

1500-tallet Porthuset og Slotshaven

📍 Wegners Plads, Tønder



1

Porthuset til Tønder Slot – den nordre del ud mod Kongevej opført ca. 1575, den søndre del er tegnet af arkitekt Lauritz Thaysen 1923 i forbindelse med opførelsen af Tønder Museum, i dag Museum Sønderjylland Tønder, der både omfatter Kulturhistorie Tønder, Kunstmuseet i Tønder og Vandtårnet.

Slotsbanken. Her markerer de klippede bøgehække omfanget af det renæssanceslot som i 1500-tallet afløste den middelalderlige borg Tønderhus.

Slotsbanken er et fredet fortidsminde.

The gatehouse to Tønder Castle – the northern part facing Kongevej was built around 1575, the southern part was designed by architect Lauritz Thaysen in 1923 in connection with the construction of Tønder Museum, today Museum Sønderjylland Tønder, which includes both the Cultural History of Tønder, the Tønder Art Museum and the Water Tower.

Slotsbanken. Here at the other site of the gatehouse, the clipped beech hedges mark the extent of the Renaissance castle that replaced the medieval castle Tønderhus in the 16th century.

Slotsbanken is a protected historic monument.

Tønder Kulturarvsrute

1902: Tønder Vandtårn

📍 Wegners Plads, Tønder



2

Tønder Vandtårn blev opført i 1902 for at skaffe rent vand til Tønders befolkning, så man ikke længere skulle hente det i byens brønde eller i Vidåen. Vandtårnet er ca. 40 meter højt.

Vandtårnet var i brug til 1980, hvor bedre pumpemetoder gjorde det overflødigt.

I 1995 blev vandtårnet renoveret og ombygget af arkitekt Niels Frithiof Truelsen, som også har tegnet Silkeborg Kunstmuseum.

I dag rummer tårnet Kunstmuseet i Tønders permanente udstilling af 37 af møbelarkitekten Hans J. Wegners stole fordelt over 7 etager. Fra øverste etage er der en storslået udsigt over Tøndermarsken og Tønder by.

Tønder Water Tower was built in 1902 to provide clean water for the town's population, eliminating the need to fetch water from local wells or the Vidå River. The tower stands approximately 40 meters tall.

It remained in use until 1980, when improved pumping methods rendered it obsolete.

In 1995, the tower was renovated and converted by architect Niels Frithiof Truelsen, who also designed the Silkeborg Art Museum.

Today, the tower houses the Tønder Art Museum's permanent exhibition of 37 chairs by furniture designer Hans J. Wegner, distributed across seven floors. From the top floor, there is a magnificent view of the Tønder Marsh and the town of Tønder.

Tønder Kulturarvsrute

1598: Bachmanns Vandmølle

📍 Kongevej 59, Tønder



3

Oprindelig slotsvandmølle til Tønder Slot. Den nuværende bygning bærer årstallet 1598. Det er byens ældste industrianlæg.

Møllen var oprindeligt en kornmølle, og foruden mølleriet blev der drevet handel med korn og senere foderstoffer og kunstgødning.

Fra 1799 og indtil 1970'erne tilhørte møllen familien Bachmann, derfor kaldtes den også Bachmanns Vandmølle. I 1930'erne leverede møllen elektrisk strøm ved hjælp af et turbineanlæg.

Elproduktionen fortsatte til 1976, hvor møllebygningerne, på nær den fredede vandmølle, blev nedrevet. I juni 1974 holdt Tønder Viseklub en musikksammen i møllen. Dette arrangement udviklede sig til Tønder Festival.

Originally the watermill served Tønder Castle. The current building bears the date 1598. It is the town's oldest industrial facility.

The mill was originally a grain mill; in addition to milling operations, trade was conducted in grain and, later, animal feed and artificial fertilizers. From 1799 until the 1970s, the mill was owned by the Bachmann family, which is why it was also known as Bachmann's Watermill. In the 1930s, the mill generated electricity using a turbine system.

Electricity production continued until 1976, when the mill buildings, with the exception of the listed watermill itself, were demolished. In June 1974, the Tønder Folk Club held a musical gathering at the mill. This event evolved into the Tønder Festival.

Tønder Kulturarvsrute

Midt 1800-tallet: Gavlhuse Uldgade

📍 Uldgade, Tønder



4

Uldgade er en af de "baggader", der løber parallelt med hovedgaden i Tønder. Baggaderne var transportgader, hvor man bragte varer til og fra bymidten, og hvor de kreaturer, der var opstaldet i stalde bag hovedgadens huse, kunne drives frem og tilbage til markerne uden for byen. Derfor blev disse gader også kaldt "bach æ stoll" (bag staldene).

