergods 1774" in "Soro County Yearbook 1974". It says that the large Antvorskov Ryttergods went on sale on 26 maj 1774th The estate stretched from Bildsø and Nordrup in the north to Tårnborgh and Ting Jellinge in the south, and it covered 62 villages with 611 houses and about 430 houses, or more than 50,000 acres. It was divided into nine main farms, which would be tax-free to entice buyers.

One of the main stations were Valdbygaard which was created by five abandoned farms in Store Valby and some soil on the cheeks Tofte exaggerated. In addition, 52 farms and 32 houses in Hejninge, Baltic Occupation and Great Valby and Hejninge Church.

On auction day, there were three bids Valdbygaard. The highest was 26,000 dollars, 53 dollars per. hartkorn barrel. It was not successful. It was arranged that the tenants could bid on their own farms, but there was little interest.

Dean Storm offered 60 dollars per. hartkorn barrel for the whole Church Stillinge city. Jorgen Jensen Kelstrup offered throughout Kelstrup 62 and 63 of his own farm. Jorgen Larsen's widow in Kelstrup also saw 63 of his own farm. There were no bids or Bildsø Næsby nor did any of the four cities combined. Interest Board had hoped to get 72 dollars per half. hartkorn barrel, so none of those bids were accepted.

The auction could go on. Next day on 27 May 1774 offered Carl Adolf von Castenschiold for Chin Place yard at his brother's behalf 65,000 dollars for Valdbygaard with Great Valby, Hejninge, Næsby, Kelstrup, Church Posts Baltic Occupation and Bildsø. This bid was accepted. A total of 1033 barrels hartkorn or 9000 acres of land for 63 dollars each. barrel hartkorn or 7 dollars each. barrel country.

The brother, who bought Valdbygaard goods were Joachim Melchior Holten Castenschiold, Lieutenant Colonel and later General and owner of Borreby. It was he who was head of the country structure of the so-called Clogs Battle of Køge 1807th Immediately after the purchase, he gave power of attorney to a third brother, George Frederick Castenschiold to Hørby yard, but the deed was first overall and a half years later.

Large Kongsmark

Originally, only five of the Great Valby farms were dismantled, but Castenschiold got permission to hunt the entire village. The last three farms were shut down in 1775 to relocate them to the Great King Mark. Here, there was already a pond from an earlier settlement. This settlement, we know nothing about and has not attempted excavations.

On the oldest map of Church Stillinge from 1768 is the pond in Great Kongsmark clearly marked with the words pond and pond acres, but there are no farms or houses by the pond.

Great King Mark came to consist of three farms with 60, 54 and 68 acres of land, or a total of 182 acres. But they were just very hartkorn every ten barrels. It seems totally unfair that the earth was premium rate to as much hartkorn, totaling 30 acres. In the ancient land, there were only 3 barrels hartkorn on all uncultivated land. That was until 1775 leased by 6 tenants in Church positions and they collectively paid 40 dollars in rent or value of 10 barrels of corn. Now, the new tenants pay a total of 30 barrels of corn.

They built their farms almost identical with four wings, each 10 subjects. The old timber from the Store Valby has been recycled. A half-timbered house could be dismantled and

reassembled. As a little help they were free of hoveri in four years until 1 May 1779, after which they would conclude the same hoveriakkord as Valdbygaards other peasants. All farmers in Stillinge parish paid the tenth to the post Church, but the three peasants in the Great King Mark had to pay tithes to Saint Michael Church in Slagelse, like the time they lived in Great Valby.

Store Valby

In the book "Great Valby" by Berg and Steen Østergaard Christensen is the old village thoroughly described. But the authors have not been interested in what happened with the residents after the 1774th. But it would probably be done by reviewing church records and census from 1787. Of the nine tenants in Store Valby 1774, you can retrieve the four Niels Jensen in Næsby and Morten Nielsen and Niels Hansen Grand Kongsmark 1775th. In addition, Peter Marcussen and Niels Jorgen Nielsen Sun smallholders in Valdbygaard. The other residents fate was also worth investigate.

Since the Great Valby was closed, the village consisted of 14 farms, a smithy, a few houses and one of Frederick 4.s royal colleges. Five of the farms were professionally excavated from 1945 to the 1953rd. The oldest find was from the Neolithic, here between a stone ax, which gave its name to Valby type. Found clay floor, stone foundations, postholes, paving, fireplaces, wells, potsherds and animal bones. In total, 16,200 registered society, and they show that the Viking period until 1774 has carried all these years been settlements on the spot. The only tangible memory from the old village is now a series of foundation stones in Valdbygaards park. The last building disappeared in 1860. It was the royal school, whose fate is described in the "Battle School District History" by John C. Jessen.

George Frederick Castenschiold to Hørby yard was referred inserted Agent at Valdbygaard in 1774 but in 1776 he became owner. He bought the newly built Valdbygaard by his brother for 100,000 dollars or 35,000 dollars more than his brother had given a half years before. You can include in the Nordic Picture Magazine in 1865 read that the state lost 35,000 dollars, which estate was then worth more. It seems unlikely that the brothers would make money in such a family trade, so the legend is enough of that in the meantime had spent 35,000 dollars on new buildings.

