



Discover The History

And Beauty Of

Southern Denmark



A Guide to North Schleswig



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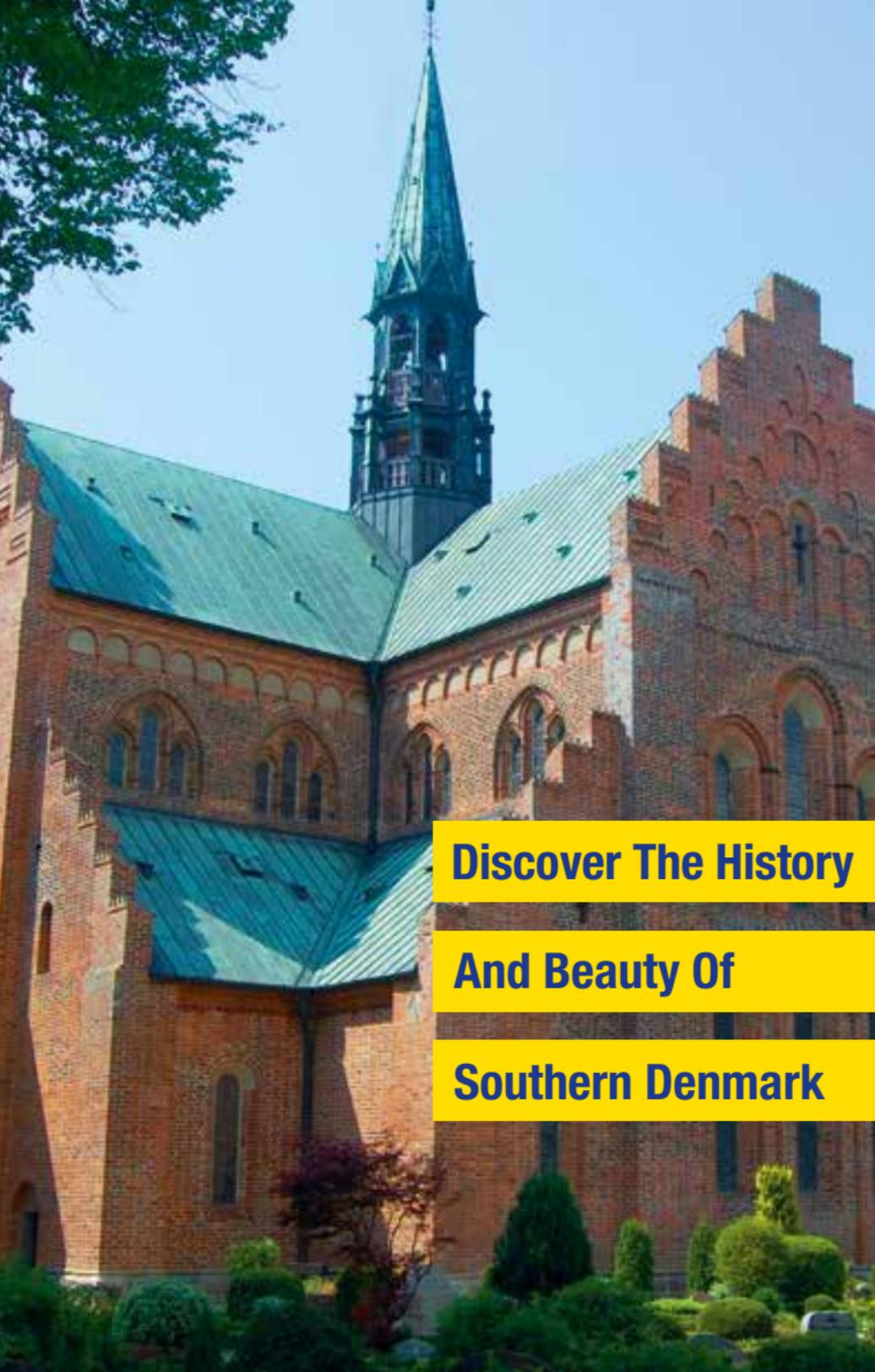
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Kalvø (Kalö) harbour

SUNDEVED (SUNDEWITT)

The hilly landscape of **Sundevad (Sundewitt)** between Aabenraa Fjord in the north and Flensburg Fjord in the south was created during the last Ice Age. There are two Romanesque churches in the area, one in Varnæs (Warnitz) and one in Felsted (Feldstedt). Christoffer Wilhelm Eckersberg (1783-1853), founder and best-known member of the Golden Age of Danish painting (1800-50), grew up in Blans. Two memorial plaques commemorate him in Blans and Blåkro (Blaukrog).

DISCOVER THE GREAT OUTDOORS

Varnæs Hoved is a nature reserve south of Aabenraa. Maps of hiking trails are available at www.aabenraa.dk www.aabenraa.dk

FOOD AND DRINK

„**Krusmølle**“ is a watermill, first mentioned in written records in 1569. Over time it has been used as a distillery and an electricity plant. The present mill buildings date back to the end of the 19th century and house a cafe and arts and crafts centre.

www.krusmoelle.dk

BALLEBRO

A ferry operates from Ballebro to Hardeshøj on Als (Alsen). The inn at Ballebro, with its ornate wooden pavilion, makes an appealing place to stop. Restoration of the inn was carried out by Hans Michael Jensen, a Hong Kong businessman originally from Aabenraa who specialises in the preservation of historic inns and restaurants.

FOOD AND DRINK

Ballebro Færgetro, Fæргеvej 5, Sønderborg,
Tel. 00 45 7446 1303, www.ballebro.dk



The inn at Ballebro

NYDAM

The peat bog of Nydam Mose (Nydam Moor) is one of the most important archaeological sites in Northern Europe. Weapons and larger spoils of war such as boats have been uncovered here. Archaeologists think the items date from between 250 and 450AD.

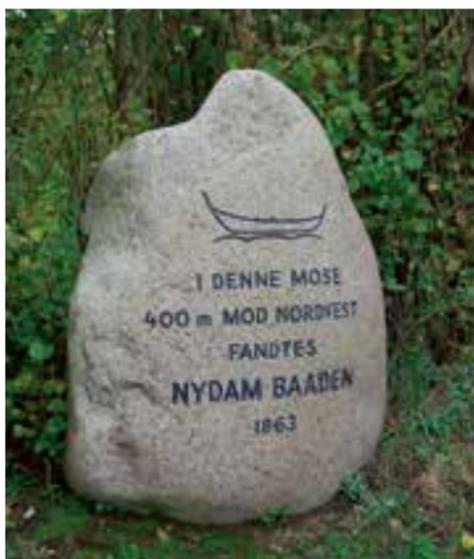
The most famous find was the so-called Nydam Boat, in 1863, which is now on display at the Archaeological Museum in Schloss Gottorf (Gottorf Castle) in Schleswig, Germany. Later excavations uncovered rowlocks (the u-shaped piece on the side of a rowing boat that keeps the oars in place) from the Nydam Boat, as well remains of the old deck construction, parts of oars and a boat ladder.

The Information Centre provides information about the bog and what has been found there. A replica was made to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the discovery of the Nydam Boat. In summer, the replica boat can be found at Sottrupskov (Satrupholz) forest. During the winter, the boat is kept in a boathouse. A welcome centre with information about the boat is located next to the boathouse.

www.nydam.nu



Sandbjerg (Sandberg) Slot manor house



Nydam Boat commemorative stone

A manor house, the **Sandbjerg (Sandberg) Slot**, lies directly on Als Sound. The palace was built by Conrad von Reventlow, a Danish statesman and 'Grand Chancellor of Denmark', in 1788.

The building was temporarily used as Prussian headquarters during the German-Danish war of 1864. Today the University of Aarhus uses it as a seminar centre. The park is open to the general public.

DISCOVER THE GREAT OUTDOORS

The **Nydam Path (Nydamsti)** is a 7km circular path through Sottrupskov (Satrupholz) forest. In places it runs directly alongside the water at Als Sound. You can still see the deep indentations in the ground there, left behind by around 100 rowing boats in June 1864 when 12,000 Prussian soldiers made the crossing to Als.

DYBBØL (DÜPPEL)

The **Dybbøl Trenches (Dybbøl Skanser)** are a national Danish memorial site. The storming of the trenches on 18 April 1864, after weeks of siege and heavy bombardment, decided the Prussian-Austrian war against Denmark and led to Schleswig-Holstein becoming a Prussian province. Dybbøl Mill, on the edge of the trenches outside Sønderborg (Sonderburg), became a symbolic reminder of the battle. Dybbøl Bank Visitor Centre (Historiecenter Dybbøl Banke) describes the bombing and storming of the Danish positions. Almost 3000 people lost their lives in the battle.



In the foreground the Prussian entrenchment 10, with traces of Danish entrenchments V and VI.

The **mill** is the fifth building on this site and is open to the public. The original mill was built in 1744 but burned down in 1800. The subsequent constructions built on the same site were destroyed during the First Schleswig War between 1848 and 1851, and again in 1864.

The battle on the hills outside Dybbøl was the first voluntary engagement of the Red Cross, founded in 1863. A commemorative stone marks the scene.

www.1864.dk



Dybbøl Banke Visitor Centre

BROAGER (BROACKER)



Broager (Broacker) church

Bricks are still produced today at Nybøl Nor (Nübeler Noor) and in Egernsund (Ekensund). The Brickworks Museum in Cathrinesminde tells of the 200-year-old tradition of brickmaking in the area. The town's landmark is the Romanesque church with its striking Gothic double tower, the only one of its kind in the old duchy of Schleswig.

WORTH SEEING

The nave, choir and apse of the whitewashed church were built in the 13th century. The twin towers were added later in the 15th century. The church is famous for its limestone paintings.

