

”THE CHURCHES” continues here!

VIKLAU
Baptismal font, Holy Rood and (a true copy of the original in National Historical museum) the famous Viklau-Madonna 12th c., reredos and pulpit 17th c, Baptismal font 1737.

VISBY St. MARIA
Originally built as church for German merchants on Gotland, 1225 earliest known dedication date. Cathedral church since 1572 when Gotland became a separate diocese. – Baptismal font (the largest on Gotland) 13th c. Statue of Christ 13th c. On north chancel wall epitaph commemorating Danish-Lübeckish naval catastrophe outside Visby 1566. Reredos in southern transept 1682 (see Källunge), on high altar 1905. Pulpit 1684 (see Grötlingbo). Stained glass in chancel 1892, pews (local walnut) 1945. Statue of Mary (copy) 1998. Stained glass in e.g. Stora chapel, one of the country’s most beautiful Gothic rooms, from the latest restoration (1980’s). – Organs: Mårtensson 70 stops 1948, chancel organ (S Font-hell) 4 stops 1990’s, Guldrupe-organ (O. N. Lindqvist) 2 stops 1860’s, (in Stora chapel) Magnussons Orgelbyggeri 9 stops 1983, Klinte-Organ (P L Åkerman) 6 stops 1870. – Clarion 45 bells.

VISBY, other churches
Allhelgona (all Saints’) chapel with crematorium 1967, North cemetery. Terra Nova 1984. St Mikael’s chapel 1966. Visborg church 1969.

VISBY, church ruins
St Clemens, Drotten, St Gertrud, St Göran, St Hans, Helge And, St Karin, St Lars, St Nicolaus, St Olof and St Per.

VÄNGE
Baptismal font 12th c, Holy Rood 12th c (cross 13th c), wall paintings 14th c, partially late medieval triptych 17th c, pulpit 1777, pews 18th c.

VÄSKINDE
Baptismal font 12th c, wall paintings 13th c – 16th c, sacramental cupboard and Holy Rood 13th c., processional crucifix 14th c, reredos and pulpit (with medieval sculptures!) 1690. Stained glass from 1955. – in south wall prayer chamber with hagioscope (peephole to the holy) and sacristy.

VÄSTERGARN
North of the church remains of older church and castal, 12th c. Construction begun but incomplete (see special text ”Briefly about Gotland’s churches”). – Baptismal font 1592, votive ship 1637, reredos 1641, interior furnishings are mostly from 17th c.

VÄSTERHEJDE
Baptismal font 1681, altarpiece 1662, pulpit, pews, gallery 17th c. Oil painting 1853 believed to be a gift of Princess Eugenie. – Step-gabled tower 1856, the only on Gotland.

VÄTE
Baptismal font 12th c, Holy Rood ca 13th c, wall paintings 14th – 16th c, reredos 1699, pulpit and pews 18th c. St Olof sculpture after original in SHM.

ÖJA
Holy Rood ”Gotland’s most famous wooden sculpture” 13th c, the mourning Madonna is a copy of the Öja Madonna in Gotland’s Historical Museum, and St. John (a free reconstruction) 1951, wall paintings 13th and 15th c, pulpit 1628, reredos 1643 and epitaphs 17th c..

ÖSTERGARN
Damaged by fire in 1565 (Nordic Seven-year war), plundered by Russian troops 1715 and 1717 but restored in mid 18th c (see memorial plaque!). Baptismal font 17th c, reredos 1756 with medieval Holy Rood, pulpit 1737, gallery 1744.

Gotland – the island of a hundred churches

That so many remarkable churches were built on Gotland during the Middle Ages is due to the prosperity enjoyed by the island at the time.

The fact that the churches remained unchanged and preserved to such a large extent is due, among others, to a lack of resources needed to demolish and build new churches (evident in other parts of the country).

This brochure can only briefly provide information about the churches generally and something about their furnishings. Those who are interested are advised to consult local church guides, where available.

The information provided here with regards the church furnishings has been obtained mainly from Lagerlöf/Svanström: Gotlands kyrkor, 4th revised edition, 1991.

”How old are the churches?”

The churches were built (extended, rebuilt) during an extremely intensive period between 1100 – 1350.

The different building phases in a church can be roughly but simply dated by their portals, windows and vault arches. Up until 1250, round arches that were characteristic of Romanesque style were used – after 1250, pointed arches that were typically Gothic.

So many churches - worship services in all of them?

All churches are in use –every other Sunday as a rule. Every vicar/church organist has therefore two or more services that they are responsible for.

