

Abbreviations and Measurements

Below are two lists: the first is a list of abbreviations used throughout the book and accompanying digital content, and the second is an explanation of certain units of measurement and currency. Where possible, these units have also been converted to the equivalent measurements in the metric system. The abbreviations refer to archival resources at the Danish Folklore Archive (Dansk folkemindesamling), Evald Tang Kristensen's published collections, and standard folklore indices.

Abbreviations

In the following list, works by Evald Tang Kristensen are identified as by "ETK." Only short book titles are given; for full titles and publication information, please refer to the bibliographies. References using these abbreviations include the appropriate volume number in roman numerals immediately after the abbreviation (if not already included and if necessary), an alphabetical section reference (if present), and the story or record number of the item. For example, a story numbered 217 in the second section of the second volume of *Danske sagn*, is referred to as DS II B 217.

ATU. Hans-Jörg Uther. 2004. *The Types of International Folktales*.

Dfs. Dansk folkemindesamling (Danish Folklore Archive)

- 1906/23. Special collection, *Sagn og tro*.
1906/60. Special collection.
1906/135. Special collection, *Biographical sketches of folklorists and collectors*.
1929/1. Original copies of materials sent to Kristensen.
1929/94. Copies of proverbs from L. N. Bertelsen's collection.
1929/102. Unpublished third series of *Jyske almuelliv* I–VI.
1929/129. Alphabetical index to all of Kristensen's informants.
1929/137. Newspaper articles and unpublished notes about Tang Kristensen.
DgF. Svend Grundtvig et al. 1966–1976 [1853–1976]. *Danmarks gamle Folkeviser*.
DS. ETK. 1980 [1892–1901]. *Danske sagn*. 8 volumes.
DSk I. ETK. 1900. *Danske Skjæmtesagn. 1. samling*.
DSkv. ETK. 1901. *Et hundrede gamle danske Skjæmteviser efter Nutidssang*.
DSnr. ETK. 1928–1939. *Danske sagn. Ny Række*. 7 volumes.
Fab. ETK. 1896. *Danske Dyrefabler og Kjæderemser*.
FBK I. ETK. 1896. *Fra Bindestue og Kølle*, volume 1.
FBK II. ETK. 1897. *Fra Bindestue og Kølle*, volume 2.
GKV. ETK. 1927. *Gamle Kildevæld*.
GKV2. ETK, Peter Olsen, and Johannes E. Tang Kristensen. 1981. *Gamle kildevæld*.
JAH. ETK. 1891–1894. *Gamle folks fortællinger om det jyske almueliv*. 6 volumes.
JAT. ETK. 1900–1902. *Gamle folks fortællinger om det jyske almueliv*. Supplement. 6 volumes.
JFm. ETK. 1871–1897. *Jydske Folkeminder*. 13 volumes.
JFm I. ETK. 1871. *Jydske Folkeminder*, volume 1, *Jydske Folkeviser og Toner*.
JFm II. ETK. 1876. *Jydske Folkeminder*, volume 2, *Gamle jydske Folkeviser*.

- JFm III.** ETK. 1876. *Jydske Folkeminder*, volume 3, *Jydske Folkesagn*.
- JFm IV.** ETK. 1876. *Jydske Folkeminder*, volume 4, *Sagn fra Jylland*.
- JFm V.** ETK. 1881. *Jydske Folkeminder*, volume 5, *Æventyr fra Jylland*.
- JFm VI.** ETK. 1883. *Jydske Folkeminder*, volume 6, *Sagn og Overtro fra Jylland*.
- JFm VII.** ETK. 1884. *Jydske Folkeminder*, volume 7, *Æventyr fra Jylland*.
- JFm VIII.** ETK. 1886. *Jydske Folkeminder*, volume 8, *Sagn og overtro fra Jylland*.
- JFm IX.** ETK. 1888. *Jydske Folkeminder*, volume 9, *Sagn og overtro fra Jylland*.
- JFm X.** ETK. 1889. *Jydske Folkeminder*, volume 10, *100 gamle jyske folkeviser*.
- JFm XI.** ETK. 1891. *Jydske Folkeminder*, volume 11, *Gamle Viser i Folkemunde*.
- JFm XII.** ETK. 1895. *Jydske Folkeminder*, volume 12, *Æventyr fra Jylland*.
- JFm XIII.** ETK. 1897. *Jydske Folkeminder*, volume 13, *Æventyr fra Jylland*.
- KØ I.** ETK. 1892. *Kuriøse Overhøringer i Skole og Kirke*. Volume 1.
- KØ II.** ETK. 1899. *Kuriøse Overhøringer i Skole og Kirke*. Volume 2.
- Lege.** ETK. 1896. *Danske Børnerim, Remser og Lege udelukkende efter Folkemunde*.
- MA I.** ETK. 1892. *Molbo- og Aggerbob historier samt andre dermed beslægtede fortællinger*. Volume 1.
- MA II.** ETK. 1903. *Molbo- og Aggerbob historier samt andre dermed beslægtede fortællinger*. Volume 2.
- ML.** Reidar Thoralf Christiansen. 1992 [1958]. *The Migratory Legends*.