In the **cemetery**, graves and memorial stones commemorate Prussian soldiers from the war of 1864. A large memorial is dedicated to the fallen in the First World War.

At the northern end of the village lies the 46-metre-high rampart '**Smøl Vold**', which reputedly dates from prehistoric times. The ring complex, with a diameter of around 50 metres, has not yet been archaeologically investigated, so it is not known whether it served as a place of worship, refuge or assembly.

The **Cathrinesminde Brickworks (Cathrinesminde Teglværk)** is the only remaining of eight former brickyards near the shore at Iller Strand. The museum houses machines, tools and workers' housing dating from 1890 to 1960. There is also a collection of geological artifacts. (Please note the museum is closed from November to March). Illerstrandvej 7, Broager.

www.msj.dk



Cathrinesminde Brickworks Museum

DISCOVER THE GREAT OUTDOORS

In front of the Brickworks Museum, the **Brickwork Path (Teglværksti)** runs along the shore. In places, the path forms a section of the longer

Gendarme Path (Gendarmsti). Information boards placed along the route highlight changes in the landscape caused by clay mining and the traces left behind of brickworks that have long since been demolished.

EGERSUND (EKENSUND)

Egersund is the name of the narrow strip of water that separates Flensburg Fjord and Nybøl Nor. Egersund village is situated on its shore and is predominantly known for its brickworks.

From 1882 Egersund (known then by its German name Ekensund) became a favourite summer meeting place for German artists, becoming known as the **Ekensund Artists' Colony**. The painters' colony grew to number around 70 artists, including the Flensburg painter and graphic artist Alex Eckener.

www.museumsberg-flensburg.de

GRÅSTEN (GRAVENSTEIN)

Gråsten (Gravenstein) is known for its castle (used as a summer residence by the Queen of Denmark) and the variety of apple named after it. The history of the castle is closely tied to the von Ahlfeldt family. Gregor von Ahlfeldt had the castle built in

1616. In 1725 the castle was sold at auction to Duke Christian August I of Augustenburg. After a major fire in 1757, the grandiose central wing of the Baroque section was only partially rebuilt. The castle remained in the possession of the Dukes of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg and continued to be used annually as a summer residence until 1921, with the exception of 1848-50 and 1864.

www.kongeligeslotte.dk



Gråsten (Gravenstein) Castle

WORTH SEEING

The **castle's church**, built in 1699, is Denmark's only original Baroque church. The church and the castle gardens, inspired by the English informal garden style and with over 40,000 different species of flower, are open to the public when the Queen is not in residence. The new **kitchen garden** is open to the public.

EATING AND DRINKING

The '**Gamle Kro**' ('Old Inn') occupies a historic building dating from 1747. Slotsgade 6, 6300 Gråsten.

www.1747.dk

RINKENÆS (RINKENIS)

Rinkenæs (Rinkenís) stands directly on the Flensburg Fjord, with views to the Holnis peninsula on the German side.

WORTH SEEING

The Romanesque village church (known in Danish as the 'Old Church') dates from around 1158 and can be found a short distance north of the village. Another church in the village, the 'Rinkenæs Korskirke', was built between 1928 and 1932, after North Schleswig had become part of Denmark. Situated on the fjord, its stepped gable tower is visible from miles around. The church is regarded as a national monument and representative of a 'typically Danish' church.

EATING AND DRINKING

The thatched **Benniksgaard Hotel** dates from 1782. Next to it is a golf course with views over the Flensburg Fjord.

Sejrsvej 101, Rinkenæs, DK 6300 Graasten www.benniksgaardhotel.dk
'Providence' is a family restaurant that is situated directly next to the Gendarme Path (Gendarmsti) and Flensburg Fjord.

Stranderød 9, Rinkenæs, 6300 Gråsten

www.providence.dk



OKSEØER (OCHSENINSELN)

The two tiny islands in Flensburg Fjord were already known as Ox-enör minor et major in documents belonging to King Valdemar in 1231. In the Middle Ages the islands were used to graze Flensburg Duburg cattle. In 1845, boatbuilder Lorenz Isaak bought the larger island. For almost 150 years his family ran a small shipyard there. Today the island belongs to the Danish Nature Conservation Agency. The smaller island, Lille Okseø, has belonged to the Copenhagen Teachers' Union since 1963 and is used as a holiday camp for school children.

EATING AND DRINKING

In Sønderhav (Süderhaff) you'll find Annie's Kiosk. There is usually a long queue for the ever-popular hotdogs. Amongst sailors Sønderhav has become known as 'Hotdog Harbour'!

Michelin-starred chef Christian Bind runs his Restaurant Bind from a converted villa on the waterfront. Fjordvejen 120, Sønderhav, 6340 Kruså.

www.restaurantbind.dk

KRUSÅ (KRUSAU)

For many decades, before there was a motorway and long before the Schengen Agreement came into being, Kruså was synonymous with the German-Danish border.

The centre of the village was the watermill, in which corn was milled until 1964.

WORTH SEEING

Sønderjylland's private Mechanical Museum (Mekanisk Museum), open from March to October, has displays of old tractors, horse-drawn carriages and agricultural machinery.

Lundtoftvej, Hokkerup (Kruså)

www.mekanisk-museum.dk

EXPERIENCE THE GREAT OUTDOORS

The Kruså tunnel valley, formed during the last Ice Age, was renaturalised through a joint German-Danish project, funded by the EU. Because of its uniqueness and the diversity of rare animal and plant species contained within it, the tunnel valley has been included in the European NATURA 2000 project.

www.flensburger-foerde.de

The first stage of the Gendarme Path (Gendarmesti), which starts in Padborg (Pattburg), also touches the tunnel valley. The popular hiking path along the Flensburg Fjord is over 74km in length. It was named after the Danish border policemen who patrolled here from 1920. For hikers and walkers today, the path offers both an escape into nature and an opportunity to delve into the history of the area.

www.gendarmsti.dk

KOLLUND

Highlights of this favourite small settlement on the fjord are its little beach, a forest that until 2006 belonged to the city of Flensburg, and not least the Schusterkate (lit. 'Cobbler's Cottage') border crossing.



Schusterkate border crossing in the 1920s

EXPERIENCE THE GREAT OUTDOORS

Skomagerhuset (Schusterkate) is the smallest border crossing in northern Europe and leads over the only bridge connecting Germany and Denmark. The bridge crosses the Kruså stream, which flows into Flensburg Fjord. The border crossing was named after a cottage in the forest, where a cobbler really did live.

EATING AND DRINKING

The **Fakkelgaarden** Hotel and restaurant, directly on Flensburg Fjord, was originally built as a 'Grænsehjemmet' - a youth hostel and cultural facility with the aim of improving visitors' knowledge of the German-Danish border area. It was converted into a hotel in 1992.

Fjordvejen 44, Kollund, 6340 Kruså

www.fakkelgaarden.dk

THE GERMAN MINORITY

Right next to the Fakkelgaarden Hotel lies Haus Quickborn, in which the North Schleswig social service offers activities for families and young people, senior citizens and grandparents and their grandchildren. www.sozialdienst.dk

AROUND THE ISLAND OF ALS (ALSEN)

SØNDERBORG (SONDERBURG)

The 'capital' of Denmark's seventh biggest island combines the old and the new, with its enormous old castle and its ultra-modern university, with its impressive public concert hall, the Alsiøen. The city of 30,000 inhabitants was given a new lease of life when Odense's Syddansk University opened a campus here. The university has close

ties to Danfoss, a Danish manufacturing company, and also works closely with Flensburg University. The Alsion concert hall is also the home of the Southern Jutland Symphony Orchestra.

www.sdjsymfoni.dk, www.alsion.dk

Sønderborg was hotly contested and heavily damaged during the German-Danish war of 1864. Today the town is a popular port of call for sailors and the harbour promenade has become a popular place for a stroll.

A folding bridge, built in 1939 and named after King Christian X, leads over Als Sound and into the town. The eastern bank of the Sound has also benefitted from significant development in recent years. New developments include the 70m high Alsik congress hotel and the Multicultural Centre, which houses a German and Danish library as well as an art school. www.sonderborg.dk

WORTH SEEING

Sønderborg's **castle** dates back to around 1170; it is one of the oldest secular buildings in the region. The fortress was built to protect against raids by the Slavic Wends. Duke Johann the Younger founded the duchy of



The impressive castle on the shores of the Baltic Sea

Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg in 1564. After his death in 1622, it was divided into several smaller duchies.

The extensive **museum** collections in the castle are dedicated to the history of the Duchy of Schleswig from the Middle Ages to the present. This includes the history of the two duchies that temporarily existed on Als. The **castle chapel** with its Renaissance organ was built in the north wing between 1568 and 1570. Not only is it Denmark's oldest protestant castle chapel, it is also a Renaissance monument of considerable international renown.

www.msj.dk



Tilting-at-the-ring festival in Aabenraa

A form of jousting known as '**tilting-at-the-ring**' is a traditional sport in North Schleswig. Aabenraa and Sønderborg compete in the region's biggest tilting-at-the-ring festival. More than 500 riders compete in Sønderborg alone. The Ringreiter Museum is located in one

of the town's oldest houses. It tells the history of the horse-back competition, which has its origins in the knights' tournaments of the Middle Ages.

Sønderborg, Kirkegade 8, www.ringridermuseet.dk

EXPERIENCE THE GREAT OUTDOORS

The tip of the **Arnkil** peninsula offers a hiking trail between Als Sound and Augustenborg Fjord.

Be aware that the 5km **Hjertestei ('Heart Path')** through Sønderborg includes a large number of steps.

