



# The sugar refinery



Factory site ca. 1900



These so-called itinerant labourers were only employed when needed.

Plans to build a sugar refinery in Waren (Müritz) were approved and implemented in 1892. Construction cost 1 million Marks. The factory became operational on 3 October 1893.

It was developed and owned by Legation Councillor (emeritus), Count von Grote-Varchentin, Count Blücher auf Fincken, Lord Lemcke-Gr. Dratow, Lord von Zepelin-Marxhagen, tenant farmer Mr Burchard-Roetz, City Councilman Schultze-Möllenhagen, Lord Klockmann-Alt Schwerin, Lord Winckelmann-Sophienhof, tenant farmer Mr Sellschopp-Lexow, and Lord Kähler.

It was the first factory in Waren with electric lights, with 320 incandescent lamps installed in the building. The bricks used for construction were brought to the Port of Waren from Ziegelei Plau am See (Plau am See brickworks) by way of the Elde river.

The hollow in front of you **(Point 1)**, which today houses a hospice and retirement home, once served as a settling tank for the run-off water from the sugar refinery that was diverted back to Müritz lake once the sediments had settled. Even back then, this process was subject to certain conditions and required water testing conducted by a laboratory. One requirement, for example, was that fish must not be harmed.

The Waren sugar refinery's first campaign ended in January 1894, by which time approximately 606,900 hundredweights of sugar beets had been processed. That's the equivalent of 30,345 tonnes of sugar beets.

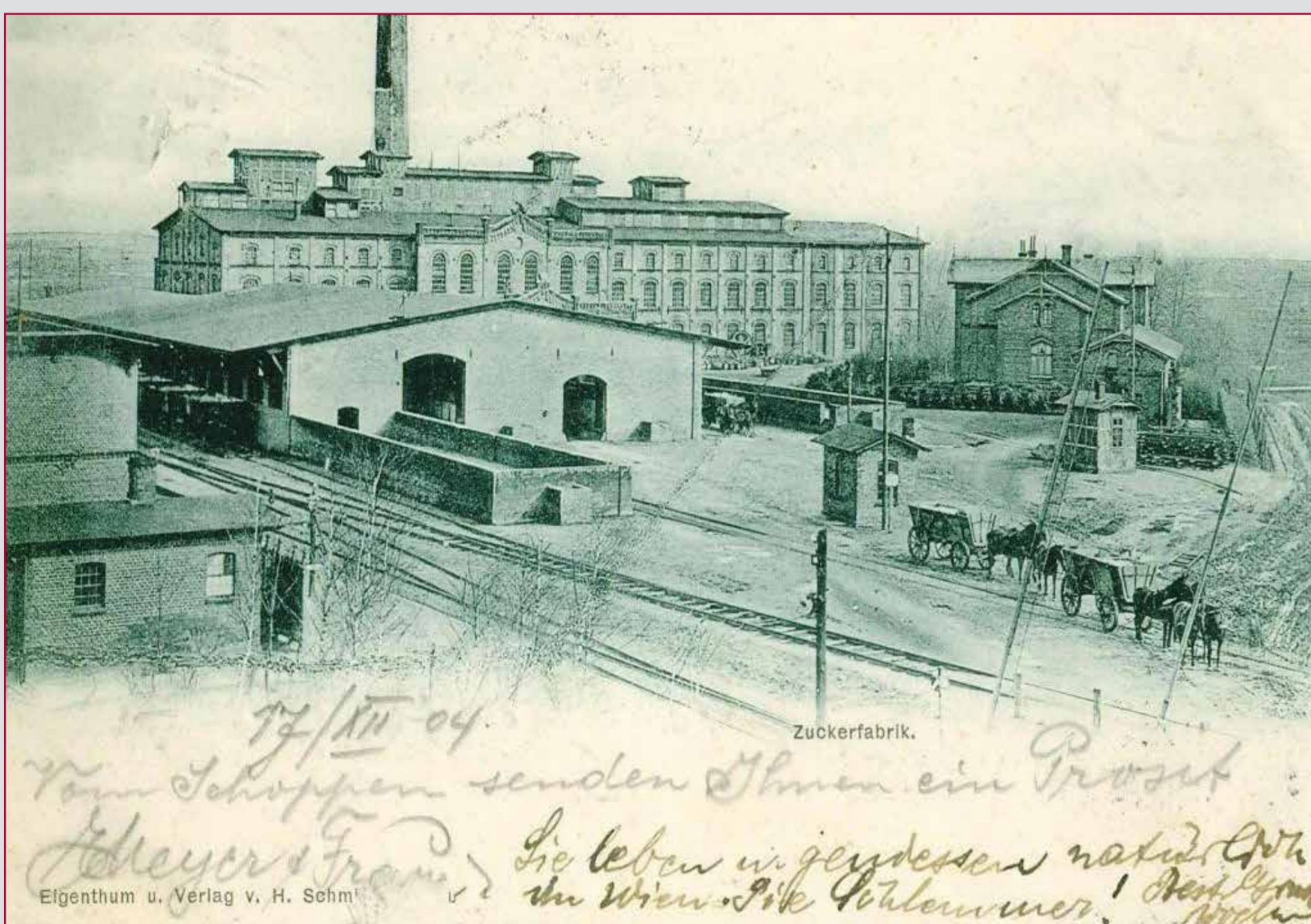
The sugar refinery itself enjoyed an advantageous location, spread as it was across a wide area where the road to Teterow, by the Lloyd railway siding, crossed Warenshöfer Weg **(Point 2)**. Areas 3 and 4 are still home to the old entrance building **(3)**, and the old administration building and worker accommodation **(4)**.

The factory was surrounded by enormous heaps of sugar beets which were needed in large quantities in order to process sugar.

In order to ensure the perfect composition of its sugar, the Waren refinery also employed workers from outside the region, such as chemists from Weimar, Rostock, Berlin, Amsterdam, Bern and the Ukrainian city of Chernihiv. The sugar was transported by rail and also by water, including on the River Elbe.

In May 1919, the refinery was sold to a company from Magdeburg which attempted to bring in a large chemicals factory. This plan failed due to the relocation of Waren train station and the factory was torn down 10 years later.

During the financial crisis, the bricks from the demolished factory were used by the residents of Waren to build the red-brick houses in „Waren West“ that still exist to this day.



View of the factory site ca. 1900



View of the factory site ca. 1900



former factory site (red) - **(Point 5)** indicates their current location

Source: Waren History Museum



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STADT WAREN (MÜRITZ) HEILBAD

