

15 River master house

Noteworthy features of this building are the Late Gothic window from the late Middle Ages and the remains of the frames and the sgraffito facade from 1562. The high water marks on the wall attest to the many floods that constantly ravaged the

town. The highest water level on record dates from 11th July 1954 and the oldest measured water level from 27th January 1682. This building was the office of the last river master and was also once the "Zum" blauen Hecht" (The Blue Pike) guesthouse.

Today a copper pike on the gable serves as a reminder of its former



6 Wedl tavern and the "narrowest lane"

The owner (see also 'Schindta-Burg') of this extraordinary building renovated the former Wedl guesthouse, also carrying out a complete remodelling of the facade. From the highest point of

the facade St. Nicholas greets the passing ships on the Danube.

A small, narrow lane leads between the former Wedl tavern and the Lebzelterhaus up to Marktstraße. This alleyway is only 70 cm wide in places and once served as an escape route when the waters of the Danube were rising. The residents of the houses by the Danube could save their possessions during a flood and did not have to run along the long quay with all their property.



"Gingerbread" House

This building dates from the 16th century, making it one of the oldest in Mauthausen. Particularly noteworthy features are the broad oriel on the left side and the round oriel on the right of the house. In the centre of the facade above the first floor is a niche with a life-size statue of the Virgin Mary.

1991 - Prachatice (CZ) 1999 - Cogollo del Cengio

Flooding catastrophe in the Aist dam in Furth

Major fire in Mauthausen secondary school 2006 Opening of the new secondary school

event centre and the new

the adjacent 'Bezirksaerichtsaasse'

Joseph I and Emperor Charles VI).

——— 19 District Judicial Alley

large and to protect the houses from carts' iron-clad wheels.

House "Seyer"

