

- 1874–1878 General interior renovation of the church
- 1940 The valuable stained-glass windows in the Obergaden windows (northern side) are stored in the Federal Charter Archive in Schwyz to avoid their destruction in the eventuality of war
- 1949 The renovated stained-glass windows are reinstalled
- 1956–1959 Interior renovation of the church
- 1965 Installation of the East Window by Max Hunziker, installation of an organ by the Kuhn firm in Männedorf
- 1967/1968 With the approval of all thirteen parishes, the Evangelical-Reformed Church of the Canton of Zürich becomes the fourteenth member of the Association of the Kappel Institution (today, the Association of Kappel Abbey)
- 1972 Resolution of the church synod to found a «House of Silence and Contemplation»
- 1979 (May 20) Referendum of the members of the Reformed Church in Canton Zürich over a credit of 11 million Francs for the renovation of the monastery building
- 1980–1983 The former institution building is converted into an education and seminar center, «House of Silence and Contemplation»
- 1983 (Ascension) The «House of Silence and Contemplation» is opened
- 2000/2001 Exterior Renovation of the church
- 2008 Further refurbishment of the building and return to its old (now new) title: «Kloster Kappel»
- 2012 Restoration of the ridge turret's shingle roof. (The church remains in the possession of the Canton Zürich)
- 2018 Redesign of the outdoor area



Kloster  Kappel

## The former Cistercian Monastery, Kappel Abbey

**Today an education center and seminar hotel of the  
Evangelical Reformed Church of the Canton of Zürich**

Dear guests,

Thank you for your interest in the history of our house.  
The following chronological overview offers a few insights.

Welcome!

Kloster Kappel  
Kappelerhof 5  
8926 Kappel am Albis

Tel. 044 764 88 10  
info@klosterkappel.ch  
www.klosterkappel.ch



Reformierte Kirche Kanton Zürich  
www.klosterkappel.ch

ca. 1185	The Cistercian abbey is founded by the Freiherren von Eschenbach-Schnabelburg	1527	The abbey is broken up, a boarding school for boys is established. A Renaissance pulpit is built in the church (date on the plinth)
ca. 1210	The oldest remaining section of the complex is build – the former Infirmitorium in what would later become the administrative building. (Dendrochronological analysis of construction timber: 1209/1210)	1528	A baptismal font is set up with an engraved emblem of the Cistercians
ca. 1250	Work starts on today's abbey church	1529	(June) The First War of Kappel passes without bloodshed («milk soup of Kappel»). First peace agreement of Kappel
1255	A papal legate calls for contributions for the «valuable construction project»	1531	October 11: Second War of Kappel. The abbey is burned down. Huldrych Zwingli and Wolfgang Joner lose their lives November 20: Second peace agreement of Kappel
1283	(September 26) The high altar is consecrated, along with further altars, by the auxiliary bishop of Constance, Albrecht von Marienwerder	1547	Establishment of an Office of Monasteries by the City of Zürich
ca. 1304	The still extant church roof is constructed. (Dendrochronological analysis of construction timber: 1303/1304)	1640/1641	The eight-cornered ridge turret is destroyed by lightning
1310	The choir stalls are probably built	1660/1661	Modifications are made to the administrative building
ca. 1310	The church's stained-glass windows are built	1664	Wooden components of the pulpit are re-built
1443	The abbey is pillaged during the Old Zürich War, despite a royal letter of safe-conduct	1791	The covered walk (or cloister proper) is demolished
1493	The convent building burns down and is rebuilt. The ceiling of the chapter house is renovated by Ulrich Trinkler in 1497	1803	The Office of Monasteries is dissolved. Monastic estates are leased to a trustee
1520	Wolfgang Joner is elected abbot of Kappel	1834	(January 7) Sale of the former administrative seat to the Charitable Association of the District of Affoltern
1523	Heinrich Bulinger is called to Kappel as a private tutor by Abbot Joner	1835	(January 7) The thirteen parishes of the Knonauer Amt region take over Kappel Abbey to be used as a poorhouse. Subsequent founding of an orphanage and a house of correction
1525	March 5: Final celebration of mass in the church March 9: Images are removed, and the walls are whitewashed	1836	(St. Martin's Day) The first forty residents move into the new poorhouse
1526	(March 29) First celebration of the Reformed Lord's Supper	1844–1855	General refurbishment of the church
		1870	At its peak the house has nearly 200 occupants