



Borre Church

English



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Borre kirke.

The Parish of Borre:

In the Middle Ages, Borre was a prosperous port and, like Stege enjoyed market town monopoly status, its riches came from the profitable herring fishing industry in the Sound and Baltic, as well as its position in the overgrown inlet from the open sea to the north. Though the middle of the parish stretches the large bog of Borre.



To the west of the parish is an undulating Glacial Age landscape, to the east the Høje Møn (High Moen). The parish includes the villages of Borre, Sønderby, Nørreby, Råbymagle, NYborre, Ålebæk and Lisbjerg.

The church most likely belonged originally to the Crown. When the Crown lands were sold in 1769, the church was bought by the Liselund estate, which became the title owner, the church passing into freehold status in 1915.



The Church:

This is a stately late Romanesque building of large mediaeval bricks on a foundation of boulders. It is set on the highest spot of the town, earlier a small islet in the fjord, and surrounded by a late mediaeval wall made of cubes of chalk and large mediaeval bricks. The West portal was originally arched.



The Aisle and Chancel, were built between 1200 and 1250, with a rich brick ornamentation unique to this area, reminiscent of tile construction in north Germany. There is also a close connection to church building techniques on Falster and Lolland.

To the East, the Chancel has three contiguous round-arched windows, the middle one raised. The two sides of the Aisle are each lit by three windows connected by a series of ornamental arcades. The Aisle and Chancel have a three-part footing, corner pilars and a cornice frieze. The archway frieze areas and sacristy roof are whitewashed. Of the two original doors, the southern door is still



in use.

The tower, sacristy and weapon-house probably originate from an extensive rebuild after a raid by the Germans(Lübeck) in 1510. In this, according to an old priest's report, the town os Borre was almost destroyed and the church desecrated. Traces of melted lead from the roof have been found in the church walls.

The Communion Table:

This is constructed af large bricks of mediaeval origin..

The Altarpiece:

This is from the late Renaissance period and carries the date 1627. In front of the centre and top piece are two pairs os pillars. The painting on the central one represents the Communion. The top piece portrays teh crucifixion of Christ. The upper ornament represents the blessed Christ. The altarpiece also bears the motto of the Danish King Christian the Fourth: "Regina format Pietas" (Piety gives strength to the empire).



It was donated by the vassal in Stege (1618-1629) Peter Basse and his wife Sophie Parsberg.



The Altar Candlesticks:

Dating from around the year 1650. The seven-branched Titus candlestick became a symbol of law and Gospel. It is an anonymous gift, donated on Christmas Eve 1937



The Altarsilver:

All the sacred vessels of the church are made of silver. The chalice,



from the year 1708, is decorated with a six-tongued pedestal and cricifix. The Discus is from 1807, the wafer box from 1727 and the jug os wine from 1745.

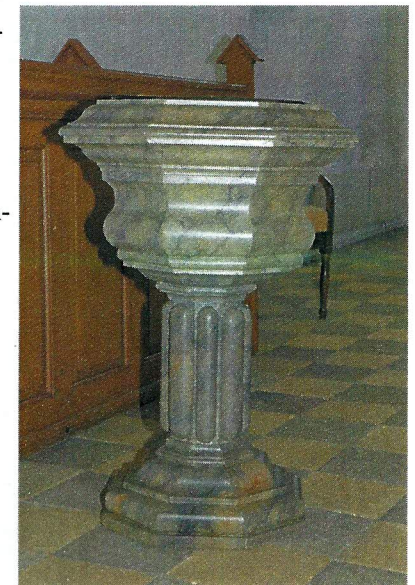
The Baptismal Font:

Carved out of oak i 1722 by the car-

penter Christian Frederik Larsen, it was marbled in grey.

The Baptismal Dish:

was made os brass i 1550-1575 in southem Germany, with a depiction of the Annunciation..





The Christening Can:

Made of brass, this was donated to the church by a couple from the parish, who also donated two chasubles.



The Pulpit:

In Renaissance style, this is carved out of oak and carries the year 1591. It is ornamented with reliefs of Saint Peter with the key, James with a walking stick, Christ with a world orb, John with a chalice and Thomas with a spear. At the corners of the pulpit are female heads.



The Ship:

"The Hope" was donated in 1928 by Miss Kathinka Larsen, a parishioner.



The Chandeliers::

Of brass, the biggest one was made in 1697, the smaller one in 1700.

The Light Fittings:

Made of brass, two were donated in 1762, two purchased later.

The Organ:

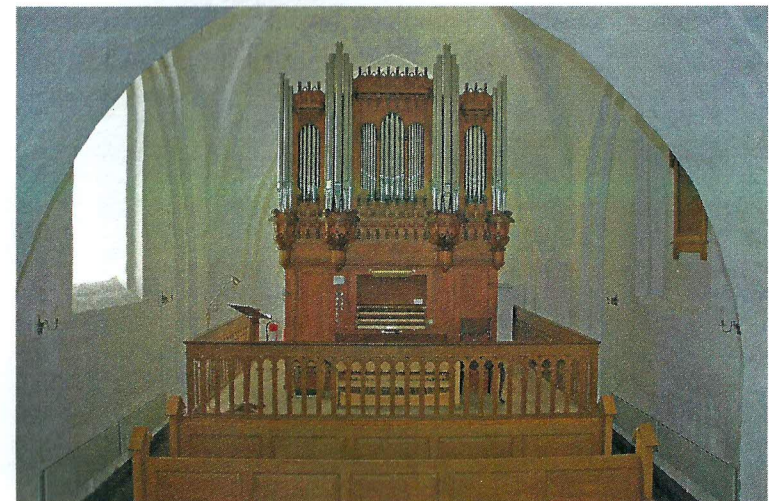
Built by the organ company Albert Lang in 1988, this is a mechanical, 10-pitched instrument, with two keyboards and one coupler keyboard. It was built into the old facade, dated 1907.

The Church Benches:

Are of painted oak,

The Light Globe:

Of wrought iron, was purchased in 2001.





The Tower Clock:

Dating from 1596, made of wrought iron, the clock has only one hand and, as far as is known, there exists only one more of its kind in Denmark. The clock face is made of oak, decorated with a symbol of the sun, - symbolising God and all Goodness..

The Church Bells:

There are two. The larger one, from 1637, was made by Felix Fuchs and carries the inscription "Aus dem Feuer bin ich gefloen, Felix Fuchs har mich goen". ("I was...from fire, Felix Fuchs made me") The smaller bell was made in 1632.

The Rectory:

A building of three wings dating from 1849, the rectory is in Magleby, the neighbouring town to the east. In the rectory complex, the Borre and Magleby parishes have their office, also known as The Stable. In 1985, the two parishes were merged.

The Gravedigger's Office:

In the small yellow house outside the church walls to the southwest.