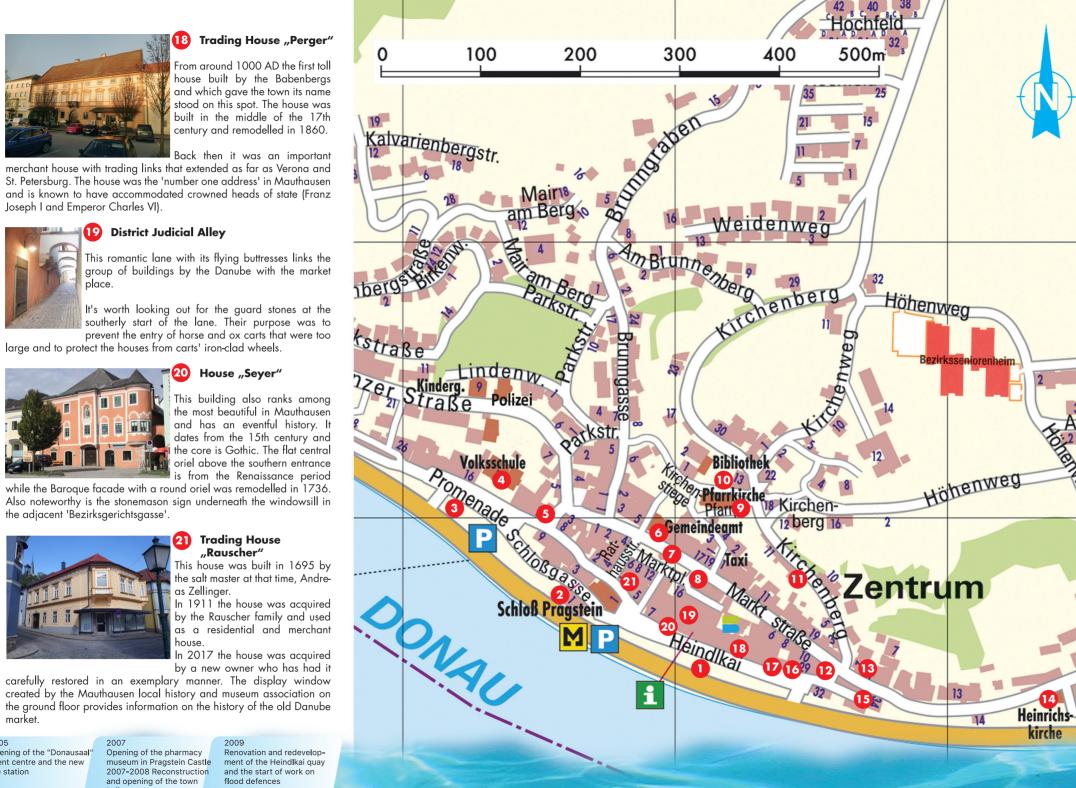
Trading House

"Rauscher"

and opening of the town

flood defences

Opening of the "Donausaal" Opening of the pharmacy Renovation and redevelopmuseum in Pragstein Castle ment of the Heindlkai quay 2007-2008 Reconstruction and the start of work on



The coat of arms of Mauthausen depicts Pragstein Castle in its original form in the municipal colours of red, white and blue.



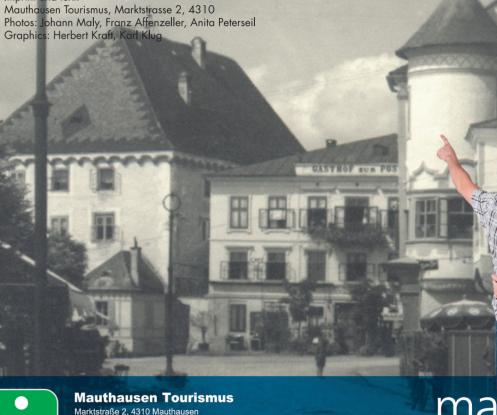
ENGLISH

Altitude: 243.44 m Residents: approx. 5000

A market town since 1335, a European Municipality since 1985

Prachatice in Bohemia (CZ) Cogollo del Cengio in Venice (I)

Imprint and text:





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The market town of Mauthausen



Finds from the Neolithic Age are an indication of an early settlement.

Of crucial importance to the subsequent development of the town were two key trade routes which crossed here: the Danube Shipping Route ran from west to east along the former Roman Limes while from the south via the rivers Traun and Enns the Salt and Iron Route crossed the Danube here and continued northwards towards Bohemia and Moravia.

At the end of the 10th century the Babenbergs established a toll station (Mauthaus) from which the town later took its name. In 1208 the settlement which had developed around the toll station was mentioned as "Muthusen" for the first time

Although the Babenberg Duke Leopold V. had exempted the Crusaders from paying tolls along the Danube during the Third Crusade, the toll station nonetheless insisted on levying the Danube tariff. As a result, Emperor Frederick Barbarossa, who was taking part in the Third Crusade, ordered that the town be burnt to the ground in 1189.

The town was swiftly rebuilt with the proceeds from flourishing trade, soon becoming affluent and acquiring a series of privileges including the bestowal of market town status, the staple right, the obligation for tradesmen to use certain paths or routes and summary jurisdiction.

As a market reeve was mentioned in historical documents from 1280, market rights must have been in force by then at the latest.

In 1490 Emperor Frederick III pledged Mauthausen market to Lasla of Prague, who commissioned the construction of Pragstein Castle on a small rock island in the Danube.

In 1502 a wooden bridge was built over the Danube for the first time.

Over the centuries Mauthausen was beset constantly by acts of war: in 1424 many houses were destroyed by the Hussites, while devastation was also wrought in the 16th and 17th centuries by the Peasants' Wars. the Thirty Years' War and the Ottoman Wars. The Napoleonic Wars at the start of the 19th century also resulted in punitive reprisals which caused a great deal of suffering for the residents of Mauthausen.

The most famous quest of Mauthausen was undoubtedly Wolfgana Amadeus Mozart: as a 6-vear-old child prodiav he stopped off with his family overnight in Mauthausen on 5 October 1762 while travelling by ship to the Imperial Court in Vienna.

