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The innsbruck city in Austria

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Abstract

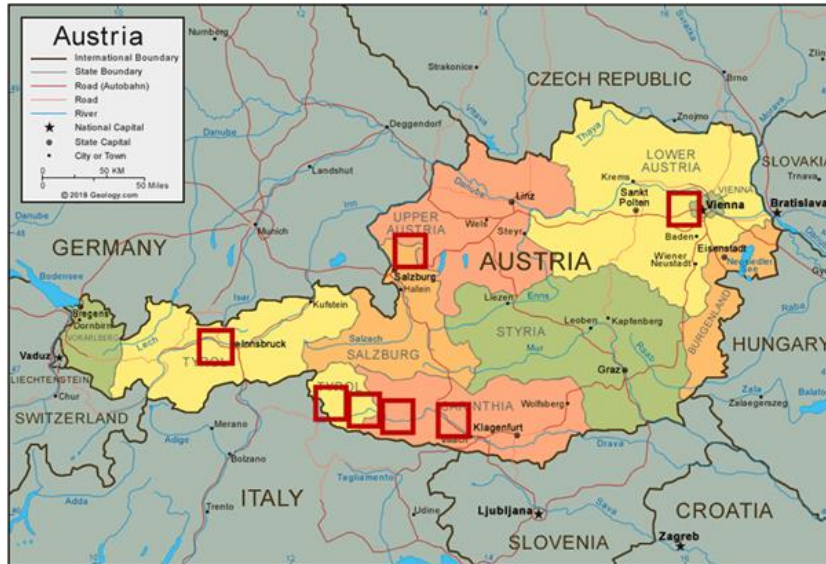
The author's travels in Austria took place under different circumstances. Most of the trips were trips through Austria on the author's way to some other destinations in Europe (Amsterdam-several times, Nice-several times, Munich-several times and to Oslo). During these travels, the author stayed for a short time in some Austrian cities (Vienna, Salzburg), and sometimes he just passed through the passenger terminals of the airport (Vienna) on his way to cities in various parts of Europe. The author made the most content-rich trip to Austria by participating in the scientific conference 15th International Passive House Conference 2011, which was held (May 26-30, 2011) in Innsbruck. In order to get to know those parts of Austria that are not on the main roads (from Slovenia to Germany, for example), the author decided to drive by car (with the possibility of taking breaks where he wants) from the Slovenia-Austria border to Innsbruck. the southern part of Austria and the northern part of Italy in order to better get to know the alpine part of these countries, smaller urban settlements in their natural environment and experience the atmosphere of the most important road that connects the southern part of Europe with its northern part. Coming from Slovenia to the Austrian town of Villach (in the south of Austria), the author continued his drive to Innsbruck through the picturesque Gail Valley, which stretches in the East-West direction, passing through smaller towns: Sankt Stefan im Gailtal, Hermagor-Presegger See and Kötschach-Mauthen. Considering the time of the trip (May), the experience of the Gail valley, squeezed between the high peaks of the Alps (which were covered with snow), was particularly rich. From Austria, the journey to Innsbruck continued via the Italian cities of Bruneck, Bolzano and Merano. Staying in Innsbruck for five days, the Author got to know this city in detail. An intimate experience of Innsbruck The author connected it with Sarajevo, since both cities hosted the Winter Olympic Games, Innsbruck in 1960 and 1976, and Sarajevo in 1984.

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1. Introduction

Staying in Innsbruck for five days, the author got to know this city in detail. An intimate experience of Innsbruck The author connected it with Sarajevo, since both cities hosted the Winter Olympic Games, Innsbruck in 1960 and 1976, and Sarajevo in 1984. The visit of the author Innsbruck enriched the file of his theory "Defining Architectural Space (ADS)" and initiated the creation of a large number of his books and scientific papers ^[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18] (Figures 1, 2, 3, 4).



Source: Google Earth. Accessed: December 10, 2023.

Fig 1: Map of Austria. (The places the author visited are marked with red squares)



Source: Author (May 26, 2011)

Fig 2: Gail Valley in Austria



Source: Haris Bradic (May 26, 2011)

Source: Author (May 26, 2011)

Fig 3: The author in one of the restaurants in the Gail Valley in Austria



Source: Author (May 28, 2011)

Source: Haris Bradic (May 28, 2011)

Fig 4: Author at the 15th International Passive House Conference 2011, which was held (May 26-30, 2011) in Innsbruck

Innsbruck is a city (with about 132,493 inhabitants, 2018) [19] located in the wide valley of the Inn River, at the junction with the Wipp Valley, which connects the Inn River Valley with the Brenner Pass, 30 km south, on the border with Italy (Geographic coordinates: 47°16 '12.90"N, 11°24'39.93"E, Elevation: 576 m), (Figure 5). The town is located between the Karwendel Alps in the north (with the highest mountain peak Hafelekarspitze, 2334 meters above sea level) and Patscherkofel (2246 meters above sea level) and Serles (2718 meters above sea level) in the south. Innsbruck is the capital of the Austrian state of Tyrol. It is the fifth largest city in Austria. The city of Innsbruck is, above all, known as a large ski center that hosted two Winter Olympic Games (1964, 1976) and hosted the First Winter Youth Olympic Games (2012). In the literal meaning of its name, Innsbruck is "Inn bridge", "bridge on the river Inn". Archaeological findings in the city of Innsbruck confirm that this area was inhabited as far back as the Paleolithic, in continuity to the present day. The ancient Romans occupied this area in the 4th century and named the settlement Oeniponsa (Oeni Pontum or Oeni Pons), which literally means "Bridge over the Oenus River". The Romans established their Veldiden military station there to secure the famous trade road Verona-Brenner-Augsbur (known as the Via Imperii) in their province of Raetia, the most important highway connecting Southern and Northern Europe. The name Veldiden has survived until today, where a quarter of the city of Innsbruck is called Wilten. The toll collected on the Via Imperii road was the main source of income for the city of Innsbruck. Ownership of the area of the city of Innsbruck was acquired (1180) by the German counts of the Andechs family (The Counts of Andechs, on the historical scene 1100-1180), and then (1248) by the counts of the Tyrol family (Counts of Tyrol, on the historical scene 1140-1919). Innsbruck became the capital of all the counts of the Tirol family in 1429. During the 15th century, Innsbruck was the capital of European politics and culture, and Emperor Maximilian I (Holy Roman Emperor, 1459-1519) reigned there (in the 1490s). Emperor Maximilian I was buried in the Hofkirche church in Innsbruck, and the tombstone was erected by his heirs. A regular postal service route (Thurn-und-Taxis-Post) between Innsbruck and Mechelen (in today's Belgium) was established in 1490. Archduke Ferdinand II of Austria (1578-1637), member of the Habsburg family (House of Habsburg), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire (1619-1637), king of Bohemia (1617-1619) and king of Hungary and Croatia (1618-1637) is from 1619. Ruler of Tyrol, and his seat was in Innsbruck. In the 16th century, the first opera house north of the Alps was built in Innsbruck. The University of Innsbruck was founded in 1669. During the Napoleonic Wars (1803-1815), Tyrol was ceded to Bavaria, which was Napoleon's ally, and remained in its possession until 1814. At that time, Andreas Hofer led the fight with his army against the combined Bavarian-French forces, and Innsbruck was the seat of his administration. After the Congress of Vienna (1814-1815), Austrian administration over Tyrol was restored. Innsbruck was one of the four autonomous cities in Tyrol and under the administration of

