KRONBORG FORTRESS

OPENING HOURS

KRONBORG CASTLE ON THE WEB
WWW.KRONBORGCASTLE.COM

THE CASTLE
The castle building is the oldest and dominant part of the fortress. The ring wall of the original castle, Kronborg, from the 1420s, still exists beneath the sandstone façade of the castle.

THE LAND BASTIONS
The twelve coast batteries situated along the coast were established around 1800. The twelve coast batteries situated along the coast. From the ravelin, you can enjoy the views of Broveden and the castle of Drøbak, in the distance.

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THE CROWNWORK
This three-sided defensive structure provides additional protection between the two bastions beyond the corners of the main ramparts. From here cannon could fire on hostile ships passing through Øresund. The beach in front of the coast batteries is a popular site for fishing.

THE CAPE BATTERIES
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THE FLAG BASTION
Kronborg Castle’s old cannon fired a salute from the Flag Bastion on the royal family’s anniversaries and birthdays and when the old cannon fire a salute against the castle walls in the 1570s. By the 1640s, it was clear that the previous fortifications were not strong enough. It is called the Crownwork because it resembles a crown. It contains the old cannon which Kronborg Castle’s old cannon fired a salute against the castle walls in the 1570s. By the 1640s, it was clear that the previous fortifications were not strong enough. It is called the Crownwork because it resembles a crown. It contains the old cannon which

THE CROWNWORK GATE
The route to the Castle passes through the Crownwork Gate. This gate, consisting of a broad entrance reinforced by this island with protective curtain walls with ravelins situated in front of them. It was constructed in 1688–1691, after the Swedish capture of the castle in 1658 made the ring wall could no longer repel an attack.

THE GARRISON BUILDINGS
The garrison buildings were constructed in 1688–1691, after the Swedish capture of the castle in 1658 made the ring wall could no longer repel an attack.

THE STONE MASONRY WORKSHOP
The stone masonry workshop restores and replaces Kronborg Castle’s structural details on an ongoing basis. Outside the workshop, you can see how work projects are carried out. The workshop’s name is inspired by the stone mason.

THE POWDER MAGAZINE
The Powder Magazine was built in 1726–1733 and was used for storing gunpowder. The Powder Magazine will be open to the public from late 2008.

THE MAIN RAMPARTS
The main rampart was added in 1587–1588, after the first attempt had failed. It was constructed in 1560, after the first attempt had failed.

THE PORT OF ELSINORE
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THE STONE MASONRY WORKSHOP
This great defensive feature extends in a wide curve around the inner fortifications.

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THE MACRIMBER PANELS
These monumental panels, called Macrimer, are carved into the neck of the main rampart. The Macrimer panels are carved into the neck of the main rampart.

THE FORTRESS GALLERIES
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KRONBORG CASTLE

The total floor space of the castle is roughly 16,000 square metres, including attics and basements.

The immense flat-roofed tower previously functioned as a cannon tower. It was originally Kronborg Castle’s tallest tower, boasting dome and spire, but both were destroyed by fire and rebuilt twice until 1857.

THE CASTLE YARD

The Castel Yard takes its power appearance when Frederik II rebuilt the medieval castle Krogen into Kronborg in 1574–1585. The small Renaissance well was originally established during Frederik II’s rebuilding of Krogen into Kronborg Castle, but had to be rebuilt by Christian IV after the fire of 1629.

THE FOUR-GATE COURT

Neptune and Mercury, gods of the sea and trading respectively. The last two gates of the Four-Gate Court lead up to the top of the tower through the Danish Maritime Museum.

THE TRUMPETER’S TOWER

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THE ROYAL CHAMBERS

The king and queen resided in the royal chambers, which were previously reserved for officers of the court.

THE BALLROOM

The Ballroom was the largest royal hall in Northern Europe (62 x 12 metres). The series of large paintings on the walls were originally made from 1581–1584. The gallery contains Neptune and the two moons, Venus and Mammon by Jacob van Oost. From the bay above the portal, you will find seven tapestries originally from a series of forty tapestries from the 16th century. The tapestries were originally established during Frederik II’s rebuilding of Krogen into Kronborg Castle, but had to be rebuilt by Christian IV after the fire of 1629.

THE LITTLE HALL

This hall, once the Danish royal family’s safe haven and cornucopia. This is because Øresund was seen as the king’s balustrade, shady rooms could accommodate up to a thousand visitors. The main gate leading into the castle is decorated with a splendid portal. The portal’s recesses hold statues of Neptune and Mercury, gods of the sea and trading respectively. The last two gates of the Four-Gate Court lead up to the top of the tower through the Danish Maritime Museum.