Uldgade var en af de gader, hvor bl.a. håndværkerfamilierne havde hjemme, og hvor kniplepigerne også boede. Mange af husene er tætbeliggende gavlhuse, opført på smalle grunde.

Gavlhuse har ofte en karnap ud mod gaden for at få dagslys ind i de mørke huse, der ingen vinduer havde på langsiderne. Flere af husene er fredede.

Uldgade is one of the "back streets" running parallel to the main street in Tønder. These back streets served as transport routes for moving goods to and from the town center and allowed livestock—kept in stables behind the main street houses—to be driven to and from the fields outside the town.

Consequently, these streets were also known as "bach æ stoll" (behind the stables).

Uldgade was home to families of artisans and tradespeople, as well as the lace-making girls. Many of the buildings are adjoining gable-fronted houses on narrow plots.

These houses often feature a bay window facing the street to admit daylight into the interiors, as the houses lacked windows on their side walls. Several of the buildings are listed.

Tønder Kulturarvsrute

ca. 1670 Det Gamle Apotek

📍 Østergade 1, Tønder



5

Det gamle Apotek, der også blev kaldt Store Apotek, blev opført omkring 1670 for den daværende borgmester Johann Preuss.

I 1697 blev huset solgt til Peter Langheim senior, der indrettede bygningen til apotek og vinstue. Man formoder, at sidehuset blev opført ved denne lejlighed. Forhuset består af to sammenbyggede gavlhuse. Rokodøren stammer fra omkring 1760-70, men sandstensportalen er formodentlig ældre. Bygningen fungerede som apotek frem til 1989.

Det Gamle Apotek er i dag en eventyrlig og populær dansk livsstilsbutik, og et kendt brand inden for nips, brugskunst, boligtilbehør og julepynt.

The Old Pharmacy, also called Store Apotek, was built around 1670 for the then mayor Johann Preuss.

In 1697 the house was sold to Peter Langheim senior, who converted the building into a pharmacy and wine bar. It is believed that the side house was built on this occasion. The front house consists of two gabled houses built together. The rococo door dates from around 1760-70, but the sandstone portal is probably older. The building functioned as a pharmacy until 1989.

The Old Pharmacy is today a fabulous and popular Danish lifestyle store, and a well-known brand within knick-knacks, applied arts, home accessories and Christmas decorations.

Tønder Kulturarvsroute

1550 Gavlhuset Klostercaféen

📍 Torvet 11, Tønder



6

Torvet 11 formodes at være en af Tønders ældste bygninger. Udbygningen mod nord er oprindelig.

Bygningen ejedes gennem 1600- og 1700-tallet af rige patricierslægter, og i 1778 overtog hvedebrødbager Momme Detlef Jensen, oldemand for bagerlauget, ejendommen og indrettede et bageri.

I 1910 blev bageriet flyttet ind i naboejendommen, og fra 1947 blev der indrettet gæstgiveri i bygningen.

Efter en restaurering i 1925 blev gavlens blændinger afdækket, hvor også karnappen blev genopført i sin ældre form.

Torvet 11 is believed to be one of Tønder's oldest buildings.

The extension to the north is original. The building was owned by wealthy patrician families throughout the 17th and 18th centuries, and in 1778, wheat bread baker Momme Detlef Jensen, an elder of the bakers' guild, took over the property and set up a bakery.

In 1910, the bakery was moved into the neighboring property, and from 1947 a guesthouse was set up in the building.

After a restoration in 1925, the gable's blinds were uncovered, and the bay window was also rebuilt in its older form.

Tønder Kulturarvsrute

1520 / 1595: Kristkirken

📍 Kirkepladsen 4, Tønder



7

Blev opført 1592 på det sted, hvor den middelalderlige kirke Sct. Nicolai tidligere havde ligget.

Kristkirkens tårn stammer fra den tidligere kirkebygning.

Rundt om kirken lå indtil 1814 kirkegården, som derefter af hygiejniske årsager blev flyttet uden for byen.

Kristkirken rummer mange epitafier, mindetavler, for byens velhavende borgere

Was built in 1592 on the site of the medieval church of St. Nicolai.

The tower of the church of Christ originates from the former church building.

The church was surrounded by a cemetery until 1814, which was then moved outside the city for hygienic reasons.

The church contains many epitaphs and memorial tablets for the city's wealthy citizens.

Tønder Kulturarvsroute

1612: Den Gamle Latinskole

📍 Kirkepladsen 7–9, Tønder



8

Bygningen blev opført i 1609 som latinskole.

