

Did you see the oldest drawing of the castle, the loo rhyme on the door or the bloody hand on the wall? Explore the museum's own 5 spots which tell a good story.

1. Skipper Clements attacked the castle

Go up the stairs on the rampart and then to the right. Stand on the rampart facing north and look towards the Castle: In the middle of the castle wall, you can see a large crack in the masonry, which was caused by Skipper Clement's peasant army who attacked the castle in the autumn of 1534.

2. A loo rhyme from the 18th century

1st floor in the South Wing and in the second room from the left. On the inside of the door to the bedroom's secret (toilet) can be deciphered the first 4 lines of a rhyme about proper hygiene when going to the toilet:

*"Dirty ey Seat (or) Key,
that someone smears himself,
And wish the hell in your load,
For every time he leads you"*

NB: If necessary, use a flashlight to see the text more clearly.

3. The oldest drawing of the castle

1st floor and in the last room on the right. The door against the outer wall: There are three fillings in the door. The one in the middle is the oldest known drawing of Spøttrup Borg. The decoration is attributed to Mogens Rosenkrantz and is from around the 1770s.

NB: There are also decorations on some of the other doors.

4. The hand on the wall in the guard room

The guard room on the 2nd floor of the Gate tower: One of the castle's ghost stories takes place here. A young noblewoman killed three children in the tower room and accidentally put her bloody hand on the wall by the fireplace, which never can be washed away.

5. The well in the kitchen

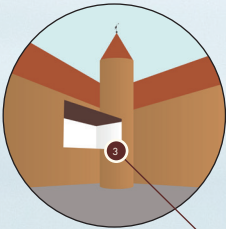
The kitchen in the basement in the North Wing: Step into the dark room that used to be the castle's kitchen. During the siege of the castle, it was vital to have a well with fresh water.

NB: You may use the handle to fetch water from the well.

Explore the castle

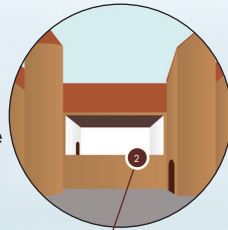
3. The chapel

The castle's church room, where religious actions took place.



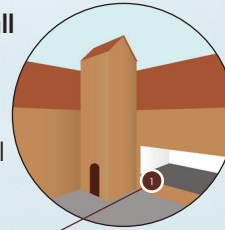
2. The bishop's hall

The large bishop's hall in the east wing is a stately room from the late Middle Ages. Here the bishop received people in audience.



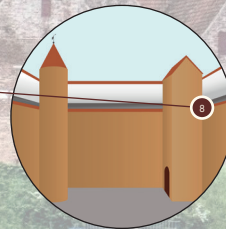
1. The dance hall

was created in the Renaissance by rebuilding the original medieval granary in the 1590s.



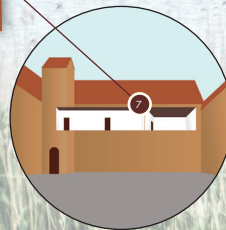
8. The loft

was from the beginning intended as a loft, where the soldiers stayed. Here were both portholes and holes to scald the enemies. Please notice the many latrine shafts on the outside of the castle.



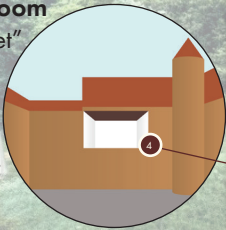
7. The Renaissance apartment

In the south wing is Below's Renaissance apartment. Explore the beautiful room.



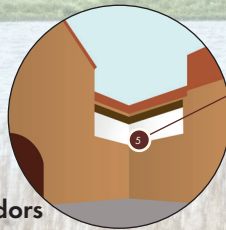
4. The writing room

Notice "the secret" with the lock on the outside. It ensured that enemies couldn't sneak in at night.