the Austrian Monarchy until 1867. During the 1st World War, Innsbruck was, for the most part, out of the war, except that it was bombed by Italian warplanes at the end of 1918, but without significant casualties or material destruction. In November 1918, Innsbruck and the entire Tyrol was occupied by the Italian army. During the 2nd World War, Innsbruck suffered aerial bombings (1943, 1945) which caused extensive material destruction of the city. The European Union (1996) gave consent for the cultural and economic integration of the Austrian province of Tyrol and the Italian autonomous provinces of South Tyrol and Trentino, thus forming the Euroregion community, Tyrol-South Tyrol-Trentino. Today, Innsbruck is an extremely multi-ethnic city, which is considered its great asset. Numerous cultural events are held in Innsbruck every year, among which are particularly famous: Innsbrucker Tanzsommer, Bergsilvester (New Year), Innsbruck Festwochen der Alten Musik (Innsbruck Old Music Festival), Christkindlmarkt (Christmas Market)... Innsbruck hosts one of a series of ski jumps known as the "4 Hills Tournament", which takes place on New Year's Eve. Innsbruck is one of the richest cities in the European Union. The GDP per capita of the Innsbruck region (in 2013) amounted to €41,400, which is 60% more than the European Union average [20]. The consequence of this standard of living in the city of Innsbruck is the price of apartments, which is the second highest in Austria [21]. (The price of apartments in Salzburg is 4823 €/m², in Innsbruck 4430 €/m², and in Vienna 3980 €/m²). Innsbruck and its surroundings are home to numerous large companies, including: Tiwag (energy production), Bank für Tirol and Vorarlberg (financial services), Tiroler Versicherung (insurance) and MED-EL (production of medical devices), Swarovski (glass), Felder Group (mechanical engineering), Swarco (transportation technology)... Innsbruck is well connected with its surroundings by traffic. The city has its own airport (located in the suburb of Kranebitten, 4 km from the city center) which serves the airports of Frankfurt, London, Amsterdam and Vienna, and services flights in the Alps. Innsbruck is located on the routes of major European highways, the A12/A13, which connect it with Verona in Italy and Munich in Germany. The city has a large and well-known railway station, Innsbruck Hauptbahnhof, one of the busiest in Austria, as it is located on the railway line that connects Southern and Northern Europe. At the local level, the city of Innsbruck has an efficient traffic network (Innsbrucker Verkehrsbetriebe, IVB) and the Hungerburgbahn funicular whose central station in Innsbruck was built (2007) according to the project of architect Zaha Hadid (1950-2016). In Innsbruck is the oldest gymnasium (Akademisches Gymnasium Innsbruck) in western Austria, founded by the Jesuits in 1562. This gymnasium is the forerunner of the University of Innsbruck (Leopold-Franzens-Universität), which was founded in 1669. Apart from this university, there are two other well-known universities in Innsbruck, the Medical and Management Center Innsbruck (MCI).



Source: Google Earth. Accessed: December 10, 2023.

Fig 5: Innsbruck. Location

2. Natural resources and sights

The most important natural resource of the city of Innsbruck is its geopolitical position. The city developed at the junction of two river valleys, the Inn valley and the Wipp valley, in the Alps (Figures 6-12). These valleys have provided the city of Innsbruck with strategic importance as they represent natural road corridors that connect Southern and Northern Europe, and the cities along the Inn River. The Alps are the greatest resource of the entire Europe, providing it with water and many resources (forests, pastures, ores...) that have generated conditions for the rich life of people since the beginning of civilizations.

Innsbruck has a humid continental climate (type Dfb, according to the Köppen climate classification), with large annual temperature fluctuations, which is a consequence of its geographical location in the valley of the Inn river, which is surrounded by the Alps. Winters here are cold and snowy.

The lowest winter temperature is $-23.8\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ (January), and the highest is $6.3\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ (February), while the lowest summer temperature is $1.9\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ (August), and the highest is $24.7\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ (July). The average annual temperature in Innsbruck is $9\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. The annual average precipitation density is 896.5 mm/m^2 . The number of days under snow in Innsbruck is $65.1/\text{year}$, while the number of sunny hours is $1871.9/\text{year}$ [22].

Bergisel Ski Jump (German: Bergiselschanze), (Geographic coordinates: $47^{\circ}14'56''\text{ N}$, $11^{\circ}23'57''\text{ E}$) was built in 1930, and is one of the trademarks of the city of Innsbruck. Located above the city, it seems like its physical protector, and the view from the jump gives the impression that ski jumpers can fly from this jump into the city itself. This ski jump hosted two Winter Olympic Games (1964, 1976). The ski jump was reconstructed (2003) according to the project of architect Zaha Hadid (Figure 6).





Source: Google Earth, Accessed: December 10, 2023.

Source: <https://www.likealocalguide.com/innsbruck/bergisel-schanze>, Accessed: December 10, 2023.

Source: https://austria-forum.org/af/Wissenssammlungen/Bildlexikon_%C3%96sterreich/Orte_in_Tirol/Innsbruck/Bergisel-Schanze_

Accessed: December 10, 2023.

Source: <http://www.bergisel.info/at/erkunden/bergiselschanze/bergisel-schanze.php>, Accessed: December 10, 2023.

Fig 6: Ski jump Bergisel (Bergiselschanze)

Court Garden (German: Hofgarten), (Geographic coordinates: 47°16'18" N, 11°23'51" E) is a protected park located on the edge of the Old Town (Altstadt) in Innsbruck (Figure 7). The park covers an area of 10 hectares and borders the Hofburg, the Kongresshaus and the Tyrolean State Theater. The Hofgarten was originally developed on the site of a former meadow by the river Inn, by order of Archduke Ferdinand II (1529-1595), in the 16th century. At that time, it

was one of the most developed gardens north of the Alps. During its 600-year history, it was remodeled into a Renaissance garden, a French garden and, from 1858, into an English landscape garden. Its last remodeling was done according to the design of the German landscape architect Friedrich Ludwig von Sckell (1750-1823), but four decades later an unknown landscape designer significantly deviated from Sckell's original proposal [23].



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: [https://eo.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hofgarten_\(Innsbruck\)](https://eo.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hofgarten_(Innsbruck)), Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: <https://www.adventurouskate.com/innsbruck-ive-fallen-for-you/>, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Fig 7: Court Garden

Ambras Castle Park (German: Schlosspark Ambras), (Geographic coordinates: 47°15'24"N, 11°26'05"E) is a kind of green oasis in Innsbruck that covers an area of 20 hectares. The renaissance garden (established in the 16th century) was a recreation area for Archduke Ferdinand II (1529-1595) and

his wife Philippine Welser (1527-1580). The special attraction of this park was, until today, an artificial waterfall (Figure 8). The oldest written records (from 1574) describe ponds, vineyards, hunting reserves and greenhouses. A particular accent in the park was the rotunda, in the center of

which there was a table that could be turned into a water surface [24].



