

WITH PICTURE PUZZLE

WITH MAP FOR CHILDREN



Elke Schneider

Mannheim all in Colour

by Kids for Kids



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Illustrations front cover and back page: Telecommunications Tower, Marcel, 9 years old, Herzogenriedpark, Jennifer, 9 years old; Luisenpark, Igor, 9 years old, all from Erich Kästner-Schule.



Elke Schneider

Mannheim all in Colour

by Kids for Kids



Muhammed Ali, 12 years old,
Humboldtschule

Hallo children,

With this booklet "Mannheim all in Colour by Kids for Kids", we want to give you and your school something very special.

"Why is it like that?" You've probably asked this question quite often. Your teachers will have often answered questions like this during lessons.

However, do you really know what's going on in the city you live in? Which means, everything that happens daily directly in front of you. You will know many of the squares and houses in Mannheim but may be you have asked yourself: how long has that building been there? Did it always look like that and what was it built for? That's why we want to make you more familiar with the city you live in.


Unfortunately, we at the Stadtarchiv Mannheim are not very good at drawing. Therefore we asked children of your age to do drawings of the most interesting buildings in your city. We tell you the stories and secrets witnessed by these houses and squares in the past.

Many buildings and squares like the National Theatre, the Parade-Square or some churches are still missing in our booklet. Would you like to draw a picture of a building in Mannheim? Just send it to stadtarchiv@mannheim.de. We look forward to receiving it.

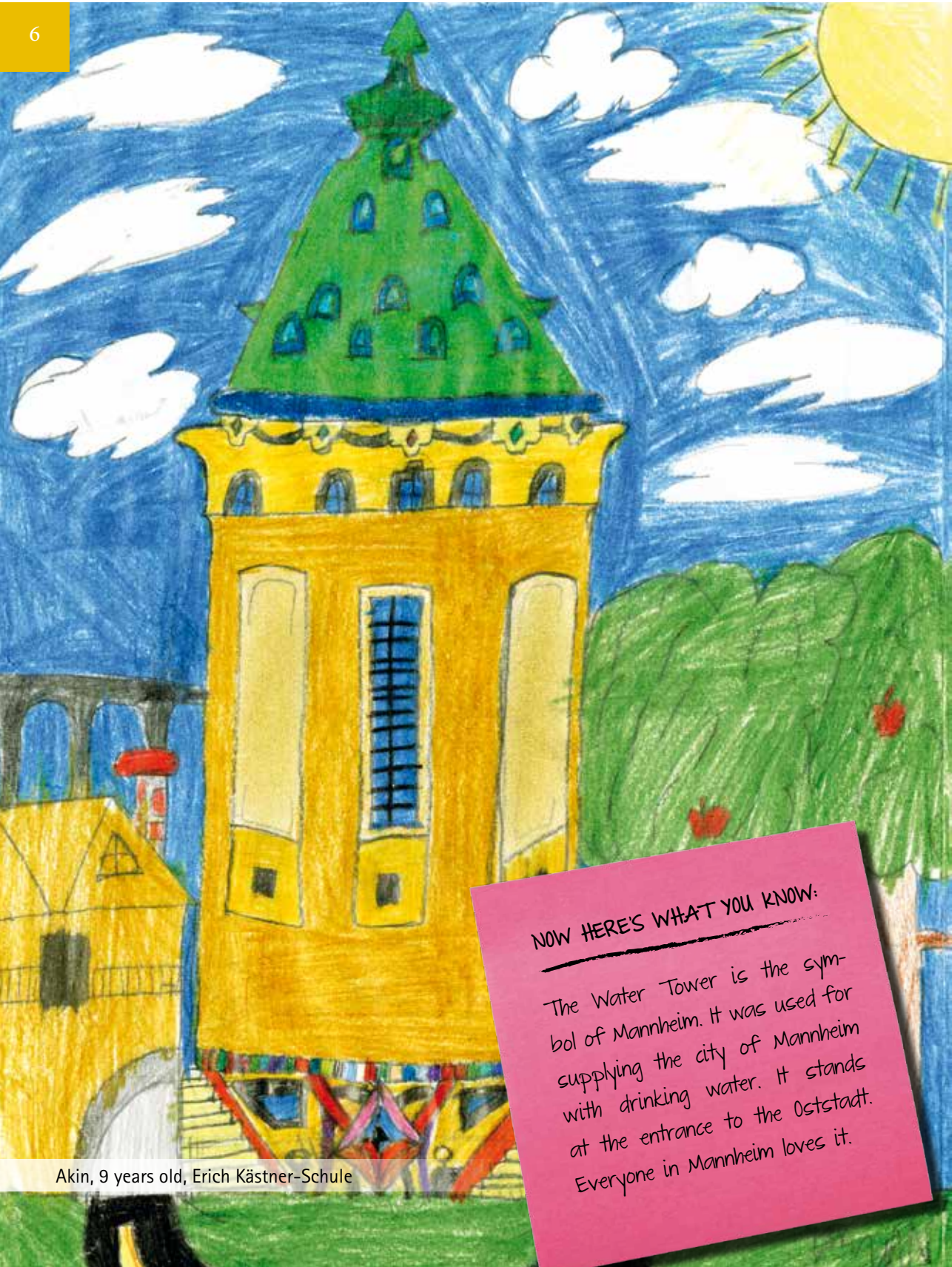
This is the result. Many children who love drawing sent in really splendid pictures of Mannheim. Just flick through the colourful booklet done by children for children.

We wish you a lot of fun exploring your city.

Your Mannheim all in colour -
team



You can read these stories to your brothers or sisters too and look at the drawings together. Maybe you can go and look more closely at one or two of the buildings or visit one of the nice squares. You can also ask your parents, friends or grandparents to come with you.



Akin, 9 years old, Erich Kästner-Schule

NOW HERE'S WHAT YOU KNOW:

The Water Tower is the symbol of Mannheim. It was used for supplying the city of Mannheim with drinking water. It stands at the entrance to the Oststadt. Everyone in Mannheim loves it.

Water Tower (Wasserturm)

Today - no problem, we only have to turn on a tap for fresh water.

150 years ago and a long time before that was not quite as easy. Imagine, you had to fetch the water for your spaghetti from a well in a bucket and then carry it to your home. And it was not as clean as today either.

Finally, in 1889 the city council decided to let the architect Gustav Halmhuber build this Water Tower. It should store enormous amounts of water and deliver clean water to the city.

By the way, when the Water Tower was built, it stood all alone in the landscape.

Today



1889



Water Tower

During the Second World War the roof was heavily damaged. There were many plans to rebuild the Water Tower in a modern style. Impossible! The people of Mannheim wanted the Water Tower to look exactly as it was before.

Just look at the two lions with human heads to the left and right of each staircase. Or look at the creatures half human half horse in front of the Water Tower. You could think up a scary story there.

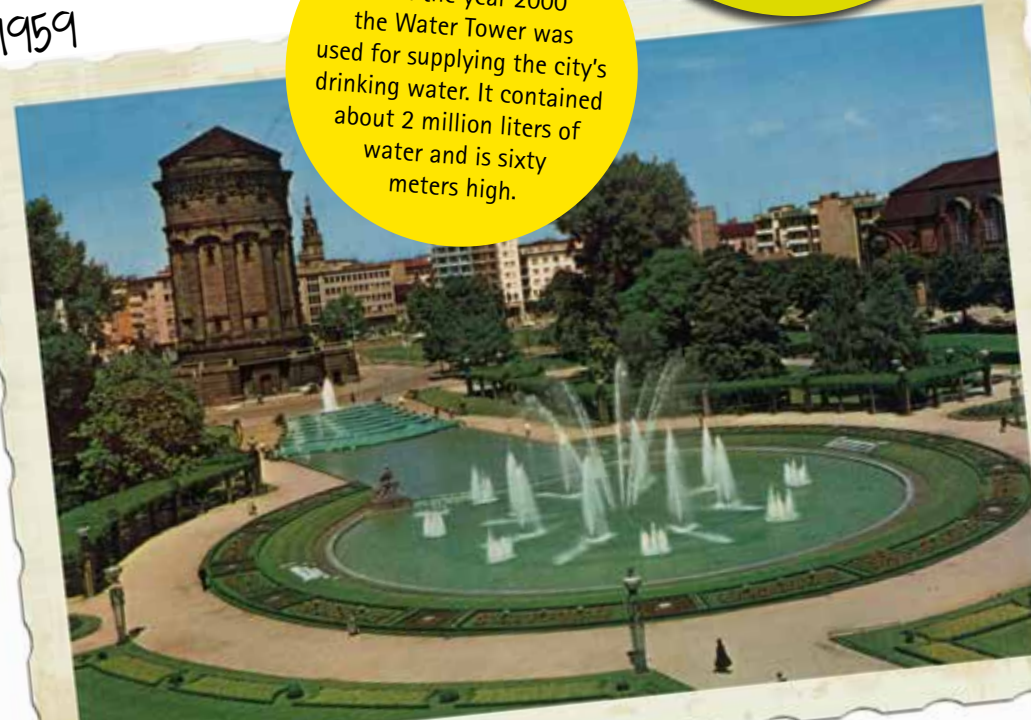


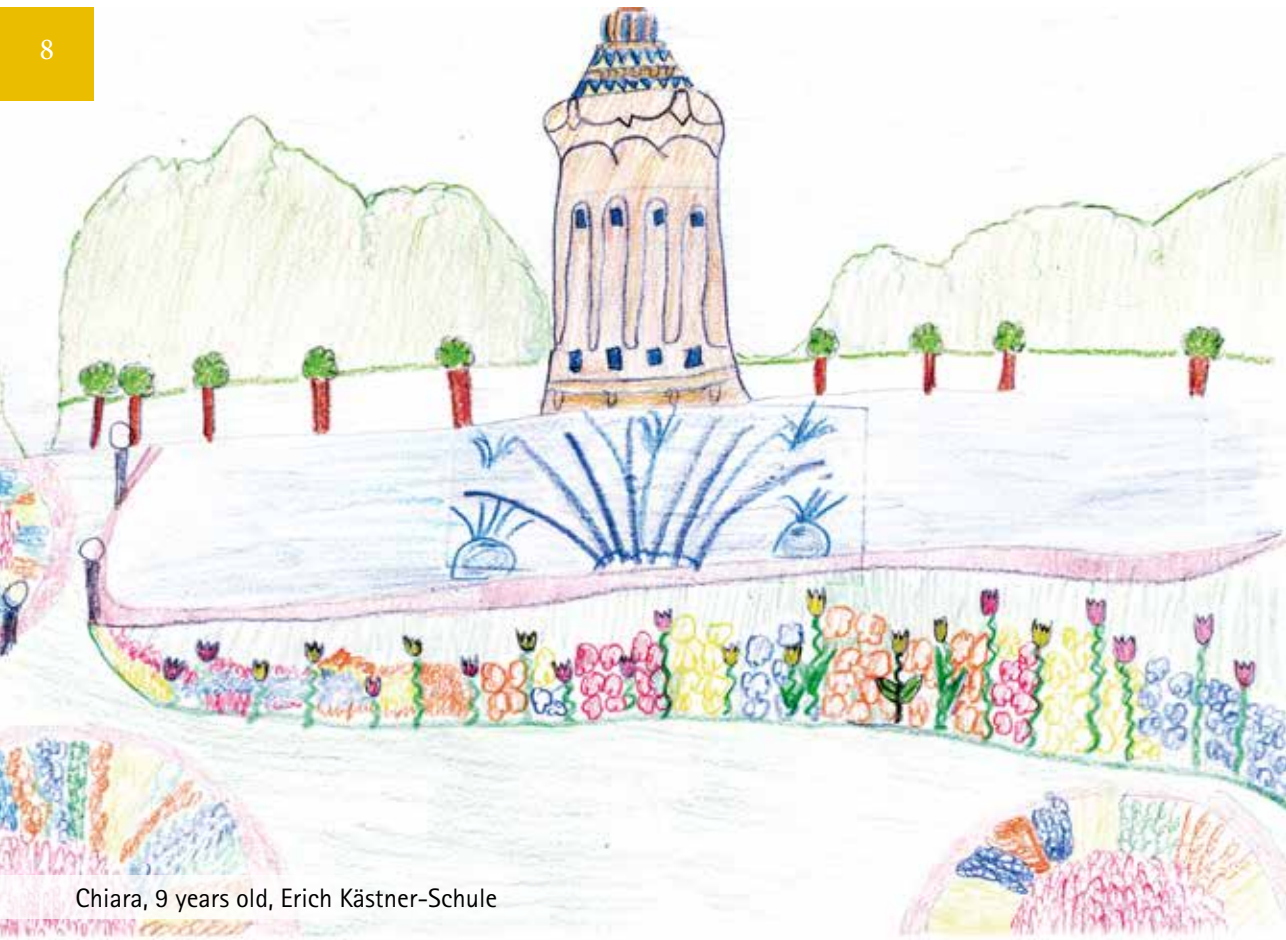
Ah!

Until the year 2000 the Water Tower was used for supplying the city's drinking water. It contained about 2 million liters of water and is sixty meters high.

