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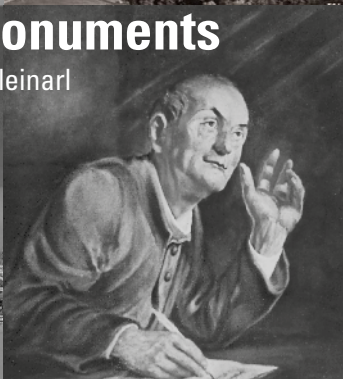


WAGRAIN®
KLEINARL



Culture & Monuments

Tradition in Wagrain-Kleinarl



**Culture in Wagrain-Kleinarl –
This is twice the experience**

WAGRAIN®
KLEIN/ARL

»There are nature reserves.

Wagrain is a human reserve.«

Title from K.H. Waggenerl for a tourist brochure.

*»Summer guests are strange creatures,
unfathomable, they are full of riddles.*

Whether they sing or whistle or

sitting in the quietest meadow

and marching music

playing on a hell of a machine, no matter,

they all have the urge for sound.«

K. H. Waggenerl „Wagrainer Tagebuch“ (diary), 1936, Leipzig, 1936, p. 25

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Explanations

F11 Grid squares of the town map

These letters and numbers refer to the official town map of Wagrain-Kleinarl. You are welcome to get a free map in the tourist offices or in your accommodation.



> Marketplace of Wagrain in the 60's, at that time the finish of some ski races was next to the market lime tree

The history of Wagrain

The first documented mention of Wagrain dates from 1243. Only four decades later, in 1285, it was defined as a “Markt,” a market town. As the local councilman Matthias Schönberger noted in his town chronicle, the name “Wagrain” probably derives from “wag” or “vag” for water and “rain” for slope or embankment, i.e., “embankment by the water.”

Until 1930, the coat of arms of Wagrain showed a Madonna with the infant Jesus against a gold backdrop. It had been presented to the market town in 1592 by Prince-Archbishop Wolf Dietrich von Raitenau. For political reasons, religious images were unwelcome at the beginning of the twentieth century, and so, on August 2, 1930, Governor Franz Rehrl had the town's coat of arms changed to the one we have today.

It presents a golden peak against a red background - in memory of the Lords of Goldegg, who are regarded as the founders of Wagrain and carried such a coat of arms - and the image of a castle on a slope by the water.

Geologically, Wagrain valley is a so-called “Tauernstufental” - a trough valley, formed in the process of glacial movement, into which the Wagrain river carved another v-shaped depression. The Wagrain Höhe (in the Schwaighof section) is also the watershed between the Enns valley and the Salzach valley.

The rock formations north of Wagrain are part of the graywacke zone, where several kinds of limestone, marble, and chlorite schist occur, along with the eponymous quartz. The concurrent ore formation was detected and mined early on. Iron ore was also mined at several locations in Wagrain; the last mining operation was discontinued in 1865.



> By 1938 there were only a few buildings at the Kirchboden

The history of Wagrain

Some mines have been preserved to this day.

With its Christianization in the early eighth century, the region was included in the Archbishopric of Salzburg; the Prince-Archbishops of Salzburg and the sovereigns remained in power until 1803.

The Lords of Goldegg were Wagrain's landlords in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. The construction of Wagrain Castle, which was destroyed in 1322/23 and never rebuilt, is also ascribed to the Lords of Goldegg. As the Goldegg line ceased to exist around 1400, the settlement became a sovereign principality until 1459.

Soon after Martin Luther had published his Ninety-five Theses in 1517, his ideas made their way into the valleys, where a considerable part of the population started to follow the new doctrine, much to the dismay of the Catholic authorities. In 1524, the regional Church Assembly imposed a ban, which had little effect, despite harsh penalties that even included exile. Discontent and resentment kept driving many people to adopt new faiths.

The persecution of Protestants reached its height as late as 1731/32, when Prince-Archbishop Leopold Firmian had his Edict of Expulsion of Protestants read in all towns and villages: Protestants were to return to the Catholic faith or leave the country, while children under the age of twelve were to be left behind.

And the Wagrain residents left in droves: Over eighty percent



> Already in the 30's were the inns Brückenwirt, Grafenwirt, Schattauerwirt and the bakery Steinbauer in the same street as today

The history of Wagrain

emigrated to East Prussia, the Netherlands, and the United States. In honor of the carpenter and then-famous preacher Hans Moßegger, who was also a victim of the persecution, Wagrain set up the "Moßegger-Gedenkstein" (memorial stone) in 1982 on the 250th anniversary of his death.

Until the mid-nineteenth century, Wagrain's main economies were mining, agriculture, and above all horse-and-cart transport; some inhabitants worked as drivers of pack horses. However, their activities became obsolete with the industrialization and the construction of a railroad through the Gastein valley (1905–09), and the town became more and more impoverished.

The First World War intensified the hardship. It did not last only a few weeks, as people had hoped, and the men who had joined the war were thus absent from the farms. News of the first war casualties followed soon; food and livestock were rationed and requisitioned; smuggling and theft flourished.

With the end of the war, the monarchy crumbled; on November 12, 1918, the Republic of German-Austria was officially established. The entire country suffered from an economic crisis, and soon, hyperinflation devalued the old Austro-Hungarian krone. It was only with the introduction of the Schilling in early 1925 that the situation improved.

A devastating fire in 1927 presented the next setback for Wagrain: A large part of the buildings on the market square and the market church were destroyed. Since the buildings were not insured, the town's woes kept growing.



> Fire disaster at the market place in Wagrain 1927

The history of Wagrain

Together with Johann Schindlmaier, the mayor at the time, three men Karl Heinrich Waggerl, Josef Reisenberger, and Linus Hochleitner put their faith in tourism and pushed for it with all their might, thus giving rise to the first tourist association. Waggerl was responsible for the advertisement, writing and designing the first brochures. While Wagrain was primarily known - if one could even call it that - as a summer resort, the winter sports association, which operated the Kogelalm - still called "Kogleralm" by Waggerl - sluggishly advertised winter sports.

1931 marked the opening of the Wagrainnerhaus, which was built by Alexander Weiss at the Griesenkareck. It offered more comfort than most accommodations in the valley and therefore quickly enjoyed great popularity, so much so that soon the Austrian ski team stayed there as guests.

Until 1933, the region welcomed many guests from Germany, but the introduction of the Thousand Mark Ban in 1933 by the Third Reich slumped the slow but steady upswing: German citizens who wanted to spend their vacation in Austria had to pay the equivalent of five monthly salaries as a "penalty"! By the time this regulation was abolished in 1936, however, Wagrain had managed to replace the absent German vacationers with domestic tourists and guests from other European countries and even overseas. But misery and unemployment remained, and so the Nazi Party was able to get people who wanted to work and a better life to follow them even before the "Anschluss." (connection)



> The first ski lift to the Nazbauer was opened on 20.2.1949

The history of Wagrain

That the economic boom in Germany was mainly achieved by warmongering was not always grasped in Austria: The Nazi State stimulated the construction industry by building barracks, airfields, and highways, though the latter were not built for private transportation but for the more effective deployment of military vehicles. Family aid aimed primarily for "race purity" and a population increase so that the new territories could be inhabited. The funding of agriculture was mainly to guarantee the necessary supplies in the event of a war.

After the „Anschluss“ (connection) in March 1938, this boom also seemed to meet the expectations of the local population, 100 percent of whom dutifully voted for the integration of Austria in the German Reich on April 10. Soon the negative effects became noticeable - the introduction of the Reichsmark led to an exchange rate to the disfavor of the locals, and by the beginning of the war the situation was the same as a quarter century before:

The men had to join the war; their workforce was missing on the farms, women and children were left behind and had to do more and more work.



> Today's Wagrain in summer, with the Rupertsee in the foreground

The history of Wagrain

A hut camp was set up in the Kirchboden section of the town for the "work maidens" of the Reich Labor Service, another one at Schwaighof for prisoners of war. A swimming pool and a sports field were constructed by Nazi mayor Hudez - ostensibly the only achievement of that man, who was soon dismissed from his post due to corruption and the non-transparent administration of public funds.

Other than that, the minutes from the scarce local council meetings during wartime offer little concrete information.

After the surrender of the Wehrmacht in May 1945, dozens of refugees came into the valley, whose accommodation and care was an almost insurmountable challenge for the locals, especially as the crowds of people also caused considerable crop damage.

Austria remained occupied for the next ten years; Wagrain and Kleinarl - like Salzburg in general - remained part of the American occupation zone until the State Treaty was signed in 1955.

A monument commemorating the fallen soldiers of both World Wars was erected on the foot of the castle knoll and unveiled in 1947, the year in which plans were made - spurred by the vivid imagination of many - to construct a cable car system. Now they only had to find the right technical equipment.

A cable car formerly belonging to the Wehrmacht was found, brought to Wagrain through a complicated process, and erected on larch-wood pillars. This first cable car was put into operation in 1949, laying the foundation for the skiing region of Wagrain as it is known near and far today.



