

I FÆSTEBONDENS SPOR

"I Fæstebondens spor" er en historisk rejse i landbrugets historie over landsbyfællesskab, fællesdriftens ophævelse, udskiftning og udflytning.

RUDE

Rude hører til Saksild sogn, og oldtidsminder viser, at her har været menneskelig aktivitet langt tilbage i tiden. I 1203 støder vi første gang på navnet Saxwælruðu, en sammenskrivning af de to bynavne Saxild og Rude. På gårdene Rude Hovgaard, Rudegaard og Rude Nedergaard er der fundet rester af brolægning fra Valdemarernes tid, hvor der berettes om kongelig og adelig aktivitet i området.

RUDES EJENDOMME

Af Rudes 14 gårde hørte i fæstevæsenets tid 9 under David Davidsens gods, 2 var i selveje, de øvrige hørte til henholdsvis Rathlousdal, Aakær og Boller gods. Gårdenes beliggenhed er for størstepartens vedkommende endnu omkring den gamle bymidte, og fra luften ses spor af en stjerneudskiftning med markerne fordelt bag de enkelte ejendomme. Specielt for størsteparten af Rudes fæstegårde er, at de første blev frikøbt til selveje, da det ved lov blev påbudt i 1912.

LANDSBYEN

I perioden fra 1741 til 1901 havde Rude egen skole, men i 1901 blev Saxild – Rude Fællesskole bygget midt mellem de to byer, og Rude Skole blev nedlagt. Rude by var kendetegnet ved de mange slægtsgårde og husmandssteder, hvis familier stort set var selvforsynende med dagligvarer. En bysmedje ejet af byens gårdmænd fungerede indtil 1934, hvor den kom i selveje, og blandt øvrige erhverv i byen kan nævnes købmand, tømrer, træskomand, væver, tækkemand og kurvebinder. I perioden 1916 til 1972 havde byen tillige egen telefoncentral.

MINDESTEN

En mindesten over studiosus David Davidsen, der er centrum for "I fæstebondens spor," er rejst af taknemmelige Rude borgere i 1843. Stenen blev siden flyttet, men blev i 1998 flyttet tilbage til den oprindelige placering. David Davidsen arvede i 1733 sine besiddelser, og efter hans død i 1793, viste et testamente, at han havde givet Rudebønderne arveret til deres huse og gårde, ligesom deres årlige afgifter blev nedsat betragteligt. Stenen er præget med 11 navne - som hver har tilknytning til en fæstegård eller et husmandssted, som var ejet af David Davidsen, og den fortæller derfor en spændende del af Rudes historie i 1700 – og 1800-tallet. På venstre side af stenen er desuden indhugget navnet på skolelærer P.A. Lihme.

SPOTPUNKT "I FÆSTEBONDENS SPOR" ER ETABLERET I 2023

Bag projektet står Saksild og Omegns Lokalråd i samarbejde med det lokalhistoriske Arkiv og kunstnere fra området. Pladsen er velvilligt stillet til rådighed af gårdejer Lars Kruse, som er familiens 11. generation i Rude, og hvis matrikler var en del af Det Davidsenske gods.

Læs mere om projektet og de enkelte elementer på pladsen på www.saxildarkiv.dk



IN THE TRACKS OF THE TENANT FARMER

"In the Tracks of the Tenant Farmer" is a historical journey in the history of agriculture, village communities, the abolition of joint farming, replacement and relocation.

RUDE

Rude belongs to Saksild parish, and ancient monuments show that there has been human activity here far back in time. In 1203 A.D., we first come across the name Saxwælruðu, a combination of the two town names Saxild and Rude. On the farms Rude Hovgaard, Rudegaard and Rude Nedergaard, remains of paving from the 1200's, where successive Danish Kings named Valdemar ruled, have been found at a time when royal and noble activity in the area is reported.

RUDE'S PROPERTIES

Of Rude's 14 farms, in the time of the feudal system, 9 belonged to David Davidsen's estate, 2 were in freehold, the others belonged to Rathlousdal, Aakær and Boller estates respectively. The location of the farms is, for the most part, still around the old town center, and from the air there can still be seen traces of a star exchange with the fields distributed behind the individual properties. What is special about the majority of Rude's manors is that the first ones were bought out for self-ownership, when it was required by law in 1912.

THE VILLAGE

In the period from 1741 to 1901, Rude had its own school, but in 1901 Saxild – Rude Community School was built in the middle of the two towns, and Rude School was closed down. The many family farms and homesteads, whose families were largely self-sufficient with groceries, characterized Rude village. A town smithy owned by the town's farmers operated until 1934, when it became privately owned. Among other professions in the town were merchant, carpenter, cobbler, weaver, roofer and basket maker. In the period 1916 to 1972, the city had also its own telephone exchange.

THE MEMORIAL

A memorial stone for the educated David Davidsen, who is the center of "In the footsteps of the tenant farmer," was erected by grateful Rude citizens in 1843. The stone was later moved, but was moved back to its original location in 1998. David Davidsen inherited his properties in 1733, and after his death in 1793, his will showed that he had given the Rude farmers their houses and farms, just as their annual taxes were reduced considerably. The stone is marked with 11 names - each of which is associated with a manor or a homestead that was owned by David Davidsen, and it therefore tells an exciting part of Rude's history in the 18th and 19th centuries. On the left side, the stone is also carved with the name of schoolteacher P.A. Lihme.

FOCUS POINT "IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF THE TENANT FARMER" EST. IN 2023

Saksild and the surrounding local council are behind the project in collaboration with the local historical archive and artists from the area. Farm owner Lars Kruse, who is the family's 11th generation in Rude, and whose land was part of the Davidsen estate, has kindly made the space available.

Read more about the project and the individual elements at www.saxildarkiv.dk

