

AUSTRIA Professional

XX

User Manual

im Vertrieb von



aeroSOFT™

FLUGWERK
design



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At this point we would like to thank all who were involved in the development of this project:

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Particular thanks to Winfried Diekmann and his team at Aerosoft.

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Austria Professional X

Manual

Add-on for

Microsoft Flight Simulator X

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Foreword

We would like to thank you for buying this product and are convinced that this scenery is going to give you many pleasurable hours flying over Austria with Microsoft© Flight Simulator X.

It's certainly fair to say that the landscape depiction in Microsoft© Flight Simulator X has been considerably improved in comparison to its predecessor but despite this they haven't got it quite right and Austria still continues to be fairly unrecognizable from the air. One of the reasons for this is definitely the rather general type of ground texture that Microsoft has used.

New techniques introduced by this version open up a number of hitherto unforeseen possibilities, so with this in mind, we decided to take advantage of this and make the necessary improvements.

Using aerial photographs for such an extensive area is not without its own problems and can prove to be a very expensive method and for this reason we decided to see how much we could manipulate the existing FSX land class system. In order to get as near as real depiction of the landscape with its very typical alpine characteristics as possible, we did take some advantage of aerial photography.

On top of that we have also considerably improved the lakes, motorways, roads and railway lines.

Together with the state capital of Vienna (which was highly detailed in the previous version of AUSTRIA Professional), we also added detailed renditions of three provincial capitals: Linz, Graz and Salzburg. So there's nothing to stop you now getting into your favourite aircraft for extensive sightseeing flights!

Therefore we hope you will get a lot of pleasure exploring AUSTRIA Professional X.

Keep the blue side up and always have three greens!

Your Flugwerk-Team

The Product

AUSTRIA Professional X is a scenery expansion for, and will only work in conjunction with Microsoft© Flight Simulator X.

AUSTRIA Professional X supplements your flight simulator with new textures, scenery files and a more detailed 3 dimensional terrain model.

Some of the highlights in AUSTRIA Professional X:

- Detailed landscape model with more accurate mountains and mountain depiction, important roads, rivers, lakes, motorways, railway lines, high tension power lines.
- Special city scenery for “prohibited sightseeing” in: Vienna, Linz, Graz and Salzburg.
- Support for FSX land classes and the Auto-Gen function.
- Accurate elevation model with a geometric resolution of 30 metres.
- Implementation of specially adapted ground textures with a resolution of about 1 metre/pixel which allow seasonal change and the use of Austrian Autogen.

This product and any associated parts are intended only for use with Microsoft© Flight Simulator X for recreation purposes.

This product may only be used for training or other real aviation purposes after explicit written permission from the authors.

You are only allowed to use this product on one computer. If you wish to use this product on more than one computer you must buy a further copy. Any other further usage can only be permitted after prior written agreement.

No liability whatsoever will be accepted for any perceived harm done to either your computer or any data thereon.



System requirements

- Flight Simulator X with Service Pack 1
(at www.fsinsider.com)
- DVD drive
- 3,0 GHz processor
- 1 GB RAM
- 1,2 GB of free available SPACE on the hard dis
- Graphics Card with minimally 256 MB memory
(512 MB strongly recommended)
- Sound card
- Windows XP SP2 or Windows Vista
- Adobe Acrobat® Reader 7 minimal to read and print the manual (1)

(1) Available for free, download at:

<http://www.adobe.com/prodindex/acrobat/readstep.html>

Support

Support for this product is done by Aerosoft. We prefer to do support on the support forum as it is fast and efficient and because customers help customers when we are sleeping.

Aerosoft forums: **<http://forum.aerosoft.com>**

We feel strongly about support. Buying one of our products gives you the right to waste our time with questions you feel might be silly. They are not. Please note that our online products are supported in English only.



Installation

Welcome to the installation of the AUSTRIA Professional X scenery for Microsoft © Flight Simulator X.

Place the AUSTRIA Professional X DVD-ROM into the DVD drive of your computer. The installation should start automatically but if it doesn't or you have deactivated the autostart function, click on "Start" in the Windows task bar, choose "Run...", enter X:\SETUP and press the <Enter> key. In this example, X represents the appropriate drive letter on your computer and must be substituted by the actual drive letter on your computer.