> Wagrain in winter, with the Dachstein on the horizon

The history of Wagrain

After merging with Flachau and St. Johann to form the three-valley ski area, the cooperation expanded even further, and from 2000 onward, the highly advertisable name "Sportwelt Amadé" - today "Salzburger Sportwelt" - was used for the large network of ski areas: Today, "Ski amadé" includes the ski regions of Schladming, Dachstein-Tauern, Gastein Valley, Hochkönig, and Großarl Valley. This gigantic region, with its twenty-five ski areas, 270 cable cars, and 475 miles of ski slopes, can be experienced with a single lift pass.

But the cable cars are not only important in the winter, as they are a welcome mode of transport for summer tourists and hikers, allowing even the youngest and oldest to experience a beautiful summer in the mountains. The nature and mountain adventure world „Wagrainis Grafenberg“ is one of the TOP excursion destinations on a family summer holiday with adventure stations on 1,700 meters of hights. The Bikepark Wagrain at Griefenkareck lures Downhiller out of reserve. Recent milestones include the construction of the G-LINK Wagrain and the economic merger of the cable car companies in Wagrain and Flachau and the cooperation with the cable car companie St. Johann-Alpendorf. The „Three Valleys Ski Swing“ is now under the brand „Snow Space Salzburg“.



> Kleinarl around 1930

The history of Kleinarl

The name Arla for the valley is first documented in a deed of Archbishop Adalbert (923–953), in which he signed over the entire area “between the two Arl rivers” to the priest and cathedral dean Liutfred to hold as fief. Later, the valley would be called “Minor Arla;” “Wenigern Arl,” or “Litzl Arl.” In the Late Middle Ages, the valley was called “minori Arula” (in German “kleine Arl,” or small Arl), which eventually led to the name it has today, Kleinarl, while the larger neighboring valley, “maiori Arula” (in German “große Arl,” or big Arl) received today’s name Großarl.

Geologically, the region of the Kleinarl Valley is situated on the northern edge of the Lower Tauern in the south and in the so-called Slate Alps in the north. The slate mountains are geologically defined as a graywacke zone. They are composed by various phyllites and Paleozoic slate, which form the base of the Limestone Alps. They are all rocks that easily disintegrate into thin plates of various sizes and are blanketed by thick weathered layers. The Alpine divide of the Lower Tauern is located in the south of the valley. It consists of granite and gneiss masses and is covered in and ruptured by multiple layers of crystalline rock, mica schist, and dolomitic limestone. The highest elevation of the Kleinarl Valley is the peak of the Faulkogel at 2,654 meters. The landscape’s appearance goes back to the Ice Age, which gave the valley its form with the melting of the glaciers.



> Until 1984, this was the church in Kleinarl, in front the school and Mesnerhaus. In the smaller picture you can see the former Botenwirt.

The history of Kleinarl

The prehistoric origins of settlements in the valley are believed to date back to the tenth or eleventh century. The area of today’s municipality of Kleinarl belonged to the judicial community of Wagrain before 1848 - as decreed by a provisional local bylaw - and to the judicial community of Radstadt before 1672.

In 1727, specific measures were taken to combat overt Protestantism. In 1731/32, Prince-Archbishop Leopold Firmian had his Edict of Expulsion of Protestants read in all towns and villages: Protestants were to return to the Catholic faith or leave the country, while children under the age of twelve were to be left behind.

235 of 287 inhabitants of Kleinarl, which is more than 80%, emigrated to East Prussia, the Netherlands, and America. Resettlement took place rather sluggishly, and the population did not reach pre-banishment figures until the second half of the nineteenth century.

Until the mid-twentieth century, the inhabitants of Wagrain primarily made a living off agriculture and forestry. The two World Wars also did not leave Kleinarl unscathed: the men were drafted into the military and were thus absent from the farms.



> The today's village Kleinarl with its local mountain the „Ennskraxn“

The history of Kleinarl

Many never returned home. Food and livestock had to be surrendered; it was a time of great hardship. After the surrender of the Wehrmacht in 1945, dozens of refugees came into the valley, whose accommodation and care was an almost insurmountable challenge for the locals, especially as the crowds of people also caused considerable crop damage. Kleinarl remained in the American occupation zone until the Austrian State Treaty came into force in 1955.

When Austria had surmounted the greatest challenges in the rebuilding efforts after the Second World War and the occupying powers had left, some forward-looking inhabitants of Kleinarl ventured out of the woodwork and attempted to evaluate the valley's natural beauties with its magnificent mountain lakes for the locals to use and for expected visitors to enjoy. Kleinarl still had natural wealth unspoiled by industrial intervention; its only larger industrial plant was a sawmill that was abandoned in 1984.

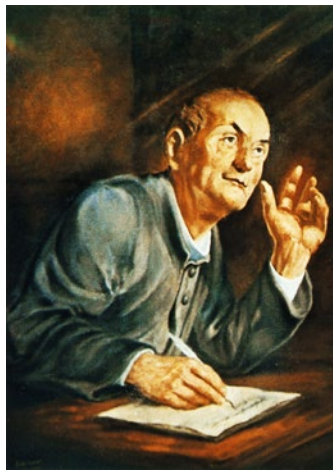


> The center of Kleinarl in the summer

The history of Kleinarl

In 1955, the Kleinarl tourist association was established. With great effort, the Kleinarl locals gradually created the necessary tourism infrastructure. An important step in this enterprise was the linking of the ski areas of Kleinarl and Zauchensee via Flachauwinkl in 1975/76. A major contribution to the popularity of Kleinarl was made by Annemarie Moser-Pröll, Female Winter Athlete of the Century, world cup champion and Olympic gold-medalist, who never tired of telling the media about the beauty of her hometown.

Further milestones in the evolution of the tourism region of Kleinarl were the opening of the Hotel Robinson Club Amadé in December 2004 and the merger of the tourist associations of Wagrain and Kleinarl on January 1, 2012.



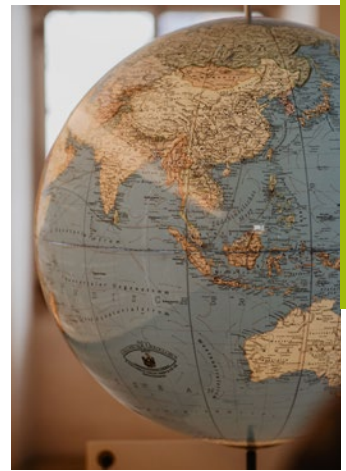
> Joseph Mohr (fictitious)



> Death register with entry of Joseph Mohr's death in Wagrain



> Joseph Mohr memorial singing



> A song for the whole world

Joseph Mohr

The lyricist of the Christmas carol „Silent Night, Holy Night!“ was born in Salzburg in 1792 and was ordained in 1815 at Salzburg Cathedral.

After a short stint as an assistant priest in Ramsau bei Berchtesgaden, he was transferred to Mariapfarr in 1815, and from there to Oberndorf in 1817. There, on Christmas Eve 1818, „Silent Night, Holy Night!“ was performed for the first time, the lyrics to which Mohr had already written back in Mariapfarr. The instrumentation was provided by the teacher and organist Franz Xaver Gruber. From the autumn of 1819 on, Mohr was transferred from one parish to the next, until he eventually came to Wagrain as a parochial vicar in 1837, where he lived in and maintained the parish house.

One year after moving there, Mohr attained what was to be perhaps his most significant achievement in Wagrain: He initiated the construction of a school that was exemplary in those days - today's Joseph-Mohr-Schule. The school was consecrated by Prince-Archbishop Friedrich von Schwarzenberg in 1838. As vicar, Mohr administered an "equalizing fund" that paid tuition for poor children. He also arranged for the schoolbooks of graduates to be given to younger students, which considerably reduced poorer families' expenses. Whether Joseph Mohr's social commitment exceeded the ordinary amount or whether he - himself born out of wedlock - felt a special connection to "illegitimate children" cannot be determined with certainty.

Joseph Mohr

What is certain, however, is that he kept accurate accounts for the poor while seeking to transition the support system from a "depository" one to a "poorhouse" as a permanent residence. Thus far, people who had been destitute or unfit to work had been allowed to live as "depositors" on a host's farm for several days, depending on the host's means, and move on from there. Many farmers had done away with their tedious duty by driving the depositors off their farms early. We know from several written accounts that Vicar Joseph Mohr was committed to establishing an alternative system of decent accommodation for the poor.

Mohr battled with illness for much of his life and died of "lung paralysis" on December 4, 1848. His grave featuring a wrought-iron cross is located at the entrance of the parish church.



> Karl-Heinrich Waggerl



> Writing room

Karl Heinrich Waggerl

Karl Heinrich Waggerl is one of the most renowned Austrian writers of the twentieth century. Detailed descriptions of his hometown of Wagrain characterize his works.