Valdbygaards oldest buildings

First time Valdbygaards buildings were evaluated for fire insurance was in 1805. There were 39 major and minor buildings valued at a total of 32,410 dollars. The main building was not very considerable for a country house, only 24 x 8 m. It was described thus:

Farmhouse in North 38 ½ feet long, divided into 17 subjects, 12 ½ feet wide, egebindingsværk in the foot on a stone and brick ground sloping struts at all corners and in the middle, brick gables of burnt brick like walls, forty of timber and stentag with bræddegesims to both sides, and 2 brick tagkviste. Designed for living rooms, cabins, kitchen, foyer, staircase, and outside the hall an extension to the entrance, with 2 chimneys, a one-storey vindovn with drum and pipe, a double do with drum and pipe, a modern ditto with pyramid and tubes, and a large settle stove board ceiling throughout, and wooden floor, windows, English, Dutch doors and locks, windows, window sills and doors are painted with oil paint. These 17 subjects assessed farmhouse à subjects to 120 amounting to 2040 dollars.

The three udlænger which enclosed courtyard was very large. Ladelængen eastward and westward staldlængen were each 80 x 14 m, and portlængen south was 70 x 8 m. There was space for 200 milking cows plus rearing and 64 horses. Some smaller buildings were decorated with milk, kærneværk, bakery, blacksmith's workshop and living quarters. Servants' room was at the horse stables. A new building for a threshing machine was built in 1790, and while they were exempt from hoveripligtige peasants threshing work against an annual tax on every 10 dollars.

The old royal school was described thus: *A house situated north of the courtyard inhabited by Jacob Bush, which house is situated with one end in the east and west, 21 ½ feet long, divided in 9 subjects, 12 cubits wide, brick on all sides, forty of timber and thatch with a string of tiles in the eaves. Arranged to room, cabins, kitchen, fæhus and laughed. With a chimney, a bagerovn, settle a stove and a lerovn, board ceiling everywhere, partly English and partly blyvinduer and ordinary doors, à 50 subjects is 450 dollars.*

Another house of similar size but with half-timbered and thatched roofs, were valued at 120 dollars.

As the owner of Valdbygård got Castenschiold many difficulties. In 1781 and -83, there were crop failures, as cows and horses starved to death, and he had to get horses from Hørby yard to get plowed and sown. The peasants were in those years very impoverished, and also instructed the State to them a lot of road works strictly on the new highway from Slagelse to Korsør.

The big fire in Hejninge

The replacement was a dramatic start as half of Hejninge burned. Church book recounts that at 9 Saturday evening, 21 April 1781 fire broke out. Eight of 17 town houses went up in flames along with 13 of the houses, and 22 families were left homeless. *And this misery was also this that the GMD. Hans Nielsen His little child was burned and nothing is*

found by the same child. (See possible. "Land Distribution and replacement" of C. Riise Hansen and Steen Axel Berg.) They burned farms could equally well placed outside the village, so Castenschiold took the opportunity to to make a replacement. To loneliness does not become too oppressive, the eight farms included in pairs. Thus, two peasants jointly operate the land allocated to the two properties. The other five villages were replaced in 1790 and -91 and 50 percent of the farms were relocated. Peasants hoveri was replaced by a money tax, and to offset the lost manpower thus the main courtyard he set up 50 small farm with every 5 acres of land. These tenants would then work 2 days a week at Valdbygaard, one free day as rent.

Castenschiold bought in 1787 Great Frederick Lund between Slagelse and Soro. In the years 1798 to 1804 he had sold 14 of his 90 tenant farms, and in 1805 he sold the entire estate to the county magistrate Valdbygaard over Soro County PC Stemann for 340,000 dollars.

Castenschiold died on the Great Frederick Lund in 1819. **Stemann on Valdbygaard**

In the years 1805 to 1846 was Valdbygaard owned by Poul Christian Stemann who was prime minister for over 20 years. He was born in 1764 in Copenhagen, the son of Counselor and later Prime Minister CLStemann, and he was so obvious to reach the top of society. He gambled on a career in government service, and he got so high it was possible in the absolutism of time. Already as a 17-year-old got his law degree and 20-year-old he was when his father through a position as Special Adviser at the Norwegian mines.

In 1788, when he was 24 years old, he was in Søllerød Church in North Zealand married Betzy Wasserfall, and using a solid dowry he could so for 35,000 dollars to buy goods Dønnerup situated between Ruds Vedby and Jyderup. Here he worked with the rural reforms by removing the head depot for its tenants and replace it with tax money. It was an advantage for both parties.

A significant section of his life began in 1799 when he was prefect of Soro and financial director of Soro Academy, Herlufsholm School and their comprehensive land freight. He sold so Dønnerup and bought in 1805, as mentioned above, Valdbygaard by forecasts for 340,000 dollars. Almost all Stillinge parish and half Hejninge heard then under Valdbygaard Gods, thus covering over 8000 acres. The relatively small main building at Valdbygaard he built a little larger, and although he never took permanent residence there, he kept his two daughters' weddings in the main building at Valdbygaard. He sold nothing bolster cargo from its ejertid but enlarged estate with 98 acres of good meadow by drying Bildsø Lake. A memorial from his time are called "magistrate Holmen" by Vårby A.