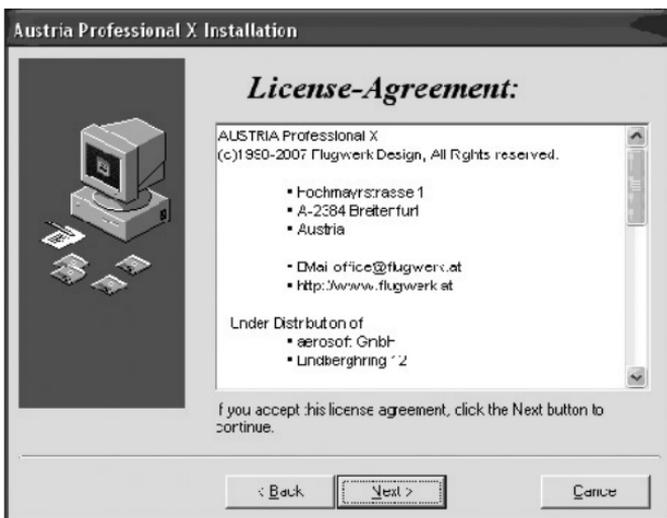
Once the installation has started you will be asked to choose the language for the installation. After choosing your language, click on "Next".

The following welcome screen should appear in the chosen language. Click "Next" to continue or "Cancel" to abort.

The install will now try to find the path to your copy of Flight Simulator X. If this is not possible then you will have to enter this path yourself.

When you're satisfied that the path is correct, click "Next" to continue.





After displaying the license agreement, click “Next” to agree and you will then be asked to enter your CD-Key which you will find on a sticker on the CD cover.



Be careful to enter the key exactly as it is shown on the sticker. Check that the caps lock is not turned on.

Attention: Please keep this CD-Key in a safe place. You will need it again if you have to reinstall your software and for registering and receiving any updates.

You can write your CD-Key into the space provided below.

Then click on "Next".

CD-Key:	<input type="text"/>
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You can now determine where the scenery files are to be copied but we recommend that you accept the default location. Click "Next" to continue.



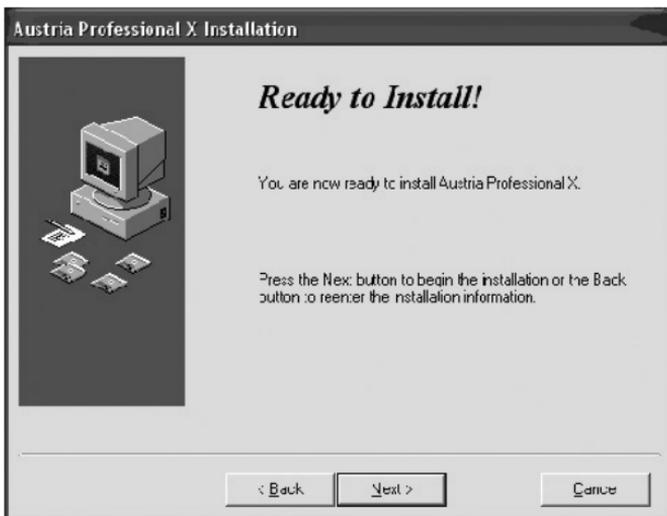
If it is not possible to click on "next" then it's likely that you don't have enough space on your hard disc. AUSTRIA Professional X needs about 1.2 GB of free space.



In this case your alternatives will be:

- If you have more than one hard disc in your system then you could change to another one.
- Discontinue the installation at this point and check to see if there are any files or programmes that can be removed to make space for AUSTRIA X. Re-start the installation once you have made enough room.

The installation programme is now ready to copy the files onto your hard disc. Click "Next" to continue the installation of AUSTRIA Professional X.



All necessary files will now be copied and the speed will vary according to your computer's performance so please be patient.



Now the installation has finished. Click "Next" to end the programme and return to the operating system.



The City Scenery

Realistic renditions of the federal capital and three provincial state capitals is a particular highlight in the new AUSTRIA Professional X. These are: Vienna, Linz, Graz and Salzburg.

These scenery areas were based on photos taken by the IKONOS satellite and were furthermore furnished with over 60,000 Auto-Gen objects as well as a large number of famous buildings. Most of these buildings were built by the David Morgan.

We would particularly like to thank Johannes Kimla for his objects "Klessheim" castle and the "Siezenheim" church and Pol Dubart for his rendition of the Hohensalzburg fortress.

The following is a short introduction to the history of Vienna and the other cities.

