

# Austrian Sport Museums

*Gilbert Norden*

INSTITUT FÜR SPORTWISSENSCHAFT  
UNIVERSITÄT WIEN

Austria is a small country in the heart of Europe of around 32,400 square miles, organized in nine provinces. Austria has about eight million inhabitants, but boasts more than 1,600 registered museums—around two museums for every 10,000 inhabitants, one of the highest museum densities in Europe. There are three main reasons for this:

- *Austria's status as a tourist county par excellence.* Austria boasts one guest bed for every six inhabitants, ten per cent of the nation's working population employed in the tourism sector, and the highest per capita income from tourism of the OECD countries. To make itself even more appealing to tourists, Austria offers an abundance of museums and exhibitions, entirely in keeping with its advertising slogan *Österreich—Land des Kultur* (Austria—Land of Culture). In this respect, Austria also benefits from the international trend toward art and culture tourism.
- *Austrian's interest in culture in general and attitude toward the past.* Visiting museums and exhibitions is one of the most widespread forms of cultural consumerism. There is also an apparent sense of nostalgia; indeed, more and more families, and even the smallest of communities, are keen to reconstruct or express an interest in "their" particular history. Observers speak of a certain "historization of life in general" and of a "museum-like" atmosphere, especially in the federal capital of Vienna.<sup>1</sup>
- *The size of the museums themselves.* Smaller museums are more prevalent in Austria than in some other countries. Indeed, it was mostly small museums that were created in the most recent wave of museum foundations; around half of the existing museums were founded within the last two decades. Virtually every town—and even village—wants to have its own museum, even if the museum's inventory turns out to be miniscule. As a result, there is a museum in at least one in three of the local authorities

in Austria, compared with one in twenty in the U.S. It follows that, in Austria, local authorities and associations are the most frequent promoters of museums, followed by private individuals; only a very small percentage of museums are operated by major private organizations, the federal provinces, or the federal government.

Most of the existing museums concentrate on local history and culture or folklore, with some specializing in cultural history. They include museums with more esoteric themes, for instance vampires, as well as traditional themes. Museums dedicated entirely to sport or which, as general or multitopical establishments, feature sport as one of the focal points of their collections, form a subgroup of considerable size. Compared with many other European countries, Austria has a relatively large number of such museums.

### **The Austrian Sport Museum Landscape**

There has never been an *Austrian Sport Museum Guide*, or even any sort of reference book with precise information on the locations, themes, and main exhibits of sport museums. This review attempts to describe the Austrian sports museum scene, focusing on these items. The Austrian Museum Database<sup>2</sup> provided addresses of those museums that feature sport-related exhibits. Various museum guides, lists, relevant magazines, and similar documents disclosed some further addresses; so did visits to museums and inquiries by mail and telephone. Finally, more data was extracted from all the sport exhibitions since 1970 for which catalogues, press reviews, and similar documents were available.

The aim of this review is to provide an overview of the sport museum landscape, describe museum types and most important museums in greater detail, draw attention to hidden treasures of sport history, and point out shortcomings and problems. The presentation starts with the Olympic museum. Later sections are divided by the types of sport the museums are devoted to; although not "sport" by most definitions, activities such as hiking are included here to ensure comprehensive coverage. Each individual section discusses the significance of the relevant group or type of sports in and for Austria and Austria's contributions to the general development of the sport in question. Finally, a table at the end of the article provides contact information for these museums.

### **The Olympics**

Until recently, Austria had two Olympic museums. The Olympic Museum in Innsbruck (Tyrol province), devoted especially to the Winter Olympics that were held in the town in 1964 and 1976, recently has been closed. Now there remains only the Austrian Olympic and Sports Museum, which was originally built in Maria-Enzersdorf (Lower Austria) and later transferred to Vienna. It strives to illustrate "the history of the Austrian Olympic movement and of individual branches of sport," aiming to create a better understanding particularly "of the way in which sport is involved at the international, economic, social and political levels." For this purpose, special displays occur in the exhibition halls of the museum and in the memorial hall of the Ernst Happel Stadium, Vienna's largest. Unlike the Stadium showroom, the museum's exhibition premises are unworthy of a museum claiming an international reputation: a narrow entranceway, virtually no daylight (the premises are located in the basement area of a district office building), and, depending on

the current exhibitions, somewhat cramped presentation of artifacts such as sportswear and equipment used by legendary athletes, medals, and the like. Unsurprisingly, visitor numbers are low, with a very high proportion of school classes and their students. The "Virtual Austrian Olympic and Sports Museum" on the World Wide Web (<http://www.oeoc.at>, button museum) also seems to attract a high proportion of school visitors, as it provides some information on the history of the Olympic Games.

## Winter Sport

As an alpine country, Austria boasts particularly favorable terrain for alpine skiing and several other winter sports. In fact, some of these sports have a long tradition in Austria, which likes to refer to itself as a "nation of winter sport," and especially as a "nation of skiers." This self-confidence is not unjustified; after all, of the 230 total medals collected by Austria at past Olympics, about a third were won in alpine skiing and a further thirty percent in other winter sports. Austria is near the top in any ranking of national success at past Winter Olympics. In fact, in alpine skiing, Austria leads the field by far in major international successes. Thus far, Austrian athletes have won a quarter of all possible World Champion titles. It is no wonder, then, that alpine skiing represents a patriotic focus for Austrians.

Austria's outstandingly successful skiing elite are not just important national role models—they are also advertisements for ski tourism; tourism represents the only realistic alternative to the traditional hill farming in Austria's mountainous regions. Ski tourism accounts for no less than four per cent of Austria's GNP; the manufacture of ski equipment adds another percent to the GNP. Half the Alpine skis in the world are made in Austria (although not all of the companies making skis have Austrian ownership). About forty percent of the Austrian population participates in alpine skiing. One important factor contributing to this exceptionally high share is school ski courses. Equally popular with pupils and teachers, these courses are often referred to as the "biggest ski school in the world." Austria's development of skiing instructors has had a greater influence on alpine skiing than has any other nation, due to Austria's major exports of skiing instructors. Moreover, the Austrian ski industry has introduced outstanding, innovative skiing equipment.

This major role in the development of alpine skiing and the special economic and identity-shaping importance of this sport in particular, and of winter sport in general, are reflected in a proliferation of museums dedicated to winter sport or featuring winter sport as a focal point of their collections. Taking only those museums whose names disclose this focus or dedication, there are at present fourteen such institutions:

- Styria (province): Eisenerz, *Haus im Ennstal*,<sup>3</sup> and Vordernberg Winter Sports Museums;
- Vorarlberg: Kleinwalsertal Winter Sports Museum;
- Tyrol: Ellmau, Grafenast, and St. Anton/Arlberg Ski Museums;
- Salzburg: Salzburg Provincial Ski Museum in Werfenweng, and Saalbach-Hinterglemm Ski Museum;
- Lower Austria: Leobersdorf Ski Museum, Zdarsky Ski Museum in Lilienfeld, and Tobogganing Museum in Payerbach;
- Upper Austria: *Ice-Stic Museum* in St. Georgen im Attergau.

