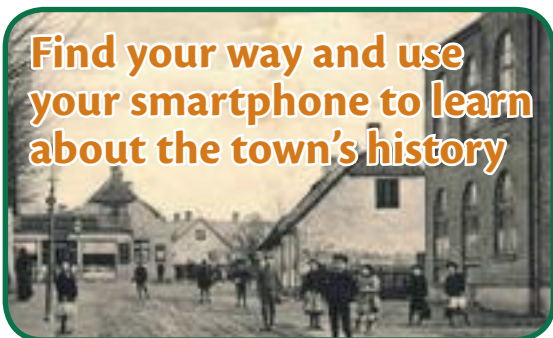


find vej i ...



Find your way around Lyngby

Find your way and use
your smartphone to learn
about the town's history



What is

"Find your way around Denmark"?

"Find your way around Denmark" is a simplified version of orienteering. You can walk or run from marker to marker. Most "Find your way around ..." are in woods and parks. Some "Find your way around ..." are in towns and take you to places with interesting stories. See more at www.findveji.dk

Find your way around Lyngby

"Find your way around Lyngby" is a different way of learning about Lyngby's cultural heritage. The tour takes you around the historical town of Lyngby on a treasure hunt where the prizes are healthy exercise and tales from when Lyngby was a royal residence and later a hub for Denmark's jet set.

You can get more information at www.stadsarkivet.ltk.dk

If you would like to find other trips similar to the one around Lyngby, then look at www.findveji.dk

The map can also be downloaded and printed from Lyngby Orienteering Club (www.lyngbyok.dk).



How to...

The tour consists of 20 locations. The locations are shown on the map with a purple circle, and the place to find is in the middle of the circle. There is a picture of each location in this folder. Once you have found the picture at your location, write the letter on the picture in the table at the bottom of the map. The letters will form a short sentence.

The tour is approximately 5 km long, if you follow the shortest route on public roads and paths.



You can also make your own trip and find fewer locations, and may continue another day. It is entirely up to you!

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

You can use "Find your way around Lyngby" in many ways

1. Use your smartphone

There is a QR code at the side of each marker description in this brochure that you can scan with your smartphone to download a short text in English about every ringed marker on the map.

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

2. Find your way with your GPS

If you have GPS, you can use it to find your way to the markers. To make it really difficult, load the locations into your GPS, put the folder away and use only the GPS. Remember you may walk only on public roads and paths.

3. Read more on the internet

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

4. 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 1:5000, so 1 cm on the map is 50 m in reality. You 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 places.

There are fixed markers in woods and parks around the whole of Denmark – and photo-orienteering like this in other interesting towns. See www.findveji.dk

Participants in the project

Lyngby-Taarbæk Stadsarkiv, Lyngby-Taarbæk libraries, Hjertereforeningen's Lyngby-Taarbæk division, Lyngby Orienteering Club and the Danish Orienteering Federation's "Find vej i Danmark" programme all contributed to this folder.

- Historical texts: Jeppe Tønsberg, Lyngby-Taarbæk Stadsarkiv (www.stadsarkivet.ltk.dk)
- Photos: Henrik Knudsen
- Map: Finn Blom Christensen, Lyngby Orienteering Club
- Layout: Danish Orienteering Federation
- Translation: James Chalmers, Lyngby Orienteering Club

The map can be downloaded from

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



Miljøministeriet
Naturstyrelsen



LYNGBY-TAARBÆK KOMMUNE



Use your smartphone to scan the QR-code next to each marker description and get a longer text about each location. You can find more pictures relating to all the locations on Lyngby-Taarbæk Stadsarkiv's home page www.stadsarkivet.ltk.dk

Find your way around Lyngby and meet the local celebrities ...

Location 1: Pritzel's factory

The building is from 1909, so the date 1876 on the factory is transferred from an older building. The windows are very high and sit close together to provide light in the workplace.

55°46'29,2"N
12°29'49,2"



Location 2: Lyngby Mill

The millwheel at the end of the old water mill is 4 m in diameter, even though the fall of water at the mill is only 80 cm. The wheel drives millstones in the mill to grind corn.