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: <https://www.camping-achensee.com/mobile/index.php?lang=1&hID=1058>, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: https://www.tripadvisor.com.ph/LocationPhotoDirectLink-g190445-d241159-i314144829-Schloss_Ambras_Innsbruck_Ambras_Castle-Innsbruck_Tirol_Austrian_Alps.html, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: <https://bilder.tibs.at/node/41297>, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Fig 8: Ambras Castle Park (Schlosspark Ambras)

Baggersee Innsbruck (German: Baggersee Innsbruck), (Geographic coordinates: 47°15'56"N, 11°26'48"E) is a lake located in the southeastern part of Innsbruck on the river Inn, in the city district of Aamras (Figure 9). With an area of 2.8 hectares, it is the second largest lake in the city area (lake Lans is bigger than it). The lake is a well-known and favorite recreational area in Innsbruck, especially visited in the summer, when the temperature of its water reaches up to 24 °C. Recreational activities at the lake include beach

volleyball, badminton, streetball and table tennis. In autumn, the lake is intensively used for surfing. The water quality in the lake is at a high level (grade B), which is renewed by inflow from the river Inn. Rare water birds, such as cormorants and swans, have been discovered by keen ornithologists who use the area during the bathing season. Baggersee Innsbruck and its surroundings are a true jewel of Innsbruck [25].



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: <https://memim.com/baggersee-innsbruck.html>, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Fig 9: Baggersee Innsbruck

Innsbruck University Botanic Garden (German: Botanischer Garten der Universität Innsbruck), (Geographic coordinates: 47°16'04" N, 11°22'47" E) is a 2-hectare botanical garden managed by the University of Innsbruck (Figure 10). It is located in Hötting on Sternwartestraße. The garden was founded around 1911. It was redesigned in the period from 1948 to 1965, and the alpine rock garden was restored in

1987-1990. years. The first greenhouse was built in 1909, and three new greenhouses were added in 1977-1979. Year, and another in 1997. Today, the garden contains more than 5,000 species organized under the following main sections: Alpinum (more than 2,000 m²) - a large alpine garden, divided geographically and geologically, containing more than 1,000 plants from all non-tropical alpine areas of the

world. Includes an area for ferns, a pond and four lakes, Arboretum - with woody plants, including gymnosperms, angiosperms and perennials, Cactus Houses (330 m²) - with about 500 types of cacti, Cactus-Succulent-Mediterranean House (280 m²) - primarily plants from the Mediterranean area, the Canary Islands, the colder regions of Australia and New Zealand, as well as African succulent plants and American cacti, Fern house (70 m²) - epiphytes, climbers and water ferns, Fragrance and "touch garden" (built in 1999) -

the first in Austria, where all plants are marked in Braille, Medicinal, poisonous and spicy plants - more than 300 plants according to their effective substances (alkaloids, glycocholic acid, tannins, essential oils, vitamins...), Orchid House, Succulent House - over 550 succulent plants, mainly from South Africa, the Canary Islands and South America, the System Garden (1000 m², renovated in 1993) and the Tropical Greenhouse (287 m²) - flowering plants and useful tropical plants ^[26].



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: <https://hananomono.wordpress.com/2010/07/16/ibkbotanicalgarden/>, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Fig 10: Innsbruck University Botanic Garden (Botanischer Garten der Universität Innsbruck)

Rapoldi Park (German: Der Rapoldi-Weiher), (Geographic coordinates: 47°15'58.77" N, 11°24'22.57" E) is a city park located in the Pradl district between Sill and Leipziger Platz (Figure 11). The park was expanded after the abandonment of the old gas pipelines in the north and with the banks of the rivers Sill and Inn forms a continuous green space to the north-eastern suburbs. In the center of the park is the Rapoldi pond. The park was named after the Tyrolean politician and journalist Martin Rapoldi (1881-1926). Rapoldi (1919-1923) was the deputy

mayor, and from 1923, the city council in Innsbruck. In the park there is a sculpture of Saliga by Hans Plangger (1899-1971), which was designed in 1944 for the National Socialist Gauhauptstadt Party (completed 1953-1954) on behalf of the Innsbruck city administration and fully corresponds to the National Socialist image of women. In 2018, 72 cameras were installed in the park to increase the subjective sense of security of park visitors [27].



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: <https://www.pinterest.de/pin/169236898467743154/>, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: <https://www.pinterest.com/pin/315603886359113689/>, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Fig 11: Rapoldi Park (German: Der Rapoldi-Weiher)

Alpine Zoo (German: Alpenzoo), (Geographic coordinates: 47°16'50"N, 11°23'53"E) is one of the highest zoos in Europe (Figure 12). It was founded (1962) by the Austrian zoologist Hans Psenner (1912-1995). The Alpenzoo became famous for the reintroduction of endangered species such as the bearded vulture, the alpine ibex and the northern bald ibis. As part of the Alpenzoo, a new wooden pavilion with information about forestry and the wood industry was opened (2017). The pavilion was made in cooperation with Holz Tirol, and the design of the

building was the subject of a competition in which only design and architecture students could participate. The pavilion is entirely made of wood and has the shape of a sponge. The zoo houses about 2,000 animals from 150 animal species: 20 mammals (out of 80 mammal species in the Alps), 60 bird species, 11 reptile species and 6 amphibian species, and almost all types of fish that live in the Alps. Alpenzoo is the only zoo in the world that exhibits a rare bird, the wall bug (*Tichodroma muraria*) [28].



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: <https://www.alpenzoo.at/en/visitor-information/alpenzoo-area>, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: <https://www.pinterest.com/pin/411797959651764819/>, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: <https://pixabay.com/en/bear-zoo-alpine-zoo-innsbruck-1743125/>, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: <https://www.tyrol.tl/en/highlights/animal-parks-and-zoos/alpine-zoo-innsbruck/>, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Fig 12: Alpine Zoo (German: Alpenzoo),

3. Architectural cultural and historical heritage

The extremely rich history of the city of Innsbruck is reflected in its architecture, which (especially the numerous museums of the city) is also a framework for other ways of expressing the being of its inhabitants, from prehistory to the present day.

Old Town (German: Altstadt), (Geographic coordinates: 47°16'6" N, 11°23'35" E) is the central part of Innsbruck located between the Inn River in the north and the Nordkette hill in the south (Figure 13). The contents and architectural objects that write the history of this city are located there, among which the most famous are: Maria Therese Street (German: Maria-Theresien-Strasse, English: Maria Theresa

Street), Golden Roof (German: Goldenes Dachl, English: Golden Roof), City Tower in Innsbruck (German: Stadtturm, English: Innsbruck City Tower), Imperial Palace (German: Hofburg, English: Innsbruck Imperial Palace), Court Church (German: Hofkirche, English: The Court Church), Triumphal Arch (German: Triumphpforte, English: Triumphal Arch), Colorful houses along the Inn River (German: Bunte Häuser am Inn entlang, English: Colorful houses along the Inn River), Interactive Museum (German: Audioversum, English: Interactive Museum), Horse-drawn wagon ride (German: Kutschfahrt, English: Horse-drawn carriage ride), Cathedral of St. Jakov (German: Kathedrale von St. James, English: Cathedral of St. James) ^[29].