A fifteenth museum—the Mountain Railway Museum in Kitzbühel (Tyrol)—is devoted almost entirely to the history of skiing, but not so named. This proportion of museums on winter sport is very high compared to other winter sport nations.<sup>4</sup> It more than doubles when one adds those more general or otherwise specialized museums that have significant sections for skiing and other winter sport:

- Styria: Alpine Museum in Ramsau am Dachstein, and the Gröbming, the Mariazell and Trofaiach Museums of Local History and Culture;
- Vorarlberg: Gaschurn Tourism Museum, Egg-Ittensberg Museum of Local History and Culture, the Vorarlberg Military Museum in Bregenz, and Walser Museum in Lech;
- Tyrol: Alpine Club Museum in Innsbruck, and the Absam, Fügen, Jochberg, and Kitzbühel Museums of Local History and Culture;
- Salzburg: Pongau and Zell am See Museums of Local History and Culture, and the Felberturm Museum in Mittersill;
- Upper Austria: Alpineum in Hinterstoder;
- Carinthia: *Spittal an der Drau* Folklore Museum

Moreover, many other museums of folklore, local history and culture; several district, agriculture, handicraft and popular art museums; and various family museums throughout Austria have individual pieces significant for the history of winter sport included alongside their other exhibits. Some sporting goods stores exhibit old skis and other equipment. Finally, over the past few years, exhibitions on a larger scale have considered the original use of such devices as a practical means of moving and transport, and the development and diffusion of alpine skiing as a sport.<sup>5</sup>

Museums that display first and foremost the local or regional history of skiing (or other winter sport) are the most numerous. They showcase more or less everything that is associated with the sport in a region, in particular material about pioneers and leading personalities and their influence on the spread of sport; equipment; organizations; major sporting events; the successes of athletes from the region; the expansion of infrastructure and other facilities; and the social implication. The St. Anton/Arlberg Ski Museum, for instance, shows material about the first local ski instructors, especially the biography of Hannes Schneider, who established the world-wide reputation of the Austrian ski school in general and that of the Arlberg School (crouch, with a lift and swing of the body) in particular, and later worked as a ski pedagogue in both Japan and the U.S. It also displays skis from the pioneering age to modern race skis; the history of the Arlberg Ski Club, founded in 1901; sporting highlights from the history of the Arlberg-Kandahar Race; the career of Austrian skiing idol Karl Schranz (from the village), whose ban from the Winter Olympics in Sapporo, in 1972, triggered off a wave of genuine mass hysteria in Austria; the development of local ski-lift construction; and advertising posters for the resort over the years.

The Kitzbühel Mountain Railway Museum set up in the top station of the Hahnenkamm Gondola (1,680m above sea level) offers not just unique panoramic views of the regional ski slopes, but includes in-depth information on the construction of the cableways and ski-lift installations in Kitzbühel and the resort's subsequent rise to its current status as skiing Mecca. The first gondolas and chair-lifts are on display, as are old

uniforms worn by mountain railway employees. There is information on how the local ski school and ski production have developed, with rare items from past production. Early clothing of ski instructors and ski tourists and photos of minor and major celebrities during skiing lessons are also on display. Another main topic featured is the history of the Hahnenkamm Race (downhill—in the past few years the most-watched TV skiing event in the world—and slalom), with a presentation of exhibits retracing the course of the race. Visitors enter the exhibition room by walking through an original starting gate. They can then wind their way through original control gates, pause in front of documents and photos about the race arranged on media panels, or watch video clips with race excerpts.

The Kitzbühel Museum of Local History and Culture, on a more modest scale, complements the Mountain Railway Museum, even if it does in part overlap its main themes. It features, at its winter sports department, the Norwegian skis with which the Kitzbühel landlord Franz Reisch first climbed the 1,966m-high Kitzbüheler Horn in 1893, thereby becoming the “skiing father” not just of Kitzbühel but of Tyrol as a whole. Other features include a 1910 “Monogleith” (ski bob), which competed on local toboggan slides and ski-jump hills, and various other devices from the first days of winter sports; material on the history of the Kitzbühel Winter Sports Association, founded in 1903; and trophies and skis of Toni Sailer and other members of what became known as the “Kitzbühel Miracle Team” of the fifties. Indeed, the Miracle Team’s incredible run of wins on international ski slopes contributed a great deal toward establishing Austria’s self-confidence as a nation during the difficult period of recovery after the Second World War.

The museum of local history and culture in neighboring Jochberg and the Grafenast Ski Museum are examples of smaller local collections, with, however, unique material. The latter exhibits among others the first pair of hire skis (rented out to tourists at the resort). Unlike the conventional untreated skis commonly used in the early days of skiing, this pair is painted blue. And in the much too narrow (and therefore overfilled) winter sport exhibition room of the former, visitors stumble across hidden rarities, such as arguably the oldest *Firngleiter* (*Figl*) or *névé* skis—60cm ski-like devices used for travelling across steep, narrow firngulleys and slopes, used especially in spring.

Some museums focus on an important person in the history of the sport. The Egg-Ittensberg Museum of Local History and Culture is such a museum, with its particular focus on the Vorarlberg skiing pioneer Viktor Sohm, who had started skiing in 1887 and thus seems to have been the first skier at all in Austria (in its present borders). So is the Vorarlberg Military Museum in Bregenz, with its special section devoted to the pioneer of Austrian military skiing Georg Bilgeri (from the Vorarlberg capital).

Above all, there is the Zdarsky Ski Museum in Lilienfeld, dedicated to skiing pioneer Mathias Zdarsky (1856-1940), who has gone down in sporting history as the “father of alpine skiing,” according to English historian Sir Arnold Lunn. In developing the Lilienfeld steel sole ski binding and the *vorlage stem turn* (alpine, or Lilienfeld, skiing technique), Zdarsky successfully adapted Norwegian skiing to alpine conditions and drew up the first teaching method suitable for instruction on a large scale. It was also in Lilienfeld, where he spent most of his life, that he organized the first giant slalom race in the history of skiing in 1905. The museum shows among others a relief of the course of this race,<sup>6</sup> details Zdarsky’s achievements, documents his impact, such as the important role his ardent follower Theodor

von Lerch has played in the history of skiing in Japan, and illustrates the development of modern skis. Adjoining the museum is an archive where researchers can study all the books and documents describing Zdarsky's legacy. One of the guest houses in Lilienfeld has a Zdarsky Commemorative Room, with a picture documentation of the life and work of this skiing pioneer, who was also a gifted painter, sculptor, and philosopher; there is also a monument to him in the village.

The Salzburg Provincial Ski Museum in Werfenweng is one of the very few museums that can claim to be regional in scope. Its main aim is—just as the name says—to illustrate how skiing has developed in the whole of the federal province Salzburg, starting with the first skiing attempts at the end of the 1880s and the first ascent of a 3,000m peak (the 3,106m Rauriser Sonnblick) on skis in 1894 by Wilhelm von Arlt, a resident of Salzburg province. Visitors can discover the development of the production of and the changes in equipment and, as a direct consequence, the way skiing technique and teaching methods have evolved. More than 1,000 artifacts are on display here. Guests are also invited to see ski and winter sports films; researchers and students are welcome to use a ski archive.



