



# ON THE BLUE LINE THROUGH RENDSBURG

3.2 km of Rendsburg's history to be explored on your own



**18 Christkirche** After laying the foundation stone in 1695, the Christ church was consecrated as a garrison and parish church in July 1700. The brick building, consisting of two equal-length and cross-shaped halls with lancet windows, provided space for up to 2,000 soldiers and citizens at that time. The altar shows elaborate wood carvings of the Holy Communion, the crucifixion of Jesus and the ascension of Christ, and the pulpit is also decorated with wood carvings of the twelve apostles. Opposite are the patrons' boxes. The use of the royal box was and is reserved for the Danish royal family.

**19 Garnison Apotheke** Since 1720 the Garnison pharmacy has been in the building built by Dominicus Pelli in 1698 at Paradeplatz.

**20 Schifffahrtsarchiv** The Rendsburg shipping archives show the past and present of shipping in Rendsburg as well as its shipowners and shipyards on 550 m². The exhibition is a private foundation of shipowner Dr. Jens-Peter Schlüter, who acquired the building in Königstraße 5 in 2005 and had it fully renovated.

**21 Jüdisches Museum** The Jewish Museum Rendsburg is one of the first Jewish museums founded in the Federal Republic after World War II. A Talmud Torah school was erected on site of today's museum in the 1830s, and a synagogue was built next to it in 1844/45. The synagogue had been used as a fish smokehouse since the Nazi era, but after public awareness revived in the late 1970s a cultural centre was established there in 1985 and the Jewish Museum was founded in 1988. It has become part of the foundation "Schleswig-Holsteinische Landesmuseen Schloss Gottorf" in 2002.

**22 Provianthaus** - The former provisions storehouse of the Rendsburg fortress was built between 1704 and 1708 according to plans by Dominicus Pelli. It served as an ammunition depot for a long time. In 1979 it was acquired by the city of Rendsburg and sold to investors in 1984 and 1990. The building houses now medical practices and offices.

**23 Hauptwache** - The former main guard house was built in 1693 according to plans by Dominicus Pelli. Uwe Jens Lornsen was imprisoned there and in 1864 five detention cells were installed. Since the 1960s the building has been used as a restaurant.

**24 Lornsen Monument** - This monument, raised in 1878 at the edge of Paradeplatz, commemorates the freedom fighter Uwe Jens Lornsen (1793 - 1838). With his writing „Ueber das Verfassungswerk in Schleswig Holstein“ (About the constitution in Schleswig Holstein), published on November 1, 1830, he strove for a change in the political structure; thereby he was considered as freedom fighter for a united Schleswig-Holstein independent of Denmark.

**25 Hans-Heinemann-Park** - This area was created as an urban park between the 1950s and 1960s. Initiated by the Rendsburg art association it was equipped with a large number of sculptures by well-known artists from 1987 to 2000. The park was named after the Rendsburg painter, art patron and founder of the cultural association Hans Heinemann (1915 - 2002).

**26 Weiße Brücke** - The "white bridge" is an eye-catcher in Rendsburg, and even the school magazine of Herderschule is named after this bridge.

**27 Pelli-Hof** - Dominicus Pelli (1657 -1728) was an architect and builder from Switzerland who was responsible for the peripheral development of the Paradeplatz. This building was erected as Pelli's residence and building yard ("Pelli-Hof"), and he moved into in 1722 while it was still under construction. Today it is a hotel.

**28 Stadttheater** - The municipal theatre in Rendsburg is one of Schleswig-Holstein's state theatres. It shows drama and musical theatre, ballet, concerts as well as theatre especially for the younger generation and puppet theatre. The appearance of the theatre is a striking landmark in Rendsburg. The foundation stone was laid in November 1900 and the opening took place one year later, in November 1901. At that time the building showed a historicized Renaissance style complemented by elements of the Wilhelmian style. Many decorations were removed over time, giving the municipal theatre its current clean look.

**29 Altholsteiner Tor** - Here was one of the city gates until 1856. The sentinel's head made of sandstone is the only element left and still reminds us of the gate demolished long before.

**30 Zum Landsknecht** - This building from 1541 is the oldest town house in Rendsburg. Since being completely rebuilt only the exterior facade has remained historic. Inside are modern apartments.



