Saxon Construction Archive Trebsen

An initiative of the Association for the Promotion of Crafts and Heritage Conservation – Trebsen Manor
(Förderverein für Handwerk und Denkmalpflege e.V. – Rittergut Trebsen)

Stocktaking

Nomenclature Historical Building Materials

Functional group:	300	Building shell
Material group:	320	Timber construction
Article group:	322	Outer framework
Material:	322.100	Oak
Subgroup:	322.120	Posts/Columns
Article:	322.120	Timber pillar

Name of the object: **Timber pillar**

Number of objects: 4

Inventory

Inventory- N°.: **1-2001-122 a-d**

Recovery record-n°.	1
Year:	2001
Serial article n°.:	122
Number of articles:	a-d

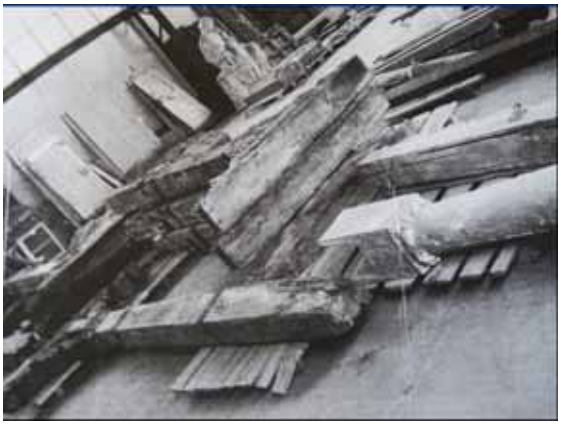

Photo-N°.: 2001-16-07

Place of storage: timber store room 5
shelf n°. 3

Material: timber (oak)

Measures in mm: hight: 3100
width: 1730
depth: 220

Technique of-treatment: high relief and bas-relief, cut out, mortised

Dating: about 1668

Provenience: Leipzig, Reichsstraße 8 „Deutrichs Hof“

Produced by: unknown

Artist: unknown

State of-preservation: severely damaged, with weatherings

Restoration: no

Description of the article:

The timber pillar is made of four mortised parts connected via four wooden nails. It is basically T-shaped. The long pillar consists of 3 designed parts. The upper end shows a capital above which you can find a wooden bolster with two braces. The lower end shows a rectangularly designed pedestal presenting on its front side, as a bas-relief, a framed arbor vitae motif. The rectangular pillar reduces to its upper end and finishes as an insinuated ionic capital. The wooden bolster shows four curls to be seen as well at the braces. At the front side of the bolster there is a cartouche with the inscription “IN DEO SPESMEA” as a bas-relief. This shows the religious denomination of its sponsor. Below it you can see a rhombic frame around a stylized lily.

Building history of the original building:

“Deutrichs Hof” is one of the houses in Leipzig that have been rebuilt repeatedly. The supposedly oldest element, the spiral staircase made of stone, dates from about 1550. The facade had an additionally built two-floor bay made of wood with a stucco covering from about 1600. The main entrance has two seats in the renaissance style. It shows the date of 1668 but it is not absolutely clear whether this refers to the construction of the entrance or to anew reconstruction of the house. Between 1660 and 1670 we have an early baroque reconstruction of the façade especially of the gable. On the 27th of January 1713 the construction of a bay on the facade facing the Reichsstraße was authorized. In 1652 the building Reichsstraße 8 was connected to the rear building Nikolaistraße 13 and in 1696 additionally with Nikolaistraße 11 creating a passage. The backyard buildings were demolished in 1896. A wooden construction dating from about 1670 was situated in the courtyard. It survived the Second World War, was protected as an important historical building and was to be reconstructed. Nevertheless the building had been deteriorating during the years until it was in such a bad state that demolition was necessary at the end of the 1960s. In this moment the main entrance and some wooden pillars of the inner courtyard could be recovered.

Registrator: (…)

Date: (…)