Matthias Zdarsky *Courtesy Zdarsky Ski Museum*

The most important museum of this kind, however, is the International Winter Sports Museum in Mürzzuschlag. It intends to provide as comprehensive a presentation of the history of winter sport as possible, from its prehistoric origins to the present. Established in 1947 (in what is called the “primary stage” of the international development of sports museums),<sup>7</sup> the museum houses one of the world’s largest collections of corresponding devices, not to mention its specialist library of more than 3,000 volumes. The equipment on display originated mainly in the alpine regions of Austria, Scandinavia, Alaska, and Japan. Skiing takes up the biggest share of the museum. Exhibits include ski finds from the Neolithic Period to the modern. Also featured are the skis of such famous skiers as Franz Klammer, Annemarie Moser-Pröll, Ingemar Stenmark, and Alberto Tomba. Almost 1,000 different ski bindings illustrate the way in which the technology has evolved, and the very latest snowboard development is also featured. A few skates more and the ice skate collection would appear as impressive as that of the *Eerste Friese Schaatsmuseum* (First Friesian Ice Skating Museum) in Hindeloopen, in the Netherlands, which claims to have the biggest such collection in the world. Also remarkable, finally, is the stock of ice-sticks, which includes a number of very rare pieces, and the vast collection of sleds and sleighs: all kinds of toboggans, skeleton sleds, bob sleds, racing sleds, and even Laplander sleds. Also documented is the local development of winter sports in Mürzzuschlag—especially the first attempts by skiing pioneers Max Kleinoscheg and Toni Schruf at the beginning of the 1890s, and the staging of the Nordic Games in 1904 and the Winter Games of the Second Workers’ Olympics in 1931. In all, the museum houses more than 10,000 items. Overall, however, the overabundance of equipment on show is such that the other aspects of winter sports take second stage to the history of its technology.

### Alpinism and Hiking

Alpinism and hiking have always been very important in Austria, which geographically occupies a large part of the Eastern Alps. This explains the early concentration of tourism and tourist advertising on the mountain regions and the great popularity of hiking, which is engaged in at present by about two thirds of Austria’s population and institutionalized among others in the form of regular “Hiking Days” at schools.<sup>8</sup> Other factors include a history of pioneering achievements, such as the first ascent of some of the world’s highest summits by Austrian mountaineers, and the development of Austrian mountain rescue services, which have been emulated internationally. Alpine museums were founded in Austria somewhat later than in Switzerland (Bern) or Italy (Turin), but still very early on, such as the 1911 establishment of a museum in Klagenfurt (Carinthia province).<sup>9</sup>

The most important of a whole range of contemporary museum facilities is unquestionably the Alpine Club Museum in Innsbruck, mentioned earlier for its exhibits on the history of skiing. The museum shows how mountaineering and all the other forms of alpinism have developed in the Eastern Alps. These historical developments are largely synonymous with the history of the Austrian Alpine Club itself. Founded in Vienna in 1862, it is the second-oldest mountaineering association in the world and the largest of its kind in the Eastern Alps, with more than 248,000 members today. The museum emerged from the Alpine Museum, founded in Munich in 1911, of the then-German and Austrian Alpine Club, which had been destroyed in an air raid in 1944.<sup>10</sup> The exhibits rescued from

the remains and other collected pieces are now on show in Innsbruck: climbing boots and other mountaineering equipment; mountain guidebooks; maps; mountain reliefs; illustrative material on hut and refuge construction; documents on the clubs history, pictures and many other treasures.<sup>11</sup> However, rather little mention is made of the darker chapters in the club's history, such as "the club's radical-conservative and racially anti-Semitic bias during the first decades of our century and the German Alpine Club's willing support of the Nazi war effort."<sup>12</sup> Adjoining the museum one also finds an alpine library, the largest of its kind in Austria. It features various expedition and mountain videos, as well as a repertory of all leading mountaineers with biographical data and photos.<sup>13</sup>

Also owned by the Austrian Alpine Club is the aforementioned Alpine Museum in Ramsau am Dachstein, established in an alpine hut (1,638m above sea level). This museum, the Hohe Wand Alpine Museum (Lower Austria), the Kals Museum of Local History and Culture, the Kauner Valley Museum (both Tyrol), the Gailtal Museum of Local History and Culture (Carinthia), the previously mentioned museums in Jochberg (Museum of Local History and Culture), Spittal an der Drau (Folklore Museum), Mittersill (Felberturm Museum), Gaschurn (Tourism Museum), Hinterstoder (Alpineum), and a number of other museums of local history and culture, national park museums and information centers all provide information on the regional development of alpinism in each specific area. The Heiligenblut National Park Hohe Tauern Information (Carinthia), for instance, features a highly theatrical permanent exhibition on the Grossglockner Adventure, retracing the history of how Austria's highest mountain (3,798m) was first conquered.

The history of mountain rescue appears both in some of the alpine museums and in the First Austrian Rescue Museum in Hohenems (Vorarlberg) and the Schneeberg Museum in Puchberg (Lower Austria), with early mountain rescue equipment on display. The history of hiking is explored in the Austrian Hiking Museum in Alpl (Styria). The collection includes clothing, equipment, and other items from the "culture of hiking." The development of backpacking and hiking in Europe is depicted in the Rambling Museum in Eibiswald (Styria), where two European Long Distance Footpaths and one national route cross each other. The history of the Scouting Movement—with its emphasis on hiking, camping and pioneering—appears in the Austrian Scouting Museum in Vienna. Lastly, hiking and alpinism have also featured as the main themes of a number of larger exhibitions.<sup>14</sup>

## Soccer

In Austria, soccer is an essential topic of everyday conversation, in particular for the male population. It represents elements that contribute to the national and, more particularly, regional and local identity-shaping processes. This is no small wonder given that, week in, week out, almost one tenth of Austria's population is involved in the league championships, either as players, coaches, officials, referees, or spectators. While top Austrian players of the "Vienna School" were very successful in the interwar period and were even much sought-after "export items," they have now fallen behind somewhat on the international stage. It is not surprising, therefore, that Austrian soccer is strongly characterized by memories and nostalgia, including decades of living off the remarkable series of wins by the Austrian national team in 1931-32 (the "Wonder Team"), and outstanding yet isolated achieve-



ments in the period after the Second World War, such as the 3-2 win over “big brother” West Germany at the 1978 World Cup in Argentina.<sup>15</sup> The memories of these (and all too few other) legendary soccer wins are kept alive in the Austrian Soccer Museum at Vienna’s Ernst Happel Stadium.<sup>16</sup> The museum also records the entire history of soccer’s development in Austria from its beginnings in the 1890s to the present day. The sport’s political significance in particular is also addressed there, with an attempt to explain its popularity.

Soccer’s local development can also be traced in the relevant local and district museums, such as the history of the Wiener Sportclub soccer club at Vienna’s Hernals District Museum. Moreover, Austria’s most popular and successful soccer club, SC Rapid (Vienna), is currently erecting its own soccer museum dedicated to the club’s history. Its main exhibit is 2000’s anniversary exhibition “100 Years Rapid, Kick Off.” In addition, over the past few years many soccer exhibitions have been organized in Vienna.<sup>17</sup>

### Automobile and Motorcycle Museums

Motor racing is one of the most popular spectator sports in Austria, behind only Austria’s national sport of skiing and soccer. There were, correspondingly, exhibitions such as the one held last year in Seckau (Styria), dedicated to Formula 1 World Champion Jochen Rindt, who attained national hero status in Austria after his fatal accident in 1970. Some of the more than thirty Austrian automobile and motorcycle museums also concern themselves with racing history. Major collections include:

