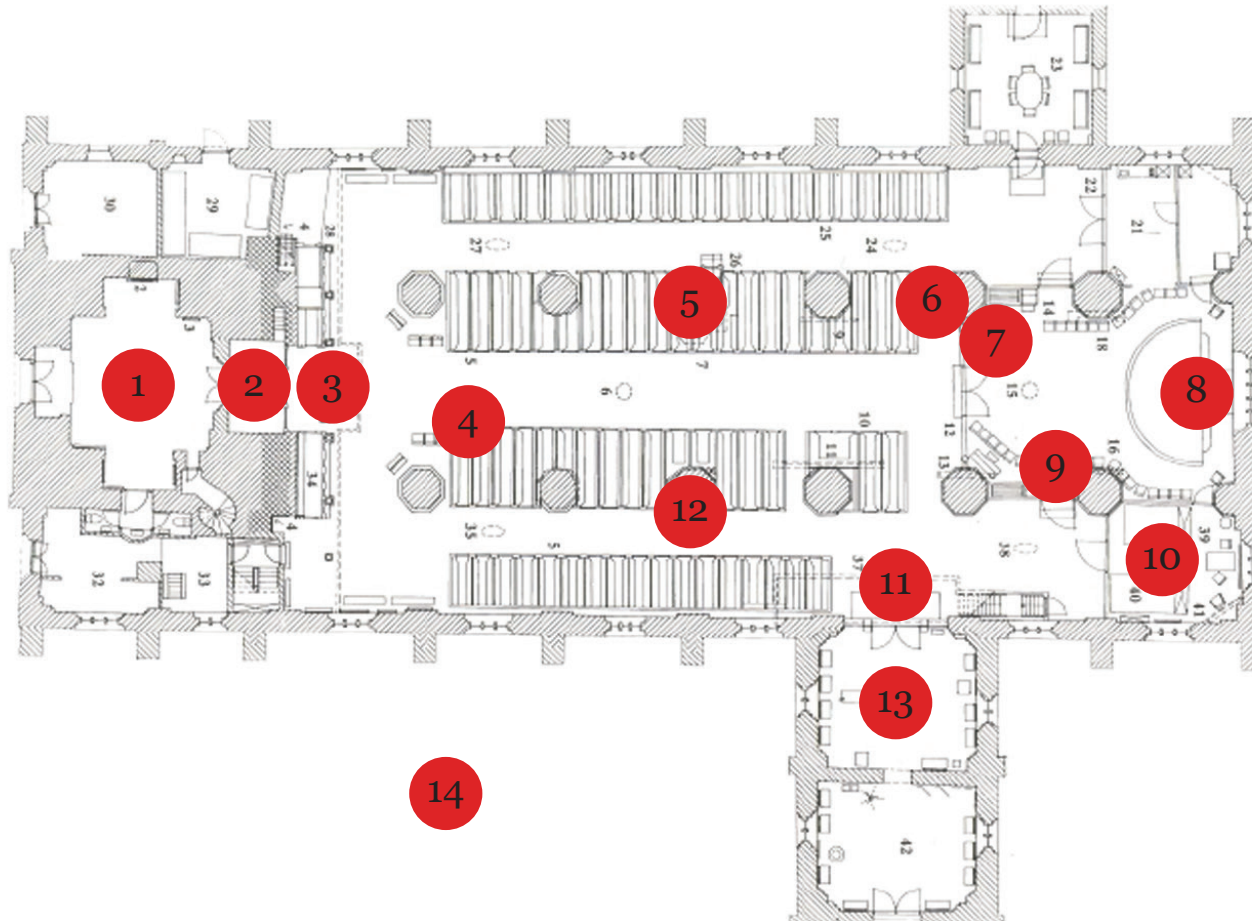
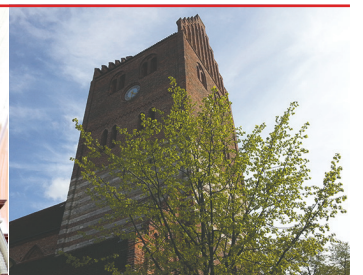
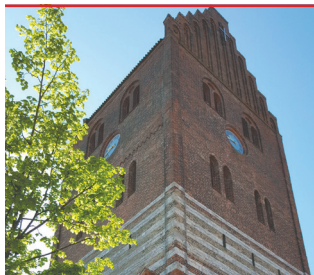