Her var der skole frem til begyndelsen af 1800-tallet.

Forhusets granitkvadre stammer fra St. Laurentius Kirke, der blev nedbrudt omkring Reformationen, og som lå ved det nuværende Vestergade 33-35

The building was built in 1609 as a Latin school.

There was a school here until the beginning of the 19th century.

The granite blocks of the front building come from St. Laurentius Church, which was demolished around the Reformation and was located at what is now Vestergade 33-35.

Tønder Kulturarvsrute

1914: Wegners fødehjem

📍 Smedegade 12, Tønder



Hans J. Wegner var en af verdens mest produktive og indflydelsesrige danske møbelarkitekter. Han blev født 2. april 1914 i Smedegade 12 i Tønder, hvor hans far, skomager Peter Wegner, havde bopæl og værksted.

Hans J. Wegners omtales ofte som "Stolens Mester" og tegnede tæt på 500 stole i sin levetid, herunder globale designikoner som Y-stolen, Påfuglestolen, Bamsestolen og Den Runde Stol.

Gadebelysningen lige uden for huset og rundt omkring i Tønder er designet i 1976 af Hans J. Wegner og hans datter, Marianne Wegner, og produceret af Okholm Lighting for Carl Hansen & Søn.

Hans J. Wegner was one of the world's most prolific and influential Danish furniture designers. He was born on April 2, 1914, at Smedegade 12 in Tønder, where his father, shoemaker Peter Wegner, had his home and workshop.

Hans J. Wegner is often referred to as the "Master of Chairs" and designed close to 500 chairs in his lifetime, including global design icons such as the Y-chair, the Peacock Chair, the Teddy Chair and the Round Chair.

The street lighting just outside the house and around Tønder was designed in 1976 by Hans J. Wegner and his daughter, Marianne Wegner, and produced by Okholm Lighting for Carl Hansen & Søn.

Tønder Kulturarvsrute

1600 – 1800 –tallet: Østergade

📍 Østergade, Tønder



10

Østergade er en gade, der er præget af borgerhuse.

Hele 21 af dem er fredede. Det er 1/3 af alle fredede huse i Tønder. Mange huse har karnapper.

Bemærk bl.a. nr. 8, som har bindingsværk i facaden, hvilket er sjældent. I Tønder har de fleste huse grundmurede facader, mens der ofte kan være bindingsværk på siderne af gavlhusene.

Nr. 13 har bevaret sin renæssancefacade fra 1668.

Østergade is a street characterized by townhouses.

A total of 21 of them are listed. That is 1/3 of all listed houses in Tønder. Many houses have bay windows.

Note, among others, no. 8, which has a half-timbered facade, which is rare. In Tønder, most houses have brick facades, while there can often be half-timbered walls on the sides of the gabled houses.

No. 13 has preserved its Renaissance facade from 1668.

Tønder Kulturarvsrute

1729: Bendixensen Købmandsgård

📍 Østergade 56, Tønder



11

Østergade 56 blev opført i 1729 som købmandsgård for Thomas Bendixen. Historisk har ejendommen også været kendt under navnet "Soli Deo Gloria" (Gud alene æren) pga. tavlen over døren.

Huset har i løbet af de 300 år haft en meget omskiftelig rolle i bybilledet. Bygningen har udover at være en købmandsgård været en industriarbejdsplads og fungeret som en folkelig kro og en lærerbolig.

Bygningen er i dag fredet som et af de fineste eksempler på Tønders barokke gavlhuse.

Østergade 56 was built in 1729 as a merchant's farm for Thomas Bendixen. Historically, the property has also been known under the name "Soli Deo Gloria" (God alone be the glory) because of the plaque above the door.

Over the course of 300 years, the house has had a very changing role in the cityscape. In addition to being a merchant's farm, the building has also been an industrial workplace and functioned as a popular inn and a teacher's residence.

The building is today listed as one of the finest examples of Tønder's baroque gabled houses.

Tønder Kulturarvsrute

1729 – 1731: Vajsenhus og Helligåndshospitalet

📍 Østergade 69, Tønder



12

Efter en brand i Østergade 1725, hvor det gamle Helligåndshospital brændte, opførte man den nuværende hospitalsbygning i to etager med et tårn i midten.

En samtidig nordfløj og en sydfløj rummede hhv. straf- og arbejdshus mod nord, og vajsenhus mod syd. Begge disse vajsenbygninger er nedrevet. Vajsenhuset var et børnehjem for forældreløse børn.

