

## DANMARK 8. JUNE – 16. JUNE 2022

After driving to Gothenburg to take the ferry over to Frederikshavn and driving one day north on Jutland, we are now ready to continue on Friday 11 June.



The outskirts of Thisted.



[Det Gamle Røgeri](#) is a fish shop and fish restaurant.



[Tour de France](#) will visit Vejle this year. They have made many bicycles out of wood that are painted yellow. They are hung up everywhere in Vejle. It seems that they do the same in Thisted even though Tour de France will not visit Thisted.

[Thisted](#) is located by the Limfjord and has approximately 13,000 inhabitants.





Here we are at Nytorvet in Thisted.



[Cafe Nytorv](#).



Here we come down to the Limfjord.



This is [Vilsund bridge](#) which crosses the Limfjord to Mors. It is a drawbridge that was opened in 1939.

We have so far driven on the north side of the Limfjord on an island called the [North Jutlandic Island](#), which is the second largest island in Denmark and is the part of Jutland that lies north of the Limfjord.

[The Limfjord](#) is a strait in [Jutland](#) that connects [the North Sea](#) with [the Kattegat](#).

[Mors](#) is located in the Limfjord and has about 20,000 inhabitants.





Here we come ashore in Mors.



Then we come to Nykøbing Mors.



We first drove a trip down to the harbor.  
We happened to get a sculpture in the picture.



The sculpture was erected on the harbor's 150th  
anniversary in 1993.



Here the Norwegian-Danish poet [Aksel Sandemose](#) lived.  
He wrote [the Law of Jjante](#).



Here we come to the square.

[Nykøbing Mors](#) is the largest city on Mors with around 9000 inhabitants. It has been a market town since 1299.





This is the old town hall.



A statue of King Christian IX stands right by the town hall.  
Someone has hung a bag in his hand.



More buildings.



Then there came a rain shower.



This is [Dueholm Priory](#). It was established in 1371. Today, [Mors Museum](#) is located here.  
The museum was founded in 1901.





The next town is [Skive](#). It originated as a trading place by the Karup river. It received market town rights in 1326. The population is a little over 20,000.



The marina in Skive.



Then we have come to Viborg. This is a barracks that belonged to [the Prince's Life Regiment](#). It now belongs to Viborg municipality.



From the old town.



[Viborg](#) is one of the oldest cities in Jutland. Urbanization took place at the end of the 10th century. It now has just over 35,000 inhabitants.





[Skovgaard Museum](#) which is located in Viborg's old town hall.



[Viborg Cathedral](#) is probably built on a place where there was a pagan shrine, a vi, after which Viborg is named.



[Viborg kunsthall](#) is housed in a building from 1734.



Viborg is located by two lakes. This is by Søndesø. We look across the sea towards the cathedral.



[Restaurant Saloonen](#) at the Nordersø.





Then we come to Silkeborg.



The square in Silkeborg with the old town hall.



This is the fountain in Silkeborg Langsø. It is one of the largest in northern Europe. [VisitDenmark](#)



[Silkeborg Langsø](#) is a shallow sea of max. 4.2 meters.

[Silkeborg](#) did not gain status as a trading place until 1846. The city today has about 44,000 inhabitants. It is located by Silkeborg Langsø and [Gudenå](#).



The next stop was at [Himmelbjerget](#). This is [Hotel Himmelbjerget](#).

We learned at school that Himmelbjerget was Denmark's highest point, but with more accurate measurements, Himmelbjerget is only No. 11 with 147.3m. Møllehøy is the highest with 170.86m.



This 25m high tower stands on top. The tower was erected in memory of [King Frederick VII](#), and as a thank you from the Danish people for the constitution in 1849. It was inaugurated in 1875.





There is a lot of deciduous forest growing in the area.



The next stop was in Ry. The first thing we noticed was a boat that was going to the quay. It was a boat called the Tourist. It was built in 1922 to run a route between Ry and Himmelbjerget.

[Hjeleselskapet](#) also operates many other boats on the lakes between Ry and Silkeborg. The most famous of these is [Hjejlen](#) which was built in 1861. Other boats are Hejren, Mågen, Rylen, Tranen, Ternen and Falken.



The area by the lake called Birksø.





There was many [Rhododendron](#) bushes blooming.



South of Birksø is Rye Mølle Lake. It is dammed to give power to Rye Mill. Here there is a drop of 1.5 meters.

These lakes are part of the [Gudenå](#) watercourse. Gudenå is the longest river in Denmark with a length of 176 km. Ever since prehistoric times, Gudenå has been one of Jutland's main roads. The many settlements along the watercourse testify to this.