The times for the services of worship can be most easily ascertained from sermon listings in Friday’s local newspapers.

The Diocese of Visby

The Diocese of Visby is divided into two parts; the “domestic diocese” with its many small parishes and obvious rural character and the “international diocese” consisting of Church of Sweden abroad (SKUT), working in about 40 places around the world.

The Diocese centre involved with training, development and administrative functions is located at Helge Andshuset, Norra Kyrkogatan 3 (north of the Cathedral).

Welcome!

About the furnishings in general – not just dates!

The Baptismal font

”Font” comes from the Latin word ”fons” - spring. In earliest Christian times baptism took place by open water, out of doors. Later special baptismal chapels were built, but still the person who was to be baptised stepped down into the water. Even later, the baptismal fonts still used today came into use. Many baptismal fonts are from the 12th century. The children of the parish have been christened in them for over 900 years.

High altars and the side altars

The altar table is there for the Holy Communion. ”The Last Supper” is a common altarpiece theme.

Gotland became Swedish territory with the treaty of Bromsebro in 1645. Many reredoses from the first half of the 17th c. are, therefore, marked with the Danish king, Christian IV’s, monogram ”C4”. Reredoses from the Danish era are of an artistically higher standard than those of a later date thanks to the king’s recruiting talented carvers to the province.

In some churches sometimes two side altars are preserved, once adorned with wooden statues of the Virgin Mary and the patron saint, St. Olof, or another saint. For a long time, even today, some reference is made to men and women’s sides in the church, a remnant from a time when women preferred to gather in front of Mary.

The Triumphal Arch

The church with its nave and chancel is modelled on the temple in Jerusalem with ”the Holy” and ”the Holy of Holies” – compare with the expression ”enter the Holy of Holies”. From the beginning, the nave and chancel were separated by a so-called rood screen: the chancel was, for instance, the domain of the priest and organist, while the nave was the congregation’s place.

The Holy Rood

When Jesus died the shroud was torn, permitting free entry to the Holy Sanctuary of the temple of Jerusalem. The crucifix in the triumphal arch hangs in its place, between the church’s nave and chancel, as a reminder of Jesus who through his martyrdom allows entry to the ”Holy of Holies”, the chancel, an image of the heaven of God.

Pulpit and pew furnishings

During the 16th century, the Bible was translated into Swedish. Preaching became a more important part of the worship service. The earliest pulpits are from about 1550 – and following them the pews. The pulpit was placed on the south, high side of the church, perhaps for lighting reasons? Was it a Danish influence or so that the statue of Mary on the northern side-altar need not be moved to accommodate modern preachers?

Stained glass, lime wall paintings, sculptures in wood or stone

This subject is altogether too big to attempt even a brief commentary. Those interested must be referred to local church descriptions or a handbook. But please try to ”read”, interpret the pictures yourself! The pictures in the portals and windowpanes, on the baptismal fonts, walls, altarpieces, pulpits and pews all have a story to tell! Which Bible stories or texts are illustrated? Which apostles, prophets and saints? Which Christian symbols are depicted?

On the north side of many churches, there is a mural about the suffering of Jesus, a so-called passion frieze. A main point in Christian belief is the theme of Jesus Christ’s suffering, death and resurrection. Therefore we find ”the crucified Jesus Christ painted for you” and risen again. This serves as a teaching aid - late-medieval cartoon reading!

Briefly about Gotland’s churches

11th century: (1)

Christianity comes to the island – people build small wooden churches, ”stave churches” (nave and chancel).

12th century: (2–4)

The wooden churches are replaced by churches built of stone: small, dark rooms filled with pictures with round arches in the portals, windows and vaulting.

13th century: (5–7)

The first stone churches are torn down, completely or partly, but the original stone is re-used when rebuilding according to new ideas, open, welcoming portals and rooms – the pointed-arch style takes over.

14th century: (5–8)

Continued rebuilding: raising towers, conversion of nave and chancel begun or planned.

Around 1350 – all activity ceases!

The Golden Age of Gotland is over. The churches, although intended to be quite similar, are left frozen in time, their differences evidence of how far they had come with their plans for renewal. See the diagrams or compare them yourself on the spot!

15th and 16th centuries:

Murals showing the suffering of Christ (passion friezes) and other wall paintings are added.

17th to 20th century:


A great number of wooden sculptures, stained glass and wall paintings are destroyed or removed. (What we see today is only a little of all that has existed.) – Altarpieces, pulpits, pews, balconies, organs, hymn boards, etc. are acquired.