Waggerl was born into a poor family in Bad Gastein on December 10, 1897. While still training to be a teacher, he volunteered to join the army in 1916 and was taken prisoner of war by the Italians, returning home in 1919 with physical and psychological ailments. After completing his education, he married Edith Pitter (nicknamed Dita) and became an elementary school teacher in Wagrain in 1920. Due to his tuberculosis relapsing several times, he went into early retirement in April 1923, which led to great material hardship. Waggerl earned a meager living by taking on odd jobs, realized various artistic and artisanal projects, and composed his first stories. But his somber portrayals of human depravity and his characters' merciless fates met with the incomprehension and disapproval of publishers and journal editors alike.



> Karl-Heinrich Waggerl - Linus Hochleitner - Josef Reisenberger

Karl Heinrich Waggerl

It was only in 1930 that he made his breakthrough with his novel *Brot* (Bread), published by Insel-Verlag in Germany. Three more novels followed in the next five years: *Schweres Blut* (Heavy Blood), *Das Jahr des Herrn* (The Year of the Lord), and *Mütter* (Mothers). During this time, Waggerl also explored photography. Waggerl, who received the first Austrian State Prize for Literature in 1934, joined the „Bund Deutscher Schriftsteller Österreichs“ (League of German Authors in Austria) and was one of the writers who allowed themselves to be claimed by the Nazis.

After World War Two, Waggerl wrote nothing but short prose and poems and made many lecture tours, primarily in Germany and Switzerland. Being one of the main promoters of Wagrain, Waggerl used his own popularity to increase that of the up-and-coming tourist town.

On November 4, 1973, Waggerl died from injuries sustained in a car crash. His work, available in a complete edition since 1997, comprises 1,400 pages; his books have been translated into twelve languages, with a total of seven million copies printed worldwide.



> Ernst Huber

Ernst Huber

Ernst Huber is another famous artist associated with Wagrain. Born in Vienna in 1895, Ernst Huber showed great artistic talent early on. He was only twenty-four when he put on his first solo exhibition in Vienna in 1919. Huber had close ties to the St. Gilgen-based Painters Colony Zinkenbach; he found accommodation at the local Adambauer farm together with other artists who were well-known at the time - Ferdinand Kitt, Joseph Dobrowsky, Franz von Zülów.

In 1943, after his son's death and after his apartment in Vienna had been hit by a bomb, his friend Karl Heinrich Waggerl persuaded him to move to Wagrain, where he remained until 1956 to produce a considerable share of his works. Watercolor and oil were the main carriers of Ernst Huber's artistic message throughout his career. Huber was also proficient in other techniques, from reverse glass painting to ceramic painting and woodcuts. In the early 1950s, he created a large secco painting on the back of the parish church in Wagrain, which was restored in 1999 by Peter Mayer on behalf of the „Blaues Fenster“ cultural association.

Even after moving back to Vienna, Huber and his wife maintained their friendship with Mr. and Mrs. Waggerl. Ernst Huber, who was a keen art collector, died in 1960 in Vienna.



> Erwin Exner

Erwin Exner

Erwin Exner was born the son of a decorative painter in Vienna in 1915 and studied at the Academy of Fine Arts under Herbert Boeckl and others. Immediately after graduating, he was drafted into the Wehrmacht. He eventually settled in Wagrain after the Second World War. After getting additional training in etching and lithography, he obtained the title of Akademischer Maler und Graphiker (Academic Painter and Graphic Artist) in 1959. Exner worked primarily as an illustrator and aquarellist, preferably making watercolor paintings of flowers and animals as well as landscapes. In no way compelled to portray only idylls, he never shied away from depicting factories, construction sites, or docks in his landscapes. Exner also created designs for the textile industry.

Exner's work has left a visible mark on the overall appearance of Wagrain and the State of Salzburg itself - almost three hundred sgraffito works in public and private buildings were made by him. Erwin Exner was always an active participant in the cultural life and local community of Wagrain. He founded a glee club in Wagrain, initiated sporting events, and joined several local associations. He was the chairman of the tourist association for many years and rose to prominence as the founder of the association of local museums, a precursor to the "Blaues Fenster" cultural association, whose honorary chairman he remained for the rest of his life.

Erwin Exner, who was awarded the professional title of Professor by Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschläger for his artistic work, died shortly after his eightieth birthday in 1995.



> Watercolor painting by Erwin Exner



> Composer Prof. Sepp Neumayr

Prof. Sepp Neumayr

Born in Kleinarl in 1932, Josef Sepp Neumayr became a lumberjack like his father and joined the postal service in 1955.

Neumayr began his musical career at the early age of ten by learning to play the Steirische Harmonika (a type of melodeon) and later the accordion. When a marching band was established in Kleinarl in 1949, Sepp Neumayr joined it and was taught how to read sheet music by the then-bandmaster Martin Gwehenberger. Neumayr mastered numerous instruments over the years: the clarinet and the flugelhorn, the tenor horn and bass. He wrote his first compositions as early as 1951 and afterward led his own dance band. In 1960, he became bandmaster in Kleinarl, which, with one brief interruption, he remained until 1996. In 1965, he was made regional bandmaster of Pongau and since 1997 has been the deputy state bandmaster of Salzburg.

While his first compositions were printed by the music publisher Krenn, he established his own publishing company immediately after leaving the postal services in 1977, which he manages to this day. The self-taught musician caught up on music theory by taking lessons from Leo Ertl, the military and state bandmaster of Salzburg, and was appointed Professor by Austrian President Heinz Fischer in 2012.



> Annemarie Moser-Pröll - Athlete of the Century

Annemarie Moser-Pröll

Born in 1953 and raised with seven siblings on a mountain farm in Kleinarl, Annemarie Pröll soon developed her athletic talent. She won the regional cup and was accepted into the state team at the early age of twelve. At the age of seventeen, she won her first ski world cup - the first of a total of sixty-two! She became the measure of all things in women's skiing, but has always remained true to her home of Kleinarl despite all of her international victories and honors: "I grew up in Kleinarl, immersed in sprawling nature and ski sports. I did my first parallel turns here and couldn't possibly imagine back then that I would become a five-time World Champion, six-time World Cup champion, and Olympic champion. Here is where I drew my strength for all my victories." Pröll found happiness in her personal life as well, marrying Herbert Moser in 1973.

In all, she won gold once and silver twice at the Olympic Games, was on the podium nine times at Alpine Ski World Championships and was voted Austrian Athlete of the Year seven times. Because of her sensational success, Annemarie Moser-Pröll was named Female Winter Athlete of the Twentieth Century in 1999.

- 3 medals (1x gold, 2x silver) at the Olympic Games
- 6-times World Cup champion
- 9 podium finishes at the Alpine Ski World Championships
- 62 World Cup victories
- 18-times winner at the Austrian Championships
- 7-times Athlete of the year



> Waggerl Haus at the Kirchboden in Wagrain

Waggerl Haus

When Karl Heinrich Waggerl - who was to become one of the most important Austrian writers in Austria - and his wife Edith moved to Wagrain in 1920, they rented two attic rooms in the „Aignerhaus“, which was mentioned for the first time in 1776, but is probably much older. Waggerl lived in this house until his death in 1973, where all his literary works were created. After the death of Edith Waggerl in 1990, the market town of Wagrain inherited the house and all its inventory. The building was subsequently transformed into a museum by the community and the cultural association „Blaues Fenster“.

You can see the original living and working rooms, the literary work, his photographs and his handicrafts as well as the impressive collection of folk art that Karl Heinrich Waggerl has collected himself. The museum is rounded off with a video film, audio stations and much more.



> The Pflegerschlossl shines in new splendor

Silent Night Museum in the Pflegerschlossl

In the Tradition the building is referred to as Pflegerschlossl, probably in reference to a legally competent residents. „Keeper“ used to be the name of the head of a nursing court, today similar to a district court. There was only one district court in Wagrain and no Pfleggericht, because of that the name „Pflegerschlossl“ is not historically clarified.

Much more important than the name, however, is the remarkable architecture of the building, which was built towards the end of the 18th century. Nowhere else in the region is a building from that time preserved with such elaborate stucco. One reason for this is surely that the building was mainly used as a summer house in the post-war years - the old stucco ceilings were simply hidden under a wooden ceiling.

The Viennese Doležal family not only had a passion for Wagrain, but also for valuables. Over time, the family assembled a beautiful collection of watches, which were later left to the community, in return they undertook to take over the redevelopment. Today, the collection of clocks is on display in the museum next to an exhibition about the life and work of Joseph Mohr.



Farm museum Wagrain

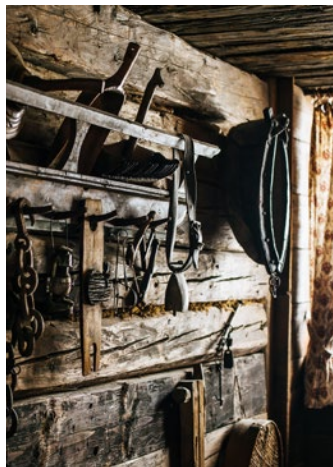
F5/6 Farm museum Wagrain

Under the name Oberfaistalgut, this farm house and the building in the back were once situated above the Wagrain district of Moadörfl at an elevation of 1,300 meters (4,265 ft.) above sea level. The farm was built in 1750, arranged in a way that was typical of Pongau (two separate buildings), and could only be reached by foot. About thirty years ago, the owners left the farm and moved to the valley.