Vienna

The Wienerwald (Vienna Woods) borders on an impressive arc of hills to the west of the federal capital and from the summits of these hills you will have a unique view over a veritable sea of houses which are about 300 metres below.

Probably the most well known of these summits is the Kahlenberg (484 metres) peak with its 165 metres high transmitter mast which was called Sauberg up until the 17th century. The best way to get there was via Grinzing on the Vienna high road which was constructed in 1934. It was over the Kahlenberg and the neighbouring Leopoldsberg (425 metres) that the united Christian armies went into the decisive battle that finally ended Turkish expansion into Europe.

Leopoldsberg is situated on the extreme northeasterly end of the Alps and steeply descends down into and continues from Bisamberg (361 metres) beyond the Danube.

The Lainzer Tiergarten (Lainzer zoological gardens) belongs to a conserved area of the Vienna Woods within the city and contains some of the nicest woodlands as well a richly fostered game population

which is now only a relic of the old imperial hunting grounds. Today it's a wonderful nature reserve full of hiking trails and populated mainly by oak and beech but also some pine trees and contains a few open meadows as well. It covers an area of 26km² and is surrounded by a 24km long and 3 metres high continuous wall in which there are seven gateways.

The Lainzer Tiergarten has been the imperial hunting grounds since 1561 and was taken over by the republic in 1919. It was declared a nature park after being further taken over by the municipality of Vienna. It now provides a habitat for 400 wild boars, 300 deer and stags and recently also for aurochs as well as moufflons. In 1962, 50 hectares was lost to the motorway which, however was more than compensated by incorporation of the woodlands area named Deutschordenswaldes (in SW). The "Hermesvilla" which was built by Hasenauer for the empress Elisabeth in 1885 was badly damaged in 1945 but restored between 1961-1963 by the city of Vienna and subsequently reopened as the Museum for Viennese Natural History. From 1973 on, the Hermesvilla has served as an exhibition location for the Viennese History Museum.

The New Danube and the Danube islands were originally built as protection against flooding after displacing the natural flood areas resulting from regulation of the Danube between 1869 and 1875. Both of them have evolved into the largest and most popular local recreation resorts for the Viennese and over 40km of beach directly in the middle of the city which make it Europe's longest. A large number of recreational and sporting facilities are provided which include surfing, sailing, biking and diving as well as water skiing and roller skating. Now known as "Viennese Adriatic" this attracts millions of people during the summer months every year. Although plenty of parking space is provided, this doesn't prevent the large traffic jams at weekends so public transport is usually the better choice.

The Lobau constitutes the rest of the original "Au" or meadow landscape in the less traffic frequented east end (Ostzipfel), where the city reaches its lowest point of 150 metres and the Danube flows on into lower Austria. The Lobau nature park covers an area of 2160 hectares and is well furnished with hiking trails which attracts a large number of



Viennese in the summer. Maria Theresa donated this large area of the former imperial hunting grounds in support of the establishment of a fund for the poor in 1745. The municipality of Vienna opened the upper Lobau with an area of 1368 hectares to everybody in 1926 but lower Lobau still belongs to the federal forestry commission. A number of monuments still commemorate the fact that Napoleon and his troops regrouped here and was also the location of his headquarters. Lobau is also the habitat for a large variety game such as deer, hares, partridges, pheasant and waterfowl. Around 400 hectares are used for agriculture.

Vienna is a federal state and the capital of Austria and is located at a point where the main European traffic routes intersect with the eastern edge of the Alps and the Danube. This accounts for the development of Vienna as one of the most significant cities and cultural centres in Europe.

The municipal area covers about 415 km² and the official stated height above sea level at the Stephansplatz is 172 metres with the lowest at the Danube in Alberner Hafen at 151 metres. The highest point is the Hermannskogel at 542 metres.

History of Vienna

The historical development of Vienna was largely influenced by its favourable location (Danube - "Bernsteinstraße"). This area had been settled in Neolithic times (5000-2000 B.C.) but it was the Illyrians with their princes residence at Leopoldsberg who began settling here around 1000 B.C.

The Celts began settling here around the middle of the fourth century B.C and at the end of the 1st century A.D., the Romans erected a fortress in the centre of the present day "Hoher Markt" and formed a civilian township which was located at what is now "Rennweg". This Vindobona acquired large importance in the 2nd Century A.D. (213) when it officially became a municipality. During the time of the great migration (5th – 8th centuries) Vienna seemed to have established itself as a small town. In the 7th century A.D. it fell into the hands of the Slavs and Avars, later (around 800) becoming a Carolingian border

fortress against the Avars. A short hungarian rule between 907 and 991 didn't affect the development of Vienna as an important trading and port city (11th century).