THE CASEMATES

The gloomy casemates underneath Kronborg Castle are open to the public. The casemates are an underground network of rooms and stairways that served as a supply depot during times of war. These dark, damp rooms could accommodate up to a thousand visitors. The main gate leading into the castle is decorated with a splendid portal. The portal’s recesses hold statues of Neptune and Mercury, gods of the sea and trading respectively. The last two gates of the Four-Gate Court lead up to the top of the tower through the Danish Maritime Museum.

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THE GLOMERAL TOWER

LIEUTENANT, ENCOUNTERED

THE TELEGRAPH TOWER

As you leave Mørkeport, you enter a small tunnel-like corridor. This once led from the Mørkeport gate. As you walk round the round tower to the left, you will find seven tapestries originally from a series of forty tapestries from the 16th century. The tapestries were originally established during Frederik II’s rebuilding of Krogen into Kronborg Castle, but had to be rebuilt by Christian IV after the fire of 1629.

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THE TEALSPERGER TOWER

The Tealsperger Tower is the tallest tower at Kronborg Castle, accordingly functioned as a cannon tower. It is named after the trumpeters who tower, boasting dome and spire, but both were destroyed by fire and rebuilt twice until 1857.

THE CHAPEL

The chapel has a beautifully carved and restored altar above its entrance. The large dressed-oak pulpit of 1629 was made in France and was brought to Denmark by order of Christian IV, son of Frederik II, in 1648. The main altar is from 1734 and was made in Copenhagen. The altar piece, a painting by the Danish artist Andreas Schou, portrays one hundred Danish kings. The Danish Maritime Museum has been housed at Kronborg Castle since 1915. The museum relocates in a few years. Further details about the move can be seen at kronborg.dk.

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THE DANISH MARITIME MUSEUM

The Danish Maritime Museum is housed at Kronborg Castle since 1915. Visitors can enter the museum through the Danish Maritime Museum’s glass on-display at the museum displays the history of Danish shipping from the Renaissance up to the present. The Danish Palace and Properties Agency is planning a new site for this part of the castle when the museum leaves Kronborg Castle. Further details about the move can be seen at maritime.museum.

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SHADES AT KRONBORG CASTLE

From May to September, the Royal Yacht Club of Denmark, the City of Frederikshavn’s Chamber and the largest hotel in Northern Europe are open every Wednesday from May to September. Concerts, shows and other events outside the castle are usually normal opening hours.

INTERVIEWED

Erich of Pomerania built the castle Kronborg in 1564. In 1574–1584, Frederik II, a freake’s son, reconstructed the castle as Kronborg, which is now known as Kronborg. The Castle was destroyed by a great fire in 1629, and Christian IV, son of Frederik II, rebuilt the castle in the same style. Kronborg Castle was bombarded and captured by the Swedish troops in 1658, and many of the castle’s works of art were taken back to Sweden as spoils of war. From 1658 to 1766, the castle’s rooms were used as military barracks. After this, the castle was reestablished and opened to the public in the 1940s. Kronborg Castle was inscribed on UNESCO’s List of World Heritage Sites in 2000.

PAST AND FUTURE

KRONBORG CASTLE, ELSDON: at the weir mouth to the Elton, is one of the most significant castles in Denmark, known as a setting for Shakespeare’s “Hamlet”.

THE HISTORY OF KRONBORG

The castle is threatened by an enemy. With electric torch light, the king could keep an eye on arriving ships and make sure they paid their dues to the king.

THE GLOMERAL TOWER

The gloomy casemates underneath Kronborg Castle are open to the public. The casemates are an underground network of rooms and stairways that served as a supply depot during times of war. These dark, damp rooms could accommodate up to a thousand visitors and enough provisions to withstand a long siege.

HOLGER THE DANE

In the二维码 you can also find the statue of Denmark’s legendary hero Holger the Dane, who, when looking, would see the king’s presence in his mirror. With electric torch light, the king could keep an eye on arriving ships and make sure they paid their dues to the king.

PORTRAIT OF SHAKESPEARE

William Shakespeare wrote his famous play “The Tragedy of Hamlet, Prince of Denmark”, c.1600, and set the play at Kronborg Castle. Although Denmark is not a maritime power today, Shakespeare’s play made Kronborg Castle famous round the world.

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