When both buildings were in danger of falling into disrepair, they were purchased by the Sampl family in 1994 and reconstructed in a location where a similar farmstead had stood. The living quarter's upper level has been preserved in its original state, which is indicated by the glassless skylights on the sides.

The furniture and exhibits were collected by Sampl family or are loans from the „Blaues Fenster“ cultural association, courtesy of the private collection of Alois Doppler. The farm museum can be reached by foot as well as by car via the Weberlandl.

The farm museum also includes a mill, which stood once in Vorderkleinarl. The Sampl family rebuilt the neglected mill close to the farm museum, where it can now return to its original purpose.



The mill in Wagrain-Kleinarl

F11 Zwieslegg mill

The Zwiesleggmühle, also called the Ertl-Mühle, is the only mill in the area of Wagrain-Kleinarl and has therefore been preserved. Constructed around 1900, it is located along the promenade from Widmoos to the former Ertlbauer, run today under the name Marias Sonnenquartier.

On Franz Kirchweger's initiative, restoration work on the mill started in 2003 under the supervision of the „Blaues Fenster“ cultural association and, since it has become functional again, is still put into operation on certain occasions.



Chapels in Wagrain-Kleinarl

A2 Bergkirche Ginau

This hill church is located in Ginau in the region of St. Johann im Pongau and can be reached from Wagrain via Grubstraße or passing the Lackenkapelle.

The church was built in 1863 by Paul Gstaltmair, the tenure mountain farmer, because of a vow he made for the recovery of his ailing wife. A countess, whom the farmer - ostensibly a healer and soothsayer - supposedly cured, is said to have donated the necessary funds. The chapel, whose exterior was constructed in the Gothic style, houses a Rococo high altar created around 1780 and several pictures and statues from the same period. The church was completely renovated in 2008 on the private initiative and in an exemplary collaboration between the State of Salzburg, the Monuments Office, the two municipalities of Wagrain and St. Johann, and the Archdiocese.



I4 Hubertuskapelle

From 1992 to 1993 the Wagrain-Kleinarl hunting society erected a chapel honoring Saint Hubertus above the valley station of the Grafenberg gondola lift (Bürgerberg) in order to conduct the annual Saint Hubertus Mass there and, more generally, to have a place of reflection and encounter for the valley hunters. The interior, including the altar and the icon of Saint Hubertus at the center, was designed by the Wagrain-based artist and decorative painter Blasius Maurer.



S5 Johanneskapelle

The Johanneskapelle honors the memory of the son of the donator family Hermine and Hubert Haitzmann, Hansi, who was killed in an avalanche in 1973.

The chapel was built with great attention to detail by the bricklayer Georg Gruber in cooperation with Hubert Haitzmann around a wooden statue of Saint John in 2000; the paintwork was done by Blasius Maurer.



Chapels in Wagrain-Kleinarl

C13 Josefskapelle

This chapel with the canopied forecourt and an implied apsis, erected in 2007, is located along the Schwaighof promenade (at the Schwaighof/Moadörfl junction). It was built by Josef and Edeltraud Gasperlmaier as a sign of gratitude for good health, good fortune, and success in life.

The chapel's interior houses a Way of the Cross painted by Blasius Maurer and a crucifix with figures by the sculptor Konrad Huber (from Lech am Arlberg). The marble altar was made by the Herzgsell company from Altenmarkt; the pews by the Walchhofer company from Wagrain. So far, the chapel has been used for prayer circles and family devotions and to celebrate mass.



J13 Kogelalmkapelle

This chapel is located underneath the summit station of the Flying Mozart gondola lift opposite the Kogelalm alpine guest house. It was built by Josefina Gruber and her son, Josef Gruber Jr. in 1983 and consecrated to Our Lady of Lourdes.

The Madonna statue was made by the woodcarving company Kreuzer from Großarl, the leadlight images of the saints Joseph and Leonard were made by the Weißöfner glassmaking company from Schwarzach.



E7 Kreuzkapelle

This chapel, with its three round arches underneath a hipped roof, is located along the road that leads to Flachau. Its niches feature late-eighteenth-century statues depicting scenes from the Passion (Flagellation, Crowning with Thorns, and Crucifixion); the paintings on the altar stipes were made by F. Lochbichler in 1908 and show the remaining Passion scenes (Christ on the Mount of Olives, Christ Carrying the Cross with Veronica, and Christ in the Tomb). The chapel was built in the end of the 18. century and is property of the community Wagrain. The chapel underwent a comprehensive renovation from 2016 to 2017.



Chapels in Wagrain-Kleinarl

A4 Lackenkapelle

The chapel, lined with shingles and presumably built in the nineteenth century, is located along a hiking trail around the Öbristkopf mountain. A miraculous image of the Mother of God with the Infant Jesus can be seen behind wrought-iron bars; the retable shows three saints in clouds above a globe.



D4 Maria Hilf-Kapelle

The small Marian shrine, a pilgrimage chapel, is located directly on the side of the road toward St. Johann and was probably built at the turn of the seventeenth century. A handful of votive images have been preserved and bespeak the Wagrain locals' worship habits. The chapel, property of Wagrain parish, was completely renovated in 1987.



B15 Moakapelle

The original wood chapel was built at the beginning of the First World War by the Moadörfl farmer Blasius Maurer, asking to have his three sons return from the war unharmed.

In 1998, the chapel, dedicated to the Mother of God, was removed and rebuilt by Ursula and Alois Maurer (Moadörfl farm) in its current form. Most of the interior (altar, rail, reliquary, statue of the Virgin Mary, and wall statues) has been preserved from the previous building and was restored by Blasius Maurer.



Chapels in Wagrain-Kleinarl

06 Mönchsbergkapelle

1994 was the "Year of the Family," which was when Hans and Trude Schaidreiter had this chapel built out of gratitude for the blessings their family had known. Father Bernhard Rohrmoser dedicated the chapel to the Holy Family in 1995. The crucifix was made by Martin Seer from Wagrain, as was the statue of Saint Joseph, which was donated by the Schaidreiter children. The statue of Our Lady of Lourdes had previously been in the family's property. The chapel invites visitors to enter and reflect and has become a refuge for troubled people. May Devotions are held there annually.



B13 Sebastiankapelle

The chapel on the Ochsenbichl, a small hill in the district of Schwaighof, was built between 1984 and 1986 by the Schwaighof village community to fulfill their longtime wish to have their own church. The statue of Saint Sebastian and the altar crucifix were made by the sculptor Georg Klettner from Goldegg. Along with other statues such as that of Saint Joseph by Martin Seer from Wagrain, the chapel also contains four images by the Wagrain-based decorative painter Blasius Maurer.



A13 Seitenkapelle

On the 26th of October 1995, in the municipality of Flachau, the lumberjack Matthias Koblinger sustained such severe injuries to his carotid artery from a chainsaw accident that even the doctors would not dare to speculate about his survival chances. Upon hearing the tragic news, his mother, Maria Koblinger, went to church and promised to build a chapel if her son was to recover. Three days after his accident, Matthias awoke from his induced coma and made a full recovery.

Only a few days after the accident, it took a lot of luck to prevent a village fire after the Jandlbauer's barn went up in flames - yet another reason for Maria Koblinger to have the Seitenkapelle built. Father Bernhard Rohrmoser dedicated the chapel to Saint Vincent on October 2, 1998.



> Geigerau-Marterl (Wayside Shrine)



> Bildstock Jägersee (Wayside Shrine)



> Memorial Tabernacle Kreuzsalgut



> Kreuzweg Seiten (trail)



Memorials in Wagrain-Kleinarl

Y7 Geigerau-Marterl (Wayside Shrine)

During the Second World War, Mrs. Ausserbichler from St. Johann had three sons on active military duty. She vowed to have a wayside shrine built in Wagrain if all three returned home safely. After the end of the war, she honored her vow and, with the property administrator's permission, built the wayside shrine in the Geigerau by the Jägersee.

X7 Bildstock Jägersee (Wayside Shrine)

This wayside shrine is located along the road to the Jägersee just before the Gasthof Jägersee at the valley end.

S6 Memorial Tabernacle Kreuzsalgut

To commemorate the passing of the retired farmers Josefa and Franz Winter and their daughter Maria, the funds for this tabernacle were donated in 2012 by two of the family's daughters and one grandson. Hans Schwarzenbacher supervised the tabernacle's construction.

A13 Kreuzweg Seiten (trail)

Dedicated to Blasius Maurer by his sister Maria Koblinger, the Stations of the Cross were constructed in May 2006 and consecrated in September by Father Berthold Ransmayer.