After the salt trade came to an end at the start of the 19th century an important stone industry developed in Mauthausen underpinned by its significant aranite deposits. An abundance of cobbled pavements. bridges and monuments in the major cities of the former Danube Monarchy still bear witness to this era today. At the of the 19th century as many as 1,200 stone workers were employed in granite guarrying and stone processing in Mauthausen.

The 20th century chiefly brought horror and death to the municipality: during World War One there was a prisoner of war camp in the east of the municipality of which the international soldier cemetery serves as a reminder today. Mauthausen, however, is also inextricably linked with the horrors of National Socialism: over the course of its seven-year existence (from 1938 to 1945) some 200,000 people were deported to Mauthausen concentration camp and its auxiliary camps. Approximately half of these people died as a result of the inhuman conditions or were

In 1988 Pope John Paul II visited the camp memorial site.



Heindlkai quay

This row of houses by the Danube is named for the property and quarry owner Leopold Heindl. Heindl was also a member of the provincial parliament and mayor of Mauthauen (1870-1909) and therefore one of the most influential people in the

The ferry memorial stone created from Mauthausen granite in Heindlkai park serves as a reminder of the importance of the ferry, which transported people and goods across the Danube. The ferry was withdrawn from service in 1961 when a new bridge over the Danube was built



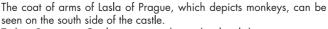
2 Pragstein Castle

Lasla of Prague built his castle on a rock island in the Danube in 1492. Access to the original water castle was therefore only possible by means of a suspension bridge.

he Danube arm, which separated the castle from the mainland, was

filled in the middle of the 19th century.

The flood water level markers, which attest to the terrible floods once suffered, are still visible on the north gate of the castle.



Today Praastein Castle accommodates the local history museum. Austria's only pharmacy museum and the provincial school of music. The B3 road runs between the castle and the Danube. This road was

built at the beginning of the 1960s to accommodate the traffic that used to pass through the town. It's well worth taking a look at the paved lane opposite the north gate

of the castle. These paving stones were originally laid on the salt road (Salzstraße) (which today is Kirchenberg). The gap in the centre of the paying stones gave horses a foothold on their steep uphill path.



3 Johannes Nepomuk Fountain

he Johannes Nepomuk statue is petween the elementary school and the B3.

The gueen of Bohemia is said to nave chosen Johannes, who pecame vicar-aeneral of the liocese of Prague in 1398, to be

her confessor. Her suspicious husband Kina Wenzel IV wanted to force Johannes to breach the seal of confession. When he refused to do so he was tortured and thrown into the Vltava in Prague.

In 1941 the statue was deemed to be a "worthless concrete castina" and demolished. It has stood on the promenade since 1954.



4 Elementary school

The most striking feature of the elementary school built in 1898 in he style of the Wilhelmine Era is the decorative gable with a clock.



5 Old post office

This historic buildina was constructed in 1897/98. The facade with its massive bays was designed in the late Historicism style. This building was once the post office as the sign still in place above the entrance indicates.



the Praastein Castle is clearly visible on the left side.

Market fountain and plane trees

Town hall

his buildina was erected in 1901

as a savinas bank buildina and

oday serves as the town hall of

he market municipality of

Mauthausen. The old coat of arms

of the market municipality with the

duke's hat and striped shield over

he octagonal market fountain on which the years 1607 and 1716 are marked is in the centre of the market place. The fountain was once a public water-drawing point for the people of Mauthau-

Today there is a basin with drinking water on the south-facing side of the fountain. The fountain remains a popular place to take a break today.

At the end of the 19th century plane trees were planted on both sides of the fountain. These

impressive trees, with a trunk circumference of approx. 4 ½ metres and which stand approximately 25 metres tall, were declared natural monuments in 1984



8 Pillory

On the eastern edge of the market place is the old pillory. In the 16th and 17th centuries it was regarded as a symbol of summary iurisdiction. Whoever was condemned to the pillory was held to account for cheating, theft. brawling or the like. Cantankerous women and gossips were also condemned to the pillory and chained to it with neck iron and foot chains, makina escape virtually impossible.