1959

Water Tower with temporary roof





Chiara, 9 years old, Erich Kästner-Schule

NOW HERE'S WHAT YOU KNOW:

The Friedrichplatz was completed after the building of the Water Tower. It was planned together with the Oststadt. The Jubilee Exhibition for Mannheim's 300th anniversary took place here in the year 1907.



Jubilee Exhibition for the 300th anniversary of the city of Mannheim

Friedrich-Square (Friedrichsplatz)

The Water Tower would only be half as wonderful without the surrounding Friedrichsplatz. It is named after the former sovereign, Grand Duke Frederick I of Baden.

When the city of Mannheim was founded in 1607, the place where the Water Tower now stands was outside the city walls.

From 1890 onwards the city gardeners made the Friedrichsplatz on the still uncultivated space around the Water Tower. It was then that the Rosengarten and the Kunsthalle were built in direct vicinity. You know these buildings too.

The city of Mannheim celebrated its 300th anniversary in the year 1907. On this occasion the Friedrichsplatz was the centre of a great festival, called the "Jubilee Exhibition".

Today



Even today, there are many events. For example, you can visit the Christmas market with your parents or take part in the children's programme "Sport and Play around the Water Tower".



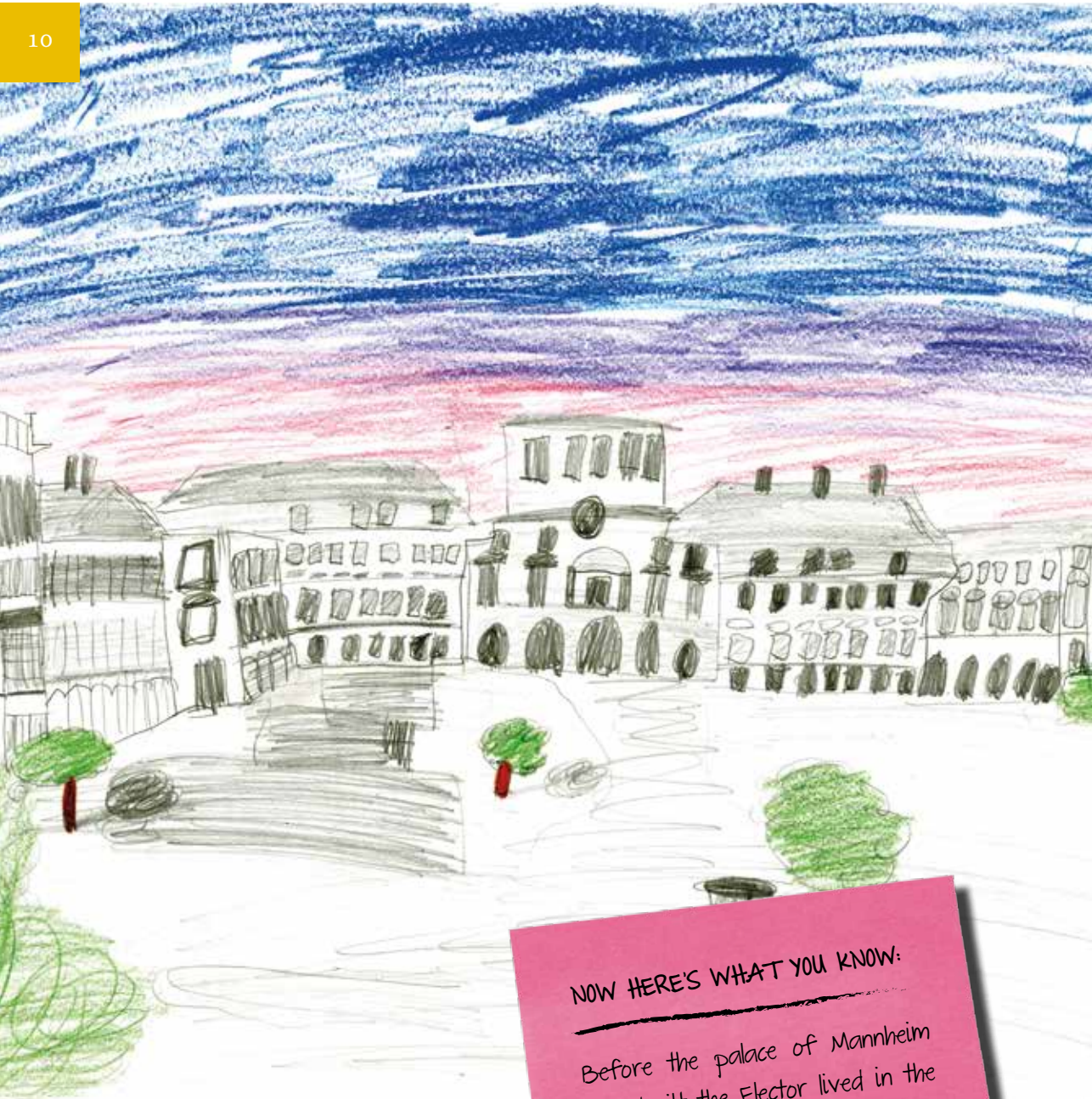
Friedrich-Square

1907

Ah!

On the photograph you can see that the exhibition extended over a huge area. There were almost six months of entertainment. This included an amusement park with a waterslide and a Ferris wheel.





NOW HERE'S WHAT YOU KNOW:

Before the palace of Mannheim was built the Elector lived in the Heidelberg Castle. After the Elector's move to the palace in Mannheim with his court and administration, the number of citizens in Mannheim increased a lot.

Lena, 11 years old, Agenda Diplom

Palace (Schloss)

Not every larger city has a real palace. That's why the people of Mannheim can be particularly proud to own a palace.

The fact that this palace was built in Mannheim is not owed to a king but to the Elector Karl Philipp. He laid the foundations for the palace in 1720. He wanted to leave his old castle in Heidelberg which you probably know as well.

Today



Something which is very interesting for you is that part of the palace can be visited as it is a museum. So just go there. There are often guided tours especially for children.

Around 1733



Elector Karl Philipp, REM

The Mannheim Palace contained a church and a library. The fantastic new building cost far more than originally planned and the city of Mannheim got into huge debt. Nevertheless, Mannheim attracted many new citizens. Unfortunately the Elector left his palace in Mannheim in 1778. He moved to Munich as he had to look after newly acquired territory.

Fortunately the palace was not completely destroyed during the Second World War. It was partially rebuilt. That's why it has survived until today. One part of the palace is used today by students of the University of Mannheim.

Ah!

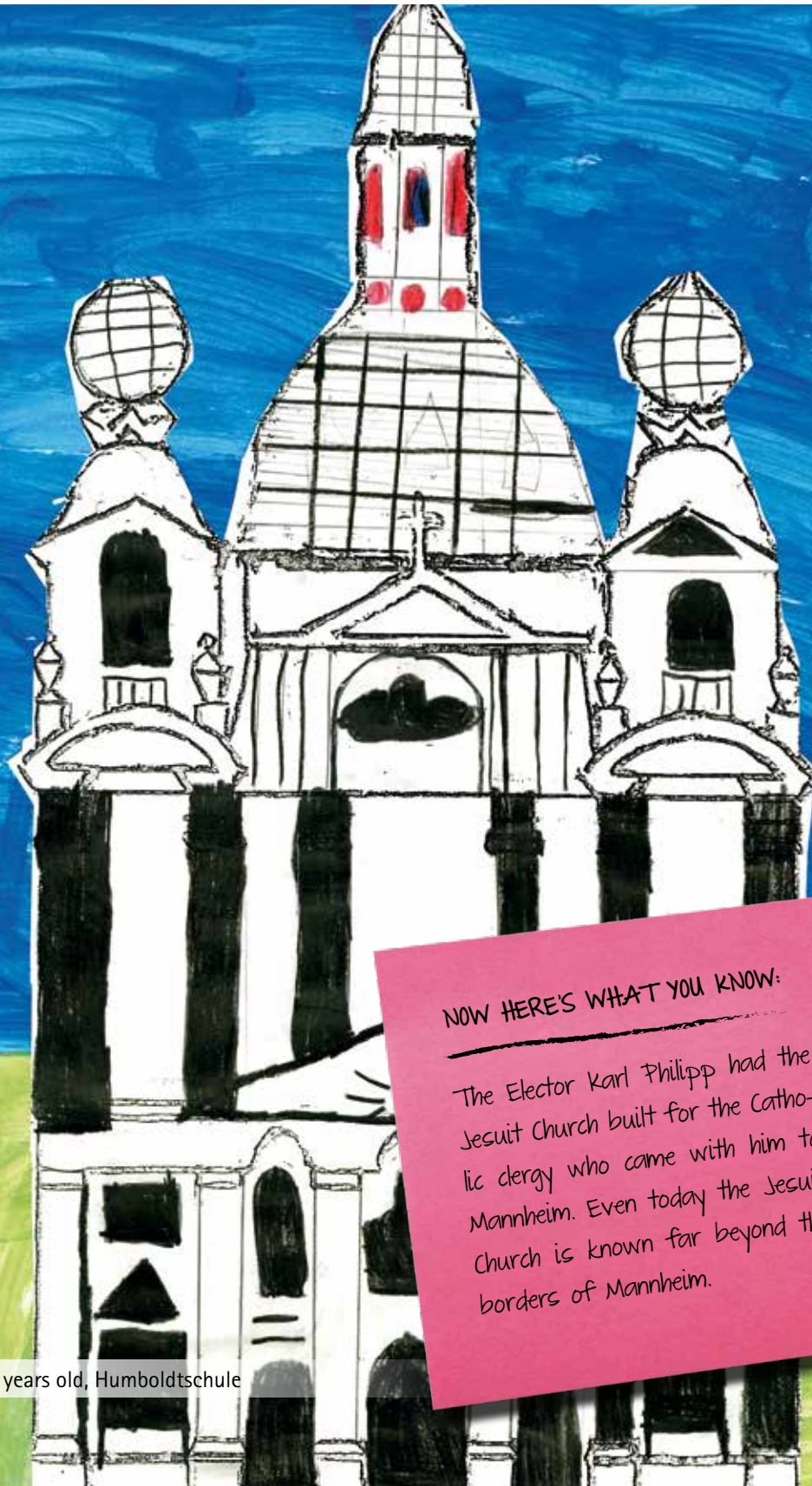
Description by Lena:

The palace of Mannheim took nearly forty years to build. It has around 500 to 1000 rooms. Today it contains the palace museum and the university.

1898



Palace with guard house



NOW HERE'S WHAT YOU KNOW:

The Elector Karl Philipp had the Jesuit Church built for the Catholic clergy who came with him to Mannheim. Even today the Jesuit Church is known far beyond the borders of Mannheim.

Deniz , 9 years old, Humboldtschule

Jesuit Church (Jesuitenkirche)

A few steps away from the palace you can find the Jesuit Church.

You have already learned that in the year 1720 the Elector moved from Heidelberg to the new palace in Mannheim. With him came Catholic clergymen. They called themselves Jesuits. The Elector gave them the building site as a gift. Here they first built a school and later the Jesuit Church next to it.

For Mannheim's 300th anniversary in 1907 two statues were placed in the entrance hall of the church. They show the two founders, the Electors Karl Philipp and Karl Theodor. Do go and have a look at these two statues.

Today



1950



Electeur Karl Theodor in the entrance hall of the Jesuit Church

If you haven't been to the Jesuit Church yet you should definitely go there. Sometimes there are concerts in the church and the sound is really good.