B7 Mossegger Gedenkstein (Memorial Stone)

Downhill from the Holleregghof, representatives of the Protestant and Catholic Church set up a memorial stone for the carpenter and eloquent preacher Hans Mossegger - also spelled Moßegger - in 1982 on the 250th anniversary of his death.

Like many of his fellow Wagrainers, Mossegger was persecuted for his Lutheran faith. More than two-thirds of Wagrain residents were affected by the large-scale expulsion of Protestants in 1731/32.



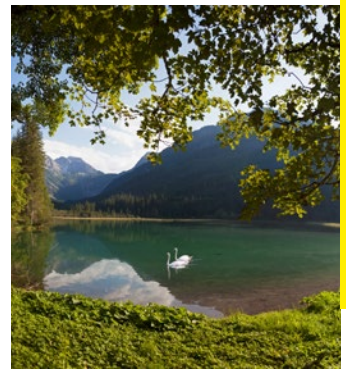
> Genigau Chapel Hike



> Markt Chapel Hike



> Lackenkapellen Walk



> Jägersee Walk

Chapel Hiking Trails

Genigau Chapel Hike

The Grafenwirt guest house is the starting point of the hiking trail to Schwaighof. The “Museumsgasse” (Museum Alley) runs along the Payerbach, passing the Pflegerschlössl, toward Schwaighof and its Josefskapelle, from where it continues along the forest road to the “Rote 8er” valley station in Moadörfl. The Moakapelle is located diagonally opposite the entry to the parking lot of the “Rote 8er” gondola lift in Moadörfl. About 500 meters (1,640 ft.) from the Moakapelle, continuing on the agricultural road (Zollweg), make a left turn onto a steep track (Faistalweg) toward the Oberseitenweg. Take the Seiten path with its Stations of the Cross until you reach the Seitenkapelle. If you then follow the Stations of the Cross, you will return to Schwaighof and the Sebastianskapelle and Josefskapelle, where you can take the Schwaighof promenade back to Wagrain. **Total walking time: 5 hours**

Markt Chapel Hike

Starting at the Maria-Hilf-Kapelle (close to the Billa supermarket), you walk toward the Marktkirche (Market Church) and continue on Wagrainer Straße until you reach the Kreuzkapelle. Make a right after 50 meters (164 ft.), walk past the Pflegerschlössl, then make a left onto the Schwaighof promenade until you reach the junction Eberlfeld/Lehenriedl. Walk toward the road, the opposite side of which marks the beginning of the climb along the Hedwig promenade leading to the Mossegger memorial stone. From there, you can descend via the Öbrist agricultural road back to the Pflegerschlössl, make another turn toward the castle knoll, bearing right past the Soldiers’ Memorial toward the market, and make a left on the main street toward the Grafenberg gondola, where you will find the Hubertuskapelle just above the valley station on the left-hand side.

Total walking time: 2½ hours

Chapel Hiking Trails

Lackenkapellen Walk

In the district of Moos, toward Flachau, make a left onto Öbristweg, drive uphill for about three kilometers (1.9 mi.). You will see a sharp left turn into the woods. Follow it and you will reach a parking lot, opposite where the hiking trail to the Lackenkapelle begins. After about thirty minutes you will reach the Lackenkapelle, from where the forest road on the left leads toward the Öbrist farm and further on toward the Oberegg farm for a quick bite, and from there you can circle back to the parking lot.

Total walking time: 1½ hours (including drive)

Total walking time: about 4½ hours starting from Wagrain by foot

Jägersee Walk

The Jägersee is situated at an altitude of 1,099 meters (3,606 ft.) above sea level at the head of the Kleinarl valley. Start your walk at the bus stop “Stöcklbrücke,” where a bike and hiking trail leads toward Jägersee. On the trail/road intersection you will see the Jägersee wayside cross. The path runs around the Jägersee, a quiet nature preserve and the habitat of the Arctic char.

The lake, previously also known as Eilsee, was commissioned by the Prince-Archbishop of Salzburg Franz Anton von Harrach and constructed in 1718. It and the surrounding area remained the Prince-Archbishops’ property until the state’s secularization in 1803. The lake has been private property since 1846 and has had several owners, such as Max Baron Imhof, who purchased it in 1894. In 1927, the estate was purchased by Count Felix Droste zu Vischering von Nesselrode-Reichenstein and has since been owned by the family. The circular path passes the Geigerau wayside shrine; if you follow the road from there, you will come back to the starting point.

Total walking time: 1 hour



> Karl-Heinrich Waggerl „Kasten“ (granary)



> Wagrain Vicarage



Culture Walk Wagrain

The culture walk is a hike through Wagrain past sights and historic sites.

Short Walk > **1.** to **12.**, walking time: about 30 min

Culture Walk > **1.** to **22.**, walking time: about 90 min

Free audio guide for smartphones

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1. **G8** Karl-Heinrich Waggerl „Kasten“ (granary)

The Waggerl “Kasten” is a two-story grain silo from 1726. Such silos used to be part and parcel of a typical Pongau farm inventory - usually, the precious grain was stored in small buildings off-site. The method of constructing stairs with wooden beams and the surviving painted surfaces emphasize the significance of the small building. Until the nearby road was built, the old “Kasten” was located in the vicinity of writer Karl Heinrich Waggerl’s garden and was then rebuilt there. On Waggerl’s request, the “Kasten” was furnished to make it livable in order to accommodate young writers who wanted to work in Wagrain, but - and this is hardly surprising - nobody ever dared to ask the famous author whether they could move in with him!

2. **G8** Wagrain Vicarage

This parish house is arranged in a way that is typical of Pongau, with the living quarters and the farming and working quarters housed in two separate buildings. The field behind the buildings illustrates how the Wagrain priests had to be self-sufficient throughout the centuries. One of the tenants of this parish house, which was built in the second half of the eighteenth century, was Joseph Mohr, the author of the famous Christmas carol “Silent Night, Holy Night.” The building was renovated in the 1980s in an exemplary manner and is occupied to this day by the local priest.

3. **G8** Joseph Mohr open-air exhibition

This open-air exhibition was built in 1999 on the occasion of a „Joseph Mohr Symposium“ on the life and work of Josef Mohr and gives visitors an overview of the life of the librettist of the song „Silent Night! Holy Night.“ This open-air exhibition shows the different stations in the vicar’s life and traces the spread of the song all over the world. If you want to know more, you are welcome to visit the Silent Night Museum in the Pfligerschlössl or the Waggerl Haus.

Culture Walk Wagrain

4. **G8** Grave of Karl-Heinrich Waggerl

Wagrain cemetery, which is mentioned in town records as early as 1400, is the final resting place of Karl Heinrich Waggerl, who died on November 4, 1973 from injuries sustained in a car accident. The grave's design was a matter of some dispute in the 1970s, as it does not have a large crucifix and merely features a large marble plate. Karl Heinrich Waggerl's signature is engraved in the tombstone.



5. **G8** Grave of Prof. Erwin Exner

Karl Heinrich Wagger's good friend and companion, the painter Erwin Exner (1915–1995) is buried next to him. Exner's sgraffito works can be seen on many houses in Wagrain and surroundings.



> Grave of Prof. Erwin Exner



> Grave of Joseph Mohr

6. **G8** Grave of Joseph Mohr

Here lies Joseph Franz Mohr (1792–1848), the author of the Christmas carol "Silent Night, Holy Night" and the initiator of the Wagrain elementary school. The grave, with its wrought-iron cross and an imagined portrait of Mohr, is located by the main entrance to the church - no contemporary image of the vicar is known to exist. Because of the carol's increasing fame, the burial plot, which had been vacated at the end of the nineteenth century, was located again and redesigned.

Bizarrely, Joseph Mohr's skull was exhumed in 1912 to model for a group of figures that can be seen in Oberndorf today. The written sources remain unclear about whether the skull was returned to the grave or whether it was immured in the Silent Night Chapel in Oberndorf.

7. **G8** Wagrain Parish Church

The early Gothic church, consecrated to Saint Rupert, is first mentioned in a deed in 1359 as a filial church of Altenmarkt, but its interior is probably much older. In 1486, it was promoted to vicariate church and in 1857 attained parish church status. The original nave was expanded in 1425 and again in 1711; the interior was given a neo-Gothic redesign in 1895/96 to suit the tastes of the time.

In the course of the most recent renovations between 1996 and 1998, the foundation and the roof were refurbished and the Baroque side aisle was given a modern extension.





Culture Walk Wagrain

7. **G8** Wagrain parish church

The neo-Gothic high altar was created by Paul Kronthaler from Erl in Tirol in 1896. The top section shows God the Father on a throne, Saint Peter, and Saint Paul. Placed at the center of the altar is the so-called Madonna of Wagrain, a fourteenth-century figure of Mary holding the Infant Jesus, though the aureole and the scepter were added at a later date. Next to her, there is Saint Rupert with the barrel of salt and Saint Vergilius with a model of the Salzburg Cathedral. The two saints were culled from a late-Baroque high altar (1764) built by Johann Georg Itzfeldner. The bottom section of the altar houses the tabernacle as well as figures of the teacher of the Church (the saints Gregory, Augustine, Ambrose, and Jerome) in niches.

