



Find your way around Kastellet (The Citadel)

...and learn about the history of Kastellet
with your smart phone



Kastellet 350 years

King Christian IV of Denmark initiated the construction of the Sankt Annæ Skanse (St. Anne's Redoubt) in 1627 — but the ground was too soft and the redoubt sank.

A new fortification was necessary and the new improved redoubt was inaugurated in 1664 and has since developed into Kastellet as we know it today.

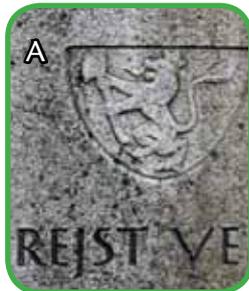
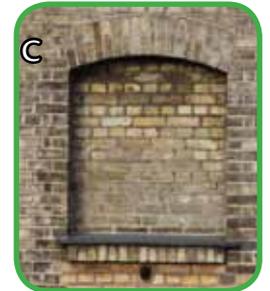
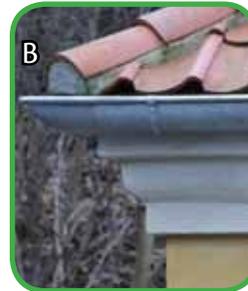
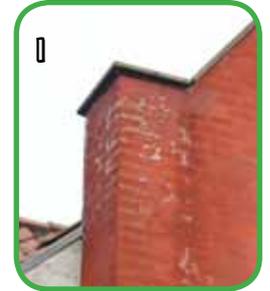
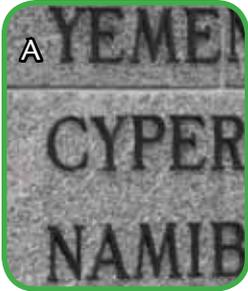
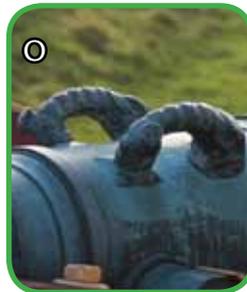
Walk around Kastellet and read about the history corresponding to locations on the map. Scan the QR code with your smart phone and read even more historical details.

A longer description of the history can also be found at www.kastelletsvenner.dk or www.lyngbyok.dk/kastellet

What is “Find your way around Denmark”?

“Find your way around Denmark” is a simplified version of orienteering, where you can walk or run from marker to marker. Most “Find your way around...” are in forests and parks, but some are in towns and other places with interesting stories.

See more at www.findveji.dk



How to...

Find the 22 locations that are indicated on the map by a purple circle – which photo matches which location? Write the letter from the correct photo in the table at the bottom of the map. Once you have completed the tour, the letters will form a short sentence.

By following the shortest route on public roads and paths, the tour will be approximately 3.8 km long.

Put on your walking or running shoes and come along on tour!

You can use “Find your way around Kastellet” in many ways

1. Use your smart phone

There is a QR code at the side of each marker description in this brochure, that you can scan with your smart phone and read a more detailed text in English about every location.

You can also go directly to the text on Lyngby Orienteering Club's home page www.lyngbyok.dk/kastellet

2. Read more on the internet

There is a wealth of historical information on the internet about the places you visit. Check out www.kastelletsvenner.dk after the trip and experience the excitement and read fun stories.

If you want to find out more about orienteering, you can visit the Danish Orienteering Federation at www.do-f.dk or Lyngby Orienteering Club's website at www.lyngbyok.dk

3. The Map

An orienteering map shows many details marked with different signatures. North is always up (the text defines which way is up) and the scale on this map is 1:4000, so 1 cm on the map is 40 m in reality. You can use the map to find your way between the markers. All public roads and paths are shown on the map.

You might like to try to find your way around other areas. There are fixed markers in forests and parks all around Denmark – and photo-orienteering like this in other towns. See www.findveji.dk



Participants in the project

- Historical texts: Finn Andersen and Niels Elsborg, Kastellets Venner (www.kastelletsvenner.dk)
- Photos: Henrik Knudsen
- Map: Finn Blom Christensen, Lyngby Orienteering Club
- Layout: Danish Orienteering Federation
- Translation: Pia Rønn Skorstengaard, Lyngby Orienteering Club

The map can be downloaded from:

www.lyngbyok.dk/kort
www.findveji.dk



NORDEA
FONDEN

find vej i ...



