



Göttinger Termin kalender 2010



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January - Schillerwiesen

When Göttingens Hainberg was reforested to change the bald hill into a landscape of trees in 1871, it was desired to create a park like connection between forest and city.

So the first step for the 81.500 sqm big garden memorial was done. It was created from 1903 until 1907 and on the 9th may 1905 for the 100 anniversary of the death of J.C.F Schiller a lime-tree was planted and so its name Schillerwiese was brought into life.

In winter the Schillerwiese presents itself in a very special way, when snow and icicles transform it into a fairytale landscape. But winter also has its dark sides. In 1939/40 large sections of the coniferous wood froze. The legendary Christmas tree stealing of 1944 minimised the tree population again enormously. But in summer or winter the recreational value with its playgrounds and sports facilities stays unbroken- and for those who like it romantic, since 2006 you can celebrate your marriage in the refurbished Jérôme-Pavillion.

Source: 250 Jahre Grün in Göttingen (Sylvia Möhle),
www.goettingen.de, GT 14.07.2006

February - Water Knows No Bounds

Water knows no bounds (Wasser kennt keine Grenzen) – a truthful deeply symbolic name for a sculpture dedicated to the town twinning between Göttingen and Torun. Water, the source of life, the Polish and German artists E. Szczech – Siwika, H. Siwika, R. Kaczor and W. Bröll understand the source here as a source of international understanding and exceeding the limits. Since 29th October 1988 this 20 tons and 21 sqm big intercultural work adorns the rampart in the corner Bürgerstraße/ Kurze – Geismar – Straße.

This project was brought to life on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the twinning with Torun. It is a cultural and academic distinguished city by the Vistula River. Its most famous inhabitant was Nikolas Kopernikus. To celebrate this jubilee in 1988, Göttingen started the Toruner Tage (Toruner days) that attract people with its sporting, cultural and convivial program. Alongside the twinning with Torun Göttingen maintains partnerships with Cheltenham, Pau, Wittenberg as well as a solidarity agreement with La Paz Centro.

Source: www.denkmale-goettingen.de,
www.stadtarchiv.goettingen.de, www.wiki-goettingen.de

March - Mosque

The mosque, in Königstieg 4, was opened on 15th September 2007. With this construction Göttingens Islamic culture tread new paths: presence and public. After voting for the way of construction during the planning phase, the mosque with its typical elements like the dome and two minarets is enrichment to its environment.

The facade with its large windows allows a glimpse into the building with 400qm over three floors. Mavelous tessellations as well as elaborate ceiling-and wall-paintings decorate the interior rooms, a gorgeous chandelier lights the room. The ground floor is used as a social and cultural meeting spot. The initiators of the project, the Türkisch Islamischen Union der Anstalt für Religion e.V.(DITIB) offer all interested people – no matter which confession- to take part in guided tours, workshops, lectures e.t.c., whereby the opportunity to intercultural communication is given.

Source: www.moschee-goettingen.de, Hannoversche Allgemeine
2.8.2006, GT 3.8.2006



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April - Expedition Future

Göttingen- the city with 44 Nobel laureates, the city that creates knowledge by use of science- a first class stop for the Science Express! On 11th June 2009 the day had come: on platform 11 the 333 metres long and 480 ton train with its 12 wagons arrived. On its tour for the national year or science 2009 the train visited altogether 62 cities and it stayed for 3 days in Göttingen. The Max-Planck-Society realized with multifarious help their vision, of the possible variations of our world in the following decades themed the future in a train, on an exhibition space of 750 sqm. Thereby the actual knowledge is not the main theme but the trends and developments which still are in their fledgling stages. Like an accusable book the inner life of the train deals with all kinds of themes and questionings: Where do we come from and where are we going? How can we create a world without disease? How can we feed 9 billion people? The future is incalculable- but the Science Express tries to point out new ways.

Source: Folder Expedition Zukunft, GT 6.6.2009,
www.expedition-zukunft.org, www.webdoc.gwdg.de

May - Education Strike

TTurbo-Abitur, tuition fees, bachelor and master-systems- Reasons, to march the street at the Education-strike-week from 15th until 19th June 2009, are still present.

