

■ **POSKÆR STONE CIRCLE**
Please park in the parking area at Poskær Stone circle. Toilet.
GPS: 56°13'4.13"N, 10°30'5.65"Ø

■ **KALØ CASTLE RUIN**
Please park in the parking area at Slotskroen. Toilets are located at the back of Slotskroen.
GPS: 56°16'59.94"N, 10°28'48.68"Ø

■ **DRÅBY CHURCH**
Please park in the parking area at the church. Toilet.
GPS: 56°13'22.42"N, 10°42'15.92"Ø

■ **KALØ MANOR**
Please park in the parking area to the west of the timber-framed farm buildings at Kalø Manor
GPS: 56°17'59.51"N, 10°29'53.36"Ø

■ **TOGGERBO**
Please park in the parking area to the west of Toggerbo
GPS: 56°12'48.11"N, 10°32'31.27"Ø

■ **FEMMØLLER**
Please park in the parking area across from Femmøller Efter-skole.
GPS: 56°14'18.98"N, 10°34'46.79"Ø
You may also park in the parking area at Ørnbjerg Mølle.
GPS: 56°15'36.89"N, 10°38'3.51"Ø

■ **KALØ FORESTS**
Please park in the parking area at Slotskroen. Toilets are located at the back of Slotskroen.
GPS: 56°16'59.94"N, 10°28'48.68"Ø

■ **NAPPEDAM**
Please park in the parking area at Slotskroen. Follow the hiking and biking trail along the coast to the harbour. Toilets are located at the back of Slotskroen.
GPS: 56°16'59.94"N, 10°28'48.68"Ø

■ **EGIL FISCHER'S HOLLIDAY VILLAGE**
Please park in the parking area at Grønningen. Toilet.
GPS: 56°13'47.56"N, 10°36'9.63"Ø

■ **EBELTOFT MARKET TOWN**
Please park in the parking area at the tourist information. Toilet.
GPS: 56°11'57.47"N, 10°40'33.46"Ø



The early medieval history on Djursland is closely associated with the nobleman Marsk Stig, who, along with other men, was out-layed for the murder of the Danish king Erik Klipping at Funderup Lade (in central Jutland) in 1286. They later settled on the island of Hjeltn close to Ebeltoft, where they built a castle and engaged in acts of piracy and the minting of counterfeit Danish coins. This area has been inhabited and cultivated for millenniums. The light, sandy soil in the vegetated landscape of Mols Bjerger was easily exhausted and only a small part was ever cultivated, and then returning to heathland. The objective of the National Park is to preserve, strengthen and develop nature, the countryside, the cultural sur-roundings, the distinctive geological features and to provide visitors with excellent opportunities of outdoor activities and information about the area. Welcome! Please visit Mols Bjerger National Park's web site, in which you also find links to the other national parks in Denmark: www.nationalparkmolsbjerger.dk.

A National Park with rich cultural history

ACCESS AND CONDUCT

Please note that the National Park Mols Bjerger includes both private and public areas, with different rules of access. You are welcome as our guest, but please note that access to private areas may be restricted.

When in National Park Mols Bjerger please observe the rules of access in:

PUBLIC AREAS
Access is allowed 24 hours a day.

- PRIVATE AREAS FROM 6.00 A.M. UNTIL SUNSET**
- You are allowed to go by foot and by bike on roads and distinct trails
 - Your are allowed to go by mountain bike where it is possible to go by standard bike
 - You are allowed to go by foot in uncultivated areas, if the areas appear as nature
 - You are not allowed to be on cultivated areas with grass, crops, corn etc. as well as ploughed or harrowed areas
 - You are not allowed to be on fenced-off areas by default. However if the fence has gates you are allowed to be there.
 - You are allowed to go by foot on the beach

If you are unsure, please stay on the roads or distinct trails. A friendly request at the landowner may have a positive outcome

Please pay consideration to private landowners. Responsible behaviour is in the interest of all – also of nature!

Nationalpark Mols Bjerger
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www.nationalparkmolsbjerger.dk



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CULTURAL ATTRACTIONS



NATIONALPARK MOLS BJERGER

DANMARKS NATIONALPARKER



KALØ MANOR

The manors – which used to own most farms – characterise the area, with their distinctive buildings and farmland landscapes.

When the castle of Kalø was torn down along with absolute monarchy in 1660, the manor went into private ownership and from 1825 the manor was owned by the Holstein family von Jenisch until it was confiscated by the Danish State following the end of the World War 2 German occupation of Denmark. The timber-framed main building was built in approximately 1700. The close-by hunting lodge – the summer residence of the owner – is also interesting having been built in the German style by the architect Hack Kampmann in 1898.