1900



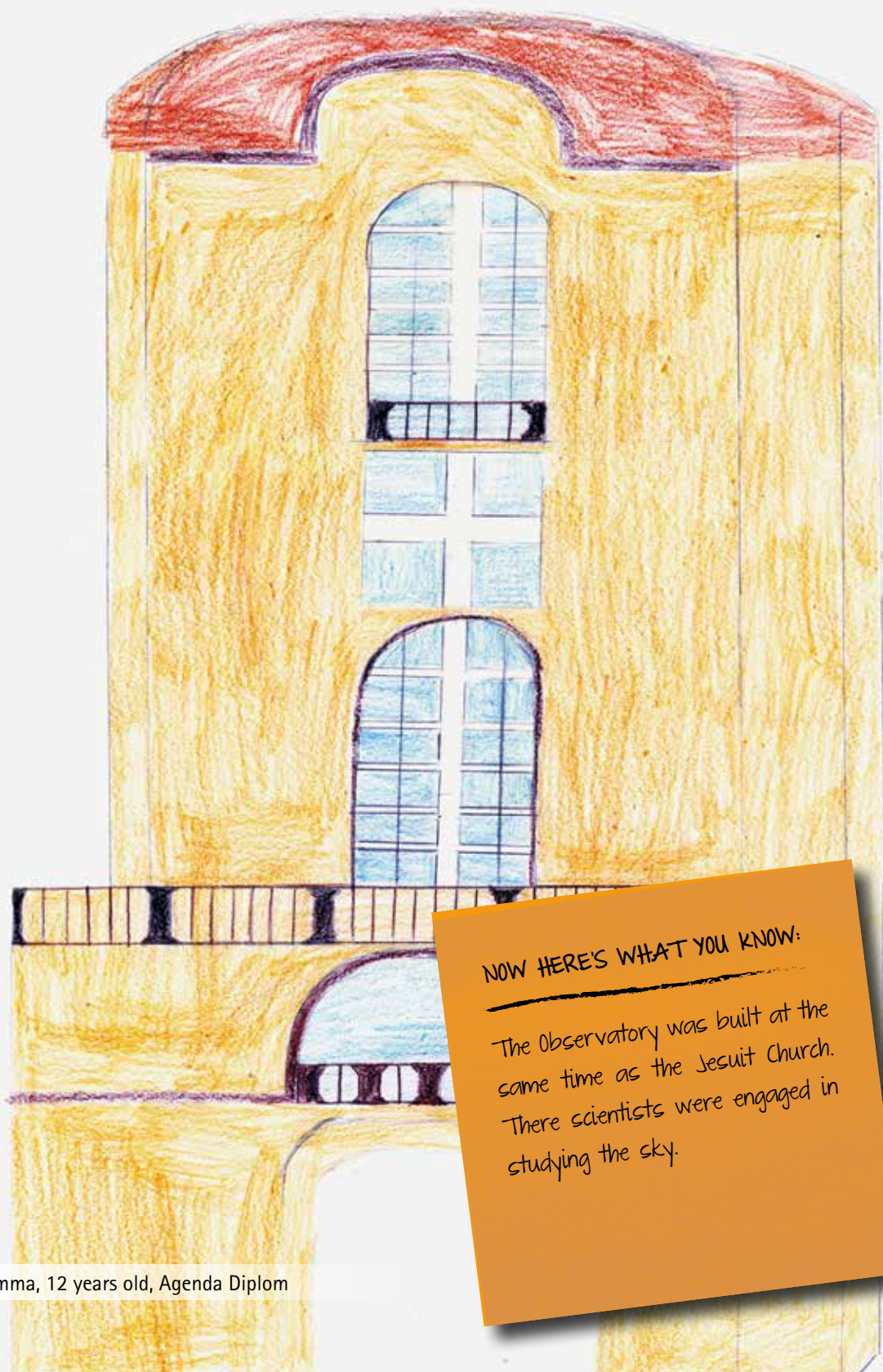
Ah !

This is how the third class of the Humboldt School described the Jesuit Church: The Jesuit Church is located in the city and close to the University of Mannheim. The church is a very large building. It has so many windows that we are unable to count them all.

Courtyard of the old Gymnasium next to the Jesuit Church

Maybe you're just speechless when you see the inside of the church. You look at magnificent sparkling golden decorations and scrolls. The style in which these buildings were built is called baroque.

Wilhelm Dünckel
Mannheim -- Altes Gymnasium -- Hof nach Norden



NOW HERE'S WHAT YOU KNOW:

The Observatory was built at the same time as the Jesuit Church. There scientists were engaged in studying the sky.

Emma, 12 years old, Agenda Diplom

Observatory (Sternwarte)

The Mannheim Observatory was built in 1774 directly adjacent to the Jesuit Church. This means that people have been looking at stars for a long time.

Already in those days the Observatory attracted many important visitors. One of them was the composer Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart – have you already heard of him???

One room in the front building was used solely for housing a huge telescope. Up to 1880 the Observatory was used for research.

Today



1960



Observatory with artist's studio

From 1900 onwards there were often artists who lived there with their families and also worked there. The façade has just been renovated. The plan is to use the Observatory for exhibitions as well. Just try and find out what kind of interesting things go on there.

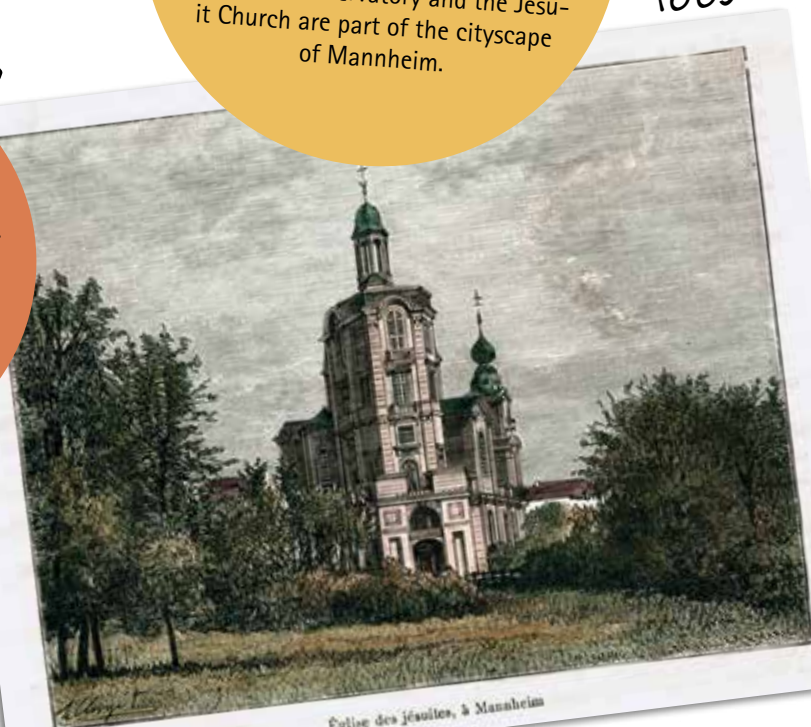
Ah!

Description by Emma:
 The Observatory is very nice and as it is situated next to my school I can see it from some of the classrooms. It's also a landmark and if you are at the top you can see everything. For me the Observatory and the Jesuit Church are part of the cityscape of Mannheim.

1885



Looking at the stars at night with your parents, perhaps you could try and find your zodiac sign or may be even see a falling star blinking – you can make such great discoveries in the night sky.



Old drawing of the Observatory

Eglise des jésuites, à Mannheim



NOW HERE'S WHAT YOU KNOW:

Before the existence of the planetarium at the access to the motorway there was originally one in the Luisenpark built 90 years ago. It was supposed to enable everyone in Mannheim to gain insight into the secrets of the universe.

Levin, 11 years old, Agenda Diplom

Planetarium

"So far away and long ago..." Discovering foreign stars and planets has always been fascinating.

I have already told you about the Observatory. You know that in Mannheim there were learned people around 1800 who observed the sky every day. A planetarium however is not just for research but is for everybody interested in astronomy.

In 1927 a planetarium was finally built in the Luisenpark in Mannheim. Don't you think the building looks like a small temple from the outside? The interior contained a lecture hall with a projector.



Old Planetarium

It was only in 1984 that a new building was erected at the beginning of the Augusta-Anlage.

It is not true that you only find incomprehensible technical things in a planetarium. Difficult themes are wrapped up in entertaining stories.

Ah!
The old planetarium was damaged during the war. However, the reconstruction of houses was more important. In 1953, the decision was made to demolish the old planetarium.

Today

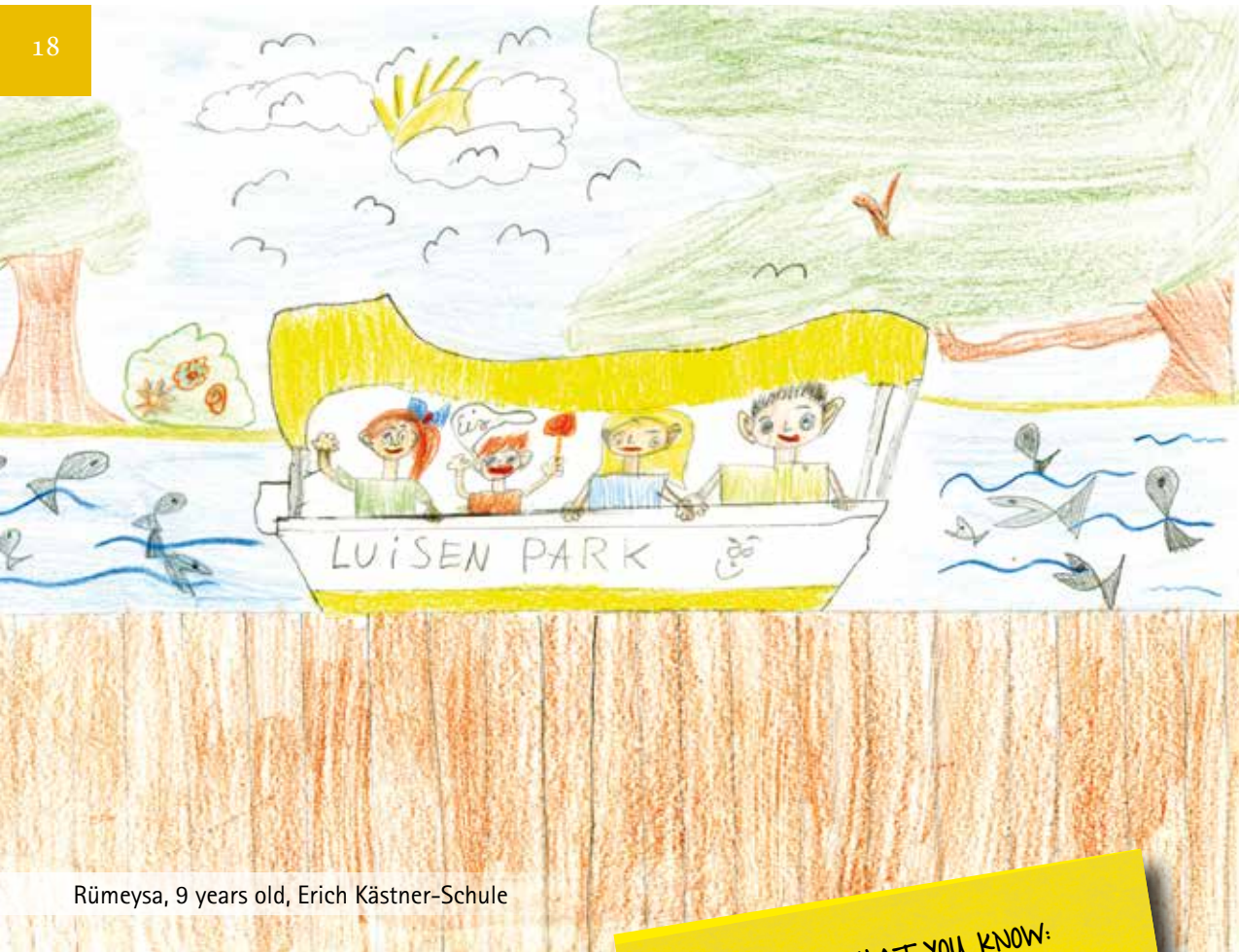


The exterior of the planetarium looks like a pyramid. During performances in the circular hall with a 360-degree projector, you experience the feeling of being directly in the universe.

1927



Poster, Old Planetarium



Rümeysa, 9 years old, Erich Kästner-Schule

NOW HERE'S WHAT YOU KNOW:

The Luisenpark is on marshland where houses could not be built. Today's Luisenpark, where you have to pay an entrance fee, is the Upper Luisenpark which was made later on. The park as it is today was remodelled in 1975 for the Federal Horticultural Show.



Upper and Lower Luisenpark (Oberer und Unterer Luisenpark)

If we say "Let's go to the Luisenpark" nowadays we actually mean the Upper Luisenpark.

The way it looks today is how it was designed for the Federal Horticultural Show (Bundesgartenschau) in 1975.

While planning the Oststadt, the idea came up for a new park on the bank of the river Neckar. It was inaugurated in 1896, in honour of the Grand Duchess Luise of Baden and named after her. The area is not at all suitable for houses. In earlier times it was a marshy tributary of the river Neckar.

The Lower Luisenpark built from 1892 to 1894 forms the oldest part of the new park. First of all, a park with a restaurant and sports ground was made. Many of you have certainly been to activities in the Luisenstadt. For children they take place, during the Whit holidays.



Don't miss a visit to the farm and the splash playground. If it rains visit the greenhouse, the aquarium or the butterfly house.

In 1897 the Upper Luisenpark was made as an extension to the Lower Luisenpark. This was originally a forest park with playgrounds and water areas. In the middle of it is a lake called the Kutzerweiher, made in 1924 and where you can ride in "gondolettas".

Today



Ah!

Did you know the park is far bigger than 50 soccer fields and is the largest park in Mannheim?

