

b. **By Doebeln.**

81 M. — Railway in 4—4½ hrs.; fares 3 Thlr., 2 Thlr. 8, or 1 Thlr. 15 Sgr.

As far as stat. *Coswig* this route is the same as the preceding. The train crosses the *Elbe*, and soon reaches

Meissen (*Hirsch; Stern*), a town of some importance, situated on an eminence on the *Elbe*. The **Cathedral*, which rises above the town, was founded in the 13th cent., but the greater part of it is of later date. The architecture of the different windows indicates the various periods at which they were constructed. The three towers were destroyed by lightning in 1547. Most of the ancestors of the royal family of Saxony of the 15th and 16th cent. repose here, among them the princes Albert and Ernest who were carried off by the robber-knight Kunz von Kaufungen (p. 377). The finest of the numerous monuments is that of Friedrich 'der Streitbare', in bronze. The Fürstencapelle contains a Descent from the Cross by Cranach. Charming prospect from the beautiful open work tower. — The celebrated *Royal Porcelain Manufactory* (600 workmen), formerly in the Schloss, is now established in a building in the Triebischthal, 1½ M. from the town (open daily, except Sund.). The manufactory was founded in 1710, shortly after Böttcher had discovered the art of making 'china'. The secret was at length divulged during the Prussian occupation in the Seven Years' War.

Stat. **Doebeln**, the fifth beyond Meissen, is the junction of the Riesa and Chemnitz line (see above). The line follows the pleasing valley of the *Freiberger Mulde*, on which **Grimma** (**Kronprinz; Löwe; Schiff*) is picturesquely situated (9533 inhab.). The Schloss is occupied by the municipal authorities. The 'Fürstenschule' is an educational estab. here of very high repute. Catharine v. Bora, the wife of Luther, was once a nun in the convent of *Nimbschen*, now a farmhouse.

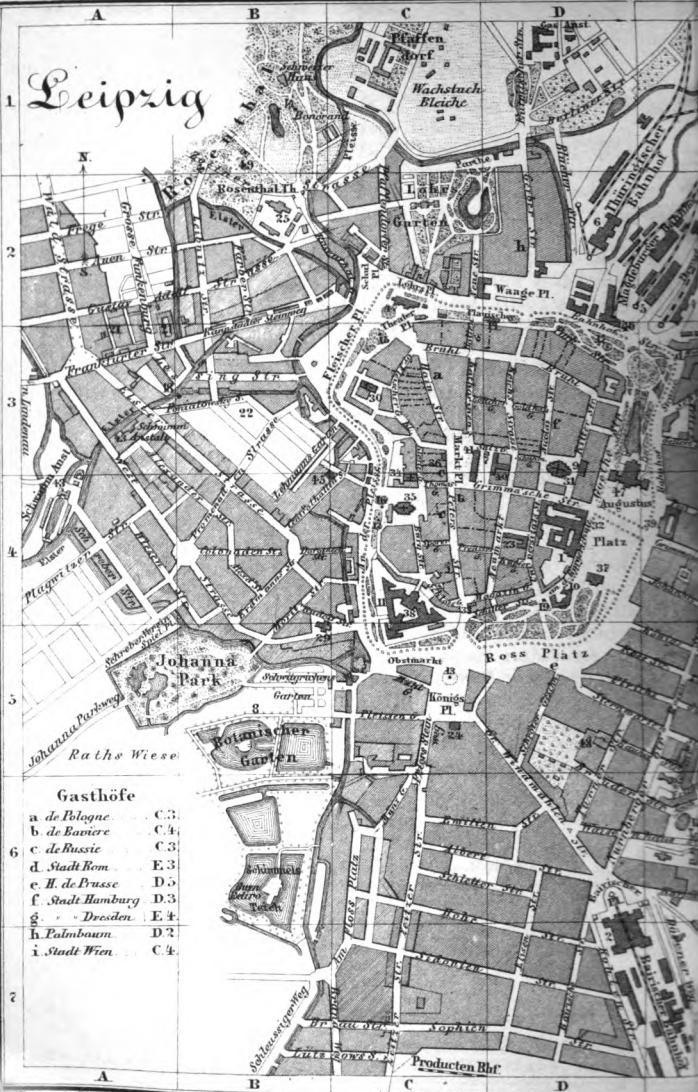
The line next traverses the valley of the Parthe, and at stat. *Borsdorf*, not far from Leipzig, unites with the Riesa line.