Around 1130 Vienna was taken over by the Babenbergs (mentioned in 1137 as a town and 1221 as staple town) and in 1276 became the residence of the Habsburgs. Around the middle of the 14th century there was significant upturn (renewed gothic development of St. Stephan's cathedral, university) which lead to Vienna becoming one of the leading European cultural centres. As the residence of the roman emperors since 1611, Vienna became the central administration of the Hapsburg empire and later the central location of a multiethnic state and the resulting cultural influence is still very much apparent today.

After the end of the threat caused by the Ottoman wars (siege of Vienna in 1529, second siege in 1683) the full majesty of the baroque began (Belvedere, Church of St. Karl, Schönbrunn etc.). Following the slighting of the extensive city fortifications after 1858 the "Ringstraße" complexes with their magnificent buildings were built and a brisk expansion of the original town district took place. The collapse of the Austro- Hungarian empire in 1918 pushed the city into a difficult "position" within the new federal republic of Austria but the former residence town was officially declared a federal state in 1921.

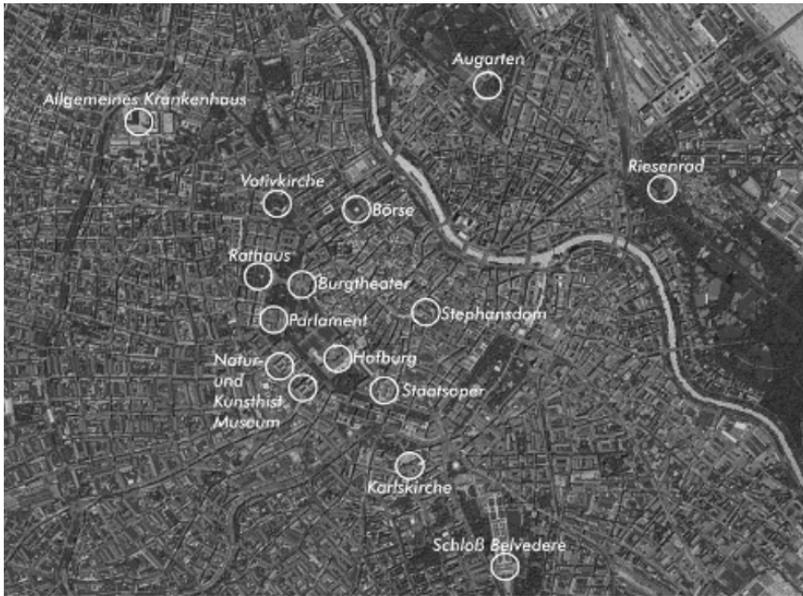
Location

Vienna's location is characterised by the slopes of the Vienna Woods and the ups and downs of the surrounding plains. In the northeast the larger plains of the Marchfeldes and the Vienna Basin lie adjacent to this.

The cityscape was formed by the subsequent growing together of the settlements that surround the city centre: The 1st district is located within the (former) city walls, the 2nd to the 9th districts represent the former outskirts between Glacis and Linienwall (today the ring), with densely congested living and business residences. The 10th to 23rd districts in the South were formerly mainly rural suburbs but had the highest population.



Places of interest



Belvedere castle is probably the first of the many famous sights outside of Vienna to visit: It was commissioned as the summer palace for prince Eugen between 1714 and 1723 and may be counted as one of the most beautiful historical monuments of the baroque period. Lukas v. Hildebrand initiated the building of the lower Belvedere and the upper Belvedere which was linked to a magnificent terraced garden.

The well known **Schönbrunn castle** was built by Fischer v. Erlach and N. Pacassi between 1700-1749 as the summer residence of the imperial family. The visitor is not only able to admire the pompous and valuable interior of the castle and the defenses but may also take a stroll in the park which was formed between 1706 and 1765 in French style and which also leads through the **Gloriette** (1755) and the zoological garden.

The **Prater** has been the imperial hunting grounds since 1560. Josef II allowed the general public to access the 10 km long area in 1766. Today a number of sporting facilities and the exhibition centre are situated in the Prater area. The **Volksprater** is also not far away. This leisure park experienced an upturn during and had its heyday in the 19th century.