Around 1900

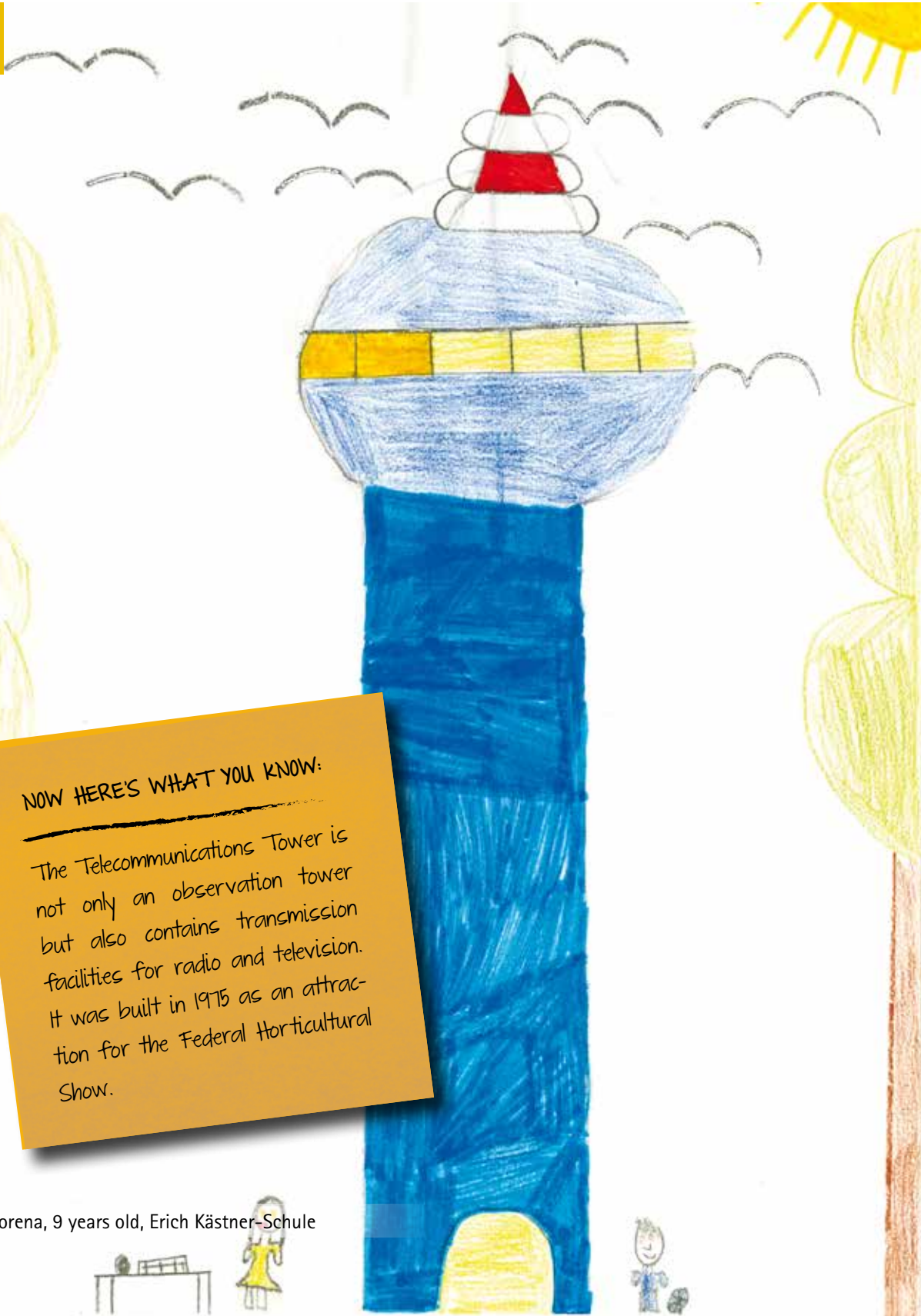


1975



Federal Horticultural Show

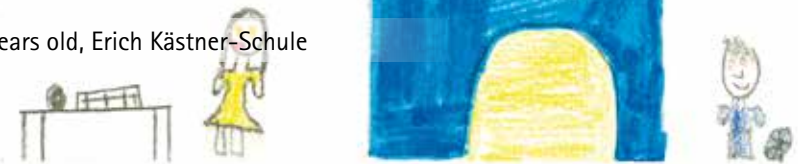
Lower Luisenpark



NOW HERE'S WHAT YOU KNOW:

The Telecommunications Tower is not only an observation tower but also contains transmission facilities for radio and television. It was built in 1975 as an attraction for the Federal Horticultural Show.

Lorena, 9 years old, Erich Kästner-Schule



Telecommunications Tower (Fernmeldeturm)

The Telecommunications Tower is located on the edge of the Luisenpark and can be seen from everywhere. It was also built especially for the Federal Horticultural Show in 1975.

The Tower was the terminus of the "Aerobus", a cable car which ran between Herzogenriedpark and Luisenpark during the Federal Horticultural Show. Oh if only it were still there!!!

Did you know that the Telecommunications Tower is also called the "Long Ludwig" by many in Mannheim? This is because Ludwig was the first name of the city's Mayor Mr. Ratzel at the time of the Federal Horticultural Show. You can ask older people of Mannheim about it.



It is very exciting to go up with the lift to the enclosed observation deck and the revolving restaurant. Don't forget to do this sometime.

Today



Ah!

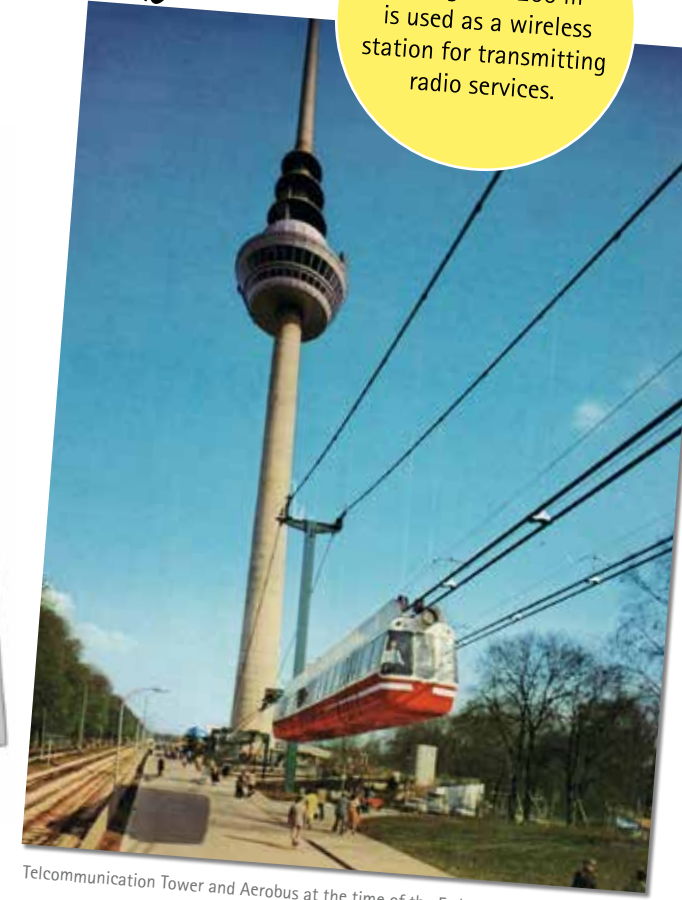
The Tower with a height of 200 m is used as a wireless station for transmitting radio services.

1975

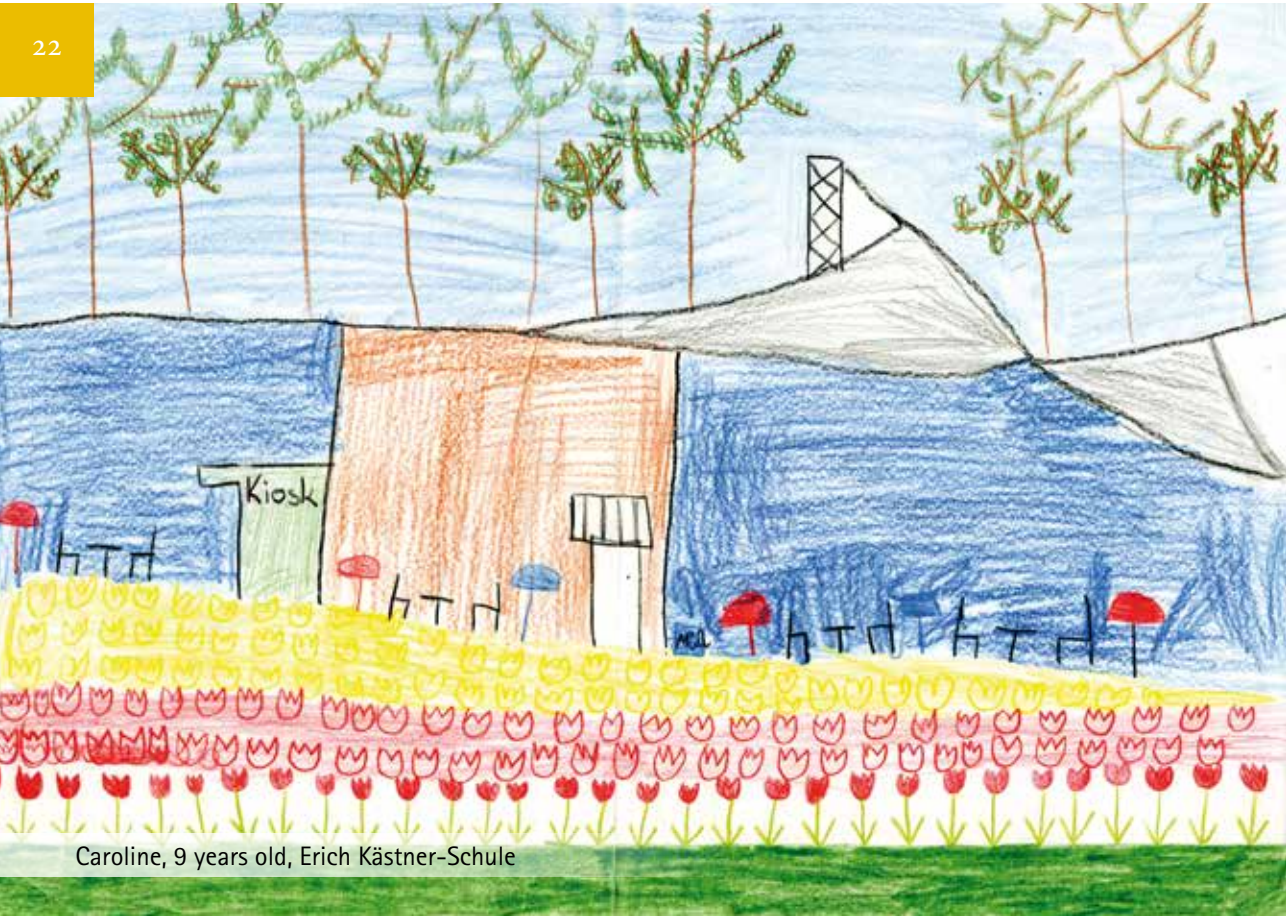


Interior view of the revolving restaurant

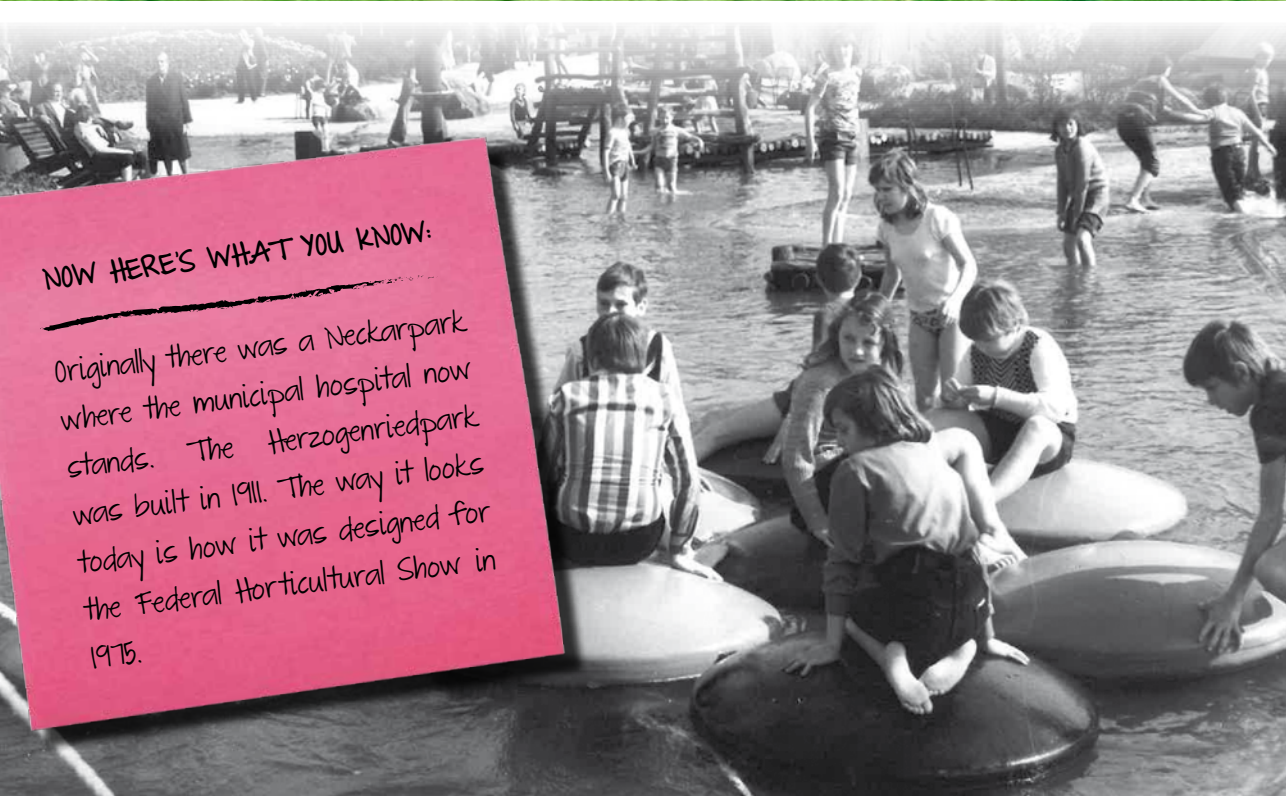
1975



Telecommunication Tower and Aerobus at the time of the Federal Horticultural Show



Caroline, 9 years old, Erich Kästner-Schule



NOW HERE'S WHAT YOU KNOW:

Originally there was a Neckarpark where the municipal hospital now stands. The Herzogenriedpark was built in 1911. The way it looks today is how it was designed for the Federal Horticultural Show in 1975.