77. **Leipzig.**

Hotels. *Hôtel Hauffe, corner of Ross-Str. and Rossmarkt, new and comfortable; *H. de Russie (Pl. c); *H. de Pologne (Pl. a). R. 20, L. 5, B. 8, D. 20, A. 6 Ngr.; H. de Bavière (P. b). — Stadt Rom (Pl. d) at the Dresden stat.; *H. de Prusse (Pl. e); *Stadt Hamburg (Pl. f); *Stadt Dresden (Pl. g); Palmbaum (Pl. h); Stadt Wien (Pl. i); *Stadt Nürnberg, at the Bavarian stat.; Münchner Hof, Königsplatz. — Rail. Restaurants at the *Dresden, Thuringian, and Berlin stations.

Cafés. C. Français, Augustus Platz, corner of the Grimma Str.; C. National, Markt 16; at the Theatre (W. Pavillon). Bonorand, Schweizerhäuschen, both in the Rosenthal (p. 383), frequent concerts in summer.

Restaurants. *Dähne, Hainstrasse; *Aeckerlein's Keller, Markt; Reusch's Keller, Grimma Str. 16; Rhein. Weinstube, Ritter-Str.;



Leipzig

Gasthöfe

- a. de Blogne . . . C.3.
- b. de Baviere . . . C.4.
- c. de Russie . . . C.4.
- d. Stadt Rom . . . E.3.
- e. H. de Prusse . . D.5.
- f. Stadt Hamburg . D.3.
- g. . . Dresden . . . E.4.
- h. Palmbaum . . . D.2.
- i. Stadt Wien . . . C.4.



- 1. *Augusteum* D 4.
- Bahnhöfe**
- 2. *Bairischer* D 6.7.
- 3. *Berliner* G.
- 4. *Dresdener* E. 2.3.
- 5. *Magdeburger* D E. 2.
- 6. *Thüringer* D 2.
- 7. *Börse* D 3.
- 8. *Botanischer Garten* B C. 5.
- 9. *Buchhändler-Börse* D 3.4.
- 10. *Bürgerschule (Erste)* D 4.
- II. *Casernen* C. 4.5.

- Denkmäler**
- 12. *Seb. Bach* C 4.
- 13. *Fried. August* C 5.
- 14. *Gellert* B 1.
- 15. *Hahnemann* C. 3.
- 16. *Hiller* C 4.
- 17. *Müller* D 3.
- 18. *Fürst Poniatomsky* A B. 3.
- 19. *Thaer* D 4.
- 20. *Zur Erinnerung an 1813 Kugel Denkmal* F. 3.
- 21. *Funkenburg* A. 2.3.
- 22. *Gerhards Garten* B. 3.
- 23. *Gewandhaus* D 4.
- 24. *Handelschule* C. 5.
- 25. *Jacobs Hospital u. Augenhilfsanstalt* B. 2.
- 26. *Johannis Hospital* E. F. 4.5.
- 27. *Johannis Kirchhof* E. 4.5.

- Kirchen**
- 28. *Johannis* E. 4.
- 29. *Katholische* B. 5.
- 30. *Neukirche* C. 3.
- 31. *Ficolai* D. 3.4.
- 32. *Pauliner* D. 4.
- 33. *Peters* C. 4.
- 34. *Reformirte* C. 4.
- 35. *Thomas* C. 4.
- 36. *Kunstausstellung von Del Vecchio* C. 3.
- 37. *Museum* D. 4.
- 38. *Pleissenburg* C. 4.5.
- 39. *Post* E. 4.
- 40. *Polizeiamt* D. 3.4.
- 41. *Rathhaus* C. 3.4.
- 42. *Schützenhaus* E. 2.3.
- 43. *Schwimmanstalt* A. 7.
- 44. *Sternwarte (Neue)* F. 5.6.
- 45. *Synagoge* B. C. 3.4.
- 46. *Telegraphen Bureau* D. 2.3.
- 47. *Theater* D. 3. C. 2.
- 48. *Turnhalle* D. 5.
- 49. *Zoellner Denkmal* B. 1.

