

International Friends Trip to Salzburg & Innsbruck Thursday August 18th – Sunday August 21st, 2016

under direction of Sabine Haag, Director General of the Kunsthistorisches Museum and Franz Pichorner,
Deputy Director General of the Kunsthistorisches Museum

Thursday 18th of August 2016

7 pm

Cocktail-Reception at Thaddaeus Ropac Gallery

Thaddaeus Ropac specializes in international contemporary art and represents sixty artists including very established names, as well as mid-career artists and emerging young talents and several renowned estates. Thaddaeus Ropac, who is also a patron of the Kunsthistorisches Museum, will welcome our International Friends.

Friday 19th of August 2016

10 am

St Peter's Abbey & DomQuartier Salzburg

Archabbot Korbinian Birnbacher will give us a private tour through St. Peter' Abbey and host a reception following the tour

12.30 – 14.00 pm (optional)

Gallery tour through selected modern & contemporary art galleries

Free afternoon

6 pm

Special private evening tour of the Museum der Moderne, which is picturesquely situated high above the rooftops of the Old Town

7.30 pm

Dinner at the Museum's Restaurant m32 at the Museum

The International Friends of the Kunsthistorisches Museum

Saturday 20th of August 2016

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| 8.30 am | Depart for Innsbruck |
| approx. 11.00 am | Short walking tour of the city to see highlights such as <i>Goldenes Dachl</i> and <i>Hofkapelle Innsbruck</i> |
| 12.30 pm | Lunch |
| 2 pm | Private guided tour through the collections of Ambras Castle, which is part of the KHM group of museums by Director Dr. Veronika Sandbichler followed by Tea & Coffee |
| 4.30 pm | Depart for Salzburg approx. 18.30 Arrival in Salzburg |
| 8 pm | Salzburg Festival: Faust (limited tickets) |
| | Opéra in five acts by Charles Gounod (1818–1893) |
| | Text by Jules Barbier (1825–1901) and Michel Carré (1821–1872) after <i>Faust Part One</i> by Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1749-1832), New production |
| | The Tickets are available through the collaboration with the Salzburg Festival Society. Ticket prizes EUR 260, EUR 340 & EUR 430 |

Sunday 21st of August 2016

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| 10 am | Residence Gallery |
| | Visit the Residence Gallery collection, which includes works by Rembrandt, Carel Fabritius, Carlo Saraceni and Hieronymus Francken II. |
| 1 pm | Welcome Drinks & Lunch at Arenberg Castle |
| 2 pm | followed by a conversation with Sabine Haag (Director General of the Kunsthistorisches Museum & Ildar Abdrazarkov (Mephisto in Faust) moderated by Jay Nordlinger |
| 3 - 4 pm | Tea & Coffee |
| | This event will be carried out in collaboration with the Salzburg Festival Society and the American Austrian Foundation. |

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PRICES

The package prices include entry fees, tours, receptions, dinners as well as bus transfers (Salzburg-Innsbruck), but no individual travel arrangements and accommodation.

Book packages here: <http://ifkhm.eventbee.com/event?eid=154643951>

Our travel agency is happy to help you with your individual flights and accommodation:
Christof Vojtechovsky +43158800118 christof.vojtechovsky@ruefa.at

MEMBERS OF IFKHM

Full Package:

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| Salzburg + Innsbruck: | EUR 650 | USD 770 |
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| Salzburg activities | EUR 380 | USD 450 |
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| Trip to Innsbruck | EUR 270 | USD 320 |
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NON MEMBERS

Full Package:

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| Salzburg + Innsbruck: | EUR 850 | USD 970 |
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| Salzburg activities: | EUR 480 | USD 550 |
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| Trip to Innsbruck | EUR 370 | USD 420 |
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CONTACT

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Salzburg

St Peter's Abbey

St Peter's Abbey was founded in 696 by Saint Rupert at the site of a Late Antique church stemming from the first Christianization in the area in the days of Severinus of Noricum. Likewise the establishment of the monastery was meant to forward the missionary work in the Eastern Alps. Until 987, the office of the abbot was joined to that of the Archbishop of Salzburg: the two offices were always held by one man.

In the Middle Ages, St Peter's was known for its exceptional writing school. In 1074, Archbishop Gebhard of Salzburg sent several monks to the newly established filial monastery of Admont in the March of Styria. In the 15th century, the abbey adopted the Melk Reforms. In 1623, Archbishop Paris Graf von Lodron founded the Benedictine University of Salzburg, which until its dissolution in 1810 was closely connected to the abbey.

From 1641, the abbey was a member of the Salzburg Congregation, merged in 1930 into the present Austrian Congregation (of which it is the principal house) of the Benedictine Confederation.

In 1926, the endeavours for the establishment of a Catholic university led to the foundation of the Benedictine college ("Kolleg St. Benedikt"), on which later the re-foundation of the University of Salzburg was based. In 1927, St Peter's was raised to the status of an Archabbey. Upon the Austrian Anschluss to Nazi Germany in 1938, the premises were seized and the monks expelled. Nevertheless, the monastery was not dissolved and the monks returned after the war.

