

FORTUNFORTET



Fortunfortet er en del af Københavns Nyere Befæstning, der blev opført i perioden 1886-94 og bestod af en række af landforter nordvest for København samt en sammenhængende vold sydvest for København (Vestvolden). Derudover fandtes nord for København et stort system af som kunne forbindes til Vestvolden. Disse oversvømmelsesområder kunne via et avanceret sluse-system fyldes med vand fra Furesøen, således at København i krigstilfælde kunne omgives af et sammenhængende oversvømmet område. Hertil kom søbefæstningen langs Øresund med dens forter og batterier.

Fortunfortet er det mindste og sidst opførte af landforterne. Fortet blev indviet d. 20. december 1892 og den samlede anlægssum udgjorde ca. 550.000 kr., hvilket i dag er skønnet til at svare til ca. 40. millioner. Fortet blev nedlagt som militært anlæg i 1920, og alle jerndele blev skrottet og solgt. Fortet har haft forskellige ejere og anvendelser, men siden midt 1950'erne har fortet været ejet af Lyngby-Taarbæk kommune som har udlejet dele af fortet til forskellige private firmaer. I dag står fortet tomt og bruges i forbindelse med bl.a. rundvisninger, den årlige befæstningsdag, foto-videooptagelser, spejderløb og kunst-udstillinger.

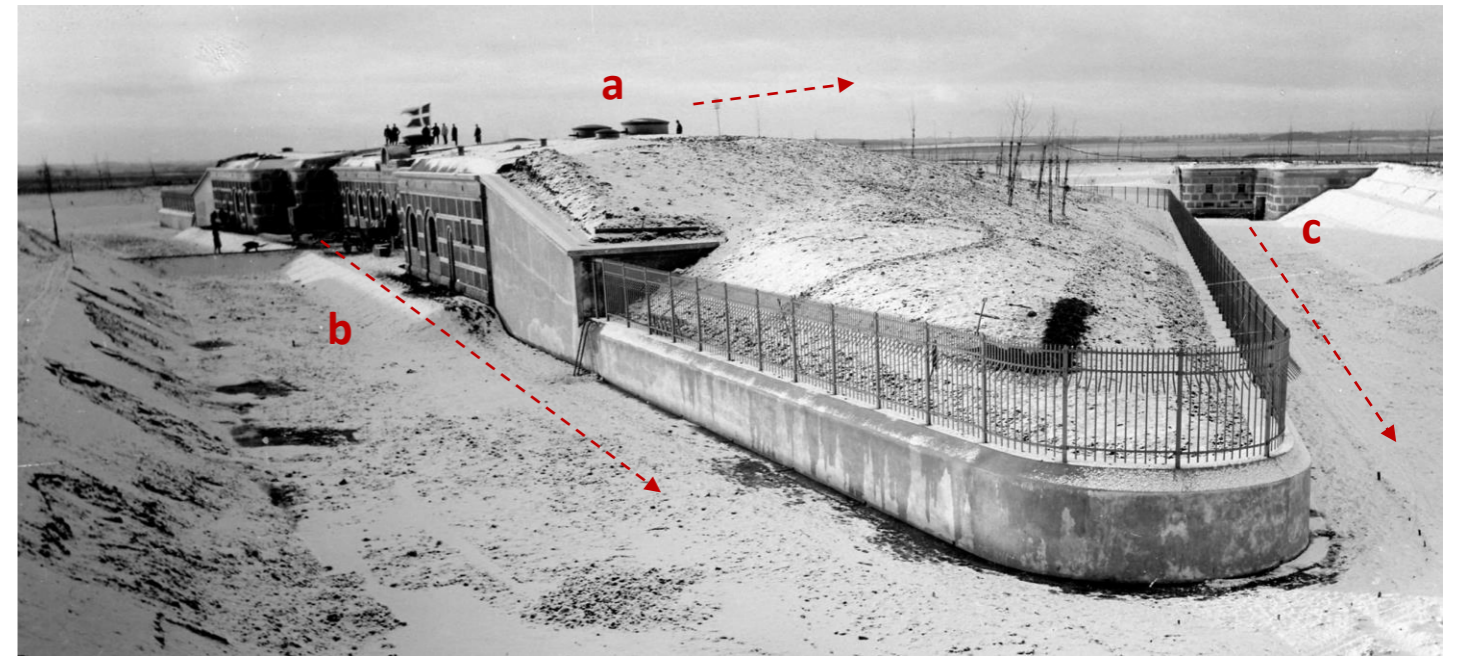
Fortet er bygget ind i en bakke og har en trekantform, således at der er færrest mulige sider at forsvare overfor fjenden. Fortets kerne var beskyttet mod angreb af en omgivende mur suppleret med et højt gitter og en bred tør grav (billede 1). Fortunfortet er i modsætning til de andre landforter kun bygget i 1½ etage. Skysetagen udgjorde øverste "etage" og de hvælvede rum i fortets nederste etage udgjorde sovesale, køkken og lagerrum for fødevarer m.m. (billede 2) Rummene opvarmedes med kakkelovne.