Maasstab v. 1000 Leipz. Ellen
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1000
 --- bezeichnet Durchgänge

Auerbach's Keller, Grimma Str. 1, near the market, celebrated as the scene of a part of Goethe's *Faust*, curious mural paintings of the 16th cent. represent the tradition on which the play was based. In the Theatre (E. Pavilion). The *Schützenhaus, with garden, is a favourite place of resort. — Beer: Kitzing, Peter-Str. 19; Schatz, Ritter-Str. 43; Baarmann, Katharinen-Str. 22; Stolpe, near the Bavar. stat., etc.

Fiacres. One-horse for 1 pers. within 20 min. 4, 2 pers. 5, 3 pers. 7, 4 pers. 9 Ngr.; to the Berlin stat. 5, 7, 9, 11 Ngr.; per hr. 9, 11, 13, 15 Ngr. — Omnibuses to the neighbouring villages 1½ Ngr.

Telegraph Office at the Custom-house, between the Magdeburg and Thuringian stations.

Theatre almost daily: Dress-circle 1½ Thlr.; 1st boxes 20 Sgr., parquet 25 Sgr. — *Concerts in the Gewandhaus, once conducted by Mendelssohn (1835–41), every Thursd. in winter; director M. Reinecke.

Newspapers in the Börsenhalle (Brühl 17), 8 a. m. till 9 p. m.; adm. 5 Ngr. per day, or 15 Ngr. per week.

Art Exhibition (Pl. 36) of Del Vecchio, 9–5, Sund 10–3 o'cl.; adm. 5 Ngr.

English Church Service at the 'Conservatorium', resident chaplain.

Leipzig, situated at the confluence of three small rivers, the *Elster*, *Pleisse*, and *Parthe*, popul. 90,824 (1922 Rom. Cath., 1021 Jews), with university (1500 stud.) founded 1408, is especially remarkable for its three great *Fairs*: the 'Jubilate' or Easter Fair, the most frequented; the Michaelmas and New Year Fairs (the two first established since 1180, the last since 1458). At these seasons Leipzig is a place of great commercial importance and is visited by merchants from all parts of Europe, especially from the E., Polish Jews, Greeks, Persians, Armenians, Turks &c. The number of strangers in the town during the Jubilate Fair nearly equals the entire population. Within the last twenty years Leipzig has been completely modernized by the addition of new suburbs and nearly doubled in extent. The greatest improvements have taken place on the W. side.

Leipzig is the focus of the German *Book-trade*, possessing 200 booksellers' shops and 40 printing-offices. Several hundred booksellers congregate here at the 'Jubilate', and transact business at their own *Börse* (Pl. 7, 'Exchange'), in the Ritterstrasse.

The churches of Leipzig are uninteresting. **St. Nicholas** (Pl. 31) dates from 1525. In a vaulted receptacle by the S. side-door is a Goth. pulpit, from which Luther is said once to have preached. The **Pauliner-Kirche** (Pl. 32), restored 1544, contains a good sandstone monument by Rietschel (1841) of the Margrave Dietzmann of Meissen, assassinated in the old church of St. Thomas in 1307. The lofty church of **St. Thomas** (Pl. 33) was consecrated 1496. The **Rom. Cath. Church** (Pl. 29) was completed 1846.

The spacious market-place, with several picturesque houses in the Renaissance style, boasts of a handsome **Rathhaus** (Pl. 41), erected 1556. The **Pleissenburg** (Pl. 38), or citadel of Leipzig, now the seat of the civic authorities and a barrack, dates from the same period. Opp. to it, in the Central Str., is the *Synagogue*

(Pl. 45), completed in 1855. Hainstrasse 31 is the house in which Schiller resided in 1785 and 1789.