I Vajsenhuset var der et trykkeri, hvor man bl.a. trykkede salmebøger.

After a fire in Østergade 1725, where the old Helligåndshospital burned down, the current hospital building was built in two floors with a tower in the middle.

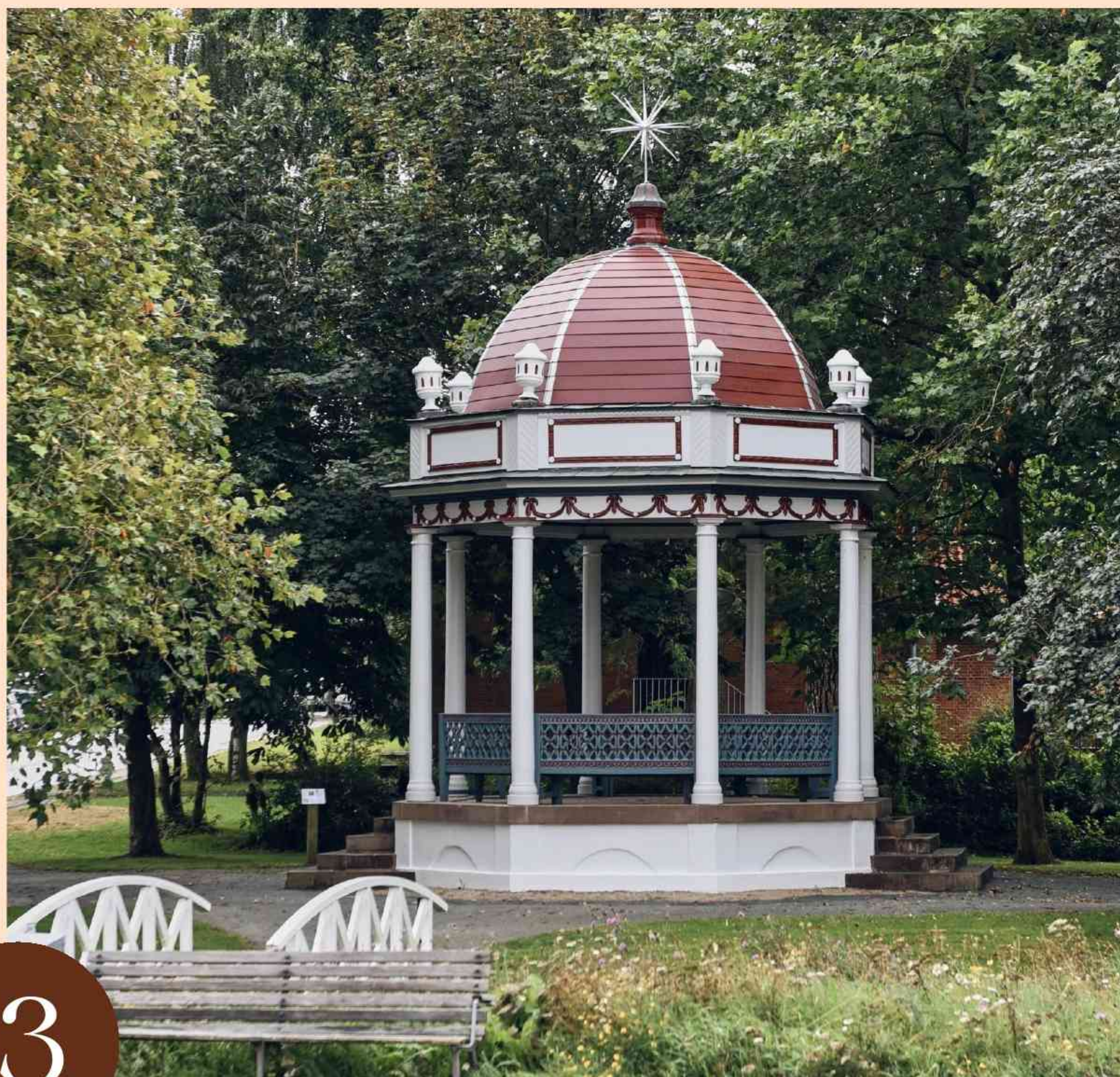
A simultaneous north wing and a south wing housed a penal and labor house to the north, and a youth house to the south. Both of these youth houses have been demolished. The youth house was an orphanage for orphans.

In the youth house there was a printing house, where hymn books were printed, among other things.