20th century:

The first newly constructed church in 600 years was Slite church in 1960. In 1984 the Cooperative Foundation for the Care and Maintenance of Gotland’s churches was created. Under its auspices the congregations of the diocese take collective responsibility for the restoration of their churches.

From GUTASAGAN (13th c.):

”Since the Gutes have seen the Christian men’s customs, they obeyed God’s commandments and the teaching of the learned men. They generally accepted Christianity voluntarily, without force, so that no one forced them to become Christian. After most of them had become Christian, a church was built in the country, in Atlingbo, it was the first in the middle region. Then the third was built in the country in Fardhem in the southern region. After these, all churches on Gotland multiplied, for they were built (at mairu maki) for greater convenience”.



The Church’s one foundation
Is Jesus Christ, her Lord;
She is his new creation
By water and the word:
From heaven he came and sought her
To be his holy Bride,
With his own blood he bought her,
And for her life he died.

Yet she on earth hath union
With God the Three in One,
And mystic sweet communion
With those whose rest is won:
O happy ones and holy!
Lord, give us grace that we
Like them, the meek and lowly,
On high may dwell with thee.

The new English hymnal

Lord, help me to change what I want to change and can change
in my life, and to accept everything that I can do nothing about,
– and when You do so, help me also to see the difference. Amen

Translated by Luella Godman



Where time comes to a halt

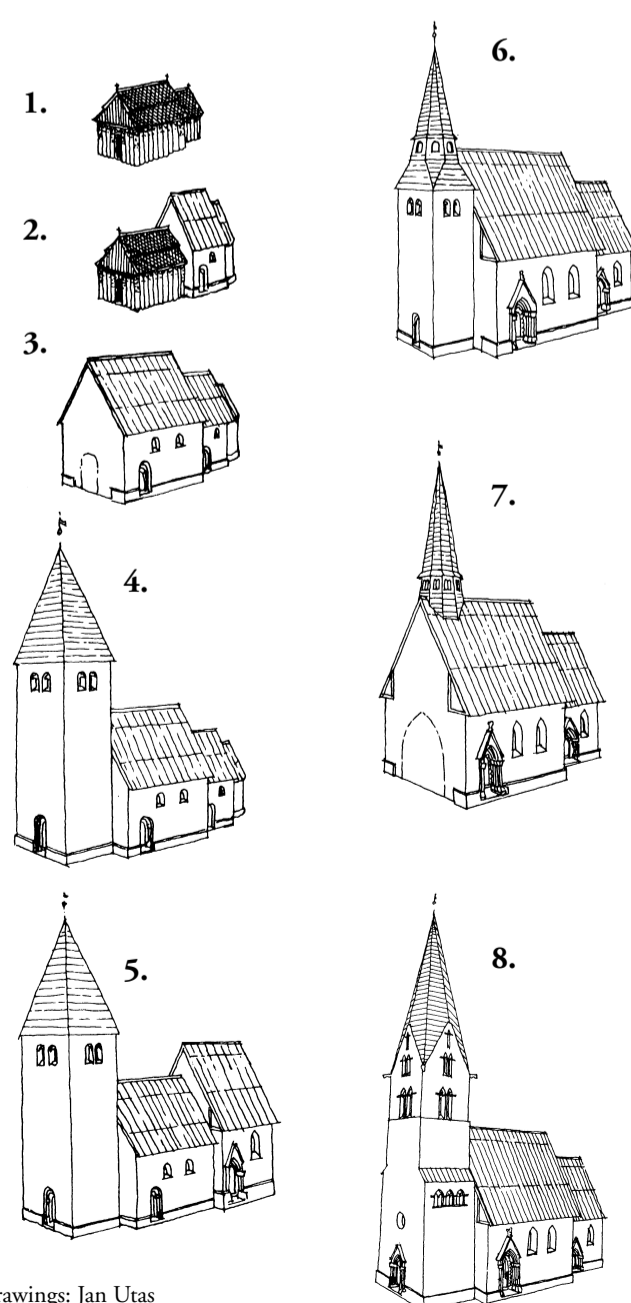
One of the things many people associate Gotland with is the island’s rich heritage of Mediaeval churches. Every one of the old parishes still has its own church, with 92 of them built between 1100 and 1350. Some parishes have several churches, all of which are used for services, weddings, funerals, Christenings, confirmations, concerts, discussion evenings and other gatherings. At least as many people visit the churches even when nothing is actually happening there. Very often, something special happens when they do so. There is a living picture of how the people of the parish over the centuries have come to the church on the great feast days, at times of change in their lives, to find help in their sorrow or to express their joy. Or the vision of a regular Sunday service, with most of the congregation in their own place, the women on the left and the men on the right, looking freshly-scrubbed and solemn in their Sunday best.

