

Naestved in an hour

Naestved is an incredibly interesting city which is well worth dedicating an hour on. It is exciting to shop in the variety of modern stores the city offers, or enjoy a refreshment in one of the numerous cafés.

It is also very interesting to look at the many sights in the city which, separately, tell a little of Naestved's history. This applies especially to the Middle Ages.

A walk of about an hour will give you a good impression of Naestved. It would be a good idea to start your walk at Sct. Peder's Square. Here you find yourself right in the heart of medieval Naestved. This was when the city was pinned between the 10 kilometre long Mogenstrup Ås (a ridge) and the Suså (a stream).



Sct. Peders Church seen from Købmagergade

In Naestved we have proved the city to date from 1135, the year where the pious nobleman Peder Bodilsen, his mother and brothers gave Sct. Peders church and extensive lands to the Benedictine monks for the foundation of Sct. Peder's Monastery.

Whether such a monastery has existed on the church square in connection with the church has not been proved. It is even very doubtful. It is more likely that the monks immediately started building their monastery where Herlufsholm is today. This was Skovkloster, (The Woodland Monastery).

The Bodilsen family's deed of foundation is dated 29th November 1135. Nevertheless Naestved commemorates its birthday every year on 15th June. No one knows who chose this date, but it was very clever. This is Valdemar's Day, so the entire country flies the flag in Naestved's honour!

SQUARE FOR ALMOST 900 YEARS

We have honoured Peder Bodilsen with a statue because he is considered to be the founder of the city. Actually he wasn't. With his magnificent donation, Peder Bodilsen and his family gave the monks the possibility of establishing the monastery of Naestved. Naestved already existed and was, after the conditions of the day, quite big and important.

Naestved even dates itself back to the later Stone Age around the year 400, but of course not as a provincial town. And moreover, there has been habitation by the Suså all the way back in antiquity.

In this guide we shall not absorb ourselves with these facts. Naestved will probably continue celebrating its birthday on 15th June. We will probably also continue noting that Naestved received market rights in 1140. Until then the king, Erik Lam, owned the square in Naestved, but he donated it to the new monastery in 1140. The square is therefore older.

Let us begin our walk through the old town. Stand in front of Hotel Vinhuset (1) facing Sct. Peders Church (2). Presumably there has originally been a wooden church on the spot, without this ever being proved. On the other hand it is reasonably certain that it was a stone church the Bodilsen family donated to the Benedictine monks. But it is not the church building, we see today. This was erected in the period from c. 1375 to the 15th century. If you have time to look inside, you should especially pay attention to the beautiful chancel, the end of which is formed as seven sides of a decagon to which two, half-sized, tripartited sidechancels are attached. The very beautiful effect can also be seen from the outside if you come from Købmagergade.

There are many exiting details in the church. In the chancel, for instance, you will find the well-known fresco with Valdemar Atterdag and Queen Hedvig kneeling to God. Do also look at the pretty pulpit which is made by Lorentz Jørgensen.

When you leave the church, you are facing Hotel Vinhuset (1). The name dates from 1778 when the owner was licensed to serve wine and to put guests up for the night. The present building was built in three stages in the last half of the 18th century.

In the Middle Ages Tyge Due's estate was here. From that period, a large, very beautiful, medieval brick cellar with cross-vaulting arches has been preserved. Ask Vinhuset, if you can look inside.

THE OLDEST TOWN HALL IN THE COUNTRY

Næstved's first town hall was probably here. We are not certain of this, but we can still prove this the oldest Town Hall in the country, today Sct. Peder's Parish Community Centre).(3)

The oldest part of the building is from approximately 1450, but in c. 1500 a considerable enlargement took place. Today it is fantastic to note that the old Town Hall functioned as such till 1856. Then, council administration took off and that demanded more space.

The town council was housed in the old building. There was the council hall and, in the cellar, there was a prison. Earlier the town council met in the open air, west of the church, more or less diagonally opposite Vinhuset where a small cosy place has been established today. The old square was situated between the town hall and the church.

To the right of the town hall was Gøyerne's Gård (a manor) until 1959 when it was taken down. If you happen to go to Den Gamle By in Århus you can see the remains of the manor, a big half-timbered building in two floors with external gallery.

