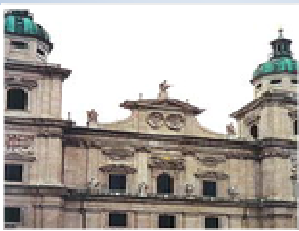


SALZBURG

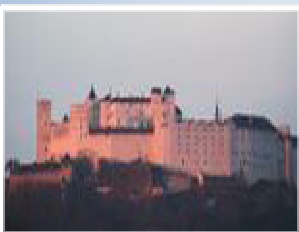
Salzburg is the fourth-largest city in **Austria** and the capital of the federal state of Salzburg. Salzburg's "Old Town" (Altstadt) with its world famous baroque architecture is one of the best-preserved city centres north of the Alps, and was listed as a **UNESCO** World Heritage Site in 1997. The city is noted for its Alpine setting. It is the birthplace of **Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart** and the setting for parts of the musical and film *The Sound of Music*, which features famous landmarks in Austria, but focuses mainly on Salzburg. Salzburg is a student city, with three universities.

Salzburg is on the banks of the **Salzach river**, at the northern boundary of the Alps.

The mountains to Salzburg's south contrast with the rolling plains to the north. The closest alpine peak, the 1972 m **Untersberg**, is only a few kilometers from the city center.



The Salzburg Cathedral (German: **Salzburger Dom**) is a 17th century baroque cathedral of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Salzburg, dedicated to **Saint Rupert of Salzburg**. It is the site of Mozart's baptism. The site occupied by the Salzburg Cathedral was probably a sacred place for sacrifices in Celtic as well as Roman times. The first cathedral was built under Saint Vergilius of Salzburg, who might have used foundations by St. Rupert. The first Dom was recorded in 774.



Hohensalzburg Castle (Festung Hohensalzburg, literally "High Salzburg Fortress" in German) is a castle in the **Austrian city of Salzburg**. It sits on **Festungsberg hill**. With a length of 250 meters and a width of 150 meters, it is one of the largest medieval castles in Europe. Construction of the fortress began in 1077 under Archbishop Gebhard von Helfenstein. This original design was just a basic bailey with a wooden wall. In **Salzburg**, the Archbishops were powerful political figures, and they expanded the castle to protect their interests. The Investiture Controversy influenced the expansion of the castle, with the Salzburg Archbishops taking the side of the Pope. The castle was gradually expanded during the following centuries. The ring walls and towers were built in 1462 under Burkhard II of Weißpriach. **Prince Archbishop Leonhard von Keutschach** further expanded the castle.



Nonnberg Abbey is a Benedictine monastery in Salzburg, Austria. It was founded ca. 714 by Saint **Rupert of Salzburg** and is the oldest women's religious house in the German-speaking world. Its first abbess was Saint Erentrudis of Salzburg, who was either a niece or a sister of Saint Rupert. The abbey's endowment was provided by Theodebert, Duke of Bavaria, and augmented by **Emperor Henry II**, who was also **Duke of Bavaria**. The abbey was independent of the founding house from 987 and was re-built in about 1000. This building was largely destroyed in a fire of 1423. Reconstruction took place between 1464 and 1509. In 1624 the church was enlarged by the addition of three side chapels. A refurbishment in the Baroque style took place in the 1880s.

Getreidegasse (also known as Grain Lane) is a busy shopping street in the **Old Town** section of **Salzburg**. Originally called Trabegasse (derived from Traben - to trot) its name was changed several times to create the odd Cereal Street (literal translation of Getreidegasse). Every day on this street you can see the famous 'puppet woman' with her brown basket. She has sold puppets there since 1987.



The Palace of Mirabell (German: Schloss Mirabell) is one of the most-visited places in Salzburg. It was built in the Baroque style, with Italian and French models, by **Archbishop Wolf Dietrich Raitenau** in 1606. In its geometrically-arranged gardens are mythology-themed statues dating from 1730 and four groups of sculpture (Eneas, Hercules, Paris and Pluton) by the Italian sculptor Ottavio Mosto, from 1690. Some famous scenes from **The Sound of Music** were recorded here, where the Children and Maria sing 'do re mi', dancing round the horse fountain and using the steps as a musical scale.



Schloss Leopoldskron is a rococo palace and a **national historic monument** in Leopoldskron-Moos, a southern district of the city of **Salzburg**. The palace is located on the lake Leopoldskroner Weiher. Leopoldskron-Moos, an affluent residential area, reaches to the foot of the 1853m high Untersberg and features a number of still working farms as well as a peat-bog. The palace has been home to the Salzburg Global Seminar since 1947.



Mozarts Geburtshaus (Mozart's birth house). The Mozart family lived in this house in the heart of Salzburg from 1747-1773, where W.A. Mozart himself was born on 27 January 1756. The house is now a popular museum devoted to Mozart and his family, with interesting memorabilia and letters.

TO DO

The **Salzburg Festival** is a famous music festival that attracts visitors during the months of July and August each year.

INFORMATION

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