Stemann was a good prefetch, but also a gruff gentleman who could not tolerate contradiction. During the war with England in 1807, he completed all deliveries to the British

Army in Soro County should be obtained through him. Thus he avoided that the British soldiers looted the population.

Kong Frederik 6 greatly appreciated Stemann and visited him once in private Soro. During the war 1807 was Stemann trusted to save the crown jewels from Rosenborg. This he did in Soro's Church in the burial chamber of Holberg's sarcophagus, which he opened Birgitte Goyes coffin from 1652 and placed the trinkets there. It would prove to be a safe hiding place. As prefect Stemann would also lead sessions. Once there was a rich farmer's son who played the deaf-mute in order to escape military service. He did well, although no gun shot caused him to react. So Stemann whispered to him: *"Now you're ready, Lars, you can go. "- Manne you, chamber armies," said Lars.* Then he revealed.

In Soro County Yearbook 1946 said prefect V. Topsøe that once would have Mrs Ingemann new fence around their house, and she then wrote to Stemann:

"The bright blue must be that it may resemble air and atmosphere." He replied:

"No, it should be ironed with tar, it can be durable. And so it was."

Since the Academy in 1827 had been rebuilt after the fire, with director Tauber celebration attended by Frederik 6 and other guests, and afterwards he sent the bill for 1800 dollars to the university. It was then a very large sum, and to question Stemann *replied: "Send him the money while his farewell."*

Since this event took place, was Stemann moved to Copenhagen. He had been appointed to gehejmestatsminister, kancellipræsident, Minister of Justice and the Royal Bank Commissioner. He also became a Knight of the Elephant and later the chamberlain.

Over the 28 years, Stemann had been in Soro, he had been reprocessed filled pot in both the county and the Academy. When property prices were high, he had in 1805 sold Brorup to copyhold, and later he sold Helle squad Bjernede yard and adequacy Loose yard. In 1825 property prices were falling and Stemann bought as estates Nordrup Lund and Mørup to the Academy. Stemann reached leading chancellery in 21 years. He also had seats in the State Council, where decisions were taken. He was the absolute monarchy man and as good friends with Frederik 6 that it hit him hard when his beloved king died in 1839. But he was also loyal to the Christian 8th, although they often disagreed. It is said that Christian 8th once was so excited that he stomped on the floor and cried: *"They will always have your will!"* Stemann replied calmly: *"No, only when I definitely think that this is just to the country and give your best."*

Stemann had also opposed stænderforsamlingerne and press freedom, and true also of the constitutional amendment giving voting rights to selected groups in society. But in 1848 he

changed his position because he lacked confidence Frederik 7 as the new king. Since the constitution should be negotiated, was Stemann ill, and he was dismissed along with all other ministers. However, he retained the leadership of Herlufsholm School and Manor for 3 more years, and here he died in 1855, almost 91 years old. His tombstone still stands by Herlufsholm.

Bildsø Lake

How Enggård in Bildsø available, there was a large lake and the area is still called Lake. It was owned then by Valdbygaard and Bødstrup, and they each had a fisherman employed. We could not agree on fishing rights, but from the 10th September 1785 there is an arbitration award, which share the lake between the two farms, which require fishermen, none of them may take a wet landing on the other shore.

Around the lake grew rushes, reeds and star grass, which the peasants had to use to bind kornnegene with. It says in the tenant's contract from Muus Bødstrup 1789, where you can also read that Bødstrups fisherman had the right to have a cow fed among the tenant's. In Bødstrups land books from 1700 century reads like that of Bildsø there is much good fish, and in 1815 brought Bødstrup fisheries under 60 dollars, in 1830, however, only half. In a Christmas letter in 1837 wrote Valdbygaards owner prefetch and gehejmestatsminister Poul Christian Stemann to Bødstrupgårds owner, Emil van Deurs: *It will not be Velbårenheds escaped your attention that Bildsø every year more and more to grow, so that it is to predict that the next few years will be almost completely dry and partly overgrown with rushes and with poor grass species . Could we infer the other hand, at least most of the water, then would I believe, once a considerable expanse of this bold slime meet lake come over the water table and turned into excellent meadow by strewn with suitable grasses.*

The two landowners agreed to try to dry up Bildsø, and they got Vogl surveyor to calculate the drying schedule. There were undermined a significant channel of 850 m from the meadow by the lake into the cadastral number 2 and 10 to Bildsø Å. The distance to the beach measured at 5 km. Matrikelnummer 10 who then called Stangesgaard, now Stang Ager, caused no problems since it was copyhold farm in Valdbygaard. Worse was to land number 2, which was north of. The owner himself belonged to Larsen Rasmus, the sole owner of Bildsø themselves, but against a compensation of 100 dollars they got plugged agreement with him: The old ditch could be extended, and provides that in future he would maintain 190 feet of the canal almost up against Stangesgaard .

In the summer of 1839 came, in the process of digging work. It was six Holstein, who dug and squire on Valdbygaard delivered four carts, called mergelkasser, eight horses and four-

run reversal and Bødstrups owns two carts, four horses and two reverse drive. There were up to 170 cm deep water in the lake, and when all the water had run out, costs should be split according to how much land each farm had gained. When digging in the summer of 1840 was finished, it would cost well in 1100 dollars.