When you have contemplated some of the events the church has witnessed, you can light a candle in the candle-holder yourself, and remember someone who needs your prayers, and maybe sit down in the pew and simply feel the presence of the sacred. Forget your worries and tiredness, and just let time come to a halt for a while. The church is not a museum, although the old objects, murals, alter screen and Christening font, the construction technique and architecture are of great historical significance. This is a space of eternity, and the external objects point beyond themselves to an inner reality. That is what I hope you will find.

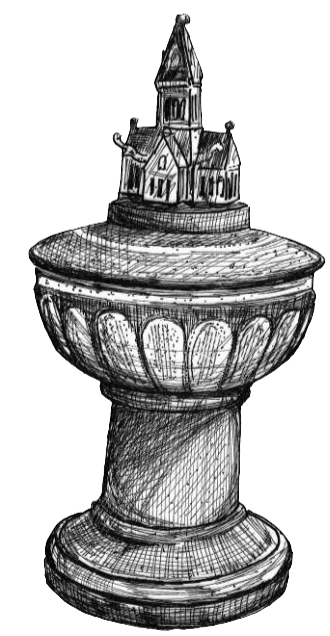
Bishop Lennart Koskinen

Svenska kyrkan 
VISBY STIFT

Svenska kyrkan 
VISBY STIFT



Drawings: Jan Utas



Welcome to
the churches
in the Diocese
of Visby

www.svenskakyrkan.se/visbystift



Gotland

– the island of a hundred churches

AKEBÄCK
Baptismal font 13th c, crucifix in reredos 15th c, pulpit 17th c, acoustic "sound pots" set in chancel vault. – Chancel portal exterior: sculptural relief of (accidental?) death of builder.

ALA
Damaged by fire 1938. – Recesses in tower portals for sacred water vessels, baptismal font 13th c, wall paintings 13th c and 15th c.

ALSKOG
Holy Rood and baptismal font ca 13th c, stained glass and wooden sculptures ca 1300. Pulpit 1586, one of the oldest on Gotland. enlarged window 19th c.

ALVA
Holy Rood 13th c, Baptismal font and reredos (worth studying!) 17th c, pulpit 18th c.

ANGA
Well-preserved medieval interior. On north wall rune inscription about construction of the church. Baptismal font 13th c, wall paintings 13th c and 15th c, triptych 14th c, Holy Rood 15th c, pulpit 17th c, pews 18th c.

ARDRE
Baptismal font and Holy Rood 13th c, reredos and stained glass (partly) 14th c, Virgin statue ca 1500, pulpit 17th c. Restored ca 1900, paintings from same era.

ATLINGBO
According to the ancient Gotland legend (13th c) one of three asylum churches on the island. Baptismal font 12th c, reredos 17th c, pulpit 1693. Prayer chamber (inclusionarium) in tower with hagiocope (peephole to the holy room).

BARA CHURCH RUINS
Ruined by 16th c, preserved 1923 (see Elinghem, Gann, Gunfau, Roma klosterchurch ruins). Church graveyard still in use!

BARLINGBO
Baptismal font 12th c, Holy Rood 13th c, wall paintings 13th c-14th c, pulpit (on side altar) 1673, reredos 1683, pews 19th c.

BJÖRKE
Baptismal font and Holy Rood 13th c, sacramental cupboard 14th c, pulpit 1594, one of the oldest on Gotland. Pews about 1910.

BOGE
Baptismal font 13th c, painted frieze 15th c, medieval iron chandelier, reredos ca 1700, pulpit 1737, pews 18th c. Tower and nave vault damaged by storm 1857, middle column and vault reconstructed 1925.

BRO
Baptismal font and Holy Rood 13th c. Wall paintings 14th -15th c. and 18th c, drapery and acanthus decoration. Partly medieval choir stall, reredos 1688, pulpit 1723. Prayer chamber (inclusionarium) with picture stone fr 5th c in the tower. Mentioned as "sacrificial" church. Paint fragments in the portal, iron fittings about 1300.

BUNGE
Baptismal font and limestone almsbox (rune inscription: "Lafrens made this stone") 13th c, magnificent murals 14th c, altarpiece 1689, pulpit 1702. Organ

18th c orig. from French church Sthlm. – Tower built as defence tower for older church. High churchyard wall (with loopholes) orig. defence wall.