The Vienna **Stock Exchange** was built to the plans of Theophil Hansen between 1874 and 1877.

Burgtheater was built by Gottfried Semper and Karl Hasenauer between 1874 and 1888 (Italian high renaissance style).

The **moat** was originally built for protection of the Roman camp and has been part of the city since the 13th century. The Pillar of the Holy Trinity commemorates the plague in 1679.

The **Hofburg**: Schweizerhof is the oldest part (13th C.), exterior was modified in 1550 (Schweizertor). Secular and sacred treasury. Gothic, interior chapel in baroque style, Amalie block around 1600 with sun and moon dial. The official residence of the federal president situated in the baroque style block at Ballhausplatz, opposite the federal chancellor's office (by Hildebrandt, 1719). New Hofburg (1881 to 1914) with congress centre and rooms of the national library, formerly the Heldenplatz with Archduke Karl and Prince Eugen memorial (Anton Fernkorn and Franz Pönninger, ca. 1860). External castle gate (Peter Nobile, 1824) with hero's memorial (1934).

Church of St. Karl: Significant Viennese baroque church (Fischer von Erlach, 1739).

Natural history and history of art museum: Built by Gottfried Semper and Karl Hasenauer between 1871 and 1891 (Italian renaissance). Between that is the Maria-Theresa memorial (Kaspar Zumbusch, 1887), on the pedestal there are depictions of her dignitaries.

Parliament: Theophil Hansen's magnum opus. Built in Greek style between 1873 and 1883. Fountain of Athene by Karl Kundmann (1898-1902).



Town hall: Built in neo-gothic style between 1872 and 1883 by Friedrich Schmidt (tower together with the „iron councillor“ 104 metres high). Situated before that is a park with statues of famous Austrians, fountains and memorials.

State opera house: Built by Eduard van der Nüll and August Siccardsburg between 1861 and 1869 (French early renaissance style). Re-opened after war damage in 1955.

St. Stephan's Cathedral: Built as parish church in 12th century before the city walls. The large doors on the west facade and the Roman towers originated during the late Romanesque extensions around 1240. Between 1304 and 1511 it was extended to become one of the most significant gothic examples of architecture and also the landmark of Vienna, 107 m long. South tower 137 m high. Gothic winged altar (1447), altar canopy (1434), pulpit and organ pedestal (1515 by Pilgram, with self-portrait) and diorama embellishment (Servant Madonna, 1320).

People's garden: With memorials (Empress Elisabeth von Bitterlich and Ohmann, 1907; Grillparzer by Kundmann and Weyr, 1889); Temple of Theseus.

Votive church: Built in French gothic style by Heinrich Ferstel between 1856 and 1879.

Graz

Graz is the second largest city in Austria and also the provincial capital of the federal state of Steiermark.

The city is situated at a height of 365 metres and has around 250,000 inhabitants.

The Plabutsch tunnel which was opened for use in 1987, relieved the city area of heavy transit traffic from and to Southeast Europe.

The term "Green Belt City" is often used to describe Graz because at least half of the city area is a green belt area.

Graz is also a city of industry and commerce, seat of the federal state government, and a university and college town.

The name Graz originates from the Slovenian language (Gradec) and means "small fortress". It is assumed that settlers first came here around 800 A.D.

The Babenbergs assumed control over the town and the province in 1192. Following the granting of town privileges to Graz in 1281, the Styrian line of the Habsburgs moved the seat of government to Graz in 1379.

Because the Turks ravaged the city surroundings between 1480 and 1532, King Ferdinand I. Re-designed the cities defense systems from 1543 onwards.

