

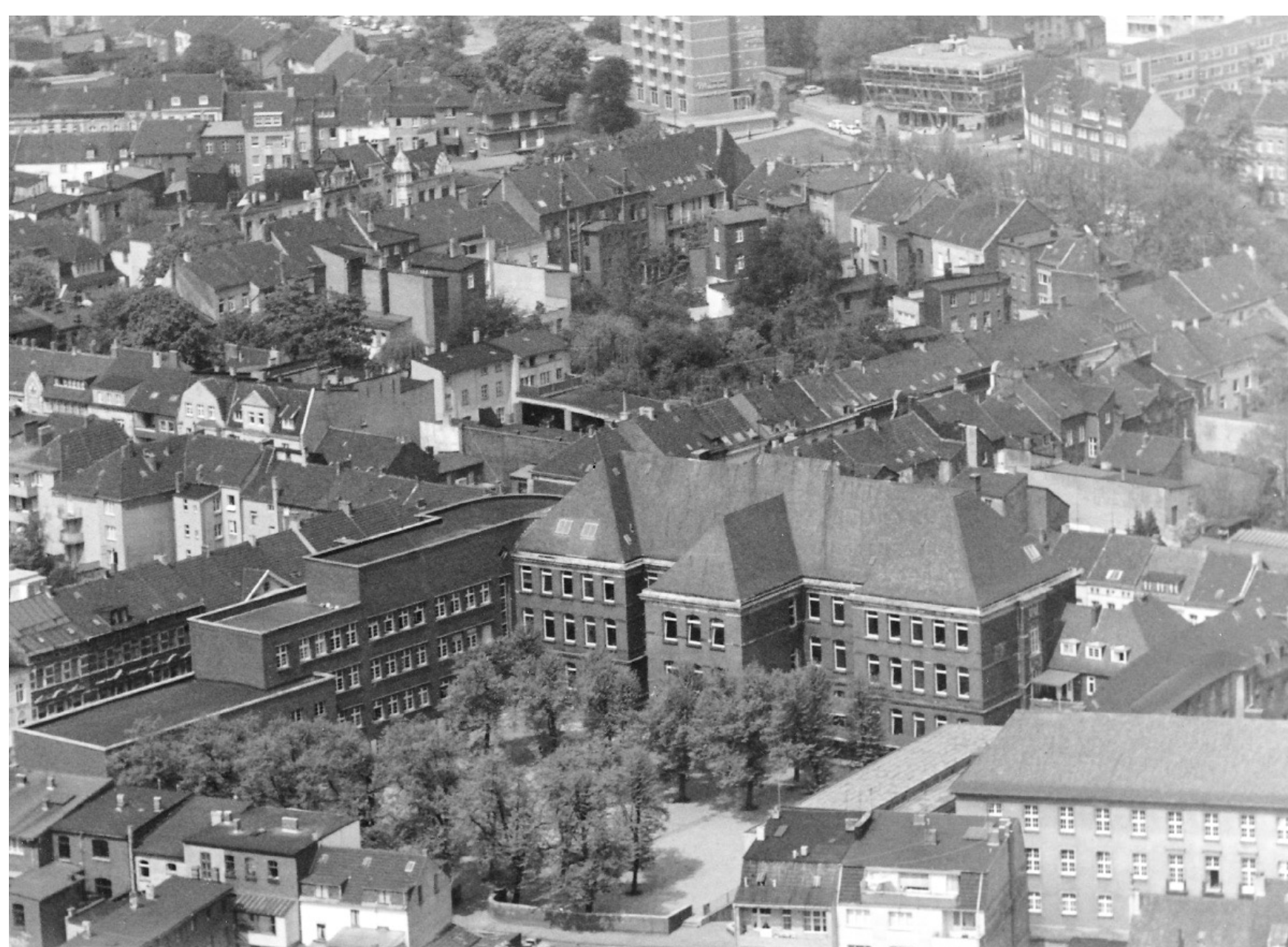
DISTRICT COURT



What today serves as the **district court** was originally built as a **royal school** between 1886 and 1889. Government architect Egersdorff drafted the plans for the school in the Neo-Renaissance style. Higher education in Neuss was established with the founding of a Gymnasium by the **Jesuits** on Oberstraße in 1616. After the dissolution of the order, the Order of Observant Friars Minor took over the running of the school in 1783. During the French period, it was converted into a municipal **collège** and moved to the Freithof in 1802. Under Prus-sian rule, the school became a **Vollgymnasium** (fully comprehensive grammar school) and became state-run in 1875. The new building on Breite Straße was constructed during this period. This became necessary due to the increasing number of students and the dilapidated condition of the armoury, which had previously served as the school building.



The Gymnasium on Breite Straße, postcard (detail), around 1900 (private)



Quirinus Gymnasium, aerial photograph, around 1965 (Neuss municipal archives)



A class in the schoolyard of the state-run Gymnasium, 1938

The inscriptions above the gateway still bear witness to the building's original purpose. The complex comprised the **main building**, now used as the district court, and a gymnasium along Kanalstraße. There was a **two-storey auditorium** at the centre of the upper floor, decorated with busts of the German emperors Wilhelm I, Friedrich III and Wilhelm II, as well as Bismarck, Moltke, Homer, Plato, Goethe, Schiller and Beethoven, in keeping with the spirit of the times and the humanistic character of the school.



View of Breite Straße with the district court and the Gymnasium, around 1925



Extension of the Gymnasium on Kanalstraße, postcard, around 1925



A class in the sixth grade, 1935 (Neuss municipal archives)

The building complex had to be repeatedly remodelled and expanded from the mid-1920s onward due to the steadily growing number of students. In 1979, the **new building** was constructed on the grounds of the Archbishop's Seminary, also on Breite Straße. The old building was converted for use as the **district court**. After its establishment in 1879, the court had already been located directly next to the school in 1892. The building was destroyed in World War II and the successor building was later structurally connected to the former school building. The district court, with its adjoining court of lay assessors, serves as the **court of first instance** for the municipalities of Dormagen, Meerbusch, Korschenbroich, Kaarst and Neuss.



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(Sources and texts: Neuss municipal archives)