In January 1841 died Emil van Deurs, after which his widow, Aline van Deurs, hensad Undivided possession of the estate. On 26 August 1841 to draw a division line through the lake, and here met proprietary Herman Eduard van Deurs lavvæрге as the widow and Stemann Chamberlain, who came to his father, Prime Minister, President. Bødstrup got a third, 46 ½ acres. The widow remarried in 1843 and then became Bødstrup sold by auction to the aforementioned H. van Deurs. The National Museum is a manuscript, "Description of Bødstrup" as he wrote in 1848.

Desiccation did not work very well, for already in 1844 it was agreed to convene the six Holstein again to purify and deepen the main trench, which cost 675 dollars.

For the first time after Bild lake was drained, it was cultivated with horse, because horses were too heavy to go on engjorden. Steers were in advance of Valdbygaard. Since the first water works was made on Valdbygaard had also steers to pull a horse game, which pumped water into a large container. When the reservoir was full, there came a whistling tone, the man who drove students could stop and buckle from. These students were so accustomed to this work that could wander around without the driver having to be nearby. They stopped too up themselves when they heard the whistle, and then there was none that could get them to go just one more game. It was the rod belts, these students withdrew, and they had such large horns that stuck out to both sides, where they should go through the stable door, so they had to bend his head first to one side and then to the other, to avoid encountering doorways.

Here in the neighborhood were students otherwise not in use so late in the 1800s, but here and there, there was still a smallholder who cultivated his land with a few cows. In 1857 was held at the cattle show Kelstrup source, and here was a show of smallholder to plow with horse. So it has then been an unusual sight, and it was indeed mentioned in Soro County Journal Thursday, 25 juni 1857th

Genus Bech

In 1846 sold Stemann Valdbygaard to former landowner, subsequent hofjærgermester AW Bech for Fredholm in Los Angeles for 500,000 dollars. It was the monetary value slightly less than he himself had given 41 years earlier. Valdbygaard came into a family in whose possession it has been since.

On Valdbygaard been major changes. A brickyard was built which was burned drainage pipe to the farm fields and brick and tile for a major new main building built in 1853 - 55th The old main building bore evidence that the previous owners had not himself lived very much on Valdbygård. A new and significantly larger main building was built after the drawing of Bech's cousin, architect LAWinstrup and consists of two floors besides the basement. In the exterior is a very harmonious building in neo-Gothic style. The main building has rooms for films put "race" and "Black marketing".

Large areas were drained, and the work was so well done that the first 100 years later became necessary to omdræne. But the old main drain wiring still works.

The peasants were now able to buy their farms to freehold, and possibly splitting them into smaller plots for their children. For every eight farms which were sold to the freehold, had a ninth-farm shifted to the main courtyard. In this way arose Long Bjerggaard Baltic Stillinge with 99 hectares and Knudsrødgaard in Bildsø with 125 hectares. Husmandshoveriet was also abolished and replaced by a monetary tax. Burial mounds were protected, and still retains more than half the original antiquities. Voldsted Trelleborg was also preserved and is today one of the area's biggest attractions. In 1866 was found a magnificent Iron Age worth the parched Bildsø Lake. It was the Bech handed to the National Museum.

Harvesters

At GI Estrup agricultural museum is the world's oldest surviving harvester. It was purchased in 1852 by landowner August Bech at Valdbygaard. He was a pioneer in agriculture. He was with the Management of Farm Company, and he was not afraid even to put out when something new would be tested.

In August 1847 ordered Bech various tools and machinery from his brother Edward Bech, who was consul in New York. He also inquired at a mejemaskine, but his brother advised him to wait. Already in 1831 was the first useful Mc. Cormich mejemaskine been made, but it was only at the world exhibition in London in 1851 that improved mejemaskine aroused interest in Denmark. In early summer of 1852 was Bech so long as the desired machine sent from the U.S.. It was designed for 2 horses and 2 men. One man was driving the horses, and the other would sit in a rear-facing seat and pull the grain in the appropriate piles. These piles could then by hand binds to neg and made up.

He was expected that the machine could replace the 20 men with scythes. Bech only used the machine for 2 - 3 years. He was not happy with it, selling too high stumps. He therefore offered to donate it to an agricultural museum. Around 1856 came to the Royal

Veterinary and Agricultural University, and then came on in 1938 to the Agriculture Museum in Lyngby. This museum was in 1972 moved to Gl Estrup on Djursland.

The old Mc. Cormick mejemaskine be said to have great historical value. It was in principle constructed correctly, but was just too clumsy and primitive. Most of the machinery was made of wood, only the transmission and the blade was of iron. The fingers were 8 cm thick, and antlers on the knife shaved only 1 cm forward.

Fire at Valdbygaard

On 13 August 1859 at 3 am, a fire at Valdbygaard whereby both the dairy and a nearby pig and chicken house burned down. A girl had lit up the kettle and had gone away for a moment. Since shortly after she returned, there was inexplicably caught fire in a pile of pulp, which was near the fireplace and the fire had already ignited the ceiling. We managed to save the other buildings on the farm, but it burned 1 horse, 8 cows and 40 pigs in addition to several hundred chickens, ducks and pigeons. On the ceiling there was room for 13 milking girls, and they lost everything they owned.

