Buildings and their Names

The Campus Development of TU Dresden

Office for Academic Heritage
Technischen Universität Dresden

Office for Academic Heritage, Scientific
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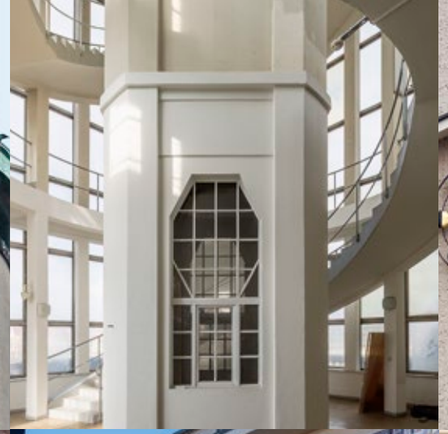
Buildings and their Names

The Campus Development of TU Dresden

SANDSTEIN VERLAG

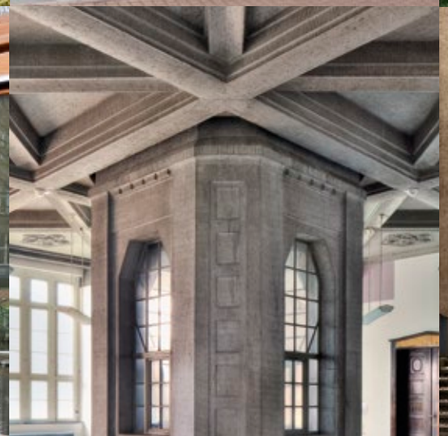




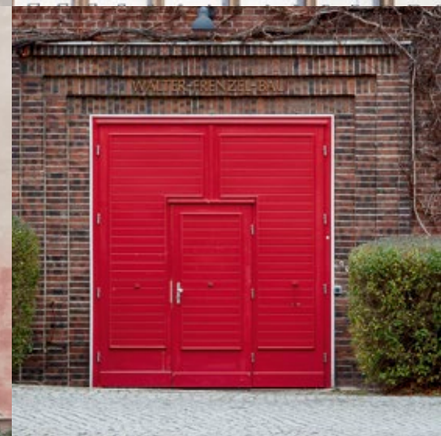
ZEUNERBAU


GORGESBAU







From the Brühlsche Terrasse to the Südvorstadt campus

The pavilion on the Brühlsche Terrasse, Hermann Krone, 1857

Polytechnical School on the Antonplatz, lithography from around 1850

The Dresden Technical School opened on 1st May 1828 with the goal of advancing the economic development of Saxony through the technical training of a new generation. The first seat of the new school was a small, subsequently demolished garden pavilion in rococo style on the Brühlsche Terrasse. As a result of the dynamic development of the school under its first Director, the astronomer and geodesist Wilhelm Gotthelf Lohrmann (1796 – 1840), and the fact that the rooms in the former armoury at the Jüdenhof, used since 1833, could also no longer meet the need for space, the Assembly of the Estates approved the budget for a school building at the Antonplatz in 1843. The architect Gustav Heine (1802 – 1880), teacher of structural engineering and architectural drawing at the Technical School, designed the building, which was occupied as of September 1846.

In acknowledgement of the elevated level, the educational institution was awarded the designation of Royal Polytechnical School in 1851. Julius Ambrosius Hülsse (1812 – 1876) was appointed Director in the year prior to this. Hülsse energetically advanced the profile of the school. The educational institution acquired the character of a college with a comprehensive reform in the years 1870/71, which was also expressed in its being renamed as Royal Saxon Polytechnical College. Hülsse initiated the construction of a new building for the Polytechnical College before his departure in 1873.

The college building was designed on the Bismarckplatz (today Friedrich-List-Platz), once again by a member of the educational institution, the architect and professor for structural design, Rudolf Heyn (1835 – 1916). Heyn oriented himself to the model created by Gottfried Semper (1803 – 1879) of the Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule (ETH) Zürich (Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich). The facility with four wings surrounded two inner courtyards and a connecting wing designed as a prestige axis. The gable above the centre projection was adorned with six female figures designed as allegories for the six departments of the college by the sculptor Friedrich Rentsch (1836 – 1899): Mechanical Technology, Engineering, Chemistry, Architecture,

