

### The forge from Taastrup



The museum's village forge originates from Taastrup on Northern Funen. It was probably built in 1746 by the owner of Dallund Castle, Theodesius V. Finecke. The blacksmith was one of the more respected men in the village, and the blacksmith in Taastrup also copyholded a three-wing farm besides the forge. The exterior of the forge appears today as it did when the house was built. The forge is obviously a workplace where fire was used. The roof of the house is made of ceramic tiles. There is no floor, and the house is entirely whitewashed with no painting of the trelliswork



### Volunteer at the Homeland Farm

If you want to lend a helping hand on the farm, you are more than welcome. All kinds of help are appreciated. We do any odd jobs in good company on Wednesdays from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. Drop by and see and hear more about what we do. Contact chairman Paul Smith, phone 22507196.

### The piggery – commonly referred to as the coffee room



This lovely situated piggery has been converted into a coffee room with a functioning kitchen which can be rented. More info at [www.vestfynshjemstavn.dk](http://www.vestfynshjemstavn.dk). There is tableware for up to 60 persons, and the kitchen is equipped with modern facilities. There is a nice atmosphere in the cosy room that has been decorated with blue enamel. This place is a charming setting for any social gathering. It can be rented for a day (800 DKK), an evening (500 DKK), or an entire weekend (1200 DKK), deposit 500 DKK. Contact Janna Larsen, phone 61756152.

### Practical information

- There is free, unlimited parking by the museum
- Guests of the museum are welcome to bring food and drink which can be taken in the museum's coffee room or at outside tables
- Drinks can be bought in the coffee room
- Food and drink are not allowed in the museum's exhibitions
- Pets have no access to the museum's houses and exhibitions
- Dogs are to be kept on a leash on the museum's outdoor areas
- Smoking is not allowed at the museum's premises
- Tours can be booked, contact Janna Larsen, phone: 61756152
- Opening hours: Wednesdays from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. In addition, open in Saturdays in July from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
- Admission fee: 50 DKK



Welcome to  
**Vestfyns**

**Hjemstavngård**

Klaregade 23, Gummerup, 5620 Glamsbjerg

[www.vestfynshjemstavn.dk](http://www.vestfynshjemstavn.dk)



Western Funen's Homeland Farm is an open air museum consisting of a number of buildings from the 1700s. The big four-wing surveyor farm is situated at its original location in the village of Gummerup. The farm is named after surveyor Peder Hansen who owned the farm from 1809-1849. The surveyor farm's oldest wings date back to the middle of the 1600s and 1700s. The farmhouse was built in the late 1700s, while the dormer wasn't built until the middle of the 1800s. The farm was agricultural until 1930. The land was spread out in seven different locations and was therefore unsuitable for modern agriculture. As a consequence of this, it was decided to transform the farm into a museum. Vestfyns Hjemstavngård opened on June 7, 1931. The red Watchmaker's House was originally situated in Køng which is the neighbouring village of Gummerup. The house burned in 1973 and was subsequently relocated and re-erected at the museum in 1981. Today, the house comprises a school room and a needlework room. Furthermore, the museum consists of a village forge from Taastrup and a peat shed from Håstrup. Western Funen's Homeland Society owns the farm. It is maintained by volunteers.

## The Wibye family and the Clocks of Køng



The red timer-framed house, named the Watchmaker's House, was built in Køng in 1776 by a local weaver. The beautiful, solid timber-framed house made of oak was built as freehold, which may be the explanation why the weaver was able to afford having it built with bricks and decorated with patterned masonry work. An eye was kept on the cost, though: The backside of the house hasn't been decorated. In 1773 the house was bought by watchmaker Johan Christopher Wibye, who together with his father, Bonde Wibye, started a production of the famous "Bells of Køng". People came from all over the region to the house in Køng to buy the beautiful and expensive grandfather clocks. Today, the Watchmaker's House contains Western Funen's Homeland Society's collection of books and magazines as well as comprises a school room and a needlework room among other things.



## The peat shed from Håstrup



The peat shed behind the Watchmaker's House originates from Haastrup between Haarby and Fåborg. The building was built in the 1700s and was part of the forge's buildings in Haastrup. As the name suggests, the peat shed was built to store peat for fuel. The peat shed was re-erected at Vestfyns HjemstavnsGård in 1996 and contains equipment for bee-keeping. Peat as fuel has been known throughout the ages and got a renaissance during the First and Second World War due the coal shortage.



There are plenty of opportunities to see and hear more about bees when visiting the museum. You can also buy honey from our own production. Honey is sold in the coffee room. If you want to know more about bee-keeping, there is an article in the yearbook from 2019, which can also be bought in the coffee room for 150 DKK.

## The posts of Western Funen



"Suler" is another word for "posts" in Danish; they are strong posts supporting the building's purlin. Suler are particularly well-known in farms on Funen, and at the Surveyor Farm one can see the suler in the farm's threshing barn. The distance between the suler was oftentimes 3-4 metres. The partitions between rooms were often placed by the suler. The suler were practical because they were space-saving. Collar beams were avoided, and the building could therefore be fully utilised. The three wings are built with this construction, making it stable in all directions. First class craftsmanship.



Take a walk around the farm and see stables, agricultural implements, crafts and carriages of different kinds. There are even a few sleighs. The museum holds many things we do not see today. Many of these were made by the farmer himself or by local craftsmen. A lot of hours went into the making of implements, carriages, etc.