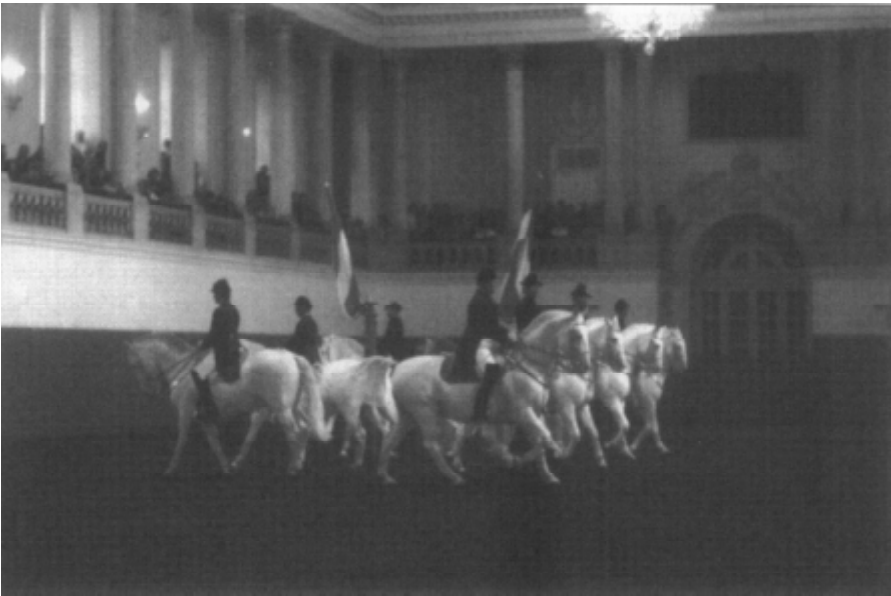
- The Porsche Museum in Gmünd (Carinthia)<sup>18</sup> exhibits the make’s rally and racing cars, multiple winners on all of the world’s racing circuits.
- The Siegfried-Marcus-Automobile Museum<sup>19</sup> in Stockerau (Lower Austria) pays homage to Ernst Vogel, an Austrian racer, who had reached some popularity in the post-war years.
- The Automobile and Motorcycle Museum Austria in Gramatneusiedl (Lower Austria) displays drawings and photos of the Semmering (Mountain) Races.
- The Austrian Motorcycle Museum in Eggenburg (Lower Austria) boasts some unique vintage racing bikes and exhibits on Austrian racing personalities like Martin Schneeweiß (Speedway European Champion), Rupert Hollaus (especially successful in mountain and circuit races), and Heinz Kinigadner (Motocross World Champion).
- The Krems-Egelsee Motorcycle Museum (Lower Austria) exhibits various racing bikes, racing engines, and photos from the past ninety years.
- The Ottakring Two-Wheeler Museum (Vienna) includes the Artur Fenzlauer Motor Racing Photo Archive, containing the work of a well-known sports photographer and acts as an information center on the history of Austrian motor racing.

### Cycling

Even though the popularity of cycling has recently soared, it does not occupy the heart of Austrian sport, probably due to the lack of grand national heroes in this sport. However, Austrian inventors were involved in the early development work on bicycle technology. Accordingly, existing cycling museums focus more on technology than on races and champions. Thus, the Altmünster Cycling Museum (Upper Austria) offers primarily an over-

view of the technical development of cycling over the past century, from the 1818 push-bikes to the low-cycles of the 1890s. The museum actually boasts Central Europe's largest collection of penny-farthings. Visitors can get a real feel for early cycling by trying out a number of the penny-farthings on show. The first penny-farthing manufactured in the Austro-Hungarian monarchy (c. 1880) can be admired at the Ybbs Cycling Museum (Lower Austria), alongside many other vintage bicycles, mainly from Austrian firms. At the Retz Cycling Museum (Lower Austria), a wide variety of bicycles and cycling memorabilia from the last 170 years are on view.

Single pieces from the early days of bicycle design can also be found in several technical, traffic, automobile, and motorcycle museums, and in various municipal museums and museums of folklore, local history and culture. Some of these museums have very rare models. The Arnoldstein Museum of Local History and Culture (Carinthia) keeps the "Velocipede" designs of the inventor Josef Erlach, and the Ludesch Folklore Museum (Vorarlberg) possesses the so-called "Abler"-tricycle. A few village museums, such as the Raglitz Village Museum (Lower Austria) and the Gleisdorf Museum of Local History and Culture (Styria), have valuable material on the history of local cycling clubs. Finally, we should mention the Ulreich Bicycle Archive in Hinterbrühl (Lower Austria), which provides a comprehensive source on the historical development of the bicycle and cycling in Austria. The archive is regularly used at other presentations and exhibitions.<sup>20</sup>



Vienna's Spanish Riding School: "Quadrille" *Courtesy Lipizzaner Museum, Vienna*

## Equestrianism

To a certain extent, Vienna's Spanish Riding School ("Court Riding School"), documented as far back as 1572, must be regarded as a living-history museum. It is only here that classic horsemanship in the Renaissance Tradition ("high school" of riding) is still taught, applied, and performed for audiences.<sup>21</sup> Therefore Austrians are particularly proud of this institution, which had survived the Second World War not least thanks to the support of the U.S. Army. Today, with about 200,000 visitors each year, it is one of Vienna's most popular attractions. A complete overview of the Riding School's history and its horses—the world-famous Lipizzaners—can be found at the Lipizzaner Museum (Vienna), which not only exhibits harnesses and tackle, horsemen's uniforms, and paintings, but also provides a look at the court stables, where the horses are lodged. This allows visitors who do not have the opportunity to experience one of the performances at the Riding School to admire the famous "snowy-white horses" close-up. Lipizzaner performances are also staged at the Equestrian Museum in Hof/Leithagebirge (Lower Austria). This museum contains an abundance of exhibits on the history of riding in Austria. Various one-time exhibitions have also dealt with this history.<sup>22</sup>

## Hunting and Fishing

Hunting has long been one of the favorite pastimes of the Austrian aristocracy. With its abundance of game, the country was—and still is—a hunting land. It is no coincidence, then, that there are around twenty Austrian museums specializing in the history of hunting. The most important museum facilities include:

- The Court Hunting Chamber and Armory (Hofburg Palace) in Vienna retraces and illustrates courtly hunting from the 15th century to the early 20th century.
- The Emperor Franz Joseph I and Hunting Museum at the former imperial hunting seat Neuberg an der Mürz (Styria) has seen so many hunting parties of the monarch.
- The Gollrad Hunting Museum (Styria) was once the hunting seat of Archduke Johann (brother of Emperor Franz I), who had been also an enthusiastic hunter.
- The Hunting Department of the Styrian Provincial Museum Joanneum in Graz boasts a comprehensive collection of objects of historical hunting culture.
- The corresponding department of the Upper Austrian Hunting and Fishing Museum in St. Florian describes the development of sport hunting in the province.
- The Marchegg Hunting Museum (Lower Austria) is largely an exhibition of hunting taxidermy.
- The First Austrian Falconry Museum at the Hohenwerfen Fortress (in the federal province Salzburg) shows classical falconry, with daily flight performances.

In addition, many castle and palace museums and museums of local history, culture and folklore throughout Austria have collected individual pieces of the history of hunting. Major exhibitions were also devoted to the subject.<sup>23</sup> Austria also boasts five special museums on fishing; two of these, the Orth an der Donau Fishing Museum (Lower Austria) and the Carinthian Fishing Museum in Seeboden, have interesting material on the development of sport fishing.

## Other Museums

### *Folklore, Chivalric Tournaments, and Games*

Many museums of local history, culture, and folklore also feature exhibits on traditional sporting exercises and games. An example of such a game is the tradition of *Kranzelreiten* in Weitensfeld (Carinthia), a type of riding contest held at Whitsun each year. The tradition goes back to a legend holding that the plague that struck in the middle of the 16th century spared only three sons and one daughter of burghers in Weitensfeld. The young lady of the castle wooed by the three young men promised to give her hand in marriage to whoever of them emerged victorious from a contest, which later became known as *Kranzelreiten*. The Weitensfeld Museum of Usage and Customs retells the story of this riding contest using costumes, props, and documents. Such contests are in fact directly related to mediaeval jousting. The Court Hunting Chamber and Armory (Vienna) and the collections of Ambras Castle near Innsbruck (Tyrol) are the most important exhibits of special armor for jousting.