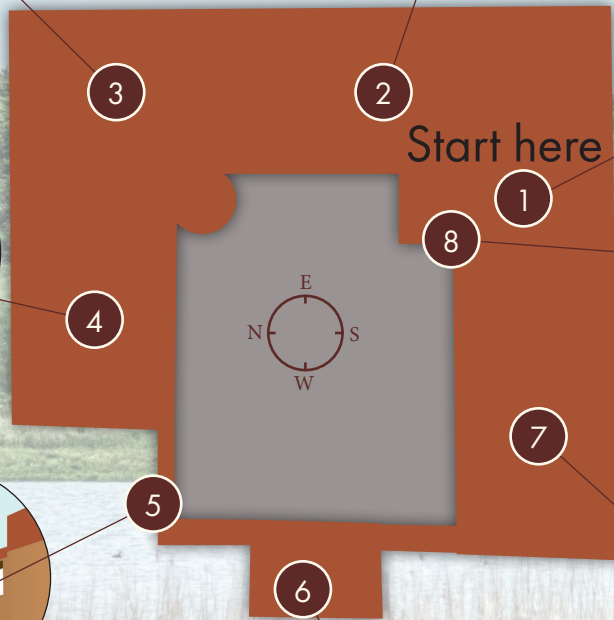
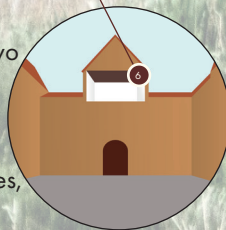
5. The guard corridors and the guard rooms

in the west connect the south and north wings. They have functioned as a very important part of the castle's defence.



6. The guard room

Above the gate are the two guard rooms. Through the small windows, the basic elements of the defence can be seen: Moat bridges, moats and ramparts.



Start here

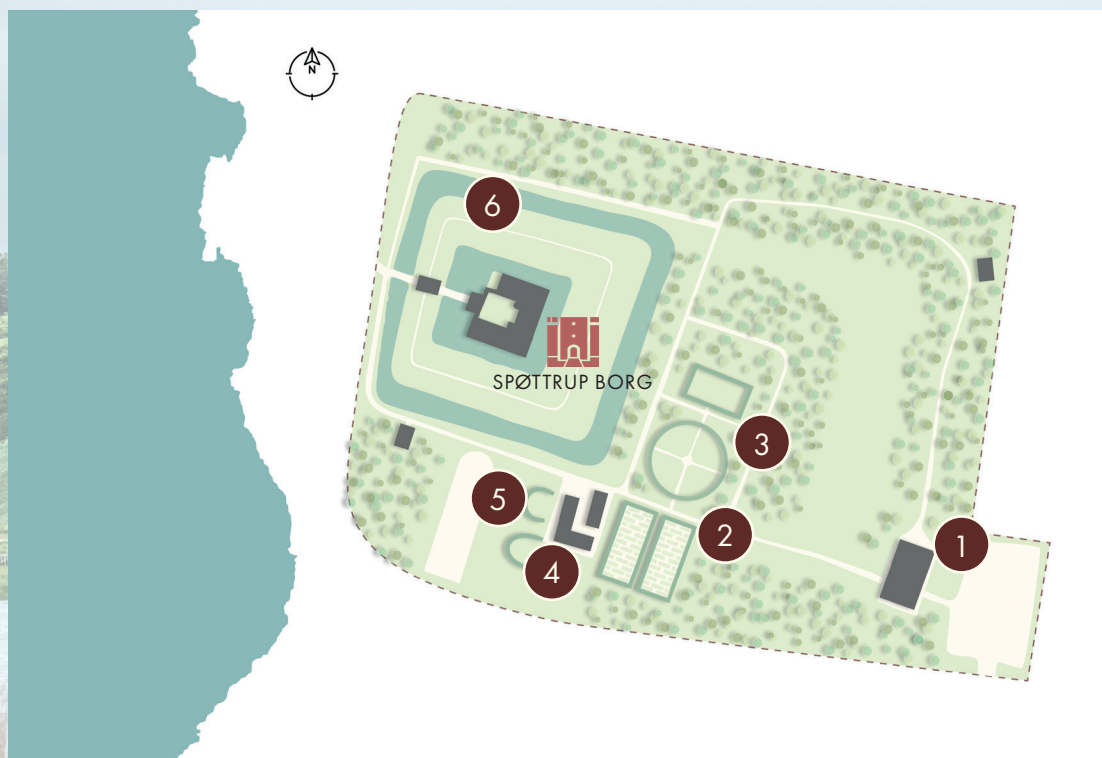
Entrance



Satisfaction survey

Do you want to help us become even better?

Explore the area



1. The welcome building

3. The park

5. The tournament course

2. The medicinal herb garden

4. Café Traktørstedet

6. The rampart

Spøttrup Borg

Welcome to Spøttrup Borg

Spøttrup Borg is beautifully situated behind a double moat facing Spøttrup Lake, with the Limfjord in the background. The castle was built by the Catholic Church in the late 15th century.

The owner was the bishop of Viborg, ensuring a safe place for him and his valuables.

In the autumn of 1534 the castle was attacked by Skipper Clement's peasant army, who unsuccessfully tried to take the castle.

Explore the old castle with guard corridors, shooter loft and portholes.