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Treffpunkt „SÜD“ für Führungen Richtung Kanal, siehe auch Punkt 13, Kanal



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1: Hindenburgufer - port 77 - naval base Kiel Wik



To the Maritime Quarter of the city of Kiel is also the naval base in the district of Wik. In the northwest of the center of Kiel Fjord and located in close proximity to the locks of the Kiel Canal, it is a central part of the district, not only geographically but also historically.

Around the year 1900, when war was Kiel harbor of the German Reich and experienced a rapid development into a major city, the "Tirpitz" was created as a haven for torpedo boats. It was named after the founder of the German High Seas Fleet, Admiral and Secretary of State in the Imperial Navy, Alfred von Tirpitz. The name is still the same today.

The Tirpitz has been consistently used by several German navies as naval port. Since the late 50s, it is used as a base of today's Navy. Today, the staff of the Flotilla 1, the two Minesweeper Squadron, several ships Albatross, and the sail training ship "Gorch Fock" are located. In addition, he is also port of call for many ship visits and those of friendly foreign navies, especially the annual "Kiel Week", from which the Navy is not to be thought away. This also has the "Gorch Fock" her berth, a barque built in 1958, which still serves the Navy as a sail training ship. Officer and non-officer candidates receive their practical and theoretical training for her later service with the fleet in the ports of all journeys in the world.



Port 77

Iron sculpture by Felix Wronski for the city of Kiel. Donated by the Gothenburg shipowners and farsighted entrepreneur Sten Allan Olsson as the 10th anniversary of the Stena Line Kiel-Gothenburg.

From the riveted hull parts of scrapped in Gothenburg coal steamer "Highland Steamer", built in 1930, ship-shaped body were cut and added into keel back to a 'ship'. The sculpture symbolizes the tradition of connectedness of shipping and port cities, and is located in the sponsorship of the Port of Kiel GmbH & Co. Limited Partnership.



2: Flandernbunker - Villa Nolde

1943 Flanders bunker was built by the Navy to protect the German troops: The two and a half meters thick walls offered up to 750 soldiers place. As an emergency command center of the grey concrete block was also provided - a unit of the Navy News was housed on the 550 square meter area next

to parts of the flight department reporting West. While initially only Marines had access to the bunker, he offered to the end of the war and their families and the Kieler citizens protection.

The walk-grey concrete block was demolished after the war not: he is to be maintained as a place of education, be a reminder of war madness and defeat in the Second World War. Since 2004, the Flandernbunker is a listed building. The past 60 years have left their mark, so the association "Memorial Kilian" has started together with preservationists to restore the bunker. The association "Memorial Kilian 'Association has established this war ruins as a place of education and international understanding. It's educational, cultural and memorial for visitors and serves as a starting point for philosophical history lesson.



Villa Nolde

The name of the villa of the famous painter Emil Nolde, whose brother Leonard Hansen and his wife Margaret lived there. The couple moved in 1924 - and bred homeopathic plant for the treatment and cure of sick animals. For many years, the villa belonged then to Kiel, which they sold to the jeweler Jens Bahr, 2011. Today conquer children in two groups aged 1-6 years the villa. The day care of the child and youth welfare association has 25 children as priorities aesthetic education in the studio - in reference to the namesake - and movement. Furthermore volunteer reading mentors are involved for reading. Upstairs advises the association of single mothers and fathers in Schleswig Holstein.



3: The Ansharpark - A milestone creative city development

The southern Kiel Maritime Quarter in the Wik, with more than 60 ha with the intense surface conversions of former military grounds of the state capital. The city of Kiel Fjord, whose development was influenced by the Navy, is currently working on various concepts conversion to secure historic facilities and supply it as part of an innovative and creative city cultural development conversions. An example is in the studio house Ansharpark: The former Marine and military hospital was built in 1903-1907 according to the plans of the Berlin Commissioner of City Planning Georg Schwartzkopff. The Anshargelände at Wiker bay originally included 20 buildings, including the hospital pavilions, administrative - and farm buildings, boiler house, operations - and bathhouse, morgue, gatehouse, stand, inspectors and sub-officers house, animal house, chapel and vegetable garden.

The outbuildings house 8 was part of the then state of the art hospital facility. A steam cooking and Bratküche along with preparation rooms and scullery - - Here were the big kitchen and the eastern part of the building Waschanstalt (cleaning) are accommodated. On the upper floors there were teams for the dining room and the dining room for medical officers. About the Waschanstalt was located including the Plättstube. The studio building in Ansharpark is a project that aims to make the work of artists / creatives in and visible in Kiel. Artistic production, presentation and discussion are architectural, but also closely linked content. In autumn of 2011, it will be used by artists / designers and interior / inside house as a studio. 14 studios of various sizes (12 to 34 per sqm, 2 large scale to 144 per m² and 80 m² for community uses) to be rented. During the renovation created a 190 square meter exhibition - and presentation space for an artistic program of events. Right next to the studio building is the boiler house, the former district headquarters, with its distinctive chimney, the one perceives from the south first. The Grade II listed Boiler House (Building 15) is one of the key architectures of the site and, thanks to its striking facade and its location an attractive entrance for the planned park lock, which is to develop up towards the channel.