The protests were combined with demands for self-determined learning, free and unbound entrance to education, a democratic codetermination and the end to the influence of the commercial enterprises in research and teaching. The in the 60s hard fought for democratization of academies and the university reform of 1977 were partially fulfilled, so in the past years the students rights were cut down through the change of the universities to economical establishments.

Since 1965 Göttingens students demonstrated against the lack of education. Due to the movement of 68 a protest culture evolved and in the following decades it developed and prospered. Especially the Häuserkampf (urban warfare), which hit its peak in the 1980's through the Scherbendemos (cullet demonstrations) and the street battles. Within the years the forms of protest became more settled and factual.

Source: www.wikipedia.de, GT, 18.6.2009
Voigt/Otto: Göttingen – von der APO bis zur Wende

June - Sozio-Oeconomicum

As the Georg-August-university grew into a mainstream university it became necessary to create a new campus. On this area, planned as a campus for the centre of humanities in the north of the inner city, lays next to other buildings the Sozio- Oeconomicum. The Students prefer to call it Oec or Oeconomicum.

It accommodates the mayor part of the social and economic scientific institutions. Reputated personalities, like Prof.Doc. Johann Graf Lambsdorff, Prof. Peter Lösche, Prof.Doc. Rita Süßmuth, MdB Jürgen Trittin or MdB Sigmar Gabriel have taught or studied here. On the 27th June 2006 it came to a smouldering fire, where one fire-fighter lost his live while extinguishing the fire. The building that was burned down to its shell was redeveloped and structured in a more functional way. Unfortunately there was no space left for the by students self-governed cafe. The main item of the new Oeconomicum is the Fachbereichsbibliothek (Departmental library) in the base and ground floor with its glas-pyramid in the courtyard.

Source: www.wikipedia.de, www.uni-goettingen.de,
www.goest.de



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July - Kiessee (Gravel Lake)

With its through gravel mining developed water surface of 15 ha and the idyllic shore creation, the Kiessee in the Sandweg, is a popular near recreation area since 1966. Within the scope of the yearly International Händel festival, taking place at the lake in the warm season, the area becomes an arena of musical events with following firework again and again. Due to the 250. anniversary of death of the German – British composer Georg Friedrich Händel it even was the scene of a very special event: the open air broadcast of the opera Admeto. The festival to honour the baroque musician takes place every year since 1920 and was at the beginning known as the Händel – Renaissance. But even without a big production the area around the Kiessee is a place for all kinds of leisure time pleasure. No matter if it is winter or summer, if games, sports or relaxation, the Kiessee is always worth a visit.

Source: 250 Jahre Grün in Göttingen (Sylvia Möhle)
www.goettingerland.de, www.goettinger-tageblatt.de,
www.haendel-festspiele.de, GT 30.5.2009

August - Bartholomäus Cemetery

The Bartholomäus cemetery built in 1747 with the size of 18.200qm, today lying between Weender Landstraße and Maschmühlenweg, was the first cemetery to be built outlaying the city.

Its name that reminds of the leper hospital St. Bartholomäus which was formerly located in this area was only publicly accepted in the 20th century.

The construction was based on plans to change the townscape due to the formation of the university. A nicer city with better hygienic conditions was the aim, so graveyards should not be placed next to churches anymore but outlaying the city wall. At first disdained as a burial site for the poor the acceptance, of the in these days architectural monument, rose until the close down in 1881 enormously because reputed personalities like the physicist and author G.C. Lichtenberg or the poet G.A. Bürger favoured it as gravesite as for the amount of space was given for the complex mausoleums. Unfortunately time did not pass unnoticed to the memorial of the history of the university, today only 14 of the former 30 tombs of meaningful university personalities exist.