Nice garden.



This is the [Rye Mill](#). It was built in the 16th century. There has been a grain mill and later a wood grinding mill and most recently a clothing factory. From 1971, the mill has been used for electricity production. This is still going on.



This is [Ry Nymølle](#).

It was built in 1881 as a grain mill when the water mill down by Gudenå stopped grinding grain.

The mill production continued until 1977. Then the mill was taken over by an architectural firm.

From 2004, the mill has been privately owned.



In here we were to spend the night, [Birkevej 9](#) in Ry.



We had our own garden outside the entrance.







Time for a beer after the ride.



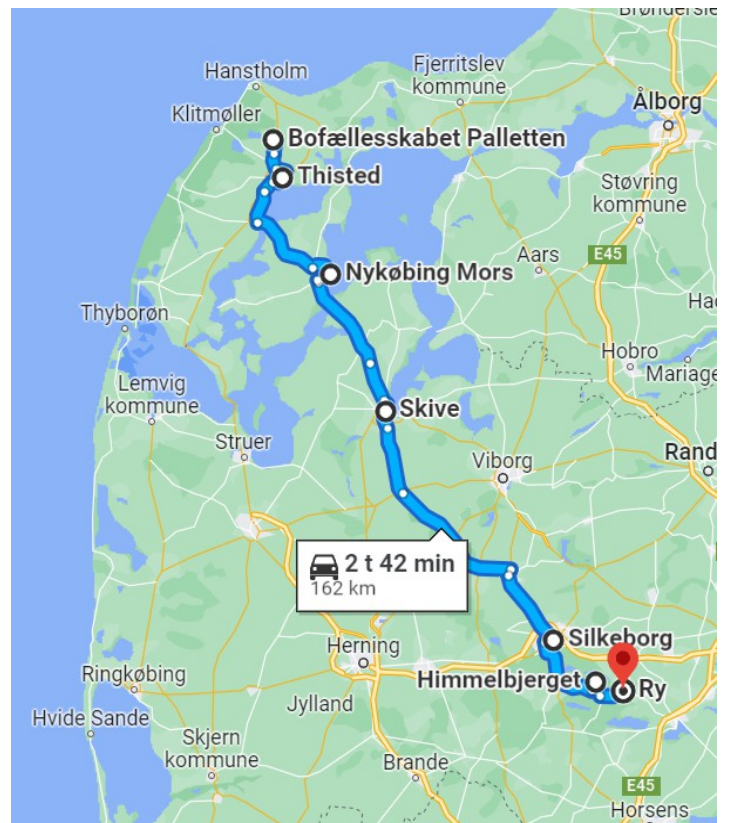
Here we could sit.



Here we could lie and sleep.



The kitchen.



This was the route this day.





On Sunday the 12th of June we drove on. Here we have just started. We had to stop for the train in Ry. Ry has a railway connection west to Silkeborg and east to Skanderborg.



We first drove west to [Ringkøbing](#). It has 10,000 inhabitants.



This sculpture is called 'The Wave'. It stands outside the City Hall in Ringkøbing and was unveiled in 1993.



Ringkøbing is located by Ringkøbing fjord and has three harbor areas for small boats. This is the middle harbor.



This is the eastern harbor.



Here we drive on a street called 'Ved Fjorden'.

[Ringkøbing fjord](#) is only 2-5m deep. It was originally a bay, but sand has blown both north and south of the fjord, so that there was only a narrow channel towards the North Sea. This has moved both north and south. Today there is access to the North Sea at Hvide Sande.





The house on the right is a fish shop.



This is by the main harbor.



Survival of the fattest.

This sculpture was made in 2005.

The idea of the sculpture is to create a dialogue about the skewed distribution of resources in the world.



A wood sculpture festival has been held since 2010. Many artists perform. Many of the works of art are sold before they are made.

This sculpture was made in 2019.



Then we drove further west. Here are some houses with thatched roofs.



The next stretch went along Holmsland Klit. It is the sand tong that closes Ringkøbing Fjord from the North Sea. The sand was excavated in 1909–10. It the wind filled it with sand in 1915, but it was reopened in 1931, when a canal was dug with a lock to control the water level in the fjord.





Here we come to Hvide Sande.



At a roundabout we saw this [memorial stone](#). There were 5 men who drowned in 1951 after they had participated in a rescue operation.



Here is also this monument. It is called '[Cyclus](#)' and is a gift from the people on the occasion of Hvide Sande's 75th anniversary.



