

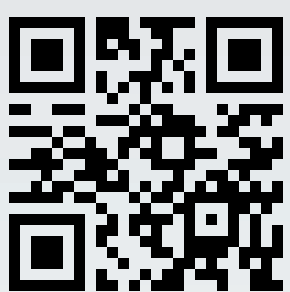
BRIDGE OF KNOWLEDGE
COMING | GOING | STAYING



Migration city Salzburg

Migration isn't just a current phenomenon, it is as old as human-kind. People were always voluntarily or involuntarily underway because of economic, ecological, social, political or religious motives. Over the course of history those who came to Salzburg shaped the city's way of life, work, politics, culture, society and religion in many ways.

This exhibition on the Makart footbridge is designed as a bridge of knowledge and shows excerpts from the city of Salzburg's long history of immigration and emigration.



The online-version ist available at
www.uni-salzburg.at/wissensbruecke



STADT : SALZBURG
Integrationsbüro

An exhibition of the University of Salzburg in cooperation with the Salzburg City Archives and the City of Salzburg Integration Office

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Upper left: Grave portrait of a Celtic couple, St. Martin in Lungau, 2nd century BCE
Clemens M. Hutter. Iuvavum, Alltag im römischen Salzburg, photo: Clemens M. Hutter

Lower left: Italian trader from Friuli c. 1900
Christian Brandstätter Verlag, Picture archive

Right: Ulrike Stainer from Salzburg's Pinzgau on her trip to America, c. 1910
*Waldemar Stainer Sr. Collection
from: Exhibition „Heimat bist du starker Frauen. Das ‚schwache Geschlecht‘
im unteren Saalachtal von 1890–1945“, by Christine Schweinöster*

Do you know that

... the arrival and departure of people from different regions was decisive for the founding and development of the city of Salzburg? These comings and goings ranged from the Celts, Romans, and Bavarians of earlier centuries, to the many ethnic groups of the Habsburg monarchy in more recent times and the immigrants from around the world of the present.



The German Foundation in Venice in Vittore Carpaccio's
"The miracle of the reliquary of the Holy Cross, 1496."
Photo Scala, Florenz

Johann Zainer,
Traveling merchants,
1476/77
Menschen & Münzen
& Märkte. Katalog,
Judenburg 1989

Do you know that

... Salzburg merchants engaged in active trading, especially with Venice?

They generally had homes in both cities and lived in two cultures. For example, in 1540 Hieronymus Fröschmoser became a Venetian citizen. In the 14th century Ulrich Samer established a foundation in the Venice whose interest income benefited the Salzburg town hospital. The family name *Venediger* refers to the activities of these families in long distance trade with Venice.



Construction worker for the Crozzoli firm, c. 1900
Salzburg City Archives

Upper left: Chimney sweep, end 18th c.
Kuenburg Collection/private

Upper center: Aresenio Mascagni's Santino Solari, 1632
Salzburg Cathedral Museum /Josef Kral

Upper right: Salzburg's first ice-cream seller, Marco Giacin, c. 1898
Reinhard Stamberg Collection

Do you know that

... highly skilled Italian labor migrants kept coming to Salzburg over centuries? For 300 years the May family came from “chimney sweep valley” in northern Italy to clean Salzburg’s chimneys and protect the city from fire. The architect Santino Solari from the Lake Como region shaped the appearance of the city with his design of the baroque cathedral and the city fortifications. In the late 19th century contractors and workers from Friuli (e.g. Ceconi, Crozzoli and Spiluttini) constructed numerous buildings in the city.



Hl. Rupert



Wolf Dietrich von Raitenau



Paris Graf Lodron



Hieronymus Count Colloredo

Upper left: Andrea Rensi (attribution), St. Rupert with salt barrel, 1736
Salzburg Cathedral Museum/Josef Kral

Upper right: Kaspar Memberger the elder, Archbishop Wolf Dietrich von Raitenau, 1589
Salzburg Museum

Lower left: Archbishop Paris Lodron, 1642
Salzburg Cathedral Museum/Josef Kral. Original: Franciscan Cloister Salzburg

Lower right: Michael Greitler, Archbishop Hieronymus Count Colloredo, c. 1800
Salzburg Museum

Do you know that

... the rulers of the old Archbishopric of Salzburg were also immigrants?
Salzburg's patron, St. Rupert, was a Frankish noble who came to Salzburg as a missionary around the year 700; Paris Lodron, the founder of the university, came from the Trentino. Wolf Dietrich von Raitenau was born at the Lake Constance and the last ruling Archbishop, Hieronymus Graf Colloredo, in Vienna. During political uprisings both had to escape from the city; Colloredo died in his exile in Vienna.