THE GERMAN MINORITY

The **German Museum of North Schleswig** (reopened August 2020 with a brand new extension) tells the story of the German minority in North Schleswig from the beginning of the 19th century to the present day. The museum touches on themes of identity, cultural life, and the minority's relationship with the majority population. The exhibition covers the dark years of National Socialism and the German occupation of Denmark as well as the journey from hostility to friendship between the two countries.

Rønhave Plads 12, 6400 Sønderborg

www.deutsches-museum.dk

Visit the German Library

Sail to the library? In Sønderborg you can! The German library in Sønderborg lies directly on the water, with its own jetty. The library is located in the town's Multicultural Center, along with the Danish Sønderborg library and the Art School of Southern Denmark. The German library is located in a former warehouse that was converted for its new purpose. With its beamed ceilings and oak floors, workstations with a view of the water, free Wifi and computers for public use and a selection of pictures from the Artothek available to borrow, this library is a gem. The library cafe offers a selection of local specialities. Tourists can also borrow from the library.

Nørre Havnegade 15

6400 Sønderborg

www.buecherei.dk

Sønderborg also has a German school and two German nurseries and Nordborg (Norburg) has a *Kindercampus*, with both a school and a nursery.

In addition, there are German schools and nurseries in Graasten (Gravenstein) and Broager (Broacker).

www.dssv.dk

AUGUSTENBORG (AUGUSTENBURG)

Duke Friedrich Christian I of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg had the castle and park laid out between 1770 and 1776; today it is considered to be one of Denmark's most beautiful Baroque castles. A small museum in the bell tower tells the story of the Duke's family, from which Germany's last Empress Auguste Victoria came. Parts of the castle were used as a psychiatric clinic until 2015. An exhibition in the gatehouse tells of this facet of the building's history. Today it is used as local authority/town council offices. Guided tours of the castle are offered occasionally during the summer holidays.

www.visitsonderborg.dk

WORTH SEEING

The palace ('Palæ') in the castle grounds, built in 1788, served for a time as the residence of an Augustenborg princess; later it became a dowager's residence. Today the palace houses the **Augustiana Gallery**.

The park area in front of it features a sculpture park. One of the buildings still standing from the time when Augustenborg was a royal seat is the late 18th century privy councillor's house (Hofrådets Hus). Storegade 11.

www.augustiana.dk



Augustenborg Palace

South of the small village of Bro lies the largely preserved earth wall '**Brovold**'. It was part of an early medieval trading centre on the fjord, which at that time extended further into the country.

HØRUP (HÖRUP)

The marina at Høruphav (Höruphaff) is in an idyllic spot. The Hotel Baltic, which was built in 1875 as a seaside hotel and ferry house, is a reminder of days gone by when there was a ferry from here to Kegnæs (Kekenis). The ferry stopped running in 1969. Before the yachts came, Høruphav (Höruphaff) was a fishing village with a simple wooden jetty.

Inland lie the villages of Kirke Hørup (Hörup Kirche) and Hørup (Hörup) itself. The whitewashed church with its Romanesque tympanum, is one of the oldest on Als (Alsen).

EXPERIENCE THE GREAT OUTDOORS

The 74km long **Gendarmsti** hiking trail ends in Høruphav. From Kol-lund the trail follows the water's edge almost the entire way. (See p.11 for more information about the trail).

EATING AND DRINKING

Hotel Baltic and 'Kegnæsstue Kro' inn
Havbo 29, Høruphav, 6470 Sydals. www.hotelbaltic.dk

KEGNÆS (KEKENIS)

Originally Kegnæs (Kekenis), on the southern tip of the island of Als, was an island in its own right. Nowadays it is connected to Als by a road on a narrow dam, created by currents and swell.



Kegnæs (Kekenis) lighthouse

WORTH SEEING

For views across to the island of Ærø visit the lighthouse, built in 1896. Open from May to September. The Vibæk watermill (Vibæk Vandmølle) on the road to Kegnæs is over 250 years old. The combination of both watermill and windmill is only rarely seen. The windmill dates from 1835 but had to be rebuilt after a fire in 1986. Open days are held several times a year, demonstrating handicrafts from the olden days.

MOMMARK (MUMMARK)

The first ships docked in Mommark (Mummark) as early as 1717. The three-winged ferry station (Færgegaard), dating from the middle of the 19th century, is now a school and serves as a reminder of the town's long association with shipping. Mommark's modern ferry station was built in 1921/22. From here ferries sailed to Søby on Ærø, until the route was axed in 2009. The ferry route has now shifted to Fynshav (Fünenshaff).

WORTH SEEING

North of Mommark (Mummark) lies Blommeskobbel forest. The forest offers not only beautiful paths under beech trees with views of the Baltic Sea, but also Denmark's largest collection of megalithic tombs from the Palaeolithic Age (ca. 3800 BC). The capstone of the largest dolmen weighs 20 tonnes.



Blommeskobbel Forest

EXPERIENCE THE GREAT OUTDOORS

Nørreskov forest north of Fynshav (Fünenshaff) stretches almost 9km and offers a number of marked walking routes, most of them around 2km in length. There are over 80 burial mounds and dolmen in the forest. The oldest is around 5,500 years old. Painter Emil Nolde lived here for several years from 1903, in a small studio on the edge of **Nørreskov** by the beach.

NORDBORG (NORBURG)

The small town is dominated by **Danfoss**, the global refrigeration group founded by Mads Clausen in 1933 (now with around 26,400 employees and around six billion euros turnover). Despite the company's growth into international markets, its headquarters have remained here.

The **castle** now houses a boarding school. The buildings, some of which date from the 19th century, give little indication that one of the oldest castle complexes in Denmark was located here. Like Sønderborg, it was built around 1150 as a defence post against incursions from the Wends. Until 1729 Nordborg (Norburg) fell under the miniduchy of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Norburg.

WORTH SEEING

On the southern edge of Havnbjerg (Hagenberg) is a **Dutch mill** built in 1835, which today belongs to the Bitten & Mads Clausen Foundation.

A replica of the **Hjortspring boat** was built in the bay of Dyvig (Düwig). The Hjortspring boat is the oldest boat ever found in northern Europe, dating from around 300 BC. The original boat is on display at Denmark's National Museum in Copenhagen. The replica can be seen at Lindeværft in Dyvig.

www.hjortspring.dk

Jollmands Gård dates from the 18th century and is the oldest farm in Holm. It was restored and converted into a local history museum over a period of 20 years.

www.jollmandsgaard.dk

On the southern edge of Nordborg, the **Universe Adventure Park**, financed by the Bitten & Mads Clausen Foundation, is an ultra-modern science centre. Children and young people can learn about science and technology through hands-on experiments and play. Next door to the science centre is the Danfoss Museum, opened in 1991. Danfoss founder Mads Clausen was born here.

Mads Patent Vej 1, 6430 Nordborg Tel. +45 7488 9500.

www.universe.dk

EXPERIENCE THE GREAT OUTDOORS

Oldenor and Mjels Lake (Mjels Sø) near Dyvig were drained at one point but have since been flooded again. They offer a number of walking trails. The **Eventyrsti** ('Fairytale Path') goes around Nordborg Lake.

EATING AND DRINKING

The Aabenraa shipowner Hans Michael Jebsen had the **Dyvig Badehotel** built in the style of Norwegian wooden houses. The hotel also houses a restaurant ('Vigen') and a brasserie ('Skipperstue').

www.dyvigbadehotel.dk



The Alsion concert hall in Sønderborg

SKAMLINGSBANKE

At 113m tall and with far-reaching views over Christiansfeld and to the strait between the islands of Jutland and Funen (known in Danish as the 'Little Belt'), Skamlingsbanke, located 10km south east of Kolding, is the highest 'mountain' in southern Denmark. The hill is of historical significance to the Danish-minded residents of southern Jutland, who gathered there for the first time in 1843. A memorial was erected there in 1863 but was blown up just one year later by Prussian troops. A second memorial was erected in 1866. Around 80,000 people came here on midsummer night (known in Danish as 'Sankt Hans Aften') in 1945 to commemorate the Danish resistance. Today at Skamlingsbanke you can find a small restaurant, a permanent exhibition and, in August, open air opera concerts.

www.skamlingsbanken.info

CHRISTIANSFELD

Christiansfeld was granted UNESCO World Heritage status in 2015. The small, picturesque town was founded by the Herrnhuter Brotherhood (Herrnhuter Brüdergemeine), a Protestant denomination dating back to the 15th century. King Christian VII granted the Brotherhood permission to settle on his land on Tyrstrup in 1711, in the expectation that it would stimulate the economy. Two years later the foundation stone for the first house was laid. The town is known for its straight roads and its main street lined with lime trees. In honour of the king the town was named Christiansfeld.

www.brødremenigheden.dk



Local gingerbread

WORTH SEEING

The **church**, consecrated in 1777, has a capacity of almost 1000 people. In 1800 it was extended again to include two side wings. It is Denmark's largest hall without supportive pillars. The building is typical of the simplicity of the Herrnhuter Brotherhood churches, with just one altar table with a lectern.

The numbered gravestones in the cemetery are also unadorned. The people of Christiansfeld were buried here from the very day the town was founded. A **museum** in the former Widows' Home (Nørregade 16) tells the story of the Herrnhuter Brotherhood.

EATING AND DRINKING

Christiansfeld gingerbread ('Lebkuchen') is an old speciality of the town that is still made to the original 18th century recipe and is sold throughout the town.

