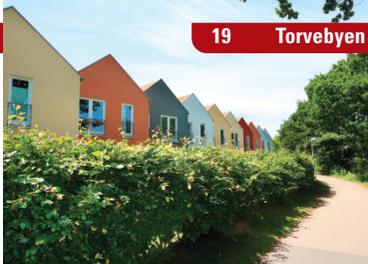


City Walk



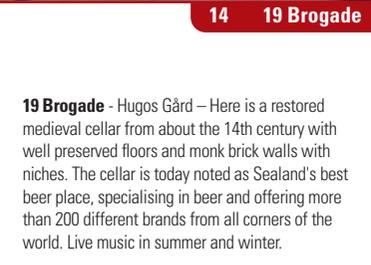
13 16 Brogade

16 Brogade was built in 1636, i.e. shortly after the big fire in 1633, by mayor Hans Christensen. With 18 bays, the house is the longest half-timbered building in town.



19 Torvebyen

19 Torvet, Merchants Houses – well preserved merchants' residences from the 18th century. The Distillery, that was a profitable business until 1918, stood close to the river bank. Today the houses are attractive shopping and café venues.



14 19 Brogade

19 Brogade - Hugos Gård – Here is a restored medieval cellar from about the 14th century with well preserved floors and monk brick walls with niches. The cellar is today noted as Sealand's best beer place, specialising in beer and offering more than 200 different brands from all corners of the world. Live music in summer and winter.



15 23 Brogade

23 Brogade was built c. 1638. Note the wood carvings in the timber frame that are believed to come from the workshop of well known wood carver Abel Schrøder in Næstved. Both brickwork and woodwork have been painted in the same colour. The painting technique with everything in one colour was time saving, and gave rise to a Danish saying "over stok og sten" = "wood and stone alike" for something made in haste.



Torvebyen – one of the newer parts of Køge, built in 2010 and the following years. Surrounded by multi-storey houses, built in a modern, simple style, is a small shopping square with a splendid view across Køge River.



21 7 Vestergade

7 Vestergade – "Garvergården" (The Tannery) was built 1580-1600. There was a tannery here from c. 1770 until the early 20th century. The building and its neighbour opposite, 6 Vestergade, survived the big fire in 1633.



16 The Comfortable Køge Chair

The Comfortable Køge Chair – Fændediget. The artist, bronze caster Allan Olsen, has created a humorous chair, considering that it is actually not very comfortable. Have a try!



22 16 Vestergade

16 Vestergade - "Richters Gård" (Richter's House), built 1644. With its exuberant carvings, this house is probably the best preserved half-timbered building in Køge. It has a delicately preserved 17th century atmosphere - within and without. Today the cosy, historic premises provide the setting for a pub, "Richters Ølstue".



23 29 Vestergade

29 Vestergade – is from 1875. Note the decorative ironwork above the gateway and under the windows. Køge Town Hall's old 17th century clock sits above the gateway inside the courtyard. The back building is the former iron foundry from 1865, a listed building.



17 Køge Bro



18 (The Small Tea House)

Det lille theus (The Small Tea House) at/Torvebyen. In the 18th century, prominent Køge ladies held their ladies' parties in the Tea House that stood in the garden of the former merchant's residence. The listed building was delicately restored in 2017/18.



24 Vestergade

Excavations show that the street of **Vestergade** is Køge's oldest arterial road. At the west end of the road is Klosterkirkegården (Abbey Cemetery). It is all that remains of a Franciscan abbey founded in 1484 and taken over by the city in 1532. The abbey was used as building materials for the town hall in 1552. Opposite the cemetery you can see a flagstone in the pavement marking the site of the former western town gate.



Køge Bro (Bridge). The original bridge was constructed in 1637, the present bridge dates from 1802 (but has been renovated later). The Town Gate stood by the bridge, marking the south entrance to the town.

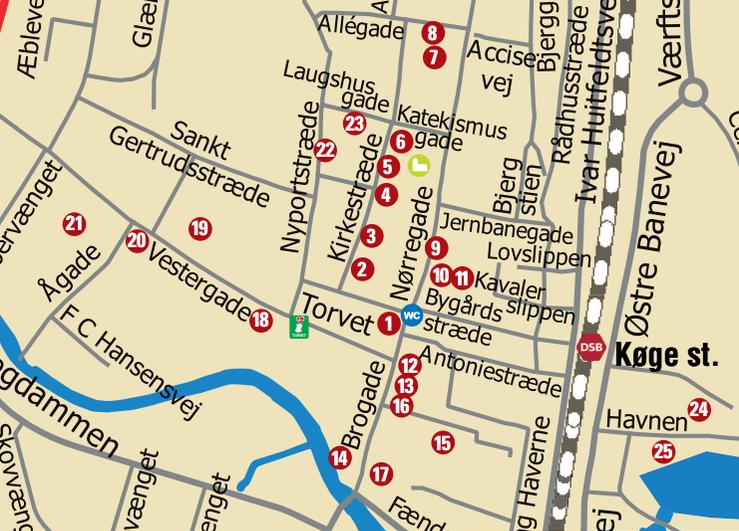
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Torvet 1 – Køge Town Hall

– is the oldest still functioning town hall building in Denmark - c. 1552. The facade, however, dates from 1802. At the top, a relief depicts two Roman goddesses, Justitia (justice) and Minerva (wisdom). And above them sits the shining sun as a symbol of happiness and prosperity.