Herzogenriedpark

Is the Herzogenriedpark the smaller brother or the smaller sister of the Luisenpark? It doesn't really matter. In any case the people of Neckarstadt are proud of the park which attracts many visitors.

 For children there is a space net, an eleven meter high climbing complex, a cave labyrinth and miniature zoo.

None of you would have guessed that the Herzogenriedpark is a sort of substitutional park. In 1911 the area of the former Neckarpark was intended to be the place for the municipal hospital. That is why the decision was taken to build the Herzogenriedpark a bit further away.

Part of the area was used as a park the other part was used as a play- and sports ground. Later on an area for special events was added.



1975

The whole area was redesigned for the Federal Horticultural Show in 1975 and included a cottage garden, rose gardens and a meagerie.

Have you been allowed to watch the firework display at night during the Kurpfalzfest?

Poster for the Kurpfalz-Festival



1997

Today



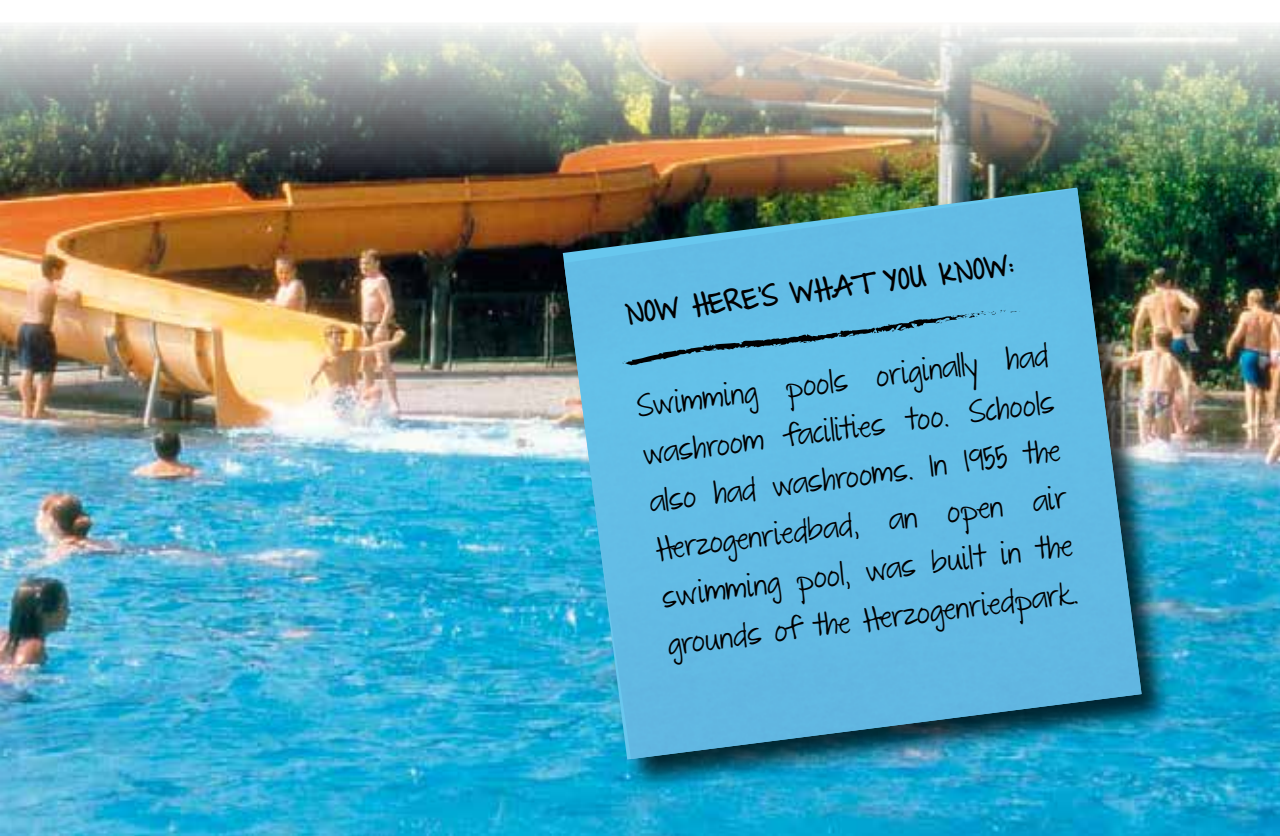
Ah!
Did you know that the "Multihalle" is also called the "wonder of Mannheim" as it had the largest cantilevered dome in the world when it was built?



The Old Neckarpark



Marco, 9 years old, Erich Kästner-Schule



NOW HERE'S WHAT YOU KNOW:

Swimming pools originally had washroom facilities too. Schools also had washrooms. In 1955 the Herzogenriedbad, an open air swimming pool, was built in the grounds of the Herzogenriedpark.

Herzogenriedpark Swimming pool and other Public Baths (Schwimmbad Herzogenried und andere Bäder)

Visiting a swimming pool just to wash your ears? Have you ever thought about this? Today we visit public baths in order to have fun, do sport or meet up with friends.

A hundred years ago, many people in Mannheim did not have their own bathroom. Can you believe this?



Today



The water slide and the mushroom-shower are particularly popular. But you know this best. Just try them.

That's why many men, women and children went to public baths like the Herschelbad in U 3. It had a section with bathtubs, showers and even a bath for dogs. Many schools also provided washrooms for the children.

During the summer people went to river and lake-side bathing areas. Of course men and women were kept strictly separated. In winter the Rhine bathing constructions were moved to moorings in the industrial harbour.

Only in 1974 was bathing in the river strictly forbidden because of pollution. Such a pity!

Ah!

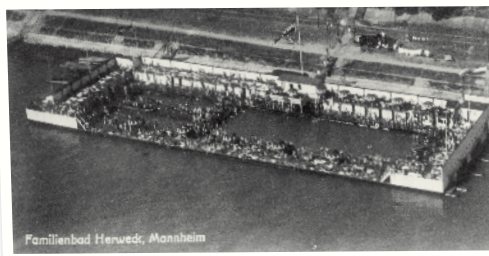
The Herzogenriedbad is the oldest and largest open-air swimming pool in Mannheim. It was built in 1955 using part of the Herzogenriedpark.

Around 1920



Bathtub at the Herschelbad

1933



Familienbad Herwedc, Mannheim

1905



Showerbath K5-School



Anisa, 9 years old, Erich Kästner-Schule

NOW HERE'S WHAT YOU KNOW:

On rivers heavy cargoes can be transported very easily. Harbours are very important because the goods on the ships can be unloaded and processed. As in the industrial harbour of Mannheim.



The River Neckar

"Rivers are important waterways without which the movement of heavy goods would not have been possible in earlier times." You can look this up in a school encyclopaedia under the heading "river".

Over 200 years ago there were no trains or cars to transport goods. There was then nothing easier, was there, for the people of Mannheim to use the two rivers Rhine and Neckar?



Today



The Sack Carrier Monument at Jungbusch shows how hard this work was at the time.

Very exciting is the history of Mannheim's harbours. First the custom free harbour of Mannheim was founded in 1828. This was a simple docking place for ships.

Especially interesting is the industrial harbour at the point where the Neckar joins the Rhine.

Ah!
The industrial harbour had a festive inauguration in 1907 as part of Mannheim's 300th anniversary celebrations. Large industrial plants were established at the new harbour for the direct processing of goods from the ships.



Unloading a grain ship at Mannheim harbour

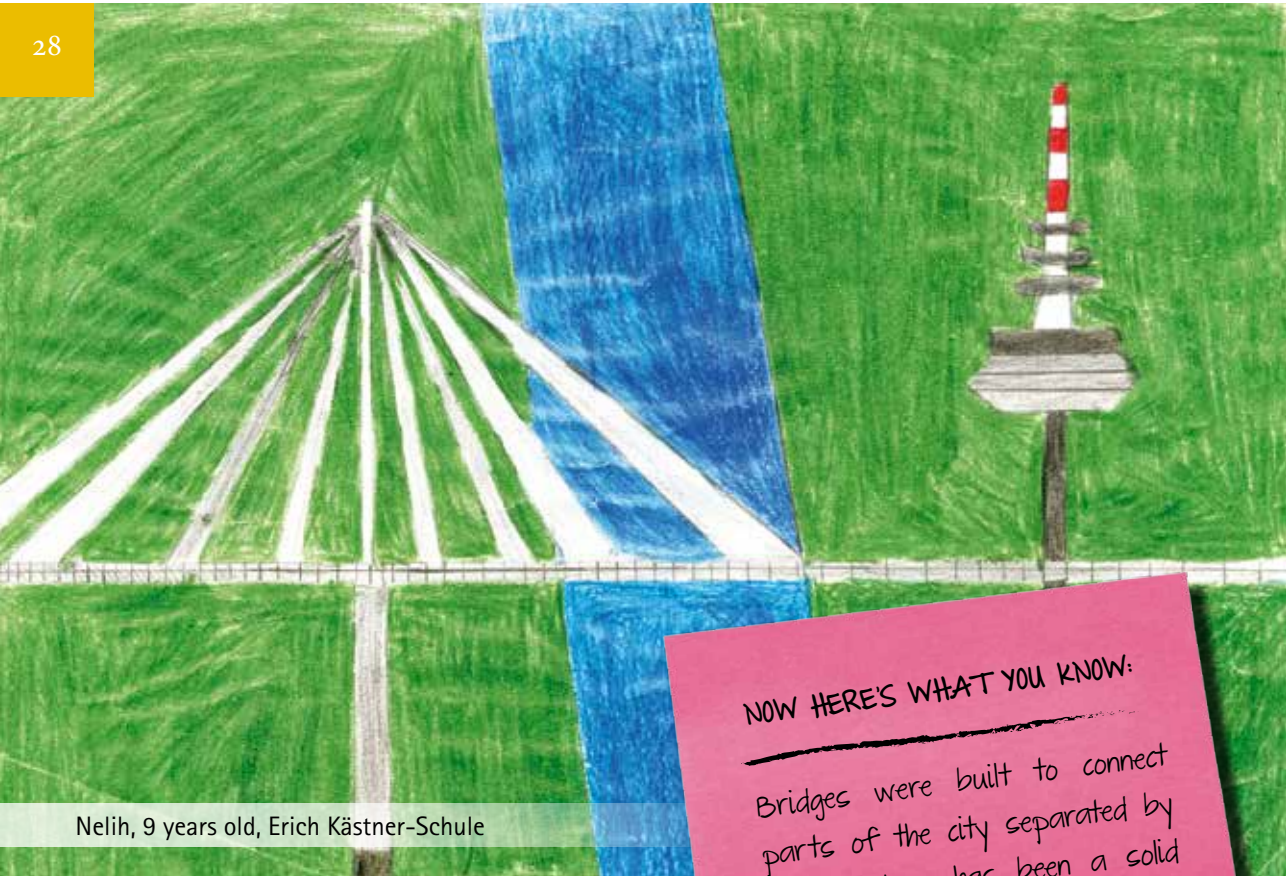


Inauguration of the industrial harbour.



Sack Carrier Monument at Jungbusch

Free Trade harbour, REM



Nelih, 9 years old, Erich Kästner-Schule

NOW HERE'S WHAT YOU KNOW:

Bridges were built to connect parts of the city separated by rivers. There has been a solid Neckar Bridge since 1845.



Kurpfalz Bridge and other Neckar Bridges (Kurpfalzbrücke und andere Neckarbrücken)

"Living on the riverside." Nowadays this is how advertising is done for spectacular apartments near the river where, once upon a time, there were old dockside warehouses. A long time beforehand, the people of Mannheim used to say: "We have to live with the river".

Today



We know from old documents how often the city was flooded. Only much later flooding was controlled through the building of high dams and river regulations.

If you would like to, you can count how many ships pass under the bridge in 10 minutes. Are there more than twenty?

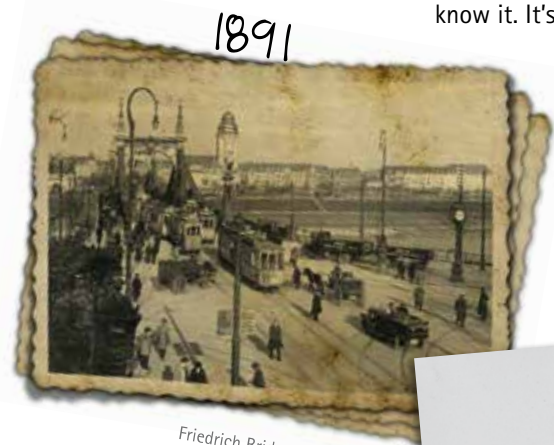


For a long time there were no solid stone bridges at all. Simple bridges were built out of ships which were connected by wooden planks. During the winter the river froze. When the river thawed, large blocks of ice ripped up the instable bridges.

