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Overnight accommodation



Free WLAN



E-charging station



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Augustus the Strong welcomes you to an audience

“Welcome to Schloesserland Sachsen! My family members ruled over the region that once evolved from the Margraviate of Meissen for over 800 years. And they left behind magnificent buildings throughout the region – true testimonies to power and wealth, but also to joie de vivre and a love of art. Margraves, dukes, electors and kings from the House of Wettin and the nobility who emulated them turned Saxony into what it is today: The most important cultural destination in Germany.

There is no other place in the world that boasts such a density of magnificent buildings. Many of them were designed by the finest architects of their time. Masters such as Arnold of Westphalia, Matthaues Daniel Poepplmann and Johann Christoph Knoeffel masterfully crafted architectural works of the very highest standard. Affectionately restored, they evoke no less admiration today as museums, cultural sites or hotels than they did during the lifetimes of their architects.

Medieval castles and monasteries, magnificent Renaissance palaces, splendid Baroque residences, extensive gardens and parks and fantastic neo-style buildings of the 19th century all proudly testify to Saxony’s creative power and the aristocratic lifestyle of my time. Each building reveals the flavor of the exclusive lifestyles and brings history back to life with their captivating anecdotes. And there’s a lot to learn about my life as well. After all, I did make quite a considerable contribution to the art of Saxon architecture!”

*Electeur Frederick Augustus I of Saxony,
King Augustus II of Poland, called “Augustus the Strong” (1670–1733)*



“PHILANDERER”





The baroque historic center of Dresden with Bruehl's Terrace. The multimedia exhibition "Festung Xperience" is concealed behind the fortress walls, see page 35.





Meissen Albrechtsburg Castle overlooking the Elbe River

Strong Walls, Sturdy Towers

“During my lifetime, the Margraviate of Meissen flourished. I cleared forests, reclaimed land and founded lordships. Cities such as Leipzig and Freiberg were founded. Proud, fortified castles secured the new settlements and trade routes. Some of them are so well preserved that even today, one might think that at any moment the castle gate could open and the lord of the castle and his companions would charge across the drawbridge on their steeds.

Bowery and keep, knights’ halls, castle chapels and dreary dungeons take you on a magical journey back to the Middle Ages. The spirit of the Middle Ages is palpable in the castles of Mildestein and Gnadstein. Monasteries such as the Cistercian abbey in Alzella are outstanding examples of medieval culture and education. Its library was one of the most important in the empire.

My eponymous wealth made the Margraviate of Meissen shine with splendor. I owed this to the Saxon soil, for rich silver deposits were discovered in the densely wooded mountains not far from the monastery in 1168. A “Berggeschrey” (mining rush) began, drawing miners and hewers, charcoal burners and merchants to Saxony. On request, I gave everyone the freedom to mine in the Ore Mountains. This was an incentive – and the mining duty, known as the “Bergzehnte”, filled my coffers ...”

Margrave Otto II, the Rich (1125–1190)



“MONEY
GRUBBER”





The ruins of the Altzella Monastery



Library hall in the Converses' House



Mausoleum of the Wettins

Altzella Monastery Park

A trip into the world of Romanticism

In the wake of the Reformation, Lutheran sovereigns expelled the monks from the monasteries. The Cistercian abbey of Altzella, which had been one of the most important monasteries in central Germany until then, was also dissolved. The complex, which had been in operation since 1175, fell into disrepair, and stones from the buildings were removed and used elsewhere. Of more than one thousand precious books, some were donated to the University of Leipzig. Yet, since Altzella was a hereditary burial place of the Wettin dynasty, the Dresden court's interest in the site never completely waned. Elector Frederick Augustus III built a mausoleum here in 1787, in the style of Early Classicism. Court gardener Johann Gottfried Huebler surrounded the quiet, tomb with a romantic landscape park. Before long, painters such as Caspar David Friedrich and Ludwig Richter sought inspiration in the mystical landscape with its ancient pointed arches, sturdy gables and broken pillars. What fascinated the Romantics can still be felt today.



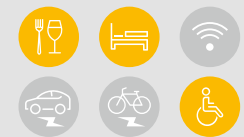
GPS treasure hunt through the monastery park

Altzella Monastery Park

Zellaer Strasse 10, 01683 Nossen
Telephone +49 (0) 352 42 5 04 50
altzella@schloesserland-sachsen.de
www.kloster-altzella.de

Directions

By car via A 14 exit Nossen-Nord or Nossen-Ost, via A 4 exit Siebenlehn towards Nossen
By public transportation bus lines 420, 690 and 750 to Zella Waldheimer Strasse



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Castle Chapel



Emperor's Hall in the south wing of the castle complex

Gnandstein Castle

A Picture-book Castle



Gnandstein Castle

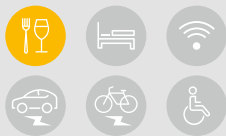
In the vicinity of the “pottery town” of Kohren-Salis stands Saxony’s best-preserved Romanesque fortification: Gnandstein Castle. The von Einsiedel family lived here from the 14th century until the end of the Second World War – without ever having relinquished the keys to the castle.

This is probably why you can still truly feel the spirit of ancient times in the castle, despite its many renovations and extensions. Keep, ward, battlements, shield wall, Palace building – the fortress high above the little river Wyhra is a

true dream in stone for lovers of the Middle Ages. Climbing up to the keep and into the late-Gothic chapel, you can get a true sense of the turbulent times of sieges and attacks.

An ancient legend adds some spice to the medieval aura: to this day, a treasure is said to be hidden on the castle grounds that no one has yet been able to find. But even without a find of your own, there are plenty of treasures to marvel at in the castle. In the permanent exhibition, guests are able to discover more than 400 exhibits spanning seven centuries.

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Directions

By car via A72 exit Geithain, continue towards Rodaer Dorfstrasse/B7

By public transportation train to Frohburg; bus line 264 to Gnandstein, Kohren-Sahlis

Gnandstein Castle

Burgstrasse 3, 04654 Frohburg

Telephone +49 (0) 3 43 44 6 13 09

gnandstein@schloesserland-sachsen.de

www.burg-museum-gnandstein.de



Manor chapel

Experience the herb garden with all your senses



Buch Monastery

A place for all seasons



Discover the inside of the chapel

Buch Monastery is nestled idyllically in the river landscape around the Freiburger Mulde. Its historic buildings and beautifully landscaped herb garden attract thousands of visitors every year. The history of Buch Monastery can be traced back to 1192, when Cistercians first moved into the grounds. The devout religious order remained there for over 330 years until the monastery was closed down over the course of the Reformation. The complex was then used as an agricultural business until it was developed into a cultural history center in 1994.

If you visit Buch Monastery today, you can immerse yourself in the history of the Cistercians as you explore the chapter house, the abbot's house, the healing chapel, parts of the monastery wall and lots more. Visitors of all ages can make their own scrolls and try their hand at producing and designing paper in the creative workshop. There's also plenty on offer for lovers of food and culture with regional delicacies and homemade products sold by local stallholders at the monastery and harvest festival in September and the monthly farmer's markets.

Förderverein Kloster Buch e.V.
Klosterbuch Nr. 1, 04703 Leisnig
Telephone +49 (0) 343 21 503 52
KlosterBuch@t-online.de
www.klosterbuch.de

Directions

By car A 14 exit Leisnig, local road from Leisnig or Minkwitz or A 14 exit Doebeln-Nord via Grossweitzschen and Scheergrund
By public transportation train from Leipzig or Doebeln to Leisnig or Kloster Buch stop, continue on foot



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Kriebstein Castle on the Zschopau River



Kriebstein Castle

A Dream of a Knight's Castle



Interactive treasure hunt through the castle



The most beautiful knight's castle of Saxony rises on a steep rock above the Zschopau River: Kriebstein Castle. Dietrich von Beerwalde commissioned the castle complex to be built as his residence more than 600 years ago. One of the castle's highlights is the monumental, 45-meter-high Residential tower with its late medieval Bartizans and Ridge turrets.

The Kriebstein Room, the Castle Chapel and the Treasure Vault all contain unique late-Gothic wall paintings. In the Treasure Vault, guests can discover parts of the treasure that was hidden in the chimney of the Residential tower until 1986.

The interactive treasure hunt playfully explores every corner of the knight's castle and reveals its secrets.

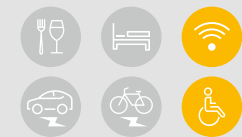
A variety of events such as the medieval festival, the "Castle of Fairy Tales", concerts, knights' dinners and mysterious guided tours through the ancient castle walls all make for a truly unique experience. Even the film industry loves the magic of Kriebstein Castle: As an internationally popular film set, Kriebstein Castle can be seen in the Oscar-winning Hollywood production "The Grand Budapest Hotel", in the fairy tale film "Snow White" and in "Sweet Porridge", among others.

Kriebstein Castle

Kriebsteiner Strasse 7, 09648 Kriebstein
Telephone +49 (0) 3 43 27 9 52 27
kriebstein@schloesserland-sachsen.de
www.burg-kriebstein.eu

Directions

By car via A4 exit Hainichen; via A14 exit Doebeln-Nord towards Waldheim
By public transportation train to Waldheim, continue with bus line 920 to Kriebethal (weekdays only, then an approx. 20-minute walk)



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Granary floor in the outer bailey

Mildenstein Castle

A Symbol of Power Carved in Stone

Mildenstein Castle was first mentioned in 1046 and is one of the oldest castles in Saxony. Salian kings, Staufers and the Wettin margraves all held court here. The Wettins built the castle's first dungeon cells behind the meter thick walls. The mere sight of the many locked doors, torture instruments and practices of the medieval penal system in the prison wing, which is still preserved today, truly makes one shudder.

The wooden construction of the Gothic granary floor, the keep, the Romanesque Castle Chapel with its three-winged altar and the medieval Knights' Halls never cease to impress. "Frieder Berg", the keep brought to life, tells of its experiences in the castle. The interactive search for the treasure of William the One-Eyed offers hours of puzzle fun for the whole family and culminates in an escape room.

In the restored manor house, the exhibition "The Court of the Young Lordship – Mildenstein Castle as the Elector's Nursery" complements the family-friendly, interactive offerings. The "Princes' Parlor" and the three Knights' Halls are available for weddings, family celebrations and conferences in a unique setting. In the Black Kitchen, you can cook medieval cuisine over an open fire.



Interactive treasure hunt through the castle



View of the 66-meter-deep well at Mildenstein Castle

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Directions

By car via A 14 exit Leisnig; via A 4 exit Hainichen, continue on B 169 towards Doebein, exit Leisnig
By public transportation train to Leisnig, then an approx. 15-minute walk

Mildenstein Castle

Burglehn 6, 04703 Leisnig
Telephone +49 (0) 3 43 21 6 25 60
mildenstein@schloesserland-sachsen.de
www.burg-mildenstein.de



Mildenstein Castle above the Mulde river



Rochlitz Castle with its striking
"Light Jupe" and "Dark Jupe" towers

When Castles Turned into Palaces

“As the widow of Duke John of Saxony, I resided in Rochlitz for ten years. Much to the chagrin of my father-in-law Duke George, who was a bitter opponent of Luther, I promoted the Reformation in my estates. But when a religious war broke out, in which even brothers and relatives fought against each other, I tried to mediate. Nevertheless, my heart beat for the Protestant side. The architecture of Central Germany had already reached its peak even before my time in Rochlitz.

This also gave a distinctive luster to my residence because it was here that the famous master craftsman Arnold of Westphalia explored completely new forms and methods of architectural design. His trademark became the “curtain arch windows” – high and wide windows with arches reminiscent of gathered curtains. These windows can be found not only in Rochlitz, but also at Meissen Albrechtsburg Castle, which is considered to be Arnold’s finest work. There, his second invention comes into its own: the cellular vault, a completely new technique of ceiling construction. It is capable of spanning the most diverse floor plans in a great variety of forms.

Thanks to these innovations and the changing needs of their owners, the plain castles gradually began to give way to a type of construction in which the focus was no longer on defense but on representation: the palace.”

Elisabeth of Rochlitz (1502–1557)



“AMAZONE”





Stolpen Castle

Stolpen Castle – Simply Inescapable



Palace? Fortress? Castle? The eventful history of Stolpen has resulted in these walls in the course of eight centuries. Hussites, Swedes, Prussians and Frenchmen have all left their mark on the fortress. The bishops of Meissen, and also the Electress Anna and Elector Augustus of Saxony, commissioned the construction of a splendid castle here, which became their sanctuary. Stolpen gained renown because of the power struggles at the Saxon court, which bestowed upon the castle its most famous inhabitant. For nearly half a century, until her passing, Anna Constantia Countess von Cosel was forced to live behind the fortress walls as an exile.

