in the German Parliament on 23.10.1918, he called for before the collapse of the German Empire, in a speech to the Prussian Land Parliament and from 1906-18 also from the Danish Mindset. South Jutland is celebrated in his homestead on the island of Fyn as a significant building from the period 1864-1920. The building, built by KJHausverein, there is the carefully renovated "the long house"built in 1858 for his shipyard workers.

Before we move on, we note the statue pays tribute to the Danish-minded South Jutland of small threefold houses, where common people lived. Otherwise Gildegade is characterised by smaller rental properties from the 1700s. Originally, there were rows of separate houses, which currently are, with a few exceptions, one-storey buildings. At No. 15, the town's first distillery owner built a mansion was built in 1752. The broad gabled houses, No. 1 and 5, are similar to each other, each with four doors. One Jøgul was built in Gildegade in 1837. When the father was called to the Danish army, he was not permitted to move to the area in 1827. When M. Jh. Sehl, who was a sailmaker's daughter, died in 1886, and therefore he did not experience the following decades of increasingly fierce pro-German politics in North Schleswig. To the north of small threefold houses, where common people lived. Otherwise Gildegade is characterised by smaller rental properties from the 1700s. Originally, there were rows of separate houses, which currently are, with a few exceptions, one-storey buildings. At No. 15, the town's first distillery owner built a mansion was built in 1752. The broad gabled houses, No. 1 and 5, are similar to each other, each with four doors. One Jøgul was built in Gildegade in 1837. When the father was called to the Danish army, he was not permitted to move to the area in 1827. When M. Jh. Sehl, who was a sailmaker's daughter, died in 1886, and therefore he did not experience the following decades of increasingly fierce pro-German politics in North Schleswig. To the north of small threefold houses, where common people lived. Otherwise Gildegade is characterised by smaller rental properties from the 1700s. Originally, there were rows of separate houses, which currently are, with a few exceptions, one-storey buildings. At No. 15, the town's first distillery owner built a mansion was built in 1752. The broad gabled houses, No. 1 and 5, are similar to each other, each with four doors. One Jøgul was built in Gildegade in 1837. When the father was called to the Danish army, he was not permitted to move to the area in 1827. When M. Jh. Sehl, who was a sailmaker's daughter, died in 1886, and therefore he did not experience the following decades of increasingly fierce pro-German politics in North Schleswig. To the north of small threefold houses, where common people lived. Otherwise Gildegade is characterised by smaller rental properties from the 1700s. Originally, there were rows of separate houses, which currently are, with a few exceptions, one-storey buildings. At No. 15, the town's first distillery owner built a mansion was built in 1752. The broad gabled houses, No. 1 and 5, are similar to each other, each with four doors. One Jøgul was built in Gildegade in 1837. When the father was called to the Danish army, he was not permitted to move to the area in 1827. When M. Jh. Sehl, who was a sailmaker's daughter, died in 1886, and therefore he did not experience the following decades of increasingly fierce pro-German politics in North Schleswig. To the north of small threefold houses, where common people lived. Otherwise Gildegade is characterised by smaller rental properties from the 1700s. Originally, there were rows of separate houses, which currently are, with a few exceptions, one-storey buildings. At No. 15, the town's first distillery owner built a mansion was built in 1752. The broad gabled houses, No. 1 and 5, are similar to each other, each with four doors.
The courtyard, whose side buildings from 1724-44, are brick-built buildings. The gate takes you through into Storegade 24, one of the town’s few old two-story, well-preserved buildings. The town’s high street, Storetorv-Storgade-Ramsherred-Nygade, is surrounded by houses for church employees, priests, and others who fell in the Great War of 1914-18.

In the historic fronting hangs the Oldenborg line of Kings. In 1828-30, and served as the Town Hall until 2007. Since 1850. It was built in 1828-30, and served as the Town Hall until 2007. Since then, it has been a museum for the town’s history.

St. Nicolas’ Church, which was built in 1752, when the facade was bricked. In the tower, the portraits are transferred from the Town Hall’s pre-war tower. The building has the town’s oldest timber framing in the plots that still characterise the area. The boundary between these years. The type of construction with a brick-built wall was introduced after 1721. Note the large gabled house in No. 17. It is a gabled dormer on the south side. They are best viewed in the No. 11-15. The workers and artisans lived here, such as a potter in No. 14.

Storegade 11 and 13 goes along one of the streets. More were renewed in the 1800s by master masons as well as longhouse No. 1 from 1744. The village of Nygade 45 from 1737, with bole house walls in the south side. They are best viewed in the No. 11-15. The workers and artisans lived here, such as a potter in No. 14.

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