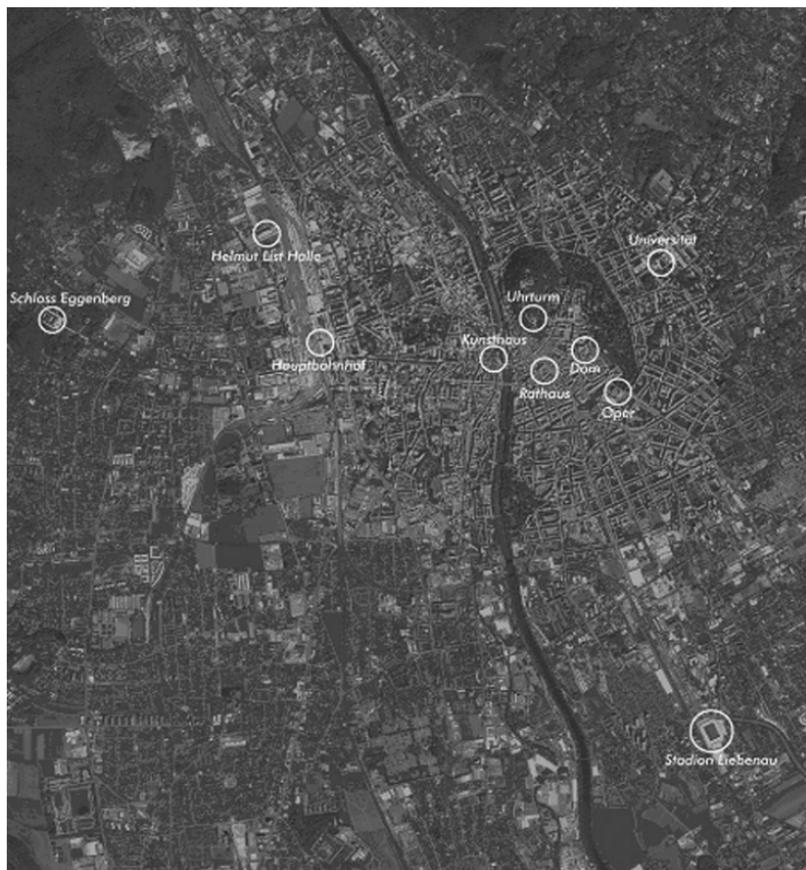
The city is completely characterised by the Renaissance style and further flourished under Empress Maria Theresia and Emperor Joseph II.

Last but not least, Graz has become popular tourist centre on account of the many hiking trails and cultural events.

The so called "Steirische Herbst" (Styrian Autumn) is a cultural event that is particularly associated with the city of Graz.



Places of interest



Clock tower: The old Slovenian refuge (gradec) on the fortress mountain gave its name and provided protection in the middle ages. Following the slighting of the Bastions in 1809 it was re-designed as an English style park. The clock tower originates from the 16th century and is the last remaining part of the original fortress.

Town Hall: The town hall with dome, clock and corner towers have dominated the main square in Graz since the end of the 19th century. It not only serves as official residence of the mayor and the town council though. It also provides place for shops and a Café with a garden for guests.

Cathedral: The cathedral is a reminiscence of the fact that Graz was once the imperial city. Emperor Friedrich III. built the cathedral along with his new residence. The course of history brought many changes for the church. It was built in 1438 in late gothic style as court and town parish church and re-designed in baroque style as a Jesuit priory at the end of the 17th century. Since 1786 it has served as a cathedral, bishop's seat and Styrian catholic mother church. The Ferdinand II Mausoleum was built next to it in baroque style and was finished in 1638. The interior was built from the plans of Fischer von Erlach.

Opera: Built in neo-baroque style in 1899 by Ferdinand Fellner. Auditorium with rococo embellishments. Second largest opera house in Austria. Stepping stone for musicians. "Opera house of the year" in 2001.

University: Department building between 1870 and 1877, 1894 main building was built in Italian high renaissance style.

House of Art: This is the main landmark of the new Graz and it seems to hover like a huge gleaming blue bubble over the right hand bank of the river Mur. This house of art has tempted visitors since October 2003 - affectionately referred to as the "Friendly Alien" by its designers Peter Cook and Colin Fournier – with its spectacular architecture and the various exhibitions of contemporary art. But not only that – it stands symbolically for the harmonic interaction of old and new in Graz. After all, it did originate from the "iron house", a building that caused quite a stir in 1848 as the first ever cast iron building on the continent.



Helmut-List Halle: A symbiosis of art and technology and acoustical pièce de résistance. The architect Markus Perenthaler converted an industrial building built in the middle of the previous century in 2002 into venue that was designed to satisfy the highest acoustical standards. This marked structure made of steel, concrete and glass serves as the festival hall for the “styriarte” and “steirischer herbst” events and lends a cultural accent to a traditional industrial zone.

Eggenberg Castle: Built in 1625 by the self made political advisor to emperor Ferdinand II by Hans Ulrich von Eggenberg. The architect: Giovanni Pietro de Pomis, who also planned the Mausoleum in Graz for Ferdinand. Deemed to be the most significant castle in Styria and now serves as venue for many cultural events.