Markings which refer to the rarious offences are visible on the our sides of the pillory.

> The peak of the granite camp in the municipality



9 Ossuarv

This octagonal building dates from the 13th century and is dedicated to St. Barbara, the patron saint of the dying. The basement served as an ossuary. The bones from the old abandoned araves were transfer-

red to the ossuary if there was insufficient space in the cemetery. Particularly noteworthy are the frescoes inside, which were painted around 1260 and rediscovered in 1907. In the semi-dome of the apse Christ is enthroned as the judge of the world. Nowadays the charnel house serves as a blessing chapel during funerals.



St. Nikolaus parish church

The original Romanesque church was destroyed in 1424 during the Hussite Wars and rebuilt in the middle of the 15th century as a Late Gothic church.

A Baroque remodelling of the interior took place in the 17th and 18th centuries. The valuable altar panels by the famous Baroque painter Johann Martin Schmidt known as 'Kremser Schmidt' also date from this time.

The church tower, which is visible from afar, oriainally had a Baroaue bulbous spire which was

replaced with a neo-Gothic steeple (height approximately 60 m.) in



Salt tower on the old salt road

From the middle of the 17th century the old salt road to Budweis ran along what today is Kirchenberg. The salt from the Salzkammergut region was transported on the Traun in salt ships to the Danube, temporarily stored in Mauthausen and then reloaded onto horses and carts to be transported to Bohemia.

In the middle of the Kirchenberg is the old salt tower from which traffic was directed through the narrow thoroughfare: The salt carts waiting at the foot of the mountain could proceed northwards if the white flag was flying from the tower. They had to stop, however, if the red flag was flying and allow the traffic from the other direction in Bohemia to travel through. This "traffic light" was used until the 17th century and was one of the first on Austria's roads.

Schindta "Fortress"

This building was purchased and refurbished by a dentist in 1973. "Schindta Burg" is written in large letters on the eastern side and there is also a self-portrait of the dentist. The name "Schindta Bura" (Schindta Castle, from the German verb schinden: to

mistreat, torment) was intended to humorously remind patients of the pain that they might suffer while undergoing dental treatment.



Villa Poschacher

his Neo-Baroque-style villa was built in 1903 and is still owned by the Poschacher family (it was Anton Poschacher who established the aranite works in Mauthau-

14 Heinrich`s church

This church is thought to have been built in around 1400. The nave was demolished in 1898 due to its poor state of repair, with only the sanctuary retained.

Today a set of stairs leads down to the entrance of the Heinrichskirche since the Danube bank was raised later. Alongside the church

was a cemetery in which people who had drowned in the Danube

Sailors frequently died in the river. For many years raftsmen and sailors had to be non-swimmers so that they would not abandon their goods in the event of danger. The cemetery also served as a potter's field.

14 January 1962

650th anniversary as a market town

End of the 10th century until 1000 AD The Babenbergs establish a toll station

1189 - Emperor Frederick Barbarossa orders that the town be burnt to the ground after payment of a toll is requested

The first reference to "Muthusen"

The first reference to the town as a market

The Hussites destroy large parts of Mauthausen

1500- Construction of Pragstein Castle -Reformation, salt trade flourishes (salt warehouses on the

Counter Reformation Thirty Years' War (1618-1648)

Emperor Charles VI attends religious service in the Heinrichskirche

The 6-vear-old Mozart spends the night in Mauthausen

Opening of the first

Napoleonic Wars: Mauthausen falls into poverty

trade, prisoner of war (1914-1918)

Establishment of a

concentration camp by the National Socialists

Liberation of the

concentration camp

5 May 1945

11 July 1954 The highest water level on record for the town

Last crossing of the ferry

European Municipality

Visit by Pope John Paul II