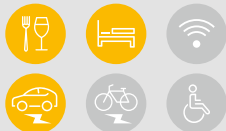
The fun-loving, beautiful and clever Cosel, mistress of Augustus the Strong and mother of three of his children, had fallen in disfavor as a result of her alleged interference in politics – and ultimately fell victim to the opportunism of her noble bedfellow. Just as hard as the fate of Cosel is also the basalt on which the castle was built. From the highest vantage point of the castle grounds, looking out from Fuerstenplatz, you can look far into Saxony and marvel at romantic sunsets.



View from the Prince's Square

Stolpen Castle

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Directions

By car via A4 exit Pulsnitz, towards Radeberg; via A17 exit Pirna, towards Pirna/Graupa and Neustadt in Sachsen
By public transportation bus lines R261 and R234 to Stolpen Aertzehaus or Schuetzenhausstrasse; train to Stolpen, then an approx. 30-minute walk

Stolpen Castle

Schlossstrasse 10, 01833 Stolpen
Telephone +49 (0) 35 97 32 34 10
stolpen@schloesserland-sachsen.de
www.burg-stolpen.org

Meissen Albrechtsburg Castle

A Trendsetter since 1471

Upon a cliff high above the Elbe Valley, a wooden fortress was erected in the year 929, and soon thereafter a stone one: Meissen Albrechtsburg Castle. It is considered to be the “Cradle of Saxony” from which the Wettins ruled for centuries. In 1471, master craftsman Arnold of Westphalia converted Albrechtsburg Castle into Germany’s first palace. To this very day, the architecture of the representative building continues to impress and bears witness to the power of the former sovereigns. Following the will of Augustus the Strong, the first European porcelain manufactory moved into the castle in 1710. From Meissen, the “White Gold – Porcelain” began its triumphant march through Europe.

Meissen Albrechtsburg Castle with cathedral and district court



On a tour of discovery with the “Histopad”

Modern, interactive exhibits, augmented reality formats and 3D presentations bring Saxon history to life today. Visitors experience the fascination of innovative architecture, power and the genius of Saxon inventiveness in virtually every nook and cranny of Albrechtsburg Castle.

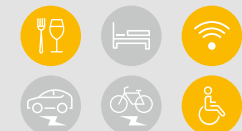


Meissen Albrechtsburg Castle

Domplatz 1, 01662 Meissen
Telephone +49 (0) 35 21 4 70 70
albrechtsburg@schloesserland-sachsen.de
www.albrechtsburg-meissen.de

Directions

By car via A4 exit Siebenlehn, continue on B 101; via A 13 exit Radeburg; via A 14 exit Nossen-Ost; via B 6 from Dresden to Meissen
By public transportation S-Bahn S1 to Meissen-Altstadt station; bus line M between Moritzburg and Meissen via Weinboehla, April to October; Elbe steamboat to Meissen landing stage; sightseeing bus between Porcelain Manufactory, Old Town and Burgberg



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Monks' processions in the ruins of the monastery church



Burg & Kloster Oybin

Geheimtipp der Romantiker

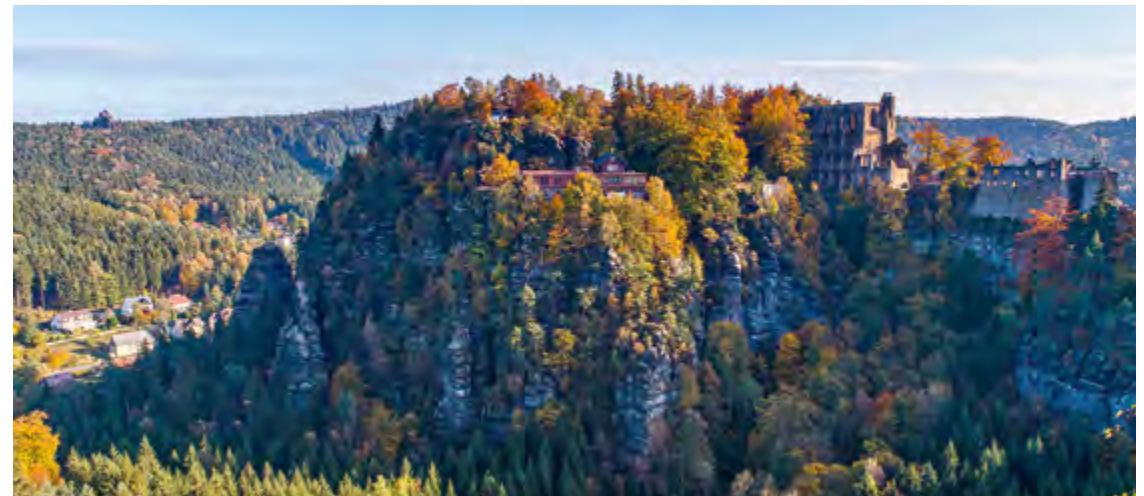
High atop Oybin, the most famous rock massif of the Zittau Mountains, tower the fascinating ruins of the Bohemian royal castle and the Oybin monastery. They became world famous in the 18th and 19th centuries thanks to Romantic painters such as Caspar David Friedrich and Carl Gustav Carus. What started out as a simple fortification was expanded into a well-defended complex in the early 14th century.

The German Emperor Charles IV built an imperial house on the castle grounds and donated a monastery to the Order of the Celestines. Its imposing church was built with the help of the famous Prague cathedral builders. Monastic life ended with the dawning of Reformation in the 16th century – and nature reclaimed Oybin. In combination with the impressive natural features, the ruins of the medieval buildings form a unique ensemble of nature and architecture and represent one of the highlights when visiting the Zittau Mountains Nature Park.

Lookout point across the ruin and surrounding area



Oybin Castle and Monastery



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Directions

By car via A4 exit Weissenberg, towards Loebau and Zittau

By public transportation train to Zittau, continue by narrow-gauge railroad or bus line 16 to Oybin/Lueckendorf

Oybin Castle and Monastery

Fremdenverkehrsbetrieb Oybin

Hauptstrasse 15, 02797 Kurort Oybin

Telephone +49 (0) 35 84 4 73 30

info@oybin.com, www.burgundkloster-oybin.com



Cooking like in the Middle Ages in the rustic Black Kitchen



Take in the view from the rose terrace

Rochlitz Castle

The Fat Count, the One-Eyed Margrave and the Revolutionary

For more than 600 years, the Rochlitz towers “Light Jupe” and “Dark Jupe” have towered high above the Zwickauer Mulde River. Having been built in the 10th century as a castle complex to safeguard the hard-won victory over the Western Slavs, later rulers held court here, yet war and sieges also took hold. But Rochlitz also experienced brighter times. Dedo of Groitzsch, also nicknamed “the Fat”, propelled the settlement of the Rochlitz countryside, Margrave Wilhelm the One-Eyed had the

defiant castle converted into a residential palace, and the rebellious Duchess Elisabeth of Saxony paved the way for the Reformation as a mediator in the Schmalkaldic War. Each generation has left its architectural mark on Rochlitz. A special attraction is the lovingly restored Princes’ House with stately rooms and a magnificent Dining Hall. Young and old can experience the history of the “forgotten Wettins” in an exciting interactive exhibition.

Rochlitz Castle on the Zwickauer Mulde River



Rochlitz Castle

Soernziger Weg 1, 09306 Rochlitz
Telephone +49 (0) 37 37 49 23 10
rochlitz@schloesserland-sachsen.de
www.schloss-rochlitz.de

Directions

By car via A4 exit Chemnitz-Gloesa, continue via B 107; via A 14 exit Doebeln-Nord, continue via B 169 and B 175; via A 72 exit Rochlitz, continue via B 175
By public transportation train to Geithain, Narsdorf, Mittweida or Erlau, continue with bus to Rochlitz



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Rochsburg Castle

Hidden Treasure amidst Greenery

In the midst of a picturesque nature reserve with fantastic hiking and biking trails is where you will find Rochsburg Castle. The imposing building in the valley of the Zwickauer Mulde River dates back to a castle from the 12th century. In the late 15th century, Arnold of Westphalia, the Wettin state architect, redesigned the complex into a palace.



Rochsburg Castle in the Zwickauer Mulde Valley

Large Banquet Hall in the museum



The von Schoenburg family took over Rochsburg Castle in the 16th century following a series of devastating fires – and restored it to its former glory. Today, guests can immerse themselves in the everyday life of nobility. A variety of themed tours show the most remote corners – and bridal couples can wed in style in the Small Banquet Hall.

More than 50 costumes offer a fascinating excursion into the fashion history of the past millennium in the “People Make Clothes” exhibition. Instead of sausage and turnips, visitors to the late Gothic cellar will find interesting facts about natural building materials. The chocolate manufactory in the palace offers exquisite delicacies.

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Directions

By car via A4 exit Chemnitz-Gloesa, continue via B 107; via A 14 exit Doebeln-Nord, continue via B 169 and B 175; via A 72: exit Niederfrohna, towards Penig

By public transportation train to Geithain, Narsdorf or Glauchau; continue with bus to Rochlitz, Wechselburg, Lunzenau, Penig or Waldenburg; from there by BusBahn 629 to Rochsburg

Rochsburg Castle

Schlossstrasse 1, 09328 Lunzenau
Telephone +49 (0) 37 38 3 80 38 10
museum-rochsburg@kultur-mittelsachsen.de
www.schloss-rochsburg.de



Half-timbered battlement along the north defensive wall



Wildeck Castle in the center of the town of Zschopau



Motorcycle history of DKW and MZ



Take in the view from the tower "Fat Henry"

Wildeck Castle

Cold Ore and Red-hot Motorbikes



Discover the castle garden

Erected on the foundations of a 12th-century fortification, Wildeck Castle stands guard high above the Zschopau River to this day. Carters and traders who transported salt from the Hallens region to Bohemia on the "Bohemian Trail" found shelter here. That is also why the route is known as the "Salt Road". Today, however, all that remains of the defiant military fortress is "Fat Henry", a 30-meter-high tower with extremely thick walls. Duke Maurice of Saxony had the castle converted into a hunting lodge in the middle of the 16th century. From the 17th to the 20th century, the local chief forestry and game master's office was located here.

Visible from afar, the Renaissance castle now accommodates several museums on industrial history, especially Saxon vehicle manufacturing, as Zschopau was once home to the world's largest motorcycle factory. Noble DKW motorcycles from the "Rasmussen Collection", MZ motorcycles as well as Enduro and racing machines are sure to please all visitors with gasoline in their blood.

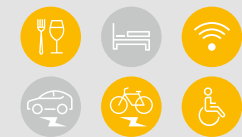


Wildeck Castle

Schloss Wildeck 1, 09405 Zschopau
 Telephone +49 (0) 37 25 28 71 70
 schloss@zschopau.de
 www.schloss-wildeck.de

Directions

By car via A4 exit Chemnitz-Mitte, further via B95 to Chemnitz and via B 174 to Zschopau
By public transportation train to Zschopau, bus line 206/207 to Zschopau Neumarkt



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Weesenstein Castle in Saxon Switzerland

Weesenstein Castle

The Pearl in Saxony's Crown

Like a pearl, Weesenstein Castle gradually grew layer by layer. For 800 years, it has towered over the Mueglitz Valley, was repeatedly rebuilt, partially demolished and reconstructed to suit the tastes of the time. The result is a unique example of a Saxon castle with stylistic elements ranging from Gothic to Classicism.

Go on a discovery tour of the castle



Prince George Room

Today, visitors explore the winding staircase kingdom: Horse stables are situated on the fifth floor. The stately chambers, decorated with precious wallpaper, are again located one floor below the cellar. In this peculiar castle, in which every fifth window is only painted on, even the old lord of the castle still haunts the "Monk's Way". Short films recreate history in rooms furnished as they were originally. King Johann's favorite castle offers varied experiences for young and old alike. A French-style inspired palace park in front of the imposing palace invites you to take a relaxing stroll.