Linz

Linz is the provincial capital of upper Austria and the third largest city in Austria.

Recent findings have confirmed that there was an early stone age settlement at the place where the city stands today.

Romans first settled on the eastern slope of the Freinberg at around the birth of Christ. The name "in Linze" first became known in 799 after the church of St. Martin was mentioned in official records. The Babenburgs ruled over the town in 1210 and following considerable expansion to what is now the main square it became the capital of the province in 1260.

As a result of the flourishing trade hub, a factory for woolen clothing emerged which at the time was one of the largest textile manufactures in Europe.

During the Napoleonic wars Linz suffered considerably under French occupation but in the following so called Biedermeier times Linz witnessed cultural and commercial change and a large number of industrial firms settled there until 1880. An example of this is the shipyard that still exists and is in use today.

A large setback was caused as a result of the first world war. In 1983 the former armaments industry turned the tide and helped to turn Linz into a centre for heavy industry.

The city now acts as university town and job reservoir for the surrounding areas.

The incorporation surrounding areas of Straßfelden, Schullerberg, Kalvarienwände, Lustenau, Waldegg, St.Peter, Urfahr, Pöstlingberg, Kleinmünchen, St.Magdalena and Ebelsberg have continually increased the size of Linz since the 17th century.

The surrounding Mühl landscape with its granite and gneiss hills push into the city area and to the West of Linz there is the Kürnberger forest.



Places of interest



Castle: First mentioned in official documents in 799. Completely rebuilt under Emperor Friedrich III around 1477. Parts of the battlement walls, bastions and the Friedrich gate (west entrance) still exist today. The castle was rebuilt and extended around 1600 to plans made by the Dutch master builder Anton Muys. The tremendous four storey block structure with two courtyards and the main gate to the town (Rudolfstor 1604) was built at this time. The castle served as a hospital during the French wars and it was then that the great fire of 1800 happened. 1953 - 1963 re-built and restored to a castle museum for the state of Upper Austria.

New cathedral: The new cathedral of Linz is the largest church in Austria and provides space for 20,000 visitors (more than two thirds of the population of Linz at the time construction started). The building of the neo-gothic style cathedral was originally planned by Bishop of Linz F.J. Rudigier in 1855 and the foundation stone was laid for the three-aisled nave with tower, vestibule and double leafed main entrance in 1862. It was supposed to be in the style of the French high gothic according to the plans of Vinzenz Statz who also built the cathedral in Cologne. It was consecrated in 1924.

Old cathedral: This cathedral was built to plans of Pietro Francesco Carlone between 1669 and 1678. Following the formal abolishment of the Jesuit order at the end of the 18th century, the church remained empty. At the same time the Emperor Joseph II. appointed a bishop of Linz who chose the unused Jesuit church instead of the parish church that was originally assigned to him. It remained a cathedral church of Linz until the new cathedral was built and was since named „old cathedral“. The famous Austrian composer Anton Bruckner was organist here between 1856 and 1868 (together with his duties as parish church organist).

Old town hall: Today the old town hall is situated on the eastern side of the main square and was originally designed like the others surrounding it. The master builder Christoph is responsible for the current building which was rebuilt after the town fire in 1509. The town hall was joined to the neighbouring house in 1658/59 and at the same time obtained the facade it now has.

Bruckner house: Concert and congress hall. The trapeze-shape is beneficial for the accoustics and the 1315 seat hall was designed and built by the Finnish architect Heikki Sirén between 1969 and 1973.

Lentos art museum: The architects Weber & Hofer from Zurich built this museum for Linz in 2003 which, in the mean time has acquired international acclaim. The design with glass and exposed concrete provides the best background for the presentation of art.



Pöstling mountain: The parish church and the pilgrim's basilica „The Seven Dolours of the Virgin“ can still be seen from the highest point of the Pöstling mountain. The Pöstling church, built in 1748 can be reached over a staircase that leads from the observation platform and this unusual location makes the church a popular venue for marriages.

VOEST-Alpine AG: VOEST-Alpine has come a long way since 1993 when the company was involved in the Nazi war machine. The present day company was formed in 1945 as “Vereinigte Österreichische Eisen- und Stahlwerke AG” (VÖEST). The success story began after overcoming post-war confusion and rebuilding. An important step was the development of the LD (Linz-Donawitz) technique that revolutionised steel production in 1952. Today, over 60% of all worldwide steel is produced using this technique.