55°46'26,1"N
12°29'56,0"



Location 3: Old-peoples' homes in Bondebyen (Farmerstown)

These houses are Denmark's first public old peoples' homes, built in 1914. They were remarkable at their time as they had running water and internal toilets.

55°46'32,5"N
12°30'10,6"



Location 4: Løkken (The Enclosure)

The house was built in 1794 by the owner of a bleachworks on Mølleåen (the Mill Stream). The bleachworks later became a laundry for the people at Sorgenfri Palace.

55°46'36,6"N
12°30'13,2"



Location 5: Boot-Cathrine's house

Boot-Cathrine was one of King Christian VII's acquaintances. Despite the name, the present house was built after Boot-Cathrine died.

55°46'39,6"N
12°30'21,6"



Location 6: Lindegården (Lime Tree Farm)

Lindegården was on the first-ever map of Lyngby from 1764. The village pond (now filled in) lay nearby to the west.

55°46'34,4"N
12°30'18,1"



Location 7: Fortification canal (The Moat)

There was a canal here until 1920 that was part of Copenhagen's defences. The water came from Furesøen (Fure Lake). The church and the cemetery were on opposite sides of the canal and there was a bridge over it for the pall bearers.

55°46'23,1"N
12°30'09,8"



Location 8: Lyngby Church

The oldest part of the church is from the 12th century and is built of granite with limestone corners. There are frescoes from around 1500 in the church.

55°46'24,5"N
12°30'00,1"



Location 9: Gramlille (Little Gram)

The house was built in 1748 by the French envoy to Copenhagen, but was renamed by people who moved here in 1875 from Gram in southern Jutland.

It is now part of Lyngby Public Library.
55°46'24,1"N
12°29'55,9"



Location 10: The White Mansion

There is a cannonball in the north wall of the house that was most likely fired by the British during the siege of Copenhagen in 1807.

55°46'15,5"N
12°30'11,8"



Find your way around Lyngby and meet the local celebrities ...

Location 11: The Cross

The present Town Cross dates from only 1950 when Klampenborgvej was connected to Buddingevej by the bridge under the railway.
55°46'13,5"N
12°30'14,0"



Location 12: Likørstræde (Liquor Street)

This little alley was once a gravel road connecting a farm (Baker Farm) on the east side of the High Street with its fields west of the town.
55°46'09,9"N
12°30'16,7"



Location 13: Lyngby Town Hall

Lyngby Town Hall was built in 1939-1941. Its walls are clad in Greenland marble and its roof storey in copper.
55°46'10,9"N
12°30'09,2"



Location 14: Templet (The Temple)

The Temple has never been a religious building. It was built in 1903 as a technical college and jazz and rock concerts are now often held here.
55°46'12,6"N
12°29'58,9"



Location 15: Thule

Thule was built in 1905 by a master builder who lived across the street. He installed bas-relief portraits of himself and his wife on the gable that faced his own house.
55°46'15,7"N
12°29'55,4"



Post 16: Bådfarten

Location 16: Bådfarten (The Boat Service)
The Boat Service has sailed in the summer months on Lyngby Lake and Mølleåen (The Mill Stream) since 1894. It connects with another boat service on Furesøen (Fure Lake). The bridge across the stream is removable
55°46'20,4"N
12°29'47,6"



Location 17: Havnehytten (The Harbour Hut)

The Lyngby Harbour for small boats and the Lake Promenade were built in 1920 on spoil dug out from the Buddingevej bridge under the railway. There is a little café here.
55°46'25,7"N
12°29'35,9"



Location 18: Lottenborg

This little Inn was named after Princess Charlotte who was born in Sorgenfri Palace in 1789. It is thought that the poet Hans Christian Andersen once played skittles here against the scientist Hans Christian Ørsted (Oersted) among others.
55°46'44,7"N
12°29'27,9"



Location 19: Sorgenfri Palace

Sorgenfri Palace is secluded in its private grounds. The perspective makes us believe that the palace is larger than the nearer houses, even though it isn't.
55°46'43,4"N
12°29'40,9"



Location 20: Frieboeshvile (Frieboe's retreat)

The building is from 1756-1758 and is named after its owner from 1795 to 1846. During WW2, a German G.F. Duckwitz lived here and saved the lives of many Jews.
55°46'35,2"N
12°29'45,7"