There are other figures by Itzfeldner placed on brackets in the choir: the saints Anne, Joachim, George with the dragon, Florian with the bucket of water, Martin with the goose, and Leonard with the chains. In front of the people's altar, you can see an epitaph with a relief coat of arms for Hans von Paar, "Herr und Gewerke in alten Pergkwerk hie zu Wagrain" (Lord and Investor in the Wagrain Mine, 1540), which, like the church floor, is made of marble from Adnet. The older parts of the entrance interior are characterized by a round central pillar, from which the ceiling ribs project radially. A relief of the manger created by Jakob Adlhart can be found on the central pillar. The gallery, constructed in the nineteenth century, houses the Joseph Mohr Memorial Organ. An image of the Holy Family (1738) by Jakob Zanusi can be seen above the baptismal font.



„Joseph Mohr Memorial Organ“

The work of the Joseph Mohr Memorial Organ, consecrated in 1952, was already in severe disrepair when the renovation of the church began, so it was reconstructed by the Upper Austrian organ builder Andreas Kaltenbrunner.

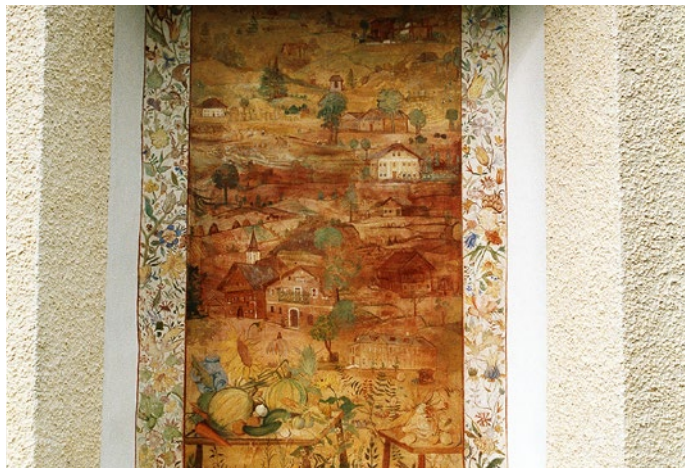
1322 pipes made of a tin-lead alloy and 86 wooden pipes and 142 brass reed pipes are distributed in 25 registers on the great manual, swell manual, and pedalboard. An added rarity is a Cymbelstern (cymbal star) in the great manual, allowing for a swelling and ebbing vibrato, which is used only on special occasions.

The overall view was designed by the architect Veronika Pointner-Waldl, who integrated the lenticular relief of the Holy Family by Jakob Adlhart. The new organ was consecrated on June 25, 2006 by Archbishop Alois Kochgasser.

Culture Walk Wagrain

8. **G8** Church mural by Ernst Huber

The artist Ernst Huber (1896–1969) created this large-scale image on the church wall using the secco technique. It depicts the Wagrain landscape, with its distinctive grounds, as well as harvest of the fields and meadows. If you take a closer look at the picture, you can see the painter's house, which you can still find at the Kirchboden.



9. **G8** Church lime tree

This tree replaces a lime tree that stood near the cemetery wall and was already mentioned in a deed from 1570 but had to be felled in 2008.



> Church lime tree



> Schoolsgraffito

10. **G8** Schoolsgraffito by Prof. Erwin Exner

The sgraffito on the facade of the Karl Heinrich Waggerl School was made by Erwin Exner. A sgraffito is a decorative technique for working on wall surfaces. After applying different colored plaster layers, parts of the upper layer of plaster are scraped off and parts of the underlying layers are exposed, so that an image is created by the color contrast. This sgraffito shows scenes from the 4 seasons, in which children experience the close connection of tradition, religion and folk culture.

11. **G7** Joseph-Mohr-School

Joseph Mohr managed to solve the problem of small, stuffy classrooms, documented in 1790, by building a new school in 1838. In the summer of that year, Mohr wrote a petition letter to the administration office of St. Johann to get the equipment for the two new rooms. Today about 180 students and 13 teachers are learning at the Joseph-Mohr School.





Culture Walk Wagrain

12. **F7** Waggerl Haus / Museum

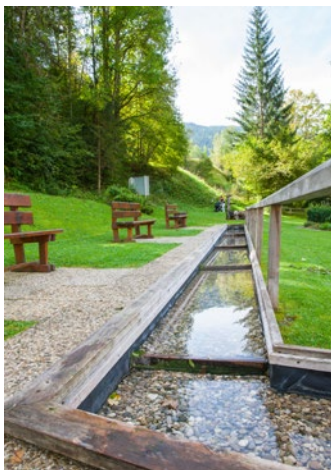
When Karl Heinrich Waggerl - who was to become one of the most important Austrian writers - and his wife Edith moved to Wagrain in 1920, they rented two attic rooms in the Aignerhaus, a house that was first mentioned in a 1776 deed but is probably considerably older. Karl Heinrich Waggerl lived in this house until his death in 1973 and wrote all his literary works there. His poetic work is closely linked to the description of his immediate home and to Wagrain. After Edith Waggerl died in 1990, the town of Wagrain inherited the house along with its entire inventory. The building was subsequently redesigned as a museum by the local authorities and the „Blaves Fenster“ cultural association.

The museum contains the original living-room and study interiors, Waggerl's literary works, his photographs and artisanal objects as well as an impressive collection of folk art curated by Waggerl himself. Additionally, the museum features a video screening, two audio points, a comprehensive record of his life and work, a children's corner, and educational programs for students.



13. **F7** Waggerl garden

In 1975, Karl Heinrich Waggerl's widow Edith (Dita) followed her late husband's wish and donated this plot to the town of Wagrain, which was subsequently redesigned as a small park, as per her request. The garden was passionately applied and cultivated by Waggerl himself.



14. **E7** Herb garden und Kneipp facility

On the initiative of Alois Doppler, this herb garden was planted next to the former Pflegerschlössl in the respective shapes of a star, a spiral, and a sensory garden.

The "herb star" is divided into eight sections, in which herbs are arranged according to their use for different body parts and ailments. The "sensory garden" mixes various forms, colors, fragrances, and surface structures - inviting visitors to smell, touch, taste, and look. The "herb spiral" meets diverse requirements of humidity, warmth, and shade and contains mainly culinary herbs. Next to the herb garden, there is a simple water-treading basin for enthusiasts of the Kneipp method.

Culture Walk Wagrain

15. **E7** Silent Night Museum in the Pflegerschlossl

The former prince-archiepiscopal Pflegerschlossl was an administrative building - the pfleger was the municipal administrator and held jurisdiction - and therefore distinguishes itself from the surrounding farm buildings, a contrast that is already indicated by the roof design. The Pflegerschlossl probably also served as a temporary school building when Joseph Mohr had a new schoolhouse built in 1838. In the course of time, the building also housed a bell foundry, a locksmith shop, and a glassmaking workshop.

Owned by the municipality from 1890 to 1908, the building was acquired by Rupert Strolz by bartering agreement, who sold it to Franz Schauer in 1920. The "Schauerhaus" was then handed down to Elisabeth Dolezal in 1946, who in turn bequeathed it to the municipality of Wagrain, along with the adjacent plot, which is now home to the herb garden. December 2017 saw the opening of the Silent Night Museum in the Pflegerschlossl, which has been expanded by a venue hall. 200 square meters of exhibition space and a studio for the museum's education department were created in the course of the renovation process. The exhibition spaces of the Silent Night Museum are distributed on three levels, with a modern installation about the history of Wagrain and a multipurpose room, which is also used for special exhibitions, on the ground floor. The second floor, also called the "Silent Night Level," presents liturgical objects from the time of Joseph Mohr; and time is ticking particularly loudly on the third floor, which houses the clock collection.



> Exhibition about the life and work of Joseph Mohr



> Watches exhibition



16. **E5** Wagrainer Marktgemeinde Church

This quaint Baroque church was built in 1616/17 by the Italian master builder Santino Solari, who also built the Salzburg Cathedral, as commissioned by Prince Archbishop Markus Sittikus. Its roadside location can be traced to the fact that it was common to pray before or after an elevation, predominantly along trade routes. Originally, the church was consecrated to Saint Charles Borromeo, one of the main saints of the Counterreformation, which has to do with the particularly strong blend of Protestantism prevalent in Wagrain at the time. The church building, consisting of an unstructured, barrel-vaulted nave with a retracted rounded choir, features the coat of arms of Markus Sittikus on its facade. Master Builder Santino Solari once even traveled to Wagrain himself, because the subcontracted master from Radstadt, Georg Spalt, did not follow his specifications. The building was finally completed as late as 1651 under Archbishop Paris Lodron.