## Our BLUE LINE

- Go on a journey of exploration on our "Blue Line"
- On 3,2 km the Blue Line leads to 30 places of interest through historical Rendsburg



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**OPENING HOURS**  
Monday - Friday: 10:00 - 17:00 h  
Saturday: 10:00 - 14:00 h



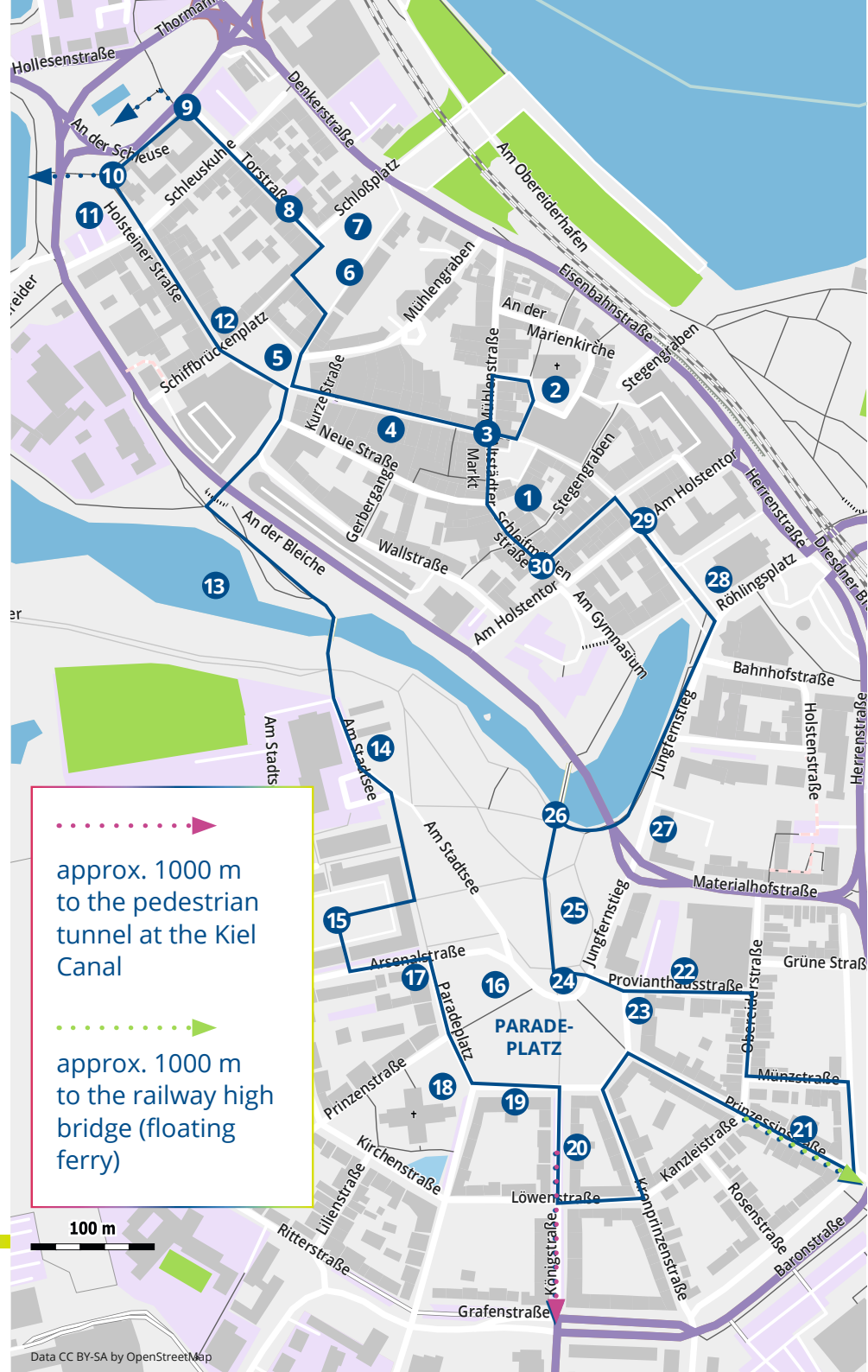
**1 Altstadt Markt** The "old town market" was originally the only market square on the Eider Island. It is the heart of the historic centre today.

**2 St. Marien-Kirche** St. Marien Church is not only the oldest church but also the oldest building in Rendsburg. Construction began in 1287 and was completed three years later as a brick hall church with a nave and two aisles in Gothic style. The bronze baptismal font, probably dating back to the 14th century, is the oldest sacred object among other richly decorated historical elements to be discovered in the nave.