Weesenstein Castle

Am Schlossberg 1, 01809 Mueglitztal

Telephone +49 (0) 3 50 27 62 60

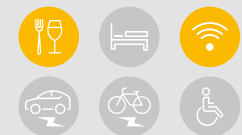
weesenstein@schloesserland-sachsen.de

www.schloss-weesenstein.de

Directions

By car via A17 exit Pirna, continue towards Glashuette or via B172 to Heidenau or Pirna, then continue towards Altenberg

By public transportation S-Bahn S1 to Heidenau, continue with train or bus line 202 to Weesenstein



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Colditz Castle on the Zwickauer Mulde River

New Philosophies – New Designs

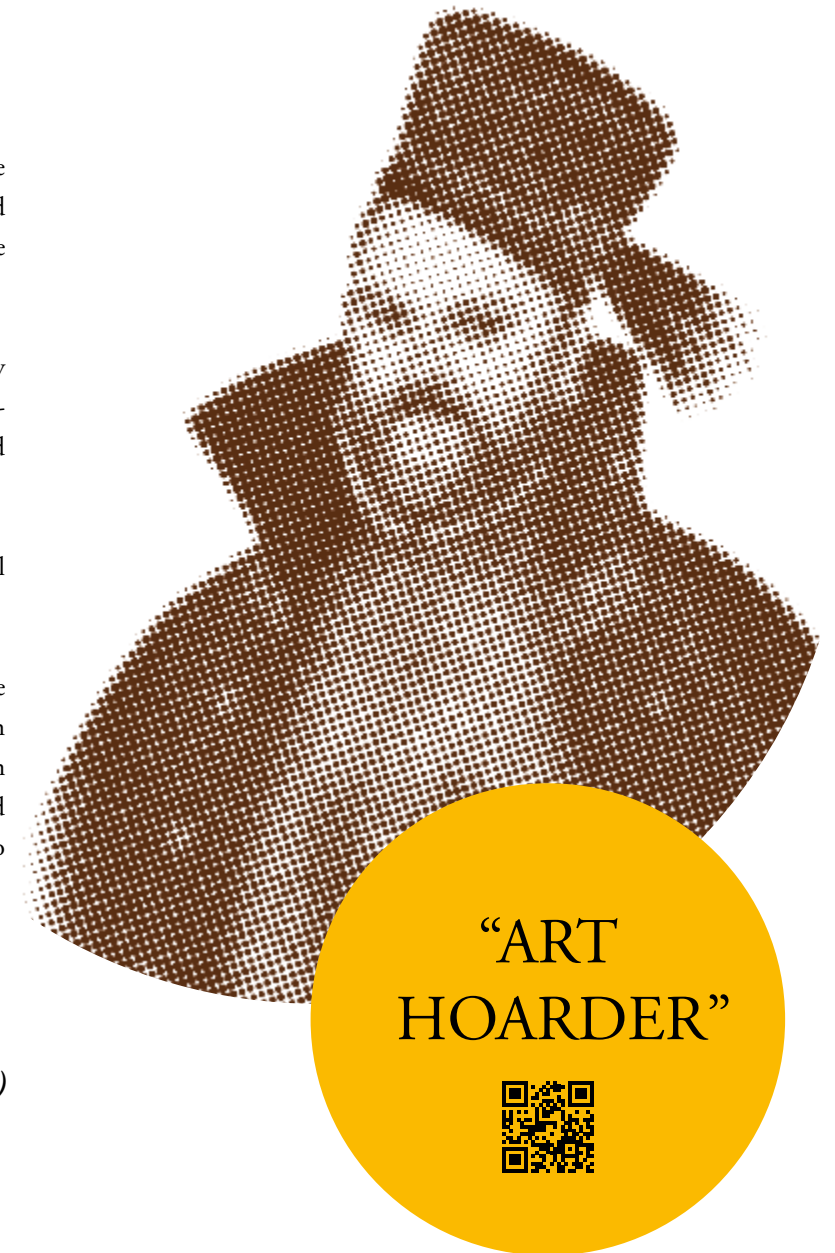
“The spirit of the Renaissance came to Saxony in my time, in the 16th century. The dark Middle Ages gave way to the dawn of discoveries and new knowledge. We princes promoted the arts and sciences and tended to the development of trade and crafts. We were not willing to live in the cramped, uncomfortable castles built by our forefathers.

We therefore had the residential castles in Torgau and Dresden remodeled. With their richly decorated facades, long rows of windows, artistic spiral stones, new castle chapels and representative room arrangements, they aroused admiration throughout Europe. By the way, I also achieved the latter with my chamber of art and natural objects.

Here, I collected precious and rare items from all over the world – from unicorns and mineral specimens to precious stones and paintings – and presented them to my astonished guests.

Many of my successors were also avid collectors, some even more so than me. I was also responsible for the conversion of the old castles in Freiberg, Nossen and Colditz. They became castles with magnificently decorated portals, wide stepped gables and large halls. To defend the cities, modern fortifications in the Italian and Dutch style were built in Dresden and Leipzig with cannon-armed bastions and secure casemates. Koenigstein in the Elbe Sandstone Mountains was expanded into an impregnable national fortress”.

Augustus, Elector of Saxony (1526 – 1586)






Freudenstein Castle with castle square



Rock crystals in the "terra mineralia" exhibition

Freudenstein Castle

Treasures of the Earth from all over the World



A true treasure is concealed behind the old walls of Freudenstein Castle. The Renaissance palace was erected in the 16th century on the site of the original 12th century castle to protect the town of Freiberg and the silver mining industry there. Today, the architectural features, such as the Romanesque round tower, tell the tales of wartime conflicts. The painstakingly preserved Renaissance staircases and vaulted rooms, on the other hand, are reminiscent of magnificent festivals and celebrations.

But it is not only the historic castle ensemble and its history that attract guests to Freiberg. Freudenstein Castle houses one of the most beautiful and largest mineral exhibitions in the world: More than 3,500 minerals, gemstones and meteorites dazzle young and old alike. The permanent exhibition "terra mineralia" presents the richly colored and shaped treasures from five continents. For instance, young people can explore the world of natural sciences in the research journey, the hands-on laboratory in the terra mineralia exhibition.

Freudenstein
Castle



Directions

By car via A4/A14 exit Siebenlehn/Nossen Ost, continue via B101 towards Freiberg to the town center (Schlossplatz); via B173/B101 to the town center of Freiberg

By public transportation railroad to Freiberg, then an approx. 20-minute walk or take the city bus line B or F to castle square

Freudenstein Castle, terra mineralia

Schlossplatz 4, 09599 Freiberg
Telephone +49 (0) 37 31 39 46 54
fuehrungen@terra-mineralia.de
www.terra-mineralia.de



ESCAPE FROM COLDITZ CASTLE

Get in touch with history

schloss-colditz.de/en

Go on an emotional journey in time! Use the »HistoPad« tablet guide to go back to the past. It will almost be as though you were there. **Colditz Castle. We bring history to life.**

Interactive 3D
Discovery Tour
in Augmented
Reality



schloss-colditz.de/en



COLDITZ CASTLE

Castle Colditz

A Lost Place awakens

Prisoner-of-war camp, asylum, hospital: Colditz Castle near Leipzig has an eventful history. The un-renovated state of many rooms gives the place a unique Lost Place character. Legendary escape attempts of allied prisoners still hold a special fascination for visitors. Many parts of the castle remained undiscovered until now. The “HistoPad” tablet guide



Replica of the Colditz glider

Discover the Belgian Quarter with the “HistoPad”



brings the castle’s history to life. The once magnificent Renaissance rooms of Frederick the Wise can now be visited for the first time. The creative escape attempts of high-ranking officers of the Western allies who were prisoners-of-war in Colditz during the Second World War are brought to life. At the interactive station, visitors can test for themselves whether they would be able to escape Colditz Castle with a home-made glider. In the treasure hunt using the tablet you can hunt for the items which would have been necessary for an escape. Reports from witnesses of the time bring to life the era when Colditz was used as a hospital. Tales of adventure await – goosebumps guaranteed!

Castle Chapel



Castle Colditz

Schlossgasse 1, 04680 Colditz
colditz@schloesserland-sachsen.de
www.schloss-colditz.de

Directions

By car via A14 exit Grimma, further via B107 direction Colditz; via A4 exit Glauchau, via Rochlitz to Colditz
By public transportation train to Grimma, continue by bus line 619 to Colditz; train to Bad Lausick, continue by bus 613 to Colditz



Colditz Castle



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This measure is co-financed using taxpayer money,
based on the budget adopted by the Saxon State
Parliament.



Atmospheric 360-degree projections and 3D sound technology



Fully accessible entrance with the elevator on Bruehl's Terrace

Dresden Fortress

Beneath the Balcony of Europe



Tucked between the Academy of Fine Arts and the Albertinum, an elevator takes you from Bruehl's Terrace down to Dresden Fortress. This is where Dresden's best-kept secret lurks. Mighty walls surrounding the 400-year-old brick gate give an indication of the military background of courtly splendor. The place where Johann Friedrich Boettger invented European porcelain in his laboratory in 1707 is now home to "Festung Xperience" a multimedia production. On an area covering 1,500 square meters, breathtaking 360-degree projections and atmospheric audio technology bring the

eventful history of what was once Germany's most modern bastion fortress to life.

The city presents itself in baroque charm above the fortress casemates: From Bruehl's Terrace, commissioned by Heinrich von Bruehl guests can gaze out over the panorama of the Elbe River and its white paddle steamers. This is where people from all over the world have been meeting since time immemorial. It therefore comes as no surprise that the fortified building, which has been transformed into a promenade, is also known as the "Balcony of Europe".



Great cannon yard of the Dresden Fortress

Dresden Fortress

Bruehl's Terrace/Terrassenufer, 01067 Dresden
Telephone +49(0)351 56391 3000
festung-Xperience@schloesserland-sachsen.de
www.festung-Xperience.de

Directions

By car via A4 exit Dresden-Altstadt, follow the signs in the direction of the city center
By public transportation take the streetcar to the stop Altmarkt, Pirnaischer Platz or Synagoge



Dresden Fortress



Dresden Royal Palace

Where the Arts Reside

One of the most significant palace buildings of the Renaissance is situated in the heart of Dresden's historic center: the Dresden Royal Palace. Since the 15th century, the palace has been the cultural center of the city as the seat of electors and kings.



Dresden Royal Palace

Audience chamber, Royal State Apartments in the Dresden Royal Palace



Historic Green Vault, Pretiosa Room

In 1945, it was nearly entirely destroyed during the bombing of Dresden. Today it has been restored to its former glory and houses the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden, one of the largest art collections in Europe.

In the Green Vault, the Royal State Apartments, the Renaissance Wing, the Turkish Chamber and the Giant Hall of the Armory, visitors will discover testimonies of a glorious time full of wealth and splendor. The Coin Cabinet can also be found behind the palace walls. The Great Palace Courtyard captivates visitors with its sophisticated sgraffito-scratched plasterwork. Visitors can also admire the beauty of the palace from the 100-meter Hausmann Tower – and enjoy a unique panoramic view of Dresden at the same time.

Dresden Royal
Palace



Directions

By car via A4 exit Dresden-Altstadt, follow the signs in the direction of the city center
By public transportation take the streetcar to the stop Altmarkt

Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden

Taschenberg 2, 01067 Dresden
Telephone +49 (0) 351 49 14 20 00
besucherservice@skd.museum
www.skd.museum



Tour of the gallery in the east wing

below:
Bay window with radial ribbed vaulting



Glauchau Castle

Collectors, Benefactors and Scholars



Castle complex Forderglauchau and Hinterglauchau Castle

Late Gothic architecture and one of the oldest museums in Saxony unite at Glauchau Castle. The former castle complex was built at the end of the 12th century by one of the oldest Saxon noble families, the Lords of Schoenburg. They used the medieval castle as a seat of power and belonged to the high nobility of that time, only being subordinate to the

emperor and exercising their own sovereignty. Another three centuries later, the residential building was remodeled into a late Gothic residential castle with arched curtain windows, lancet-arched portals, a Banquet Hall and a Castle Chapel. The museum, which was founded in 1884, has been housed here since 1940 and presents the history of the town and castle of

Glauchau, the everyday life of weavers in the Schoenburg lands and aristocratic interiors in various exhibition rooms. Two additional exhibitions are devoted to the fine arts and the life and work of Georgius Agricola, the “father of mineralogy”.

Museum and art collection Hinterglauchau Castle

Schlossplatz 5 A, 08371 Glauchau

Telephone +49 (0) 37 63 77 75 80

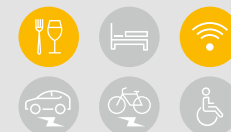
schlossmuseum@glauchau.de

www.glauchau.de, Category: Culture & Tourism

Directions

By car via A4 to exit Glauchau; alternatively via B175

By public transportation train to Glauchau, then an approx. 20-minute walk



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Hartenfels Castle on the Elbe River



The exhibition STEADFAST. PIOUS. AND HARD-DRINKING.