Their possessions were not insured and therefore was started a collection for girls. It was grocery Grønvold in Slagelse and Pastor Budžets in Oat Mountain, along with school teachers in Hejninge, Oat Mountain and Iron Mountain was in charge of collection, and they got good help from Soro County Journal.

Squire Bech presented for the 50 dollars, and Counselor Bech and General Oxholm gave every 5 dollars. Farm men in the neighborhood gave 1 to 3 dollars, and crofters and servants gave from 1 to 3 marks. The smallest contribution was 8 shillings. There were collected among the other employees at Valdbygaard and the neighborhood, other manors: Golden Holm, Skovsgaard, wilderness farm, Little Frederikslund, Falk Steen and Taarnholm. Also in the villages: Oat Mountain, Blow Inge, Krænkerup, Arslev, thorn Lunde, Nordrup, Eight squad, Valby, Iron Mountain, sort of troupe, Holmstrup, Hejninge, Næsby, Kelstrup, Mark King, Church and Baltic positions and Bildsø.

All the hundreds of donors names came in the newspaper, and the gathering ended only after 2 ½ months. A total of 280 dollars, which was distributed among the 13 girls after their loss. The girl who had lost most, got 76 dollars and the others are 41, 24, 22, 20, 19, 16, 15, 13, 11, 11, 9 and 3 dollars

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Danish to English translation

Dairy

After the fire accounted Squire Bech a fire insurance for the employee's belongings, so such an accident could no longer move them. After the four accounted Squire Bech a four insurance for the employee's belongings, so such an accident could no longer move them. He also built a brand new milk, which then became the country's most modern and which was extensively discussed in the Illustrated Official Journal 1860, page 386th He also built a brand new milk,

Which then became the country's most modern and Which was extensively discussed in the Illustrated Official Journal 1860, page 386th dairy produced manor butter and cheese. The dairy produced manor butter and cheese. Skimming Hall had barrel ceiling in the high thatched roof, and there was a vent chimneys and shutters in the walls, so there was plenty vent. Eaves were so large that the sun could not heat the walls. In dairy, there were 60 large, flat cast iron bins, which could bring together the milk cream.

In the cheese room, there were tanks of steam pipes to heat the milk with added rennet, and there was cheese presses to press the whey from the curd. All floors were of the completely new material Portland cement.

From 1891 to 1901 there was an employee meyerske named Lene Bjerregaard. From 1891 to 1901 there was an employee meyerske named Lene Bjerregaard. She has written a report on Valdbygaards milk. The treated milk from 600 cows, 400 of Valdbygaard, 150 at Brorup and 50 at Langebjerg. On Valdbygaard cows stood in rows across the barn with 20 cows in each row. There were 10 staff Swedish dairy girls, who together with 10 laborers' wives each had 20 milking cows 2 times a day. Lene Bjerregaard tells of an incident from his time at Valdbygaard: The butter came in dritler of wood, and once a week were sent fresh butter to England. It happened once that I had a tiny gold ring, the rest an heirloom. It slipped from his finger and was gone in the butter. I had said goodbye to it, but one time after getting Hofjægermesteren letter from England that was found a gold ring in Valdbygaards butter, and that it could be returned if the owner of the man could be found. It came home and was much admired, even by family. Imagine that such a small thing itself had made the long journey and one case was found there. I used it ever since, now, my daughter got it.

Brorup

In 1855 acquired AWBech the nearby Brorupgaard around. 470 acres. The place is now called Old Brorup, and has the address Slagstrupvej 45th Before 1674 was Brorup a village with 10 houses and a watermill. Brorup now lies about 1 km north of Oat Mountain, and the address is Kalundborgvej 115th The name can be told:

The other bridge is the bridge over the River Solitude. After gate rup Like strup derived from torpedoed that means udflytterbebyggelse. Around here there are many torpedoed cities: Kelstrup, Svenstrup, Knudstrup, sort of troupe, Bøstrup, Mullerup, Finderup, Ollerup, Sønderup, Nordrup, Sorterup Otte Sangstrup etc. All Together settlements which have moved from older cities. The oldest of names goes back to the year 800 Brorup has therefore been called Brotorp.

The oldest document that mentions Brorup is from the 1352nd Then there was the village Brorup a bigger yard for a couple of letters mentioned vassals Peter Nielsen and his son, Niels Pedersen Brothorp.

In medieval times it was common to bequeath his farm to a church or a monastery to be read soul fairs. In 1396 heard Brorup the bishop of Roskilde, and Bent Bille was sheriff at Brorup. In 1435 Clement had Griis Brorup and Oat Mountain in the hiring of Jens bishop of Roskilde.

In 1454 was with King Christian Is permission conducted a large change comfortable, so Antvorskov got Brorup and some other towns north of Slagelse in exchange for Svenstrup Gods between Ringsted and Roskilde. When this switch is also referred mage water turbine in Brorup, it was called then Broager Mill. The tax paid by miller, 1 ½ read flour, it is 2 tons of flour, a very large fee.