Welcome in Køge Church – Sct. Nicolai



- 1 Tower
- 2 Main organ
- 3 Singer gallery
- 4 Pews/seats
- 5 Pulpit
- 6 Epitaf
- 7 Baptismal font
- 8 Alterpiece
- 9 Choir organ
- 10 Gravestones
- 11 Gallery
- 12 Frescos
- 13 Museum
- 14 Churchyard



1 The tower is the oldest part of the present church and was finished around 1324 with four floors. In 1400 five floors. The belfry brought the total height up to 43 m. There are five bells from 1400-1500 in the belfry. The total length of the church is 57,5 meters, and the width including the side aisles is 22,75 meters, giving a total area of a good 1,300 m². The nave is borne by 14 octagonal pillars, which are connected by profiled arcade of arches.

2 The main organ is built in 1968 and has 2,370 pipes made of tin og cobber. Organ builder is Marcussen & Son. Architect is Rolf Graae.

3 The Singer Gallery is buildt about the time of Frederik 2nd in 1586. The year is found on the board, which the woman of Aritmetic holds in her hand. The Gallery is made by the carpenter Henrik Reinicke from Køge. From right the symbols are the five senses, 'Septem Artes Liberales', the four evangelists, names of the Greek muses, King David and Orfeus.

4 According to the records in the Town Hall, an order for 104 pews with angelface was finished in October 1624. The master craftsmen responsible for the pews were proficient local cabinetmakers. The Town Fathers' Seats, in the front on the mens side, have three gables, whose top pieces are adorned with King Christian IV's monogram, the town coat-of-arms, and the church's own symbol, the three-armed candelabra. The Pulpit is from 1624 made

5 The Pulpit is from 1624 made by Hans Holst. The sounding board has the shape of a hexagonal spire in three stories. On the first are St. John baptising Jesus. The second shows Christ as Pantocrator with scepter and orb. The top figure, who has lost his right arm, points down, blessing with the left hand. In an old guide from about 1906 the figure is named 'The Good Sherphard'.

6 One of the great epitaf is from 1599 of Mayor Rasmus Sørensen Brochmand (1561-1619) and his family, two wives Kirsten Ibsdatter, Bodil Jacobsdatter and 11 children. One of these was Jesper Brochmand (1585-1652), Bishop og Sealand diocese and King Christian Iv' s chef theologian. A memorial stone from 1910 for Jesper Brochmand is placed on the churchyard on the nouthern side of the church.

7 The baptismal font is made of black marble and red porphyry. Mayor Claus Olufsen Bager (1554-1629) and his wife Bodil Pedersdatter (o. 1560-1627) donated the baptismal font in 1613 at King Christian IV's fortunate ending of the Kalmar Wars. The original medieval baptismal font of Gothlandic limestone was thrown out before 1612. That happened during the court hearings under the name The Holy Terror in Køge (Køge Huskors). The accompanying silver basin was made in Nuremberg and weighs four kilos. It was donated in 1635 by Mayor Hans Christensen Humble (1601-1645) and his wife Karen Hansdatter (dead 1653).

8 The alterpiece was made in 1652 by Lorentz Jørgensen in Holbæk. The painting and ornaments by the Polish Bartholomæus Pa-proczky.

9 The choir organ was inaugurated in 2000. Organ builder is Marcussen & Son. Architect is Karsten Vibild, Køge.

10 Among many of the tombstones the greatest is in the Southern Chapel of Mayor Peder Pedersen (1517-1595) and his wives, Bodil Sigersdatter (dead 1560) and Alhed Povlsdatter Fechtel (dead 1601).

11 A Gallery for the owner of Gammelkjøgegaard was built in 1642 by the Councillor Christen Skeel (1603-1659) and his wife Birgitte Rud (1612-1645).

12 One of the few frescos in the church is the impressive Christ the Savior on the 3rd pillar in the South aisle.

13 In the Chapel of Our Lady is a historical mueum from 1993.

14 Burials in the old churchyard, Sct. Nicolai Kirkegård, stopped in 1864



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