The building on the corner to your left is a half-timbered house from 1606. The building on the opposite corner is from 1825.

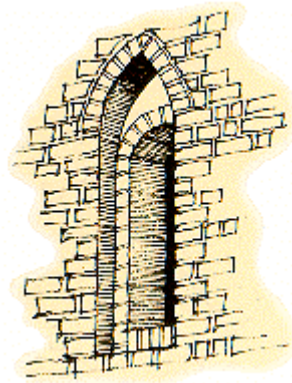
Since 1878 there has been a wine shop here. The company Lorange Wine Shop has established a small wine museum which can be seen during the shop's opening hours.

From Vinhuset we can turn right to the large carpark, Bredstrædeparkeringen, which was laid out in the sixties. The land sloped down to Havnegade and there was a row of small houses. These were torn down in 1963. We shan't lose ourselves in how nice it would have been if these houses had been restored and kept. Originally they stood down to the Suså, whose course has been through pipes under Havnegade since 1938.



The half-timbered house on the corner is from 1606. Beside is the oldest Town Hall in the country from c. 1450.

You are now opposite Næstved's old main street, Farvergade. At the end of this street, on the corner of Brogade and Møllegade, is an old merchant's house which can be traced back to 1682. The present buildings were built in the 1840's by Grocer Wittusen. Næstved Kommune (Council) bought the building in 1976. Today the Council's Technical Administration is situated here. The building is worth a peep, but do walk back up Farvergade to the church square.



**The Stone Stalls. On the left, Henrik Gotschalck's stone house, the stalls to the right. Drawn from the " back ".
Denmark's first terraced houses.**

We shall now to the right around the church to look at what we in Næstved call the first terraced houses in Denmark. These are the medieval Stenboderne (The Stone Stalls). They are three lovely pearls on a string!

The central building in the complex, Boderne (The Stalls), is from the 1440's and is therefore the oldest. Originally there used to be three shops or trade stalls.

The end house, Henrik Gotschalck's Stenhus (stone house), is a little bit younger. Look straight at the back of the building complex where you can sense how the land sloped down to the Suså.

The eastern building is Mogens Tuessøn's Stenboder from approximately 1480. At one time it was a block of flats consisting of seven terraced houses. Mogens Tuessøn was mayor and he donated his stone stalls to Sct. Peder's Church in 1484 in return for which there should be prayers for him forever. However, this only lasted until the Reformation in 1536.

All of the terraced houses have been beautifully restored which won the Europe Nostra Award in 1985. The buildings serve as an exhibition for Næstved Museum. There are valuable collections of potsherd material from an excavation of Laurits the Potter's workshop in Farvergade (approximately 1580-95).

Næstved used to be one of the country's most important silversmith cities and there is a fine

collection from that period. There is also a very unique collection of works from Kähler's Ceramic Workshop which began in Næstved in 1839, and a little from Holmegaard's Glassworks which was founded in 1825. Finally there are facilities for lectures and alternative exhibitions.

Now you have reached the end of the terraced houses. Until 1881 there was a very distinguished end to the terrace, a stone house. This was Næstved's old grammar school, Peder Syv's House, named after the well-known linguist who was principal of the grammar school from 1658-64. The building was torn down to make room for "Skolen på Kirkepladsen" (a school). This building is no longer used for this purpose. Since 1987 the local Music School in Næstved, which is a very large institution, has been situated here.

The sculpture on the green lawn up by the church is a cult stone made of granite from Bornholm by the sculptor Ole Christensen.

Turn around and take a look at the eastern gable of the church tower. In a niche there is an odd shaped cross with two vertical branches on the two transepts. Nobody knows what it means. Perhaps it is to represent the two robbers on the cross. This is Næstved's landmark. When the old journeymen, Naverne, travelled, they had to describe this cross to prove that they had been in Næstved.

THE GROCERS' STREET

Now the walk goes through Købmagergade, but before you leave the church square completely, you should admire the lovely copper figure you see in the garden on your left in front of the library. This is Violinpigen (The Viola Girl), which was made by Robert Lund-Jensen.