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

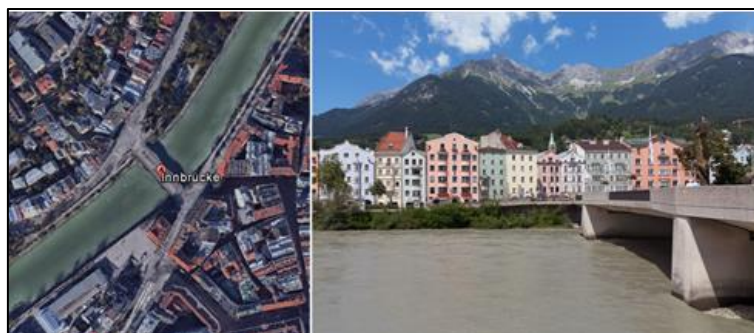
Source: <http://www.innsbruck-altstadt.com/>, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: <https://www.ramada-innsbruck.at/en/hotel/partners/>, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Fig 13: Old Town (German: Altstadt)

Old Inn Bridge (German: Alte Innbrücke), (Geographic coordinates: 47°16'6.92" N, 11°23'27.63" E) is (originally) a wooden bridge, built at the end of the 11th century (Figure 14). The modern structure on the site of the original Old

Bridge was designed and built to ensure vehicular and pedestrian traffic. The crucifix of Jesus is prominently placed on the bridge next to the watchman's house, a traditional detail from the Middle Ages ^[30].



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Innsbruck,_die_Innbr%C3%BCcke_met_die_Mariahilfstrasse_en_Innstrasse_foto5_2017-07-30_12.42.jpg,

Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Fig 14: Old Inn Bridge (German: Alte Innbrücke)

Maria Teresia Street (German: Maria-Theresien-Straße), (Geographic coordinates: 47°15'53.54" N, 11°23'40.44" E) is the main street in Innsbruck, named after Empress Maria Theresia (1717-1780). The street was formed during the first city expansion in the 13th century. With a length of about 490 m, it passes, slightly curved, in the north-south direction (Figure 15). The northern end forms the intersection with

Burggraben and Marktgraben, behind which Herzog-Friedrich-Straße leads into the old town. The southern end of the road and the border with Wilten form the Triumphpforte at the intersection with Maximilianstraße and Salurner Straße. The continuation to the south is Leopoldstraße. The street turns into Anichstraße in the west and Meraner Straße in the east^[31].



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: <https://www.innsbruck.info/sehenswuerdigkeiten/sightseeing/historischebauten/detail/infrastruktur/maria-theresien-strasse-innsbruck.html>, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Fig 15: Maria Teresia Street (German: Maria-Theresien-Straße)

City Hall (German: Stadtsaal), (Geographic coordinates: 47°15'56"N, 11°23'38"E) is the seat of the local administration of the city of Innsbruck (Figure 16). The first building was built in 1358 as the first town hall in Tyrol, now known as the Old Town Hall. In 1897, the city administration moved to a new building, a former hotel donated to the city by the wholesaler Leonhard Lang. After the new town hall was seriously damaged in World War II, it was restored in

1947-1948. In 1996, an international architectural competition was announced for the project of the new city hall, in which the French architect Dominique Perrault (1953) won. The town hall complex was built in 2002, which includes a restaurant, hotel and shopping center (known as Rathausgalleri) and 6,000 m² of office space for the town administration, developed as a public-private partnership^[32].



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Innsbruck_Town_Hall#/media/File:Innsbruck-neues-Rathaus.jpg, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: http://www.perraultarchitecture.com/en/projects/2504-innsbruck_town_hall.html, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Fig 16: City Hall (German: Stadtsaal)

Imperial Hofburg (German: Kaiserliche Hofburg), (Geographic coordinates: 47°16'08" N, 11°23'40" E) is a former Habsburg palace in Innsbruck (Figure 17). It is considered one of the three most important cultural monuments in the country (along with Hofburg Palace and Schönbrunn Palace in Vienna). The Imperial Palace is the main building of a large residential complex that includes the Noblewomen's Collegiate Foundation, Silver Chapel, Hofkirche, Theological University, Tyrolean Folk Art Museum, Innsbruck Cathedral, Congress and Hofgarten (Court Garden). The original Hofburg Palace was built by the builders of Sigismund (Sigismund, Holy Roman Emperor, 1368-1437) around 1460. The palace was extended several times during the next 250 years. Between 1754 and 1773, the Hofburg Palace went through two phases of the addition of baroque structures (during the reign of Empress Maria Theresa (Maria Theresa, 1717-1780)): the southern tract,

built (1754-1756) according to the project of the architect Johann Martin Gump (1643 -1729), the main facade (1766-1773) on the Rennweg, according to the project of the architect C. J. Walter (1754-1755). During this period, the ceiling frescoes in the Giants' Hall were done by the painter Franz Anton Maulbertsch (1727-1796) and the Imperial Chapel (1765) where Francis I (1708-1765), husband of Maria Theresa, died. Today, the Hofburg Palace contains five thematic museum areas: the rooms of Maria Theresa from the 18th century, the apartment of Empress Elisabeth (Empress Elisabeth of Austria, 1837-1898) from the 19th century, the Furniture Museum, the Ancestral Gallery and the Painting Gallery. These thematic museum arrangements illustrate various aspects of the political and cultural history of the former imperial palace, which remained in the possession of the Habsburgs for more than 450 years ^[33].



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: <https://virtualglobetrotting.com/map/imperial-hofburg-innsbruck/view/google/>, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: <https://www.innsbruck.info/en/facilities/details/infrastruktur/imperial-palace-innsbruck.html>, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Fig 17: Imperial Hofburg (German: Kaiserliche Hofburg)

Golden Roof (German: Goldenes Dachl), (Geographic coordinates: 47°16'07" N, 11°23'36" E) is located in the Old Town part of Innsbruck (Figure 18). It is considered the most famous symbol of the city of Innsbruck. The roof was completed in 1500, and it is decorated with 2657 refractory copper tiles in honor of the marriage of Emperor Maximilian I (Maximilian I, Holy Roman Emperor, 1459-1519) with Bianca Maria Sforza (1472-1510). The emperor and his wife used the balcony to watch the festivals, tournaments and other events that were organized in the square in front of the building. The well-proportioned loggias (oriels) are richly decorated with sculptural reliefs and wall paintings. The

facade on the first floor of the building is decorated with eight coats of arms, six facing the square and two on the side, representing the territories ruled by Emperor Maximilian I. Above the coats of arms are frescoes painted (around 1500) by Jörg Kölderer, which depict two knights carrying flags, symbols of the Holy Roman Empire and Tyrol. The facade of the second floor is decorated with eight reliefs, six towards the square and two on the side, depicting scenes from the life of Emperor Maximilian I. The reliefs on the sides show Moorish dancers performing acrobatic and grotesque dance scenes. The dancing depicted in these reliefs is of Andalusian origin ^[34].