HADERSLEV (HADERSLEBEN)

Haderslev (Hadersleben) is known as a centre for art and history as well as having earned itself the name of 'the Wittenberg of the north' for its association with Martin Luther. The so-called 'town between fjord and dam' was the first place in Scandinavia where the teachings of Martin Luther were introduced by Duke Christian, later King Christian III, in 1528. The history of the town and its beginnings in the 12th century are closely tied to the fortress (no longer in existence) of Haderslevhus, also known by the name of Hansburg. Duke Johann ('Hans') the Elder (1521-1580), younger brother of Christian III, became Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Hadersleben following his brother's accession to the throne. He was to be the only one however, as he died childless. In June every year the town celebrates him at the Hertug Hans (Duke Hans) festival.

www.visithaderslev.dk

www.hertughansfestival.dk

WORTH SEEING

The Gothic St Marien Cathedral was originally a collegiate church, presided over by Schleswig Cathedral. The frescos inside the imposing church date from the 15th and early 16th centuries. The organ, with its 73 stops and over 5,000 pipes, is the second biggest in Denmark. Regular concerts take place here in summer. Other notable historic buildings in the town include the Herzog Hans Hospital, built 1569 with its own church, as well as the houses in Slotsgade (Schlossstraße) and Praestegade (Pastorenstraße) with its parsonage dating from 1751. The Streetdome near the harbour is a renowned centre for street sports and is the only one of its kind in Denmark.

One activity offered there is bouldering, a variant on climbing. Over 50 outdoor activities are offered in and around Haderslev



St Marien Cathedral

through the 'Acture Park' programme.

www.acturepark.dk, www.streetdome.com

Haderslev Museum (Dalgade 7) is North Schleswig's archaeological museum. Here you can see Denmark's oldest grave as well as a large exhibition about the Ice Age, with the many excavated objects found at Ejsbøl, a sacrificial bog. Hundreds of weapons dating from between 300 and 500AD have been found here since excavation began in 1955.

A small open-air museum can be found in the grounds.

www.msj.dk

The **Haderslev Bymuseum** tells the story of the town's history. It is located at Slotsgade 22, in a Renaissance building constructed in 1580. The neighbouring house (Slotsgade 20), built in 1577, contains the Ehlers Samlingen (Ehlers Collection), northern Europe's biggest display of ceramics including pieces from the Middle Ages through to around 1940.

The **Slesvigske Vognsammling** (Schleswig Carriage Collection) is one of northern Europe's largest collection of train carriages, sledges and stately carriages. (Simmerstedvej 1, closed from November to February).

www.historiehadrslev.dk

EXPERIENCE THE GREAT OUTDOORS

You'll be spoilt for choice when it comes to day trips around Haderslev. How about taking a ferry to the idyllic island of Aarø, or taking to the water on Haderslev Dam (originally a medieval reservoir for the castle mill) or on Hadersleben Fjord? During the summer months you can climb aboard **paddle steamer 'Helene'** - departure from Honnørkajen 1 in Haderslev.

Haderslev Dyrehave (Deer Park) is a 100 hectare park south of the dam, with a number of marked hiking trails. An electric-powered passenger ship offers tours on Haderslev Dam.

'**Hindemade**' (literally meaning 'meadow with female deer') is the name of a renaturalised lake to the west of the town, which is separated from the dam by a dike. The area was flooded in 1994 and has developed into a beautiful nature reserve.

A 109km hiking trail, the '**Camino Haderslev Næs**' winds its way past a total of nine churches. One of those churches is in Starup (Süder Starup) and dates from 1100. The church boasts a number of frescos, some of which were added to in medieval times. In Viking times it probably served as a seasonal marketplace.

www.caminohaderslev.dk

EATING AND DRINKING

The restaurant **Damende** has views over the dam. Fredstedvej 70, 6100 Haderslev. **Harmonien** (Gåskærgade 19) offers traditional dishes. Haderslev is also a town known for its beer! The **Fuglsang** brewery, founded in 1865, is Denmark's oldest privately-owned beer producer.

THE GERMAN MINORITY

As well as a German school and nursery, Haderslev has a German library that welcomes visitors to the area. Aastrupsvej 9, open Mondays, Tuesdays and Fridays from 10-17 and Thursdays from 10-18. www.dshadersleben.dk, www.dssv.dk, www.buecherei.dk

Damstien 18 is the home of the **Hadersleben German Rowing Club (Deutsche Ruderverein Hadersleben)**. Rowers from the club can often be seen out on the dam in summer. At Heisagger on the Baltic Sea there is also a summer rowing hut, which is also used by other clubs.

www.drh.nrv.dk

TØRNING (TÖRNING)

Theodor Storm's novella 'Ein Fest auf Haderslevhuus' (*A Celebration at Haderslevhuus*) is set in Tørrning. The first mention of a castle at the site 7km west of Haderslev was in 1331. This was also a Thing site –a meeting place of the governing assembly. Today only a section of the imposing castle wall remains. In 1700 the residence of the district chief official was built in the castle grounds. The watermill was closely connected with the manor house. In 1908 the present building, which includes a hydroelectric power generator, was built. Temporary exhibitions take place here in summer.

www.toerring-moelle.dk

AARØ & AARØSUND

Ferries used to operate from Aarøsund to the island of Fyn (Funen) but today the only boat that leaves from here is the small ferry to the beautiful island of Aarø, in the middle of the stretch of water known as the Little Belt. The little island of Aarø is famed for the wine that has been made here since 2004 - Denmark's Queen Margrethe has even visited the vineyard.

Aarøsund is a favourite daytrip destination for sailors and beach-lovers. The old seaside hotel ('Badehotel') adds to the town's charm. Boatbuilders 'Aarøsund Baadebyggeri' continue the tradition of wooden shipbuilding.

www.aarosundbaadebyggeri.dk

EATING AND DRINKING

The architectural style of Aarøsund's seaside hotel (Badehotel) is typical of the period around 1900. On the inside, it has been renovated to



The old seaside hotel (Badhotel) in Aarøsund

provide every modern comfort. In the 'Kejser Stue' ('Emperor's Room'), guests can make themselves comfortable on a sofa that is supposed to have belonged to Karen Blixen, author of *Out of Africa*.

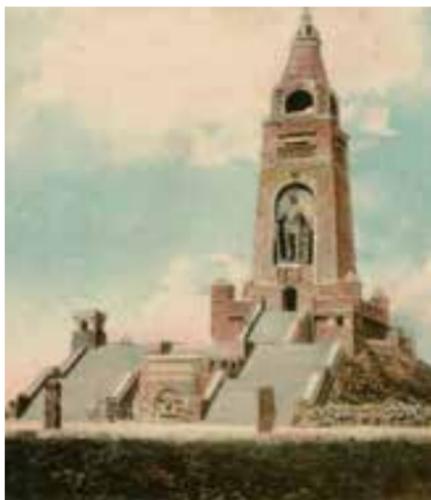
www.aaroesundbadehotel.dk

On Aarø there is a café in Brummers Gaard, a restored 150-year-old farmhouse. There is also a farm shop (closed in winter).

www.brummersgaard.dk, www.aaro-vin.dk

KNIVSBJERG (KNIVSBERG)

From the 100m high Knivsbjerg (Knivsberg) Hill there are far-reaching views over the bay of Genner Bugt, north of Aabenraa. The hill was formed during the last Ice Age. The Knivsberg Community Centre for the German minority is also located there. An important date in the annual calendar of the minority is the summer **Knivsberg Festival**. The festival first took place in 1894, after the site was purchased by the Knivsberg Society for around 7,000 Deutsche Marks. Since then the



Bismarck Tower

Knivsberg festival has changed from a sporting event to a delightful day out for the whole family. Until 1945, a tower - the Bismarck Tower - stood on top of the hill. The Bismarck Statue was removed in 1919, before the 1920 vote to determine the future border between Denmark and Germany, and later re-erected on Aschberg Hill in Germany. Danish resistance fighters blew up the tower in August 1945.

THE GERMAN MINORITY

The community centre on the Knivsberg is a cultural and historical centre and offers a wide range of workshops, including a historical tour.

Bildungsstätte Knivsberg, Haderslevvej 484, 6230 Rødekro.

www.knivsberg.dk

KALVØ (KALÖ)

The little island of Kalvø (Kalö) in Genner Bugt is reached via a dam. The island is now almost entirely owned by the Danish Environment Ministry. Explore the island by walking the 1.5km path that runs along its shore. Workers' cottages and an old smithy serve as reminders that Denmark's second largest wooden shipyard was based here in the 19th century.

Aabenraa shipowner Jørgen Bruhn established a shipyard with 100 employees in 1847.

The association „Det Maritime Kalvø“ promotes the maritime history of the region, and the shipowner's house is now a **museum**. The association also manages three historic fishing boats replicas. You'll also find the replica of a Viking ship, the 'Imme Sejr', on Kalvø.

www.calloe.dk



Model of shipbuilding around 1850

EATING AND DRINKING

The **Kalvø Badehotel** is next to the shipowner's house, with a view over the harbour.

LØJT (LOIT)

Between Genner Bugt and Aabenraa lies 'Løjt Land', the hilly Løjt peninsula. Thatched farmhouses reveal the former wealth of the fertile landscape. The sailors of the Aabenraa merchant ships came from Løjt in the 19th century.

WORTH SEEING

Rundemølle lies in a valley created during the Ice Age. Its name ('round mill') refers to an old watermill dating from 1200.

Near Skarrev (Schärriff) in the south of the peninsula is Myrpold, a 3m long burial chamber from the Palaeolithic Age (about 3200BC). The hill was used as a burial site for around 1000 years.



The late Gothic winged altar

The most famous feature of the late Romanesque church of St. Jürgen in Løjt Kirkeby (built 1125-1225) is the late Gothic winged altar. The lime frescos in the choir are from around 1500. The church's late Gothic tower is also impressive.

EXPERIENCE THE GREAT OUTDOORS

From Aabenraa there is a cycle and hiking trail - the 'Knapsti' - along the former small railway road to Stollig.