In the Middle Ages the grocers had their domicile in Købmagergade, one of the oldest streets in Næstved. This was perfectly natural, because it was close to the medieval harbour and the Suså upon which the merchandise was transported. This was also the explanation for why a number of narrow streets appeared, running down towards the waterway. The narrow streets actually laid as close as the teeth on a rake.

Of these narrow streets, Kompagnistræde is still left and at the corner of the alley and Købmagergade (6) you find two interesting buildings though they might not look too interesting today. They have had their days of glory, as both were half-timbered houses. Especially Købmagergade 6 (on the corner) was beautiful. The building is from the beginning of the 16th century, whereas Købmagergade 8 is from the end of the 18th century - after 1867.

We walk down Kompagnistræde, past the corner building's extension, where the Naver people today have their Naver lair. Now we are standing in front of one of the great pearls of the Middle Ages, Kompagnihuset (7).

This worthy building, which was presented in 1993 with the Europe Nostra Award, presented by Prince Henrik of Denmark for a brilliant restoration, consists partly of a half-timbered house, partly of an impressive stone house. The first of these is dated to the time around 1750, whereas the new dendro-chronological examinations have proved that the stone house was built in the period 1490-1500. As the house is mentioned for the first time in 1493, the uncertainty about the building time can be narrowed down to three years.

The stone house was built as the Grocers' Guild House, with the Guild rooms on the top floor and with the storeroom in the lower floor. Originally the house was called "Pebtingildehuset" (The Scholars' Guild House), probably because the grocers had close connections to the scholars at the grammar school.



Det Gule Pakhus (The Yellow Warehouse)

In 1621 King Christian IV founded a Spanish trading company with headquarters in Næstved. This was established in the stone house which changed its name to Kompagnihuset. This is Scandinavia's only remaining Grocers' Guild House from the Middle Ages.

We walk around the building to look at it from the entrance too and we are again in Købmagergade by the narrow Møntergade. The name has relation to the time around 1397-1425 when money was minted in Næstved. This happened in Møntergården which lay on the sight of Købmagergade 10.

We continue along Købmagergade and soon we are standing in front of Hotel Kirstine (8), originally built as a one-storey farm with three wings in 1745-46. Næstved's mayors lived here from 1809 to 1876. At that time the hotel was called "Den Gamle Borgmestergård" (The Old Mayoral Manor).

If you have plenty of time you can take a little trip down Slagkildevej which is named after the old spring Slagkilde that can still be seen today. You can see it by the monument to city councillor Søren Knæckenborg who put a tremendous effort into the embellishment of Næstved. By the large green area there is a red building built in 1841 by master painter Christian Ostenfeldt.

In 1818

he founded "Den Ostenfeldske Stiftelse" (The Ostenfeldtic Institution), which the building is still called. Here, 12 widows or daughters of officials or citizens of Næstved had their home. A monument has been raised in honour of the founder in the area.

Earlier "Sortebrødre Klostret" (The Black Frairs' Monastery) was on this spot. The Black Frairs are said to have arrived in Næstved in approximately 1242.

Down towards Havnegade you see the beautiful old yellow warehouse which at one time was connected to the house of one of the great merchants in Næstved. Good business acumen is still found here as it is here that The Næstved Area Business Association is housed, together with Næstved's Tourist Office. This is a good thing to know for a tourist.

After this little trip we go back to Hotel Kirstine. Now it is time to bring your camera or your video to light, because you are standing in front of the most photographed street in Næstved, Riddergade (see the front page). It is the eastern side you should pay attention to. It contains fascinating buildings from different ages.

First there is a simple, classicistic building, Riddergade 7 (9). The building's facade is mainly from 1803, but we are probably talking about the rebuilding of a house which stood on the plot in 1736. It was here the first newspaper in Næstved began in 1848.

The next building, Apostelhuset (10) (The House of the Apostles), is even more looked at, but after some rough restorations there isn't much left.

The building is interesting because of the 13 large, carved young men from about 1510-20. They are adorned with the oldest half-timbered figures in Denmark. The figures represent Jesus and the 12 apostles. The house may have been built for one of the medieval guilds in Næstved, Christ's Body

Guild.

