

Find your way in Nuuk and experience the history...

1 - Visit Greenland

This Building was build in the 1950's and 60's, as a Shipyard and diver's depot. This is where we start!

2 - Whale and Seal Oil Processing

The Royal Greenlandic Trade (KGH) made oil of whale and seal blubber bought from the Greenlanders. The blubber was boiled in large pots and finally presset in order to get the last train oil out. The train oil was shipped to Europe, where it was primarily used in street lights.

3 - Fire Lamp

These firealarms are from the time before telephones were common in Greenlandic homes, and cell phones were not even invented yet. If there was a fire, you had to go to the red lamp post to call for help.

4 - Carpentry Workshop

The building was constructed in 1851 on the foundation of the first church in Greenland. It now houses the National Museum's carpentry workshop. The red color was used on all of KGH's buildings.

5 - Old Colonial Office

Build in 1892, and used as a carpentry workshop. Later it became the Colonial Office, then Postoffice and finally housing for public employees. On the gable used to be the old colonial bell, used to call the workers to work.

6 - Inuit Rope Gymnastics

If you capsiz in your qajaq, it is very important that you can get out of the cold water again. These poles are set up with ropes in between, so that you can practices the vital rolling techniques. Also competitions are held, about who can perform the most difficult rolls.

7 - The Old Hospital

The old Hospital was conctructed in 1933 and it houses a lot of ghosts. In 1967 it was changed to a nursing home. Now a school for social workers. The yellow color on the building shows that it is part of the health care system.

did you have fun?

Did you know you can do orienteering here in Nuuk?

8 - Hans Egede



[Hans Egede](#) (1686 – 1758) startet the mission in Greenland in 1721, when he settled on Hope Island. He founded the colony of Goodhope (Nuuk) and was called the apostle of Greenland. The statue was raised in 1921 to commemorate the bicentennial for his arrival to Greenland.

9 - Jonathan Petersen

Jonathan Petersen (1881-1961) is mostly known as a composer and a hymn writer. He has written many of the most known greenlandic hymns. A song he composed the music for – Nunarput uttoqqarsuanngoravit – later it became the national hymn.

10 - The Church of Our Savior

The Church was constructed in 1849, the cemetary was laid out at the same time. The tower clock was installed in 1928 to commemorat the bicentennial for the foundation of the town. In the cemetary lies several important historical figures, e.g. [Samuel Kleinschmidt](#) – who gave Greenland its first written language.



11 - The Old Printshop

The building was originally housed a printer. This is where Greenland's first newspaper – Atuagagdliutit (AG) was printet here. The newspaper was startet by [Hinrich J. Rink](#) in 1861. It is the first newspaper in the world to have brought a colorprint.



12 - The Old Gymnasium / Teacher's college

This is Greenland's first Teacher's College, constructed in 1847. The college became the landmark of the town and thus was included in the former coat of arms. This building was originally the College Gym.

13 - Jørgen Brønlund

The hunter's son [Jørgen Brønlund](#) (1877 – 1907) taught greenlandic at the Teacher's College. He took part in the Denmark Expedition 1906 – 1908, where he perished as the laste one from starvation and frostbites.



Find your running- or walking shoes and join us for the trip!

14 - The Arctic Gardens

The Arctic Gardens were constructed in 1978 as a kind of botanical garden for plants of all parts of Greenland. The Project was abandoned, but the stone beds remain.

15 - Flagpole

In the 1800-s, all wood came by ship once a year. This is a long time to wait for a new flagpole, and instead they were made from wooden posts that were available. To get a flagpole that was high enough, you'd had to use two.

16 - The American Consulate

The building was constructed in 1941 for the American Consulate. During World War II (1939 – 1944) the connection to the Nazi-occupied Denmark and all supplies came from the United States.

17 - Kaassassuk

According to the legend, Kaassassuk was a orphan boy, whom the community treated badly. He met the Lord of Power, and was given great strength. He used his strength to fight three polar bears and thus saving the community.

18 - Katuaq

The cultural center opened in 1997. The Architecture is inspired by the waves of the northern lights and the play of sunlight in the ice and snow. The artist Isle Hessner has made the qajaq sculptures next to the main entrance.

19 - High Commissioners Office

The High Commissioner is the highest representative of Denmark to Greenland. It is the link between the State and the Self-government. The building is from 1970 and houses the High Commissioner, the Police, the Government and Parliament of Greenland.

20 - Inussuk

Niels Motsfelt's Sculpture – Inussuk – was raised in 2009 on the occassion of the introduction of Self-governance. The three pillars symbolise Greenlands three ethnic groups in West-, East- and North Greenland. It is made of stones from all of Greenland, as an expression of Greenlandic unity.

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