

## SALEM MONASTERY AND PALACE



### 🏰 OPENING TIMES

**1 APRIL TO 1 NOVEMBER**  
**MON – SAT 9.30 AM – 6 PM**  
**SUN AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS**  
**10.30 AM – 6 PM**

*Closed 2 November to 31 March*

### 🏰 GUIDED TOURS

*Guided tours in German; tours  
in English by prior arrangement*

### SMALL TOUR

**(DURATION APPROX 1 HOUR)**  
**DAILY, REGULARLY**  
*No registration required*

### LARGE TOUR

**(DURATION APPROX 1.5 HOURS)**  
**DAILY, REGULARLY**  
*No registration required*

### SALEM ART MATINÉE

**(DURATION APPROX 1 HOUR)**  
**EVERY SUNDAY, 11 AM**  
*No registration required*

### CHILDREN AND FAMILY TOUR

**"IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF THE WHITE  
MONKS" (DURATION APPROX. 1 HOUR)**  
**EVERY SUNDAY, 3 PM**  
*No registration required*

*Various special tours and  
group programmes available  
outside opening times*

### 🏰 ADMISSION

**· ADULTS € 7.00**  
**· CONCESSIONS € 3.50**  
**· FAMILIES € 17.50**  
**· SEASON TICKET € 30.00**

*Group discounts available*

### 🏰 DISABILITY ACCESS

*Information is available at  
[www.schloesser-und-gaerten.de/  
disabilityaccess](http://www.schloesser-und-gaerten.de/disabilityaccess)*

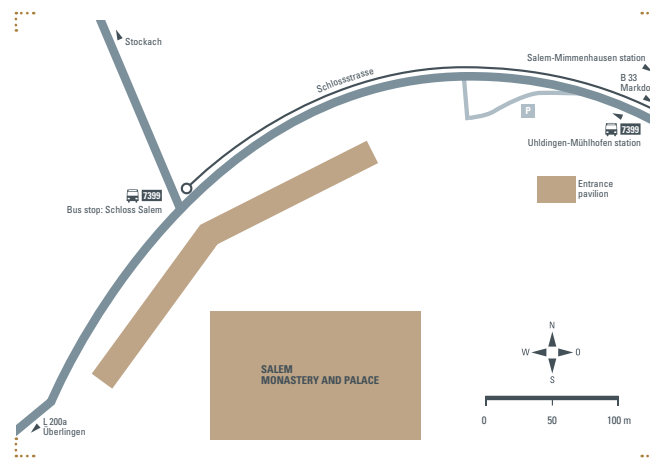
### 🏰 CONTACT US

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[www.salem.de/en](http://www.salem.de/en)

Last updated: November 2011  
All information subject to change



### HOW TO FIND US



### GETTING THERE

*By public transport: during peak season, a special bus, Erlebnisbus, connects Salem Monastery and Palace with Salem train station (Mimmenhausen) and the harbour at Unteruhldingen, every hour between 10 am and 6 pm.*

### MORE INFORMATION

Staatliche Schlösser und Gärten  
Baden-Württemberg  
Schloßraum 22a  
76646 Bruchsal, Germany  
Phone +49(0)72 51.74 - 2770  
[info@ssg.bwl.de](mailto:info@ssg.bwl.de)



[www.schloesser-und-gaerten.de/en](http://www.schloesser-und-gaerten.de/en)