Tønder Kulturarvsrute

Omkring 1800-tallet: Liebestemplet

📍 Richtsensgade 35, Tønder



13

Den smukke træpavillon "Liebestempel" blev opført omkring år 1800 af den daværende borgmester Carsten Richtsen. Carsten Richtsen var borgmester fra 1790 til 1812 og anlagde i denne periode Nørre Allé samt to ens pavilloner af træ, som en gave til borgerne i Tønder by. Pavillonerne var tiltænkt som små koncertscener, hvor byens borgere kunne nyde musikensembler. Ligeledes kunne de fungere som mødesteder i byen.

Den sydvestlige pavillon forsvandt dog allerede i midten af 1800-tallet. I dag kendes den under navnet "æ Liebestempel", og mange unge kærestepar i Tønder siges, at have udvekslet deres første kys her.

Sangen "Kærlighedens lysthus" fra 1990 er Michael Falchs hyldet til netop "Liebestempel" i Tønder.

The beautiful wooden pavilion "Liebestempel" was built around the year 1800 by the then mayor Carsten Richtsen. Carsten Richtsen was mayor from 1790 to 1812 and during this period built Nørre Allé and two identical wooden pavilions as a gift to the citizens of Tønder town. The pavilions were intended as small concert stages where the townspeople could enjoy musical ensembles. They could also function as meeting places in the city.

However, the south-western pavilion already disappeared in the middle of the 1800s. Today it is known under the name "æ Liebestempel", and many young couples in Tønder are said to have exchanged their first kiss here.

The song "Kærlighedens lysthus" from 1990 is Michael Falch's tribute to "Liebestempel" in Tønder.

Tønder Kulturarvsrute

1907: Tønder Gymnasium



Astronom Hansensgade 9, Tønder



14

Statsskolen eller Tønder Gymnasium er et større bygningskompleks, hvoraf den ældste del, sammen med en rektorbolig, blev opført i 1909-10 af arkitekten Lauritz Thaysen. Bygningen blev først brugt som kommuneskole og senere som realskole.

Efter genforeningen blev bygningen overtaget af staten og fik derefter navnet Statsskolen. Efter en større ombygning fik bygningen sin nuværende funktion som dansk gymnasium.

I 1935 blev hovedbygningen udvidet mod syd i samme stil som den oprindelige bygning. Her blev der indrettet fysik- og kemilokaler til den nye matematisk-naturvidenskabelige studenterlinje.

The State School or Tønder Gymnasium is a large building complex, the oldest part of which, together with a principal's residence, was built in 1909-10 by the architect Lauritz Thaysen. The building was first used as a municipal school and later as a secondary school.

After reunification, the building was taken over by the state and was then named the State School. After a major renovation, the building received its current function as a Danish high school.

In 1935, the main building was extended to the south in the same style as the original building. Physics and chemistry rooms were arranged here for the new mathematics and natural science student line.

Tønder Kulturarvsroute

1910: Allégade 24

📍 Allégade 24, Tønder



15

Bygningen er opført som bolig for Dr. Sievert i 1910 af arkitekt Anton Huber. Bygningen er en helstøbt og velbevaret repræsentant for jugendstil i Sønderjylland.

Bygningen har i en årrække været ejet af Jordlovskommissionen, senere Direktoratet for Fødevare- og Erhverv.

Ejendommen har siden 2008 været i privat eje og anvendes i dag til beboelse.

The building was built as a residence for Dr. Sievert in 1910 by architect Anton Huber. The building is a solid and well-preserved representative of Art Nouveau in Southern Jutland.

The building has been owned for a number of years by the Land Law Commission, later the Directorate of Food and Industry.

The property has been privately owned since 2008 and is currently used as a private residence.

Tønder Kulturarvsroute

1779: Richtsens Stald/ Heyns Pakhus

📍 Allégade 15, Tønder



16

Pakhuset, der ligger på adressen Allégade 15, lod Carsten Richtsen opføre som stald i 1779 få år efter hovedbygningen i Vestergade.

Det er et ni fag dybt gavlhus med nordgavlen af egebindingsværk mod Allégade.

Købmanden F. B. Heyn overtog i 1851 både forhuset og pakhuset, som han fik ombygget og indrettet, så det kunne fungere som kornmagasin

Carsten Richtsen had the warehouse at Allégade 15 built as a stable in 1779, a few years after the main building on Vestergade.

It is a gable-fronted building, nine bays deep, featuring an oak timber-framed north gable facing Allégade.

In 1851, the merchant F. B. Heyn acquired both the front building and the warehouse; he had the latter remodeled and fitted out to serve as a grain store.

Tønder Kulturarvsrute

1699/1993: Kagmanden

📍 Torvet, Tønder



17

"Kagmanden" er en udskåret træfigur, som stod på Tønders "kag" (skamstøtte). Ved denne skamstøtte straffedes mindre lovovertrædelser med offentlig piskning.