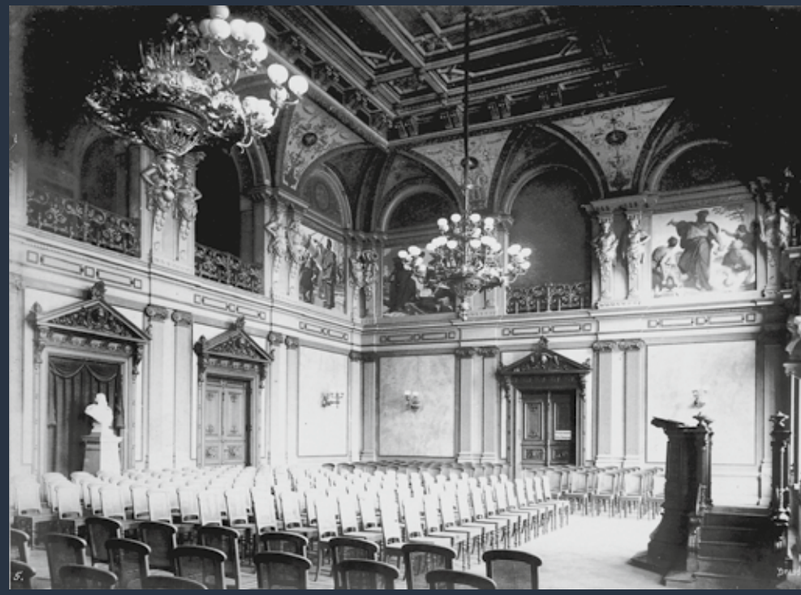
Main building of the Polytechnical College
on the Bismarckplatz, Hermann Krone, 1887

Mathematics and Literature for the General department. The increasing reputation and self-confidence of the engineers was also reflected in the imposing interior design of the staircase and the auditorium. For the chemistry labs, erected as an independent structure to the rear of the college in the Schnorrstraße, Heyn also referred to the model of the ETH. With the occupation of the new building, a Civil Engineering department, and thus the training of architects was established at the Polytechnical College Heyn became the first chair of the department and thus also the first architecture professor of the Polytechnical College.

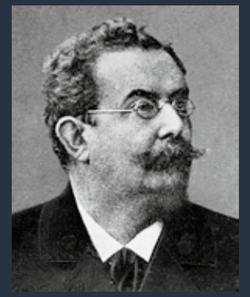
Gustav Anton Zeuner (1828 – 1907) assumed direction of the college in 1873. Zeuner expanded the General department in particular during his term of office. Students could graduate with a diploma as of 1883. Zeuner was able to transform the Polytechnical College into the Royal Saxon Technical College by 1890, meaning greater autonomy and an elected rectorate provided for in the new college constitution.

Despite multiple expansions to the college building on the Bismarckplatz, there was soon no longer adequate space for the quickly growing number of students and the increasingly large labs necessary for modern teaching. Especially the mechanical engineering labs of American universities, which Hubert Engels (1854 – 1945), Dresden professor for hydraulic engineering, and many other German engineers had become familiar with while visiting the World Exposition in Chicago in 1893, drastically demonstrated the necessity for a massive expansion of technical universities in Germany.
A temporary mechanical engineering laboratory in cellars of the main building and the chemical laboratory could only cover the most urgent needs.
The opening of a new campus at the periphery of Dresden was therefore initiated during Engels' term of office as rector from 1896 to 1898. The City of Dresden had acquired the vacant twelve-hectare property, bounded by

The auditorium in the new main building,
Hermann Krone, 1887



Karl Weißbach



the George-Bähr-Straße, Bergstraße, Mommsenstraße and Helmholtzstraße, and made it available at no charge.

The architect Karl Weißbach (1841–1905) designed the building for the Mechanical Technology department as the first section to be built. Weißbach had taught building design and design as a professor of architecture at the Polytechnical College or the TH Dresden since 1875. As an architect, he had already left his mark in Dresden with numerous villas and residential homes, as well as with the Russian-Orthodox church (Fritz-Löffler-Straße). Weißbach planned the building for the Mechanical Technology department in the north-western corner of the property and thus left the prestigious building plot at the present-day Fritz-Förster-Platz free for a main building of the TH Dresden to be erected later. A central combined heat and power station was first erected in 1900 to provide the new campus with heat and power. In the same year, the TH Dresden was awarded the right to award doctorates, which finally settled the matter of equivalence with the state

The Mechanical Technology department of the TH Dresden, postcard, 1905

The combined heat and power station of the TH Dresden

university in Leipzig. The first part of the mechanical engineering laboratory (Mollier Building today) could already be occupied in the summer of 1901, and the second part in the following summer. This was followed by the completion of the Mechanical-Technical Research Institute (Berndt Building today) with the affiliated machine hall (Sachsenberg Building today) in 1903 and the main building of the Mechanical Technology department (Zeuner Building today) in 1904. The Electrotechnical Institute (Görges Building) could finally be handed over for its purpose in the presence of the King of Saxony at Easter of 1905. A total of 5.5 million Mark was invested in building. The architecture of brick buildings with a light-coloured sandstone pedestal oriented to northern German brick building designed by Weißbach met with displeasure in more conservative Dresden, but decisively defined the subsequent architectural development of the campus.

GUSTAV ANTON ZEUNER
30.11.1828 – 18.10.1907

Following an apprenticeship as a carpenter and attending the industrial school in Chemnitz, Gustav Zeuner studied at the Bergakademie Freiberg. After acquiring his doctorate in Leipzig in 1853, Saxon officials refused to allow him to be hired as a teacher due to his participation in the May revolts in Dresden in 1849. Zeuner was appointed professor for mechanical technology and mechanical theory at the ETH Zurich 1855 and was also Director there after 1865. His pioneering works on technical thermodynamics originated during his time in Zurich.