Building number three is Ridderhuset (11), built in half-timber in the period of King Christian IV 1588 - 1648. The last two buildings are " Det Røde Pakhus" (12) (The Red Warehouse), today an idyllic restaurant, and a simple, but beautiful residential property (13), today a bank. Both of these buildings are from the middle of the last century.

AN ARTIST OF THE WORLD

At the end of Riddergade you see the second big city church, Sct. Morten's Church (14), of which the oldest parts are from the period around 1220. The tower was added in the 14th century, whereas the baptistery and the porch were added in the 1850s.

The church is highly recommended for a visit and the visitor should especially pay attention to the venerable old crucifix showing the crucified Jesus Christ.

The pulpit was made by Abel Schrøder the Elder and it is his son, Abel Schrøder the Younger, who is the master of the impressive altarpiece. He lived from c. 1602 to 1676. He wasn't just a good craftsman, but an artist on a world-wide scale.

The Schrøder Workshop was at Ringstedgade 6 where there have been made countless great masterpieces in the auricular style, including the altarpiece in Holmens Church (Copenhagen). But you can find pieces from the workshop in many of the south Sealandic churches. Go close to the altarpiece in Sct. Morten's church and enjoy its wealth of details.

From the church the walk through the city continues down Sct. Morten's gade, but for you who have more than one hour at your disposal, you could have an extra experience by turning up Østergade. Notice the memorial for those killed in the two Slesvig Wars in 1848-50 and 1864, and notice the lifelike sculpture, Kalven (The Calf) too. The artist is Gudrun Lauesen.

Turn left down Krumport and go to Teatergade. On the right you see the monument to the founder of the Danish Constitution, King Frederik VII 1848 - 1863. Further up the street is the old Amtmandsbygning (15) (a building for the Chief Administrative Officer of the County). This is from 1886 and today contains the local archives, premises for art exhibitions and the administration for The Municipal Youth School.

On your left you have Næstved's Town Hall from 1940 (16) where the most important council administration is housed. The town council has its meetings here and, from his office, the mayor can look down at the big, hefty, concrete statue made by the sculptor Arne Bang.

Trolden (The Troll) and Munkebakken (The Monk's Hill)

The figure represents the Fladså Troll which, according to the myth, got so angry at the sound of the church bells in Næstved that he wanted to level Næstved to the ground with sand. However, a hole appeared in the sack and the sand ran out creating the 10 kilometre long Mogenstrup Ås (a ridge).

When the Troll realized this, he got so angry that he emptied out the final contents of the sack, creating the 63 metre high Munkebakke (The Monk's Hill) behind the Troll.

It is an experience to stand at the top of Munkebakken and look at the city. There is a monument to Peder Bodilsen here too. You can easily continue the detoured walk via Munkebakken. Then you come to Farimagsvej, but you can also choose to continue down Teatergade past the parking spaces. Here you see the statue erected on the occasion of Denmark's Liberation on 4th May 1945. This is Frihedskæmperen (The Resistance Fighter), again made by Arne Bang. This way you also come down to Farimagsvej and this gives you the possibility to look at Munkebocentret (17).

This is the Old Peoples' Home from 1916 which has been rebuilt several times and is today a modern Old Peoples' Home. In 1986 a Day Care Centre was established as well as sheltered accommodation.

On the lawn in front of the Old Peoples' Home are two lovely sculptures. One is Fløjtespilleren (The Flute Player), erected in stoneware by Johannes Hansen, and the other is the fountain, Paraplyen (The Umbrella) which Claes Lorentzen is the master of.

In the old Business School on the opposite side of the road there have been established 15 apartments for residents of the Old Peoples' Home.

Almost diagonally across from Munkebo centre, at Käblersbakken 5, is Kähler's Ceramic Workshop which is well worth a visit.

WHEN THE RAILWAY TURNED UP

But we go back to Farimagvej which we follow to Jernbanegade. Before you turn up this street you have, on your right, the station approach with The Post Office (18) in front and The Railway Station (19) standing back.

The Post Office was in Sct. Peder's Church Square from 1865, today a part of Vinhuset. In 1921 it was moved to its present position.

The Railway Station is from 1870 when the South Sealandic Railway came to Næstved. Of course the building has been rebuilt and extended several times and appears today as a modern railway station.