Kagmanden fra Tønder forestiller en gottorpsk profos, en militær politichef med kaptajnsrang, som stod for afstraffelsen af regimentets soldater.

Den sjældne originale figur blev udskåret i 1699, og kan ses på Museum Sønderjylland Kulturhistorie Tønder.

Kagmandfiguren på Torvet er en tro kopi af den originale figur, som blev opsat på støttens oprindelige placering, da Tønder havde 750-års jubilæum som købstad i 1993.

The "Kagmanden" is a carved wooden figure that stood on Tønder's "kag" (shame pillar). Minor offenses were punished with public flogging at this pillar.

The Kagmand from Tønder depicts a Gottorpsk Profos, a military police chief with the rank of captain, who was responsible for punishing the soldiers of the regiment.

The rare original figure was carved in 1699 and can be seen at Museum Sønderjylland Kulturhistorie Tønder.

The Kagmand figure on the Square is a faithful copy of the original figure, which was erected in the pillar's original location when Tønder celebrated its 750th anniversary as a market town in 1993.

Tønder Kulturarvsroute

1813: Humlekærren

📍 Torvet 2a, Tønder



18

Gavlhuset "Humlekærren" blev i sin nuværende skikkelse opført i 1813 for gæstgiver Ewert Ewertsen, som samtidig drev kornhandel og et brændevinsbrænderi.

Foran står et par «bislagssten» fra 1527.

Bislagssten blev brugt som fæste for en bænke, hvis anden ende var fastgjort til husmuren. Stenene stammer oprindeligt fra et andet hus i Tønder.

The gabled house "Humlekærren" was built in its current form in 1813 for innkeeper Ewert Ewertsen, who also ran a grain trade and a brandy distillery.

In front are a pair of "bislagssten" from 1527.

The bislagssten was used as a support for a bench, the other end of which was attached to the house wall. The stones originally came from another house in Tønder.

Tønder Kulturarvsroute

1643/1773: Det Gamle Rådhus

📍 Torvet 1, Tønder



19

Den monumentale bygning dominerer nordsiden af Torvet.

Hovedfløjen ud mod Torvet blev opført i 1643, men ombygget i 1867, hvor bygningen fik sit nuværende udseende.

Sidefløjen over mod Kristkirken blev tilføjet i 1773.

The monumental building dominates the north side of the square and is known as the old town hall.

The main wing facing the square was built in 1643, but was rebuilt in 1867, when the building took on its current appearance.

The side wing facing the Christ Church was added in 1773.

Tønder Kulturarvsroute

1672: Drøhses Hus

📍 Storegade 14, Tønder



Gavlhuset Drøhses Hus blev opført i 1672 som bolig for amtsskriver Friedrich Jürgensen. Det blev sidenhen kaldt Drøhses Hus efter boghandler F.W.E. Drøhse, der købte huset i 1859.

Indretningen følger vestslesvigsk byggeskik med en gang, "dielen", som går gennem hele huset i stueetagen, en karnapstue, "æ dørn", der vender mod hovedgaden, og den fine stue, "piselen", der vender mod havesiden. Det gamle køkken med ildsted er bevaret. Facaden er udsmykket med en smuk sandstensportal med snoede søjler. I 1985 modtog huset arkitekturprisen Europa Nostra.

Huset er i dag en del af Museum Sønderjylland med gratis adgang og rummer kulturhistorisk formidling af bl.a. den rige vestsønderjyske kniplingetradition. I huset finder man også Tønder Turistinformation.

The gabled house Drøhses Hus was built in 1672 as a residence for county clerk Friedrich Jürgensen. It was later called Drøhses Hus after bookseller F.W.E. Drøhse, who bought the house in 1859.

The interior follows West Schleswig building customs with a hallway, the "dielen", which runs through the entire house on the ground floor, a bay window room, the "æ dørn", which faces the main street, and the fine living room, the "piselen", which faces the garden. The old kitchen with fireplace has been preserved. The facade is decorated with a beautiful sandstone portal with twisted columns. In 1985 the house received the Europa Nostra architecture award.

Today the house is part of Museum Sønderjylland with free admission and contains cultural and historical information about, among other things, the rich West South Jutland lace tradition. The house also houses Tønder Tourist Information.