EATING AND DRINKING

The much-loved and carefully restored 19th century inn, now home of the **Knapp Restaurant & Hotel**, lies in Stollig, south of Lojt. The watermill alongside, dating from 1836, now houses the hotel. The restaurant is closely associated with the Aabenraa shipbuilders Jørgen Bruhn, who had a stamping mill with an inn built here in 1836, and Hans Michael Jebsen, who has a penchant for restoring historic inns. The inn 'Løjt Kro' in Løjt Kirkeby is under the same management as the Hotel Knapp.

Restaurant & Hotel Knapp, Stennevej 79, Stollig, 6200 Aabenraa.
www.restaurant-hotel-knapp.dk, www.stollig.dk

AABENRAA (APENRADE)

Seafaring and fishing have shaped the town of Aabenraa (Apenrade). Even the three mackerel in the town's coat of arms recall the origins of 'Opneraa', which was first mentioned as a fishing village in 1231. The name 'Apenrade' came out of the Middle Low German language used by the merchants of the time.

Trade with East Asia in the 18th and 19th centuries enabled the town to grow and flourish. At times six shipyards were in operation here. Aabenraa's harbour is still a lively place today.

www.visitaabenraa.dk

WORTH SEEING

The quaint streets and lanes around the church and square are a designated conservation area. Visitors who want to learn more about the town's history can take a special guided tour with the night-watchman, following him on his round (summer only). **St. Nikolai Church** dates from 1252. The pulpit from 1565 is



Vægterplads (Watchman Square) in Aabenraa

an early Renaissance work and one of the oldest in the country. The Baroque altar dates from 1642.

Founded in 1887, the **museum** at H. P. Hansens Gade 33, also known as the 'Søfartsmuseet', focuses on the history of the large Aabenraa shipping companies, including the Bruhn shipping company (see **Kalvø**) and the Jebsen shipping company, which still exists today. Exhibits from the East Asia voyages in the 18th and early 19th centuries are particularly interesting.

www.msj.dk/kulturgeschichte-apeenrade

In Skibbrogade lies '**Den gamle Smedie**' (Old Forge), built in 1845. At one time up to 20 blacksmiths worked here for the shipyards at the harbour. In 1994 the old building was bought and restored by businessman Hans Michael Jebsen. Today old crafts are regularly shown there.

The old **post office** '**Postmestergården**' in Søndergade was built in 1758. In 1939 the ophthalmologist Alfred Beyer bought the house and had the garden laid out by the Heidelberg garden architect Hans Kayser. That garden can still be seen today. The house has been a listed building since 1921. The garden has also been protected since 1982.

www.postmestergaarden.dk

Brundlund Slot, the white medieval castle on the outskirts of town,



Brundlund Slot Art Museum

houses an art museum. The castle and its watermill are key landmarks of the town of Aabenraa.

www.msj.dk

Nearby is the large **sports-ground**, home of the traditional sport of tilting-at-the-ring. North Schleswig is the stronghold of the knightly sport, that dates back to the Middle Ages, where a rider on horseback tries to guide a lance through a small ring at a gallop.

THE GERMAN MINORITY

Aabenraa is home to a number of institutions of the German minority. The '**Haus Nordschleswig**' is also located here as an administrative and event centre for the German minority; the large central library is attached.

The **German-Danish media centre** in Aabenraa is the main editorial office of *Der Nordschleswiger*, the newspaper of the German minority, which was founded in 1946. The newspaper is available free of charge online and has information about events in North Schleswig and Denmark (all in German).

Skibbroen 4, 6200 Aabenraa, www.nordschleswiger.dk

The bilingual **North Schleswig German Gymnasium** is the only senior school for the German minority. The school is for students aged 16-19 years and in Danish performance comparisons it is always awarded the top ranking. There are also German primary schools in Rødekro (Rothenkrug), Feldstedt (Felsted), Padborg (Pattburg) und Ravsted (Rapstedt).

German Gymnasium Nordschleswig

Svinget 26-28, DK-6200 Aabenraa, www.deutschesgym.dk



Dybbøl (Düppel) Mill

THE OXEN WAY

Since the Bronze Age (1700-500 BC) the Oxen Way (known in Danish as the 'Hærvej' and in German as the 'Ochsenweg') has been the most important road on the Jutland peninsula. In the 16th century over 50,000 oxen were driven south on the dry ridge. For centuries the **Kongeå (Königsau)** river formed the 65km long border between the Duchy of Schleswig and the Kingdom of Denmark. After 1867 it separated Denmark and Prussia and, from 1871 to 1920, Germany and Denmark. The Oxen Way crossed the border at Skodsborg. A castle stood here in the Middle Ages.

Traces of the Oxen Way can still be seen today in some places, for example in Rødekro (Rothenkrug). The beautiful old bridge at **Im-**



Immervad (Immervatt) Bridge

mervad (Immervatt), constructed in 1776, made travelling a little easier and still stands in **Hovslund (Haber-slund)**, not far from the Skovby motorway exit. The term 'vad' (in German 'Watt') denoted a ford.

This section of the Oxen Way is called **Pottervej**

('Potter Street'). In earlier times Jutland's merchants and craftsmen travelled this route to the markets with their ceramic pots.

Two kilometres further south walkers and cyclists will come across the **Hærulf Stone** from the 9th century. The name comes from the runic inscription 'Hairulfr'. It's one of the oldest runestones in Denmark. In 1864 the stone was taken to Berlin as a spoil of war. In 1952 it was returned to its original place.

The **Povlsbro bridge** has spanned the Mølleå stream at Bjerndrup near Kliplev since 1774 and made the journey south easier for pilgrims and ox-drivers.

In the **Bommerlund Plantation** by the bridge over the Gejlå (Gehlau) stream north of Bov (Bau) you can also follow a section of the old Oxen Way. The bridge



The Hærulf Stone



The bridge at Bommerlund



Povlsbro (Paulsbrücke) Bridge

there dates from 1818. The flat stones under the bridge were placed there long ago to make crossing the ford easier until the first bridge was built. A well-known liquor, Bommerlunder Schnapps, originated here; a memorial stone commemorates the story of how the drink was first made.

www.haervej.dk

GRAM (GRAMM)

The village near Ribe is centred around its castle, dating back to the late 15th century. The estate includes an ecologically managed 1,300 hectare farm, one of the largest in Denmark. Some of the old buildings have been converted into holiday apartments. Don't miss the Baroque park and the Lunden Forest with its 300 old beech trees.

www.gramslot.dk



Gram Castle

WORTH SEEING

Gram's museum and clay pit ('Gram Lergrav', Lergravsvej 2) are a draw for **fossil hunters** and those interested in pre-history. The main attraction is a collection of whale fossils that are about eight million years old.

www.msj.dk

St. Vincents Church in Gram dates from around 1200. The tower was added in the 15th century.

www.kirkerneigram.dk

EATING AND DRINKING

The former horse stable (about 150m from the castle) houses a café. The **Gram Slotskro** inn has been in the same family for more than a hundred years and is right next to the castle.

www.gramslotskro.dk

JELS

This village on the Oxen Way is best known for its Viking Games ('Jels Vikingspil'), held in summer on the open-air stage. The Jels lakes are popular with anglers. The windmill, built in 1859, is now a listed building.

www.jelsvikingspil.dk, www.visitvejen.dk



Jels Windmill

WORTH SEEING

The small church at Over Lerte, northeast of Jels, houses the **Danish Bell Museum** (Dansk Klokkemuseum). The museum aims to raise awareness of the cultural history of all sorts of bells, from church bells to animal bells. Modern culture, with its focus on electronics, risks seeing the bell disappear from our lives.

The old school houses the Sønderjysk Skolemuseum (school museum).

www.klokkemuseum.dk,

www.sonderjysk-skolemuseum.dk

LØGUMKLOSTER (LÛGUMKLOSTER)

The origin of the village was a Cistercian monastery founded in 1173. The monks named the settlement on the Bredeå river 'Locus Dei' - place of God. The monastery's Romanesque-Gothic brick church (built between 1225 and 1325) is considered one of the most beautiful medieval church buildings in Denmark. The preserved reliquary (from around 1325) on the north wall of the choir is the only one of its kind in Denmark. The monastery existed for about 400 years, until the Reformation. It was abolished in 1548. Of the original complex about two-thirds of the east wing still exists. This section was built between 1250 and 1275 and contains the chapter house and dormitory.

Church services in German are regularly held in the church. Around 1585 Duke Adolf of Schleswig-Holstein-Gottorp had a new wing added to the west of the church as a ducal hunting lodge; later the brick



Løgumkloster (Lügumkloster) Church

building was used as an official residence; today it houses a preacher's seminary. Near the church lies the biggest carillon in northern Europe, with its 49 bells.

The Holmen Museum of Local History is in a farmhouse dating from 1792 and features temporary art exhibitions.

www.kirche.dk, www.museetholmen.dk

EXPERIENCE THE GREAT OUTDOORS

On a clear day you can see as far as Rømø to the west and Aabenraa to the east from **Vongshøj (Wongshöhe)**, north of Løgumkloster. On top of a 5m high megalithic tomb from the early Bronze Age (around 1800 to 1000 BC) stands a 15m high observation tower, which was originally built as a measurement tower. In the First World War the hill was used as part of Germany's Northern Defence Line which ran from the North Sea to the Baltic.

The 'Drivvej' (Oxen Driver's Way), passes Vongshøj (Wongshöhe). The hiking trail follows the old western branch of the Oxen Way (Hærvej) from North Jutland to Leck. The 'Drivvej' is part of the North Sea Trail.

www.vandrerruter.dk

Draved Skov (Draved Forest) and Kongens Mose (King's Bog) together form the largest continuous area of untouched primeval forest in Denmark. A marked walking trail meanders along the Bredeå river.