Salzburg

Salzburg is the provincial capital of the federal state of the same name, is situated 425m above sea level, has 140,000 inhabitants and is an important centre.

The town itself lies in the Salzburg basin with the Salzach on both sides, and dominated by the Kapuziner, Mönch and Festung mountains.

It was obvious early on that the Festung mountain was the ideal location for a fortress from which the profit-yielding consignments of salt could be controlled. This is the origin of the name for both the town and the back country.

The town expanded considerably during the middle ages and at the beginning of modern times, the archbishops had heavy clashes with the privileged classes of the country.

The principality was secularised during the course of the Napoleonic wars and Salzburg finally became part of Austria in 1816. However Berchtesgaden and Rupertiwinkel on the left hand side of the Salzachufer remained under the sovereignty of Bavaria.

Salzburg became its own crown land between 1849 and 1862 and in finally a federal state of Austria in 1918.

Austrian hospitality is a big thing in Salzburg and there are around 300 commercial accomodation facilities as well as a large number of private lodgings, camping sites and youth hostels in the direct town area to choose from.

Salzburg also offers a wide variety of option for sporting activity such as riding, golf, tennis, gliding, motor bike racing (Salzburgering), and winter sport facilities.

The Salzburg Festival is an important cultural event and is the venue for the best performers in music and theatre where a large number of operas, concerts and theatre performances take place.

The performing art events can be enjoyed all the year round with the Easter Festival, Whitsun Concerts, Mozart Week and Castel concerts to name but a few.



Places of interest



Cathedral: First and most monumental building of the Italian early baroque to plans of Santino Solari 1614-1628. Marble faced facade with twin towers.

St. Peter's monastery: Benedictine abbey and monastery church. Structure from the 8th century at the location of the later town. Roman Basilica from the 12th century, modified in the 18th century.

Franciscan church: Roman nave to which a gothic style chancel was later added. Baroque high altar by Fischer von Erlach, 1709.

Hohensalzburg: For a long time the fortress Hohensalzburg was an invulnerable stronghold but today it is the jewel of one of the most beautiful towns in the world and is the biggest fortress in Austria. It is situated 542 metres above sea level and 119 metres over the town itself. First built in 1077 and extended into a fortress complex around 1500. Of particular interest are the prince's rooms, the George Chapel in late gothic style and the oldest free standing organ in Austria, the "Salzburger Stier" –(Salzburg Bull).

Leopoldskron castle: On the banks of the Leopoldskroner Weiher (Kühweiher) and is one of the most beautiful rococo buildings in Austria. Built between 1736 and 1744 under Prince Bishop Leopold Anton Firmian for his family to plans by Father Bernhard Stuarts. Details and stucco in the style of Hildebrandt (ballroom and chapel) by Johann Kleber.

Mirabell castle: The baroque garden palace was originally built as „Altenau“ castle by prince archbishop Wolf Dietrich von Raitenau 1606. It was renamed to Mirabell by his successor Markus Sittikus. Prince archbishop Franz Anton Harrach had the premises completely rebuilt and extended to plans by Johann Lukas von Hildebrandt in 1710 and 1721 to 1727.

The great town fire of 1818 considerably damaged the castle which was restored to plans by Peter Nobile in the following years. The magnificent tower in the middle of the east wing was completely demolished and the façade was modified in classical style.

Helbrunn castle: The name „Hellbrunn“ comes from a strong underwater stream that originates in Untersberg and flows to the Salzach. Prince archbishop Markus Sittikus had Santino Solari build a hunting lodge and summer residence between 1613 and 1619.

The famous trick fountains and the spacious castle park are certainly worth a look and can be seen during the „Fest in Hellbrunn“ which takes place in the first two weeks of August every year.



Kleßheim castle: Kleßheim castle is situated four kilometres to the West of the Salzburg town centre on the edge of a large park. A small aristocratic estate belonging to the Kleshof family was originally situated here but archbishop Johann Ernest Graf Thun bought them out in 1690. Building of the summer residence „Favorita“ was started around 1700 to plans by Fischer von Erlach which was well advanced when archbishop Thun died in 1709. However his successor archbishop Harrach stopped building because he was more interested extensions to Mirabell castle. It was finally archbishop Firmian (who also built Leopoldskron castle) who finished Kleßheim castle. Although the final construction of the castle was very much simplified compared to the original plans, it is still very beautiful and well worth a visit.



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