The animated *Grimma'sche Strasse* leads from the market-place N. to the *Augustus Platz*, on the S. side of which stands the handsome **Museum* (Pl. 37), completed in 1858. It comprises a picture-gallery, of which the modern works are the principal attraction; the collection of engravings is also very valuable. Adm. gratis on Sund. 10¹/₂—4, Wed. and Frid. 10—4; adm. 5 Ngr. on Tuesd., Thursd., Sat. 10—4, Mond. 12—4 o'clock.

On the Ground Floor casts. To the r. the exhibition of the Art Union; l. cartoons.

On the First Floor. 1st Room: Cartoons by *Pretler*, scenes from the *Odyssey*. — 2nd R.: earlier Ital. and Span. masters. L. 213. *Sassoferato*, Madonna; 191. *G. Reni*, Madonna; r. *154. *Murillo*, Madonna and Child; 184. *Raphael*, Madonna di Foligno (copy by *Senf.*). — (l.) 3rd R.: L. *105. *Heine*, Criminals in church; *217. *Scheuren*, Old Castle in the Ahr Valley; 12. *Böttcher*, Evening in the Black Forest; 195. *Rethel*, Boaz finding Ruth; *216. *Scheuren*, Château on the Lake; *203. *Ritter*, Betrothal in Normandy; 235. *Speckter*, Simson and Delilah; *71. *Eggers*, Portrait of an Ital. woman; *70. (r. of the door) *Eggers*, St. Catharine of Alexandria; 221. *Schnorr*, St. Rochus; 198. *Richter*, Landscape; 296. *Zimmermann*, Centaurs; 119. *Koch*, Sacrifice of Noah; 202, 199. *Richter*, Ital. landscape, Schreckenstein near Aussig; 270. *Veit*, Germania; 76. *Gurlitt*, Landscape on the Lago di Garda. — Principal Hall: *157. *Nordenberg*, Swedish organist; 25—26. *Calame*, four large and celebrated pictures: *Monte Rosa, *The Squall, *Ruins of Pæstum, *Swiss mountains; 98. *Gudin*, Stormy sea; (E.) 223. *Somers*, Cromwell; *224. *Schrader*, Fred. the Great after the battle of Collin; 230. *Sohn*, Donna Diana; *275. *Verboeckhoven*, Flock in a storm; 171. *Papety*, Finding of Moses; 231. *Sohn*, the Consultation; 219. *Schirmer*, Grotto of Egeria; 234. *Spangenberg*, Luther and his family; *106. *Heinlein*, Mountain scene. — In the small (5th) Room to the r.: *83. *Frey*, Column of Memnon at Thebes; *56. *Thorwaldsen*, Ganymede. — 6th R.: 4. *Belangé*, Scene after the Battle of Wagram; *16. *Bossuet of Yper*, Cathedral of Burgos; 113. *Jacquand*, Gaston de Foix dying of starvation; *55. *P. Delaroche*, Napoleon at Fontainebleau, March 31st, 1814; 10. *Biard*, Struggle with polar bears; *17. *Bouchot*, Gen. Marceau's interment at Coblenz (1796); 9. *Biard*, The insane king Charles VI. of France. — In the small rooms on the N. side: 8th. R.: 56, 57. *Destouches*, The wounded man, The Convalescent; *118. *Knaus*, Card-sharpers; 53. *Dahl*, View of Bergen in Norway; 140. *Marilhat*, Caravan on Mt. Libanon. — 9th R.: 64, 65. *De Dreux*, Dogs; 5, 6. *Bellangé*, Farewell and Return of the soldier; 291. *Winterhalter*, Portrait; 177. *Le Poittevin*, Sailors saving a wreck; 210. *Rottmann*, Corfu; 97. *Greuze*, Girl in white dress. — 10th R.: 274, 272, 273. *Verboeckhoven*, *Sheep outside the stable, Grey horse, Sleeping peasant; 238. *Van Stry*, Cattle at the water; 287, 288. *Wickenberg*, Mother at the bed of her child, Interior of fisherman's hut; 215. *Schendel*, Return from the chase; 204. *L. Robert*, Sleeping bandit. — 11th R.: 268. *Vautier*, Peasants in a tavern during church; 298. *Zwengauer*, Stags at the lake; 117. *Kirner*, Suabian militia; *134. *Lessing*, Landscape; 295. *Zeller*, Saltarello; *143. *Marko*, Ital. landscape. — 12th R.: 201. *Richter*, Evening landscape; 115. *Jordan*, First visit after the marriage; 150. *Meyerheim*, Sunday morning; 37. *Chodowiecky*, The Thiergarten at Berlin. — 14th R.: *Fyt*, Cock fighting with a vulture; 200. *Richter*, Gulf of Salerno; 189. *Reinhardt*, Landscape. — 15th R.: *L. Cranach the Elder*, Christ and the Samaritan woman; several other pictures by the same master. — 16th R.: 264. *School of Andrea del Sarto*, Holy Family; 193. *Guido Reni*, St. John the Evangelist; 192. *G. Reni*, David with head of Goliath; 239. *Tintoretto*, Raising of Lazarus.

