

ers (fig. 6). A couple of original windows are still to be found in the chancel (cf. fig. 4) and there are moulded imposts in the chancel arch (p. 1368, fig. 4). The relatively solid brick masonry at the west end of the earlier part of the church seems to indicate that a tower, which has since disappeared, was added to the nave in the Late Middle Ages. A porch, of which a few remains may have been included in the present extension for the altar, possibly dates from the same period. Formerly a wooden spire rose above the west end of the church (cf. fig. 1), but was replaced 1880 by the present tower in its Neo-Romanesque style. 1924—25 the church was thoroughly rebuilt and to the north side of the nave was added a large extension two bays long with a porch. This change involved a 90° turn in the orientation of the church, since the altar was set up in an annex on the south side of the original nave. A further extension was undertaken 1969—70.

Every wall in the chancel shows traces of *murals*, but it was on the north wall that a fairly large fragment (fig. 7), since covered once more with whitewash, was found with a figured scene within a banded frame. This has been interpreted by some as Sam-son tearing down the gate of the city of Gaza, by others as Moses coming down the mountain with the Tablets of the Law.

The *furniture* was both restored and added to when a considerable rebuilding programme took place in 1924—25. This involved particularly the altarpiece which had been decorated by Per glarmester (»glazier«) in 1595 and is related to a group of altar-pieces found around Veng (Hjlemslev district). A former altarpiece painting was produced by the animal painter C. D. Gebauer (cf. p. 1324). The chalice (fig. 11) was donated 1551 by Bishop Ove Bille (1520—36), as indicated by a tablet inscribed in Latin (fig. 17). A cross embroidered in gold and silver is preserved from the back of a chasuble, now disappeared, dating back to c. 1725 (fig. 12). The pewter dish of the granite Romanesque baptismal font (fig. 13) was made 1686 by Hans Nielsen Gotlender, who worked in Århus, and donated to the church by the patron, Constantin von Marselis, and his wife Sofia Elisabeth Carisius (cf. p. 859ff). The pulpit (fig. 15) from c. 1650 is from the same workshop as the pulpits in Åby (p. 1444) and Trige. The bell (fig. 18) was cast 1744 by Lorenz Strahlborn of Lübeck. Of the *tombstones* a Romanesque granite stone (fig. 19) is of special interest with its Latin inscription.

GJELLERUP KIRKE

Midlertidig kirkesal i bycentret indviet 1973. Kirken, tegnet af Knud Blach Petersen, indviet 6. juni 1976; på samme dag oprettedes ifølge kgl. resolution af 27. november 1975 Gjellerup kirkedistrikt omfattende den østlige del af Brabrand sogn. Gjellerup sogn etableret ved kgl. resolution af 26. februar 1977.

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