In 1601 command of King Christian 4th to the sheriff at Antvorskov Castle to give the mills in Brorup and Pine Mill by Næsby something free timber for the refurbishment of their mills. Peasants to help with the work. At that time, after the Reformation, the king has taken over Antvorskov and all the monastery's possessions. From 1609 shell accounts are maintained in order to enable the National Archives can find the names of all tenants of each farm in Brorup and other cities during Antvorskov.

The shell accounts, you can also see that in 1639 must Oat Mountain and Brorup fine men an ox of assaults Oluf Moller in Brorup, and in 1644 will Jeppe Møller Brorup a fine of 3 dollars, because he took 3 small trees ranging in Vårby Mill .

In 1651 hilts Oluf Jensen Brorup Mill after Oluf Lauritsen and gives in indfæstning 24 dollars and an ax. (A young slagtetyr or steer) in 1651 hilts Brix Laursen mill and pays 40 dollars. He exempted in 1655 for one year due to fire duty.

During the Swedish war 1658-60 was Brorup partially destroyed. Of the 10 farms in the town were destroyed and six uninhabited. On the seventh farm land was cultivated, despite large peasant destitution. Moller Brix Laursen and farmer Laurits Hansen sent in 1661 and 1663 petitions to King Frederik 3 establishing landgilden in some years, so the farms in Brorup again

could be built and inhabited. Miller had reduced his fee by half in 1664, 24 barrels and 2 bushels of corn. But it failed to attract new tenants to Brorup.

In 1667 the mill was a soldier in inhumation without paying indfæstning. His name was Laurits Svendsen. And in 1672 relied Jens Clausen the ruined mill for 8 dollars, it has been only ground he could use.

In 1674 was Brorupgaard as created by the 10 farms and mill in the village Brorup. It was Counselor Poul Nielsen, who got the city by the king in exchange for a number of other farms in Zealand. Poul Nielsen them had been the king of 3 years before when he had 14 years of wage receivables. During the Swedish war, the king had not afford to pay the salaries of its officials, as many had instead some farms and some soil.

In 1674, there was also that some farms in the parish Stillinge was zoned for equestrian goods under hunter champion Johan. Brorup therefore did not run under Antvorskov Rytterdistrikt.

The following year, in 1675 bought Poul Nielsen also Oat Mountain Mill and Møllegården. Another had bid on it, but Poul Nielsen insisted that he had priority as the owner of Brorup Mill, which had been so bothered by the damming of Oat Mountain Mill, the last miller was ruined.

In 1679 Poul Nielsen was ennobled with the name Rose Palm, and he had some noble tax benefits. He received since the official royal authorization to establish its head and seat courtyard of Brorups and Jernbjergs desolate land and call it Brorupgaard. Whole Oat Mountain and Blow Inge also heard of, and peasants were hoveripligtige to Brorup.

In 1684 he acquired Sorterup Otte Sangstrup and Stillinge churches. He died in 1688, and in Stillinge church was St. Annæ Chapel, it is now called the Baptistery, designed to vault the genus Rose Palm. Around 1840 was lowered coffins in the cemetery, and burial cellar was filled up.

Ludvig Holberg

Brorup Gods were so in that family ownership until 1740 when the then owner Johan Severin Benzon sell to Ludvig Holberg, who through 5 years had lent him money. Holberg acquired Årslev town and mill, so he thus relieved the head depot for peasants in Oat Mountain and Blow Inge, since they were more about the work.

Ludvig Holberg is known to all because of his comedies, the best known is probably Jeppe on the mountain. His comedies are still included in theaters, although they are now over 250 years old. Both in Denmark and Norway, there is great interest in Holberg. Therefore, it is also natural to be interested in the place where he spent the summer in the year 1740 - 45th After that time, he went every summer to stay on adequacy Loose yard where there was a new farmhouse.

Holberg tenanted Brorup, but he linked himself to inhabit the two eastern rooms in the red borggårdshus. It was the farmhouse, which stood where now Slagstrupvej lies a long white house. The house was then shorter and wider, 18.5 x 11 m. It was bricked because of red stone or rødkalket and it had a thatched roof, with tiles in the eaves. It had 16 small windows with leaded panes. There was a gateway to the south, facing the courtyard. The house was decorated with a large eight fags living room, a guest room for two subjects and a small chamber. Then there was the living room and there were kitchen, scullery and pantry. Having the kitchen was a cellar. Throughout the house there were only two stoves, so-called two-storey wind furnaces, pipes and drum.

There were two major udlænger on the farm. They were tilted from the main house, so the courtyard was quite narrow at the farmhouse and very wide at the road. Along with the existing driveway to Old Brorup was ladelængen. It was thatched with sloping sides. And tilted the other way, eastward, stood staldlængen with space for 125 cattle and 6 horses. Northwest of the main house, closer Solitude Oh, lay the farm milk with malt club and bagerovn, here was also a svinehus.

To the southeast, there were some fish ponds, employed a master at fish farm. These fishponds were damn near Trench, which was then Valbækken. Here was the Holberg time an old rotten wooden bridge, as pastor of Oat Mountain, Joakim Gynt, passing when he should annex to his church in Gudum. The priest complained to the king of the Holberg would not repair the bridge. Holberg said he did not know that it was his duty to maintain the bridge, "nor do I know where it

lies." The latter sounds unlikely, since there are only 300 m from the house down to the bridge. But it was only repaired after Holberg's death.