Back then its situation was a little out of town. From here a narrow, tortuous Jernbanevej led to the railway and it was definitely not suitable for the increasing traffic. On both sides, the road was bounded by high sand banks which were dug through in connection with the laying out of the present Jernbanegade.

On your walk through the street, you must stop at some of the buildings.

The first one is Våbenbrødstiftelsen (20) (The Brothers-in-Arms Foundation) which was built in 1876 with accommodation for needy Brothers-in-Arms and their widows. The building has later been sold.

A little further ahead you see Jernbanegade's School (21) from 1912. The school was abolished a couple of years ago, yet not completely, as Lille Næstved School has a department here. Furthermore there are other local functions in the building and the Business school has a division in the city here. Next door is Næstved's Technical School (22), erected in 1884. Today the building is only a small part of the huge school complex which has been built on Jagtvej.

On the right side of Jernbanegade, opposite the two schools, the YMCA-building was erected in 1912. It has been built in historic style.

You continue along Jernbanegade and cross Teatergade. On the opposite side you see the Odd Fellow-building (24) which has a facade here as well as a facade to Sct. Mortens Gade. You turn down this street and we are now back at Sct. Morten's Church on the actual route. Cross Ramsherred and walk down Grønnegade.

THE OLD BARRACKS

Næstved is an old garrison town. Today it is the colourful Hussars of the Household Cavalry who

are situated in the city. The barracks are situated on Skyttemarksvej, but every Wednesday at noon, the Regiment's Horse Squadron trompet through the centre of the town if there aren't any royal events in Copenhagen. Maybe you are the lucky one to see the squadron.

There are still some of the old barracks in the town. They were built at the end of the 18th century, but serve another purpose today.

This is also the case with The Grønnegade Barracks (25) which is an important part of Næstved's cultural history and which has contributed to characterize the building culture in Næstved. The barracks have mainly been domicile for the horsemen- and the Dragoon Regiment up until 1923, after which the building complex was used as a military school.

Facing Grønnegade is the oldest building, the riding- and drill house or, as we call the building, Det gamle ridehus (The Old Riding House). This was erected in 1799. The riding ground is behind and you are welcome to walk inside, or drive, because today there is a parking area here.

Furthermore you will notice that the ground rises. This is because the barracks has been erected on the edge of Sandbjerget (The Sand Mountain), the northernmost part of the 10 kilometre long Mogenstrup Ås.

Parallel to the old riding house, a new one (1888) is situated and at the end of the parking area you see the Commandant's residence which is from 1806. In 1995 a monument to the Liberation of Denmark in 1945 was erected in front of this building.

On top of the ridge an even newer riding house is situated. Up there, on the big area, there is some talk about building a cultural centre containing, amongst other things, a concert- and theatre hall with room for approximately 1200 people, showrooms, library etc.

In 1978 Næstved Kommune took over the barracks and has since spent millions of kroner to make the area the cultural breathing hole in Næstved. Many Associations in Næstved have a lovely stamping ground her. The place is seething with activity.

From the top of the ridge you can look down onto the big parking area and catch sight of another beautiful building, erected in 1911 in connection with the barracks, later established in Kvægtorvsbygningen.

The further walk through Grønnegade is not the most beautiful today because there is a large site on the right which used to be an iron foundry. The area is a part of some big plans for a department store, housing development and a multi-storey car park - in close connection with the project for the cultural centre.

So don't become hypnotized by the sadness. Instead you should cast a sidelong glance to the left of the street and imagine that there was a big lake, Munkesøen (The Monk's Lake), behind the houses in the Middle Ages which, like the Suså and Åsen took part in wreathing Næstved.

Enjoy the beautiful building Grønnegade 17 (26) and the corner house on the left side at Indre Ringstedgade. This is Staalgården (27), erected in 1935 in, for Næstved, a completely new building style.

Straight ahead of you, you have Næstved Tidende's building (the local newspaper) from 1898. Look up and enjoy the glazed ceramic decoration from Kähler.



The Canoe House. An idyll by the Suså 5 minutes walk from the city centre.