Soon the first solid bridge became too narrow for the growing traffic. In 1891 the new Neckar Bridge was inaugurated. It was much broader than the one before. It was called the Friedrich Bridge. After its destruction at the end of the war, the present bridge was inaugurated in 1950. You all know it. It's the Kurpfalz Bridge.

Ah!

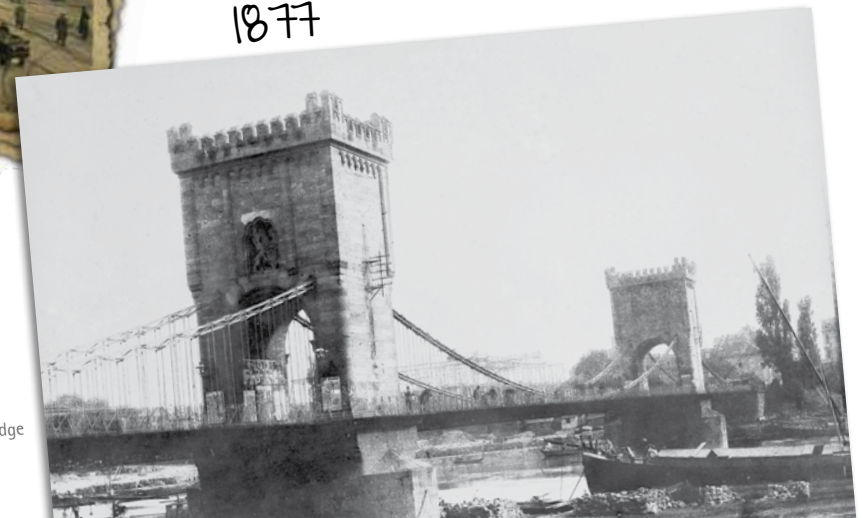
The very first solid bridge in Mannheim was the old chain bridge built in 1845. Doesn't it look fantastic on the old photo?



Friedrich Bridge

In 1975 the Collini footbridge was built over the river Neckar close to the Kurpfalz Bridge joining the Collini-Centre and the Neckarstadt for pedestrians.

1877

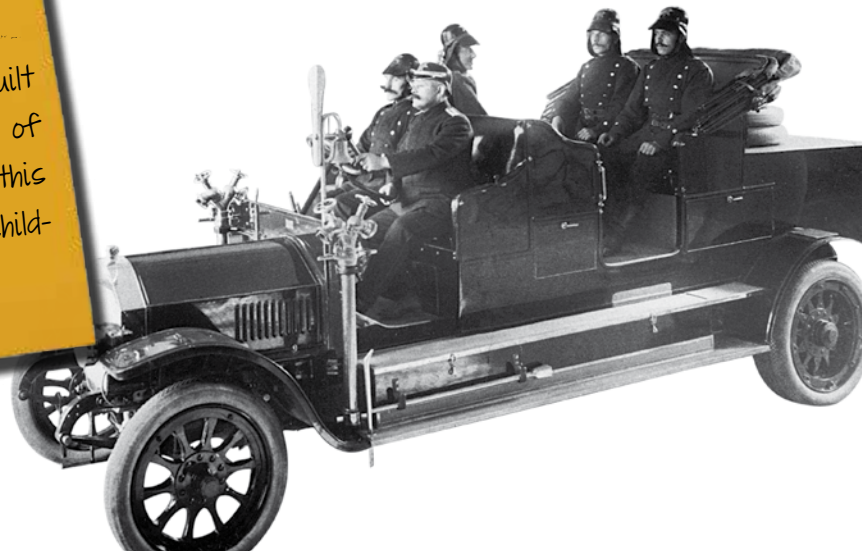


Chain Bridge



Timur, 9 years old, Erich Kästner-Schule

NOW HERE'S WHAT YOU KNOW:
 The main fire station was built in 1912. It is the landmark of the Neckarstadt and today this is where you find the children's theatre "Schnawwl".



Old Fire Station (Alte Feuerwache)

To be a fireman or a fire woman is the dream job of many boys and probably of many girls.



Today

The main fire station was built in 1912. It is situated right next to the Kurpfalz Bridge. The building with its prominent tower is the "landmark of the Neckarstadt".



Did you know that the tower was used to dry the fire hoses?

Just think how often the fire brigade was called out. There were no modern fire alarms or fire extinguishers. Houses built close together caught fire very easily.

Have you ever been to the children's and youth theatre "Schnawwl"?

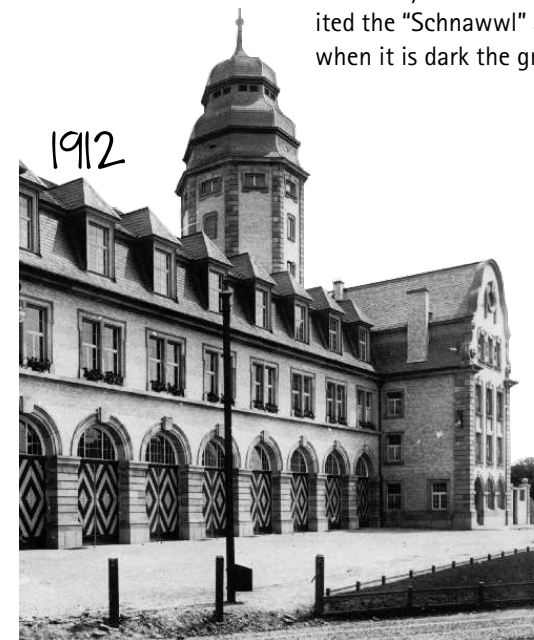


The professional firefighters used the fire station until 1975. When the skyscrapers were built along the bank of the Neckar the beautiful building was supposed to be demolished. Many people in the Neckarstadt did not want this to happen. This is why the old fire station was converted into a centre for music and theatre.

Ah!

There used to be bedrooms for the fire fighters above the forty meter long fire engine hall.

This is how the fourth class of the Humboldtschule has described the fire station for us: The old fire station is situated in our part of the city of Mannheim, the Neckarstadt. We have already visited the "Schnawwl" and have seen a performance. In the evening when it is dark the grown-ups go into the large hall to hear music.



1912



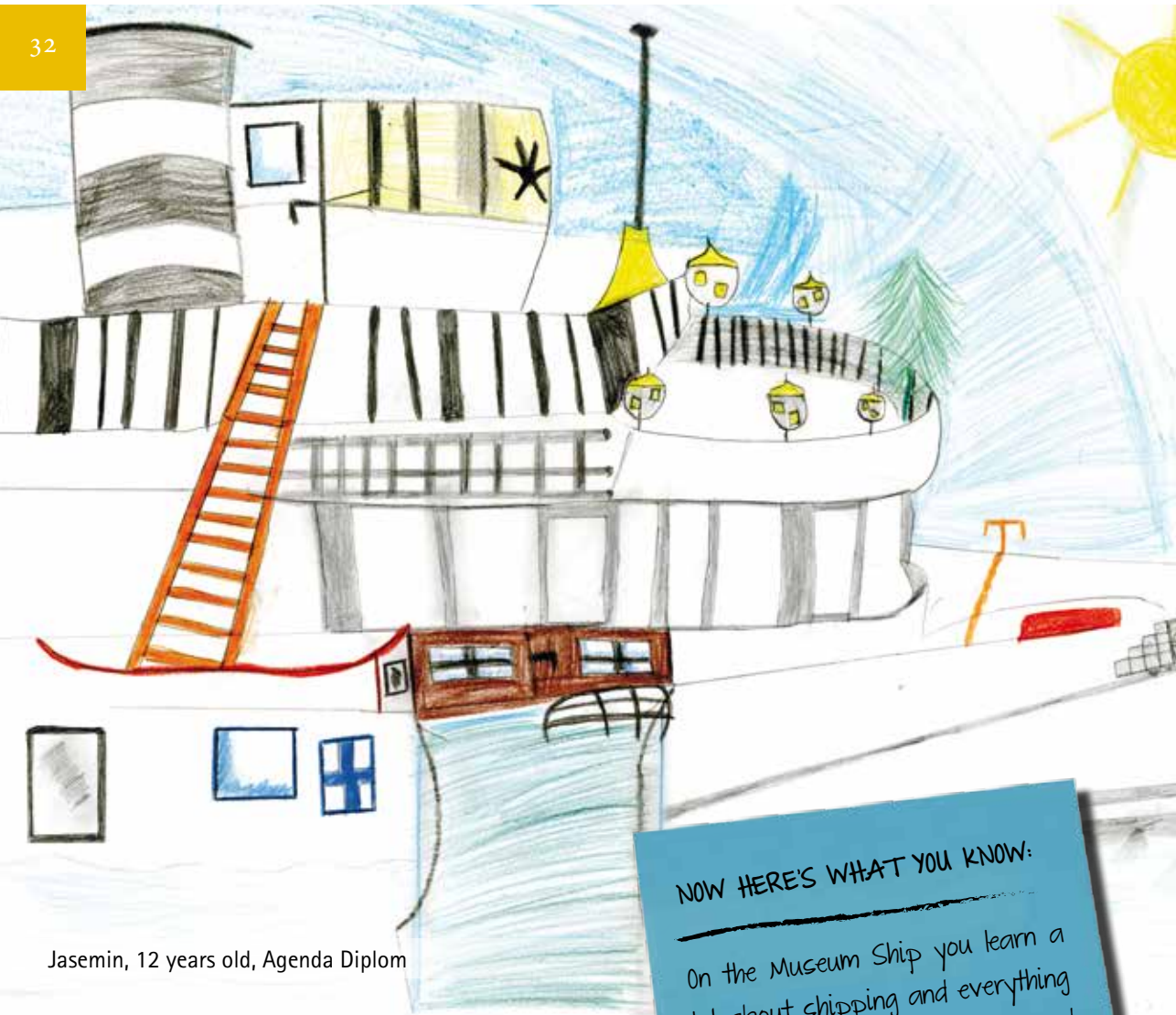
1912

Firemen's bedrooms

1912

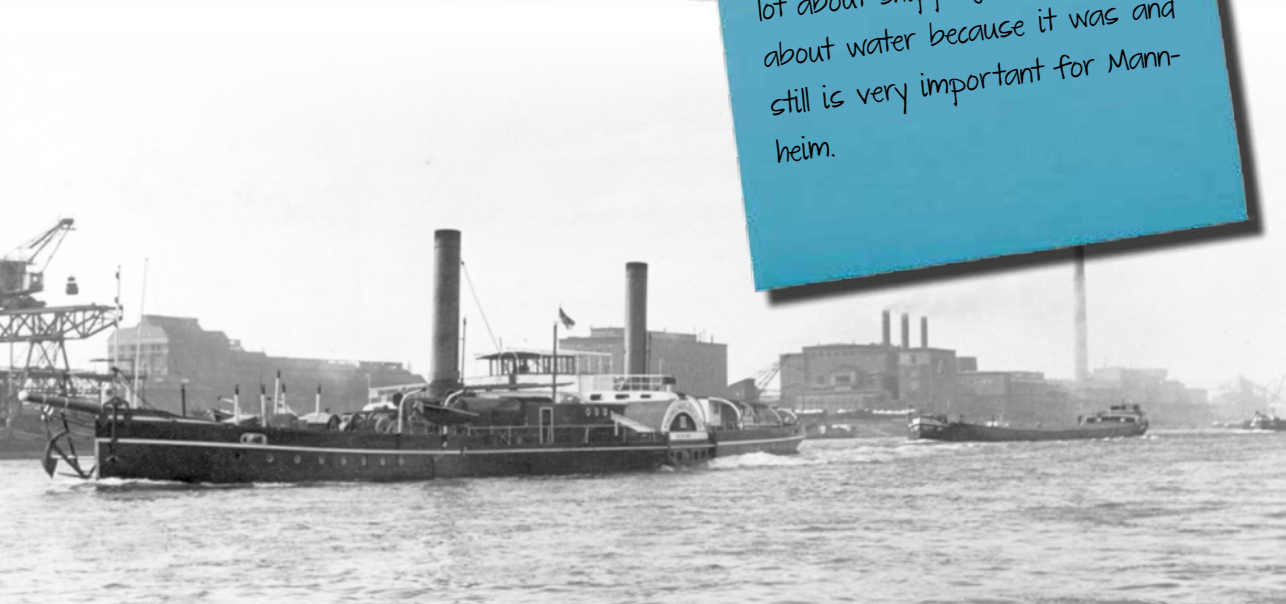
Main fire station

Fire station with fire engines



Jasemin, 12 years old, Agenda Diplom

NOW HERE'S WHAT YOU KNOW:
 On the Museum Ship you learn a lot about shipping and everything about water because it was and still is very important for Mannheim.