MO. ETK. 1923–1928. *Minder og Oplevelser*. 4 volumes.

Ord. ETK. 1890. *Danske ordsprog og mundheld*.

Sk. ETK. 1884–1889. *Skattegraveren*. 12 volumes.

Sk efter. ETK. 1890. *Efterslæt til "Skattegraveren."*

VFK. ETK. 1899. *Vore Fædres Kirketjeneste belyst ved Exempler*.

Æv. Margit Brandt, ed. 1974. *Registrant over Evald Tang Kristensens Samling af Eventyr*.

Measurements

Agricultural Units

In 1907, Denmark switched entirely to the metric system. Before then, the following units applied to agricultural measurements:

Hartkorn: From the term “hard grain” (rye or barley). A unit of measure used to determine the value of a piece of land, based on its expected productivity. The use of the *hartkorn* as a measure of productivity for taxation purposes was abandoned in 1903.

Tønde: A unit of measure that can refer either to (a) land, and usually translated as “acre” despite it being somewhat larger than an acre (see below) or (b) a measure of volume, and usually translated as “barrel”.

1 tønne (tdr) of land = 14,000 kvadrat alen = 5,516 square meters (approx. 1.36 acres)

1 tønne hartkorn = 139.2 liters or 100 kilograms of “hard grain”.

One *tønne hartkorn* was the normative amount of taxation that 5 1/7 *tønne* of land would create. This level of taxation could

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rise or fall based on the valuation of the productivity of the land on a 24-step scale.

1 tønne (barrel) = 8 skjæpper (measure) = 139.12 liters

1 skjæppe (sk) = 4 fjerdingkar = 17.39 liters

1 fjerdingkar (fj) = 8 album = 4.3475 liters

1 album (alb) = 0.5438 liter

Distance, Weights, and Measures

1 mil = 4 fjerdingvej = 7.53 km = 4.68 miles

1 fjerdingvej = 3,000 alen

1 alen = 2 fod = 4 kvarter = 24 tommer = 63 centimeters

1 kande = 2 potter = 8 pægle = 1.9 liters

1 potte = 4 pægle = 0.96 liter

1 pægl = 0.2 liter

1 kop = 0.25 liter

1 favn = 72 kubikfod = 2.2 cubic meters

1 fad = 4 oksehoveder = 927.5 liters

1 oksehoved = 6 ankre = 226 liters

1 tønne korn (grain) = 144 potter = 8 skjæpper = 139.2 liters

1 tønne sild (herring) = 112 potter = 108.2 liters

1 tønne flydende vare (liquid) = 136 potter = 131.4 liters

1 pund = 0.5 kilogram (established by law in 1839)

1 dusin = 12 pieces (a dozen)

1 snes = 20 pieces

1 halvsnes = 10 pieces

Currency

Until the currency reform of 1873, several different currencies were used in Denmark. From 1713 until 1813, Danish money was based on the *rigsdaler* (rixdollar), which

was backed by silver. The word *daler* is a shortened form of the name of a Czech silver coin, the Joachimstaler, from 1518. One type of *rigsdaler*, which was used largely for daily commerce, was known as the *kurant*. Another *rigsdaler*, the *specie*, was used for more formal transactions and contained more silver. Consequently, these two types of *rigsdaler* were not equivalent in value, with 1 *rigsdaler kurant* containing 20.63 grams of silver as opposed to 25.28 grams in the *specie*.

In 1813, with the Danish state bankruptcy, the complicated *rigsdaler* was replaced by the *rigsbankdaler*, the value of which was set at $\frac{1}{2}$ of the previous *specie rigsdaler*. Despite the new official name, the *rigsbankdaler* was generally referred to as a *rigsdaler*. These currency systems were based on divisions of twelve:

12 penning = 1 skilling

16 skilling = 1 mark

6 mark = 1 *rigsdaler* or *daler* (sometimes referred to in English as the *rixdollar*)

The most common coins were the 4, 8 and 24 skilling (shilling) coins. The *krone* (crown), worth 8 marks, although part of the monetary system promulgated in 1625, was used largely only to keep track of debt, and there were few *krone* coins in circulation.

After 1873, the Danish monetary system was aligned with that of Norway and Sweden, with the *krone*, or crown, based on the gold standard, as the main currency. The crown was set as equivalent to $\frac{1}{2}$ of a *rigsbankdaler*. This new system, implemented in 1875 and still current in Denmark, was a decimal system (as opposed to the earlier systems that were based on divisions of twelve) and consisted of *kroner* (crowns) and *øre*, with one *krone* equivalent to one hundred *øre*.