Now you should turn left down Indre Ringstedgade, but if you are a good walker and have plenty of time, it definitely wouldn't be a waste of time to go right, turn left at the traffic lights and continue towards Rådmandshaven. Here you see the Council's Administration Building. This was taken into use in 1983 and today contains the Social Administration, the Tax Inspectorate and the School- and Cultural Administration.

You can continue across the green area, pass Kranøen (the Crane Island), which is the remains of Old Maglemølle, continue across the Suså and approach Herlufsholm.

This is an individual walk and won't be mentioned further here. However it should be mentioned that it was right here the Benedictine Monks built Sct. Peder's Convent, later Skovkloster. The very beautiful church building still remains.

The name Herlufsholm comes from Herluf Trolle who, with an exchange of property with the present Frederiksborg, became the owner in 1560. It was Herluf Trolle and his wife Birgitte Gøye who founded the school.

We return now to the starting point of this detoured route, to Indre Ringstedgade. Here you find a significant building, also from the Middle Ages, The House of the Holy Spirit, which is the town museum today.

Before you go inside to study the several collections, or continue further along, glance at the neighbouring house, Ringstedgade 6, over the gate. A commemorative plaque has been put up in honour of the wood carving family Schrøder. The workshop was situated on this site from where, not only in the time of Abel Schrøder the younger, there has originated several pieces of work.

THE ONLY HELDIGÅNDSHUS (The only House of the Holy Spirit)

The House of the Holy Spirit is mentioned for the first time in 1398. It was originally an establishment for the poor, old, sick and weak people. Around 1514 the house was almost converted to a convent, as happened with most of the Houses of the Holy Spirit in this country. That is why the House of the Holy Spirit in Næstved is the only real one still existing in Denmark.

The first church in the House of the Holy Spirit used to be situated where the museum garden is today. The other church, dedicated to Our Lady, was established at the western end of the House of the Holy Spirit towards the street. The church was used until 1803.

Since then the building has had several functions. It has been a poorhouse, a hospital, a workhouse, a cloth mill and then a hospital again, but this time for the Dragoons. In 1926-27 the old church room and the other houses were converted to a museum which is well worth a visit.

At Kindhestegade you turn left towards Hjultorvet, mentioned for the first time in the 13th century. Now, we have boasted of the fact that Næstved has the first terraced houses in the country, the only Grocers Guild House in Scandinavia, the oldest town council in the country and other things. Now let us boast of another fact, that Næstved has the smallest equestrian statue in Denmark, placed on Hjultorvet.

The statue represents Peder Bodilsen (29). The statue was made by Mathillus Schack Elo, whereas the twining column was made by Hansen-Reistrup. The statue was a present from the citizens and erected for Næstved's 800th birthday as a provincial town in 1935.

Behind the statue is Bindebøl's Town Hall (30), erected in 1855-56. It was in use as a town hall until 1940, but is today the county gaol and court house.

From Hjultorvet (Torv = Square) you walk in to Axeltorv (a market square) where you have the nicely restored Løve Apotek (a pharmacy) on your right. You should especially go into the pharmacy's yard and experience the atmosphere with half-timber and paving stone. Don't abstain from a little walk through the narrow Apotekerstræde to look at the venerable building from the back with a medicinal- and aromatic herb garden in front. It is absolutely fascinating.

The Grey Friar Monks came to Næstved in approximately 1240 after which they built The Grey Friar Monastery, the place where Axeltorv is today. The monastery spread over the present square, into Skomagerrækken and with a wing where the old town hall (1856) is situated today. The abbey church was, as the last building, torn down in 1553. Therefore we date Axeltorv from this year.

The market square today has not yet found its final form. Every Wednesday and Saturday it is market day in Næstved and the market square has an exotic atmosphere.

The last impression of the square could be the last sculptur. It is situated by Diskontobanken (a bank) and erected by the sculptor Bjørn Nørgaard in 1994. The name of the sculpture is "Talbrücke Tiefland" - a fabulous animal, which has given occasion for a lot of astonishment and debate. Now you can philosophize a little about the work of art yourself when you end your walk through the city, either by leaving Axeltorv via the first pedestrian street, Torvestræde, or via Kirkestræde.