Torvet (The Market Square) – is the oldest still functioning town hall building in Denmark - c. 1552. The facade, however, dates from 1802. At the top, a relief depicts two Roman goddesses, Justitia (justice) and Minerva (wisdom). And above them sits the shining sun as a symbol of happiness and prosperity.

2 Torvet Torvet was erected 1853-54. Formerly it was the site of a large merchant's residence, in the 17th century the home of Hans Bartskaar and his wife, who were victims of the so-called "Køge Huskors" (Køge Evil Cross). The following witch hunt had as result that 15 women were accused of witchcraft and burned at the stake.

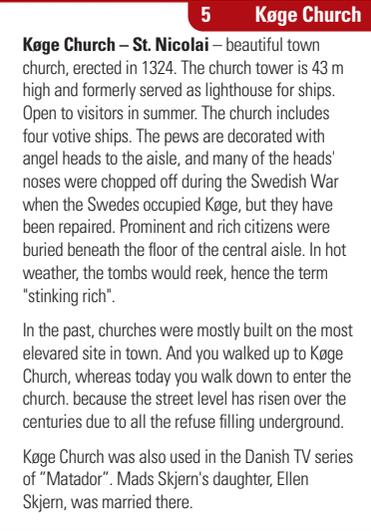


1 Torvet

20 Kirkestræde is the oldest precisely dated half-timbered building in Denmark, built in 1527 (see the dating in the beam above the door). It is only on the streetside that it is built of monk bricks, whereas the rest of the building has mud walls. You should notice the impressive roof tiles, nicknamed "monks and nuns". The nun tiles all have a hole and the monk tiles a small tap. Today the house accommodates a children's library.



4 Kirkestræde 20



5 Køge Church

Køge Church – St. Nicolai – beautiful town church, erected in 1324. The church tower is 43 m high and formerly served as lighthouse for ships. Open to visitors in summer. The church includes four votive ships. The pews are decorated with angel heads to the aisle, and many of the heads' noses were chopped off during the Swedish War when the Swedes occupied Køge, but they have been repaired. Prominent and rich citizens were buried beneath the floor of the central aisle. In hot weather, the tombs would reek, hence the term "stinking rich".

In the past, churches were mostly built on the most elevated site in town. And you walked up to Køge Church, whereas today you walk down to enter the church, because the street level has risen over the centuries due to all the refuse filling underground.

Køge Church was also used in the Danish TV series of "Matador". Mads Skjern's daughter, Ellen Skjern, was married there.



9 Carpark building

Carpark building with public roof gardens

– In 2017, a new multi-storey car park saw the light of day in Køge. In order to make the building fit into the townscape around the train station, the facade has been decorated with reddish steel and planting, which provides an interesting play of materials and colours. Public roof and kitchen gardens have been laid out on part of the building's roof. The roof gardens include: outdoor kitchen, tool shed, vegetable gardens, open spaces, toilet facilities etc.



10 Strædet

Strædet – the newest part of Køge. Køge's town development continues, and one of its most recent features is Strædet. It is a street offering good shopping facilities, cafés and a huge cinema. At one end of Strædet is the square Kulturtorvet, and at the other end is Stationstorvet, which is intended to be a new meeting point in town when paired with the 20 m wide footbridge across the railway. The footbridge makes it possible to cross the railway with direct access to the station platforms. The bridge provides a splendid view of rail traffic, the town of Køge and the harbour.



Foto: Martin Häkan



2 6 and 10 Kirkestræde

6 Kirkestræde – This house was used in "Matador", a Danish TV series, as home for Agnes and Røde. Their wedding party could be viewed from outside through the windows on the first floor, and it was in the gatehouse that Fedes' wife Marie fetched their son Knud to look for his brother Aksel. See also the tablet in the gatehouse.

KØS – Museum of Art in Public Spaces.

The museum includes a permanent collection of examples of 20th century art, on view to the public in changing shows. Bjørn Nørgaard's very famous sketches for Queen Margrethe's tapestries are also on view in the building, which is a splendid piece of architecture both inside and out. The unique square in front of KØS comprises 111 white staircases and plateaus that invite to all kinds of exhibitions and activities.



6 KØS



11 1 Brogade

7 Brogade – Oluf Jensens Gård (Grisegården - Pig House) – includes warehouses and a mixture of other buildings providing a good impression of yesterday's merchants' residences. Pigs were traded in the courtyard. The south warehouse dates from 1849, the one to the north from 1855.



10 Kirkestræde – The building dates from the first half of the 17th century. It has accommodated Kjøge Børneasy (child care facility) since 1856.



5 Nørregade – c. 1620. The timber frame has been preserved in the second storey only. Please note that the "cobble stones" in the gatehouse are made of wood, a useful noise prevention method for passing horse carriages.

7 5 Nørregade

1 Brogade – Køge Pharmacy – built in the 1660s by Køge's first pharmacist, Jørgen Berendsen. The present facade dates from 1865.

