

Hermann Georg Weidenbach

from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Georg Weidenbach (born October 1, 1853 in Dresden, † September 30, 1928 in Leipzig, full name: Hermann Georg Carl Weidenbach) was a German or Saxon architect

Life

Georg Weidenbach was a student of Karl Weißbach in Dresden and worked in Leipzig from before 1887. There he was temporarily associated with Anton Käppler and then he ran the successful architecture office “Weidenbach und Tschammer” in Leipzig together with Richard Tschammer until 1916, which in 1912/1913 also carried out the planning and construction management of the Russian Memorial Church of St. Alexi based on the design by the St. Petersburg architect Vladimir Alexandrovich Pokrovsky. Weidenbach and Tschammer were also general architects of the International Building Exhibition (IBA) in Leipzig in 1913.

Georg Weidenbach was a city councilor in Leipzig and chairman of the Leipzig Association for Public Art Preservation. He was also a member of the German Werkbund (DWB) and the Association of German Architects (BDA). He received the honorary title (royal Saxon) building officer and privy councilor. The city of Leipzig honored him on November 19, 1998 by naming a new street in the Crottendorfer Plan development area in the Anger-Crottendorf district in Weidenbachplan, but this street has not yet been built.

Work

together with Anton Käppler from 1886 to approx. 1890

- 1886–1888: Society house of the Casino Society in Chemnitz, Theaterstrasse (destroyed)
- 1887–1888: Hôtel National (from 1913 Parkhotel) with an annex to the ballroom in Fürth, Weinstrasse (today Rudolf-Breitscheid-Strasse, changed several times, demolished in 2013 against protests)
- 1887–1889: Reconstruction of the church in Radeberg

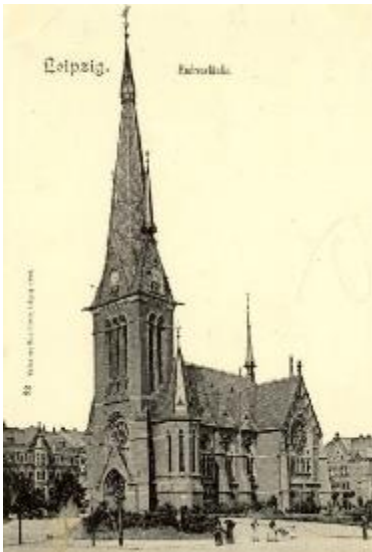
from approx. 1890, later mostly together with Richard Tschammer

- 1891–1893: Andreas Church in Leipzig, Alexis-Schumann-Platz (destroyed)
- 1893: Building of the Erbländisch Ritterschaftlichen Creditverein in Leipzig
- 1894: Plato Dolz monument in Leipzig, Dittrichring
- 1895–1897: Evangelical Paulus Church in Plauen
- 1896–1899: Reformed Church in Leipzig, Tröndlinring
- 1896–1899: Evangelical Christ Church in Düsseldorf, Kruppstrasse; local construction manager Moritz Korn
- 1896–1899: Protestant Peace Church in Düsseldorf, Florastraße; local construction manager Moritz Korn
- 1897: “Resource” clubhouse (since 1949 Municipal Theater) in Erfurt, cloister
- 1898–1903: Protestant Lukas Church in Dresden with parish and parish hall, Südvorstadt, Lukasplatz
- 1902–1903: Superintendent in Leipzig, Thomaskirchhof 18
- 1904–1905: Comenius library in Leipzig, Schenkendorfstrasse 34
- 1906–1909: Reconstruction and expansion of the town hall in Zeitz
- 1908–1909: Handelshof exhibition center in Leipzig, Grimmaische Strasse 1–7
- 1911–1913: Administration building of the Leipziger Feuerversicherungs-AG (after 1949 district management of the state security, called "Runde Ecke") in Leipzig, Dittrichring (together with city planner Hugo Licht)

- 1912 – 1913 The Russian St. Alexi Memorial Church, Leipzig – final design & construction supervision.
- 1912–1913: various buildings at the Leipzig International Building Exhibition 1913 (Marienbrunn garden suburb)
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The following information has been extracted from German websites for the various buildings.

Andreaskirche



The Leipzig architects “Weidenbach und Tschammer” won two tenders for the construction of a new church [2].