KALØ CASTLE RUIN

of the future King Gustav Vasa of Sweden in the years 1518-19. Until the end of absolute monarchy in 1660, Kalø was the feudal manor for all Djursland. The castle was later torn down and its bricks were used for building Charlottenborg in Copenhagen.

Nearby, you will find the church at Bregnet, around which there was once a village, the remains of which are now all but lost.

Evidence of times past are visible all over the area, particularly in numerous prehistoric burial mounds, chambers and standing stones. The 5,500 year old dolmen (portaled tomb) at Poskær Stenhus near Knebel is dated from the early Stone Age and has a chamber, consisting of 5 enormous stones and one large stone on top, as well as 23 encircling standing stones. This makes it the largest dolmen in Denmark.

Monuments the Bronze Age, being approximately 3,500 year old, are located many places in the National Park. The distinctive situated burial mounds at Trehøje in Mols Bjerger, Stabelhøje near Agri and Bavnehøje near Rønede are some of the most impressive funerary monuments in Denmark.



TOGGERBO

Since ancient times, Mols Bjerger has been cultivated, even if it was hard to cultivate the sandy and hilly areas, and only a few areas were ploughed. Rye and buckwheat were the mostly frequently grown crops and some farms had cattle and sheep. In the midst of Mols Bjerg there was a small village – Toggerbo – with small unprofitable farms. In about 1900 large parts of the Toggerbo farm land was sold for plantations and in 1950 the last farms were shut down. Today, only few buildings are visible.

In Mols Bjerger, it is still possible to see traces of fields that were plowed until about 1800, but then abandoned.

Around about 1500 most of the old, original forests on Djursland were felled, with the forests and woodlands of the manors being the notable exception. The lack of forested land led to a shortage in wood with most farmers having to buy wood at auctions on the manors.



KALØ FORESTS

conifer plantations. One of the first plantations of the area, Vistoft Plantation was founded in 1887 as a planting association of the Vistoft municipality.



FEMMØLLER

You are close to the coast everywhere on Djursland and this has had an effect on daily life. Shipping used to be the most important means of transportation and smaller shipping businesses were important.

In the year 1866, the town of Ebeltoft established a steam boat connection to Copenhagen. In 1874 a company was founded, running a route between Aarhus and Ebeltoft until 1935, along with a large number of smaller harbours and warehouses on Mols and Helgenæs, e.g. Nappedam. Several small villages formed in connection with these harbours.

Also fishery played an important role. Eel weir fishing was particularly popular.

Waterpower has played an important role in the mill industry since the Middle Ages.

The National Park even has its own mill town - Femmøller – with 5 mills, as the name indicates and all from the 1500s. Today, only the mills Overmøllen, Kærriis Mølle, Glads Mølle and Skovmøllen remain. The mills were situated at the same river – Mølleåen – which became a problem, as shortage of water affected the operation of all the mills. In the beginning of the 1900s, all the mills were shut down, but many of the buildings were preserved.

In the 1800s, windmills emerged, e.g. Marie Mølle in Ebeltoft.

Ørnbjerg Mølle west of the lake Stubbe lake is another well-preserved water mill in the area. The mill is a museum, and is being maintained and run in a cooperation between Ørnbjerg Møllelaug and the nature authority. When following the road between Feldballe and Ebeltoft, the entry is marked with a small sign.

Ebeltoft and Mols have always been popular attractions, due to the lovely nature. The areas of poor and marginalised soil are suitable for building cottages and other holiday homes and the distinctive landscape attracts people for the cities, mainly from Aarhus.

In the 1920s, a whole holiday village was established in Femmøller Strand by the architect Egil Fischer, who had purchased a rather large area of land there. The village included an inn, shops and cottages. In 1958, he was made a citizen of honour by the municipality Dråby and a statue was erected. Today, the hotel Molskroen has a gourmet restaurant the hotel is a landmark for the recreative history of the area.

Further holiday colonies are located in the area, e. g. in Ahl, founded in 1927.

The market town of Ebeltoft is also part of the Naional Park. The privilege of being a market town was given to Ebeltoft in 1301 and it had the sole rights of trading for the area until the Act of freedom of trade was passed in 1858. Ebeltoft was also the local administrative centre with the Mols Court holdings sessions in the old town hall from when it was built in 1789 through to 1840, when a new town hall was built.

The town was mostly small and poor – except for the years of 1500 – 1600, when it was a centre for maritime trading. The town is known for its well-kept trading atmosphere, which hasn't changed too much for the past hundreds of years, due to lack of development in the town. Along the coast there are preserved dykes made of seaweed that were built to protect the small gardens to the west from floods.

EBELTOFT MARKET TOWN