If you choose the latter, you will now be back at the starting point of the city walk, Hotel Vinhuset. Perhaps the host will open the large medieval brick cellar so you can allow your impressions to fall into place, while you enjoy a cold and much-needed beer.

Bibliography:

Published by Næstved Kommune

Text: Knud Rasch

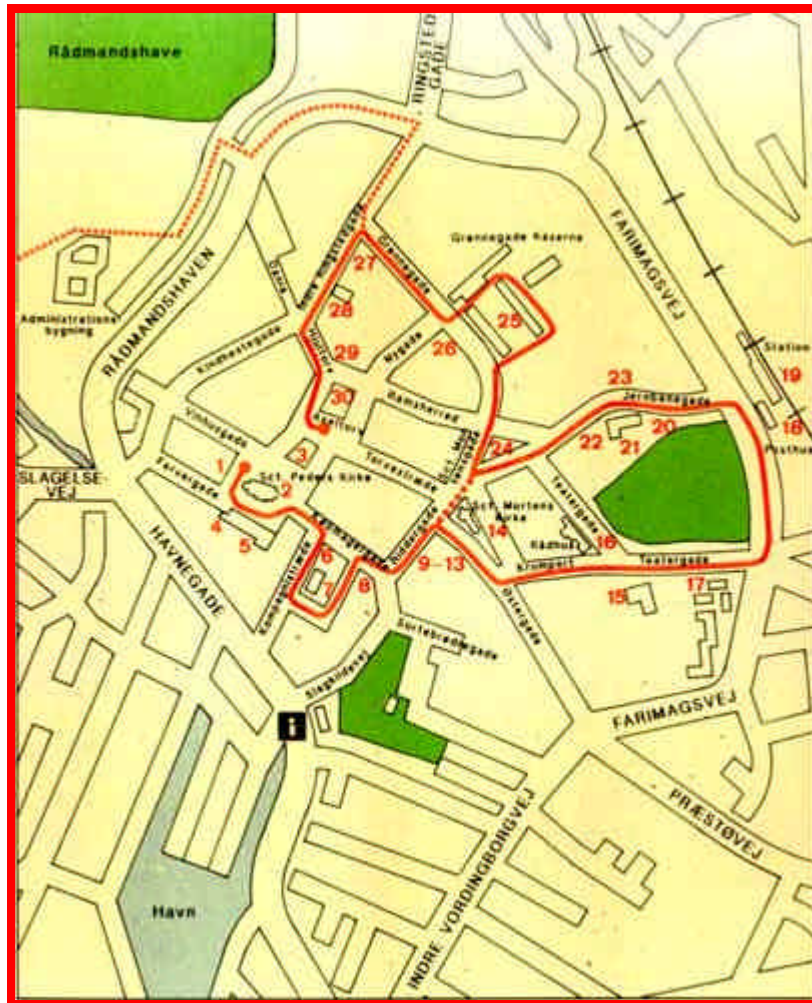
Drawings and layout: Carsten Groth-Pedersen

City map: Merete Hvidt

Printed: Næstved Tidende Bogtrykkeri

Translation: Tina Andersen !!! and Alexandrina Dysted!!!!

Map over Naestved city



Sevaerdigheder

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Hotel Vinhuset | 16. Næstved Raadhus |
| 2. Sct. Peders Kirke | 17. Munkebocentret |
| 3. Sct. Peders Kirkes Sognegaard | 18. Postkontoret |
| 4. Stenboderne | 19. Banegaarden |
| 5. Skolen på Kirkepladsen | 20. Vaabenbrødstiftelsen |
| 6. Koebmagergade | 21. Jernbanegades Skole |
| 7. Kompagnihuset | 22. Teknisk Skole |
| 8. Hotel Kirstine | 23. KFUM-bygningen |
| 9. Riddergade 7 | 24. Odd Fellow-bygningen |
| 10. Apostelhuset | 25. Groennegades Kaserne |
| 11. Ridderhuset | 26. Groennegade |
| 12. Det Roede Pakhus | 27. Staalgaarden |
| 13. Beboelsesejendom | 28. Helligaandshuset |
| 14. Sct. Mortens Kirke | 29. Peder Bodilsen |
| 15. Amtmandsbygningen | |