Weimar road



In large complex was built within six years, the vo Marine Hospital in Wik. It covered a total of 14 members, including all outbuildings. After the 2nd World War I was staying the Ansharkrankenhaus there a long time it was the residence of neurosurgery at the University of Kiel jack. To inspect the beautiful gabled facades in various forms and with varying patterns and compare, you should make itself before it could be too late, because except for a few buildings is intended to outline some of the houses due to significant static defects.

4: The Old Bread Factory, Adalbertstraße Knorrstraße and Wiker road

Old bread factory, pubs and restaurants in the Adalbertstraße Knorrstraße, Wiker road, all listed residential buildings. In 1906, the entrepreneur William Nelsen was at this place a bread factory build. The previously operated jointly with his father Ernst Lorenz fledging bakery in the orphanage Hofstra could not meet the demand. The reason for this was the rapidly growing city, after the port of Kiel was appointed Reich naval port. So this was baked in large bakery for 80 years for the population and the Kiel Naval personnel. Until the 1970s, here was developed to make the baked product "fledging" bread. In 1968, a partnership of the family, was later adopted by the company "Paech bread". In 1985, the furnaces were shut down and the factory closed down. There followed 12 years vacancy, which then ended by repair work in 1997. Thanks to an investor's bread factory could then be converted into an inner-city apartment building.

Knorrstrasse 28

Art Nouveau also on the rounded corner of the Knorrstrasse 8, built in 1904, this brick without contrasting stripes.

The three-and multi-fluted flower stalks form a plurality of loops over the head of the mask finally the flowers miracle.



5: Petrus Church



The Navy decided to build on the banks of the fjord outside the city and indeed in the newly district WIK, a new barracks. However, the reason for this acquisition was not as easy as you had imagined in Berlin. First it was the Kiel City Council, which presented difficulties. This had just taken up with the Navy in the "port" process that should lead to the Supreme Court in Leipzig and end lossy Kiel. But the owner of large estates in the WIK, the butcher Ehms widow, born Sell, proved to be a tough negotiator. Widow Ehms dictated namely more or less the price of land in the WIK. Well, the

Treasury paid the price demanded by Mrs. Ehms, because the Navy wanted to build eventually.

Thus, a new larger church in the WIK 1905-1907, the church of St. Peter, built for the Protestant members of the military, and soon after came this close to the Feldstr. St. Henry Catholic Church. Grand Admiral Alfred von Tirpitz, the "father" of the liquor laws were, as Secretary of State in the Imperial Navy ordered the construction of two churches after the kingdom Treasury lack of funds did not provide the funds initially. The total cost of the church of St. Peter were estimated at 300,000 marks, but exceeded by almost 100,000 marks. For the construction of the Protestant Church of the Tirpitz specific and proven successful in the sacral Karlsruhe office of the Swiss-born architect Karl Moser and Robert Curjel. His interest participation went so far that he demanded of the architect to design a "module" of church, confirmation hall, rectory and administration building, which was to be built in brick in "Ocean's designs" with large stones in the monastery format. At the suggestion of the garrison

building inspector Adalbert Kelm Tirpitz also ordered the church to improve the urban effect, contrary to the usual rules do not east, but to the north. To escape the high mighty tower of narrowing the opposite high closed row of houses on the west side of the "civilian" Adalbertstraße and directed toward the city, to the south.

Partially destroyed by bombs in 1944, the church of St. Peter was built primarily by donations from the American section of the Lutheran World Federation in 1949 within two months. The church of St. Peter is one of the most important modernist churches in Germany.



6: Machinery Hall Former Marine Technical School - home of Maritime Quarter

The association Maritime Quarter - Culture on Channel V. wants to explore, preserve and present the maritime heritage in the Wik and Holtenau. He wants to present the maritime culture of the two parts of the city on the Kiel Canal and describe the history of the Navy in the Wik and Holtenau to the present as well as the maritime technology and business. This is to be achieved, inter alia: - the organization of a regular culture Mile Festival, in the Wik and Holtenau-building and the implementation of related to the Maritime Quarter permanent exhibition on the topics of naval history, history of the canal and its predecessor - the "Schleswig-Holstein channel "or" Eider Canal "-", maritime economics and technology, as well as lectures. Discussion events and guided tours can be supplemented by the Maritime Quarter, the concept.

In the Arkona Road 1, the machine hall of the former Naval Technical School, the association of e-Maritimes district V. is operated. Marine area an attractive maritime-influenced culture and science as well as mile maritime technology in a historic naval district will emerge. See also:

But here also the Kiel scene is rotated with Commissioner Borowski. Only since 2003, there is again a Kiel Commissioner: Klaus Borowski, played by Axel Milberg. His trademark is the "I hear" when he answers the phone. Borowski is not an easy character - a loner, loner, one who does not like construction algorithm. He can listen to old radio plays in peace and get choleric attacks in the next moment: all in all a very individual investigators.