RØDEKRO (ROTHENKRUG)



Bunker near Røde Kro (Rothenkrug)

From 1916, more than 800 bunkers, batteries, trenches, radio and signal stations were extended to form the German Northern Defence Line ('Sikringsstilling Nord'), which stretched for 50 km from Rømø (Röm) to Diernæs Bugt (Djernisser Bucht) on the Little Belt, across what was at that time German North Schleswig. The Imperial military

leadership feared a breakthrough by British troops from the north during the First World War. After 1920 large sections of the fortifications were destroyed. Only 60 or so bunkers and shelters could not be blown up.

At Røde Kro (Rothenkrug) remnants of the site are visible; four batteries have been preserved on the local authority land, including the **Andholm Battery** (accessible via Route 24). In Toftlund a bunker was uncovered. An old battery can be found in **Agerskov (Aggerschau)** (close to Aggerskov Halle), as well as on the beach at Aarø Sund.

NOLDE

Emil Hansen, the fourth of five children, was born on 7 August 1867 in the tiny village of Nolde near Burkal (Buhrkall). He later adopted the name of his village and made it world famous as his reputation as a painter grew. The house where he was born is no longer standing but a commemorative plaque shows where it was located. When the new border was drawn in 1920, Nolde took on Danish citizenship, which he retained throughout his life.



Self portrait by Nolde from 1893



Nolde Museum in Seebüll

WORTH SEEING

The Nolde Museum in Seebüll, south of the border, is dedicated to Nolde's life and his work. The artist's house, where he lived until his death in 1956, is based on his own design. Annual exhibitions are shown there. The

flower garden is designed around the letters A and E (Ada and Emil) and is worth visiting. Nolde-Stiftung Seebüll, 25927 Neukirchen, Germany. Open 1 March to 30 November.

www.nolde-stiftung.de

EATING AND DRINKING

A modern building houses the museum shop, cafe and painting school.

TINGLEV (TINGLEFF)

Tinglev (Tingleff) is significant to the German minority for several reasons. Not only do a number of institutions of the German minority have their headquarters here, Tinglev (Tingleff) also occupies an important place in the annual calendar. Every year in November, members of the minority get together with German and Danish politicians in the German school and sports hall to mark 'German Day'. The **North Schleswig parish** was founded by the German minority as a Protestant-Lutheran non-denominational parish in Tingleff in 1923. After the vote in 1920, which led to this part of the country now belonging to Denmark, there was a shortage of German pastors. This meant that a number of rural congregations were not able to hold church services in German.

Prof. Jens Jessen (1895-1944) was from Stoltelund near Tinglev. During the Third Reich the renowned economist shifted from supporting National Socialism to becoming a bitter opponent of it. He is regarded as one of the masterminds behind the attempt to assassinate Hitler on 20 July 1944. On 30 November 1944 he was executed in Berlin-Plötzensee and buried in Tinglev.

WORTH SEEING

The oldest parts of the church are Romanesque. The pulpit, dating from around 1614, is from the workshop of the Flensburg sculptor Heinrich Ringerink.

www.kirche.dk

Three kilometres south of Tinglev, along the Oxen Way as far Urnehoved near Uge (Uk), there is a line of fortifications dating from 200 to 300 AD. From 1074 - 1523 the people of Sonderjylland could meet here to discuss important matters. At Bjerndrup (Behrendorf) there is a reference to a small restored section of the Olmer Wall, called 'Olgerdiget' or 'Olmersdiget' in Danish.



Tinglev Church

THE GERMAN MINORITY

Tinglev has a very popular German 'Nachschule' (Danish: *efterskole*) for pupils aged 14-18. This is a Danish educational concept completely unknown in Germany. The aim of an *efterskole* is not only to give a better educational qualification, but also to teach technical and social skills. One important aspect of the school in Tinglev is the deepening of the knowledge of German language and culture.

Deutsche Nachschule, Grønnevej 51, 6360 Tinglev,
www.nachschule.dk

Right next door is the Deutsche Sport- und Kulturzentrum (Zeppelinvej 4), a sports hall and swimming pool which is used by the German schools and clubs, including the German school in Tinglev, currently attended by around 150 pupils.

Tinglev is also the seat of the Agricultural Association of North Schleswig ('Der Landwirtschaftliche Hauptverein für Nordschleswig'). The association offers advice to its 300 members and has special expertise in the organic sector. www.lhn.dk

The German Library is open to all visitors.

Opening hours: Mon, Tues, Wed 10.00 - 12.00 and 12.30 - 17.00

Thurs 10.00 - 12.00 and 12.30 - 18.00

Hovedgaden 100, 6360 Tinglev

KLIPLEV (KLIPLEFF)

Denmark's oldest preserved wooden building can be found in Kliplev (Klipleff) south of Aabenraa. The church's oak bell tower dates from around 1300. In the Middle Ages the village on the Oxen Way was an important pilgrimage destination. The former 'Mørks Kro' next to the church, one of the inns along the Oxen Way, dates from the 18th century.



Kliplev (Klipleff) Church

FRØSLEV (FRÖSLEE)

The former WWII German internment camp at Frøslev/Fröslee is now a **Danish national memorial**. In 1944/5 it was used by the German security police as a prison camp, mainly for resistance fighters. In 1943, as deportations of Danes to German prisons and concentration camps increased, the Danish authorities tried to negotiate with the occupying power to put a halt to it. Their goal was to see an internment camp erected on



Frøslev Camp Museum

Danish soil so as to prevent the deportation of Danes to concentration camps. Nevertheless, some 1,600 of the approximately 12,000 inmates were deported to Germany, including to Neuengamme, where 220 of them were murdered.

In 1945 it was renamed 'Faarhus Camp'. At that time, 3,500 members of the German minority were temporarily interned there, accused of treason and collaboration. An exhibition tells the history of the Faarhus Camp until 1949.

As well as the Fröslev Camp Museum, Fröslev has a defence museum (Hjemmeværnsmuseet), a museum for the history of Danish civil defence ('Beredskabshistorie'), an exhibition on Amnesty International and an exhibition from the Danish Environment Agency (Skov og Naturstyrelsen). The UN Museum commemorates the operations of Danish Blue Helmets. There is also a secondary school.

www.natmus.dk

www.fnmuseet.dk

www.skovognatur.dk

www.fle.skole.dk

EXPERIENCE THE GREAT OUTDOORS

The renaturalisation of Frøslev Mose (Frøslev Bog) was undertaken as a joint German-Danish project. It stretches south of the border where it is named Jardelund Bog. In total 575 hectares of land are protected, including 275 hectares of bog. More information about signposted hiking trails in the area is available on the website of the Danish Environment Agency.

www.de.naturstyrelsen.dk

BOV (BAU)



Oldemorstoft Cottage ('Great Grandmother's Cottage')

The old village of Bov (Bau) lies directly on the border. Today the district of Padborg (Pattburg) is the distribution centre of Denmark.

The first big battle of the Schleswig-Holstein war from 1848 to 1851 took place in Bov (Bau) on 9 April 1848.

WORTH SEEING

The thatched cottage '**Oldemorstoft**' ('Great Grandmother's Cottage'), first mentioned in 1472, is now a museum that provides information about the border police, the region and agriculture in former times. Open 1 April to 31 October.

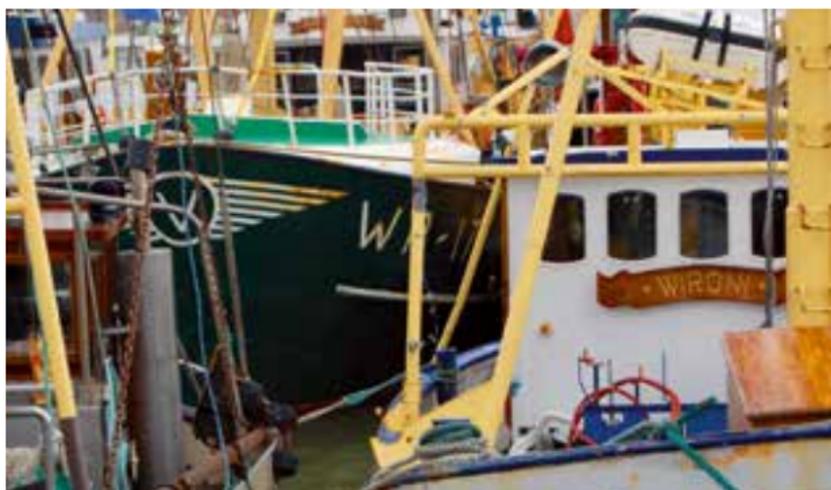
www.oldemorstoft.dk

The '**Krummevej**' (Crooked Way) is an old trading route that went from the Oxen Way to Flensburg. Immediately south of the border a piece of the old cobblestone pavement was uncovered. The small restored cobblestone section is today in the same condition as it might have been in the 17th century. The last remaining barrier marking the German-Danish border can also be found on this section of the Krummevej trail.

EATING AND DRINKING

'**Bov Kro**', located next to the Romanesque church and dating from 1566, is one of Denmark's oldest inns.

Hærvejen 25, 6330 Padborg, www.bovkro.dk



Fishing boat in Havneby harbour

RIBE (RIPEN)

Ribe (Ripen), with its beautiful old town and a history going back over 1300 years, is proud of its title as Denmark's oldest town. It is dominated by its **cathedral**, originally Romanesque and later extended in the Gothic style. It was partly built with whinstone from the Rhineland. Excavations south of the church uncovered Denmark's oldest Christian cemetery, from around 900 AD. It is thought that the first Danish church was established on this site around 860 AD by Saint Ansgar, known as the 'Apostle of the North'. In 2015 a statue was erected outside the cathedral to commemorate Ansgar,

Archbishop of Hamburg-Bremen. The monastery of **St. Catharinæ** was founded by Benedictines in 1228; the church that stands there today dates from 1536 and the third church on that site.