Shooting games and festivals also have a long historical pedigree in Austria. They are commemorated at a whole range of museums. The biggest collections include:

- The Feldkirch Target-Shooting Museum (Vorarlberg) displays more than 240 historical shooting targets, the oldest from 1640.
- The Scheibbs Target-Shooting Museum (Lower Austria) includes 200 or so historical shooting targets dating from 1670 to the present.
- The Clubhouse of the Enns Privileged Shooting Society in Enns (Upper Austria) showcases around 140 historical shooting targets.
- The St. Veit an der Glan Municipal Museum (Carinthia) includes 73 historical shooting targets.

The Tyrolean capital of Innsbruck hosted the commemorative exhibition “Riflemen, Shooting Targets, and Treasures” in 1977.

### *Aquatic Sport*

The Hallstatt Diving Museum (Upper Austria) includes historical diving equipment in its collection. Historical swimming clothes can be seen at the Millstatt Museum of Local History and Culture (Carinthia). The Lembach Museum of Local History and Culture (Upper Austria) honors a home kayak paddler, who had won a gold medal at the 1936 Berlin Olympics. Exhibitions also have been held on the history of rowing and canoeing and on the culture of bathing in Austria and on the history of swimming in Vienna.

### *Billiards*

The Billiards Museum in Vienna boasts a wealth of fascinating exhibits, spanning almost five hundred years of the sports history including a billiard table from the Baroque period.

### *Bodybuilding, Fitness, and Physical Education*

Graz (Styria) hosts an eponymous museum at the Arnold Schwarzenegger Stadium. Besides the training equipment used by this famous Austrian body builder at the start of his

career, there are some 150 photos highlighting his childhood, adolescence, and professional career, culminating as a film star and director of a major U.S. fitness campaign. The museum also illustrates how the technology of fitness equipment has evolved over the past three decades.

Some school museums have *Turngeräte* (gymnastics apparatus) in their collections; these include the Primary School Museum in Maria Taferl (Lower Austria) and the Novum Forum in Neumarkt (Styria). A complete historical *Turnplatz* (gymnastics ground) is included in the Lower Austrian School Museum in Asparn an der Zaya. Two archives are devoted to physical education: the Margarete Streicher Archive in Salzburg, discussing Margarete Streicher, who—together with Karl Gaulhofer—redesigned physical education in Austria in the interwar period under the motto *Natürliches Turnen* (“natural gymnastics”); and the History of Sport Archive at the Institute for Sport Science at Vienna University, which consists mainly of documents and other items on the history of university sports science and theory in Austria. There has also been a 1991 touring exhibition on the subject of school sports entitled “Youth in Movement: 100 Years of Outdoor Sports in Austrian Schools.”

### *Sport Aviation*

The *Aviaticum* (Aviation Museum) in Wiener Neustadt (Lower Austria) also explores the development of sport flying. The Austrian Aviation Museum in Graz-Thalerhof (Styria) is making an effort to extend its scope also to the sport. There is also the Austrian Aviation Archive in Vienna, which contains many important documents, of which those on the first great air races in Austria in the years immediately before World War I are of particular interest to sport historians. An exhibition in Vienna also covered these events.

### *Tennis*

The first tennis rackets produced at the end of the nineteenth century by an Austrian firm are exhibited in a company museum, the Thonet Museum in Friedberg (Styria). Old rackets are also on view at the Trofaiach Museum of Local History and Culture (Styria). The Hotel Werzer-Astoria in Pörschach (Carinthia) celebrates its pivotal role in the institutionalization of tennis tournaments at the tourist resort with commemorative items lining the walls of the hotel bar.

## Some Final Considerations, Critical Remarks, and Conclusions

Despite the large number of sport exhibitions,<sup>24</sup> specialist sport museums, and museums exhibiting sports in symbiosis with folklore, local history, and culture, many areas of Austria’s sporting history still lack museum facilities to document their history. These include track and field and disabled sport. The existing museums—in keeping with a general trend towards the “museumization of the popular”<sup>25</sup>—feature mainly sport that is particularly popular and of great importance in and for the country, its economy, and the shaping of its inhabitants’ identity.

However, limited resources, especially funding and personnel, restrict what is offered by the museums. Thus, some museums do not even have regular opening hours or lack any discernable didactic structure, being unable to showcase the exhibits in the appropri-

ate historical context, and cannot afford specialist attractions such as ski simulators. Those museums that have fulfilled these needs, such as the Kitzbühel Mountain Railway Museum and the Hinterstoder *Alpineum*, tend to have high attendance and popularity. In other instances, the absence of sport historians becomes apparent. At a time when the academic study of sports history is becoming more and more marginalized at Austrian universities,<sup>26</sup> sport museums directed by enthusiastic hobby historians proliferate. Indeed, scholarly history seems to be replaced by collections of visual artifacts assembled by amateurs.

Since the museums are geographically distributed across the whole of the country and many of them only deal with material relating to specific regions, it seems quite logical to set up some sort of centralized institution: A national sport museum—such as that just opened in Köln (Germany)—looking at the national aspects of sport, hosting exhibits by national organizations and working closely with local and regional facilities and archives. Although a concept was recently drawn up for such a sport museum at the A1-Ring (formerly Österreich-Ring) in Spielberg-Zeltweg (Styria)—the venue for the Austrian Formula 1 Grand Prix—the actual implementation of the project appears to have been indefinitely postponed (perhaps scrapped) for budgetary reasons. In any case an Austrian sport museum—regardless of its location—would have to address those chapters of Austria’s history with which the country still has to come to terms: The “master race” role in the multinational Habsburg Empire as it also emerged in sport, and Austria’s surrender to the Nazi regime, which went on to assimilate sport entirely within its power interests. In this context, it is revealing that while Tel Aviv with the HAKOAH Room at the Maccabi Sports Museum, has a permanent exhibition room commemorative of Vienna’s (and in the 1920s also the world’s) biggest Jewish sports club, in the Austrian capital itself only a one-time exhibition, “Hoppauf Hakoah: A Jewish Sports Club in Vienna, 1909-1995” (in the Jewish Museum Vienna, in 1995) has been held as yet.

---



---

## Austrian Sport Museums

### A Summary

Name of Museum	Address	Telephone country code 43
Absam Village Museum ( <i>Gemeindemuseum</i> )	A-6067 Absam, Stainerstraße 5	5223- 46409/44426
Alpine Club Museum ( <i>Alpenverein- Museum</i> )	A-6010 Innsbruck, Wilhelm-Greil- Straße 15	512-5954719
Alpine Museum ( <i>Alpinmuseum Austriahütte</i> )	A-8972 Ramsau am Dachstein, Schildlehen 48	3687- 81522/81871
Alpineum ( <i>Ausstellungshaus Alpineum</i> )	A-4573 Hinterstoder 38	7564-526318
Altmünster Cycling Museum ( <i>Radmuseum</i> )	A-4813 Altmünster, Maria- Theresia-Straße 3	7612-87525 or 676-4748665
Arnold Schwarzenegger Museum	A-8041 Graz, Stadionplatz 1	316-482482