BURS
Holy Rood 13th c, stained glass dating from time of construction, stonebench with richly decorated ends 14th c, triptych 15th c, nave's wooden ceiling 18th c, pulpit 1756. Hjorters chapel (at Lindarve farm) from appr 1860, one of Sweden's oldest lay chapels.

BUTTLE
Holy Rood 12th c, Baptismal font 13th c, triptych and wall paintings 15th c, pulpit 18th c. Enlarged windows 19th c.

BÅL
Baptismal font and Holy Rood 13th c, priest stall with portrait 1642, altarpiece 1664, epitaphs 17th c, pulpit 1722.

DALHEM
Sacramental niche 12th c, Baptismal font and stained glass (Gotland's oldest) 13th c, reredos, processional Holy Rood and choirstall 14th c, pulpit 1637, murals 14th c and 1899–1914 modelled on medieval wall paintings. – A 12th c gravestone built into the north portal – Medieval stone crosses east and west of the church.

EKE
Baptismal font 12th c, sacramental cupboard 13th c, wall paintings 13th c –15th c, medieval statue of Christ on the altar, Madonna statue 16th c, pulpit 1731, hymn board 1789.

EKEBY
Baptismal font and crucifix 12th c, stained glass 13th c, wall paintings 12-, 14-, 17- and 19th c, pews 17th c (notice difference in height between men and women's sides!), reredos and choirstall 1708, pulpit 1741.

EKSTA
Stained glass 13th c, Baptismal font 1642, Crucifix by local wood carver 18th c, reredos and pulpit (of same style and origin in St: Olofs chapel, now Adolf Fredriks church in Sthlm) purchased from Össeby church in Uppland during extensive renovations 1838. See Sproge and Färö.

ELINGHEM CHURCH RUINS
Church in ruins since 17th c, preserved 1923-24. See Bara, Gann, Gunfau, Roma klosterchurch and Hallshuks chapel. – Altar and baptismal font 13th c.

ENDRE
Baptismal font 12th c with wooden lid 13th c, Holy Rood and stained glass (partly complemented) 13th c, triptych 14th c, wall paintings 15th c, pulpit 1688.

ESKELHEM
Baptismal font 12th c, Holy Rood, so-called bridal pew and wall paintings 13th c, processional crucifix and stained glass 14th c, pulpit 17th c moved 1960, reredos 18th c.

ETELHEM
Baptismal font 12th c, Holy Rood and stained glass 14th c, wall paintings 14th c - 15th c, pulpit 1648, reredos 1690.

FARDHEM
Baptismal font base 12th c, a later font 17th c, pulpit 1720's, window openings 1850's, altar decoration 1952.

FIDE
Holy Rood 13th c, wall paintings 13th c, 15th c. Latin inscription in the rood arch whose date (DDCCCLVVI) is 1361, Gotland's year of destiny. Triptych 15th c, pulpit 1587 – one of Gotland's oldest. Baptismal font 1738. Tower steeple: 1826.

FLERINGE
Ravaged by fire 1676. Baptismal font from Visborg castle church, see Follingbo and Rute. Traces of wall paintings 15th c, ornamental wall murals north wall 16th c. Reredos ca 1700, pulpit 1726. -Preserved church stables!

FOLE
Baptismal font and crucifix 13th c, choirstall and reredos 17th c, pulpit 1751. Sacristy 1707 with extravagant rich acanthus decorations.

FOLLINGBO
Medieval baptismal font, pulpit (orig in Visborgs castle church, see Fleringe and Rute) and richly decorated baroque ceiling 17th c. Reredos, crucifix, epitaph and organ gallery 18th c. Oil painting 1697 depicting Christ "as he really looked!" in sacristy (first school in the parish!)

FRÖJEL
Baptismal font's base 12th c, bowl 14th c., mural paintings, sacramental cupboard and ornate Holy Rood 14th c, pulpit 1600, reredos 1634, Madonna sculpture 1994 (original in Gotlands Fornsal). – Remains of defence tower (castal) 100 m north of church.

FÄRÖ
Partly medieval walls, extensive renovations 1858, see Eksta and Sproge. – Baptismal font 14th c, processional crucifix ca 1400, pulpit 18th c. Organ purchased from Väddö 1875. Painting commemorating seal hunters on ice floes 1618 (with picture of Visborg castle!), smaller one 1767.

GAMMELGARN
Baptismal font's base 13th c with bowl 14th c, triptych 14th c, wall paintings 15th c, pulpit 17th c, pews 18th c. – Defence tower (castal) 12th c.

