







### »BLECHBÜCHSE«

When the old department store on Brühl was rebuilt and reopened in 1968, the façade adorned with aluminium panels was the envy of the world. Because it was curved like the sandwich boxes used at the time, it acquired the nickname »Blechbüchse« (»sandwich tin«). When the new »Höfe am Brühl« shopping centre was under construction, plans to remove the façade were successfully thwarted by a vigorous local campaign.





### NASCHMARKT

On the square behind the Old Town Hall, farmers used to sell fruit and vegetables to the townsfolk. Bigger transactions took place in the Baroque Old Exchange, now a popular recital venue. Goethe once lived nearby, although his footsteps appear to be taking him to the Auerbachs Keller tavern!









### NEW TOWN HALL

Pleissenburg, a fortress, once stood at this corner of Leipzig – which is why the sprawling town hall is sometimes still called the ›filing cabinet castle‹. The building contains 365 numbered rooms, and to reach the top of the tower, visitors must climb 417 steps. The imposing gable on the south side is topped by a sculpture of a lion, the heraldic animal of Leipzig.













### MUSEUM OF CITY HISTORY

The new building (in the foreground) provided much-needed space for the huge collection of exhibits owned by the museum, which had been based in the Old Town Hall since the early-20th century. The new building contains storerooms, hosts exhibitions and talks, and also has a library and a children's museum.

### CITY CENTRE (pp. 58/59)

Locals refer to the centre as simply ›the city‹, even though the city of Leipzig is in fact much larger. The picture shows two towers marking the edge of the city centre. A masterplan drawn up in the 1920s envisaged additional towers on the ring road but stipulated that none should be built inside the historical centre.

















### ST NICHOLAS'S CHURCH

Although the church combines a variety of architectural styles spanning ten centuries, it only rose to international fame in 1989 because of the peace services held every Monday at which members of the public voiced their hopes and fears. Starting in October, they then proceeded to Augustusplatz (at that time known as Karl-Marx-Platz) before marching around the city centre. To symbolize the fact that the protest was borne out of the church and into the city, the replica of a pillar representing a palm of peace now stands outside St Nicholas's Church.