Holberg has been able to enjoy a beautiful view of the courtyard which was open to the south, the battle with its church steeples. Tower of Antvorskov Chapel was over 73 feet high. And to the north he could see the meadow and Solitude Z to Tors fields where time was a newly built stump grinder on the top of the hill. Two great lime trees mark the old driveway. There are two similar down at Slagstrupvej. Whether they can be completely from Holberg's time, I dare not say.

In front of the house is an old game pave stones. It has been used for a stairway at Skyttehuset which stood at Kalundborgvej to the new Brorupgaard. Holberg's farmhouse was a few feet wider than the existing house and the only relic which is from his time, a number of foundation stone, which lies a few meters from the house on the north side.

Holberg bequeathed everything he owned to Soro Academy. He died in 1754 and became tougher times for tenants. In the book "A tenant farmer's life," which contains some of Soren Pedersen's diaries from Oat Mountain, he says that Holberg was less severe than either his predecessor and his successor.

Academy replaced the 3 villages in 1790-ies, and they started off selling to copyhold. The 4th August 1804 burned breeding farm at Brorup. It was then sold as copyhold to the previous tenant Mads Vestergaard. When the fire broke all the windows in the farmhouse of the heat from the fire, but the house was saved.

Vestergaard rebuilt farm house with 3 large no longer. He died in 1808, but his widow yard drive ahead with his son Jacob Vestergaard as manager. In 1809 she built a new farmhouse on 20.5 x 9.3 m, representing longer and narrower than before.

Around 1830 was sold to Heinrich Brorup Vorbeck, and he sold in 1839 passed on to Laurits Christopher Worsøe. Worsøe built a large new barn while in 1852, but the 20th August 1855 burned the entire house by lightning. When he felt too old to build up the farm again, he sold it

to Squire AWBech on Valdbygaard. Brorup was still copyhold of Soro Academy, and Bech would annually pay 600 barrels of grain in addition to levy taxes. The first winter he performed the operation of Brorup from some makeshift buildings, burnt, but years after, in 1856 he began construction of a new farm on Kalundborgvej. Here were the better middle ground.

On 2 November 1856 was a barn fire insured Further west, 66 feet long and 13 m wide, however there was a development toward the courtyard, while the center was 4 feet wider. This building is now demolished. It was where now is a large building with a grain warehouse. 28. 28. February 1857 was so staldlængen in North finished. This time there yet. It was then 52 feet long and 11 m wide, and it is still enough. It was designed for both cows and horses. Around the year 1900 there were 150 cows on Brorup.

On 18 July 1857 was the main building assessed under construction, and simultaneously, the sheep barn on the south built finished. Sheep barn was 52 feet long and nordlængen, but 15 m wide. This building no longer exists. There were thus 3 grouped any longer, who were all with thatched roofs.

The main building was 19 feet long and 10 m wide with a full basement. There was a tagkvist facing garden side and roof. On the roof construction can be seen year 1857 and the owners' initials on August Willads Bech and Kirstine Margrethe Rothe. She was the daughter of Rear Admiral Carothers, who distinguished himself in battle at the nest and during the match of Zealand Point. In 1880-s were built frontispiece to both sides and an extension to the south. At the same time obvious slate. It was replaced with tile roof in 1943, and this tag is back again a few years ago.

2. generation

To begin with, the new Brorupgård drive with administrators, but since AWBech died in 1877, his widow moved into Brorup and son JPBech took Valdbygaard owned jointly with his two sisters.

Jorgen Peter Bech was married to Caroline Charlotte Suhr from Peter Bjerregaard, they were 2nd Bech generation on the estate. He owned Waldemar Source and was in a few years, supervisor at Peter Bjerregaard on Sealand. When they went to Peter Bjerregaard, they had 6 horses for the wagon. He was only mid-forties, when he lost his wife. She was buried in Hejninge Cemetery. This is also where the other remains of the genus Bech.

JPBech been accomplished much during his time as owner of the goods in the years 1877-1909. Including he built an entirely new breeding farm on Valdbygaard the years 1900 to 1901. It was located east of the old buildings on the other side of the road to Brorup. These buildings will impress by their size. On the old avlsgårds space was then planted a beautiful facility with a driveway to the main building.

From the construction of the new breeding farm can tell an episode: The harvest time was the fickle weather with little rain. One day, when it finally had good wet weather, all workmen went out into the field. Both the carpenters, masons and working men, a total of 70 men, helped an entire day to make up oats. It's been a good help.

On 3 Fire at Brorup

On 27 July 1901 burned a large part of the breeding farm on Brorup. It happened during a violent thunderstorm. No humans or animals were injured. A Kattemor with young kittens were rescued at the last minute. All cows were on grass, but the stable had 10 young animals, 8 horses and some pigs. The farm people managed to get all these animals out. In the barn there was a fire-free limit, and it withstood the fire, so the animals could easily have been in the house.

It was a thunderbolt that struck down the barn, so there burned a quantity of grain and hay. One ENGINES were rescued, but threshing mill burned. It was calm weather, so the main building was not in danger. Architects Thomsen and sons from Slagelse had almost finished building the new breeding farm on Valdbygaard so they could continue on Brorup. The 3 longer be repaired, they got trempel and Thomsen pattern protected paptag. It consisted of 2 layers tjærepap reinforced with steel wire.