Fortunfortet is part of Copenhagen's new Fortification which was built in the period 1886-94 and consisted of several land forts north west of Copenhagen and coherent enceintes south west of Copenhagen (Vestvolden). In addition, north of Copenhagen, there was a large system of flood areas that could be connected to Vestvolden. These flood zones could be filled with water from Furesøen (Denmark's deepest lake) via an advanced lock and dam system so that Copenhagen could be surrounded by a flooded area during a war. Furthermore, there was the maritime fortification along Øresund with forts and batteries.

Fortunfortet is the smallest and last of the land forts. The fort was opened on December 20, 1892 and the total construction amount was approx. DKK 550,000 which today is estimated to correspond to approx. DKK 40 million. The fort was decommissioned as a military facility in 1920 and all iron parts were scrapped and sold. The fort has had different owners and purposes but since the mid-1950s, the fort is owned by the Municipality of Lyngby-Taarbæk who has rented parts of the fort to various private companies. Today the fort is empty and, among other things, used for guided tours, the annual Fortification Day, photo-video recordings, scout activities and art exhibitions.

The fort is built into a hill and has a triangle shape with the purpose of having fewest possible sides to defend. The core of the fort was protected from attack by a surrounding wall complemented by a high lattice and a wide dry 'moat' (picture 1). Fortunfortet is unlike the other land forts built only in 1½ floor. The artillery floor was the top 'floor' and the vaulted rooms in the lower floor of the fort were dormitories, kitchen and storage rooms for food, etc. (picture 2). The rooms were heated by tiled ovens.



Picture 1: Dannebrog waves from the top of Fortunfortet at the inauguration in December 1892. The rounded domes at the top of the fort (a) are two of the four "disappearing" canon towers. The fort is surrounded by a wide dry moat that could be defended by cannons and machine guns in the "throat" casemate (b) and in the saillant caponiere (c). Photo: Tøjhus Museum.

Fortets opgave var at forsvare den vestlige del af Eremitagesletten og noget af Lundtoftesletten vest for Dyrehaven. Derfor vender fortets spids mod nord og hovedindgangen mod syd. Til at opfylde sit formål var fortet udstyret med fire 75mm hurtigskydende kanoner i såkaldte forsvindingstårne, som kunne hæves således kanonen ragede op over fortdækket, når den skulle afskydes og dernæst sænkes, således at kanonen ikke kunne ses/rammes af fjendtlig beskydning. Derudover fandtes to observationstårne som til stadighed ragede op over fortdækket.

Hvis fortet blev angrebet, kunne det forsvare sig med fire andre 75 mm kanoner, som kunne skyde langs den tørre fortgrav. Disse kanoner var anbragt i kasematter i fortets bagside (struben) og på ydersiden af fortgravens spids i en såkaldt saillant kaponiere. Foruden kanoner var fortet udrustet med maskingeværer og håndskydevåben.

Under 1. Verdenskrig blev der anlagt kanonstillinger og systemer af skyttegrave på begge sider af fortet, og en mængde træer i Dyrehaven blev fældet så fortet havde frit skudfelt op til Eremitageslottet. Fortet var kun bemanded under sommerøvelser og i forbindelse med 1. verdenskrig. Demandingen var på ca. 110 artillerister. I fredstid foregik opsynet med fortet fra et lille hus ved indgangen til Dyrehaven.

The purpose of the fort was to defend the western part of the *Eremitagen* plain and part of the *Lundtofte* plain west of *Dyrehaven*. Therefore, the tip of the fort turns north and the main entrance to the south (picture 1). To fulfil its purpose, the fort was equipped with four 75 mm fast-firing cannons in so-called "disappearing" towers which could be raised with the cannon beyond the fort deck and then lowered so the cannon could not be seen and hit by the enemy. Furthermore, there were two stationary observation towers on the fort deck.

If the fort was attacked, it could also be defended by additional four 75 mm cannons that could fire along the dry fort 'moat'. These cannons were placed in the back of the fort ("the throat") and on the outside of the fort's tip in a so-called saillant caponier (picture 1). Besides cannons, the fort was equipped with machine guns and hand guns.

During World War I, cannon positions and systems of trenches were established on both sides of the fort and a lot of trees in *Dyrehaven* were cut down so the fort had a free firing area up to *Eremitageslottet* (*the Hermitage*). The fort was only manned during summer exercises and during World War I. The crew consisted of about 110 artillerists. In peace time, the fort was supervised from the little house at the entrance to *Dyrehaven*.

Picture 2: Cross-section of the Fortunfort