ONE OF SOUTHERN GERMANY'S LARGEST CISTERCIAN MONASTERIES

## SALEM MONASTERY AND PALACE

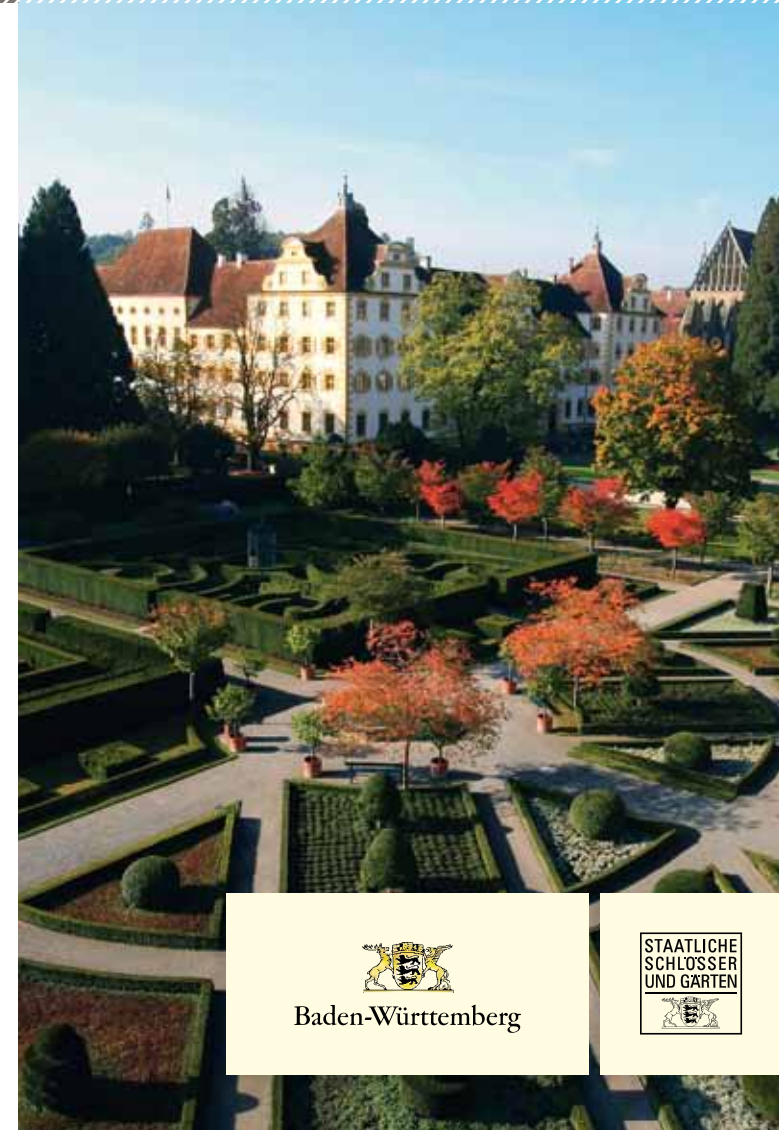


Photo credits: SSG, LMZ; concept and design: [www.jungkommunikation.de](http://www.jungkommunikation.de)

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The former Cistercian abbey at Salem is one of the most important cultural heritage sites in the Lake Constance region – and one of the most beautiful. Salem Monastery and Palace (*Kloster und Schloss Salem*) is a singular combination of Gothic solemnity and Baroque splendour.

Idyllically set amongst meadows, orchards and gardens, Salem comprises an ensemble of majestic buildings. The impressive size of the complex bears witness to the prosperity of the former *Cistercian abbey*, established in 1134. The imperial abbey – which enjoyed special privileges – played a leading role in the order’s southern German territory in the late Middle Ages. The monastery, located

  *The Gothic church harbours a gleaming white 18th century alabaster interior*



in the settlement of Salemanneswilare, was given the biblical name “Salem”, which means “place of peace”. Accordingly, in artwork, Salem Monastery was invariably depicted as an allegory of the heavenly Jerusalem.

#### THE DRAMATIC CONTRAST BETWEEN GOTHIC AND BAROQUE

Salem’s Medieval wealth and power manifests itself in the awe-inspiring Gothic church. A towering structure with severe lines, it provides an interesting contrast with the more exuberant style of the Baroque buildings. After extensive additions in the 17th century, the monastery was devastated by a fire in 1697. Within a short time, however, the abbey and main monastery building were reconstructed in Baroque style, complete with *magnificent plasterwork and paintings*.



#### BAROQUE GRANDEUR AND NEOCLASSICAL ELEGANCE

The monastery underwent a renaissance in the 18th century. Conscious of the need to project Salem’s status as an imperial abbey, its abbots became major patrons of the arts. A small army of painters, sculptors and architects was commissioned to provide the new buildings with an appropriate standard of decoration. The church is the most outstanding monument to the abbots’ discerning taste: built in the late 18th century, the grand alabaster interior, inspired by the French style, is the only one of its kind in southern Germany.

In 1802, when much church property was officially annexed by German states, the monastery passed into the possession of the margraves of Baden. Used as a residence by the margraves’ families, Salem



Monastery was renamed Salem Palace. In 1920, Prince Max of Baden and Kurt Hahn founded the world-famous boarding school, *Schule Schloss Salem*. The house of Baden has also continued the monastery’s tradition of viticulture – its wines are to be found at restaurants across the region.

  *In the 18th century, the abbots provided themselves with a fitting residence for the heads of a powerful imperial abbey*