St Peter's houses the oldest library in Austria. Among the 800 manuscripts the most precious is the *Verbrüderungsbuch*, which was deposited in 784 by Bishop Virgil. Through continual acquisition, the library has grown to 100,000 volumes, focusing particularly on Benedictine monasticism, medieval church history, history of art, and items relating to the local history of Salzburg, or *Salisburgensia*. Special collections include incunabulae and early editions, graphics including Father Gregor Reitlechner's devotional images collection and the spectacular map collection.

The abbey also owns collections of paintings, church treasures, artworks, minerals, furniture, musical instruments, a coin cabinet, and a cabinet of natural curiosities (not accessible).



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Domquartier: Baroque Authority – Baroque Glory

With the opening of the new DomQuartier on 17 May 2014, Salzburg established a cultural highlight in the heart of the city. The former centre of the archbishop's power, consisting of a palace, cathedral, and St. Peter's Abbey, was opened to the public as a complete tour for the first time in 200 years.

The powerful archbishops began to transform the city of Salzburg into a Baroque jewel more than 400 years ago. Impressed by the opulent grandeur of the influential Papal States of Rome, the capital of Salzburg's diocese blossomed as it was incredibly wealthy, thanks to its trade in salt, gold and other raw materials. The most famous architects of the time were brought to Salzburg and created a masterpiece of city planning that is treasured and protected as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Follow in the footsteps of the archbishops for the first time in 200 years

Prince Archbishop Guidobald von Thun was one of the most important builders of Baroque Salzburg and shaped the city during his 14-year rule (1654–1668). He ordered the construction of the cathedral archways, organised the design of the Residenzplatz (Residence Square) and Domplatz (Cathedral Square) and also built an art gallery – today's Long Gallery at St. Peter's Abbey. The new DomQuartier Salzburg makes it possible to walk around the Domplatz on the "upper level" and grants visitors new and wonderful views of the city and the surrounding mountains, as well as an unfamiliar and magnificent glimpse into its cultural heart. Stories of power, art history and architecture are presented in a unique interplay.

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Imperial Innsbruck

After our arrival in Innsbruck we will do a short walking city tour to see the highlights as the Goldenes Dachl (Golden Roof) and the Hofkapelle (Court Church).



We visit the celebrated Renaissance building “**Goldenes Dachl**” (Golden Roof) featuring a sumptuous balcony decorated with reliefs, its roof with over 2600 fire-copper gilt tiles. Built as the residence of the ruler of the Tyrol in the 15th century, it is the city’s foremost landmark. Next we visit the Hofkirche in Innsbruck, also known as the Franciscan church or the “church of the black men”.

The **Hofkirche** (Court Church): a Roman-Catholic church was erected on land that belonged to the Franciscan monastery located on the periphery of the old city centre. Church and monastery were built from 1553 through 1563, during the reign of Emperor Ferdinand I, a

grandson of Maximilian I. While constructing the Hofkirche

Maximilian decided to have his crypt built here. The Emperor did not have a capital where he resided, but loved the Tyrol. He commissioned the casting of 40 larger-than-life bronze statues depicting members of his family and other dynasties as well as heroic Christian fighters to decorate the tomb. Shortly before his death in 1519 at Wels (Upper Austria), however, the emperor decided to be buried in the castle at Wiener Neustadt.

At that time 28 figures had already been cast and St. George’s Chapel at Wiener Neustadt was too small to hold them. His grandson therefore decided to erect an empty monumental tomb comprising a cenotaph and the bronze statues in the Hofkirche at Innsbruck. Today, the empty tomb dominates the interior of the church. However, other famous Tyroleans found their final resting place here, among them Andreas Hofer, who fought against the French occupation of the Tyrol in the early 19th century, Joachim Haspinger and Kajetan Sweth.



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Ambras Castle

After Lunch we will visit Ambras Castle, which is part of the Kunsthistorisches Museum's group and houses the following collections: chamber of Armour, the Chamber of Art and Curiosities, the Habsburg portrait gallery and the collection of Gothic Sculptures



History of the castle:

Today, nothing remains of the original 10th century castle owned by the counts of Diessen- Andechs. Destroyed in 1133, the castle was only rebuilt in the late 13th century here.

At that time it belonged to Duke Otto II of Merania, who was married to Elisabeth, a daughter of count Albert III of Tyrol. Duke Otto died in 1248, and his possessions passed to count Albert III. In 1253 Albert died and Elisabeth's second husband, Gebhard IV of

Hirschberg, inherited Ambras Castle.

In 1255 Elisabeth died childless and her inheritance passed to the husband of Adelheid, the second daughter of count Albert – Meinhard I of Gorizia. He inherited not only Ambras Castle but also the increasingly prosperous county of the Tyrol. When Margarethe of Tyrol died in 1363 the county and castle passed into the possession of the Habsburgs, as laid down in an earlier inheritance contract. Tyrol was ruled by the Habsburgs until the early 20th century. As late as 1913 Ambras Castle was mooted as a possible summer residence for the family of Archduke and Crown Prince Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Este. Today's visitor encounters an impressive Renaissance palace, erected during the reign of Archduke Ferdinand II of Tyrol: The latter housed his collections of portraits and armour



In addition to the Kunst- und Wunderkammer (collection of art and natural wonders) see the Habsburg portrait collection, the armory, and the Spanish Hall. Ambras Castle houses the only authentic portrait of Vlad III Tepes, voivode of the Duchy of Walachia and better known as Draculea - who inspired Bram Stoker to his character Dracula.