In 1871, Zeuner took up the Chair for Mechanical Engineering at the Bergakademie Freiberg and simultaneously the position of the Director. After only two years, he was entrusted in 1873 with the position of the Director at the Dresden Polytechnical College and was awarded a professorship for mechanical technology and theoretical mechanics. Zeuner's fundamental reform of the Polytechnical College was concluded in 1890 with the granting of the status of Technical College. Zeuner withdrew from administrative activities and dedicated himself exclusively to teaching and research until his retirement in 1897.

Zeuner Building

The main building of the Mechanical Technology department, also referred to as the *Kollegienhaus* (Colleges Building), was named after Gustav Zeuner as a former Director in 1928 on the occasion of the dual anniversary of the founding of the college and his 100th birthday. The bronze bust of the eponym created by Friedrich Offermann (1859 – 1913) was placed in front of the building in the George-Bähr-Straße in 1933. The Zeuner Building is the first building of the TH Dresden named for a college educator and thus the starting point of this tradition.

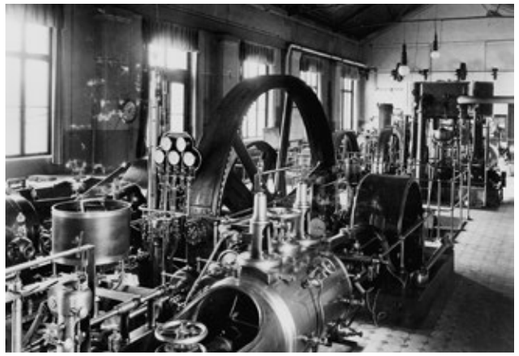
The building is laid out as a four-wing complex with salient corner projections. The south wing and the connected corner projections were executed as three-storey brick buildings with sandstone walls on a semi-basement of Cotta sandstone; all other structures had only two storeys. The building was accessed through a portal in the centre projection of the south side facing the campus and not on one of the two street sides. Five well-lit drawing halls were found on the north side on both storeys and in an iron roof framework, a sixth in the east wing. Karl Weißbach had placed four lecture halls in the corner projections. However, the greatest amount of space was occupied by the Mechanical-Technological Collection, the Collection of Mechanism and Gear Models, the Collection of Machine Elements and Lifting Equipment, as well as the Collection for Steam Engineering.

From 1928 to 1930, the architect Walther Heise (1879 – 1961) built an expansion between the Zeuner Building and the mechanical engineering laboratory, in which a large lecture hall was built, which, though officially named for the mechanical engineering professor Willibald Lichtenheld (1901 – 1980), was referred to by the students as the "bomb crater". Heise adopted the brick for the design of the façade but dispensed with the sandstone and organised the façade in a considerably more modern fashion. The Zeuner Building was heavily damaged by bombs in February 1945. In the context of reconstruction after 1946, another floor was added to the two northern corner projections, as well as to the east, north and west wings in order to address the urgent need for space of the college. The boundary between the old structure and the post-war addition can be clearly seen in the colour shade of the masonry. The Faculty of Mechanical Science and Engineering of TU Dresden is still at home in the Zeuner Building today.

Mollier Building

The mechanical engineering laboratories A and B were designed by Karl Weißbach in close cooperation with the mechanical engineering professor Leonidas Lewicki (1840 – 1907). The building consisted of four two-storey corner pavilions, connected by three one-storey wings. Like all buildings designed by Weißbach, the lab was designed in brick on a sandstone pedestal. Laboratory A for steam and hydraulic engines was in the east and west wings. This included a subsequently demolished canal building between the Zeuner and Mollier Buildings, which enabled the circulation of water for experimentation with hydraulic turbines with upper and lower canals. A large lecture hall for experiments was integrated into mechanical engineering laboratory A. The north wing located in the George-Bähr-Straße was home to laboratory B for technical thermodynamics. Between the east and west wings, the boiler house closed off an inner courtyard with a gas tank. In the southern inner courtyard, enclosed on three sides, an octagonal water tower was erected together with the main smokestack; this design enabled the recovery of residual heat from the smokestack.

Between 1928 and 1930, the courtyard was closed on the south side by the “New Hall”, which was home to both a turbine test bay and a lecture hall. The building was destroyed by incendiary bombs in February 1945; the south wing was raised by one storey during subsequent reconstruction. The building was named the Mollier Building on the 100th birthday of Richard Mollier. Even today, most of the area in the building is used as experimentation halls by the Faculty of Mechanical Science and Engineering.