Hartenfels Castle

A Spirit of Reform beneath the Spiral Staircase

Hartenfels Castle – an architectural masterpiece of the early Renaissance – is a prominent part of the urban ensemble of Torgau, one of the most magnificent Renaissance towns in Germany and the political center of the Lutheran Reformation.



Castle Chapel

Castle courtyard with the Great Wendelstein and Hausmann Tower



Built on the foundations of a medieval castle, under Elector Johann Friedrich the Magnanimous, the Ernestine residence was transformed into a modern and imposing palace complex in the 16th century. The Great Spiral Stone in the palace courtyard and the Castle Chapel, which Martin Luther personally consecrated in 1544, date from this period. This building is considered to be the first new Protestant church in the world. In the late 18th and 19th centuries, the castle became part of the Saxon-Napoleonic fortress and later Prussian barracks.

The permanent multimedia exhibition in the electoral chambers provides a lively insight into everyday life at the Torgau court. Valuable exhibits from the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden bring to life the splendor and wealth of the elector. A spectacular view over the city and the Elbe landscape from the Hausmann Tower as well as a visit to the castle café turn your stay into a memorable experience.

Hartenfels Castle

Schlossstrasse 27, 04860 Torgau
Telephone +49 (0) 34 21 7 58 10 54
info@schloss-hartenfels.de
www.schloss-hartenfels.de

Directions

By car via A 13 exit Duben, continue via B 87 to Torgau; via A 14 exit Leipzig-Nordost, continue via B 87 to Torgau
By public transportation train to Torgau, then an approx. 20-minute walk



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Love at First Sight



Porcelain studio



Inevitably, every visitor will fall under the spell of this little castle, which hardly anyone would describe as a “palace”. Located south of Chemnitz, the white gem from the Renaissance seems to float virtually weightlessly above the Wuerschnitz River, which also fills the castle moat. The uniquely curved ogee arch roof appears all too playful and the picturesque view of the castle is all too friendly.

This is why couples love to tie the knot in the wedding hall. The newlyweds are guarded by the ghost of the Maiden of Taube, who, as the legend goes, once refused to marry the ugly Lord of Rabenstein here, whereupon her furious father had her walled up alive in the castle tower. The other rooms, which have been reconstructed based on old handicraft tradition, display regional and international artwork. Other popular attractions are the hospitable hotel facilities, a variety of creative workshops and a neighboring golf course and equestrian center.

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Directions

By car A 72 to exit Stollberg, direction Neukirchen, there follow the signs to the castle
By public transportation train to Neukirchen-Klaffenbach

C³ Chemnitzer Veranstaltungszentren GmbH c/o

Klaffenbach Castle

Wasserschlossweg 6, 09123 Chemnitz
Telephone +49 (0) 371 26 63 50
wasserschloss@c3-chemnitz.de, www.c3-chemnitz.de



View of the industrial exhibition

Klippenstein Castle

A Huntsman's Fortune

Aristocratic hunting parties were commonplace at Klippenstein Castle. The impressive winding equestrian staircase system also bears witness to this. In the 16th century, Elector Maurice of Saxony had the castle complex, which dates back to the 13th century, converted into a hunting lodge. The castle today is characterized by architectural styles ranging from Gothic to Renaissance to Classicism. Members of the Saxon princely house used the castle as their residence and official residence. Today, the old walls accommodate the Museum of Castle and Town History. The exhibition "Industrial City of Radeberg" and changing special exhibitions offer visitors to the castle a truly unique experience.



A variety of activities are available for children and young people: in addition to an entertaining castle quiz, numerous events, such as a knight experience day or an animated children's castle tour, can be booked. There are several exciting activities for younger guests, such as the "Middle Ages Experience Day" or an exciting treasure hunt with the castle ghost Klippi. A quick trip to the former court brewery, not far from the castle, which already inspired the Saxon kings in the past, will round off your visit.

Klippenstein Castle with outer castle and castle pond



Town history exhibition

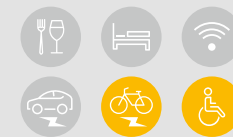


Klippenstein Castle, Klippenstein Castle Museum

Schlossstrasse 6, 01454 Radeberg
 Telephone +49 (0) 35 28 44 26 00
 kontakt@schloss-klippenstein.de
 www.schloss-klippenstein.de

Directions

By car via A4 exit Ottendorf-Okrilla or Pulsnitz, direction Radeberg via B6 to Radeberg
By public transportation train to Radeberg, then an approx. 20-minute walk



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The mountain fortress in Saxon Switzerland

Koenigstein Fortress

Already Conquered?

In the middle of Saxon Switzerland, the stately mountain fortress lies on a mesa towering 247 meters above the Elbe River – with a magnificent panoramic view all the way to Dresden. The oldest preserved barracks in Germany, the deepest fountain in Saxony at 152 meters, the first Saxon garrison church and the replica of Augustus the Strong's legendary giant wine cask, which once held 238,600 liters, can all be marveled at here.

The invincible “Saxon Bastille” once kept porcelain inventor Johann Friedrich Boettger safe from the clutches of other princes and was a



Morning scenery over the Elbe valley

Cannon above a sea of mist



feared prison for prominent inmates, including the anarchist Michael Bakunin, the social democrat August Bebel and the writer Frank Wedekind.

Today, thanks to the elevator and panorama lift, the mountain fortress can be conquered quite effortlessly. The impressive exhibition “IN LAPIDE REGIS – On the King's Stone”, numerous events, thematic guided tours and creative hands-on activities, themed culinary experiences, weddings and other events as well as vacation apartments are part of the varied offer of Koenigstein Fortress.



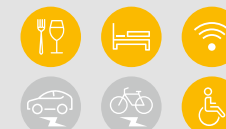
Interactive exhibitions

Koenigstein Fortress

Festung Königstein 1, 01824 Königstein
Telephone +49 (0) 35 02 16 46 07
info@festung-koenigstein.de
www.festung-koenigstein.de

Directions

By car via A17 exit Pirna, continue via B 172 towards Bad Schandau
By public transportation S-Bahn S1 to Koenigstein; Elbe steamboats to Koenigstein landing stage



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Lauenstein Castle

The Master Builder's Early Inspiration

King John of Saxony described the valley of the Mueglitz as the most beautiful valley in Saxony. Lauenstein Castle, built on a steep rock, is worth a visit not only because of its beautiful surroundings. A spacious residential castle was built here in the 16th century on the foundation walls of a medieval castle, and its owners decorated it with great artistic flair. Even today, you can admire the murals in the Bird Hall, the magnificent vaulted stucco ceiling of the Coat of Arms Hall and the portrait sculptures in the Castle Chapel.

It may very well be possible that the impressive architecture also inspired Lauenstein's most famous resident, George Baehr, architectural genius and builder of the Frauenkirche Dresden. The castle, which is a UNESCO World Heritage Site as part of the Ore Mountains / Krušnohoří Mining Region, now houses the Eastern Ore Mountains Museum – with permanent exhibitions covering the building history of the castle and chateau, the life and work of George Baehr, and mining and minerals in the region in more than 30 rooms.



The model railway layout shows the line between Geising and Altenberg



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Directions

By car A 17 to exit Bad Gottleuba, direction Geising/Lauenstein

By public transportation S-Bahn S1 to Heidenau, continue by Mueglitztalbahn to Lauenstein

Easter Ore Mountain Museum Lauenstein Castle

01778 Lauenstein

Telephone +49 (0) 350 54 2 54 02

info@schloss-lauenstein.de

www.schloss-lauenstein.de



Nossen Castle above the roofs of the town

Nossen Castle

The Elite, Myths, Errors



Knights' castle, abbot's seat, hunting lodge – a mysterious history is concealed behind the ancient walls of Nossen Castle. Originally built as a knight's castle in the 12th century, Saxony's Elector Augustus arranged for its conversion into a Renaissance-style travel and hunting lodge. From the outside, the castle presents itself as a witness to European high culture.

The inside, on the other hand, reveals the darker side of bygone times. In the Princes' Chambers, the story of the robber chief Lips Tullian and his cronies is recounted. Dark holding cells and instruments of torture tell of cruel practices in the history of justice, as courts were held at Nossen Castle from 1630 until the 19th century.

Saxony's most famous mistress and prisoner was also a resident of Nossen: Countess von Cosel. Seriously ill, she was nursed in the castle for almost a month in 1716 before being taken to Stolpen Castle, where she lived until her death. Today, guests discover the history of the noble von Schoenberg family.

A truly criminal tour with Lips Tullian in the "Schloesserland erleben" app

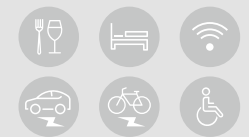


Nossen Castle

Am Schloss 3, 01683 Nossen
Telephone +49 (0) 3 52 42 5 04 35
nossen@schloesserland-sachsen.de
www.schloss-nossen.de

Directions

By car via A 14 exit Nossen-Nord or Nossen-Ost, via A 4 exit Siebenlehn, towards Nossen
By public transportation bus lines 412, 418, 420, 424, 425, 690, 750, 755 and 761 to Nossen



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The Blue Salon



Wildenfels Castle



The "Chinese Cabinet"

Wildenfels Castle

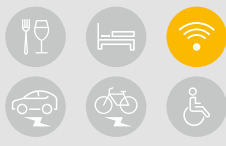
Gleaming Oriental Silk

Crook-billed birds, exotic plants and oriental oil lamps teem on precious embroidered silk panels. A sensation of being in the Arabian Nights unfolds in the "Blue Salon" of Wildenfels Castle. Chinese figurines in opulent robes and colorful flower tendrils can be marveled at in the

"Chinese Cabinet". Those unique paper and silk wallpapers from the 18th century embellish the former living salons and are the main highlight of the small castle in the Ore Mountains.

Wildenfels Castle was erected on the walls of a castle built more than 800 years ago. During the 17th and 18th centuries, the historic walls were given their appearance that is still visible today. Elaborate ceiling paintings, impressive murals and numerous supraports bear witness to its days of glory. The castle hall with its magnificent round furnace made of Meissen porcelain tiles is used today for concerts, readings and lectures. Contemporary regional art can be admired in the Castle Gallery.

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Directions

By car via A72 to exit Zwickau Ost, continue on S283 to Wildenfels

By public transportation train to Zwickau, continue with bus line 141 to Wildenfels

Musenhof Schloss Wildenfels, Freundeskreis Schloss Wildenfels e.V.

Schlossstraße 2, 08134 Wildenfels

Telephone +49 (0) 376 03 5 85 69

musenhof@schloss-wildenfels.de

www.musenhof-schloss-wildenfels.de

Wolkenstein Castle

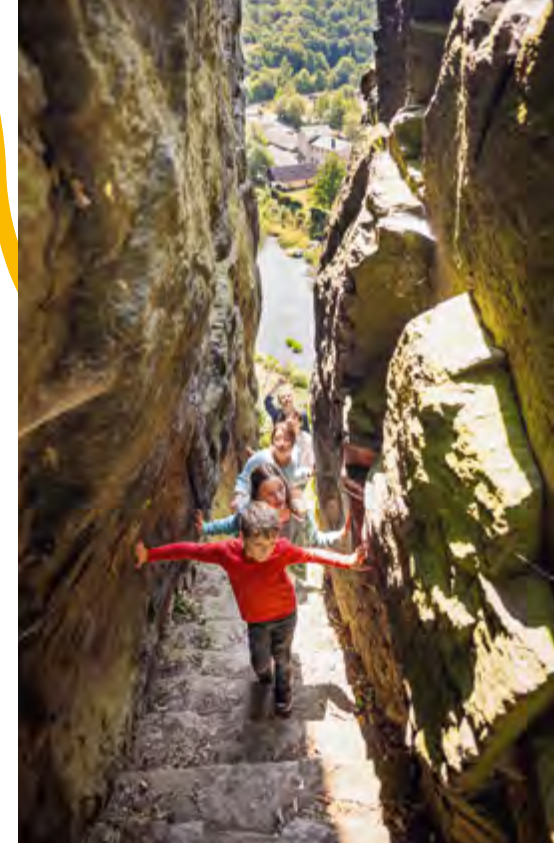
Dream Castle in the Clouds

Wolkenstein Castle towers above the rising clouds of mist in the Zschopau Valley. Having once been built as a castle in a strategic location on a trade route, the picturesque ensemble between the clouds is now a popular photographic backdrop. The castle combines several architectural styles, thus uniquely reflecting Saxon regional history. The Wettin

dynasty expanded the estate into a residence to indulge their passion for hunting in the forests rich in game and to relax near the Warmbad spring. Wolkenstein offers a surprising variety of impressions in a very small space, which becomes clear even during a walk around the old walls. In the Wolkenstein Castle Museum, guests discover the exhibition “Land of the Amethysts”

and much about life in times past. The herb garden invites you to enjoy the lingering scent, while candle-making and felting introduce you to time-honored crafts. The adventure of discovery in the surrounding area continues on numerous hiking and biking trails as well as via climbing routes.