Scan the QR-kode with your smart phone and read a more detailed text in English about every location.

Find your way around Kastellet and learn about 350 years of history...

1. King's Gate

The clock is originally from the old main guard on Kgs. Nytorv (King's New Square). When the main guard was moved to Kastellet in 1874, the clock was installed at the old King's Gate, which dates back to 1663. The gate is named after King Frederik III, who built the gate and whose bust appears over it.



2. Artillery Stock

The south end of the Artillery Row has been restored to its 1664 appearance. The Mansard roofs were not installed on the other rows until the 1780s. There were originally two living rooms (each of 18 m²) on each floor, 6 soldiers lived here (possibly including their wives and children as well), but there was a fireplace only on the ground floor.



3. Flagpole at the Commander's House

The commander lived in General Row until the Commander's House was built in 1725. The trial and sentencing of Struensee (the personal physician of King Christian VII) was carried out here. Griffenfeld was imprisoned behind the red gable. He should have been executed in the church square opposite the Commander's House, but he was pardoned in the last moment.



4. Stenbock's Prison

Kastellet's first church was built here but later demolished and replaced by the chaplain's residence. However, from 1714 to 1717 the residence was repurposed as prison for the Swedish Field Marshal Magnus Stenbock. Here Stenbock was visited by The Russian Zar Peter the Great. Can you see where the original building ended?



5. Powder Magazine

This Powder Magazine, built in 1712, could store 1,000 quintals of gunpowder (50 tons), and was one of many at Kastellet. A gunpowder magazine at Nyboder exploded in 1779, resulting in the powder being moved out of the city in times of peace. During such times, the magazine was also used as an emergency prison, like following a prison revolt on Christianshavn in 1817. It was probably the worst prison in Denmark but only temporarily – for 30 years!



6. Bakery Bridge

The "baker-bridge" was used to move the grain from the granary to the mill. The flour was then transported down the ramp to the bakery, which had two ovens that could hold 600 large 6-pound breads. The ceilings above the bakery and the North Storage could each store 11,000 barrels of grain (1,100 tons).



7. Jail behind the church

The jail behind the church was built right next to the church, making it possible for the prisoners, through holes in the wall, to listen to the preacher's sermon without being seen. Struensee was imprisoned behind the window to the left of the door in 1772. In the next window over, the "King of Jail-breakers" John Norcross spent 16 years in a wooden cage. Norcross was then transferred to the cell two windows to the right of the door for a further 16 years until his death in 1758.



8. The Slaves

From 1726 to 1851 Kastellet was home for the "Citadel slaves", who were criminals and beggars who were sentenced to slave labour - in chains - at Kastellet. They were divided into "honest" and "dishonest" slaves. The dishonest slaves were branded, i.e. had lost their "honour", and therefore could never return to normal society while an honest slave could hope for pardon. The slaves lived in the jail, and the most dangerous prisoners had privy in the vault!



9. The Mill

The mill on the King's Bastion was built in 1847. Before that time there stood a post mill of wood which was blown down in a storm. There were plans to build a gunpowder mill here with a lot of hiding places and a secret passage to a castle that was to be built in the present church site. But it was never carried out!



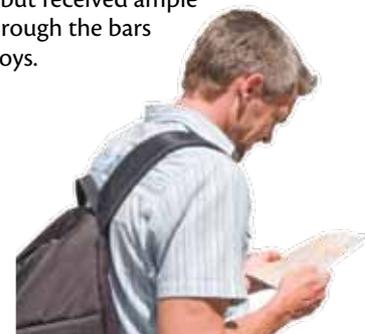
10. Execution site

Prince's Bastion. Here, executions by firing squad were carried out - either "honourable" from the front or "shameful" (shot in the back). The bastion has also served as a cooking school for the culinary corps (field kitchens). Now there are three mortars, of which the outermost on the bastion is warbooty from the three year war with the rebels of Schleswig-Holstein (1848-50).



