

I.P. Jensens Plads

10. The square is named after a former merchant. "*Paraplygruppen*" in bronze is from 1972-73 was made by Gunnar m. Westman.

Sønderbro

11. 1806-08 was a arched granite bridge bulide to replace a old wooden bridge at the place where the King collected taxes for transporting ox and horses from the Kingdom to the Duchy. In the Renaissance were the King's customs revenues here bigger than by the Øresund- told. The main road traffic was until 1940 over this bridge.

Søndertorv

11. Søndertorv has had many functions: merchant trade, magazine shop, stocking mask-shop, housing with public restrooms, hot dog stand and municipal parking lot. In 2003 the square was redesigned and a music-and serving boat anchored at the quay.

Nytorv

12. At Nytorv was formerly a timber trade by the stream. In the middle of the 1960s opened a Kvickly, a bank and offices, now The Public Technical Management is located there.

Sct. Jørgens Gade 1-3

13. The city's first power plant was built here in 1898. Since the building has been used for customer centers for an energy company and the municipal administration. On the gable against St. Jørgens Gade is a testimonial for the poet Carl Ploug, born here in a now demolished House. He is known for the song "Påskekløkken kimed mildt."

Drivelshul

13. The street name Divelshul means Devil's Hole and refers to the witch trial which took place by the River towards women. The witch was thrown in the river and if she went to the bottom of the river, she was innocent.

Ny Vestergade

14. Kolding city was in its early days only between Koldinghus and river. The medieval town was bell-shaped with Vestergade, Østergade, Rendebanen and Hellegkorsgade as Bell and Sønderbro and Søndergade as the bottom og the bell. Vestergade was demolished during the 1970s. The current buildings with underground parking, residences and shops were built in the late 1980s.

Sct. Nicolai Skole

15. The former primary school has been converted into a cultural centre. The complex consists of five buildings. Citizen school bulde in 1856, Free public school 1879, Katrinegade school 1881, Boys School 1898 and Blæsbjerg school 1908. Citizen school at the corner of Blæsbjerggade and Skolegade was built by private funds, as the city's first public school, see the plate on the gable towards the Skolegade.

Today, the Nicolai Cultural Complex also consists of five buildings : Nicolai Cinema & Cafe , Nicolai for Children , Nicolai Art & Design, Nicolai Scene and Kolding City Archives.

Låsbybanke

16. The square was created in 1932 when they tore some old houses and building down . It created room for Odd- Fellow lodge to the east. The square's south side formed by two 1700 houses, partly timbered . In 1989, the square was restructured in its present form .

Sct. Nicolai Kirke

17. The church was built around the year 1250 in red bricks. Ship , south transept and tower dating from the Middle Ages. In its current usage else appears in New-Gothic from 1886. The tower was elevated and equipped with spire , the choir was demolished and replaced by a new level with the ship , all the windows were pointed arches and whitewashed facade was faced with red brick. The church furnishings from the Renaissance , including the altarpiece and the pulpit of Caspar Markdaner , vassal at Koldinghus from 1585 -1617 . Glass paintings are of Kræsten Iversen. Nicolai Square was originally cemetery.

Vestertorv

18. North Square was built in 1989 simultaneously with the construction of the Midtgården mm . *Skulpturgruppen* in Bornholm granite from 1989, made by sculptor Ole Christensen.

Bacchusbarnet med druer

19. City Hall Garden - former house arrest prisson yard - got in 1933 the sculpture *Bacchusbarn med druer* from 1898 made by sculptor Anne Marie Carl- Nielsen. *Bacchusbarn* is a tribute to the wine god Bacchus and is part of the artist conceived as "an opposition against bad mood ." Anne Marie Carl- Nielsen was born in Sdr. Stenderup , south of Kolding.

KOLDING'S OLD CITY CENTER



KOLDING

Kolding is a port city with 58.757 citizens (2015) and Denmark's 7. largest city. The city is first mentioned in the early half of the 12th century. During the middle ages, the city was hit by several wars and the plague, which meant a decline of the population. Since the end of the 19th century, the city has grown and evolved into a thriving trade and business city located centrally in the Triangle region.