Wolkenstein Castle



Ascend through the Wolfsschlucht gorge to Wolkenstein Castle

“Land of Amethysts” exhibition

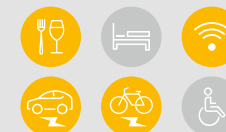


Wolkenstein Castle Museum

Schlossplatz 1, 09429 Wolkenstein
Telephone +49 (0) 3 73 69 8 71 23
info@stadt-wolkenstein.de
www.stadt-wolkenstein.de

Directions

By car via B 101, B 171 or B 174
Public transportation train or bus lines 216, 217, 400, 439, 489 and 499 to Wolkenstein



Wolkenstein
Castle





The Dresden Zwinger: Landmark and tourist attraction

The Splendor of Baroque and Rococo

“As the Chief State Architect of His Majesty Augustus the Strong, life was not always easy. Not because the “Saxon Sun King” was too disinterested in me because of his constantly changing mistresses. No – he was always demanding new ideas and was difficult to please. He contributed his own sketches over and over again.

He was a particular admirer of Far Eastern art. The wealth and power of the rulers in Asia were legendary and were considered a model for many European princes. Porcelain from there was a special treasure – therefore the Elector and King was extremely pleased that his alchemist Boettger had succeeded in producing a similar “white gold” for the first time in Europe. Yet my mission was to build. I brought my ideas of Asian architecture to life in Pillnitz Palace.

However, my Dresden Zwinger fills me with the greatest pride. Here I managed to combine the arts in the most intimate way: The well-proportioned, diversely structured building virtually merges with the rich sculptural decoration contributed by the workshop of the sculptor Balthasar Permoser. What was originally intended as an orangery and a setting for a festival grounds became a true feast for the eyes itself.

But of course I was not the only outstanding architect of my time. My contemporaries and successors Johann Christoph Knoeffel, Zacharias Longuelune, and Jean de Bodt contributed to the proliferation of magnificent buildings of the High and Late Baroque in Saxony – an era that would later be referred to here as the “Augustan Age”.

Matthaeus Daniel Poepelmann (1662–1736)



“BUILDING
TYCOON”





In the Baroque Garden

Delitzsch Baroque Castle

The Most Beautiful Ladies' Palace in Saxony



Baroque Hall on the Beletage

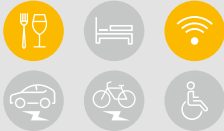


The pastel-colored Delitzsch Castle in the midst of a lake landscape has a magical appearance. Wilhelm I of Meissen had a medieval moated castle built in the 14th century, the tower of which is still preserved today. From 1540, the castle complex was remodeled into a Renaissance palace, serving as a traveler's residence for Saxon rulers. It also served as a widow's residence for duchesses in the mid-17th century. During this time, it was rebuilt in keeping with the French model into a Baroque palace with splendid interior decoration. To this day, visitors to the palace museum can marvel at the magnificent apartments such as the bedchamber or the dressing room. The Baroque Garden "à la française", which was designed at the insistence of the dowager duchess Christiane von Sachsen-Merseburg, is also an enticing place to dream. It was not only grandeur and splendor that could be found behind the castle walls: From 1860 to 1926, a prison for women was also located here. In the museum, visitors travel through the different centuries and discover the history of Delitzsch Baroque Castle.

The ducal bedchamber



Delitzsch Baroque Castle



Directions

By car via A9 exit Wiedemar, then follow the signs; via A 14 exit Leipzig-Mitte/Delitzsch
By public transportation train to Delitzsch Unterer or Oberer Bahnhof, then an approx. 15-minute walk

Delitzsch Baroque Castle

Schlossstrasse 31, 04509 Delitzsch
Telephone +49 (0) 3 42 02 6 72 37
tourist-info@delitzsch.de
www.barockschloss-delitzsch.com



The Grand Garden of Dresden

The Green Heart of Dresden



Palace in the Grand Garden

Situated in the heart of the Saxon state capital is a magnificent garden monument. Spanning 147 hectares, the Grand Garden is Dresden's most impressive park. In 1678, Elector John George III began building the garden in keeping with the French style. At the intersection of the two straight main avenues lies a jewel of early Baroque architecture: the palace, which is still used today as a festival and exhibition building in the green. The park around the palace is designed as a baroque part of the garden. The remaining area is laid out as an English landscape park with romantically winding paths, small woods, extensive meadows, bodies of water and themed gardens. Restaurants and cafés, open-air theaters, the Dresden Zoo and the Botanical Garden turn the park into a cultural oasis in the midst of the city. The Dresden Park Railway takes guests, young and old, on a complete tour of the vast adventure landscape. The Lilliput Railway with 381 millimeter tracks is traditionally operated with the support of Dresden's children and young people.



Tender loving care for the perennials in the themed gardens



Steam locomotive "Lisa" from 1925



The Grand Garden of Dresden

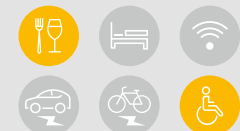
Kavaliershaus C, Hauptallee 10, 01219 Dresden
Telephone +49 (0) 3 51 4 45 66 00
grosser.garten@schloesserland-sachsen.de
www.grosser-garten-dresden.de

The Dresden Park Railway

Telephone +49 (0) 3 51 4 45 67 95
parkeisenbahn@schloesserland-sachsen.de
www.dresdner-parkeisenbahn.de

Directions

By car via A4 exit Dresden-Hellerau or Dresden-Altstadt, follow signs in the direction of the city center / Zoo / Glaeserne Manufaktur
By public transportation take the streetcar to the stops Comeniusplatz, Zoo or Grosser Garten



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The Dresden Zwinger

The Dresden Zwinger

A Paradise on Earth

More than 300 years later, there is no other building that reminds us more of the glamorous times and splendor of the Baroque era. To this day, the Dresden Zwinger still characterizes the cityscape of the royal seat. At the request of Augustus the Strong, a magnificent open space was created between the inner and outer fortification walls. Instead of a simple orangery, master builder Matthaeus Daniel Poepelmann and sculptor Balthasar Permoser created a courtly synthesis of the arts. However, the planned palace extension was never realized.



Crown Gate

Media station in the Zwinger Xperience



In its stead came the Picture Gallery and the Semper Opera House. Porcelain Collection, Old Masters Picture Gallery, Royal Cabinet of Mathematical and Physical Instruments: Today, visitors can explore the museums of the Dresden State Art Collections in the Zwinger.

Another museum attraction at the Dresden Zwinger is the multimedia Zwinger Xperience. Fascinating panoramic projections, a thrilling virtual reality station and the latest technologies present five worlds showing how the Dresden Zwinger has changed over the course of time – shaped by the passion for collecting of Augustus the Strong and his visions for this magnificent baroque building.



The Dresden Zwinger

Theaterplatz 1
01067 Dresden
zwinger@schloesserland-sachsen.de
www.der-dresdner-zwinger.de

Museums of the Dresden State Art Collections

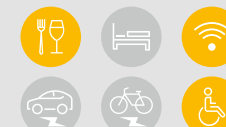
Telephone +49 (0) 351 49 14 20 00
besucherservice@skd.museum
www.skd.museum

Museums of State Palaces, Castles and Gardens of Saxony, non-profit

Telephone +49 (0) 351 5 63 91 30 00
zwinger-Xperience@schloesserland-sachsen.de
www.zwinger-Xperience.com

Directions

By car via A4 exit Dresden Altstadt, follow the signs in the direction of the city center.
By public transportation take the streetcar to the stop Postplatz



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Richard-Wagner-Staetten Graupa

Where Wagner's "Lohengrin" was Created

In a genuine burst of creative fervor, Richard Wagner created the musical sketch for his romantic opera "Lohengrin" in Graupa. The career of the famous composer began in 1843, when he was appointed Royal Saxon Conductor at the Dresden Court Opera. Three years later, a summer



Hunting Lodge Graupa

Wagner's living quarters in Lohengrinhaus



Experience Richard Wagner with all your senses



vacation took him to nearby Graupa. He rented a room on a farm and was inspired by the idyllic natural landscape between Pillnitz and Saxon Switzerland. With its reconstructed living and working rooms as well as the exhibition on the opera "Lohengrin", guests in the "Lohengrinhaus" are given insights into the composer's life.

The hunting lodge Graupa is within walking distance. Here, Wagner's life and work are shown in a modern multimedia exhibition. Listening to the sounds of his music, many a visitor starts to dream and feels transported to another time – including even of having a sense of being a conductor.

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Directions

By car via A17 exit Pirna, towards Pirna, to exit Pirna-Graupa

By public transportation S-Bahn S1 or S2 to Pirna, continue from bus station with bus line G/L to Graupa, Tschaiakowskiplatz; bus line 83 to Graupa, Tschaiakowskiplatz

Richard-Wagner-Staetten Graupa, Lohengrinhaus

Richard-Wagner-Strasse 6, 01796 Pirna

Hunting Lodge

Tschaiakowskiplatz 7, 01796 Pirna, Telephone +49(0)3501 4 61 96 50

wagnerstaetten@pirna.de, www.wagnerstaetten.de

Grosssedlitz Baroque Garden

Versailles of Saxony

The Grosssedlitz Baroque Garden is one of the most beautiful examples of German Baroque garden artistry. Augustus the Strong commissioned the remodelling of the estate in 1723, based on his ideal of Versailles. Here he planned an extraordinary, festive venue for the Saxon court, with orangeries, picturesque parterres and idyllic garden spaces. Ultimately, only a third of the originally planned complex was built. These 18 hectares have remained almost fully preserved to this very day – a tribute to the splendour of bygone eras.

Saxon Citrus Days in the Großsedlitz Baroque Garden



Grosssedlitz Baroque Garden

Parkstrasse 85, 01809 Heidenau
Telephone +49 (0) 3 52 95 63 90
grosssedlitz@schloesserland-sachsen.de
www.barockgarten-grosssedlitz.de

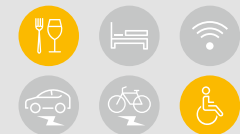
Directions

By car via A 17 exit Pirna or via B 172 to Heidenau or Pirna
By public transportation S-Bahn S1 or S2 to Heidenau-Grosssedlitz, then approx. 20 minutes via the signposted walking trail



The Lower Orangerie

More than 60 baroque sandstone sculptures – some of which are still original – broad stairways, numerous fountains, meticulously maintained lawns and intimate boskets give the park its unique charm. Shady paths invite you on a leisurely stroll, revealing surprising vistas at every turn. During the summer season, the magnificent garden is adorned with approximately 400 potted plants, among them more than 200 rare bitter orange trees and lush flowerbeds, all underscored by a wonderful scent.



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The evening mood at the castle pond with view of Moritzburg Castle





Banquet Hall Moritzburg Castle



Moritzburg Castle

A Fairy-tale Castle and its Treasures



Moritzburg Castle, probably the most beautiful moated castle in Saxony, is named after Duke Moritz. He had a hunting lodge built near Dresden in 1542. Starting in 1723, Elector Augustus the Strong, under the direction of Matthaeus Daniel Poeppele, rebuilt it into a magnificent palace for lavish festivities. A four-towered baroque jewel was erected in the midst of an elaborate pond and

park landscape. The treasures of Moritzburg Castle are just as captivating: It is home to one of the most important hunting trophy collections in Europe, ornate gold leather tapestries and the “Feather Room”. The room, decorated with over a million colored bird feathers, has been awarded the “European Prize for the Preservation of Cultural Heritage”. Moritzburg is genuinely a fairy tale come to life – which is one of the



Try out shoes like in Three Wishes for Cinderella

Use the “HistoPad” tablet guide to take you through the exhibition



Moritzburg Castle with pond houses and park



reasons why the castle served as an enchanting backdrop for the legendary fairy tale film “Three wishes for Cinderella”. Every winter, fans follow in the footsteps of the cheeky princess here. The enchanting Little Pheasant Castle is also worth stopping by.