<b>Name of Museum</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Telephone country code 43</b>
Arnoldstein Museum of Local History and Culture ( <i>Heimatmuseum der Marktgemeinde</i> )	A-9601 Arnoldstein 44 (neben Klostruine)	4255-2260-24
Austrian Aviation Archive ( <i>Österreichisches Luftfahrt-Archiv</i> )	A-1180 Vienna, Kreuzgaße 63	9141610-2600
Austrian Aviation Museum ( <i>Österreichisches Luftfahrtmuseum</i> )	A-8073 Feldkirchen bei Graz, Flughafen Graz-Thalerhof	676-3007130
Austrian Hiking Museum ( <i>Österreichisches Wandermuseum</i> )	A-8671 Alpl 2, Peter Roseggers Waldschule	3855-8238/2454
Austrian Motorcycle Museum ( <i>Österreichisches Motorradmuseum</i> )	A-3730 Eggenburg, Museumgaße 6	2984-2151
Austrian Olympic and Sports Museum ( <i>Österreichisches Olympia- und Sportmuseum</i> )	A-1130 Vienna, Eduard-Klein-Gaße 2	1-8776259
Austrian Scouting Museum ( <i>Österreichisches Pfadfindermuseum</i> )	A-1030 Vienna, Erdbergstraße 70	1-7159344 or 54442619
Austrian Soccer Museum ( <i>Österreichisches Fußballmuseum</i> )	A-1020 Vienna, Ernst-Happel-Stadion, Sektor B, Meiereistraße	1-727180
Automobile and Motorcycle Museum Austria ( <i>Automobil- und Motorradmuseum Austria</i> )	A-2440 Gramatneusiedl bei Himberg, Ortsteil Mitterndorf/F, Heinrich Lorigaße 1	2234-79600
Aviation Museum ( <i>Flug-Museum Aviaticum</i> )	A-2700 Wiener Neustadt, Flugplatz Ost, Ferdinand Graf von Zeppelin Straße 1	2622-88630 or 26700-777
Heinrich Weingartner Billiards Museum ( <i>Billardmuseum</i> )	A-1150 Vienna, Neubaugürtel 11	1-9852150
Carinthian Fishing Museum ( <i>Kärntner Fischereimuseum</i> )	A-9871 Seeboden am Millstätter See, Seebodner Bucht, Fischerweg 1	4762-2890
Carinthian Provincial Museum ( <i>Landesmuseum für Kärnten</i> )	A-9021 Klagenfurt, Museumgaße 2	463-536-30552
Clubhouse of the Enns Privileged Shooting Society ( <i>Schützenhaus der Privilegierten Schützengesellschaft Enns</i> )	A-4470 Enns, Schießstättenstraße 17	7223-83681
Collections of Ambras Castle ( <i>Sammlungen Schloß Ambras</i> )	A-6020 Innsbruck, Schloßstraße 20	512-348446
Court Hunting Chamber and Armoury ( <i>Hofjagd- und Rüstkammer</i> )	A-1010 Vienna, Neue Burg, Heldenplatz	1-52524-460
Egg-Ittensberg Museum of Local History and Culture ( <i>Wälder Heimatschau</i> )	A-6863 Egg-Ittensberg, Gasthof Rössle, Großdorf 155	5512-2762
Eisenerz Winter Sports Museum ( <i>Wintersportmuseum</i> )	A-8790 Eisenerz, Kirchenstiege 2	3848-3700
Ellmau Ski Museum ( <i>Skimuseum</i> )	A-6352 Ellmau, Dorf 19	5358-22060
Emperor Franz Joseph I and Hunting Museum ( <i>Museum Kaiser Franz Joseph I und die Jagd</i> )	A-8692 Neuberg an der Mürz	3857- 8182/8321/8202

<b>Name of Museum</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Telephone country code 43</b>
Equestrian Museum ( <i>Museum Haus des Pferdes</i> )	A-2451 Hof am Leithagebirge, Kellergaßse 46	2168-62611
Felberturm Museum	A-5730 Mittersill, Museumsstraße 1	6562-4444/4249
Feldkirch Target-Shooting Museum ( <i>Schützenscheibemuseum</i> )	A-6800 Feldkirch, Restaurant Schützenhaus, Göfiser Straße 2	5522-72846
First Austrian Falconry Museum ( <i>Österreichisches Falknereimuseum</i> )	A-5450 Werfen, Festung Hohenwerfen	6468-7806
First Austrian Rescue Museum ( <i>Erstes Österreichisches Rettungsmuseum</i> )	A-6845 Hohenems, Leermahd 6	5576-2202 or 73563
Fügen Museum of Local History and Culture ( <i>Heimatmuseum</i> )	A-6263 Fügen, Lindenweg	5288-62201
Gailtal Museum of Local History and Culture ( <i>Gailtaler Heimatmuseum</i> )	A-9620 Hermagor, Schloß Möderndorf bei Hermagor	4282-3060 or 240182
Gaschurn Tourism Museum ( <i>Tourismusmuseum</i> )	A-6793 Gaschurn, Zentrum, Frühmeßerhaus	5558-8201/8315
Gleisdorf Museum of Local History & Culture ( <i>Hfeimatmuseum</i> )	A-8200 Gleisdorf, Florianiplatz 14	3112-2601/2835
Gollrad Hunting Museum ( <i>Jagdmuseum</i> )	A-8635 Gollrad, Brandhof	3884-2070
Grafenast Ski Museum ( <i>Skimuseum, Naturhotel Grafenast</i> )	A-6130 Hochpillberg, Pillbergstraße 205	5242-63209
Gröbming Museum of Local History and Culture ( <i>Heimatmuseum</i> )	A-8962 Gröbming, Hauptstraße 200	3685-22150-13
HAKOAH Room, Maccabi Sports Museum ( <i>Kfar Maccabiah</i> )	Ramat Gan 52105, Israel	( <i>Israel</i> ) 00972-3-6715786
Hallstatt Diving Museum ( <i>Tauchmuseum Zauner</i> )	A-4830 Hallstatt, Seestraße 113	6134-82860
Haus im Ennstal Winter Sports Museum ( <i>Wintersportmuseum</i> )	A-8967 Haus im Ennstal, Schloßplatz 47	3686-22072121
Heiligenblut Nationalpark Hohe Tauern	A-9844 Heiligenblut, Hof 8	4824-2700
History of Sport Archive ( <i>Sporthistorisches Archiv</i> )	Institut für Sportwissenschaft, Universität Wien, A-1150 Vienna, Auf der Schmelz 6	1-9822661-264
Hohe Wand Alpine Museum ( <i>Alpin- und Heimatmuseum</i> )	A-2724 Hohe Wand-Stollhof, Maiersdorf 118	2638-88348
Hotel Werzer-Astoria	A-9210 Pörtschach, Werzerpromenade 7-8	4272-22310
Ice-Stick Museum ( <i>Eisstockmuseum</i> )	A-4222 St. Georgen im Attergau, Stockschützenhalle, Pausingergaße 26	7667-8962 or 8325
International Winter Sports Museum ( <i>Internationales Wintersportmuseum</i> )	A-8680 Mürzzuschlag, Wiener Straße 79	3852-3504 or 2555
Jochberg Museum of Local History & Culture ( <i>Bergbau- und Heimatmuseum</i> )	A-6373 Jochberg, Altes Schulhaus	5355-5416