Culture Walk Wagrain

16. E5 Wagrain Market Church

The ceiling fresco with coat of arms, fruit garlands, angels and women making music, the saints Sebastian and Roch, the archangels Michael and Raphael as well as Christ on the Cross with Mary and John in the triumphal arch were created around 1658 by Ludwig Lindner. The frescoes, if still present, were unfortunately painted over. In 1927, the church, meanwhile consecrated to Saint Francis, sustained severe damage in a market fire, which is commemorated by a plaque on the right-hand side of the portal. The church, which was renovated in 2017/18, now shines again in new splendor.



17. F5 Market lime tree

As in many Austrian towns and villages, a lime tree was planted in Wagrain in 1880 to commemorate the fiftieth birthday of Emperor Franz Joseph's reign. It marks the market center and serves as a background for summer concerts of traditional bands and other musical and theater events. Each advent season, it is redecorated to become a "wishing tree."



18. F5 Wagrain coat of arms

The coat of arms, granted to Wagrain by Landeshauptmann Franz Rehrl in 1930, shows a golden peak on a red background with a silver tower with battlements, a gate, and two windows on the green banks of a river. The peak commemorates the Lords of Goldegg, whose coat of arms bore the same motif; the tower by the water symbolizes the eponymous slope ("Wag-Rain").

Culture Walk Wagrain

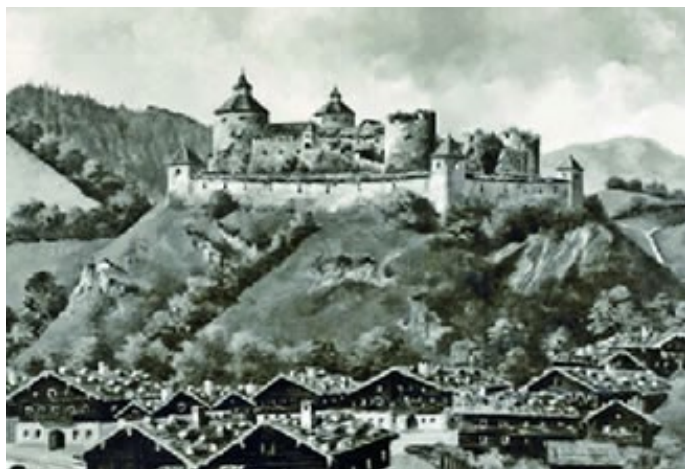
19. F5/6 Wagrain Castle

Wagrain Castle was one of Salzburg's largest castles that were not owned by the Prince-Archbishopric. The Lords of Goldegg were one of the country's wealthiest ministerial houses; they owned a large property in the Gasteinertal, for instance. The exact date of the castle's founding is unknown, but it was destroyed as early as 1322/23 by Prince-Archbishop Frederick III and never rebuilt. The Goldeggs' resistance to a centralized archiepiscopal power structure in the region had been long and intense, so that the area, including the surrounding land, subsequently became the property of the Prince-Archbishopric.

Large-scale looting of rocks, for instance for the construction of a swimming pool in 1938, vegetation, and the use of parts of the premises as an apartment building in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries have done great damage to the castle ruins. Despite their prominent location on a knoll, the wall fragments were barely recognizable as a medieval castle. Therefore, on the initiative of the „Blaues Fenster“ cultural association, regular archeological excavations were conducted from 2006 onward under the direction of Peter Höglinger from the Monuments Office's department of field monuments in cooperation with the Department of Classical Studies. The efforts, funded by the municipality of Wagrain and the State of Salzburg, have facilitated an appraisal and survey of the stonework.

The castle plateau, spanning almost 5000 square meters (1.25 acres), was enclosed by a wall, whose northwestern section housed the palas, the living quarters. A keep in the form of a freestanding round tower, one-of-a-kind in Salzburg, was located in the southeastern portion. The agricultural building was located in the northern section.

In the course of the excavation efforts of 2008, animal bones - food waste - were found in the kennel area between the palas and the enveloping wall as well as pottery fragments, crossbow bolts, knives and other ironware. Three coins that were found sparked particular interest, as their mint marks from Enns, Salzburg, and Munich emphasize the significance of the vast trade network.



> Fantasy picture of the Wagrain Castle





Culture Walk Wagrain

20. F5/6 „3 Swings for Wagrain“

On the initiative of the „Blaues Fenster“ cultural association and based on an idea by Aloisia Vorderegger and seven other senior citizens of Wagrain, “three swings for Wagrain” were set up on the Wagrain Castle plateau - their larger size than that of common playground swings makes them fit for adult use. They offer the young-at-heart a form of amusement that has thus far been reserved for children - not primarily to get that adrenaline rush, but to contribute to a state of reflection and calm in the long, consistent state of hovering suspension. Concept, design, and organization are courtesy of Peter Arlt and Andreas Strauss.



21. F5/6 Virtual Madonna

From 1592 to 1930 - i.e., for 338 years - Wagrain had a coat of arms that showed the Madonna wearing a red dress and blue cloak holding the Infant Jesus, set against a golden background. For historical and heraldic reasons, this coat of arms was exchanged for the current one.

In 2007, the „Blaues Fenster“ cultural association brought the Madonna of Wagrain back to the castle knoll - more specifically, to the promenade behind the surrounding wall. Captured using stereoscopic photography, and exhibited in a viewing device, the representation was recreated by Marianne Ewaldt (idea) and Daniel Zimmermann (viewing device) on the basis of a historical image of the coat of arms.



22. F6 Soldiers' memorial

The soldiers' memorial at the foot of the castle knoll was erected from the drafts of graphic artist Pfitzer in 1947 and subsequently consecrated. The marble plaques on both sides of the memorial contain the names of the fallen soldiers of the First and Second World Wars, while the author of the words engraved in the center remains unknown.

Kulturspaziergang Wagrain / Culture Walk Wagrain

Kleiner Rundgang *short round*, ca. 30 min
Großer Rundgang *culture walk*, ca. 90 min

1 - 12

1 - 22

- S** Startpunkt *Start*
- 1** Karl-Heinrich Waggerl Kasten *K.H. Waggerl „Kasten“ (garnary)*
- 2** Waggrainer Pfarrhof *Wagrain Vicarage*
- 3** Freilichtausstellung Joseph Mohr *Open-air exhibition*
- 4** Grabstätte Karl-Heinrich Waggerl *Grave of K.-H. Waggerl*
- 5** Grabstätte Prof. Erwin Exner *Grave of Prof. Erwin Exner*
- 6** Grabstätte Joseph Mohr *Grave of Joseph Mohr*
- 7** Pfarrkirche Wagrain *Wagrain Parish Church*
- 8** Kirchenwandbild *Church mural by Ernst Huber*
- 9** Kirchenlinde *Church lime tree*
- 10** Schulsgaffito von Prof. Erwin Exner *School sgraffito*
- 11** Joseph-Mohr-Schule *Joseph-Mohr-School*
- 12** K.-H. Waggerl Haus / Museum *Waggerl Haus*
- 13** Waggerlgarten *Waggerl garden*
- 14** Kräutergarten & Kneippanlage *Herb garden & Kneipp facility*
- 15** Stille Nacht Museum im Pflegerschlossl *Silent Night Museum*
- 16** Marktkirche Wagrain *Wagrain Market Church*
- 17** Marktlinde *Market lime tree*
- 18** Gemeindewappen von Wagrain *Wagrain coat of arms*
- 19** Burg Wagrain *Wagrain Castle*
- 20** „3 Hutschen für Wagrain“ *„3 swings for Wagrain“*
- 21** Virtuelle Madonna von Wagrain *Virtual Madonna*
- 22** Kriegerdenkmal *Soldiers' memorial*





Sights of Kleinarl

a. R6 Kleinarl Parish Church

The Laurentiuskirche in Kleinarl was first consecrated in 1443, but various floods from the Kreuzsalbach in the seventeenth century greatly damaged the structure. In 1730, it was partially demolished. In 1775/76, the church received a Baroque extension. From 1984 to 1986, the Baroque extension was removed again, and a new church, designed by Heinz Tesar, was erected. The existing front facade, including the Gothic vault's two trusses, were preserved and integrated into the overall design. The vault connects with a modern, barrel-roofed main room featuring an altar niche on the east side. The coffered ceiling construction does not only have visual but also acoustic functions and decorates the otherwise sparse room. The entire exterior - the old Gothic parts, ridge turrets, barrel vaults, and sacristy - were sheathed with copper. The altar dates back to the Baroque church from 1775 and was renovated in 1908.

Archbishop Karl Berg consecrated the church on June 1, 1986.



b. R6 Kleinarl Nativity Scene

The Kleinarl Nativity Scene was funded by the net proceeds from various events organized by the local Krampus group. The traditional Alpine-style nativity scene was designed by the nativity master carver Prof. Sepp Neumayr, who also supervised the entire production. Peter Volgger from Uttendorf lent a helping hand in the carving process. The figurines' authentic clothes were donated by the amateur seamstress Marianne Fallenegger.

Each year, in time for the first Sunday of the advent season, the local Krampus group sets up the nativity scene in the Kleinarl parish church and takes it into storage again at Candlemas (February 2).