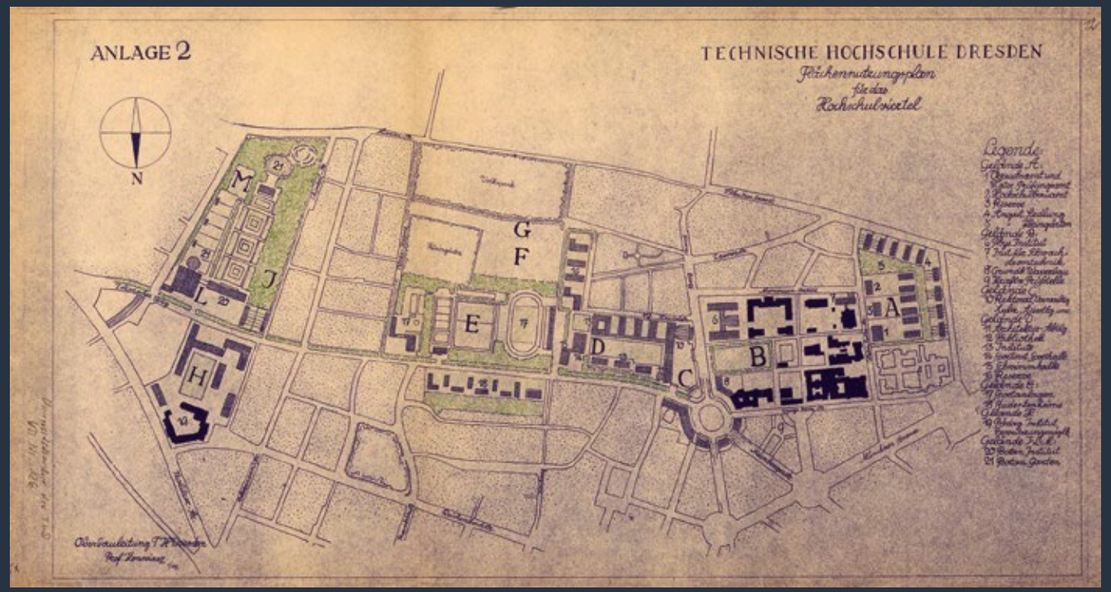
RICHARD MOLLIER
30.11.1863 – 13.3.1935

Richard Mollier studied physics and mechanical engineering in Graz and Munich. He returned to the TH Munich after two years of industrial activity. He provided the foundation for his reputation in the field of technical thermodynamics with his post-doctoral thesis, submitted in 1892. He completed his doctorate at the University of Munich in 1895. In 1896, Mollier was offered the Chair for Applied Physics and Mechanical Theory at the University of Göttingen. In the following year, he accepted the Chair for Mechanical Theory and the post of Director of the mechanical engineering laboratory at the TH Dresden.

In 1904, Mollier published his text entitled “Neue Diagramme zur technischen Wärmelehre” (New Graphs for Technical Thermodynamics), in which he placed enthalpy in relation to other properties. In doing so, Mollier created a pioneering aid for the theoretical treatment and calculation of thermodynamic processes, for example, in refrigeration machines, steam engines or steam-air mixtures The Thermodynamics Conference in 1923 in Los Angeles decided to name all diagrams with an enthalpy coordinate “Mollier graphs”.

Reconstruction and stagnation

Spatial development plan of
Richard Konwiarz, 1949



The destroyed
Görges Building, 1945

Removal of rubble and
reconstruction, before 1950

With the advance of the Red Army into Dresden on 8th May 1945, the war was also over for the TH Dresden, but 85 percent of buildings had been damaged or destroyed. Members of the college already began with clearing and provisional repairs in the same month. Students, staff and professors worked together voluntarily for thousands of hours in the following years to clear away the rubble and reopen the college. Enno Heidebroek (1876 – 1955) was elected the first post-war Rector in July 1945. This election was confirmed by the Soviet occupation force. Employees already started working on research projects in individual institutes, usually on behalf of Soviet authorities. On the other hand, the remaining equipment of the college was not spared dismantling. The official reopening took place on 18th September 1946, and teaching began on 21th October. The repair work was completed for the most part by autumn of 1949.

Richard Konwiarz (1883 – 1960), who had been called to assume the professorship for urban planning at the TH Dresden in 1947, presented a building programme and a spatial development plan for the campus in 1948. The development plans were initially further developed in a provisional form as of

The new buildings in Zellescher Weg, Heinrich Röcke (Office Walter Henn), charcoal drawing, 1952

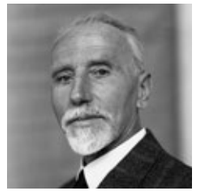
1949 by Walter Henn (1912 – 2006) and subsequently by Konwiarz' successor Georg Funk (1901 – 1990). The reconstruction of the destroyed "Old College" on the Bismarckplatz was apparently rejected from the start. Instead, an expansion of the existing campus east of the Bergstraße and west of the Helmholtzstraße was strived for. The first new buildings were designed by the architects Karl Wilhelm Ochs (1896 – 1968), Walter Henn and Heinrich Rettig (1900 – 1974), who were all employed as college educators at the TH. Although Ochs, Henn and Rettig planned the individual buildings independently, they found a common language of form. Ochs first realised a wing of the Barkhausen Institute in 1950/51, Henn the southern part of the later Trefftz Building with the new physics lecture hall and Rettig the boarding school of the Workers' and Peasants' Faculty (Arbeiter- und Bauern-Fakultät, ABF), which had been established at the TH Dresden in 1949. These buildings are functional and balanced in their straightforwardness; a reserved modernity in the tradition of building compatible with the material and the work. The new architecture incurred displeasure in Berlin. The ABF was disparaged by the President of the Academy for Building and Architecture (Akademie für Baukunst), Kurt Liebknecht, as a "harvester barracks", unworthy of a workers' and peasants' state. The architects were thus forced to accept significant interventions in the design or address the doctrine of a "national architecture" through the inclusion of baroque or classicist elements of style. Also for this reason, Ochs followed the call to the TH Berlin in 1953 and Henn to the TH Braunschweig in the same year, while Rettig continued with the already commenced with construction project. In 1965, he completed the work started together with the completion of the Schönfeld lecture hall of today and the antenna tower on the Barkhausen Building. The Kutzbach Building by Walter Heinz Schrödel, the Walther Hempel Building and the Heidebroek Building by Fritz Schaarschmidt (1901 – 1970), as well as the Andreas Schubert Building of the architects collective Helmut Fischer and Heinz Stoll provided new architectural impulses as of the mid-1950s. They mark a departure from the so-called national architecture and the beginning of an era of industrialised building.