Source: www.goettingen.de, www.dbu.de, Stadtführer Göttingen, GT 26.8.2006, 26.6.2007

September - Göttingens Timber Framed Buildings

Göttingens historical Old Town possesses real treasures of timber frame constructions. A real treasure for example is the late gothic Junkernschänke, with its rich relief carvings, in the Barfüßerstraße 5. Until the second half of the 19th century Göttingens Bürgerhaus (community centre) was a throughout, typical Lower Saxony style, half-timber construction. 1600 the structure was extended with jetties in the first floor and in the 17th/18th century with gable roofs, spire lights and half hip roofs.

Due to the formation of the university and the intellectual flow through the Age of reason the way of constructing became more functional and pragmatic increasingly.

Altogether, we can find 60 half-timbered houses built before 1550 in the municipal area today while we had 200 buildings around 1900. In the 20th century, especially in the 60s and 70s disastrous wounds were coursed to the historical buildings as Göttingen intended to better the traffic situation.

Just in 2004 a half-timbered house, in the Kurzen-Geismar-Straße 30, was pulled down accidentally and afterward it turned out it was built in 1392.

Source: Göttingen – Geschichte einer Universitätsstadt
Band 1 & 2, www.goest.de



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October - Lokhall

8.400qm spread over two halls- that is the Industrial memorial in the heart of the Otto-Hahn-Centre. Where people today spend their spare time, formerly people worked hard. Between 1917 and 1920 it was build as a locomotive arrange-resound, after the closedown in 1976 it at first grew quiet about the today very lively Lokhall. Years of decay where followed by discussions about demolition, redevelopment and options of how to use the hall.

It is due to the Historical preservation order, which the Lokhall is under supervision since 1981 and the association House of science, that the building maintained even in awkward times. After the preventions of demolition, the renaissance of the Lokhall began in 1996, due to the construction of the Cinemaxx in the northern part of the hall. For the remaining parts of the hall, the Californian Architecture office Moore, Ruble and Yudel worked out persuasive zoning plans which had big response and where realized. The business as a multifunctional venue started on the 17.12.1998 and so it was possible to create a synthesis of past and future in a place so rich in history.

Source: <http://www.lokhalle.de>,
Burmeister/Henzel: Die Göttinger Lokhalle

November - The Old University Observatory

The royal university observatory in the Geismar Landstraße, European science memorial and today domicile of the Lichtenberg – Kolleg and the graduate schools was built between 1803 and 1816 according to the plans of G.H. Borchers. After the institution for astrophysics moved into the new building of the faculty for physics in 2005 it was possible to basically refurbish the old observatory to restore the monument to its historic condition as far as possible in 2007/8.

The great importance of the observatory is due to the scientist C.F. Gauß (1777/1855), whose mathematical theories and instrumental developments had a big influence in astronomy, geodesy and physics even beyond his death. In 1807 Gauß followed his vocation as a professor and first director of the observatory and so he favoured Göttingen over his former domain, Braunschweig. Another reputable director of the observatory was, from 1905, K. Schwarzschild (1873/1916) who made his mark in astrophysics through his observations.

Source: Göttinger Monatsblätter 7 & 8,
Göttingen – Geschichte einer Universitätsstadt Band 2
Horst Michling: C. F. Gauß, www.astro.physik.uni-goettingen.de

December - Christmas in Göttingen

Past the Nabel (navel), the bronze sculpture The Dance from Bernd Altenstein of the year 1982, pass underneath the illumination and you walk directly towards Göttingens Christmas market all around the Gänseliesel and the Johannes Church. A cosy atmosphere unfolds between booths serving hot spiced wine, all kinds of goodies or offering their handicraft.

So it's no surprise that a visit to the Christmas market and a hot spiced wine is a must for every Göttinger. But the market was not always so calm and dignified. In former times tradesmen of the region offered their abilities and tried to outperform each other; fortune-tellers and gamblers always found an easy prey and the fliegende Antiquar (flying antiquary) was sieged by inquisitive people. Especially Carnies were drawn to the lively bustle. Exotic animals were shown, and the streets were crowded with hundreds of organ players. In 1871 something was done against the uproariously circumstances: the carny business was cut down and over the years the market advanced itself to the level of today.

Source: Göttinger Monatsblätter Nr. 82, Projektbericht Göttinger Weihnachtsmarkt, www.goettingen-tourismus.de