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: <https://www.tyrol.tl/en/highlights/sights/golden-roof/>, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source:

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/8/8e/Innsbruck_Goldenes_Dachl_p.c.jpg, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Fig 18: Golden Roof (German: Goldenes Dachl)

The City Tower (German: Stadtturm), (Geographic coordinates: 47°16'5.5" N, 11°23'36.4" E) was built (1450) next to the old town hall (Figure 19). With a height of 51 meters, the tower was an impressive building at the time of its construction, a symbol of the self-confidence of the inhabitants of Innsbruck. The dome on the tower was added 100 years after the construction of the tower. Watchmen watched over Innsbruck from the City Tower for almost 450 years, warning citizens of fire and other dangers. The lower

parts of the tower sometimes served as a prison. Today, the tower is there for visitors to enjoy. More than 133 steps lead to a 31-meter viewing platform that overlooks the medieval streets of Innsbruck and offers stunning views of the Bergisel, the Patscherkofel mountain, the River Inn and the Nordkette mountain range. Today, the tower still rises majestically among the medieval buildings of the old town center - offering a wide vista and a romantic view of Innsbruck [35].



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: <https://www.innsbruck.info/en/facilities/details/infrastruktur/city-tower-innsbruck.html>, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Fig 19: The City Tower (German: Stadtturm)

Maximilian's Cenotaph and the Black Men (German: Schwarzen Männer), (Geographic coordinates: 47°16'6.2" N, 11°23'42.9" E). Near the end of his life, Emperor Maximilian I (Maximilian I, Holy Roman Emperor, 1459-1519) was obsessed with death. He envisioned a tomb fit for an emperor, surrounded by statues of his ancestors, real and mythical. The work on the black stone tomb fitted in with the castle chapel in Wiener Neustadt where Maximilian chose to be buried. His

grandson, Ferdinand I (Ferdinand I, Holy Roman Emperor, 1503-1564), built a church for his grandfather in Innsbruck (Figure 20). The Gothic building is named the Court Church (Hofkirche) and is decorated with a massive black stone mausoleum. Of the forty bronze statues, which were ordered initially, 28 of them (known as "Black Men") frame the symbolic burial place (cenotaph) of Emperor Maximilian I^[36].



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: <https://www.habsburger.net/de/kapitel/28-schwarze-maender-und-ein-kaiser>, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: https://www.flickr.com/photos/ag_kyriaki/6976239810/, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Fig 20: Maximilian's Cenotaph and the Black Men (German: Schwarzen Männer)

Armory (German: Zeughaus), (Geographic coordinates: 47°16'14.7"N, 11°24'27"E) is a former military arsenal, now a museum (Figure 21). It is located in the Dreieiligen district of Innsbruck. The museum building consists of two two-story wings, the dimensions of which are basically 80 x 10 m. Material for war (cannons and other weapons) was stored here, and there were auxiliary buildings around the arsenal. The armory was built (1500-1505) by Emperor Maximilian (Maximilian I, Holy Roman Emperor, 1459-1519), and the location in Innsbruck was chosen due to its proximity to the

Tyrolean copper mines. Until the end of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy (1918), this place was used as a military barracks with armories (Zeughaus Kaserne). The Armory was renovated (1964-1969) and opened (1973) as the Tyrolean State Historical Museum (Tiroler Landeskundliches Museum), which preserves the historical and technical collection of the cultural history of Tyrol from the early period to the most recent history. In the summer, cinema screenings and outdoor concerts are organized in the inner courtyard^[37].



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: <https://www.tyrol.tl/en/highlights/museums-and-exhibitions/zeughaus-armoury-innsbruck/>, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Fig 21: Armory (German: Zeughaus)

Ambras Castle (German: Schloss Ambras Innsbruck), (Geographic coordinates: 47°15'24"N, 11°26'05"E) is a Renaissance building located on the hills above Innsbruck (Figure 22). It is considered one of the most popular tourist attractions in Tyrol. Ambras Castle was built in the 16th century on the site of an earlier castle (from the 10th century), which became the seat of power of the Counts of Andechs. The cultural and historical significance of the castle is closely related to Archduke Ferdinand II (Archduke Ferdinand II,

1529-1559), who was his residence from 1563 to 1595. Ferdinand II was one of the most prominent art collectors in history. Princely sovereign of Tyrol, son of Emperor Ferdinand I, ordered the medieval fortress in Ambras to be turned into a Renaissance castle, as a gift for his wife, Philippine Welser (1527-1580). This cultural humanist from the House of Habsburg placed his world-famous collections in a museum, making Ambras Castle Innsbruck the oldest museum in the world ^[38].



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: <https://www.tyrol.tl/en/highlights/castles/ambras-castle-innsbruck/>, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: <https://alterra.cc/en/Innsbruck/>, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: <https://www.schlossambras-innsbruck.at/en/explore/at-ambras-castle/the-spanish-hall/>, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Fig 22: Ambras Castle (German: Schloss Ambras Innsbruck)

Court Church (German: Hofkirche), (Geographic coordinates: 47.26839°N, 11.39525°E) is a Gothic church located in the Old Town (Altstadt) of Innsbruck (Figure 23). The church was built in 1553 during the reign of Emperor Ferdinand I (Ferdinand I, Holy Roman Emperor, 1503-1564),

as a monument to his grandfather, Emperor Maximilian I (Maximilian I, Holy Roman Emperor, 1459-1519), whose cenotaph is located in the church. The church also houses the grave of Andreas Hofer (1767-1810), a Tyrolean national hero ^[39].



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: <https://weepingredorger.wordpress.com/2016/08/04/imperial-palace-complex-innsbruck/>, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Fig 23: Court Church (German: Hofkirche)

The Silver Chapel (German: Silberne Kapelle) is located on the first floor of the Hofkirche building (Figure 24). The chapel, built (1578-1587) by Hans and Albrecht Lucchese (?-1600), is the burial place of Archduke Ferdinand II (Ferdinand II, Archduke of Further Austria, 1529-1595) and his first wife Philippine Welser (1527 -1580). The chapel space was painted by Giovanni Battista Fontana (1571-1630). The wall niche with the graves was designed by the sculptor Alexander Colin (1529-1612). The tomb of Philippine

Welser, a white marble niche with a recumbent portrait, is in the chapel vestibule, and the tomb of Archduke Ferdinand II is in the main chapel, a black stone niche inlaid with white marble panels depicting scenes from his life. An armored figure of the archduke, in a kneeling position towards the altar, is placed high above the grave. The silver altar, after which the chapel got its name, is the work of Anton Orth. The scenes on the altar were inspired by the Loretan Litany ^[40].



Source: <https://www.innsbruck.info/sehenswuerdigkeiten/sightseeing/kirchen-und-kloester/detail/infrastruktur/kaiserliche-hofkirche-innsbruck.html>, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: <https://www.pinterest.at/pin/411797959678756766/>, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Fig 24: The Silver Chapel (German: Silberne Kapelle)

Büchsenhausen Castle (German: Schloss Büchsenhausen), (Geographic coordinates: 47°16'35" N, 11°23'37.2" E) is located above the river Inn on the slope of the Nordkette, ten minutes away from the city center (Figure 25). The castle was built in the 17th century. The Künstlerhaus Büchsenhausen, a post-graduate center for production, research and exchange in the field of fine arts and art theory, is arranged in the eastern wing of the castle. As part of the International

Scholarship Program for Art and Theory, the Künstlerhaus provides a platform for the development and production of artistic and theoretical projects in a critical context. Büchsenhausen offers occasional gatherings for the direct exchange of expert-artists, theorists, critics and curators, from the region and the world. Künstlerhaus Büchsenhausen is affiliated with the Association of Tyrolean Artists, the main association of visual artists from the region ^[41].