Paddle steamer on the Rhine

Museum Ship (Museumsschiff)

By now you have learned that shipping is very important in Mannheim. That is why you should go to the Museum Ship after your visit to the Technoseum. The ticket for the Technoseum is valid there as well.

In 1986 the Technoseum rescued the today's Museum Ship from the scrap-yard. It was restored and was placed on the Neckar next to the Kurpfalz Bridge. But the ship is no longer able to travel.

Today



It's great fun doing experiments on the ship with the help of instructors. For example to find out how polluted the water of the Neckar is, and what else is swimming in the water.

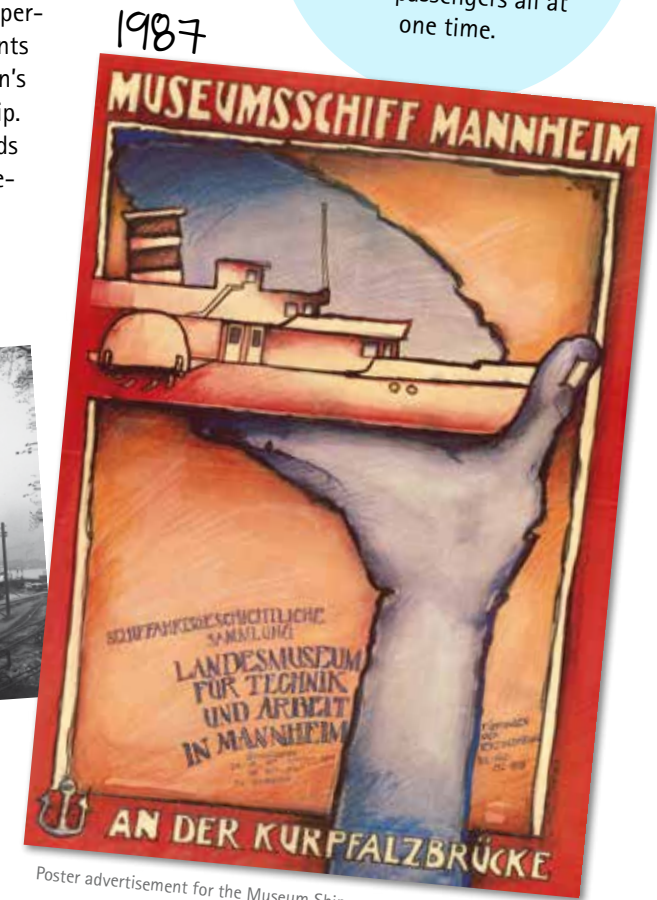
On this ship, you learn interesting and entertaining stories about the history of shipping transport on the Rhine. On guided tours, you can see how the steam engine and the paddle wheels moved.

Maybe you can persuade your parents to arrange a children's birthday party on the ship. A steam ship for yourself and your friends for a whole afternoon is certainly something very special.

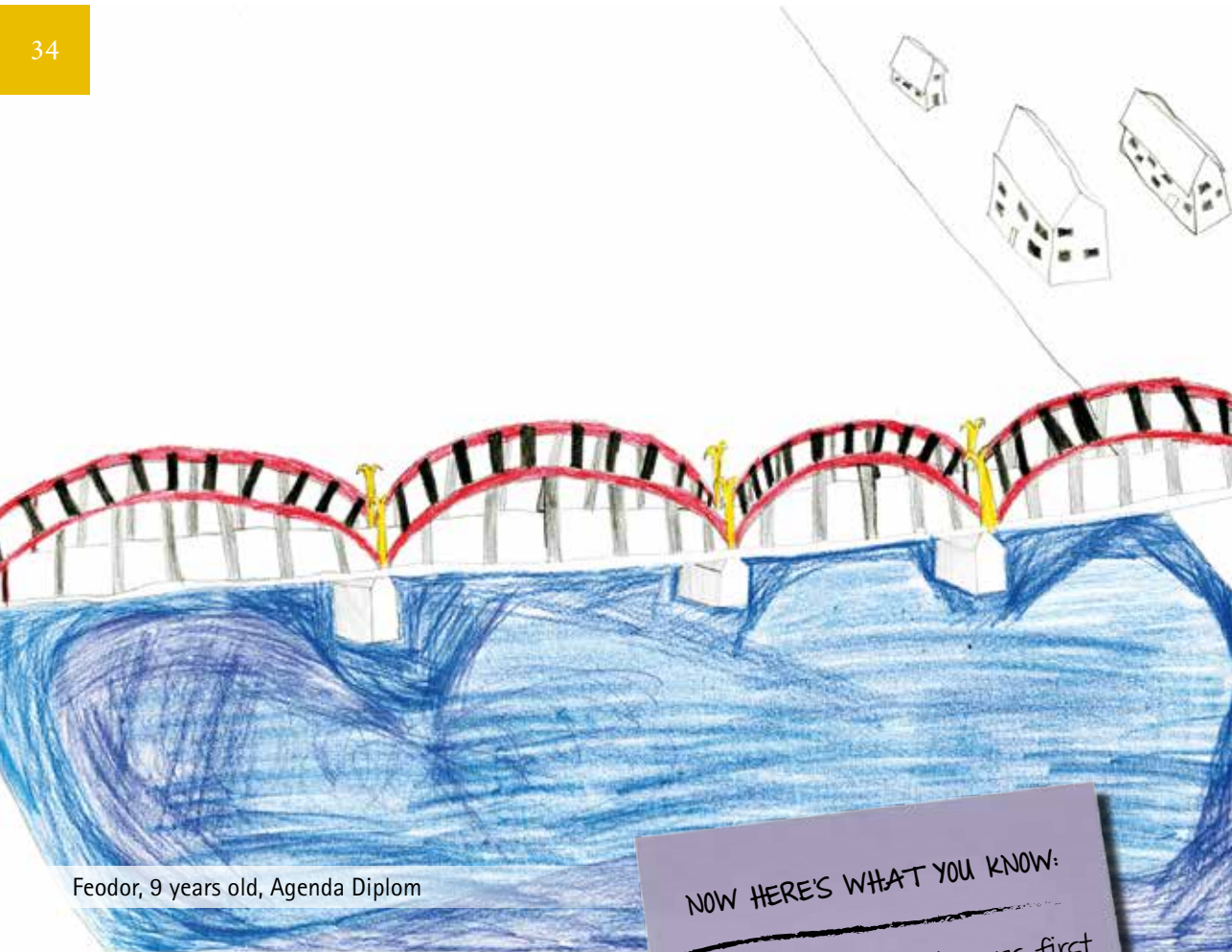
Ah!

The paddle steamer "Mainz", built in 1929, travelled on the Rhine for fifty years. It was a pleasure ship and could carry up to 2500 passengers all at one time.

1914



Poster advertisement for the Museum Ship



Feodor, 9 years old, Agenda Diplom

NOW HERE'S WHAT YOU KNOW:

A proper Rhine bridge was first built in 1867. From the beginning it was built for both trains and vehicles. The bridge is used every day by about 78000 cars.



Konrad Adenauer Bridge (Konrad Adenauer Brücke)

Bridges connect river banks. You have probably already noticed how important they are when construction work leads to traffic delays.

For a long time it was considered sufficient to have a river crossing by placing small boats next to each other and then connecting them with wooden boards.



Just count how many cars drive over the bridge at rush hour. You will probably feel dizzy.

At long last in 1850 the decision was made to build a solid bridge over the Rhine. It was to be both a rail and road bridge. It was finally finished in 1867. For the ever increasing number of vehicles and trains the old bridge was soon too small.

At the end of the war in 1945 the bridge was blown up like so many others.

The Konrad Adenauer Bridge as it is today is from the year 1959. Nothing remains of the former gateway for trains and cars.

Today



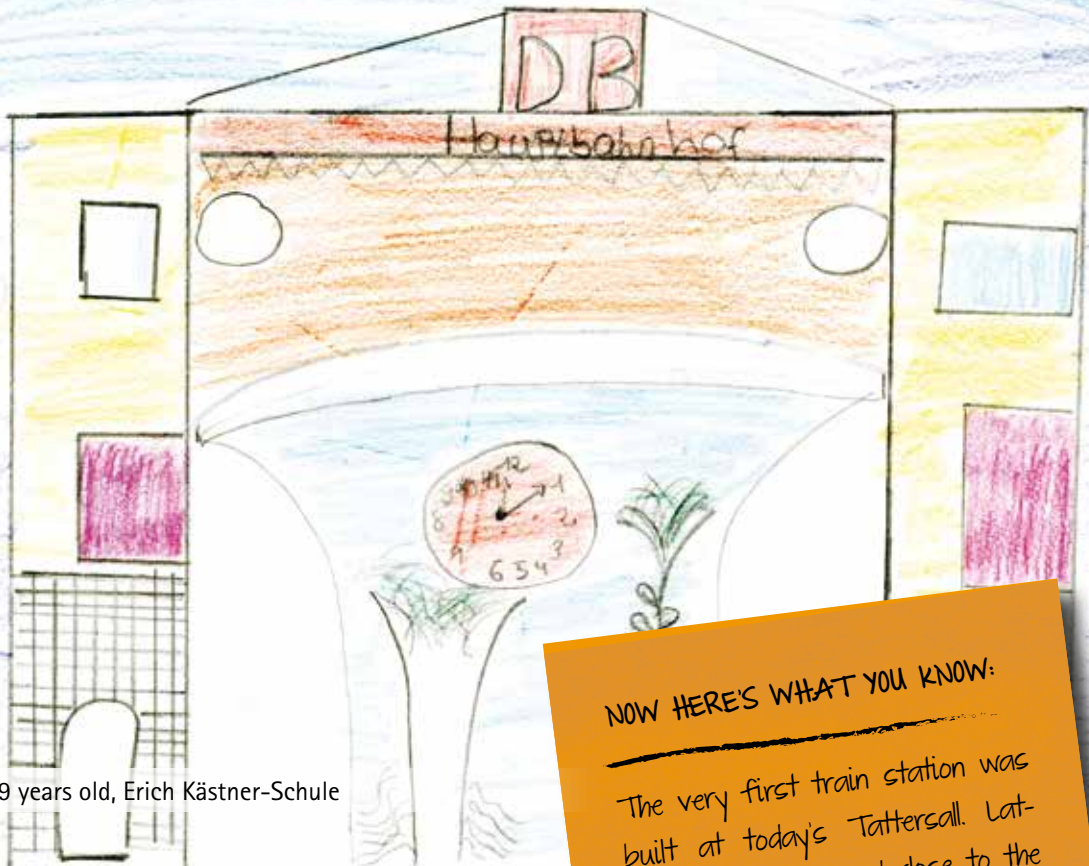
Ah!

A new railway bridge was built in 1932. The existing bridge was widened from 6 meters beforehand to 14 meters.



Rhine Bridge with frozen river Rhine

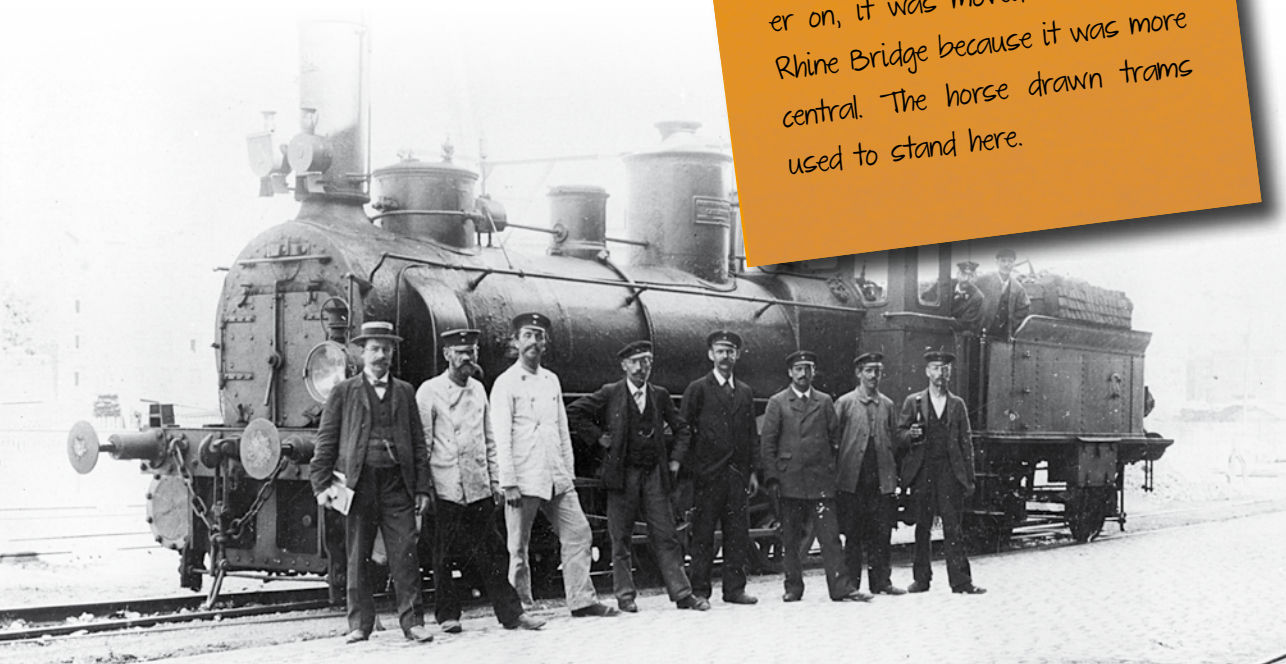
Rhine Bridge



NOW HERE'S WHAT YOU KNOW:

The very first train station was built at today's Tattersall. Later on, it was moved close to the Rhine Bridge because it was more central. The horse drawn trams used to stand here.

