



Little Door to the Tenth of December

The Christstollen of Dresden (Dresdner Christstollen)

Behind today's little door is the history behind the popular pastry called Christstollen.

- 🕒 **1474:** first time the Stollen was mentioned in documents
- 🕒 **1491:** Pope Innocent VIII. gives the permission to add butter
- 🕒 **Ca. 1500:** In Dresden, "Christbrod uff Weihnachten" is sold
- 🕒 **1615:** War of the Stollen between bakers of Siebenlehn, Meißen and Dresden
- 🕒 **1648:** The baker in Dresden receives the privilege to be the sole seller of Stollen during the time of the Striezelmarkt and to supply the royal court with it – this was the initial spark for the success of the Christstollen of Dresden
- 🕒 **1727:** August der Starke, prince-elector of Saxony, lets the Stollen be served during Christmas in his own royal court. Henceforth, the Stollen got popular among the social classes who were able to afford the expensive ingredients
- 🕒 **1730:** August der Starke orders a 1.8-ton heavy jumbo Stollen for his Zeithainer Lustlager
- 🕒 **1938:** In the book "Vom königlichen Kindlein. Geschichte um den Christstollen" (= "From a royal child. The history of the Christstollen"), Lenelies Pause describes the tradition-rich history of the Stollen and thus formed a bridge to today's success of the Christstollen
- 🕒 **1990:** Over the course of the reunification of Germany, the term "Dresdner Stollen" is limited to the bakeries within Dresden
- 🕒 **1991:** The bakeries of Dresden found their protective association Dresdner Stollen e. V.
- 🕒 **1994:** For the 300th Anniversary from August der Starke, the bakeries of Dresden organize a Stollen festival for the first time and have baked a gigantic Stollen each year since
- 🕒 **1996:** The Dresdner Stollen and similar terms receive trademark protection
- 🕒 **2015:** World Record for the largest amount of Stollen diversity in Cologne with over 300 Stollen delicacies