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:2761_-_Innsbruck_-_Schlo%C3%9F_B%C3%BChsenhausen.JPG

Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: <https://www.buchsenhausen.at/en/institution/spaces/>, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source:

https://www.eventlokale.at/site/_eventlokale/3/Osterreich/18971/Schloss_Buechsenhausen_Hochzeitslocation_Bankettsaal.html

Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Fig 25: Büchsenhausen Castle (German: Schloss Büchsenhausen)

Grassmayr Bell Foundry and Museum (German: Grassmayr Glockengießerei und Museum), (Geographic coordinates:

(47°15'22.2" N, 11°23'53.6" E) was founded in Innsbruck in 1599 (Figure 26). The "Bell Museum" is a unique

combination bell foundry, bell museum, sound room and bell tour Here visitors can learn about the history of bell making

and listen to their sound (in the sound room) ^[42].



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: <https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/1/16/Innsbruck-Grassmayr-Glockengie%C3%9Ferei.jpg>

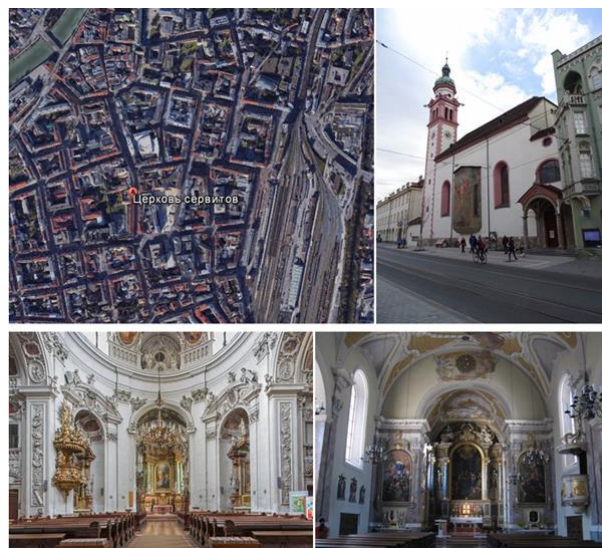
Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: <http://www.notabletravels.com/grassmayr-bells/>, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Fig 26: Grassmayr Bell Foundry and Museum (German: Grassmayr Glockengießerei und Museum)

The Servite Church (German: Servitenkirche), (Geographic coordinates: 47°15'50.5" N, 11°23'40.6" E) is located in Maria-Theresien-Straße in Innsbruck (Figure 27). The church was founded (1613-1616), as a gift from the widow of Archduke Ferdinand II, Anna Juliana Gonzaga (1566-1621) from Mantua. The original construction of the monastery and church was burned in 1620, when everything was destroyed. The heyday of the monastery (of which this church is located) falls in the 17th century thanks to the support of the Habsburgs. The church was

soon rebuilt (it was consecrated in 1626). The high altar of the church was built (1628) by Archduke Leopold V (1586-1632) and designed by the sculptor Matthias Carneri. Later (1722) the side chapel, the Peregrini chapel (1731) and the tower (1899) were added, according to the design of the architect Johann Wunibald Deininger (1849-1931). The building was badly damaged in an air raid (December 15, 1943). The church was renovated in 1968 and 1990 ^[43].



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: https://www.tripadvisor.com/Attraction_Review-g190445-d7321244-Reviews-Servite_Church-Innsbruck_Tirol_Austrian_Alps.html

Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Innsbruck-Servitenkirche-Altarraum.jpg>, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Fig 27: The Servite Church (German: Servitenkirche)

The Tyrolean State Theater (German: Tiroler Landestheater Innsbruck), (Geographic coordinates: 47°16'10" N, 11°23'47" E) is located near the historic part of the city, the Old Town (Altstadt) in Innsbruck (Figure 28). The theater is surrounded by the Imperial Palace Hofburg, the Hofgarten park and the campus of the University of Innsbruck (Campus Universitätsstraße-SoWi). The main theater has about 800 seats, and the theater in the basement has about 250. Operas, operettas, musicals and dance performances are performed in the theater. The architect Christopher Gump the Younger (1629) converted one of the houses near the Imperial Hofburg into the Komedi haus, the grand theater of Archduke Leopold. Christopher Gump (1654) built a new theater which was accessed from the other side of the street where the Landestheater is located today. This theater was renovated in

1765. After the Bavarian occupation (1805), the theater was named the Royal Bavarian Court National Theatre. In 1844, the theater was closed due to decay. From the 1840s, a theater house and donations were established. The existing theater building was opened in 1846. The city theater was renamed (1945) to the Tyrolean State Theater (Tiroler Landestheater), and in 1959 a basement theater was opened. The theater was closed (1961) and rebuilt in the following years, with a major expansion. It was opened in 1967. The theater was renovated again (1991-1992) and turned into a flexible, spacious theater. According to the project of architect Karl Probst from Munich, this theater was remodeled (2003) to meet the requirements of a modern theater (when the facade was renewed and a new lobby was added) ^[44].



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: <https://virtualglobetrotting.com/map/tiroler-landestheater-innsbruck/view/google/>, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/russianchild/40465502384>, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: <https://www.panicstream.com/vault/widespread-panic-04112008-chicago-il/>, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: <https://www.landestheater.at/>, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Fig 28: The Tyrolean State Theater (German: Tiroler Landestheater Innsbruck)

Leopold Fountain (German: Leopoldsbrunnen), (Geographic coordinates: 47°16'08" N, 11°23'44" E) is a monument near the old town of Innsbruck (Figure 29). The fountain was named after Leopold V (Leopold V, Duke of Austria, 1586-1632). As a symbol of his authority, Archduke Leopold V had this fountain built (1622-1630). Until 1893, the fountain did not have its present appearance, the original design of which

was made by the Austrian architect Christoph Gump der Jüngere (1600-1672). At the end of the summer of 2015, the Leopold fountain was dismantled (as part of the reconstruction of a large building complex that included the City Hall, the Chamber Theatre, the Old Polai Dance School, City Café). It is still unknown where and when it will be reassembled in another location ^[45].



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: <https://travel.allwomenstalk.com/best-places-in-the-world-to-make-a-wish/7/>, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Innsbruck_fountain.JPG, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: <https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/b/b0/Innsbruck-Rennweg-Leopoldsbrunnen.jpg>, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Fig 29: Leopold Fountain (German: Leopoldsbrunnen)

Maria help church (German: Mariahilfkirche), (Geographic coordinates: 47°16'5.8" N, 11°23'13.8" E) is the Roman Catholic parish church of Mariahilf in the district of Hötting, on the left bank of the river Inn in Innsbruck (Figure 30). The reason for the construction of this church was the pledge (from 1648) of the Tiroler Stände (Landschaft) during the

Thirty Years' War (1618-1648). Master builder Christoph Gumppl the Younger designed the central church in the style of Italian early baroque. First St. Mass was held in 1648, and the church was opened (consecrated on June 26, 1660) by Bishop Brixen^[46].