Zelal, 9 years old, Erich Kästner-Schule



Main Station (Hauptbahnhof)

It is exciting to see the departing and arriving trains at Mannheim Main Station.

Trains can also carry goods. But trains were invented much later than ships.

Today



In the entrance building, you can see the crowd of up to 70.000 passengers daily.

Before the station was inaugurated in 1876, there was already one station at Tattersall. This is where the first train travelled to Heidelberg in 1840. Today this is where the tram station Tattersall is located.

The road and rail bridge to Ludwigshafen was inaugurated in 1867. This is why the station was moved close to the bridge on the edge of the Kaiserring.

The empty site was where the horse drawn trams to Ludwigshafen stood and where you could have often stroked the horses. The electric tramway was only introduced in 1900.

If you compare the original station with today's building, you can see similarities despite many modifications.

Ah!

The city was supposed to look modern. That is why an elegant entrance hall was built with a 158 metres long façade.

1900



Main Station with entrance hall

1840



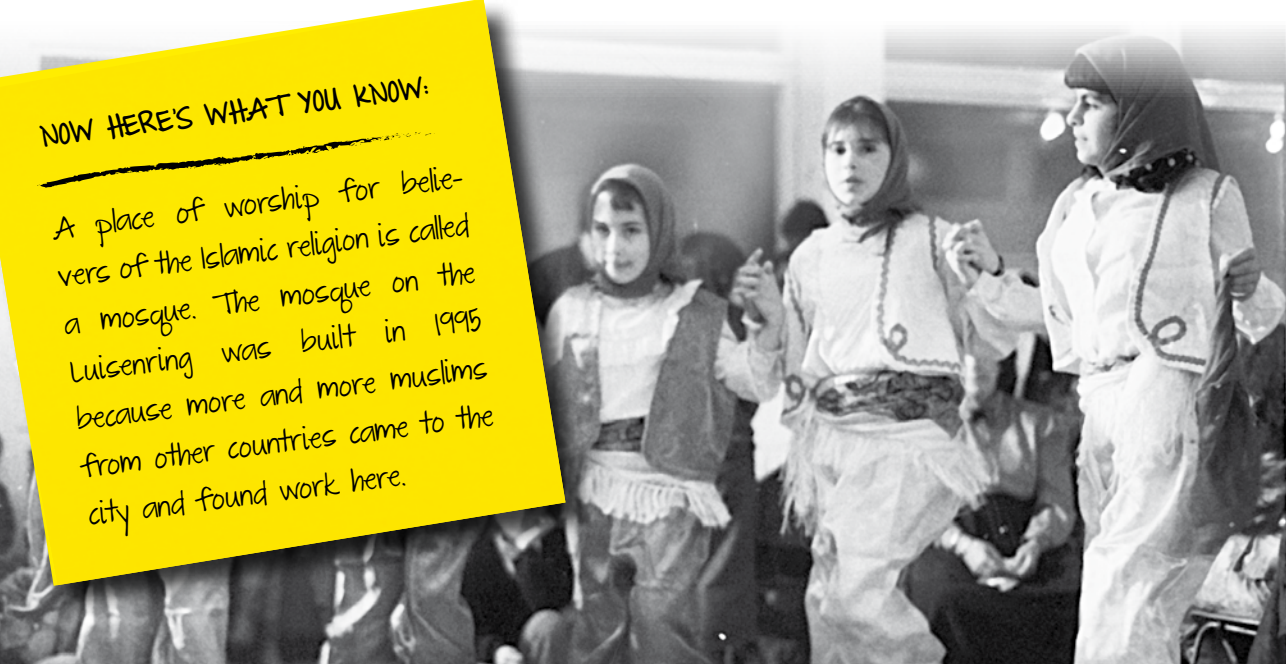
Old train station Tattersall. REM



Bahar, 10 years old, Agenda Diplom

NOW HERE'S WHAT YOU KNOW:

A place of worship for believers of the Islamic religion is called a mosque. The mosque on the Luisenring was built in 1995 because more and more muslims from other countries came to the city and found work here.



Yavuz-Sultan-Selim Mosque (Yavuz-Sultan-Selim-Moschee)

If you belong to the Islamic religion your parents may take part in the prayers at the mosque on the Luisenring.

During the 1960s, many muslims came to Mannheim and found work here. First they used to pray in the buildings where they lived. Later the Islamic community grew to 25000 Muslims. Together with representatives of the city of Mannheim they decided to build a new place of worship.

The site on the Luisenring was used for parking for a long time. Before the war houses stood there.

Today



Ah!

For a long time the mosque, built in 1995 with room for about 3000 people, was the largest in Germany. Outside you can see the minaret, a 35 meter high tower for calling to prayer.

1994



Mosque during construction

The Catholic Church of Our Lady (Liebfrauenkirche) is opposite the mosque. Both places of worship stand for the peaceful interaction between the different religions.

1937



It is certainly exciting if you visit the places of worship together and explain differences and similarities.

Luisenring with residential houses and the Church of Our Lady



Mannheim. Luisenring mit Liebfrauen-Kirche

NOW HERE'S WHAT YOU KNOW:

The Elector used the Karlstern for a hobby which was hunting. That is why the tree-lined walks form the shape of a star. Today the Karlstern with its wildlife enclosure is popular for family excursions.



Benjamin, 9 years old, Erich Kästner-Schule

Karlstern

Of course even outside the centre of Mannheim there are exciting attractions.

One of these is the Karlstern in the Käfertal Forest.

In this case just for once the star has nothing to do with Christmas.

Here the Elector Karl Theodor, his hunters and a pack of hounds drove the animals to the centre of the star. And here there was no escape.

Today



You can grill there too. A new enclosure for bison has just been opened. Let's go to Käfertal.

Since 1900 the Karlstern with its restaurant, play-ground and drinking fountain has been popular for family excursions.

The wildlife enclosure opened in 1960. The wooden shelter in the centre of the star is a meeting point for many.

1916



Forest-Restaurant

1938

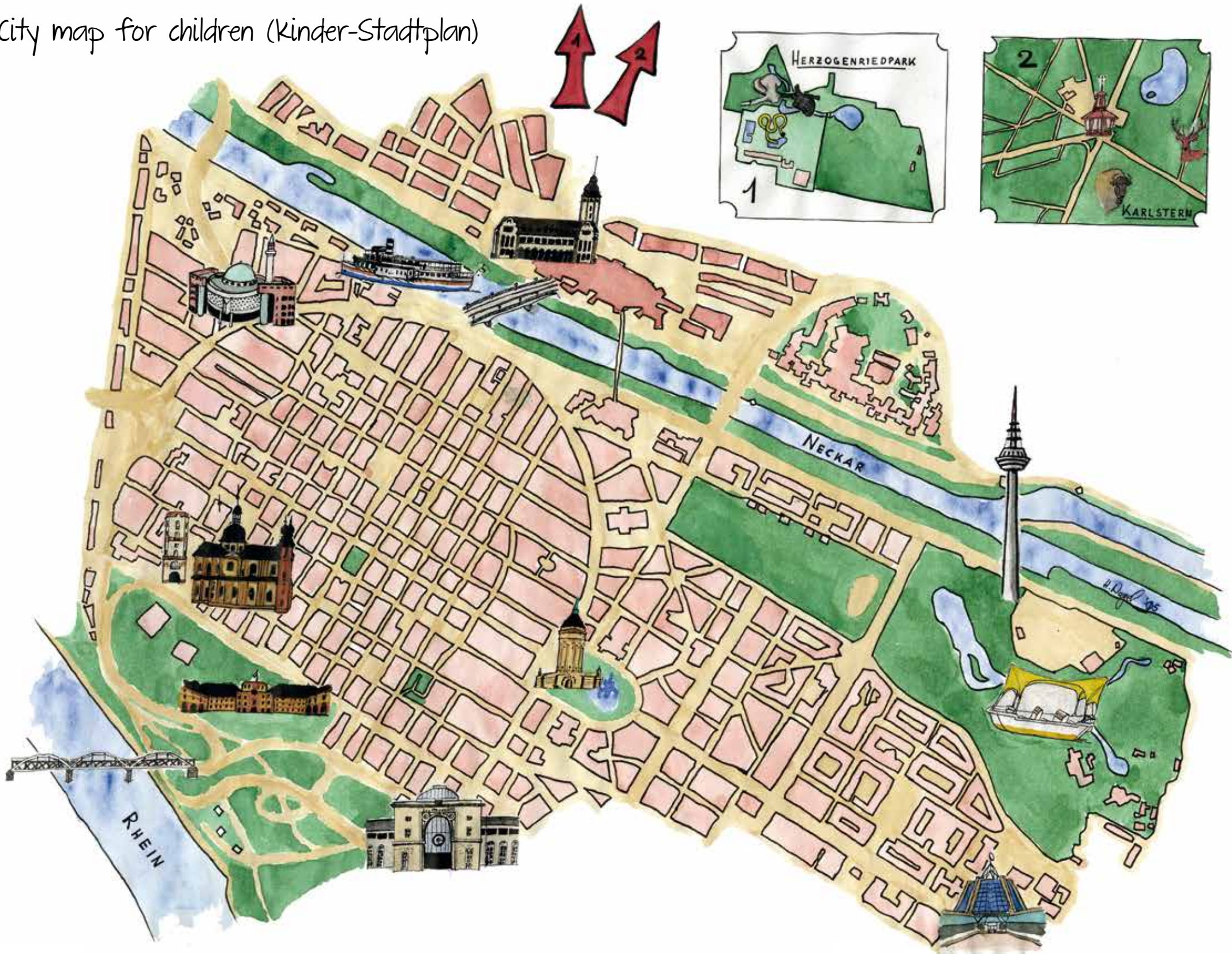


Beer garden and Polar Bears attracted many visitors

The Karlstern was so named because of the six paths, which meet in the centre forming the shape of a star. The Elector Karl Theodor loved to go hunting there.

Ah!

City map for children (Kinder-Stadtplan)



The Young Archive at the Stadtarchiv Mannheim- ISG

"Archives make history come alive for people in their own city"

"Archives are not only for grown-ups"

We from the Young Archive want to fill these two sentences with life. We want to make it easier for children and young people aged eight to twelve to make their first steps into an archive. Touching and being nose-y is welcome.

We offer:

Guided tours for kids

Our guided tours through the archive are arranged according to different age groups and give the following information:

- What is an archive? Tasks and functions of an archive are explained in a playful way.
- Where and how are archival goods stored? Guided tours through the magazine and the holdings stored there.
- Information about how to search for and find documents.

Duration: about 45 minutes



Flying through the history of Mannheim: Bird's eye view with Luisa and Martin

Time journey through 400 years of city development with historical bird's eye view maps from the city foundation until about 1900. Historical information about the city is told as seen through the eyes of Martin, the goose from Nils Holgersson, and Luisa, the stork from Luisenpark.

Duration: about 40 minutes



Courageous people – GPS Rally through Mannheim city centre

The young archive in collaboration with the city library and the media education service offer the possibility of getting to know courageous people of Mannheim by means of a GPS Rally through the city centre. Before exciting questions at the STADTPUNKTE panels can be answered, the coordinates for the GPS instruments (best to be done in school during history lessons) have to be deciphered with the help of mathematic riddles. The coordinates' riddle and the questionnaire are available on the homepage of the city library (Bibliothekspädagogik / Mitmach-Aktionen)

Duration: about 45 minutes



Agenda Diplom for Children

Under the headline "Are there ghosts around here?!" children go on a time journey through the archive. Equipped with a camcorder or a camera the group goes on a journey of discovery into the past of Mannheim. It is possible to look behind the scenes of a city archive.

This contains, for example, the modern digitisation centre, or the huge magazines, the storage place for our archival material.

Exact dates and times are available every year from the beginning of May in the Agenda booklet of the city of Mannheim.

*Duration:
about 2 hours*



INFORMATION AND REGISTRATION FOR ALL OFFERS UNDER

elke.schneider@mannheim.de
or
desiree.spuhler@mannheim.de





How did the water supply work before the Water Tower in Mannheim was built? What possibilities were there for washing oneself when many houses had no bathroom? Was there another Park in the Neckarstadt before the Herzogenriedpark was made? Our children's booklet would like to provide the answers to all these and many more questions. Pupils of the fourth classes have drawn pictures of buildings and squares they considered interesting for themselves. Elke Schneider wrote the texts for the booklet and illustrated it with historical and actual photos. We would like children to occupy themselves with the history of their city so that they can understand present developments.

The author Elke Schneider looks after the Young Archive educational program at the Stadtarchiv Mannheim - ISG.