Building site of the Physical Institute, around 1955

However, it was not only architecture that gave the campus a new face. Werner Bauch (1902 – 1983), professor for landscape gardening since 1952, influenced the design of the open spaces of the college. He designed the sunken garden next to the Barkhausen Building, provided the garden design between the Willers and Recknagel Buildings, but also for the park in front of the Hülsse Building. Artists were commissioned to create sculptures for the open spaces, like the "Boy with Fish" by August Streitmüller (1871 – 1958) in front of the Barkhausen Building or the "Crouching Bear" in the garden of the refectory by Viktoria Krüger (1914 – 2010). As of 1952, one to two percent of the building budget was reserved for works of art linked with the construction project. The self-conception of the young republic regarding the design of a better future was also to be expressed visibly on the campus of the college.

The TH Dresden was the only major technical college in the territory of the GDR, and the engineers trained here were of central importance for the establishing of the socialist state. Around 140 million Mark was invested in more than a dozen new buildings by the mid-1960s. No other university in the GDR received such comprehensive sponsorship of college expansion at this time. A visible sign of the increasing importance of the college was it being renamed as a Technical University in 1961. With the end of the Seven Year Plan from of 1959 to 1965, however, investment in the research and teaching infrastructure of the TU Dresden was as good as discontinued, although the university administration registered a considerable need for investment, including for chemical engineering and electronics. The Otto Mohr Hall, completed in 1974, could only be realised thanks to the considerable amount of voluntary work of many members of staff and students. The microelectronics technical centre (Technikum Mikroelektronik, Mierdel Building today) was the only larger new laboratory building project of this period. However, many residences for students, as well as a prominent landmark, the new refectory (Neue Mensa), were built in the 1970s and 1980s.

HEINRICH BARKHAUSEN
2.12.1881 – 20.2.1956



Following his studies in physics, Heinrich Barkhausen graduated with his doctorate in 1906 in Göttingen with a thesis on electrical oscillations. He was then employed with Siemens & Halske AG and qualified as a professor in 1910 at the TH Charlottenburg. In 1911, Barkhausen was given a professorship at the TH Dresden with the aim of setting up an Institute for Light-Current Engineering.

During the First World War, Barkhausen was transferred to the Torpedo Inspection in Kiel in 1915 following brief deployment at the front. Here, he discovered the magnetising change jumps of iron, the Barkhausen effect. In the same year, he and his employee Karl Kurz (1861 – 1960) were successful in generating electrical oscillations with the help of a vacuum tube, the Barkhausen-Kurz oscillation.

Barkhausen returned to the TH Dresden in 1918. His four-volume “Lehrbuch der Elektronenröhre” (Textbook of electron tubes) was translated as a standard work into many languages. His Japanese students organised an extended lecture tour of Japan for their academic teacher in 1938. Despite the extensive destruction of the institute in February of 1945, Barkhausen had already resumed teaching in 1946.

Barkhausen Building

With the Barkhausen Building, Karl Wilhelm Ochs created a prototype, the design elements of which would become characteristic of many subsequent buildings. The two-storey wing turned slightly toward the Helmholtzstraße, with its unpretentious perforated façade and blue slate gable roof, is punctuated with an asymmetrically laid out glass entrance axis. The windows are in three sections, with a wide middle section and centrally arranged crossbars. The window frames were accentuated with narrow, coloured ledges. This window type became, with varying colour versions of the ledges, the recurring feature of the structures of Ochs on the campus.

The building erected in 1950/51 was specially planned for the needs of the Institute for Light-Current Engineering headed by Heinrich Barkhausen. Two lecture halls were in the left part, internship rooms in the right part. The flat roof of the entrance axis with a railing was planned for the antenna system. A connecting wing with offices in the extension of the entrance axis followed as a second construction phase, to which a U-shaped three-wing complex was attached as a third construction phase, from now on headed by Heinrich Rettig. In a fourth construction phase lasting 15 years, the project was completed with a new antenna tower on the west wing, a narrow south wing and the large lecture hall building, which was named after the electrical engineer Heinz Schönfeld (1908 – 1957) in 1994. The forecourt of the Barkhausen Building facing the Helmholtzstraße is characterised by the fountain with the sculpture “Boy with Fish” (1953) by August Streitmüller. The building was already named after Barkhausen with the commissioning of the first construction phase in 1951, making him the only scholar to receive this honour during his active tenure.