The '**Treaty of Ribe**' is a significant moment in the history of Schleswig-Holstein. The treaty was established in 1460 by King Christian I, first Danish king of the Oldenburg line, and the nobility. The King promised that Schleswig and Holstein would remain forever united. In the Middle Ages Ribe was a royal enclave ten kilometres south of the Kongeå (Königsau) river and was not part of the Duchy of Schleswig.

www.visitribesbjerg.dk, www.ribe-domkirke.dk



Ribe Cathedral

WORTH SEEING

The Ribe Viking Museum tells the story of the growth of the town. As far back as the 8th century Ribe was an important commercial centre. At the open air Ribe VikingCenter south of the town you can see first-hand how the Vikings lived.

The former debtors' prison in the old town hall, built in 1496, houses a law museum. Ribe Art Museum showcases paintings from the Danish classical period, the Skagen painters and classical modernism.

www.ribekunstmuseum.dk



Vikings in Ribe

The new 'Vadehavscenter' ('Wadden Sea Centre') markets itself as 'the gateway to the UNESCO world heritage site' and is worth a visit. www.vadehavscentret.dk

EATING AND DRINKING

'**Hotel Dagmar**' next to Ribe cathedral is one of Denmark's oldest hotels - the building dates back to 1581. On the other side of the street, in an rustic half-timbered building, lies the 400 year old '**Weis Stue**' inn, also one of Denmark's oldest.

Hotel Dagmar, Torvet 1, 6760 Ribe, www.hoteldagmar.dk

Weis Stue, Torvet 2, 6760 Ribe, www.weis-stue.dk

RØMØ ISLAND

The island was formed about 2,500 years ago from a sandbank off the coast; it was first mentioned in writing around 1190 AD. The causeway to the mainland was built in 1948. Europe's widest sandy beach is a paradise for sand yachts and kite buggies. Rømø (Röm) also offers lots of nature and history to keep visitors occupied. Whaling voyages to Greenland left from here, and WWII has also left its mark - Hitler's Wehrmacht constructed around 1800 bunkers on the Danish west coast as part of the Atlantic Wall on the beaches and in the dunes. In Rømø alone there are 52 bunkers, intended to prevent an Allied landing. Some of them are still accessible today. Havneby is the home port of many crab fishermen and the departure port for ferries to the German island of Sylt. 5.4m Euros have been invested here in off-shore wind turbines. www.romo-tonder.dk

WORTH SEEING



The Kommandørgaarden dates from 1748

classroom clean and the boys brought firewood.

St Clemens Church dates from around 1200; several votive ships hang inside. The church is surrounded by a cemetery with gravestones of whaling captains.

Denmark's oldest and smallest school can also be found in Toftum. Despite its diminutive size, up to 40 pupils at a time were taught there between 1784 and 1874. The girls had the task of keeping the

The **rescue station** in Rømø Kirkeby was built in 1887 by the German Maritime Search and Rescue Service and was the first sea rescue station on the island. At that time, the island belonged to Germany.

Tønningård Nature Centre, located in a former captain's house, offers local information on the surrounding area, including mudflat walks and bunker tours as well as tide times. Naturcenter Tønninggaard, Havnebyvej 30, DK-6792 Rømø
www.tonninggaard.dk



St Clemens Church is more than 800 years old

EATING AND DRINKING

Oysters are a particular speciality of the Wadden Sea. They can be collected for personal consumption. Tønningård Nature Centre offers tours at low tide.

In high season a ferry makes the journey from Havneby on Rømø to the German holiday island Sylt up to 18 times a day. The crossing takes 30 minutes. A daytrip to Rømø is also popular with holiday-makers from Sylt.

www.sylt-faehre.de

SKÆRBÆK (SCHERREBEK)

A 25-meter-high, architecturally unusual observation tower ("Marsk-tårnet") is to become the new landmark and attraction of Skærbæk.
www.skaerbaekcentret.dk

In art history, the place is well known for its weaving mill which was in operation between 1896 and 1919. During this period, Art Nouveau-influenced carpets were made to designs by over fifty artists, including Heinrich Vogeler, a German painter and designer, and Henry van de Velde, a Belgian interior designer. Works from the so-called Skærbæk Weaving School are exhibited at the Museumsberg in Flensburg and also in Sønderborg Castle.

A wool spinning mill ('uldspinderi') from 1889 has been preserved as a museum (Kirkevej 13, guided tours by appointment). On the western outskirts of the town of Hjemsted, a signposted 6.5km hiking trail ('Æ Markmandssti') branches off from the road to Rømø. The trail leads past the shepherd's house ('Markmandshus'), standing lonely in the marsh, and the abandoned village of Misthusum.

www.toender.dk

BALLUM

This is one of the only places on the west coast where you can look out over the North Sea unhindered by dykes, with views as far as Sylt and Rømø. Historically, the parish of Ballum belonged to the diocese of Ribe and thus directly to the Kingdom of Denmark; in 1867 it came under Prussian control.

WORTH SEEING

Two 19th century **watermills** and a small museum serve as a re-



Ballum watermill

minder that the North Sea was a constant threat in this area, though drinking water was scarce. The apse, choir and nave of Ballum's **church**, built of whinstone and brick, date from the 12th century; late Romanesque frescos from around 1250 can be found inside. The oldest church in the area is in Hjerpsted (Jerpstedt) and dates

from around 1130; there are numerous Bronze Age burial mounds nearby. In Visby (Wiesby), between Ballum and Højer/Hoyer, lie the ruins of Trøjborg (Troiburg), first mentioned in the 14th century, and positioned dreamily in the middle of the moat. www.romo-tonder.dk

DISCOVER THE GREAT OUTDOORS

From October to May the saltmarsh becomes the winter habitat of up to 80,000 wild geese from Siberia. Numerous rare bird species can also be observed here.

EATING AND DRINKING

Between 1914 and 1919 a dike and sluice were built at the mouth of the Bredeå river to protect Ballum Marsh from storm surges. Next to it the sluice inn, the **Ballum Slusekro**, was built as the lock master's residence and accommodation for passengers who wanted to go to Rømø. Ballum Sluse 1, 6261 Bredebro, www.ballumslusekro.dk

EMMERLEV (EMMERLEFF KLIFF)

Emmerlev Klev (Emmerleff Kliff) is one of the few stretches of coastline on the Danish North Sea coast that is dominated by cliffs rather than dunes. The 13km long dyke, completed in 1982 as a joint German-Danish project, begins here and stretches all the way to Hinden-

burgdamm. The newly-won land - on the German side the Rickelsbüller Koog, on the Danish side the **Margrethe Kog** - is mainly given over to nature. The nature centre 'Tøndermarskens Naturcenter' can be found next to the Vidå lock (built at the same time as the dyke) and provides information about the marshland and the Wadden Sea. www.toender.dk

A few kilometres inland lies the village of Emmerlev Kirke. Its Romanesque church is one of the only features in the surrounding landscape.

HØJER (HOYER)

Until the Hindenburg Damm was built, the ferry from Højer (Hoyer) was the only connection to Munkmarsch on the island of Sylt. The ferry port was built in 1861 because Tønder (Tondern) had lost its old status as a harbour town due to land reclamation.



Horses and mill in Hoyer

With the construction of the new dyke, the Hoyer lock also became a sleepy backwater again in 1982. The road south from there to the border at Rudbøl (Ruttedüll) takes you over the first dyke built on the territory of present-day Denmark. That dyke dates from 1556.

WORTH SEEING

The blades of the **Dutch Mill**, amongst the largest in northern Europe with a length of 22 metres, have been turning since 1857. The mill houses the Mølle- og Marskmuseum ('Mill and Marsh Museum'), which provides information about storm surges, dyke construction and life in the marshes. An **open-air exhibition** shows how hard life was for inland fishermen in the past on the Vidå River and Rudbøl Sø (Rudbøl Lake). www.romo-tonder.dk

Inside the Romanesque St. Petri Church (built around 1100) is a winged altar dating from around 1425 and a late Romanesque Triumphal Cross from around 1250).

EXPERIENCE THE GREAT OUTDOORS

'**Sort Sol**' ('Black Sun') is the name of Denmark's greatest natural event, when hundreds of thousands of starlings migrate and turn the sky black. Guided tours are available.

www.natursafari.dk

MØGELTØNDER (MØGELTÖNDERN)

The little village close to Tønder boasts the most beautiful street in Denmark - cobbled streets and an alley of lime trees give the impression of times gone by. The small houses used to accommodate staff from Schackenberg Slot (Schackenberg Palace). The name of the village means 'Great Tondern'. The castle of the Bishop of Ribe was once larger than the ducal castle in Tønder.



Schackenberg Palace

WORTH SEEING

Field Marshal Hans Schack demolished the medieval bishop's mansion that was built on this site and replaced it with the baroque palace in 1664. The palace was transferred from the Danish Royal Family to the newly-founded Schackenberg Foundation in 2014. In summer guided tours take place around the palace gardens. Near Møgeltønder the Golden Horns of Gallehus (400 AD) were discovered in 1639 and 1734 but subsequently stolen and destroyed.

The late Romanesque Gothic church of St Nicolai is around 800 years old. The interior features a number of artistically expressive frescos. The organ, dating from 1679, is one of the oldest instruments still in use in any Danish church.