My grandfather, Emil Christiansen was a carpenter and supervisor with Thomsen and sons at the time. He had 70 men in the process of construction at Valdbygaard, and he also had to deal with construction on Brorup. To leave a building so he ordered the timber home from Norway in Danish only, but got it delivered in Norwegian yard. So was restricted to short. He used them anyway, there was simply less overhang on the roof than there should have been following the drawings. By handing over the business architect would not be present. He said: "You must yourself, Christiansen". But it went well, there was no one complained about anything.

3. 3. generation also named August Villads Bech, he leased Brorup in 1905. In 1909 he moved

with his wife Onse Marie Bech, born Pontoppidan, enter Valdbygaard. He was a graduate. mag. mag. and for many years chairman of Soro County Rural Economic Society, Slagelse Savings Bank, The Suhr Foundation and many associations. He also did a great job with the difficult horse breeding. He died in 1940, and his wife in 1952. After that time stood Valdbygaards large main building empty until 1998, when Elizabeth and August Bech conducted a very extensive restoration and modernization, and moved. The previous 30 years they had lived in a nearby villa, originally built to Jorgen Bech aunt Alice.

Jorgen Peter Bech, 4th generation of Valdbygaard Gods, was lessee of Knudsrødgård in 1931 and Brorup in 1937, and in 1940 he became owner of the entire estate. He lived at Brorup until his death in 1979, and his wife, Anna Elisabeth Bech, born Malling, lives there still.

Jorgen Bech drive a modern farm, he acquired one of the first combine harvester just after 2nd World War II. World War II. But he also took time to public work in Soro County Rural Economic Society, Slagelse Savings Bank, Sct.Mikkels vestries and school committee. He was also a shooting instructor in the Home Guard, and he made a great effort by the excavation of the ancient village of Great Valby. In 1972 he transferred the bulk of the goods to his son August Bech, but he kept for himself tenant farm Langebjerg Baltic Occupation and Valdbygaard Forests for some years.

All the cargo owners Bech genus has been hofjægermestre and August Bech is also chamberlain.

Forests

Valdbygaard Forest lies east of Slagelse completely separated from the rest of the cargo. That's because Valdbygaard by cargo creation in 1774 was attributed to a share of Antvorskov Slots forest districts. Some of the other main farms, which occurred at the crown cargo sales already attributed to other forest districts. Therefore, the individual parts of the forests east of Slagelse still names from that time: Falk Stone Forest, Grønhøj Forest, Gjerdrup Forest, Bonderup Vænge, Idagaard Forest, Charlottedal Forest, Karl Overgaard and Forest Taarnholm Forest.

After the hurricane, 3 December 1999 consists of the forest now 35% coniferous forest, 35%

beech, 17% is oak and 13% are second deciduous. Soil is very varied.

Valdbygaard Forest, along with Bonderup Vænge and Taarnholm Forest formed a coherent forest districts of 329 hectares. Bonderup Vænge was purchased in 1774 by the owner of Bonderup, Anna Lindam. In 1778 sold Bonderup then owner, Jacob August Castenschiold, Bonderup Vænge to his uncle, Maj. Gen. JFCastenschiold to Valdbygaard and Great Frederick Lund, and thus came into Valdbygaard forest districts. Taarnholm Forest heard from 1774 to Taarnholm Gods, but in 1871 sold Lindholm Oxholm at Taarnholm forest to Jorgen Peter Bech at Waldemar Source. When, after his father's death in 1877 became the owner of Valdbygaard was Taarnholm Forest also immersed in Valdbygaard forest districts under the name Sonder Pasture Forest. A third of the forest district in 1992 was transferred to August Bechs sister, Marie Louise Foss, and the other two thirds to August Bech, who watched in 2002 have transferred them to his son Peter Bech.

In addition, Carl Overgaard Forest heard during Valdbygaard Gods from 1855 to 1891, and also Bildsø Beach Plantation from 1855 to 1970-s. The latter occurred as follows: In 1852 bought Herman van Deurs Bødstrup on some beach plots and those planted with conifers. But already in 1855 he sold them again to AWBech on Valdbygaard who continued to plant all kinds of forest trees. In 1937 Slagelse municipality had left the northern part of the orchard for an almost nominal amount of DKK 50,000 in 1950-were the southern parceled out to the cottage grounds, which was first hired, but was later sold. During Valdbygaard still hear a great plantation plot with a house.

Valdbygaards owners

1774-1776 Chamberlain Joachim Melchior von Holten von Castenschiold.

1776-1805 Maj. Gen. George Frederick Castenschiold

1805-1846 magistrate, geheimestatsminister Poul Christian Stemann

1846-1877 Hofjægermester August Willads Bech

1879-1909 Hofjægermester Jorgen Peter Bech

1909-1940 Hofjægermester, cand. mag. mag. August Villads Bech

1940-1972 Hofjægermester, Jorgen Peter Bech

1972 - Hofjægermester, Chamberlain August Villads Bech

2002 - Co-owner George Peter Bech

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