

Old, yellowed documents with broken scripts and hardly to decipher grapheme mention Severin Stainbenter, the ancestor of the „Steinwender“ Family as they are known today, for the first time in the 14th century.

Economic activities in medieval times were limited to mainly farming in rural regions and trading in the urban areas. The title Free Tenant was awarded by Manorial Lords in order to promote colonisation. It can therefore be assumed that the origin of the name Steinwender is connected to the manorial holding of „Schloss Stainwand“ castle. The first „Yeoman Stainwandter“ was probably himself a serf at „Schloss Stainwandt“ castle before he was rewarded for his services and given his freedom and a free tenancy.

A succession of continuous ownership of the „Steinwandter Hube“ (Gut Lerchenhof estate) in Nider-Moeschach (Untermöschach) across 13 generations and a period of more than 500 years has been well documented.

It can be assumed that there are similarities in the history of the Ronacher-Hube (Land-gut-Hotel Radnighof): every lot of land in Carinthia was precisely measured and registered on the Land Registry under the reign of Emperor Francis I in the 19th century. Thus the „Ronacher – Hube“ and Johann Ronacher, successor of Yeoman Ronacher, were mentioned in a document for the first time in 1827. Research into the history of this estate revealed that a building made of brickwork already existed on the land at the time. This is as such unusual since most buildings were still made of timber during that era and leads to the conclusion that Yeoman Ronacher was a progressive thinker. The Mösslacher Family took over the entire estate in 1859, thus managing the largest estate in Radnig until 1969. The estate went then entirely to Anton Strebinger, a nephew of the Ronacher Family. Karlheinz Steinwender bought the estate at an auction in 1984 and has managed it successfully ever since.

The scattered village of Radnig was mentioned in a document for the first time in 1331. The origin of the name is not quite clear: translated, it means „abundance of water“ in Slavic. After all, the water tanks of the municipality Hermagor – Pressegger See are supplied with water from the wells at Radnig. It is also possible that the word stems from the Slovenian for „a place where people often and happily go to“. The former glassworks, iron ore and gold mines are historic witnesses of the area's economic significance in the past. Iron ore and gold were exported via the old Roman road as far as the Mediterranean Sea.

The „Radniger Kirchl“ church, located in the village of Radnig with its scattered houses, was built in 1040 according to an wall inscription in the apse. The solid oak doors of this little church, where the villagers sought refuge, were knocked down when the Ottoman army struck the village in 1478. The door, which is still fitted with the original Gothic wooden lock, was eventually renovated and is to this today an impressive historic witness to those times of horror.

Bishop Pietro of Caorle, Vicar General of the Patriarch of Aquileja, re-consecrated the church in 1485. The church accommodates stunning treasures of art such as the wood-carved sculpture of the „Man of Sorrows“ (16th century), the Gothic wooden ceiling with stencil work (16th century), a late Gothic chalice, the high altar decorated with a painting of St. Catherine (1670) or the bell created by bell founder Hieronymus Egker (1540).