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: <http://www.sagen.at/fotos/showphoto.php/photo/50051/size/big/cat/>, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: <https://www.innsbruck.info/sehenswuerdigkeiten/sightseeing/kirchen-und-kloester/detail/infrastruktur/pfarrkirche-mariahilf-innsbruck.html>, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: <http://kultur-und-mehr.blogspot.com/2013/06/mariahilfkirche-innsbruck-kulturtipp.html>, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Fig 30: Maria help church (German: Mariahilfkirche)

The Hospital Church (German: Spitalskirche), (Geographic coordinates: 47°15'59.7" N, 11°23'36.5" E) is located at the head of Maria-Theresien-Straße, just a few meters from the entrance to the Old Town (Altstadt) in Innsbruck (Figure 31). It used to be located in front of the city gates and was connected to the hospital since the citizens did not want to be near contagious diseases. The hospital that gave the church its name no longer exists, and the church has changed over

the years. It is first mentioned in the 12th century, and was completely remodeled and restored in the early 1700s, according to the project of the architect Johann Martin Gump the Elder (1643-1729). The church is decorated with carved doors, stucco decorations and a high altar with a Gothic cross. The frescoes are newer, restored in the 1960s 20 century, after the bombing of the church during World War II ^[47].



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: https://www.tripadvisor.co.uk/Attraction_Review-g190445-d3674350-Reviews-Spitalskirche-Innsbruck_Tirol_Austrian_Alps.html
Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Innsbruck_Spitalskirche_3.JPG,
Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: <http://postcardsblogatdustin.blogspot.com/2016/08/austria-innsbruck-and-tyrol.html>, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Fig 31: The Hospital Church (German: Spitalskirche)

St. Anne's Column (German: Annasäule), (Geographic coordinates: 47°15'57" N, 11°23'39" E) is located on Marije Terezije Street, in the center of Innsbruck (Figure 32). The column was named after St. Anne (July 26), when (1703) Bavarian troops set out from Tyrol as part of the war against Spain. The monument was erected (1704) in honor of the struggle of the Tyrolean people for freedom and the memory of St. Anne (1703). The pillar-monument was made by the sculptor from Trento, Cristoforo Benedetti (1657-1740), from red Kramsach marble. On the base are four statues of saints: in the north, Saint Anne, mother of the Blessed Virgin

Mary, in the west, Saint Cassian (Saint Cassian of Imola), patron of the Holy Diocese of Bolzano-Bressanone, in the east, Vigilus, patron of the Diocese of Trent, in the south, St . George with a spear and a dragon. Above the four statues is a column with a statue of Mary, as the woman of the Apocalypse. Since its construction, the monument has been renovated several times, and in 2009, the figures of saints on the base of the monument were replaced (when the originals were transferred to the first floor of the Altes Landhaus in Innsbruck ^[48]).



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: <https://www.innsbruck.info/en/facilities/details/infrastruktur/st-annes-column-innsbruck.html>, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Innsbruck_Annas%C3%A4ule_detail_St._Anne.jpg, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Fig 32: St. Anne's Column (German: Annasäule)

Innsbruck Cathedral (German: Dom zu St. Jakob), (Geographic coordinates: 47°15'54" N, 11°23'39" E), also known as the Cathedral of St. Jakob (Dom zu St. Jakob), is a baroque building, built (1717-1724) according to the project of the German architect Johann Jakob Herkomer (1652-1717), on the site of a Romanesque church (from 1180), which was part of the Wilten Abbey (Figure 33). With its luxurious baroque interior, which was partially made by the Asam brothers, the Cathedral of St. Jakob is considered one of the most important Baroque buildings in Tyrol. Among the works of art in this cathedral, the painting Maria Hilf (Mary of Sukor) created (1530) by Lucas Cranach the Elder (1472-1553) above the main altar stands out for its value. This image

is among the most revered Marian images in Christianity in general. In the cathedral there is a gravestone (canopy) of Maximilian III (Maximilian III, Archduke of Austria, 1558-1618). The cathedral was heavily damaged during World War II, but was completely restored within a few years. In 1438, Nicholas of Cusa (Nicholas of Cusa, 1401-1464) donated significant funds to expand the church. In 1472, the first sacristy inventory was conducted, listing large quantities of liturgical books, embroidered ribbons, and other artifacts related to the church. In 1495, the painter Albrecht Dürer (1471-1528) made the first representation of the church (watercolor), during his trip to Venice. The watercolor is now housed in the Albertina in Vienna ^[49].



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Innsbruck_aerial_view_of_the_old_city.jpg, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: <https://www.earthtrekkers.com/8-great-things-to-do-innsbruck-austria/innsbruck-cathedral/>, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: https://www.placesonline.fr/autriche/photos-innsbruck/19742_innsbruck_cathedral_of_st_james, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: https://www.tripadvisor.com/Attraction_Review-g190445-d319182-Reviews-Dom_zu_St_Jakob-Innsbruck_Tirol_Austrian_Alps.html, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Fig 33: Innsbruck Cathedral (German: Dom zu St. Jakob)

Helbling House (German: Helblinghaus) is a building located in the Old Town part of Innsbruck, opposite the Golden Roof building, in Herzog-Friedrich-Strasse (Figure 34). The original building was built in the fifteenth century, but was later redesigned several times. The Helbling house is designed in the Gothic style, with a Baroque facade. Rucoco decorations added at the beginning of the eighteenth century

(arches, window frames, oriels, tympanum, masks, sculptures and shells) contributed to the special appearance of this building. The Helbling house was built (1732) according to the project of the stucco master, Anton Giglo (1700-1769). The building was named after Sebastian Helbling, who was its owner from 1800 to 1827^[50].



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: <https://www.istockphoto.com/photo/panoramic-view-over-the-innsbruck-austria-gm1148616552-310243937>

Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/kikistarz/4217982853/>, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source:

<https://www.trekearth.com/gallery/Europe/Austria/West/Tyrol/Innsbruck/photo565300.htm>, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

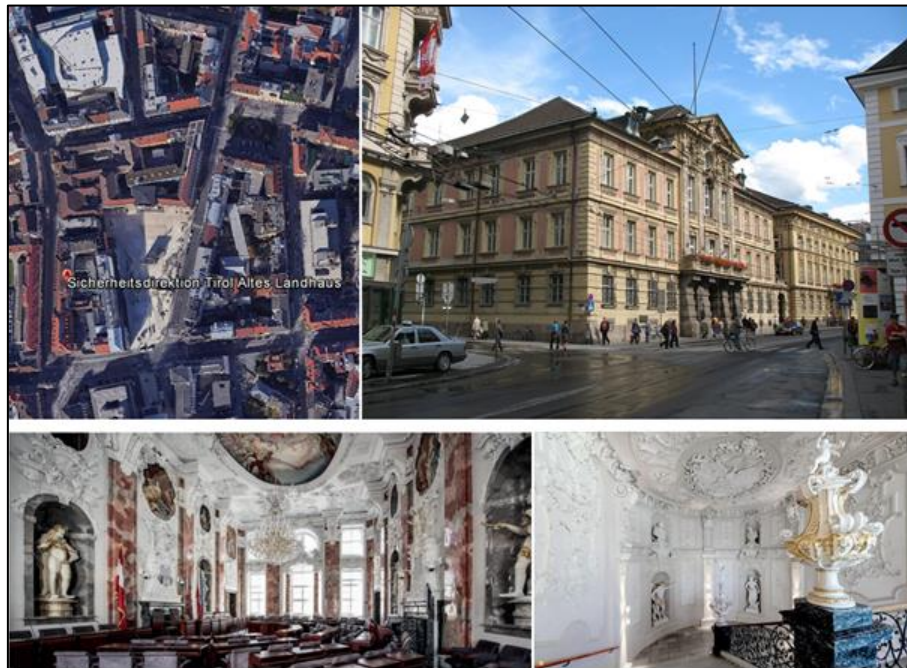
Source:

http://baroqueart.museumwnf.org/database_item.php?id=monument;BAR;at;Mon11;7;en, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Fig 34: Helbling House (German: Helblinghaus)