Tønder Kulturarvsrute

1777: Dige grevens Hus

📍 Vestergade 9, Tønder



21

Dige grevens hus eller Richtsens Hus som det også hedder, blev oprindeligt bygget som kombineret privatbolig og erhvervsdomicil for den rige kniplingsgrossist og senere borgmester, Carsten Richtsen. Tønder var på det tidspunkt kendt i hele Europa for sin omfattende produktion og handel med fine kniplinger.

Navnet Dige grevens Hus opstod først i slutningen af 1800-tallet, og henviser til en senere ejer af ejendommen, Bendix Todsén, som bar den vigtige lokale titel som digegreve (leder af det lokale digevæsen).

I 2005 blev ejendommen opkøbt af Realdania By & Byg, som gennemførte en omfattende og nænsom restaurering. Bygningen huser i dag kontorer for Tønder Erhvervsråd.

The Dige grevens hus, or Richtsens Hus as it is also called, was originally built as a combined private residence and business domicile for the wealthy lace wholesaler and later mayor, Carsten Richtsen. At that time, Tønder was known throughout Europe for its extensive production and trade in fine lace.

The name Dige grevens Hus first arose in the late 19th century, and refers to a later owner of the property, Bendix Todsén, who held the important local title of digegreve (head of the local dike administration).

In 2005, the property was acquired by Realdania By & Byg, which carried out an extensive and careful restoration. The building today houses offices for the Tønder Business Council.

Tønder Kulturarvstrute

1700 – 1800 –tallet: Vestergade

📍 Vestergade, Tønder



22

Husene i Vestergade er en blanding af gavlhuse og langhuse. Mange af dem har ældre sidebygninger bag hovedbygningen.

Husene repræsenterer meget forskellige stilarter. Vestergade 14, kaldet "Angels Gård" er opført 1793-94. Her som flere andre steder afløste det store langhus to gavlhuse.

Sandstenstrappen fører op til indgangsportalen i Louis Seize-stil. Godt hundrede år senere i 1904 blev huset Vestergade 19 opført med en tidstypisk jugendstil-facade.

The houses in Vestergade are a mixture of gabled houses and longhouses. Many of them have older side buildings behind the main building.

The houses represent very different styles. Vestergade 14, called "Angels Gård" was built in 1793-94. Here, as in several other places, the large longhouse replaced two gabled houses.

The sandstone staircase leads up to the entrance portal in the Louis Seize style. A good hundred years later, in 1904, the house Vestergade 19 was built with a typical Art Nouveau facade.

Tønder Kulturarvsrute

1500-tallet: Tønder gl. havn/Skibbroen

📍 Skibbroen, Tønder



23

Tønder Gl. Havn ved Skibbroen blev anlagt i slutningen af middelalderen.
Byen mistede adgangen til havet i 1550'erne på grund af opførelsen af diger ved Højer og Rudbøl.
Der blev etableret en kanal og havn i 1876, men denne havn blev endelig nedlagt og fyldt op i 1930'erne.

Den gamle, historiske havnefront i Tønder blev ved anlægsarbejde fundet intakt to meter under jorden i januar 2022.

I 2025 blev en omfattende revitalisering af byens historiske havn på Skibbroen afsluttet. Området integrerer den gamle originale havnekaj og fortæller historien om Tønders tidligere storhedstid som søfarts- og handelsby.

Tønder Gl. Havn at Skibbroen was built in the late Middle Ages. The city lost access to the sea in the 1550s due to the construction of dikes at Højer and Rudbøl. A canal and harbor were established in 1876, but this harbor was finally closed and filled in in the 1930s.

The old, historic harbor front in Tønder was found intact two meters underground during construction work in January 2022.

In 2025, an extensive revitalization of the city's historic harbor at Skibbroen was completed. The area integrates the old original harbor quay and tells the story of Tønder's former glory days as a maritime and trading city.

Tønder Kulturarvsrute

1768: Amtmandspalæet

📍 Jomfrustien 11, Tønder



24

Amtmandspalæet er tegnet af bygmester Gottfried Rosenberg og hofarkitekt Nicolas-Henri Jardin.

Palæet afløste Tønder Slot som administrationsbygning for amtmanden over Tønder Amt, da slottet midt i 1700-tallet forfaldt.

Palæet var embedsbolig for amtmanden indtil amternes nedlæggelse i 1970.

I dag ejes det af Skorstensfejerlauget af 11. februar 1778

The County Governor's Mansion was designed by master builder Gottfried Rosenberg and court architect Nicolas-Henri Jardin.

The mansion replaced Tønder Castle as the administrative building for the county governor of Tønder County, when the castle fell into disrepair in the mid-18th century.

The mansion was the official residence of the county governor until the counties were abolished in 1970.