Students in the new university center Nonntal
Luigi Caputo

Student at the old Salzburg Benedictine University, 18th c.
Kuenburg Collection/private



Do you know that

... over the course of the early modern period around 35,000 domestic and foreign students and their professors engaged in the dissemination and exchange of knowledge at Salzburg's University (1622–1810)? Since the reestablishment of the University in the 1960s the number of students increased from around 200 to 17,000. Today students come from 112 different countries around the world; the percentage of internationally recruited professors and young scientists increased also during the last decade.



Salzburg emigrants in Augsburg, 1732
Lutheran Evangelical Parish Church, St. Anna in Augsburg

Do you know that

... in 1588 Salzburg citizens had to leave the city because of their Protestant faith. During the Counter Reformation the Salzburg rulers ordered another 22,000 Protestants to leave the Archbishopric of Salzburg between 1680 and 1732 – that was a sixth of the entire population at the time. These religious emigrants found refuge in southern and northern Germany, Prussian Lithuania, Holland and the British North American Colony of Georgia (they founded Ebenezer near Savannah).



Portrait of Rosa Kerschbaumer, c. 1900
private

Postcards
Places where Rosa Kerschbaumer lived: Moscow, Bern,
Salzburg, St. Petersburg, Tbilisi, Vienna, Los Angeles
Salzburg City Archives, private

Do you know that

... a Russian was the first woman doctor in Salzburg? Rosa Kerschbaumer (1852–1923) studied medicine in Switzerland and she became the first woman ophthalmologist in Austria when she began her practice in Salzburg in 1890 officially. In 1896 she left Salzburg and practiced in St. Petersburg, in various cities along the Trans-Siberian railroad, in Tbilisi (Georgia) and in Vienna. At age 60 she emigrated to Los Angeles. So far the subject of women's educational and career migration has received little attention from researchers.



Housemaid and cook in Salzburg, 1881
Salzburg City Archives

The Salzburg Servants' Residence, c. 1900
Brochure "The Salzburg Servants' Residence",
Salzburg University Library



Do you know that

... “going into service” and labor migration was a normal part of the life cycle and life experience of young women and men in former centuries? The female and male domestic servants in the city of Salzburg came from nearby regions (Bavaria, Land Salzburg, Upper Austria) but also from far away. Sometimes these short distance labor migrations were the start for a long distance or transatlantic migration. During the 20th century US, Canada and Australia became popular emigration destinies.



Call to boycott Jewish shops in Hallein, March 1938
Salzburg City Archives, Franz Krieger photo collection

Upper left: Attack on the Jews in the middle ages
Salzburg Museum
Upper right: Nazi boycott of the Jewish owned Ornstein
department store in the Getreidegasse, April 1938
Salzburg City Archives, Franz Krieger photo collection

Do you know that

... in 1404 the Jewish population of Salzburg was rounded up and burned to death? In 1498 the Jews were expelled from Salzburg and prohibited from returning or settling in Salzburg until the Austro-Hungarian constitution went into effect in 1867. During the 19th century a small Jewish community arose in Salzburg and was brutally demolished during the Nazi regime (1938–1945). The Jewish residents of Salzburg were subjected to persecution, deportation, and murder during the period of Nazi rule.



Refugee camp, Salzburg-Leopoldskron, 1953
Picture archive of the Austrian National Library, Vienna

Do you know that

... after the First and Second World War Salzburg was a transit station for tens of thousands of refugees? In July 1945 the city of Salzburg's population of around 80,000 was joined by an additional 66,000 refugees. They were housed in quickly built barracks and emergency shelters. A large number left Salzburg by the middle of 1946, but many remained in the city. Several new housing complexes were built for them when the slogan "out of the barracks" became a political issue.



Immigrant from Serbia in
Mirabell Garden, 1973/74
Collection Lidija Jovanovic

Various documents for the
approval to live and work in Salzburg
Collection Lidija Jovanovic

Do you know that

... in the 1960s workers with various skills were intentionally recruited from Turkey and Yugoslavia to work in Austria? These “guest workers” were supposed to return to their homelands after a few years, but over the course of time many brought their family members to join them and a large proportion ended up staying in Austria. The collapse of the Communist countries in the 1980s, the rapid development of globalization and the rapid changes in computers and communications have greatly changed patterns of labor migration in recent decades.