



**Fig. 4.9:**  
The lighthouse Blaavand Fyr at Blaavands Huk marks the northern boarder of the Wadden Sea. It was founded in 1888 and got its present appearance in 1920. It lies in a area characterised by numerous dunes, which form a stark contrast to the marshland areas.  
Photo: Svend Tougaard



**Fig. 4.10:**  
Varde Å is the only larger watercourse in the Danish Wadden Sea area that debouches directly into the sea without any regulations from sluices or dykes, and so provides an impression of how the other watercourses used to debouch unimpeded into the sea. In the background Ho Bugt and in the foreground the village of Tarp right on the edge of the geest overlooking the marshlands.  
Photo: Svend Tougaard



**Fig. 4.11:**  
The Romanesque church in the village of Vilslev lies on the edge of the geest close to the watercourse Kongeåen, which used to mark the border between the kingdom of Denmark and the duchy of Schleswig. The church is seen from the hamlet of Vilslev Spang, which grew up around a custom house and an inn.  
Photo: Mette Guldberg

Fig. 4.12:

Ribe is the oldest city in Denmark and used to be the predominant port for the region. It is very well preserved with a wealth of old timber-framed houses, several dating back to the 1500s. It also contains the cathedral from the 12th century, which is the most important single building of the region.

Photo: John Frederiksen



Fig. 4.13:

The rescue station near Blaavands Huk was built in 1851 and used until 1975. Today it is a museum.

Photo: Varde Museum



Fig. 4.14:

Jugendhuset in the city of Varde is a remarkable house in Jugend style. Originally it was a typical townhouse built in 1887 and it only got its present appearance after a rebuilding in 1901. It is now protected and a part of the Museum of Varde.

Photo: Varde Museum



Fig. 4.15:

The bunker at the Tirpitz-position near Blaavands Huk was built during World War II as a part of the German coastal defence. It was never finished and today it serves as a museum, telling the story of the defence wall along the Danish west coast.

Photo: Varde Museum







Fig. 4.16:  
The villages of Vesterende and Østerende Ballum lies as a string of farms on the edge of the geest overlooking the Ballum Marsh. This is a good example of the many villages on the edge of the geest. The sea dyke was built in 1919 and stretches from the villages to Astrup Banke 10 kilometres further north.  
Photo: John Frederiksen



Fig. 4.17:  
The two pumping mills in Ballum Enge illustrate how mills were used to provide fresh water for the animals in the marsh. The mills are reconstructions built on their original place.  
Photo: Carl Christiansen



Fig. 4.18:  
Slotsgade in the town of Møgeltønder is a unique row of houses erected by the count of Schackenborg. The first houses were built in the end of the seventeenth century for the employees on the manor and the local craftsmen.  
Photo: John Frederiksen





Fig. 4.19:  
The protected farm Sødam lies on a dwelling mound in the polder Møgeltønder Kog. It dates back to the seventeenth century and was rebuild in eighteenth century.  
Photo: Carl Christiansen



Fig. 4.20:  
The church in the village of Brøns is the largest village church in Denmark and at the same time one of the best preserved church made of tufa. The size bears witness of the great wealth that was to be found in the parishes along the marshlands. The church also contains exceptional fresco paintings from the beginning of the sixteenth century.  
Photo: Carl Christiansen



Fig. 4.21:  
The street Uldgade in the city of Tønder is a example of the many well preserved buildings in the city. Tønder started as a embarkment place, but due to the embankments the city now lies 10 kilometres from the sea.  
Photo: Carl Christiansen



Fig. 4.22:  
The lock at Højer was built in 1861 and allowed ships' passage to the harbours inside the new dyke.  
Photo: Carl Christiansen



Fig. 4.23:  
The only way to reach the island of Mandø is by the seabed at low tide. The picture shows Mandø Ebbevej, the tidal road to Mandø.  
Photo: John Frederiksen



Fig. 4.24:  
The island of Mandø is first mentioned in the thirteenth century. In the mid-1500s the town of Mandø was moved to its current location. The small white-washed church was built or renovated in 1727.  
Photo: John Frederiksen



Fig. 4.25:  
This rescue station on the island of Rømø was built in 1886 and is one of the five stations on the Danish Wadden Sea islands. In the background lies the medieval church.  
Photo: Carl Christiansen





Fig. 4.26: The well preserved skipper town of Sønderho is situated on the southern end of the island of Fanø. The special architectural style and narrow lanes is due to the flourishing of seafaring in the eighteenth and nineteenth century. Photo: Svend Tougaard



Fig. 4.27: This house from Sønderho on the island of Fanø is a typical example of a brick-built house from around 1800. Photo Steffen Søndergaard



Fig. 4.28: The whaling also resulted in a number of "Captain's Houses" on the island of Rømø. The picture shows Kommandørgården from the mid-1700s, now owned by the National Museum. Because of its size and ground-plan, it is not a typical captains' house. However, it exhibits a lot of Frisian qualities, including the ornamented stones in the brick lintels and the abundance of wall tiles in the kitchen and living rooms. Photo: John Frederiksen