EATING AND DRINKING

Schackenberg Slotskro has been an inn with royal connections since 1687. Slotsgaden 42, Møgeltønder, www.slotskro.dk

TØNDER (TONDERN)

The history of the town of Tønder (Tondern) dates back almost 900 years. First mention of the trading and harbour town can be traced to 1130. On the last weekend of August each year, Tønder is the destination for thousands of jazz and folk music fans who come to the town for the Tønder Festival. The festival has been taking place since 1975. www.toender.dk, www.tf.dk/de

A stroll through the town's lovely streets, with its Dutch-style houses and lovingly restored old house doors, is worthwhile at any time of

the year. That Tønder used to be an important harbour town is only evident today from its street names (like Skibbroen - 'Pier') and its town museum. The river Vidå, which used to connect Tønder to the rest of the world, nowadays flows into the North Sea ten kilometres west of Tønder.

www.toender.dk

WORTH SEEING

Drøhses Hus, a town house from 1672, is worth a visit to see its exhibition of bobbin lace. The women of Tønder were famous for their lacemaking in the 18th and 19th centuries.

The **Gamle Apotek** ('Old Apothecary'), dating from 1671, is worth a visit. You won't find any salves or medicines on sale there though

- this shop sells home decor items. One of the most picturesque streets in the town is **Uldgade**, with its low, gabled houses.



Gamle Apotek in Tønder



Kagemand statue in Tønder

The **Kagemand statue** in the square in front of the town hall is a reminder of how justice was served in years gone by. The statue once stood next to the pillory where wrongdoers were chained. The original, dating from 1699, is now in the museum.

The **watermill** from 1598 is often used for events during Tønder Festival. Tønder's **Kristkirke** church has a remarkable Renaissance and Baroque interior. The church is considered late Gothic in design, though it was built in 1592. The church's organ is one of the most important in Denmark.

Denmark's largest collection of Dutch tiles and an opulent display of silver can be found at **Tønder Museum** in the former gatehouse of Tønder Castle. Both collections are a reminder of the town's earlier reputation as a



Gatehouse and water tower

base (1914-1920). The museum describes the brief dramatic period when the largest military airship facilities in northern Europe were located in Tønder.

www.zepelin-museum.dk

harbour town. The old **water tower** houses an exhibition of the work of furniture designer Hans J. Wegner; the newly built wing of the museum houses a collection of modern art.

www.msj.dk

The **Zeppelin Museum** can be found at Gasværksvej in a building on the site of the former German Navy airship

base (1914-1920). The museum describes the brief dramatic period when the largest military airship facilities in northern Europe were located in Tønder.

EATING AND DRINKING

The oldest remaining house in Tønder, on the town's marketplace, was built in 1517 and today houses a bakery.

The town's Hotel Tønderhus is steeped in tradition and offers rooms and a restaurant. Jomfrustien 1, Tønder 6270

www.hoteltoenderhus.dk

THE GERMAN MINORITY

The German Library is open to visitors to the area and is open on Mondays, Tuesdays and Fridays from 10am - 5pm and on Thursdays from 10am - 6pm. Popsensgade 6, 6270 Tønder.

www.buecherei.dk

Nearby is the German Ludwig Andresen School. Popsensgade 2, 6270 Tønder.

www.las-Tondern.dk

The DSSV (German School and Language Association) runs three kindergartens (in Tønder, Løgumkloster and Jejsing,) and two schools (in Tønder, Løgumkloster and Øster Højst).

www.dssv.dk

The Tønder Rifle Corps is an association with a long history - it was founded over 300 years ago, and today offers both social and sporting opportunities.

www.toender-skyttecorps.dk

RUDBØL (RUTTEBÜLL)

Since 1920 the German-Danish border has run down the middle of the street here - Denmark on the left and Germany on the right.

DISCOVER THE GREAT OUTDOORS

Magister Kog is a polder created when the „River Vidå“ („Wiedau“) was dammed and Tønder Marsh drained between 1926 and 1929. The almost six-kilometre-long area was intended as an overflow basin to provide space for the water of the River Vidå when the drainage sluices have to remain closed during westerly storms. The combination of marshland, meadows and open water areas is a paradise for fish and birds. Magister Kog is closed to cars. Walking is permitted along the North Dyke. Rudbøl Sø (Rudbøl Lake) is also an idyllic place to soak up the local nature.

EATING AND DRINKING

Rudbøl Grænsekro has been serving customers since 1711. Rudbølvej 36, 6280 Højer. www.rudbol.dk

Just south of the border is the **Alter Deutscher Grenzkrug**, dating from 1742. www.alter-deutscher-grenzkrug.de



Summer evening in Mommark harbour



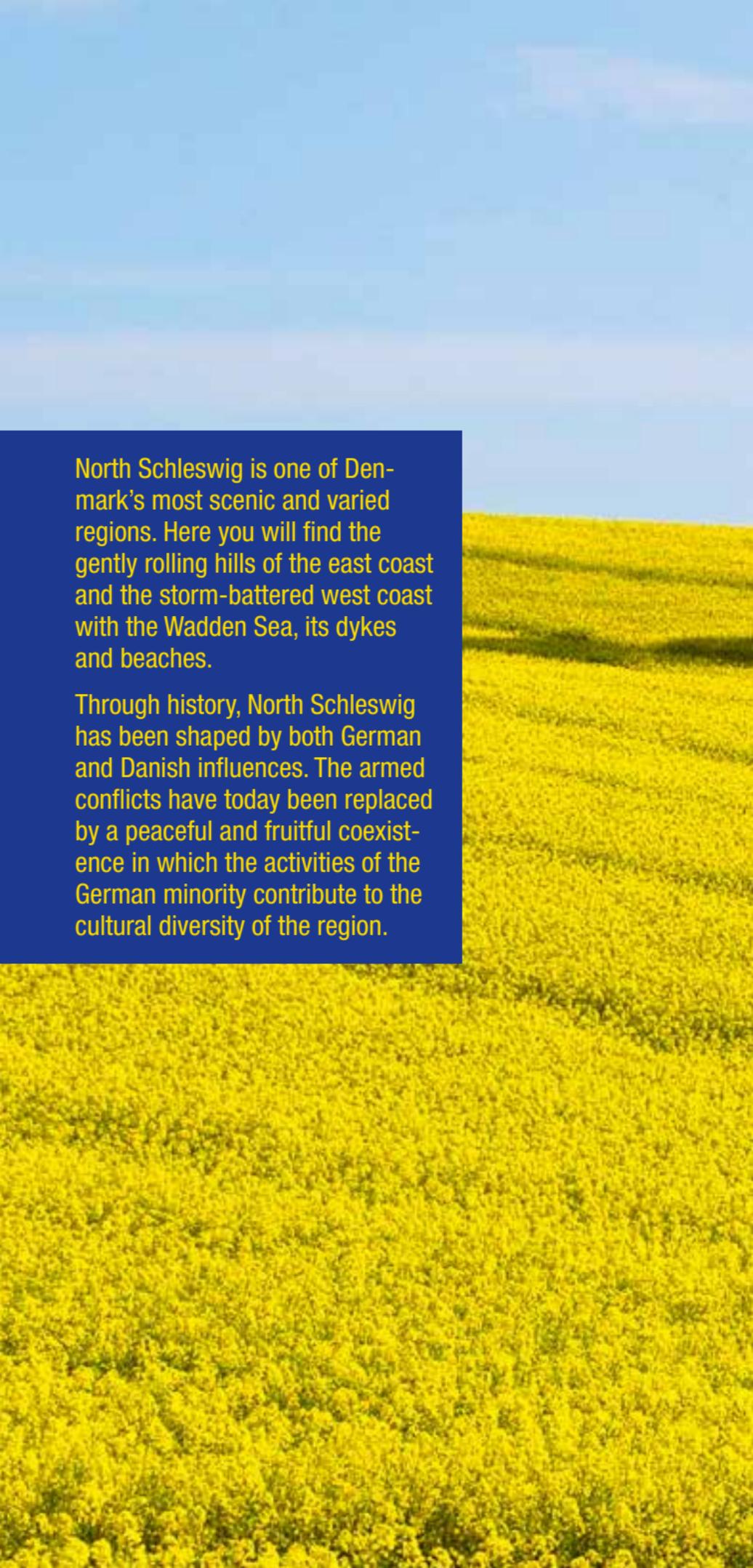
The German minority came into being in 1920 when the German-Danish border was shifted on the basis of a referendum. Today, of the 250,000 inhabitants of North Schleswig in southern Denmark, about 15,000 belong to the German minority.

The German minority maintains 20 nurseries and 14 schools. They are open to anyone who wishes to raise their children with the knowledge and understanding of two languages and cultures.



The five German libraries in North Schleswig also welcome visitors to the region. Other minority activities include church and community work and the publication of the daily newspaper *Der Nordschleswiger*. In addition, the German minority offers sports and cultural activities in many local clubs. Lectures on the German minority can be booked free of charge for groups of 15 persons or more in Haus Nordschleswig in Aabenraa via hallmann@bdn.dk.

www.nordschleswig.dk

A vibrant yellow field of flowers, likely rapeseed, stretches across the foreground and middle ground. The field is densely packed with small, bright yellow blossoms. In the background, the field gently rolls into a soft horizon under a clear, bright blue sky. The overall scene is peaceful and scenic, capturing a beautiful rural landscape.

North Schleswig is one of Denmark's most scenic and varied regions. Here you will find the gently rolling hills of the east coast and the storm-battered west coast with the Wadden Sea, its dykes and beaches.

Through history, North Schleswig has been shaped by both German and Danish influences. The armed conflicts have today been replaced by a peaceful and fruitful coexistence in which the activities of the German minority contribute to the cultural diversity of the region.