This is the first part of [the lock system](#). It has 14 chambers and is used to regulate the water level in Ringkøbing Fjord.



This is the second part of the lock system. It is a chamber lock with an associated tilting bridge. It allows passage between the North Sea and Ringkøbing Fjord.



We stopped here and looked at the locks.

[Hvide Sande](#) grew up around the locks between the fjord and the sea that were built in 1931. There are a little over 3000 inhabitants here. Hvide Sande has gradually become one of Denmark's largest fishing ports.





Here we look at two large wind turbines.



We drove in the direction of the wind turbines.



There was a lot of marram grass here.



Here is the end of the road and a large parking lot has been created. Decorations on the rubbish bins.



The path down to the beach.



White sand.





Here we look towards the northern harbor.



This is called the Blue Tower and this is where the harbor guard is located. This is where the operation of the chamber lock and the tilting bridge takes place.



Then we drove further south.



Some pictures of the dunes.



We drove past 3 old fishing huts south at Ringkøbing Fjord, by Nymindegab. They are called [Esehusene](#) and are from the 19th century. They were used for storage and preparation of fishing gear. They were also used as housing for the Ese girls who were responsible for baiting the lines. (baiting is ese in Danish)  
The original houses are on display at the Open Air Museum in Copenhagen. These three are an exact copy.  
See photos below.





Just north of the center of Esbjerg we see '[Men at sea](#)'. It is a 9 meter high sculpture of white concrete that was erected in 1995.

Here were tables and benches.



We drove further south outside the city center. The road goes through the port area.



Inside the road were office buildings. On the outside there were cranes and tanks etc. which were nothing special to take pictures of.

[Esbjerg](#) was built as a state port in 1868 to replace [Altona](#), which became German after the [Second Schleswig War](#). There were then only 30 inhabitants there. Today, over 70,000 people live there. It is today Denmark's 5th largest city. It is the harbor that is the driving force in the city. Previously, fishing was the most important, but now it is the offshore business.





One picture from the outside.



Electricity is needed.



Then we come to Ribe. This is Ribe railway station.



A tower behind the station.



Ribe railway station seen from a different angle.



[Ribe viking center](#) is a museum about the Vikings.





This is «[Tooth of time](#)», a sculpture erected outside Ribe's Vikings in 1938.



This is [St. Catherine's Priory](#). This church dates from 1495.



The buildings by the church.



[St. Catarinae fountain](#).



This is the «[Yeast girl](#)» that is positioned by Ribe å.



[Ribe Cathedral](#) is Denmark's oldest cathedral from the 12th century.

[Ribe](#) is considered to be the oldest city in the Nordic region. It has a history dating back to the 8th century and it was the leading city in Jutland in the Viking Age and early Middle Ages, and the city functioned as Denmark's capital in early Viking times. Today it has 8000 inhabitants.





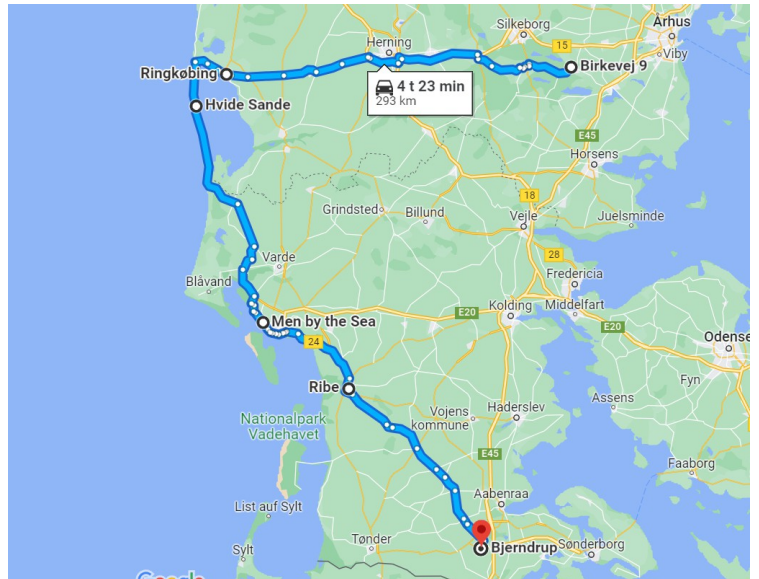
Last stop this day was in [Bjerndrup Leilighet](#).



This was the largest apartment we had on this trip, almost too big.



Outside the apartment there were some horses wondering what we were doing there.



This became the driving route this day.