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Directions

By car via A4 exit Dresden-Wilder Mann or via A 13 exit Radeburg

By public transportation train to Dresden-Neustadt, continue by bus line 477 to Moritzburg; historic narrow-gauge railroad to Moritzburg; bus line M to Moritzburg (April to October)

Moritzburg Castle and Moritzburg Little Pheasant Castle

01468 Moritzburg

Telephone +49 (0) 352 07 87 36 18

moritzburg@schloesserland-sachsen.de

www.schloss-moritzburg.de



Little Pheasant Castle with historical royal kitchen building



Lighthouse at the big pond

Moritzburg Little Pheasant Castle

Paradise in a Nutshell

Only very few people at a time are allowed to visit here because Moritzburg Little Pheasant Castle is simply too small for crowds of people. As such, visiting the castle remains – as it was in the past – an exclusive pleasure. The only castle in Saxony to have been preserved in the late rococo style was built around 1770 to the east of Moritzburg Castle. Extensively restored,

it now shines again in all its filigree splendor. In the chinoiserie style, the Little Pheasant Castle houses a full court household on minimal grounds. Faithfully restored furniture, wall coverings and bird taxidermy complete the fascinating impression. Strolling through the grounds, guests can be transported back to the courtly world of the 18th century. The pier and

the brick-look lighthouse in particular bear witness to the playful, decadent spirit of the time. Here, the nobility dreamed up glorious naval battles, which were recreated with a great deal of imagination. But at least the Little Pheasant Castle offered a room with a “sea view” – and it does so again today.



Moritzburg Castle and Moritzburg Little Pheasant Castle

01468 Moritzburg

Telephone +49 (0) 3 52 07 87 36 18

fasanenschloesschen@schloesserland-sachsen.de

www.schloss-moritzburg.de

Directions

By car via A4 exit Dresden-Wilder Mann or via A 13 exit Radeburg

By public transportation train to Dresden-Neustadt, continue by bus line 477 to Moritzburg; historic narrow-gauge railroad to Moritzburg; bus line M to Moritzburg (April to October)



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By steamer from the old town of Dresden directly to Pillnitz

Pillnitz Palace and Park

Nonchalance and Floral Magic

Augustus the Strong once gave Pillnitz Palace to his mistress, Countess von Cosel. After she fell from grace and was banished to Stolpen Castle, the elector had the Hillside and Riverside Palaces built according to Poeppelmann's plans. The palace and park complex combines the architecture of the Baroque with that of the Far East and is considered an exemplary masterpiece of chinoiserie. In summer, the court resided in the game and pleasure palace. Even today, one can enjoy the impressive sight when approaching the palace from the Elbe River.

English, Dutch and Chinese gardens invite you to stroll. Exotic plants lend the Palm House a touch of wanderlust. A mobile conservatory was even built for the 250-year-old camellia to protect it during the winter months.

In summer, the three palaces open their doors and with them the Museum of Decorative Arts and the Palace Museum with Royal Kitchen, Domed Hall and Chapel. In winter, the Christmas Garden Dresden invites you to a magical Christmas excursion.



The Palm House

Historic fun and games on the jousting carousel in the Orangery



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Directions

By car via A4 exit Dresden-Hellerau or Dresden-Altstadt, direction of Pillnitz; via A17 exit Pirna, towards Radeberg
By public transportation Elbe steamboats to Pillnitz landing stage; bus lines 63 or P to Pillnitzer Platz or Leonardo-da-Vinci-Strasse; bus line 88 or streetcar line 2 to the final stop, then by ferry over the Elbe River



Pillnitz Palace and Park

August-Boeckstiegel-Str. 2, 01326 Dresden
Telephone +49 (0) 351 2 61 32 60
pillnitz@schloesserland-sachsen.de
www.schlosspillnitz.de



Fantastic view of the Riverside Palace on the Elbe River



Rammenau Baroque Castle

As guest in an idyllic country castle



Chinese Room

Saxony's only fully preserved knight's manor is in a picturesque setting nestled amongst ponds and gently rolling hills in the foothills of the Lusatian Mountains. Rammenau Castle is a masterpiece of Saxon country baroque. The interior stands out with late baroque murals and early classical wallpaper.

The famous botanist Johann Centurius Graf von Hoffmannsegg designed the idyllic country park. During your visit don't miss the inviting Schloss-café where you can enjoy coffee and cake accompanied by wonderful views over the park from the terrace.

Weddings in Rammenau Castle



Relax in the castle and park in Rammenau



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Directions

By car via A4 exit Burkau; via B6 to Bischofswerda, direction Kamenz

By public transportation train to Bischofswerda, continue by bus line 305 to Rammenau

Rammenau Baroque Castle

Am Schloss 4, 01877 Rammenau

Telephone +49 (0) 35 94 70 35 59

rammenau@schloesserland-sachsen.de

www.barockschloss-rammenau.com



Europe's first adventure winery



Sparkling wine tradition since 1836

Wackerbarth Castle

A Fizzy Pleasure

Wackerbarth Castle, a fairy-tale ensemble of baroque palace and garden grounds and the “Belvedere” pleasure palace, is located in the midst of Saxony’s Elbe Valley and its vineyards. During the heyday of the Dresden Baroque in the 18th century, Count August Christoph von Wackerbarth had the palace complex built as his retirement residence. As he was one of the closest confidants of Augustus the Strong, the Saxon court celebrated many lavish feasts here. Since then, it has been showcasing

the 850-year tradition of Saxony’s art of winemaking. It actually does not really come as much of a surprise that Wackerbarth Castle is Europe’s first adventure winery and that it was recently named by the wine culture magazine “vinum” as one of the “Unique Wineries of the World.”: In the modern manufactory guests can learn about the daily production of exceptional wines and champagnes. In Germany’s second oldest sparkling wine cellar, grapes are fermented classically in the bottle until they are ready for sparkling enjoyment. A variety of events are held here, inviting visitors to linger. In keeping with the baroque flair, the “Wine Summer at Wackerbarth Castle” attracts visitors with culinary delicacies and exquisite wines.

Wackerbarth Castle

Wackerbarthstrasse 1, 01445 Radebeul
Telephone +49 (0) 3 51 8 95 50
kontakt@schloss-wackerbarth.de
www.schloss-wackerbarth.de

Directions

By car via A4 exit Dresden-Neustadt in the direction of Radebeul
By public transportation S-Bahn 1 towards Meissen to Radebeul-Koetschenbroda, streetcar 4 toward Weinboehla to Radebeul-Ost or directly to Wackerbarth Castle



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Wolkenburg Castle and Park

Wolkenburg Castle

The Count's Lovely Cabinets



Wolkenburg Castle is perched high above the Mulde Valley on a steeply sloping cliff. The medieval castle complex was remodeled starting in 1635 by the von Einsiedel family into a Renaissance castle and later a baroque castle and remained in their possession for over 300 years. Today, the banquet hall, library and rooms of the bel etage look as they did in the late 18th century. At that time, Detlev Carl, Count of Einsiedel, had the main building decorated by renowned artists of Saxon Classicism.

The monumental staircase of Wolkenburg Castle

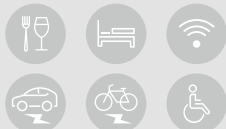


The castle's two-story library in the attic is reminiscent of Venetian palazzi. Some of the count's living quarters today reveal further insights into the life of the noble family. As the owner of the art foundry in Lauchhammer, the count had a process developed for the production of large cast-iron sculptures, some of which can still be admired in the castle park today. The romantic ambiance regularly serves as a backdrop for open-air events.

Bibliothek Wolkenburg



Wolkenburg
Castle



Directions

By car via A4 to exit Limbach-Oberfrohna, then via S244 to Limbach-Oberfrohna and S249 to Wolkenburg;

via A72 to exit Penig, then via B175 to Wolkenburg

By public transportation train to Glauchau or Narsdorf, continue by bus line 629 to Wolkenburg

Wolkenburg Castle

Schloss 3, 09212 Limbach-Oberfrohna

Telephone +49 (0) 376 09 5 81 70

museen@limbach-oberfrohna.de

www.schloss-wolkenburg.de



Zabeltitz Baroque Garden with palace and ponds



Embark on a discovery tour through the baroque garden

Barockgarten Zabeltitz

Einladung zum Lustwandeln



Magnificent avenues lined with linden and chestnut trees, hedge groves, pleasure groves and rondels: Ever new vistas invite you to take a leisurely stroll in the Zabeltitz Baroque Garden. Artful sandstone figures highlight the garden. Large bodies of water impressively reflect the splendor of the park. In strict symmetry, court architect Johann Christoph Knoeffel designed the Baroque Garden in 1728 by order of Imperial Count August Christoph von Wackerbarth. Where once a moated castle had stood, he erected an ornate palace. Together with the nearby

“Altes Schloss” (Old Palace) it fashions a charming architectural ensemble. The elongated Renaissance building was used as hunting quarters for Elector Christian I as early as the end of the 16th century.

Public guided tours, conducted every Sunday during the summer months, breathe life into history. A brief stroll from the Baroque garden brings you to the 400-year-old St. George’s Church, which is considered one of the most beautiful village churches in Saxony. In the heart of the village, the Farmers’ Museum invites you to find out more about the arduous life of farmers at the beginning of the 20th century.

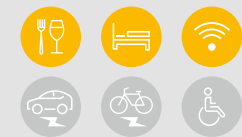
Today, the “Altes Schloss” and the palace provide unforgettable settings for civil marriages. The permanent historical exhibition on the ground floor of the palace invites visitors to find out more about the eventful history of the complex. The café and the rooms in the palace, available for an array of uses, as well as the magnificent castle hall in the “Altes Schloss”, provide an impressive backdrop for a wide range of events.

Zabeltitz-Information

Am Park 1, 01561 Grossenhain OT Zabeltitz
Telephone +49 (0) 35 22 30 42 77
zabeltitz@stadt.grossenhain.de
www.barockgarten-zabeltitz.de

Directions

By car via A13 exit Thiendorf, continue on the B98 to Grossenhain and via the B101 to the turnoff to Zabeltitz
By public transportation train to Zabeltitz, then an approx. 15-minute walk



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Burgk Castle

Between Romanticism and industrialization

“My name is well known to lovers of Saxon textile tradition. Together with my brother-in-law Fritz te Kock, I founded one of the most renowned carpet factories in Oelsnitz in the Vogtland region: Koch & te Kock – today known as Halbmond Teppichwerke. This laid the foundation for the development of the entire carpet industry in the region, which still benefits from this today. The company is now one of the largest employers in the Vogtland region.

By the way, my innate passion for textiles and talent for weaving comes from my father, a master weaver with a long family tradition. As a young man, I acquired my commercial expertise in a number of textile shops and offices and eventually became an office assistant at the Leopold Schoeller carpet factory in Dueren. I soon became the director of the technical department and traveled extensively in the US and England. It was on one of these trips that I discovered the Axminster technique and brought it back to Germany. The idea was to create carpets that looked like real oriental carpets: ›magic‹ carpets from Oelsnitz for the whole world. This was the vision that led me to found my own company not far from Voigtsberg Castle, eventually becoming the most successful carpet manufacturer in Europe.

‘What porcelain is to Meissen, carpets are to Oelsnitz,’ said Juergen Fortak, the town chronicler. So it comes as no surprise that carpet production continues to shape Oelsnitz to this day.”

Carl Wilhelm Koch (1855–1925)



“THE CARPET PRINCE”



Voigtsberg Castle

Snug as a Bug in a Rug



Voigtsberg Castle

Voigtsberg Castle, with its defiant complex of buildings, transports its visitors back to times long gone. More than 775 years of history and stories come to life through exhibitions, lectures and events. Initially in the possession of the bailiffs of Strassberg and Plauen, and later used by the Wettin family as an electoral office, the Gothic St. George’s Chapel and the magnificent baroque ceiling in the Schoesserstube have remained impressive to this very day. The exhibition is rounded off by precious old master paintings in the “Fuerstensaal”. Those who dare can even get married here.

The Carpet Museum in Oelsnitz focuses on the tightly-interwoven, over 140-year history of carpet weaving in the Vogtland region, in the outer bailey of Voigtsberg Castle, which is dedicated to the textile which is mostly, quite literally, trampled underfoot. The treasure chamber in the historic vaulted cellar also houses the mineral vault. Barite from Zobes, wavellite from Schloditz, fluorite from Schoenbrunn – the collection encompasses 400 minerals from the Saxon Vogtland. The newly-renovated keep also offers fantastic vistas of the surrounding area.