7: Water Tower Kiel-Wik [↑](#)

The water tower stands in Kiel Kiel-Wik-Wik at the Rostock road between the terminus of several bus lines (Wik, Herthastraße) and the former parade ground of the Imperial Navy.

The 34.2 meter high water tower has a cylindrical shaft, while the container area is designed octagonal. The ground floor is walled with red brick, the walls are plastered over it. In the area of exchange of container is brick with plaster surfaces a rich decorative pattern. A fairly sharp tent roof with red tiles includes the construction upwards. In the tower there is a cased with bricks and plaster reinforced concrete

construction. The supporting elements are reinforced concrete pillars inside, complete with arches above. In the tower head is a Barkhausen container of riveted steel that can hold 300 cubic meters of water. In the basement, the pumps were originally housed.

The tower was built in April-September 1904, after a design by architect Kelm. Together with the simultaneously built waterworks he served to supply the newly formed Naval Academy and the Marine barracks and residences.

After 1966, the water company had been shut down, the tower served until 1981 as a temporary storage for district heating. Then he stood unused empty. In 1992, the building is listed, a little later it was sold to a private individual, who set up homes there.

3 November 1918 - Sailors revolt

1918, at the end of World War I. preliminary negotiations had already been initiated for a ceasefire, but the Navy Department was without consultation with the government in Wilhelmshaven command to last naval battle. Unauthorized command of the Naval mutinies was the immediate cause for war-weary sailors who refused to put their lives at a militarily hopeless "death ride" on the line, they were arrested and taken to Kiel. In one of many rallies for the release of detainees, a military patrol shot and killed on 3 November 1918 in Kiel seven demonstrators. This was the signal given to the armed insurrection; soon blew red flags on the ships. The Soviet model took spontaneously formed soldier and worker councils in many German cities, the violence. They demanded more and louder the end of the war, the abdication of the Emperor and the democratization of the economy, society and the military.



Kiel 2013: Kiel Today, a monument erected in 1982 in Ratsdienergarten to the mutiny. At the DGB headquarters in Legienstraße indicates a blackboard on the workers' and soldiers, who had his seat in that building. In the field of road, a memorial plaque marks the place where the first dead were complaining. The victims of the mutiny are buried in the Park Cemetery Eichhof and the North Cemetery.

On 7 November 2009 was the first time held a commemorative march, which was organized by the city of Kiel itself. It was planned to give the station forecourt a name which recalls the events of that time. On 17 June 2011, the station square was officially renamed by Mayor Torsten Albig in "place of Sailors."



8: Naval school

1934 and 1935 the building of the Naval School of Business and Technology was built on the Herthastraße. Noteworthy in this building are the semi-circular glazed stairways. In addition, interest on the building, the two major ceramics to the inputs of the former school from 1935. They are works of sculptor Franz Blazek from the era of the second Kiel Art Ceramic company whose structural ceramic production from 1943/1935 started off slowly. A

robust beef with zestful fish tail dominates the right portal, left, picks up a strong horse, also with a fish tail, its front feet out of the water, which acts as a dolphin symbol for water.

After the war, this was where the first factory Muthesius School, recently was home to the Armed Forces Vocational School. Armed Forces Vocational schools are government-owned educational institutions second chance. Term soldiers who have committed for at least four years at a service in the Bundeswehr, BO and 41 have a right to promote their education and training at the end and after the period of military service. The right to school education is realized through appropriate training at the Armed Forces Vocational Schools. The classes are taught by qualified teachers with experience in civilian adults.

In a relatively short time period as educational as middle school, trade school readiness and technical college that are nationally recognized to be acquired. Also vocational courses such as "state-approved educator" includes educational facilities. Refresher courses regenerate the existing knowledge, knowledge gaps and prepare for the visit of an educational course or a record or setting exam.

The building has been vacant for some time, waiting for a connection using.



9: Anschütz - Gyro

Hermann Anschütz-fights Einkreiselkompass first constructed in 1907, which was first used in 1908 on the German battleship SMS Germany. Reliable but worked in 1912 he built more gyrocompass, which was tested on the German battle cruiser Moltke. In 1913, the first use was on a merchant ship, the German passenger ship "Emperor".

Anschuetz 1915 won a patent dispute to the gyro against Elmer Ambrose Sperry to the 1914 Albert Einstein was called in as a consultant, and in which both learned to appreciate. It began a long friendship with Einstein, which led to the latter many calculations performed for the gyrocompass Anschuetz and for many years during the summer holidays to visit him in Kiel, where the sailboat from Anschütz played a central role. Anschütz almost succeeded to convey an Einstein Chair at the Christian-Albrechts-University of Kiel, which ultimately failed at the beginning of the 30s to the anti-Semitic professors.

Named after him "Two-Anschütz gyro compass ball" developed Anschuetz in 1927. This compass was the basis of today's gyrocompass systems. The three gyro compass goes back to working with his cousin Maximilian Schuler.