The south wing was raised by two storeys and expanded in the direction of Nöthnitzer Straße by a building half for the “Center for Advancing Electronics Dresden” excellence cluster from 2015 to 2019. A completely new, vibration-free lab for electron microscopy was built in the inner courtyard.

Günther Landgraf Building

Due to the total loss of the “Old College” on the Bismarckplatz, the Rectorate had to initially be temporarily moved to the campus. The search for a representative solution thus soon began. The Technical College was also assigned the function and the building for student services in 1946 and thus took over the Old Refectory in the Mommsenstraße planned by Paul Wolf (1879 – 1957), head of the municipal planning and building control office, which had been completed in 1925, as well as the ancestral home of the National Socialist German Students’ League in the Helmholtzstraße. Karl Wilhelm Ochs now planned an extensive expansion of the Old Refectory with additional dining halls in the south garden areal and a building along the Mommsenstraße, which was meant to combine with the existing substance to form a coherent ensemble. The student building was converted for the administration and linked with the new building, which serve as the offices of the Rectorate.

As a politically unencumbered personality with an impressive scientific reputation, Günther Landgraf was the first democratically elected Rector in 1990. He successfully guided the university through the difficult years of college renewal and resided in this building until 1994. Following the move of the Rectorate to the Eratonenhaus (Mommsenstraße 11), the entire building complex was comprehensively renovated from 2004 to 2007. The building was named Günther Landgraf Building in a ceremony on 12th September 2008.

GÜNTHER LANDGRAF
14.9.1928 – 12.1.2006

Günther Landgraf studied after 1947 at the TH Dresden and was assistant at the Institute for Technical Mechanics after receiving his diploma in 1952. Landgraf graduated with his doctorate in 1961 and became a scientific staff member in the VEB Germania Karl-Marx-Stadt (state-owned enterprise for chemical systems). In 1969, he was chosen for a lectureship for the theory of elasticity and plasticity at the TU Dresden. In the same year, Landgraf qualified as a professor and was offered a professorship for mechanics and plasticity theory in 1970. He was successfully occupied after 1985 with the development of CAD systems for remodelling.

Following the peaceful revolution, Landgraf was elected the new Rector of TU Dresden on 26th February 1990. In this office, Landgraf guided the process of university renewal and the upgrading of the TU to a full-fledged university until 1994 through the integration of parts of the “Friedrich List” College of Transportation, the “Karl Friedrich Wilhelm Wander” College of Education and the Medical Academy into the university.

University renewal and excellence

The new building of the lecture hall centre, 2019

Following the reunification of Germany, the TU Dresden initially had to master an intensive transformation in personnel and structure. The decision was made to upgrade the TU into a full university in the course of a restructuring of the Saxon higher learning landscape in 1992. To this purpose, institutes of higher learning that had to date been autonomous, such as the College of Education, parts of the College for Transportation and the Medical Academy, had to be integrated. Faculties of Humanities and Social Sciences were established. This organisational process was for the most part completed by the mid-1990s. With the integrated institutes of higher learning came a large growth in the number of buildings at the TU Dresden: the Weberplatz complex for the Faculty of Education, the Gerhart Potthoff Building for the "Friedrich List" Faculty for Transport and Traffic Sciences and the medical campus in the Johannstadt suburb.

A building shell from the GDR era was already completed for the study of law in 1993 as the new seat of the faculty – the present-day Von Gerber Building. It was nonetheless obvious that enormous investments in infrastructure were necessary, both for the creation of new capacities and for the renovation of the substance, which had been neglected for decades.

The number of students also increased rapidly as a result of the transformation to a full university. The acute lack of teaching space was mitigated slightly in 1998 by the construction of the lecture hall centre in the Bergstraße, with four large lecture halls and 14 seminar rooms. The chemical laboratories in the Fritz Förster, Erich Müller and König Buildings could be abandoned as of 2001 following the completion of the new chemistry building in the Bergstraße. The tradition of art in architecture on the campus was

Wall painting "Student life" in the lecture hall centre, Michael Fischer-Art, 1996