<b>Name of Museum</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Telephone country code 43</b>
Kals Museum of Local History and Culture ( <i>Heimatmuseum</i> )	A-9981 Kals am Großglockner, Ködnitz 18	4876-8210
Kauner Valley Museum ( <i>Talmuseum</i> )	A-6524 Kaunertal, Hotel Weißseespitze	5475-316 or 204
Kitzbühel Museum of Local History & Culture ( <i>Heimatmuseum</i> )	A-6370 Kitzbühel, Hinterstadt 34	5356-4588 or 64588
Kleinwalsertal Winter Sports Museum ( <i>Wintersportmuseum Kleinwalsertal</i> )	A-6992 Hirschegg, Walserhaus	5517-51140 or 660535
Krems-Egelsee Motorcycle Museum ( <i>Motorradmuseum</i> )	A-3500 Krems-Egelsee, Ziegelofengaße 1	2732-413013 or 41624
Lembach Museum of Local History & Culture ( <i>Heimatmuseum</i> )	A-4132 Lembach im Mühlkreis, Schulstraße 2	7286-407 or 359
Leobersdorf Ski Museum ( <i>Skimuseum</i> )	A-2544 Leobersdorf Hauptschule, Schulgaße 5	2256-621110 or 23970
Lipizzaner Museum	A-1010 Vienna, Reitschulgaße 2	1-5264184-30
Lower Austrian School Museum ( <i>NiederösterreichischesSchulmuseum</i> )	A-2151 Asparn an der Zaya, Altes Schulhaus, neben der Wehrkirche, Michelstetten	2577-8003
Ludesch Folklore Museum ( <i>Volkskundliche Sammlung</i> )	A-6713 Ludesch, Volksschule	5550-3160
Marchegg Hunting Museum ( <i>Jagdmuseum</i> )	A-2293 Marchegg, Schloß Marchegg	2285-8224
Margarete Streicher Archive ( <i>Margarete-Streicher-Archiv</i> )	Institut für Sportwissenschaften, Universität Salzburg, A-5020 Salzburg, Akademiestraße 26	662-8044-4862
Mariazell Museum of Local History & Culture ( <i>Heimatmuseum</i> )	A-8630 Mariazell, Wiener Straße 35	3882-2366
Millstatt Museum of Local History & Culture ( <i>Heimatmuseum</i> )	A-9872 Millstatt, Obermillstatt (ehemalige Volksschule)	4766-2617 or 20210
Mountain Railway Museum ( <i>Bergbahnmuseum der Bergbahn AG Kitzbühel</i> )	A-6370 Kitzbühel, Bergstation der Hahnenkammbahn	5356-695729 or 58510
<i>Novum Forum</i>	A-8820 Neumarkt in Steiermark, Schulgaße	3584-2107 or 2005
Orth an der Donau Fishing Museum ( <i>Fischereimuseum</i> )	A-2304 Orth an der Donau, Schloß Orth	2212-2555
Ottakring Two-Wheeler Museum ( <i>Ottakringer Zweiradmuseum</i> )	A-1160 Vienna, Kirchstetterngaße 21	1-49159-20
Pongau Museum of Local History & Culture ( <i>Pongauer Heimatmuseum</i> )	A-5622 Goldegg, Schloß Goldegg	6415-8131 or 8171
Porsche Museum ( <i>Porsche-Automuseum Helmut Pfeifhofer</i> )	A-9853 Gmünd, Riesertratte 4a	4732-2471 or 2971
Primary School Museum ( <i>Volksschulmuseum</i> )	A-3672 Maria Taferl 32, Volksschule	7413-7040 or 7412-54827

<b>Name of Museum</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Telephone country code 43</b>
Raglitz Village Museum ( <i>Raglitzer Dorfmuseum</i> )	A-2620 Ternitz-Raglitz, Raglitzerstraße 127	2635-67521
Rambling Museum ( <i>Weitwandermuseum im Lerchhaus</i> )	A-8552 Eibiswald 82	3466-42218 or 43256
Retz Cycling Museum ( <i>Fahrradmuseum</i> )	A-2070 Retz, Dr. Gregor Korner-Gaße 3	2942-3586
Saalbach-Hinterglemm Ski Museum ( <i>Skimuseum und Heimathaus Saalbach Hinterglemm</i> )	A-5753 Saalbach, Dorfplatz 36	6541-7958 or 8822
Salzburg Provincial Ski Museum ( <i>Salzburger Landes-Skimuseum</i> )	A-5453 Werfenweng, Weng 138	6466-767
SC Rapid ( <i>Sportclub Rapid</i> )	A-1140 Vienna, Gerhard-Hanappi-Stadion, Keißlergaße 6	1-910010
Scheibbs Target-Shooting Museum ( <i>Schützenscheibenmuseum</i> )	A-3270 Scheibbs, Rathausplatz 10	7482-425110 or 48480 or 43134
Schneeberg Museum	A-2734 Puchberg am Schneeberg, Burggaße 9-Kirchenplatz	2636-3525
Siegfried Marcus Automobile Museum ( <i>Siegfried-Marcus-Automobilmuseum</i> )	A-2000 Stockerau, Schießstattgaße 9	2266-67457 or 645642
Spittal an der Drau Folklore Museum ( <i>Museum für Volkskultur</i> )	A-9800 Spittal an der Drau, Schloß Porcia	4762-2890
St. Anton-Arlberg Ski Museum ( <i>Ski- und Heimatmuseum</i> )	A-6580 St. Anton am Arlberg 67, Kandaharhaus	5446-2475 or 22690
St. Veit an der Glan Municipal Museum ( <i>Stadtmuseum</i> )	A-9300 St. Veit an der Glan, Herzogburg, Burggaße	4212-5555-31
Styrian Provincial Museum ( <i>Steiermärkisches Landesmuseum Joanneum</i> )	A-8020 Graz, Schloß Eggenberg, Eggenberger Allee 90	316-5832640
Thonet Museum	A-8240 Friedberg, Bahnhofstraße 67	3339-22420
Tobogganing Museum ( <i>Rodelsportmuseum</i> )	A-2650 Payerbach, Wiener Straße 41	2666-52614
Trofaiach Museum of Local History & Culture ( <i>Heimatmuseum</i> )	A-8793 Trofaiach, Schloß Stibichhofen, Ribenburggaße 2a	3847-2260 or 2255-62
Ulreich Bicycle Archive ( <i>Bicycle Archiv Walter Ulreich</i> )	A-2371 Hinterbrühl, Hauptstraße 35a	2236-23365
Upper Austrian Hunting and Fishing Museum ( <i>Oberösterreichisches Jagd- und Fischereimuseum</i> )	A-4490 St. Florian, Schloß Hohenbrunn	7224-8933
Vienna Hernals District Museum ( <i>Wiener Bezirksmuseum Hernals</i> )	A-1170 Vienna, Hernalser Hauptstraße 72-74	1-4818375
Vienna Spanish Riding School ( <i>Spanische Reitschule Wien</i> )	A-1010 Vienna, Michaelerplatz 1	1-53390310
Vorarlberg Military Museum ( <i>Vorarlberger Militärmuseum</i> )	A-6900 Bregenz, Martinsturm	5574-4922-446

Name of Museum	Address	Telephone country code 43
Vordernberg Winter Sports Museum ( <i>Erzbergbahn- und Wintersportmuseum</i> )	A-8794 Vordernberg, Bahnhof Vordernberg Markt, Bahnhofstraße 5	3849-20613 or 6246
Walser Museum ( <i>Walsermuseum</i> )	A-6764 Lech, Tannberg	5583-2935 or 3825
Weitensfeld Museum of Usage & Customs ( <i>Brauchtumsmuseum</i> )	A-9344 Weitensfeld im Gurktal, Hauptplatz 5	4265-2420
Ybbs Cycling Museum ( <i>Fahradmuseum</i> )	A-3370 Ybbs an der Donau, Alter Pfarrhof, Herrengaße 12	7412-54298 or 52612-121
Zdarsky Commemorative Room ( <i>Zdarsky-Stüberl</i> )	A-3180 Lilienfeld, Gasthof"Zum Schützen,"Zdarskystraße 10	2762-52326
Zdarsky Ski Museum ( <i>Bezirks- Heimatmuseum mit Zdarsky- Skimuseum und Zdarsky-Archiv</i> )	A-3180 Lilienfeld, Historischer Torturm, Babenbergerstraße 3	2762-52478 or 52167
Zell am See Museum of Local History & Culture ( <i>Heimatmuseum Vogtturm</i> )	A-5700 Zell am See, Kreuzgaße 2	6542-72882 or 663-976720