The Upper Floor contains the extensive *Collection of Engravings, arranged according to schools, affording a view of the pictorial art

from the 13th cent. to the present time. For a satisfactory acquaintance with its details a catalogue (10 Ngr.) is indispensable.

Opp. the Museum, to the N., rises the handsome new *Theatre*, erected 1864—67.

The **Augusteum** (Pl. 1), erected in 1836, is the seat of the University with its collections, lecture-rooms, and hall, the latter containing several fine busts, statues, and reliefs. — The interior of the **Turnhalle* (Pl. 48), or Gymnastic Hall, at the S. end of the Bosenstrasse, merits inspection. — To the S.E., in the Waisenhaus-Str., are the new and handsome *University Buildings*, of which the **Chem. Laboratory* and the **Physiolog. Institution* are now completed.

In the S. suburb, Zeitzer-Str. No. 43, is the *Gymnastic-Orthopaedic Estab.* of Dr. *Schildbach*, where malformations of the spine etc. are often successfully cured.

The **Collection of Baron Speck**, in his château at *Lützschēna* (N. W., drive of 1 hr., through *Möckern*), contains some admirable pictures of the older masters (adm. Sat. 9—1 and 2—4 o'cl.; at other times previous application to the custodian is necessary).

Rubens, Portrait of an Augustine prior; *Mening*, Salutation; *Rembrandt* and *Livens*, Two portraits of old men; *Jordaens*, Evangelists; *F. Bol*, Portrait of a Dutch burgomaster; *Raphael* (a copy), Johanna of Arragon; *V. d. Helst*, Portrait of an old woman; *A. Roos*, Evening landscape, with cattle; *De Heem*, Still life; *Murillo*, Madonna and Child; *Schalken*, Holy Family; *V. de Velde*, Harbour; *Dürer*, Portrait of a lady; *Wohlgemuth*, Christ and the Apostles; *Valdez*, St. Bruno; *Denner*, Portrait; *Cuypp*, Cattle-piece.

The former ramparts have been converted into ***Promenades**, adorned with statues of the agriculturist *Thaer* (Pl. 19), *King Fred. Augustus* (d. 1827) (Pl. 13), *Sebast. Bach* (d. 1750) (Pl. 12), erected at the instance of Mendelssohn, and *Hahnemann* (Pl. 15), the originator of homœopathy (d. 1843). — Another favourite resort is the pretty *Rosenthal*, a kind of park on the N. W. side of the town. Farther on in the same direction is *Gohlis*, a house in which bears an inscription to the effect that Schiller there composed his 'Ode to Joy' in 1785. — The *Kuhthurm*, 1½ M. to the W. of Leipzig, formerly a forester's house, now contains the agricultural academy of the university.