Gallery in the Carpet Museum



Mineral vault

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Directions

By car A 72 exit Plauen-Sued, continue via B92 direction Oelsnitz
By public transportation train to Oelsnitz, continue by bus line 91 to Voigtsberg Castle

Voigtsberg Castle

08606 Oelsnitz/Vogtland
Telephone +49 (0) 3 74 21 72 94 84
museen@schloss-voigtsberg.de
www.schloss-voigtsberg.de



Royal Grounds Bad Elster

Touched by the Muse

In 1795, Johann Wolfgang von Goethe discovered the idyllically situated town as an inspiration for his work “Hermann and Dorothea”. The Saxon sovereigns finally appointed Bad Elster a Royal Saxon State Spa in the 19th century because of its healing springs.

The town developed into a sophisticated spa for Europe’s high society. Spacious parks and magnificent buildings still beckon visitors to relax and stroll to this day. With their rare woody plants, colorful flower borders and lush green lawns, the English landscape gardens are genuine places of well-being. Theme gardens, sculptures, water features, Louisa Lake, and the uniquely illuminated world of lights round off the adventure landscape.

The Royal Spa House, the Kunst-Wandelhalle, the King Albert Theater, three music pavilions and Saxony’s first open-air stage, the Natur-Theater Bad Elster, create a “festival mile of short distances” around the saltwater spa and the Albert Bad. Every year, around 1,000 events performed by the Chursächsische Philharmonie Bad Elster and other top-class artists of all persuasions take place here.



The Royal Spa House Bad Elster

Stroll through the historic parks

Wall dome in the historic Albert Bath



Tourist Information Bad Elster
Badstrasse 25, 08645 Bad Elster
Telephone +49 (0) 3 74 37 5 39 00
touristinfo@badelster.de
www.badelster.de

Directions

By car A 72 to exit Plauen Sued, then B92 to Adorf, S306 to Bad Elster

By public transportation train to Bad Elster station, continue by bus line 94 to the town center



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Burgk Castle Freital

Between Art and Coal

Surrounded by an idyllic park, it is known as the treasure chest of the town of Freital: Burgk Castle now houses municipal collections with high-profile paintings and unique works

of art. The 500-year history of coal mining in the Doehlen Basin becomes tangible in Saxony's sole visitor mine with visible coal outcrop and in the Mining excavation site with the first electric mine locomotive "Dorothea". Special exhibitions, a mining playground, the castle park with its ancient trees and the monument of the local legend of Rotkopf George turn your visit into an experience for the entire family.

Burgk Castle also offers a place for special occasions: Civil wedding ceremonies, family celebrations, company anniversaries, concerts and much more can be held in the glamorous settings of the banquet hall in the main building and the two event halls in the west wing of the castle ensemble. All rooms are interconnectable through a lounge and bar area.

Burgk Castle



Mining excavation site



Classical banquet hall



Burgk Castle Freital



Directions

By car via A17 exit Dresden-Gorbitz, towards Freital

By public transportation train or S-Bahn S3 to Freital-Potschappel, then an approx. 20-minute walk; bus line 66/166 to Am Dathepark

Burgk Castle Freital

Altburgk 61, 01705 Freital, Telephone +49(0)351 649 1562
museum@freital.de, www.freital.de/schloss-burgk
Event halls Telephone +49(0)351 65 2096 17
info@schloss-burgk-freital.de, www.schloss-burgk-freital.de



Frohburg Castle

Ceramics, Art and Childhood Dreams

Picture hall with coffered rosette ceiling



Frohburg Castle

Back in 1910, when Kurt Feuerriegel established the “Workshop of Saxon Art Pottery” in Frohburg, the pottery craft, which had been rooted in Central Saxony for centuries, was given new impetus. Frohburg became the center of sophisticated ceramics production. Faiences, terracotta sculptures, building ceramics – the precious collection of Feuerriegel’s ceramics in Frohburg Castle Museum will captivate visitors to the castle. Children are certain to be delighted in the second exhibition area: Dolls and dollhouses, lovingly fitted mini-kitchens, merchants’ stores and other attractions from the childhood days of grandparents and great-grandparents awaken even grown-ups’ enthusiasm for play.

Frohburg Castle itself also enchants its guests: The four-wing complex was built around 1200 as a Romanesque castle. Over the centuries, the present castle building as it is today came into being. Inside, two halls with allegorical decorations, the Stone Hall with a monumental landscape fresco and the Picture Hall recall the heyday of the castle at the beginning of the 19th century.

Frohburg Castle Museum

Florian-Geyer-Strasse 1, 04654 Frohburg
Telephone +49 (0) 3 43 48 5 15 63
schlossmuseumfrohburg@gmail.com
www.museum-schloss-frohburg.de

Directions

By car via A72 exit Frohburg, continue on B7
By public transportation train to Geithain, continue by S-Bahn S6 to Frohburg



Frohburg
Castle





Lodging in Splendor

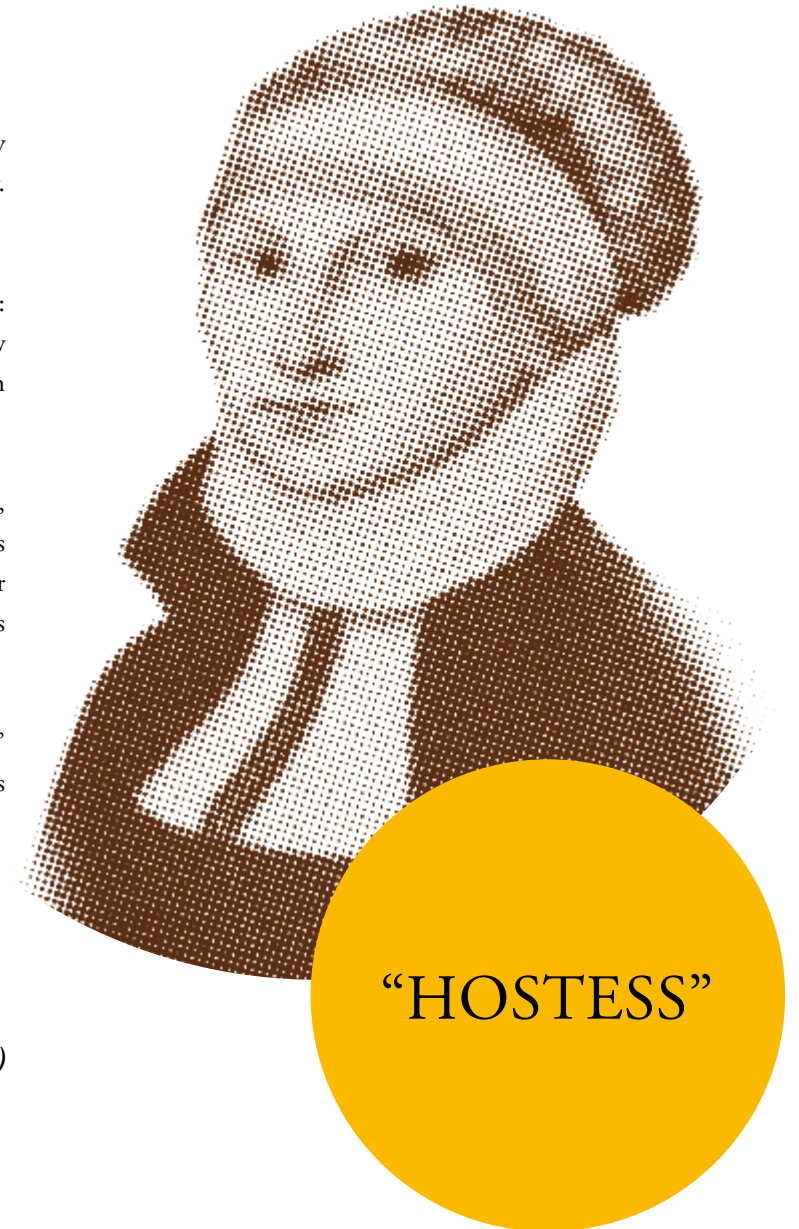
“My husband loved good food in convivial company. We always received guests in the house; many scholars and students, even high lords, wanted to debate with the famous reformer Martin Luther. I tended to their needs and was proud when they felt at home with us.

I had already learned many things in the Nimbschen monastery, which now came in handy: Farming and cooking, washing and sewing, gardening, brewing and animal husbandry; I also knew my way around the art of healing. Martin appreciated this very much and gave me a free hand in the household – he often teasingly and respectfully referred to me his “dear Mr. Kaethe”.

The fact the hospitality is still appreciated even 500 years later as one of the greatest Saxon virtues, is something I would not have expected otherwise. Places where exclusive hospitality has always been offered can often be experienced today as well: Some of the most beautiful castles and manor houses, which are once again in private ownership, invite guests to relax and enjoy themselves as they now often function as hotels and restaurants.

Thus, castle guests can also feel what it is like to be a “lord of the castle” or a “damsel of the castle” for awhile. In the historic setting of Saxon noble residences, they experience the flair of a glorious past and can enjoy being pampered like royalty!”

Katharina Luther, née von Bora (1499–1552)



Feeling Good Instead of Planning Your Escape

Those who spend the night at Colditz Castle have the opportunity to sleep in a place rich in history. The impressive complex situated on the Zwickauer Mulde River served as a closely guarded internment camp for high-ranking Western Allies, including Winston Churchill's nephew, during World War II. The spectacular escape attempts of the prisoners have

been chronicled in several books and films – and turned Colditz Castle into a world-famous attraction.

Today the complex also accommodates the European Youth Hostel at Colditz Castle with its special international flair. Up to 171 guests can stay in the 34 bright, friendly and modern

rooms. There are also many conference and common rooms available. Musicians will find the best rehearsal and working conditions in the adjacent Landesmusikakademie Sachsen. No one will get bored here thanks to a wide range of sightseeing tours, readings, bicycle tours, hikes or rubber dinghy tours.

Entrance to the youth hostel



Family rooms



Youth Hostel
Colditz Castle



Directions

By car via A14 exit Grimma, further via B107 direction Colditz; via A4 exit Glauchau, via Rochlitz to Colditz
By public transportation train to Grimma, continue by bus line 619 to Colditz; train to Bad Lausick, continue by bus line 613 to Colditz

Youth Hostel Colditz Castle

Schlossgasse 1, 04680 Colditz
Telephone +49 (0) 34 38 14 50 10
colditz@jugendherberge.de
www.schloss-colditz.de



Dine at the knights' table

Wurzen Castle

Reside like a prince, feast like a knight

Wurzen Castle is a former bishop's residence in the center of one of the oldest towns in Saxony. The residential palace was built at the behest of Bishop Johann VI von Saalhausen in the 15th century with two mighty towers, late-Gothic cellular vaults and a drawbridge over a deep moat. Wurzen Castle has served many functions over the years, not only as the residence of bishops and electors, but also as a district court and police station.

Comfort room

Following its sale and extensive restoration in 2002, the castle gates are now open to restaurant and hotel guests. It's the perfect place for a castle brunch, candlelight dinner or a medieval dish served at a festive knight's table – and cozy rooms await after the meal. If you're planning a longer stay, it's also worth taking a ride along the Mulde cycle path through the Wurzener Land region with its castles, parks, manor houses, vast meadows, quaint villages and the Hohburg Hills.

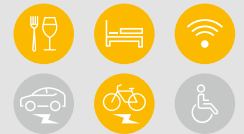


Wurzen Castle

Amtshof 2, 04808 Wurzen
Telephone +49 (0) 34 25 85 37 43
info@schloss-wurzen.de
www.schloss-wurzen.de

Directions

By car from Dresden via A14 exit Grimma, then B107 to Wurzen or from Leipzig via A14 exit Leipzig Ost, then take the B6 to Wurzen, then follow the signs
By public transportation train or S-Bahn to Wurzen stop, 15-minute walk



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Althoernitz Castle Hotel



Althoernitz Castle Hotel

A Jewel in the Zittau Mountains

Althoernitz Castle Hotel is nestled gracefully in a vast park landscape at the easternmost point of Saxony, where Germany borders on Poland and the Czech Republic. As guests walk through the castle entrance, they're welcomed by two impressive Renaissance towers that soar proudly into the skies. The castle walls are steeped in history. You can explore the intriguing designs of 75 hotel rooms and enjoy a taste of the castle's history with freshly prepared local specialties at the "Hoernitzer Schlossstube" restaurant.

The master architect Valentin from Zittau built Althoernitz Castle over 350 years ago for Christian von Hartig. The castle features an

arched room where the son of the lord of the castle conducted rudimentary alchemy experiments with Ehrenfried Walther von Tschirnhaus and Johann Friedrich Boettger – and made a significant contribution to the invention of European porcelain.