GANN CHURCH RUINS
Church in ruins since 14th c, preserved 1924 (see Bara, Elinghem, Gunfau, Roma kloster church)

GANTHEM
Baptismal font 12th c, Holy Rood 13th c, wall paintings 15th c, pulpit 1655, altarpiece (copy) 1901. – "sound pot" in chancel arch.

GARDE
Baptismal font and Holy Rood 12th c, Russian-Byzantine murals fr 13th c in e.g. tower arch. Original, stone-walled pews in the nave. Pulpit 1662, reredos 1689, epitaphs 17th c, stained glass 1974. – Churchyard with a lichgate in each point of the compass!

GERUM
Baptismal font and Holy Rood 12th c, processional crucifixes 13th c resp 14th c, Wall paintings 13th , 15th and 18th c, stained glass 14th c, altarpiece 1667, pulpit 17th c. Church bell earlier than 1250, one of the oldest on the island.

GNISVÄRD CHAPEL
From 1839, replaced an older chapel "nearly unfit for use".

GOTHEM
Murals ca 1300, choirstall 14th c, Ceremonial sword 17th c, reredos 1689, pulpit 1709, baptismal font (wooden!) 1741. Churchbell with the finest chime of any in the country, 1374 (or? 1474) – Defence tower (castal) and medieval lichgates.

GOTSKA SANDÖN CHAPEL
Originally built 1893, ravaged by fire 1934, rebuilt 1950.

GRÖTLINGBO
Baptismal font 12th c, Holy Rood 13th c, stained glass and murals 14th c. Pulpit 1548 (Gotlands oldest) originally belonged to Visby Cathedral. Altarpiece 1669, Baptismal font and pews 18th c. "Room within the room" 1989 for normal number attending worship service.

GULDRUPE
Baptismal font 12th c, side altar with St: Olof statue 13th c, pulpit 17th c. Copy of original pyramid-shaped tower steeple.

GUNFIAUNS CHAPEL
Built as a place of worship för medieval marketplace? preserved 1948 (see Bara, Elinghem, Gann, Roma klosterchurch).

HABLINGBO
Richly decorated portals, take special note the Romanesque portal on the north side of the nave. – reredos 1643, pulpit 17th c, pews 1891.

HALL
Baptismal font 13th c, mural paintings 13th, 14th and 17th c, reredos 1692 (in the tower room), pulpit 1619 and pews 17th c. Holy Rood (copy of original in Gotlands Fornsal) 1986.

HALLA
Baptismal font 12th c, Holy Rood and wall cupboard 15th c, Wall paintings wall paintings 13th–14th c, reredos 1686, pulpit 1697, nave ceiling painted the same year.

HALLSHUKS CHAPEL
Fishermen's chapel (see Gnisvärd) fr 17th c, Restored in 1933 after falling in severe disrepair, belltower of later date. Medieval altarpiece orig from Elinghem, pulpit 1601 originally in Färö church.

HAMRA
Baptismal font 12th c, altar sculptures 13th c, Holy Rood with Calvary group 14th c, other sculptures 15th c, wall paintings 15th - and 18th c (partly reconstructed). Latest restoration intended to restore 18th c style.

HANGVAR
Baptismal font 13th c, pulpit 1633, reredos 1684, Madonna sculpture (copy) 1985, Crucifix (reconstruction) 1986. Windows enlarged 19th c.

HAVDHEM
Damaged by fire 1580. Tower lowered by two belfry floors 1910. Holy Rood 15th c, altarpiece 1667, pulpit 1679, epitaphs ca 1700.