After two years of construction, the church was consecrated to the Apostle Andreas on the 1st Sunday of Advent 1893 (December 3rd)



Plato-Dolz-Denkmal

Andreaskirche

Friedenskirche and Christuskirche, Düsseldorf



For both locations, two architectural competitions were held at the same time in the summer of 1893, which were open to participants from all over Germany. For Oberbilk, the jury awarded the first prize to a design by Leipzig architect Georg Weidenbach, which the municipality accepted for the construction work



Abb. 154: Christuskirche an der Kruppstrasse,

Friedenskirche

Christuskirche

Leipzig, Evangelisch Reformierte Kirche

<http://www.bachmuseumleipzig.de/en/bach-festival/venues-leipzig-bach-festival-2016>



The Evangelical-reformed Church (Evangelisch-reformierte Kirche) was built in 1896–1899 to the plans of the Leipzig master builder Georg Weidenbach and his associate Richard Tschammer. It was the first historicist religious building in Leipzig to be influenced by the architecture of the Renaissance. On 4 December 1943, it was badly damaged by incendiary bombs. Reconstruction began immediately to a simplified interior design, corresponding to the basic Weidenbach type. With the communion table, pulpit and organ, with which the seating is aligned, arranged one above the other, the interior complies with requirements laid down by the so-called Wiesbaden Programme of 1891 for the design of Evangelical churches. The church obtained a Jehmlich organ in 1968. The last interior and exterior renovations were carried out in 1992–1996, with the result that the church now re-exerts its old influence from its dominant position on the northern city ring.

Evangelisch-reformierte Kirche
www.reformiert-leipzig.de

Schauspielhaus (Erfurt)



The playhouse was a theater in the Thuringian capital Erfurt. It is located in the cloister corridor in the southwestern old town. The theater was built in 1897 as a clubhouse in a neo-baroque style based on a design by the architect Georg Weidenbach. The client was the Resource Society, founded in 1780, a gentleman's association consisting primarily of "military and civil servants, merchants and educated citizens", which at that time was of great importance in the city.
Schauspielhaus in Erfurt

Former theater in Erfurt (Thuringia).





The poorly repaired facade of the Handelshof exhibition center in 1950 at the Leipzig spring fair



North side of the Handelshof (left), Old Trading Exchange (middle) and Old Town Hall (cut right) in 1950

The International Building Exhibition 1913 (IBA) in Leipzig

(the International World Special Exhibition for Building and Living) was a performance exhibition of the building industry at the beginning of the 20th century. At that time, it was the largest exhibition of its kind in the world.

After initially considering the front part of the Rosental or the Frankfurt Meadows for the exhibition, the choice finally fell on the 400,000 m² site behind Gut Thonberg on Reitzenhainer (now Prager) Strasse up to the one shortly before completion standing Völkerschlachtdenkmal. The Leipzig architects Georg Weidenbach and Richard Tschammer won a competition for the design of the exhibition. They relied on the design of the Straße des 18. Oktober as a main entrance with a bridge over the railway line dividing the area and a lime tree avenue perpendicular to the main entrance with the main entrance on Reitzenhainer Straße.



- 1 Baukunst
- 2 Raumkunst
- 3 Hausoffiz
- 4 Maschinenhalle
- 5 Baugrundverkehr
- 6 Baueinrichtungen
- 7 Betonhalle (Betonindustrie, Stadt Leipzig, Preussischer Staat, Wissenschaftl. Abteilung)
- 8 Hausoffentzug
- 9 Eingang A mit Feuerwehr-, Sanitäts- und Polizeiwache
- 9a Kongressaal
- 10 Hauptrestaurant
- 11 Eingang B mit Verwaltungsgebäude
- 12 Halle des Stahlbauverbandes und Vereins deutscher Brücken- und Eisenbauarbeiten
- 13 Alte Stadt
- 14 Eingang C an der Friedhofallee
- 15 Mastenhöf (Landwirtschaftliche Sonderausstellung)
- 16 Dorfcafé
- 17 Kirche mit Friedhof und Friedhofskunst
- 18 Restaurationsviertel
- 19 Österreich
- 20 Halle des Sächsischen Staates
- 21 Halle der Stadt Dresden
- 22 Auslands Pavillon
- 23 Rumänischer Pavillon
- 24 Sonderausstellung für Krankenhäuser
- 25 Haupt-Café
- 26 Pavillon der Generalkommission deutscher Gewerkschaften

The Russian St. Alexi Memorial Church in Leipzig



The architect of the church was Vladimir Alexandrowitsch Pokrowski (1871-1931), his buildings are in Saint Petersburg, Nizhny Novgorod and Moscow. The construction of the Leipzig Church in Novgorod style with a 16-sided tent roof began on December 28, 1912. After 10 months of construction, exactly 100 years after the Battle of the Nations, the consecration took place on October 17, 1913, the day before the inauguration of the Monument to the Battle of the Nations, and the consecration of the church on October 18, 1913. The construction costs amounted to 1 million gold marks or 250,000 rubles, of which more than half was financed from donations. On December 7, 1912, the Leipzig architects Georg Weidenbach and Richard Tschammer submitted a simplified, scaled-down design based on Pokrowski's original plans to the building authority; they also managed the site.