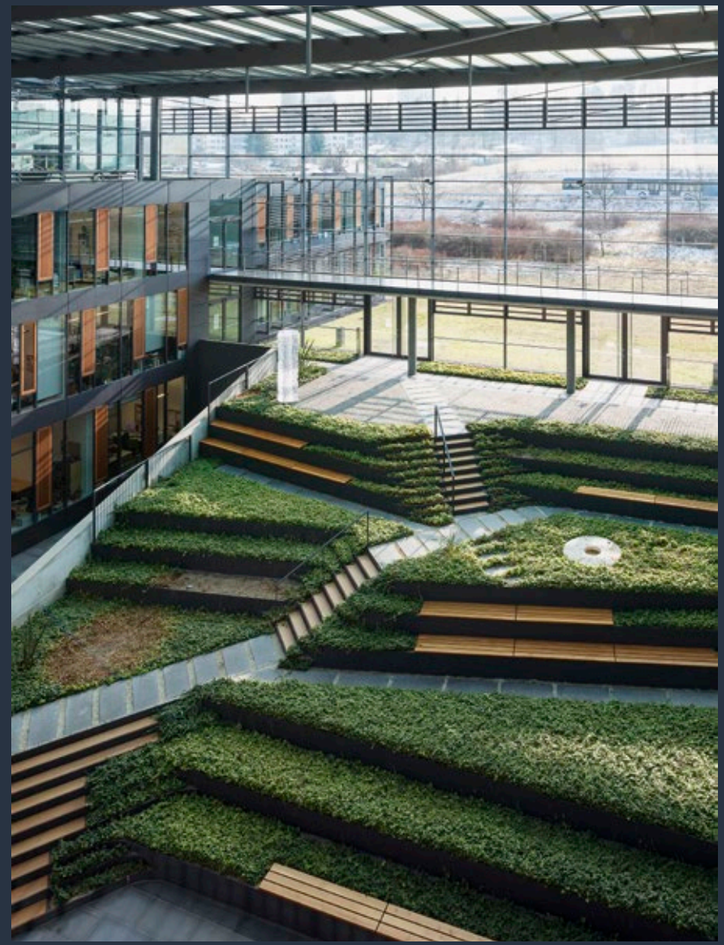
Rectorate, former villa of the Sängerschaft Erato (student fraternity), 2019

prominently continued in the lecture centre with the design of the central cube by the Leipzig artist Michael Fischer-Art (*1969). Roland Fuhrmann's (*1966) "Spectral symphony of the elements" builds a bridge between the natural sciences and art in the foyer of the new chemistry building.

A new building was constructed in the Zellescher Weg for the amalgamated Saxon State and University Library Dresden (SLUB), and the biological institutes received a new building directly behind it in 2006. The new buildings for the Faculty of Computer Science (Andreas Pfitzmann Building) were built along the Nöthnitzer Straße, the new research laboratories in the Mierdel Building, the Werner Hartmann Building as a new technical centre, the high-performance computer centre and the Hermann Krone Building as the seat of the Institute of Applied Physics. A new experiment hall for textile technology, the building at Schumannstraße 7a for the Faculty of Civil Engineering and the Centre for Energy Technology were built on the already densely developed core campus.
The extensive refurbishment of the old building substance also began simultaneously. In 2003, the Rectorate was able to move into the villa at Mommsenstraße 11, built in 1926 as the students' building of the Erato choir, meaning that the renovation of the old Rectorate (Günther Landgraf Building) and of the directly connected Old Refectory could be commenced with. The renovation of the Trefftz Building, the Recknagel Building, the Walther Hempel Building and the Von Mises Building followed, and the renovation of many more old buildings is either in progress or being planned.

The TU Dresden has been able to further consolidate and focus its research profile since the mid-1990s. In the 2000s, it was confronted, like all German institutes of higher learning, with the challenges of the Bologna process and had to reform its courses of studies. Numerous research institutes of the Max Planck Society, the Fraunhofer Society and the Leibniz

Foyer of the new biology building, 2019



Association, which work closely with the TU, have established themselves around the university; their heads are usually also simultaneously TU professors. Due to the outstanding work over more than two decades and the embedding of the TU into a highly innovative environment, which has found an institutional framework in the Alliance DRESDEN-concept e.V., TU Dresden asserted itself in 2012 in the Excellence Initiative of the German federal government. The university successfully defended its title as a University of Excellence in 2019. With this status, the university once again faces the challenge of expanding its space capacities. Another storey was added to the south wing of the Barkhausen Building and it was expanded by a building half as a consequence. A new laboratory was also built in the inner courtyard of the building. With the "Campus Design Master Plan", the university has since 2018 also looked more closely at the outdoor space, which offers greater sojourn quality as a work environment for staff and students and should at the same time become a mirror for the University of Excellence.

Von Gerber Building

The building was already planned, and the shell built prior to 1989 as a new technology centre of mechanical engineering for CAD/CAM. The decision to rededicate it to the Faculty of Law, which was about to be founded, was made in autumn of 1990. The state building department commissioned the Stuttgart-based agency ENARPLAN with the conversion. During the short construction period, components no longer required for the new purpose were dismantled, the support foundations were reinforced, and two additional storeys were added to the two already existing. Lecture halls, seminar rooms and the library were housed on the lower floors, which were meant to create an open and inviting atmosphere for the outside world with their transparent structure. The two upper storeys provided space for the more inward oriented institute rooms of the Faculty of Law. Thanks to the utilisation of the building shell, teaching could already be commenced with in the new building in the winter semester 1993/94. The building was named for Carl Friedrich von Gerber on this occasion. The new building provides proof that a functional university building that is accepted by students and staff as a place for learning can also be realised with scarce financial resources and the resource-saving and thus sustainable incorporation of the existing building substance.

