



# DomQuartier Salzburg

## **DomQuartier Salzburg** ***More than a Museum***

Over 400 years ago, the Salzburg prince-archbishops began to transform the town into an Italian-style Baroque gem. They created a masterpiece of urban design, which is today a UNESCO World Heritage site.

The prince-archbishops' absolutist rule claimed control over both "heavenly and earthly" matters. The building complex consisting of Residenz and Cathedral was the outward expression of this universal spiritual and secular power. In 1803, secularisation closed the connecting doors.

The installation of the DomQuartier restored the original architectural unity of the Cathedral and Residenz precinct, also including the Benedictine monastery of St Peter's and thus creating an internationally unique museum project.

The DomQuartier tour gives a comprehensive picture of the unique combination of secular and ecclesiastical power, art, music and architecture that has shaped Salzburg's history over the course of 1,300 years. The visitor embarks on a fascinating journey of discovery in the footsteps of the reigning prince-archbishops, through the era when Salzburg was an autonomous principality within the Holy Roman Empire.

With the state-rooms in the Residenz and the Cathedral precinct, the DomQuartier also includes historic venues where secular and sacred music was performed – showing the cultural significance of Salzburg as an international centre of music with a long and glorious tradition.



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## The DomQuartier Salzburg at a glance

### **Splendid state rooms in the Residenz - Worldly centre of the prince-archbishops**

The Residenz served for centuries as seat of regency, dwelling and for representational purposes, they were the centre of the secular power and prestige of the prince-archbishops. The splendidly furnished and decorated state-rooms reflect the artistry and style of more than 200 years of sovereignty from the Renaissance through the Baroque to classicism. The importance of these rooms lies not only in the splendour of the décor, but also in their history as central venues in Salzburg's music through the ages. The court musicians – among them Heinrich Ignaz Franz Biber, Georg Muffat, Michael Haydn and Mozart father and son – composed works for performance in these rooms and themselves took part in the performances. The Carabinierisaal is a key musical venue – the scene, in 1614, of the first opera performances north of the Alps.

### **Residenzgalerie - European paintings of international rank**

In eleven rooms on the third floor of the former archiepiscopal Residenz Dutch, Italian, French and Austrian masterworks of the 16th to the 19th century are on display. These splendid locations were already used as a painting gallery at the end of the 18th century under Prince-Archbishop Hieronymus Graf Colloredo.

### **Cathedral Arcade Terrace - View the Baroque centre of Salzburg**

The terrace on the Cathedral arcade links the secular with the ecclesiastical centre, the Cathedral. It offers an incomparable view of Cathedral and Residenz Squares as well as the famous panorama of the Old Town with its churches and patrician architecture, against the background of city hills and mountains.

### **North Oratory - Special exhibitions with a focus on Baroque**

In the rooms in the *North Oratory* of the Salzburg Cathedral, elaborately decorated with early baroque stucco, special temporary DomQuartier exhibitions will take place. The artistic, richly decorated *Rupertus Oratory* is dedicated to the founder St Rupert.

### **Cathedral Organ Loft - Glimpse the spiritual heart of the city**

The Salzburg Cathedral is one of the most magnificent monumental buildings of the Early Baroque period. Viewed from the organ gallery, the interior is revealed in its full glory.

### **Cathedral Museum - Art treasures of 1300 years**

The Cathedral Museum is located in the *South Oratory* of the Cathedral houses the Cathedral treasure as well as paintings and sculptures, dating from Gothic to Baroque,



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from churches and abbeys belonging to the archdiocese. The oldest and most important piece is the so-called *Rupert Cross*, It was made around 700/750 either in southern England or in Salzburg by Anglo-Saxon artists.

## **Cabinet of Curiosities - an archetype of the museum**

The Cabinet of Art and Curiosities, housed in the so-called southern Cathedral arch, is one of the few in Europe largely to retain its historical furnishings. This arcade was created around 1660, the stucco work and the marble floor also date from this period. The original 17<sup>th</sup>-century display cabinets hold a wealth of strange and amazing objects from the worlds of art, nature and technology.

## **Long Corridor - An impressive 70 metres embellished with magnificent stucco artwork**

The Long Corridor was erected from 1657 -1661. Until the end of the Archdiocese, it served as the archbishops' painting gallery. Continuing this tradition, nowadays St. Peter's Abbey shows large-format religious Baroque paintings from its collection.

## **Museum of St. Peter - Art treasures from the oldest monastery in the German-speaking world**

Works of art from the abbey's collections are shown in the newly designed Museum of St. Peter's Abbey that is located in the so-called Wallis-Wing of the old archiepiscopal Residenz. One of the oldest objects is the so-called *Rupertus crozier*, dating from the 11th/12th century. A magnificent item in St. Peter's treasure chamber is the *mitra pretiosa*, which was acquired by Abbot Rupert V Keutzi around 1480. It is richly studded with precious jewels and pearls. The mitre is on a par with the crowns of secular rulers of this time.

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