Sights of Kleinarl

c. **R6** Kleinarl Soldiers' memorial

In 1949, a memorial was placed in the so-called Heldenfriedhof (Heroes' Cemetery) honoring the fallen and missing soldiers of both World Wars. The concrete-and-stone memorial, enclosed in a living hedge, depicts a standing soldier with two stone plaques on each side. An annual commemoration of the dead is held on the first Sunday in November.



d. **R6** Kleinarl Parish House

The Kleinarl parish house was designed as a vicarage by the building commissioner Johann Kleber and built in 1748. The Baroque two-story building with its half-hipped roof also served as the porter's quarters and schoolhouse, and had to be maintained by the parishioners. In the year of construction, the municipality pledged to build a well next to the vicarage, whose yard, no longer preserved in its original form, was documented to extend over 140 square meters (1,500 sq. ft.) in 1860. In 1990, the rectory was renovated. Today there are the parish office, the library of Kleinarl and also the choir rehearsals take place here.



e. **R6** Kleinarl Coat of arms

The coat of arms, granted to the municipality in 1971, shows a golden twelve-pointed pair of deer antlers bracketing a silver six-spoke wheel on a green background.

Until the construction of Wagrain's court building in the fifteenth century, Kleinarl was under the administrative jurisdiction of Radstadt, which is indicated by the wheel (German: Rad); the antlers signify the hunting and recreational area that the region is now famous for.



Sights of Kleinarl

f. **Q5** Viehhofchapel

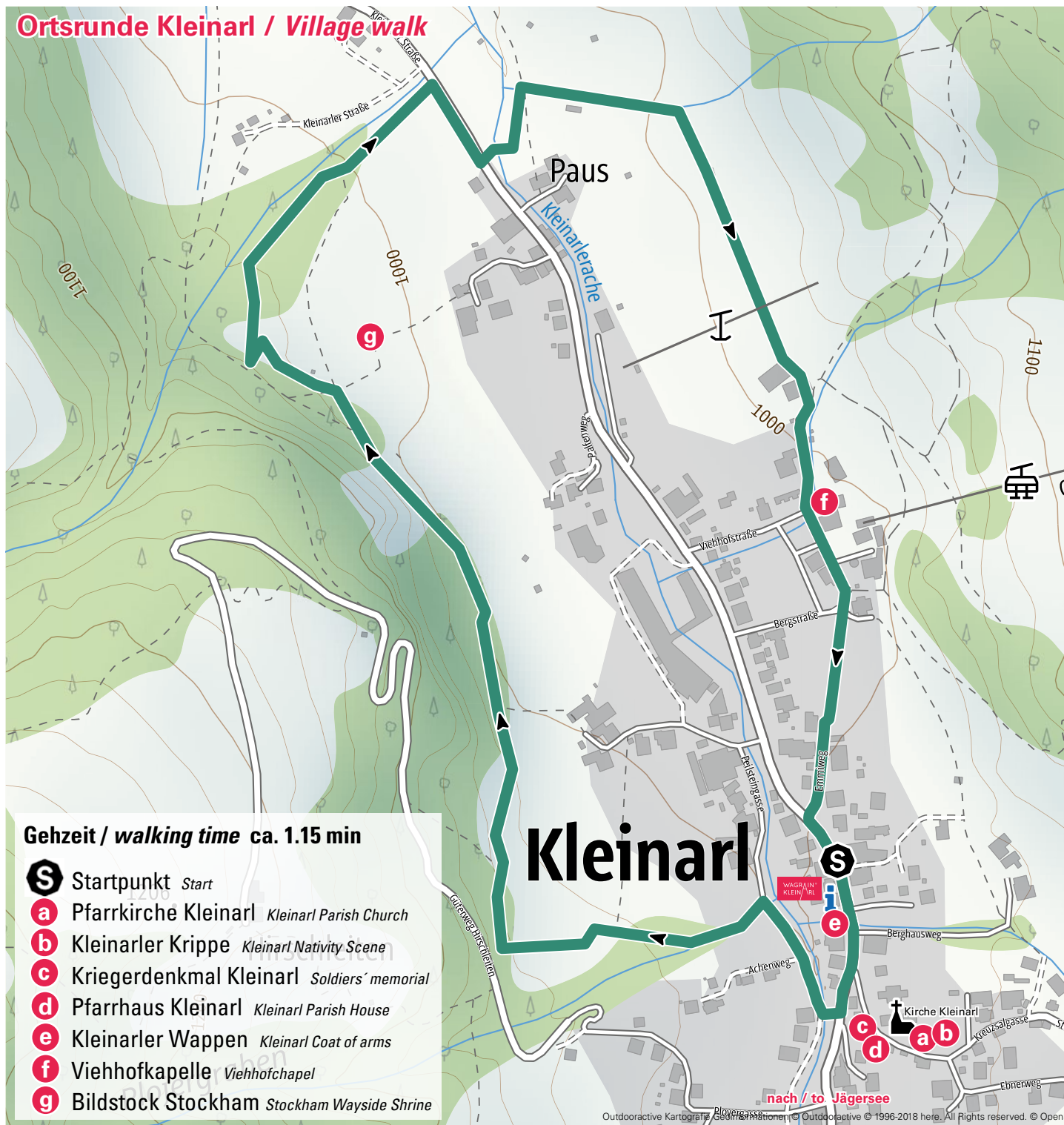
The Viehhofkapelle north of Kleinarl was built in 1900 by the owner of the viehhof farm, Family Fritzenwallner out of gratitude for the overall situation's improvement after a series of catastrophes such as hoof-and-mouth disease and crop failure due to thunderstorms and heavy rainfall. The small altarpiece (1900) depicts the Last Supper.



g. **P4** Stockham Wayside Shrine

The wayside shrine depicting the Holy Family was built by the owner of the Stockham farm, Matthäus Gwehenberger, and his neighbor, Hans Schwarzenbacher, in 2010. The image of the Holy Family had previously been used in the Stockhamfarm's annual nativity scene.

Ortsrunde Kleinarl / Village walk



Silent Night



> Silent Night Wagrain-Kleinarl

> Students cooking with Taliman Sluga

„Silent Night“ Wagrain-Kleinarl

200 years have passed since the creation of the song “Silent Night, Holy Night” and it still moves people around the world. It is now recognized by the UNESCO as an intangible cultural heritage from Austria. Because the author of the text, Joseph Mohr, lived over 13 years in Wagrain the community counts to the most favorite Silent Night places in Tyrol, Salzburg and Upper Austria. Every year, in addition to local exhibitors and musicians, a host country presents itself with its customs during the <advent of the cultures>. Culinary delights and Christmas treats create an international flair on the Advent market, and at the concert the visitor also gets to know the music tradition of other nations.

Each year, the students of the Karl-Heinrich-Waggenerl School Wagrain work with three or four countries and their Christmas customs, food and other Christmas traditions. Hobby cooks and all those who would like to become one: from 2018 the selected recipes will be available as a cookbook for everyone! The special mood of the “Silent Night” is also a topic in many texts by Karl Heinrich Waggenerl. As a conclusion to the “Silent-Night-Season” takes place since 1960 on December 26, the Joseph Mohr Memorial Singing in the Wagrainer parish church. On the holidays, the Silent-Night-Place Wagrain is connected to the whole world through the famous Christmas carol and offers an unforgettable Advent.



> The cultural association „Blaues Fenster“

The cultural association „Blaues Fenster“

„Blaues Fenster“ was established in 1991 by Wagrain residents interested in local culture. Its precursors were the Association of Local Museums and the study group “Cultural Assets of Wagrain.” When the municipality of Wagrain inherited Karl Heinrich Waggenerl’s house after the death of his widow Edith, the building was repurposed as a museum, and its blue windows gave the cultural association its name. Both the Waggenerl Haus and the Silent Night Museum at the Pflegerschlossl (Dec. 2017) are operated by the „Blaues Fenster“ today. A total of 20,000 objects from the Middle Ages to Austrian Modernism with a focus on folk culture and literature are on view. Additionally, „Blaues Fenster“ also hosts events such as readings, concerts, and workshops.

CONTACT

The cultural association „Blaues Fenster“
Markt 14, A-5602 Wagrain
kulturverein@wagrain.salzburg.at
www.blauesfenster.at

Twice the experience

Your holiday in Wagrain-Kleinarl.

Travel to Wagrain-Kleinarl

Highway

Vienna/Munich - Salzburg - (towards Villach)
Exit Wagrain-Flachau, autobahn exit No. 66.
10 km on the main road to Wagrain-Kleinarl.

Rail

Vienna/Munich - Bischofshofen - St. Johann/Pongau
or Vienna - Semmering - Selzthal - Radstadt.
From St. Johann/Pongau **or** Radstadt, post buses
run to Wagrain-Kleinarl.



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Wagrain-Kleinarl Tourismus

Markt 14, 5602 Wagrain-Kleinarl, Austria

Büro Wagrain T +43 6413 8448, Büro Kleinarl T +43 6418 206

info@wagrain-kleinarl.at, wagrain-kleinarl.at