Althoernitz Castle is now a haven of tranquility with an unforgettable atmosphere. The diverse landscape of the Oberlausitzer Heide- und Teichlandschaft UNESCO Biosphere Reserve is just waiting to be explored – and the Zittau Mountains are perfect for hiking, cycling and cross-country skiing. You can round off your stay with exciting day trips to Dresden, Bautzen, Goerlitz, Prague and Wrocław.



Restaurant "Bellinis"



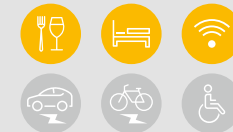
A suite in Althoernitz Castle Hotel

Schlosshotel Althoernitz Betriebsgesellschaft GmbH

Zittauer Strasse 9, 02763 Bertsdorf-Hörnitz
Telephone +49 (0) 35 83 55 00
info@schlosshotel-althoernitz.com
www.schlosshotel-althoernitz.com

Directions

By car via A4 exit Weissenberg, continue via B 178 to Oderwitz and via B 96 to Bertsdorf-Hoernitz
By public transportation train to Zittau, continue with bus line 14 to Hoernitz Schweizerhof, Bertsdorf-Hoernitz





Conference Center with an Eventful History



Training and conference venue

Custom station, aristocratic seat, seminary: The history of the Schmochtitz estate dates all the way back to the 12th century. A coin hoard from that time indicates that the Via Regia ran through Schmochtitz. From the 14th to the 19th century the manor served as a noble residence and was rebuilt several times. Count von Schoenberg designed the baroque landscape around the Schmochtitz estate. Ultimately, Count Riesch created the English landscape park. From 1925 to 1945, the Catholic Church established a seminary where, among others, the canonized Alois Andritzki was educated. Completely destroyed for the final days of the war, the grounds were used for the church's own agricultural business. Since the reconstruction of the manor house, the Schmochtitz estate has served as an educational and conference center of the Diocese of Dresden-Meissen, dedicated to Saint Benno, Saxony's patron saint, in keeping with the motto "Lifelong Learning".



Lunch in the Banquet Hall of the seminar building

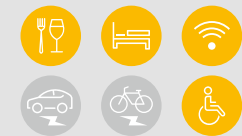
In addition to the Paradise Garden and Rococo Park, there are also several traditional Sorbian festivals that draw visitors to the region: Easter riding, bird wedding, witch burning, maypole throwing and St. Nicholas singing are annual highlights. Schmochtitz is part of the "Via Sacra", which connects art treasures in the tri-border region.

Educational estate Schmochtitz St. Benno

Schmochtitz / Smochćicy 1, 02625 Bautzen / Budyšin
Telephone +49 (0) 3 59 35 2 20
info@bg-schmochtitz.de
www.bildungsgut-schmochtitz.de

Directions

By car via A4 exit Salzenforst, direction Schmochtitz
By public transportation train to Bautzen, continue with bus lines 102/122 and 198 to Schmochtitz



The Schmochtitz estate





Many roads lead to Saxony

By car

Freeways in Saxony

- A 4: Aachen – Cologne, with an interruption further from Bad Hersfeld via Erfurt – Weimar – Chemnitz – Dresden – Goerlitz
- A 13: Berlin – Dresden
- A 14: Magdeburg – Halle – Leipzig and from Nossen via A 4 further to Dresden
- A 38: Goettingen – Leipzig
- A 72: Hof – Chemnitz

Travel times to and from Saxony

- Dresden – Leipzig: 1 hour 15 minutes
- Dresden – Berlin: 2 hours
- Dresden – Prague: 2 hours
- Dresden – Munich: 4 hour 30 minutes
- Dresden – Hamburg: 4 hour 50 minutes
- Dresden – Frankfurt (M): 4 hour 30 minutes
- Dresden – Cologne: 5 hour 30 minutes
- Dresden – Vienna: 5 hours
- Dresden – Zurich: 7 hour 15 minutes
- Dresden – Warsaw: 8 hours

By airplane

Dresden and Leipzig/Halle airports have excellent connections to the largest domestic German airports in Berlin, Frankfurt, Munich and Duesseldorf.

There are also regular connections to other domestic German airports. In any case, flight times are no longer than one hour. There are also direct flights to Vienna and Zurich.

By train

There is an ICE connection between Dresden and Leipzig. An IC or ICE connection to Dresden or Leipzig is available from many major cities in Germany. EC trains connect Dresden with Vienna and there is a CNL (CityNightLine) connection between Dresden and Zurich. www.bahn.de

By public transportation

Saxony boasts a well-developed network of public transport routes and lines. All transport associations offer day tickets for individuals or groups.

Verkehrsverbund Oberelbe (VVO)

www.vvo-online.de:
Dresden – Meissen –
Saxon Switzerland-Eastern Ore Mountains

Mitteldeutscher Verkehrsverbund (MDV)

www.mdv.de: Leipzig – Halle

Verkehrsverbund Mittelsachsen (VMS)

www.vms.de: Chemnitz – Central Ore Mountains

Zweckverband Verkehrsverbund Oberlausitz-Niederschlesien (ZVON)

www.zvon.de: Bautzen – Goerlitz

Verkehrsverbund Vogtland (VVV)

www.vogtlandauskunft.de:
Plauen – Vogtland

Travel times by public transport in Saxony

- Dresden – Leipzig: 1 hour 15 minutes
- Dresden – Chemnitz: 1 hour
- Dresden – Goerlitz: 1 hour 15 minutes
- Dresden – Meissen: 45 minutes
- Dresden – Saxon Switzerland: 30 – 45 minutes

For more information and the latest news on our events, as well as prices and opening times, please visit:

www.schloesserland-sachsen.de  [SchloesserlandSachsen](#)  [SchloesserlandSachsen](#)  [Schloesserland](#)



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State Palaces, Castles and Gardens of Saxony, non-profit
Stauffenbergallee 2 a, 01099 Dresden
Telephone +49(0)351 56391-1001
service@schloesserland-sachsen.de
www.schloesserland-sachsen.de

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TMGS Tourismus Marketing Gesellschaft Sachsen mbH
Bautzner Strasse 45–47, 01099 Dresden
Telephone +49(0)351 491700
info@sachsen-tour.de
www.sachsen-tourismus.de

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Karen Benndorf: 11 upper left; **Herbert Boswank:** 45; **Carlo Böttger:** 26, 27 upper right, 58 / 59, 60 center, 61 upper left; **Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden / D. Brandt:** 36 upper right and lower center; **Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden / C. Sonntag:** 36 lower left; **Dustin Carlowitz:** 47 lower left; **Marcus Dassler:** 70 lower right; **Sylvio Dittrich:** 6, 9 upper right, 10 left, 16, 20 upper left, 21 lower right, 22, 23, 30 upper left, 35, 37 lower left, 46 upper right, 51 upper right, 54 lower left and und upper right, 55, 61 upper right, 62 upper left, 66 lower right, 73, 76 left; **Gerhard Dörner:** 76 right; **Andreas Engel:** 14 upper left; **André Forner:** 9 upper center and lower right, 10 upper right, 11 lower right and left, 18 right, 20 lower left, 21 upper, 25 lower left and upper right, 27 lower left, 31, 33 lower left, 35 upper, 37 upper left, 39 upper, 40 upper right, 41 upper left, 44 lower right, 45 lower right, 46 left, 47 right, 50 left, 53 lower left, 54 lower center, 60 upper right and lower left, 62 lower, 66 upper right, 67 upper right, 70 upper right, 71 lower, 72 upper right, 82, 83; **FOTOGRAFISCH:** 41 lower right; **Peter Franke:** 50 upper right and lower center; **Lars Grobe:** 66 left, 77 upper right, 79 upper, 80, 81 right; **Dorit Günter:** 19 upper right; **Gabriele Hanke:** 41 lower left; **Tilo Harder:** 68; **Antje Heinze:** back cover; **Holm Helis:** 72 lower left and right; **Katrin Hussock:** 77 upper left; **Nell Jones:** 78; **Oliver Killig:** 65 left; **Jens Klöppel:** 38; **Festung Königstein:** 43 lower right; **Paul Kuchelpykado:** 81 left; **Christine Päsler:** 67 upper left; **Sebastian Kiss:** 33 rechts oben; **Igor Pastierovic:** 71 upper right; **Peter & Pablo GbR:** 65 right; **Marcel Quietzsich / DDPIX.de:** 4, 5, 8, 44 lower left, 48, 51 left, 52, 53 upper right, 56 / 57, 63; **Klemens Renner:** 39 lower left; **Jörg Riethausen:** 14 lower, 13 right; **Sebastian Rose:** front cover, 13 lower left, 43 upper right; **Georg Roske:** 12; **Fotofestival Sandstein:** 42; **Klaus Schieckel:** 18 left; **René Schleichert:** 19 lower left; **Schlosshotel Althörnitz:** 79 lower; **Schlösserland Sachsen:** 74; **Steffen Spitzner:** 33 lower right; **Lothar Sprenger:** 15; **Phillip Süß:** 37 upper right; **Sebastian Theilig:** 28, 70 lower left; **Tom Thiele:** 77 lower; **Wolfgang Thieme:** 40 left; **Christian Waitschies:** 30 upper right; **Ben Walther:** 35 right, 64 lower right and upper left; **Bernd Walther:** 43 lower left; **Rene Weidlich:** 51 lower right; **Dieter Weise:** 20 lower right; **Annett Zollfeldt:** 64 lower left; **Stadtverwaltung Zschopau:** 24, 25 upper left

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you

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"Accessible Tourism in Saxony"



Saxony is one of the leading states in Germany in terms of its commitment to accessible travel in Germany. The facilities marked with the accessibility pictogram in this brochure have been carefully checked for their accessibility on site by Saxony Tourism. For detailed and reliable information, please check out the section on accessible tourism on the website of Saxony Tourism: www.visitsaxony.com

FAMILY HOLIDAYS IN SAXONY



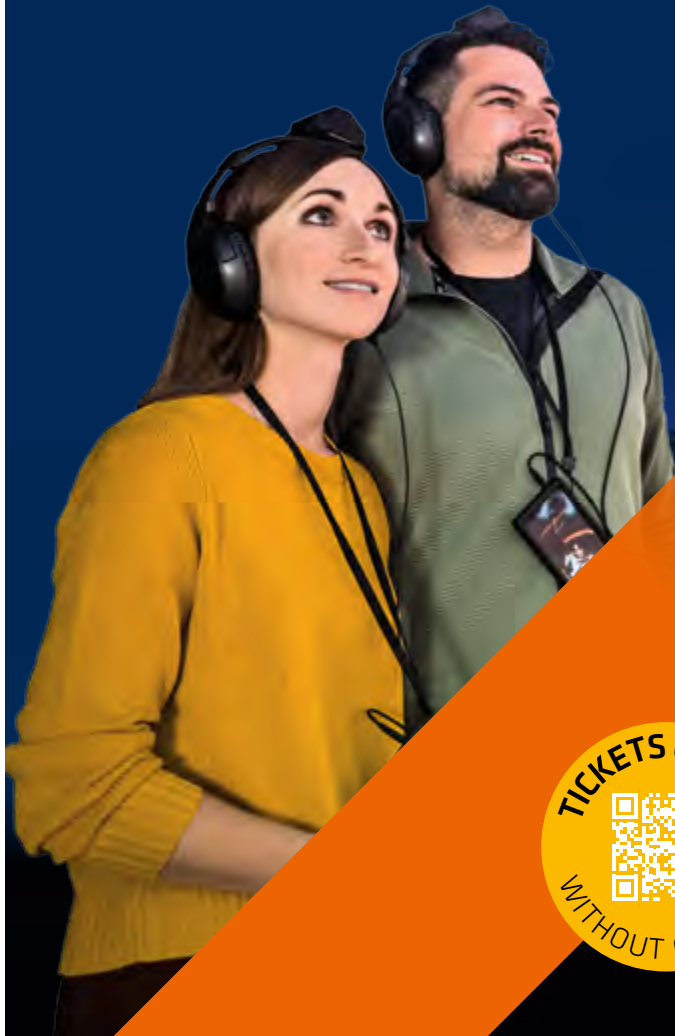
The following properties are certified:

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- Koenigstein Fortress
- Hartenfels Castle
- Lauenstein Castle
- Mildenstein Castle
- Oybin Castle and Monastery
- Rochlitz Castle
- Rochsburg Castle
- Weesenstein Castle
- Wildeck Castle

Further information at www.sachsen-familienurlaub.de

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Pleasure Garden in Pillnitz Castle Park