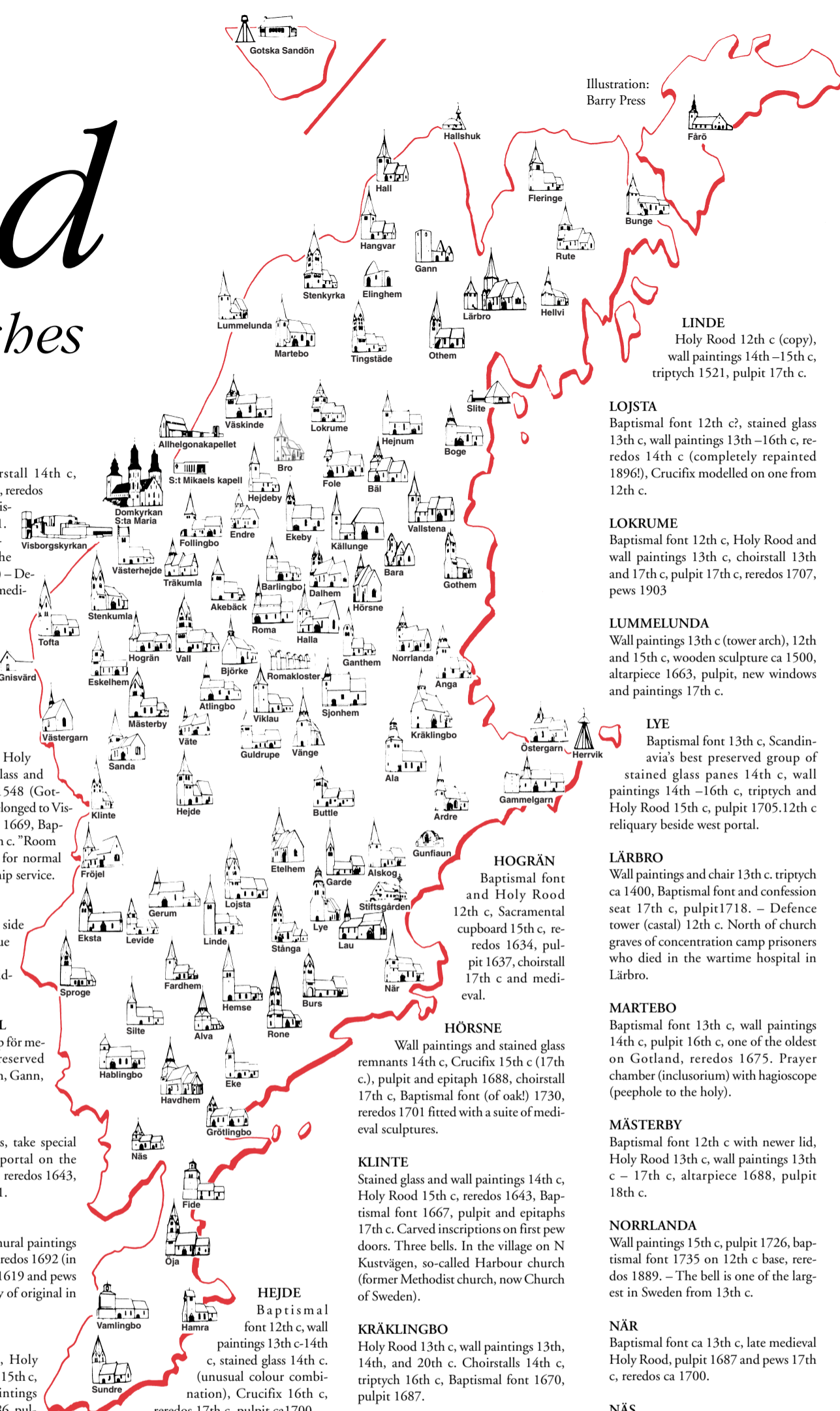


Illustration: Barry Press

LINDE
Holy Rood 12th c (copy), wall paintings 14th–15th c, triptych 1521, pulpit 17th c.

LOJSTA
Baptismal font 12th c?, stained glass 13th c, wall paintings 13th–16th c, reredos 14th c (completely repainted 1896!), Crucifix modelled on one from 12th c.

LOKRUME
Baptismal font 12th c, Holy Rood and wall paintings 13th c, choirstall 13th and 17th c, pulpit 17th c, reredos 1707, pews 1903

LUMMELUNDA
Wall paintings 13th c (tower arch), 12th and 15th c, wooden sculpture ca 1500, altarpiece 1663, pulpit, new windows and paintings 17th c.

LYE
Baptismal font 13th c, Scandinavia's best preserved group of stained glass panes 14th c, wall paintings 14th–16th c, triptych and Holy Rood 15th c, pulpit 1705. 12th c reliquary beside west portal.

LÄRBRO
Wall paintings and chair 13th c. triptych ca 1400, Baptismal font and confession seat 17th c, pulpit 1718. – Defence tower (castal) 12th c. North of church graves of concentration camp prisoners who died in the wartime hospital in Lärbro.

MARTEBO
Baptismal font 13th c, wall paintings 14th c, pulpit 16th c, one of the oldest on Gotland, reredos 1675. Prayer chamber (inclusionarium) with hagiocope (peephole to the holy).

MÄSTERBY
Baptismal font 12th c with newer lid, Holy Rood 13th c, wall paintings 13th c – 17th c, altarpiece 1688, pulpit 18th c.

NORRLANDA
Wall paintings 15th c, pulpit 1726, baptismal font 1735 on 12th c base, reredos 1889. – The bell is one of the largest in Sweden from 13th c.

NÄR
Baptismal font ca 13th c, late medieval Holy Rood, pulpit 1687 and pews 17th c, reredos ca 1700.