Akseltorv

1. Akseltorv is the city's central square with City hall and a weekly farmers market. The name "Akseltorv" means a square where farmers come with horse carriages that runs - on axles - with their products to sell and trade. The balls on granite post is from the battle of Kolding in April 1849 between Danes and the people of Schleswig-Holstein.

City hall

1. Kolding City hall is from 1875. It was used for council, court and lockup until it was rebuilt in 1924. From then on it only had a function as City Hall and the building hasn't changed since then.

Akseltorv 2A

1. Borchs Gård was built in half-timber in 1595 by pharmacist Hermann Reimnick, who ran a Pharmacy and a wine cellar in the building. The building is one of the country's finest community houses from the Renaissance.

Markdanersgade

2. The street takes its name from Casper Markdanner, who was an administrator of Koldinghus from 1585 – 1617. View artefacts on the extension to the tourist office which was previously the merchant's House. View also the memorial stone about 1849.

Koldinghus

3. The Castle burned down in 1808, when Spanish soldiers stayed there during the cold winter. The castle was founded in 1248, but no building parts can be traced back to this time. South and East Wing is built by King Christian the 3. and the huge tower of King Christian the 4. about 1606. Swedish wars in 1657-60 was hard on the Castle, but it was immediately rebuilt. King Frederik the 3. rebuilt and modernized the Castle 1716-26. In the middle of the 1500 King Christian the 3. and Queen

Dorothea lived in the castle. Later stayed King Christian the 4. often at the Castle.

Rebuilding of the castle began in 1893. 1976-93 the South and the East Wing was restored by architects Exner. Here is deliberately used constructions and materials, which differs from the original wall. The Museum at Koldinghus holds Danish interiors from the 16th century and forward to our time as well as Visual Arts, handicrafts and silver ware as well as changing exhibitions.

Staldgården

4. The barn was built in 1268 and was originally used as a lower fort to Koldinghus. From about the 16th century the buildings were used as stables for the King. Staldgården was originally built as a half timber construction, but around 1670 it went through a major renovation and the barn got its present appearance. Since the 18th century the barn has several times been used for military purposes, but after World War 2 the barn was sold to Kolding municipality which now use the barn for public purposes.

Slotsgade

5. Redone in 1995 after an idea by Lin Utzon with water basin and light pillars with Wisteria on a granite stone pavement. At the Spanish steps is "The Abessinier" statue in bronze from 1914, made by Johs. C. Berg. The sculpture is considered one of his major pieces.

A.L. Passagen

6. The Passage got its name from A.L. Johansens furniture factory and later furniture store, that was located here. The factory delivered furniture to Christiansborg Castle after the fire.

Lilletorv

7. From A.L. Passagen is a narrow alley that leads to Slotsgade into Lilletorv, where the Folk school magazine and Folk school song book was made in the past in Konrad Jørgensens book publishing. On the square is the sculpture "Freedom" from 1988, made by Peter Brandes.

Helligkorsgade 18.

8. Helligkorsgade 18. from 1589 is Kolding oldest town house built for workshop and residence of a shoemaker. The house is now used for exhibitions. The building is a gabled house after North German model. In the gable towards the public garden, there are a cannon ball from the fighting in Kolding 1849.

Helligkorsgade 20.

8. Helligkorsgade 20. was built in the 17 century, later on it was rebuilt as a merchant house in 1963, now there's restaurant. In the middle of the 19th century, the house was highly decorated with a round gable.

The battles in Kolding April 1849

8. Schleswig-Holstein rebel army under general Böhne leadership occupied Kolding on 20. April 1849. A few days after the Danes conquered the city back. The devastation in the city were so extensive that many farms and houses burned down, and the Danes took note of about 650 dead, wounded and missing. The German loss was in total about 400.

Helligkorsgade 5.

9. Over the entrance door is a bronze plate of a horn blowing soldier with a company flag in the right hand. The cannon ball over 1. floor window are from Schleswig-Holstein booming of Kolding in 1849. This site was one of the hot spots in the violent street fighting's. Testimony here of can be seen in the gate way next to the toystore, where there is several holes after gun projectiles. Shots were fired from the corner of Helligkorsgade and Søndergade, when the Germans stormed over Sønderbro.