CARL FRIEDRICH VON GERBER

11.4.1823 – 23.12.1891

Carl Friedrich Gerber studied philosophy and law in Leipzig, achieved his doctorate in 1843 in Heidelberg and qualified as a professor in the following year in Jena. He was then successively called to the Universities of Erlangen, Tübingen, Jena and finally Leipzig in 1863. He made pioneering contributions particularly in the field of German private law. Gerber was awarded a personal noble title in 1859 and a hereditary title in 1878.

In 1871, the academic career of Von Gerber ended with his appointment as Ministry of Education and Culture of Saxony. The formerly emphatically conservative expert in constitutional law made his mark in the culture sector with extensive reform projects. He was personally engaged in improving the educational system. The vocational and middle schools schools were considerably expanded upon. When the Dresden Polytechnical College was transferred into the area of responsibility of the Ministry of Education and Culture in 1876, its Director Gustav Zeuner found a partner for his reform plans in Von Gerber. The Polytechnical College was expanded significantly and its level of quality improved. The transformation of the Polytechnical College into a Technical College took place in 1890.

Andreas Pfitzmann Building

The institutes of the Faculty of Computer Science received a shared location on the campus for the first time with the new building in the Nöthnitzer Straße in 2013. The four-storey building designed by the Dresden architectural collective Zimmermann + Code Unique Architekten extends around two courtyards as a meandering ribbon. A space situation was created in front of the entrance area as a communicative space, which, separated by a glass wall, segues into the covered inner courtyard as a building-high foyer. In the foyer, the three grass-green, technoid-futuristic “Bubbles” sculptures (2006) of the Dresden artist André Tempel (*1970) adopt the pronouncedly colourful design of the building. Kinetic objects by Sebastian Hempel (*1971) are also found in the passages of the upper storeys; the multi-part serial room work “Display” (2005) consists of a total of 18 rotating discs that reflect light and the surroundings.

The roof landscape above the computer centre of the faculty provides the fifth façade of the second inner courtyard, in which a semi-circular extension projects inward from the south wing through all upper storeys. A break garden with water areas, wooden platforms and seating groups is found on the south side facing away from the street. The homogeneity of the building is emphasised by the design of the exterior façades. Railing fields running horizontally and clad with light green coloured glass are overlapped by large-format, vertical panels of dark fibre cement. Movable sliding elements with a silvery expanded metal filling or glass panels serve as sun protection in front of the individual window openings. The building was renamed the Andreas Pfitzmann Building in a ceremony on 18th November 2014.

ANDREAS PFITZMANN
18.3.1958 – 23.9.2010

After studying computer science at the technical college and at the University of Karlsruhe, Andreas Pfitzmann was hired as an assistant at the University of Karlsruhe in 1983, where he also received his doctorate in 1989. He accepted a position as assistant at the University of Heidelberg in 1991. In 1993, TU Dresden offered Pfitzmann a professorship for information and coding theory, and he held the professorship for data protection and data security as of 2001.

As a university teacher and dean, Pfitzmann had a sustained and strong influence on the development of research and teaching in the Faculty of Computer Science of TU Dresden. As an expert for IT security, he made fundamental contributions to the thematic fields of multilateral security, anonymity and steganography. As a thought leader in the fields of computer science and society, he was much in demand as a consultant, auditor and expert who consistently dedicated himself to freedom of information.

Campus map Dresden

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ASB Andreas Schubert Building → p. 76
BAR Barkhausen Building → p. 48
BER Berndt Building → p. 20
BEY Beyer Building → p. 28
BIN Binder Building → p. 40
DRU Drude Building → p. 54
FOE Fritz Foerster Building → p. 30
FRE Walter Frenzel Building → p. 38
GER Von Gerber Building → p. 98
GLB Günther Landgraf Building → p. 50
GÖR Görges Building → p. 22
HEI Heidebroek Building → p. 72
HEM Walther Hempel Building → p. 78
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VMB Von Mises Building → p. 70
WHB Werner Hartmann Building → p. 102
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ZEU Zeuner Building → p. 16

Campus map Tharandt

COT Cotta Building → p. 112
JUD Judeich Building → p. 114
ROS Rossmässler Building → p. 116
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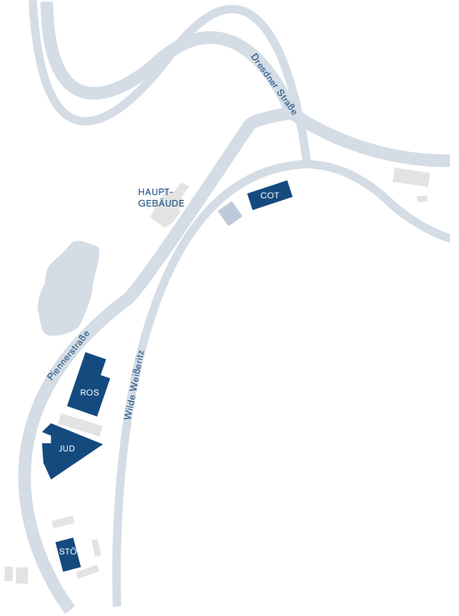


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