NÄS
Wall painting 13th and 15th c, Holy Rood (copy), reredos 1692, Baptismal font 1699, altar railing and choir stall 17th c, pulpit 18th c, almsbox 1786, votive ship 1870's, holy water piscina in the portal.

OTHEM
Baptismal font 12th c, wall paintings 13th-15th c, reredos 1693, pulpit etc 18th c. Wooden statue Madonnan with child Jesus ca 1940.

ROMA KLOSTER CHURCH
Only remains of the monastery founded in 1164 by monks from the Cistercian monastery in Nydala, Småland. The monastery was confiscated by the Crown in 1520's when the nearby Crown estate was built, partly with materials from the cloister (see the main building's gable windows and the door frames on the wing buildings!)

ROMA
Baptismal font and wall cupboard in chancel 13th c, epitaphs and older altar piece 17th c, pulpit 1737, altarpiece 1902. – Bell tower with bells brought by people of Svensky from the Ukraine 1929.

RONÉ
Stained glass 13th and 20th c, wall paintings ca 14th and 15th c, Holy Rood with the mourning Mary and St. John ca 1400, pulpit 1595, Baptismal font and epitaph 1664, reredos 1694. Medieval choir gown on display in sacristy.

RUTE
Baptismal font 13th c, Holy Rood 13th c and 18th c, wall paintings 13th and 15th c, reredos 17th c from Visborg castle church (see Fleringe and Follingbo), pulpit 1733.

SANDA
Baptismal font 12th c, Holy Rood 13th c, wall paintings 13th–15th c, bell 1493, altarpiece 1664, pulpit 17th c, Holy Rood 1885.

SILTE
Baptismal font 12th c, stained glass 13th c and 20th c copies, wall paintings 13th–15th c, altarpiece sculptures 13th c and painting ca 1500, pulpit 18th c.

SJONHEM
Baptismal font ca 13th c, stained glass, wall paintings 13th c, reredos (1735) contains 14th c processional Holy Rood, pulpit 17th c. Holy water receptacle in entrance.

SLITE
First completely new-built church on Gotland in six hundred years (1960).

SPROGE
Rebuilt ca 1840 (see Eksta and Färö). Holy Rood 14th c, Baptismal font and altarpiece 17th c. Previously rune picture stone 11th c with drainage opening was placed in niche to the right in chancel.

STENKUMLA
Holy Rood 12th c, sacramental cupboard 14th c, murals 15th c, reredos and pulpit 17th c, baptismal font ca 1700.

STENKYRKA
Baptismal font 12th c, wall paintings 13th–14th c, gravestone commemorating Licnatus 13th c (oldest dated on Gotland), Holy Rood 14th c, reredos, pulpit and pews 17th c, stained glass 1960.

STÅNGA
Baptismal font ca 13th c, Holy Rood 13th c, reredos 1690 with medieval professional crucifix, pulpit 1723. On door "Stångadell" 55,5 cm (copy): "Hitta ier ret gata eln".

SUNDRE
Mourning Mary 13th c, wall paintings 13th and 15th c, Holy Rood 15th c, pulpit (Empire period!) early 19th c, reredos a later reconstruction. Holy water piscina in the portal. – Defence tower (castal) 12th c.

TINGSTÄDE
Baptismal font 12th c, wall paintings 13th, 14th, and 18th c, Holy Rood 14th c, reredos and pulpit 18th c.

TOFTA
Baptismal font 12th c, wall paintings 13th c–14th c, reredos Mary-and St Olof statues 14th c. Medieval bridal bench. Pulpit and pews 17th and 18th c.

TRÄKUMLA
Abandoned as a ruin 1868-1917. Baptismal font 12th c, triptych 14th c, late medieval Holy Rood, wall paintings 15th c, pulpit 17th c.

VALL
Baptismal font 12th c, niche with carved doors ca 1300, reredos 1684, pulpit 18th c, Holy Rood 1967. – in the tower's south wall prayer chamber (inclusionarium) with hagiocope (peephole to the holy).

VALLSTENA
Baptismal font and triumph arches decoration 13th c, alms box ca 1300, reredos with processional crucifix 14th c, pulpit 1669, altarpiece 1730.

VAMLINGBO
Baptismal font 12th c, wall paintings 13th , 14th and 18th c, altarpiece 14th c. Pulpit 17th c and behind the wall opening for the ambo (lectern) – the only one preserved in a Gotlandic church from the Middle Ages. Epitaphs 17th–18th c. Stained glass ca 1900. Stone sculpture (Madonna with Child) 1971.