The **Battle of Leipzig**, which lasted for four days, Oct. 16th—19th, 1813, is the most prolonged and sanguinary on record. It was conducted on both sides by some of the greatest generals of modern times. Napoleon's forces numbered 140—150,000 men, of whom 90,000 survivors only commenced the retreat to the Rhine on Oct. 18th; the allied troops were 900,000 strong. The Russians lost 21,000 men, the Austrians 14,000, the Prussians 16,000. The entire number of cannon brought into the field is estimated at 2,000. On Oct. 19th, at 11 a. m. a Prussian battalion (of the 'Landwehr') stormed the Grimma Gate and forced an entrance into the town. At 12 Napoleon quitted the town. The French retreated towards Lützen by the bridge over the Elster near the Ranstädt Gate. The bridge, the only mode of crossing the river, was prematurely blown up, in consequence of which thousands of the French perished by drowning, among them the Polish general Ponia-towsky; 25,000 who had not yet crossed the bridge were taken prisoners. At 1 o'clock the Allies entered Leipzig.

The entire **Battle Field** (see Plan) is best surveyed from the tower of

the Pleissenburg (p. 381); the castellan points out the most important localities (see 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ngr.). The scene of the engagement of the decisive Oct. 18th is perhaps better viewed from the height near Stötteritz, 2 M. S. E. of Leipzig, about 200 paces r. of the road to Grimma, whence the progress of the battle was watched by Napoleon. The spot is indicated by a large stone, enclosed by trees and surmounted by a block of granite with inscription.

The village of *Probstheyda*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther on the road, was the central point of the French position. Here 600 cannon were employed with unremitting activity during 6 hrs., and four attempts of the Russians and Prussians to storm the village were fruitless. On a hill by the road-side, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. S. E. of Probstheyda, rises an iron *Obelisk*, indicating the spot where the three monarchs (Russia, Austria, Prussia) received the tidings of the victory on the evening of Oct. 18th. Another hill in the vicinity, near the farm of *Meusdorf*, bears a simple block of granite with inscription to the memory of Prince Schwarzenberg, general of the allied forces (d. 1820).

The only building on which traces of the battle are still visible is the château at *Dölitz*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. S. of Leipzig, in the plain of the Pleisse. The walls of the gateway, on the side next the river, are covered with holes made by musket-balls. The château was occupied and successfully defended by Austrians. — All the above points may be visited by flacre in about 3 hrs.

A number of monuments in Leipzig and the environs commemorate the events of the great 'Völkerschlacht' ('battle of the nations'), as the battle is not inappropriately termed by the Germans. A monument in the churchyard at *Taucha*, 6 M. to the E., is sacred to the memory of the Russ. gen. *Manteuffel* and the Engl. captain *Bowyer*, commander of a Brit. rocket-corps which aided the Allies during the battle. — The *Ball Monument* ('Kugel-Denkmal') (Pl. 20) consists of balls and bombs found in the town and vicinity. — The *Monument of Poniatowsky* (Pl. 18), erected near the spot where the body of the brave Polish general was found in the Elster, is now not easily accessible owing to the construction of new streets. — The *Johanniskirchhof* (Pl. 27) also contains several interesting tombstones.

Leipzig and its environs have also been the scene of other important historical events. In the castle of *Alltranstätt* Charles XII. of Sweden signed the articles of peace with Augustus of Poland in 1706. In the castle of *Hubertsburg* (4 M. W. of stat. Oschatz on the Dresden line) the peace which terminated the Seven Years' War was concluded between Austria, Saxony, and Prussia, Feb. 15th, 1763. Near *Breitenfeld* Gustavus Adolphus defeated the troops of the Ligue under Tilly, Sept. 7th, 1631.

78. From Berlin to Leipzig.

Express in 4, ord. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.; fares 5 Thlr. 16, 3 Thlr. 24, 2 Thlr. 23 Sgr. As far as *Jüterbog* see p. 359.

Wittenberg (*Stadt London*; **Weintraube*; *Adler*, nearest to the stat.; **Rail. Restaurant*) on the *Elbe*, with 11,934 inhab.. was till 1542 the residence of the Electors of Saxony. It was subsequently fortified, in 1760 almost destroyed by Austrian besiegers, in 1813 occupied by the French, in 1814 taken from them by storm by the Prussians under Taubentzen. The doors of the **Schlosskirche*, to which Luther affixed his famous 95 theses (Oct. 31st, 1517), were destroyed by the French, and replaced in 1858 by bronze gates, on which the original Latin text of the