1. Ernst Bruckmüller, *Nation Österreich: Kulturelles Bewußtsein und gesellschaftlich-politische Prozesse* (Vienna: Böhlau Verlag, 1996), 111-12; Robert S. Wistrich, *Die Juden Wiens im Zeitalter Kaiser Franz Josephs* (Vienna: Böhlau Verlag, 1999), 2.
2. The Austrian Museum Database was created by Hermann Steininger of the Lower Austrian Provincial Library in St. Pölten; it is also available through the Museum Department of the Austrian Federal Office for the Care of Monuments (Vienna). The author wishes to thank Hermann Steininger for the use of the Database.
3. This museum is scheduled to open shortly. Another museum—the Oberzeiring Winter Sports Museum (Styria)—recently closed, however.
4. In fact, only Norway, which is also a “country of museums” (with about the same museum density as Austria) and is looked upon as the “cradle of modern skiing,” has a comparable density of such ski and winter sport museums. The museum at Holmenkollen is the world’s oldest ski museum.
5. The exhibitions included “Winter Sport in Vienna” (1984), “History of Skiing in Austria from 1890 to the Present, With an Introduction to Ancient Skiing History From the Stone Age to 1890” (1991), “Winter Pleasures” (1994-95), and “History of Skating” (2000), each in Vienna, and “Sleds and Toboggans: From Transportation to Sport Equipment” (1996-97) in Innsbruck.
6. Currently, there is a special exhibition marking the 95th anniversary of the race. In Lilienfeld, 19 March (the day of the race) is a key date on the social calendar. Events include a “nostalgia race” in which competitors must use wooden skis with steel sole bindings, only one stick, and leather-laced boots, just as Zdarsky had done.
7. The “primary stage” lasted until the 1950s. Wang Jun, “Physical Culture and Sports Museums,” in ed. Gertrud Pfister and Liu Yueye, *Sports—the East and the West*, Proceedings of the 3d International ISHPES Seminar Sports (Shunde, Guangdong, China, September 16-22, 1996) (Sankt Augustin: Academia Verlag, 1999), 198.
8. The Austrian National Holiday (October 26) is celebrated as a “Fitness March Day,” with people participating in masses.
9. The museum’s collection has been incorporated into the Carinthian Provincial Museum in Klagenfurt.

10. In Munich, however, a new Alpine Museum has been opened in 1997 by the German Alpine Club. It concentrates on the history of alpinist thought from 1760 to 1945.
11. Christine Schemmann, *Schätze & Geschichten aus dem Alpinen Museum Innsbruck* (Munich: Bergverlag Rudolf Rother, 1987).
12. Rainer Amstädter, *Der Alpinismus. Kultur—Organization—Politik* (Vienna: WUV-Universitätsverlag, 1996) (dust jacket). [See the book review on page 109 of this issue.—ED.]
13. Until very recently, a separate museum in Weyer (Upper Austria) has been dedicated to one such mountaineer, namely Sepp Larch; he had conquered K2, the worlds most difficult mountain, among many others.
14. In particular, the exhibitions “With Rope and Heel: The Viennese Share in the Development of Alpinism” (1984) in Vienna; “Hiking as a Mass Sport” (1988) in Gross Schweinbarth, Lower Austria; “Conquering the Landscape: Semmering-Rax-Schneeberg” (1992) in Gloggnitz, Lower Austria; “Over the Mountains” (1998) in St. Pölten, Lower Austria; “150 Years of Alpinism in the Ziller Valley” (1999) and “Ginzling... In the Beginning, There Was Mountaineering!” (2000), in Zillertaler Hauptkamm, Tyrol. From April 15, 2000 to November 4, 2001, an ambitious exhibition “The Call of the Mountains! A History of Modern Mountaineering” was held in Altenmarkt-Zauchensee, Salzburg province, and, in summer, also on Grossglockner High Alpine Road, Kaiser-Franz-Josefs-Höhe. It claims to be the biggest exhibition of its kind ever to take place in Europe.
15. Eduard Staudinger, “Gibt es einen österreichischen Fußball?,” in ed. Ursula Prutsch and Manfred Lechner, *Das ist Österreich: Innensichten und Außensichten* (Vienna: Döcker-Verlag, 1997), 255.
16. At this writing the museum is closed due to construction work.
17. Exhibitions included “100 Years of Soccer in Vienna and at the Theresianum” (1992); “Soccer in the Display Case” and “Drugs—World in Trance” (1993); “90 Years of Austrian Soccer Association” (1994); “Goal... Goal... Goal! The History of Simmering Soccer” (1996); and “Triumph in the Suburbs: A Look at the History of Floridsdorf Soccer” (1997).
18. The first Porsche was built in Gmünd.
19. Siegfried Marcus built the first automobile with a four-stroke petrol engine in Austria. It is not clear whether this automobile was first operational in 1872-75, or not until in 1888.
20. The following major exhibitions on the history of the bicycle and cycling have been held over the last few years: “The Bicycle—Time/Distance” (1990), “Vintage Bicycles” (1992), “The Steyr Waffenrad” (1993), “History of Cycling in Austria” (1993), and “The Delights of Vintage Bicycles” (1994), all in Vienna; ‘Cycling Stories—An Historical Cycling Tour” (1993), Salzburg; “From Push-Bike to Mountain Bike” (1993), Reichenau an der Rax, Lower Austria; “Bicycles—Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow” (1994), Schloss Schwarzenau, Lower Austria; and “Every Age Its Bicycle” (1999), Rachau, Styria.
21. All the other riding schools in Europe which also taught the “High School” of riding were closed towards the end of the eighteenth century or during the first two thirds of the nineteenth century (the last in Hanover in 1863).
22. Most recently, these included “The Emperor’s Cavalry: Elizabeth and Classic Horsemanship” (1998), in Schloßhof im Marchfeld (Lower Austria); “Horses” (1999), in Linz (Upper Austria).
23. “Hunting and Art” (1975) in Innsbruck; “Hunting Yesterday and Today” (1978), part of the Lower Austrian Provincial Exhibition in Marchegg; “Hunting Time: An Austrian Hunting History” (1996-97) in Vienna; “All About Hunting: A Cultural History” (1997), part of the Carinthian Provincial Exhibition in Ferlach.
24. In particular, the exhibitions “The New Body Language—Grete Wiesenthal and Her Dance” (1985-86); “Long Live Sport! Contributions to a History of Sport in Vienna: Boxing, Hockey, Rowing, and Tennis” (1990); “Sport—Body—Culture: The Culture of Sport in Austria Since the 19th Century” (1992); “Eight x Eight. The Art of Chess” (1996); “Engarde, Parade, Touché: The History of Fencing in Vienna” (1998), all in Vienna; and “Sport—Sense & Madness” (1991), at the Styrian Provincial Exhibition in Müritzschlag.

25. Wolfgang Zacharias, ed., *Zeitphänomen Musealisierung. Das Verschwinden der Gegenwart und die Konstruktion der Erinnerung* (Essen: Klartext-Verlag, 1990), 25.
26. Matthias Marschik and Rudolf Müllner, "Probleme und Perspektiven der Geschichte des Sports in Österreich," *Sozial- und Zeitgeschichte des Sports* 12(2): 7-36 (1998).