Today it is owned by the Chimney Sweeps Guild of 11 February 1778

Tønder Kulturarvsrute

1907: Kredshuset



Jomfrustien 8, Tønder



25

Kredshuset blev tegnet af Berlinerarkitekterne Paulus, Dincklage og Lilloe. Det er inspireret af hollandsk-frisisk byggeskik, bl.a. med karnapper. Gavlene er efterligninger af renæssancens svungne gavle.

Bygningen var indtil 1920 Kredshus for Tønder Kreds. Derefter frem til 1970 Amtshus for Tønder Amt. 1970 – 2006 administrationsbygning for Vandløbsvæsenet i Sønderjyllands Amt.

Siden 2007 har bygningen tilhørt Tønder Kommune – og i dag bruges den som en del af Tønder Rådhus.

The district building was designed by the Berlin architects Paulus, Dincklage and Lilloe. It is inspired by Dutch-Frisian building practices, including bay windows. The gables are imitations of the curved gables of the Renaissance.

The building was the district building for the Tønder District until 1920. Then until 1970 the county hall for the Tønder County. 1970 – 2006 it was the administration building for the Water Resources Department in the County of South Jutland.

Since 2007 the building has belonged to the Municipality of Tønder – and today it is used as part of the Tønder City Hall.

Tønder Kulturarvsrute

Udenfor ruten 1595: Museum Wegner / Hestholm

📍 Sønderlandevej 11a, Tønder



la

Værftsgården Hestholm sydøst for Tønder var i mange år et kancelligods, der var ejet af Gottorp-hertugerne og senere kongen. Gården nævnes første gang i 1445, og de ældste dele af bygningerne stammer fra 1595. I 1606 blev ladegårdsdriften på Hestholm nedlagt, og jorderne blev bortforpagtet.

Gården gik over i privateje i 1699 og har været det siden. I 1779 udskiltes en del af jorden til den nye gård Mejerholm, der også havde status som kancelligods.

Efter en grundig renovering i 2025/26 med nyt stråtag på hovedbygningen og ståltag på staldbygningerne åbnede gården som første etape af Museum Wegner.

Museum Wegner er åben tirsdag – søndag fra kl. 10-17.

The farmhouse Hestholm southeast of Tønder was for many years a chancellery estate owned by the Gottorp dukes and later the king. The farm was first mentioned in 1445, and the oldest parts of the buildings date from 1595. In 1606, the barn operation on Hestholm was discontinued, and the land was leased out.

The farm became private property in 1699, and has been so ever since. In 1779, part of the land was separated for the new farm Mejerholm, which also had the status of chancellery estate.

After a thorough renovation in 2025/26 with a new thatched roof on the main building and steel roofs on the stable buildings, the farm opened as the first stage of Museum Wegner.

Museum Wegner is open Tuesday - Sunday from 10 am - 5 pm.

Tønder Kulturarvsrute

Udenfor ruten 1700-tallet: Slotsgaden Møgeltønder

📍 Slotsgaden, Møgeltønder



2a

Slotsgaden i Møgeltønder er en af Danmarks smukkeste og bedst bevarede historiske gader.

Gaden blev anlagt af grev Schack til at huse slottets embedsfolk.

Den brede gade med toppede brosten, krogede lindetræer og historiske stråtede huse er en tidslomme fra 1700-tallet.

Slotsgaden in Møgeltønder is one of Denmark's most beautiful and best-preserved historic streets.

The street was built by Count Schack to house the castle's officials.

The wide street with cobblestones, crooked linden trees and historic thatched houses is a time capsule from the 18th century.

Tønder Kulturarvsrute

Udenfor ruten 1662–1665: Schackenberg Slot

📍 Schackenberg 1, Møgeltønder



3a

Barokslottet Schackenberg blev opført i 1660'erne af rigsfeltherre Hans Schack og har i nyere tid været kendt som Prins Joachims private hjem i 21 år.

I dag ejes og drives det af Schackenberg Fonden, som har åbnet slottet og dets park op for offentligheden.

Slottet fungerer fortsat som den kongelige families andet hjem og tilflugtssted i Sønderjylland, og der er stadig indrettet en privat bolig til prinsefamilien på stedet.

The baroque Schackenberg Castle was built in the 1660s by the Danish feudal lord Hans Schack and has been known in recent times as the private home of Prince Joachim for 21 years.

Today it is owned and operated by the Schackenberg Foundation, which has opened the castle and its park to the public.

The castle continues to function as the royal family's second home and refuge in South Jutland, and a private residence for HRH Prince Joachim and his family.

Tønder Kulturarvsrute