11. Norway's Gate Prison Tower

The two small towers above Norway's Gate have been used as prisons for Kastellet's own soldiers and commanders, and for junior officers from foreign units. The towers have also served as homes for unmarried officers all the way up into present time. A drunken Russian sailor was once kept here in 1858 to "detoxify", but received ample supplies of alcohol through the bars from the Kastellet's boys.



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12. The German Bomb Shelters

Entrance to the bomb shelter that the Germans build during Nazi occupation in 1942. The room went straight through the rampart and contained 60 seats and 26 berths. The southern entrance is now covered by the path that runs on the interior of the rampart. Were there any other bomb shelters at Kastellet during WWII?



13. Armament

Kastellet's bronze cannons were cast in Frederiksværk. Can you see the year on the body of the cannon? They are 12-pound cannons, corresponding to the weight of a cannonball cast in solid brass. Some cannons were installed as late as 1861 and used in the war of 1864, where some were almost 100 years old. The configuration of guns at Kastellet has changed a lot throughout time, down to as few as 20 guns to as many as 100.



14. The bunker in the Commander's Garden

The big bunker in the Commander's Garden was built by Germans during WWII. It was never used by the Germans, but did become headquarters for Danish forces for almost 20 years during the Cold War from 1978 until after the "fall of the Berlin Wall"! Toward the south is the Count's Bastion. A railroad from Nørreport station went through the Count's Bastion and through the rampart just east of Norway's Gate and towards Frihavnen from 1894 to 1988.



15. The Chief Guard Prison

This has been Kastellet's main guard since 1874. After WWII, the highest German officers, such as Werner Best, Bovensiepen and Pancke, were imprisoned here. Also the worst Danish traitors from the Danish-German terrorist group "Petergruppen" (Peter Group) were imprisoned here before most of them were executed.



16. The Monument to Denmark's fallen in international duty since 1948

The monument, at the Princesses' Bastion, is designed by artist Finn Reinbothe and was built to honour the many Danes who have been deployed to conflict and catastrophe areas, who are currently deployed, for those who will be deployed in the future, and for those who fell in service. It was commemorated on the national flag day of Denmark's deployed on 5th September 2011. There have been more than 100,000 Danes deployed since 1948



17. Norway's Gate hit by the Germans

The Norway's Gate was blown up by German troops on 9th April 1940. Marks after the blast are still seen on the outer masonry of the outer gate. The pavilions housed Kastellet's main guard until 1856. From 1664 to around 1750 there were disciplinary tools such as wooden horse and "kag" (whip pole) at Kastellet - first at Kirkepladsen (Church Square) and later at Norgesporten (Norway's Gate). Then punishment was changed to a Tugthus (Imprisonment at hard labour).



18. Sortie gate seen from Bornholm's Ravelin

This part of the exterior is called "Bornholms' Ravelin". A ravelin is an island that protects a sortie gate, like that located just across the moat. In peace time, the gateways were used as access to the "water houses", which were Kastellet's toilets, built on poles in the moat. The water in the moat was also used as drinking water!



19. The Monument on Møen Counterguard

The monument of the "Møen's Counterguard" was raised in 1920 in honour of soldiers of Norway, Sweden and Finland who lost their lives during the war in 1848-50 and especially 1864. On the other side of the moat, the old mill is seen at the "King's Bastion".



20. The House at Funen's Ravelin

The yellow house was built in 1709 as a warehouse for defence weapons. From 1805, it was used by the artilleryman who operated the cannons. Later the house became the resident of the blacksmiths of the fortification of Kastellet. Today it is used by the municipality's gardeners.



21. World War II Memorial

The soldier sculpture, who appears in a British uniform, is a memorial to Danes who fell in service to the Allies in WWII. He looks across to Zealand's Ravelin, to a site where there used to be a guard building in which students, who were members of the Livjæger Corps, were imprisoned after a too wet pub crawl.



22. Anders Lassen

In front of the Freedom Museum there are two busts of Danish WWII war heroes: Anders Lassen, who received the Victoria Cross, and the only Danish pilot in the allied service, Kai Birksted.