**3 Altes Rathaus** The old town hall, first mentioned as „Nyge Raedhus“ in 1466, has been rebuilt or extended several times over the centuries. The gable extension facing Mühlenstraße - including the town coat of arms on the facade - was added in 1966. The old town hall used to be office of the city administration until 1931 and served as police station till 1950. Today the town council and various committees hold their meetings here. The historic premises can also be used for civil weddings.

**4 Historic Gable Inscription** Built merely as residential building in 1566, the first salesroom was installed in 1895. From 1939 to 2006 the well-established Reichel bookstore was based here. Can anyone make out the inscription on the gable?

**5 Schiffbrückenplatz** As the name suggests: where the square is today used to be a harbour by the river Eider. However, during the Kiel Canal's construction at the end of the 19th century the water level dropped by more than two meters, so that the inner-city waterways dried out. The harbour was filled up and has since been used as a square.



**6 + 7 Schlossplatz & Bronzemodell** castle Reinholdsburg (referred to already in 1199 in the first mention of Rendsburg) was located on Schlossplatz until 1718; it had to be demolished due to ruinous state. In place of this castle now stands a building from 1758 which once served as quarters for soldiers but offers modern apartments today. The Gerhardsbrunnen (fountain) from 1881 in the centre of the square commemorates Earl Gerhard III. In 1339 he granted the town its own jurisdiction and ratified the town charter received earlier in a document which is still preserved. At the edge of the square is a bronze casting representing Rendsburg's townscape in the mid-17th century.

**8 Amtmandsgården** The house in Torstraße 4 is one of the most important pieces of evidence of German-Danish history. As early as 1742 there was a Danish customs' office at this address. The old half-timbered house was replaced in 1775 by the building still preserved. In 1781 the Danish bailiff (Amtmand) moved into, and the building got its name - Amtmandsgården. In 1816 the bailiff's office was moved to Paradeplatz and the building in Torstraße was sold by auction to the timber merchant and shipowner Johann Paap. The Paap family owned it for more than 140 years. Thereafter the house was converted several more times - to the headquarters of the labour office and labour court during the Nazi era, to a cultural centre of the Danish minority from the 1960s. In 2012 the current owner purchased the building and had it renovated according to preservation order. After finalization it has been used as residential and commercial building since 2020.

**9 Schleusenbecken** Please follow the arrow to the lock basin which used to be the link between the Kiel Canal and the river Eider.

**10 Untereider** Through the underpass you will reach the idyllic banks of the Eider. The area invites you to linger and enjoy beautiful walks.

**11 Memorial stone** This memorial stone commemorates the first exchange of fire in the German-Danish War of 1864.

**12 Half-timbered house** - This half-timbered house was built during the construction of the fortress, which made Rendsburg the second largest fortress in the Kingdom of Denmark from 1690 on.

**13 Stadtsee** - The area with and around the lake is reminiscent of the widespread water areas of the river Eider in the town before the water level was lowered due to the construction of the Kiel Canal at the end of the 19th century.

**14 Pulverschuppen** The buildings ("gunpowder sheds") replace the laboratory which exploded in 1850. They accommodate the Pulverschuppen daycare center as well as other cultural centres and clubs.

**15 Kulturzentrum im Hohen Arsenal** The cultural centre at the Arsenal accommodates the historical city museum, the printing museum, the public library as well as the adult education centre. The former armoury was built between 1696 and 1697 by Dominicus Pelli (1657 - 1728). Cannons, bullets and shotguns were stored there. The building complex was still used as a military storehouse in the early 1980s before it was converted into a cultural centre between 1985 and 1988.

**16 Paradeplatz** This square (parade ground), which covers about two hectares, was laid out as the central point of the historic Rendsburg fortress. Around the square are the Christ church, the Arsenal, the former commander's office and the former Provianthaus (provisions storehouse). Radial streets lead to the Paradeplatz. They are named after the seating arrangement at the Danish royal table. Adjoining to these streets is Elefantstraße, not referring to the animal but to the oldest and highest-ranked Danish order of chivalry.

**17 Kommandantur** Built in the 1690s by Dominicus Pelli, this house accommodated the commander of the regiment based in Rendsburg. Due to its prominent resident Duke Friedrich von Glücksburg the headquarters were also nicknamed „Prinzenpalais“ (prince's palace). From 1761 the Danish king resided on the building's upper floor during his stays in Rendsburg. In 1807/08 King Christian VII. permanently occupied the Kommandantur, where he died on March 13, 1808. The building is privately owned today.