Old Federal State Parliament (German: Altes Landhaus), Parliament (Geographic coordinates: 47°15'52.6" N, 11°23'42.1" E) is a building located on Marie Theresie Street in the center of Innsbruck, near the Golden Roof and the Arc de Triomphe (Triumphpforte). This baroque building has a long political history. It was built according to the project of the architect Georg Anton Gumpp (1682-1754). The complex

has three wings, while its fourth side is the chapel (Figure 35). The building can only be viewed from the outside, since its inner courtyard is closed to the public. The interior of the building is richly decorated: statues of deities made of wood, ceilings decorated with stucco, doors decorated with carvings. In the assembly hall, wall and ceiling frescoes depict scenes from the Old Testament^[51].



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Altes_Landhaus_Innsbruck#/media/File:2700_-_Innsbruck_-_Altes_Landhaus.JPG

Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source:

https://www.tirol.gv.at/fileadmin/landtag/downloads/2018/freigabe_brosch_landhaus_de.pdf,

Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Fig 35: Old Federal State Parliament (German: Altes Landhaus)

Triumphal Arch (German: Triumphpforte), (Geographic coordinates: 47°15'46"N, 11°23'41"E) is one of the most famous sights of Innsbruck. It is located at the southern end of the current Maria-Theresien-Straße (Figure 36). The triumphal arch was built (1765) on the occasion of the wedding (August 18, 1765) of Archduke Leopold II (Peter Leopold Josef Anton Joachim Pius Gotthard, 1747-1792), the second son of Empress Maria Theresa and Francis Stephen of Lorraine, 1708-1765), and the Spanish Princess Maria Luisa (Infanta Maria Luisa of Spain, 1745-1792). The south side portrays the wedding motifs of a young couple, while its north side illustrates the death of Emperor Francis Stephen. The arches of the Höttinger Breccia (from the demolished outer city gate at the exit to the old town in today's Maria-Theresien-Straße) were used to build the Arc de Triomphe. The triumphal arch is the work of Constantin Walter and Johann Baptist Hagenauer. In 1774, the reliefs made by

Hagenauer in stucco were replaced by reliefs in marble, made by Balthasar Ferdinand Moll (1717-1785) from Sterzing. Relief ornaments depict state symbols of the Habsburg Monarchy and people and events: The Austrian archducal hat with the Order of the Golden Fleece, the Czech Wencelas crown with the Hungarian Order of St. Stephen, whose patron is Maria (The Bohemian Wenceslas crown with the Hungarian Order of St. Stephen, patronised by Maria), A portrayal of Empress Maria Theresa and Francis Stephen wearing a laurel wreath and portrait medallions of the couple), Profile portrait of the wedding couple, Archduke Leopold II and Princess Maria Luisa (A profile portrait of the wedding couple, Archduke Leopold and Princess Maria Luisa), Portraits of Duchess Caroline Lorraine and Duke Charles Lorraine, the emperor's cousins (Portraits of Duchess Caroline of Lorraine and Duke Charles of Lorraine, cousins of the Emperor) ^[52].



: Google Earth, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: <https://www.innsbruck.info/nl/bezienswaardigheden/sightseeing/historische-gebouwen/detail/infrastruktur/triumpfal-arch-innsbruck-3.html>, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source:

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/0/02/Triumphforte_Innsbruck_Austria_-_panoramio.jpg

Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: https://austria-forum.org/af/Heimatlexikon/Triumphforte_in_Innsbruck, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Fig 36: Triumphal Arch (German: Triumph Forte)

Wilten Basilica (German: Die Wiltener Basilika), (Geographic coordinates: 47°15'14.4" N, 11°23'52.8" E), also known as the Basilica of Our Lady of the Immaculate Conception or Our Lady of the Four Pillars, is a Roman Catholic church in the district Wilten in Innsbruck (Figure 37). It serves as the parish church of the Wilten parish in Innsbruck and is a very visited pilgrimage church. The basilica is maintained by the Premonstratensian order whose offices are located opposite Wilten Abbey. As Wilten was the oldest Catholic parish in the region, it is also known as the Mother Parish of the city of Innsbruck. Remains of a former church dating back to early Christianity (5th century) were found under today's church building. According to legend, Roman legionnaires from the Veldiden Castle worshiped the image of the Virgin Mary in that church. In 1140, the Premonstratensian Order took over the care of the Wilten parish, and from 1259 the church was named the Church of the Mother of God, which was followed by an active pilgrimage. The existing church building was created (1751-

1756) by remodeling the then dilapidated building. Under the parish priest and architect Franz de Paul Penza (1707-1772), the church building was given a rococo style, according to the plans of the architect Joseph Stapf (1711-1785), who also designed a large part of the sculptures. Today, this church is one of the most visited attractions in the city. The interior of the church is decorated in the most delicate colors, with lots of gold and delicate rococo-stucco works by Franz Xaver Feuchtmayer (1698-1763) and Anton Gigl (1700-1769). The ceiling paintings by Matthäus Günther (1705-1788) depict scenes from Mary's life. The main altar with four pillars is covered with a large crown. Below, in the crown, is a miraculous statue of the Virgin Mary with a child about 90 cm high, carved from sandstone, in the high Gothic style from the first half of the 14th century, which gave the church its name. The church has an organ (from 1894) by Franz Reinisch II (1903-1942) from Steinach am Brenner near Innsbruck^[53].



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: <https://www.makemytrip.com/travel-guide/innsbruck/wilten-basilica-religious.html>

Source: https://www.tripadvisor.com/LocationPhotoDirectLink-g190445-d3674345-i99650377-Basilica_Wilten-Innsbruck_Tirol_Austrian_Alps.html, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: <https://www.innsbruck.info/en/facilities/details/infrastruktur/wilten-basilica-innsbruck.html>, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Fig 37: Wilten Basilica (German: Die Wiltener Basilika)

The Tyrolean State Museum (German: Tiroler Landesmuseum), (Geographic coordinates: 47°16'2.4" N, 11°23'51.8" E) was founded (1823) by the Ferdinandeum Society of the Tyrolean State Museum (Verein Tiroler Landesmuseum Ferdinandeum) in honor of the Archduke Ferdinand I (1793-1875) which gave it the name Ferdinandeum (Figure 38). Since 2007, the museum has been managed by the Tyrolean State Museums Operating Company (Tiroler Landesmuseen-Betriebsgesellschaft). This museum includes the Tyrolean Museum of Popular Art, the Kaiserschützen Museum, the Royal Chapel and the Tyrolean

Folk Song Archive. The main collections of the Tyrolean State Museum cover: prehistory and history from the Roman period to the early Middle Ages, arts and crafts from Romanesque to Gothic to modern, the Dutch collection and music room with instruments by Jakob Stainer (1619-1683), works of art, including works by Michael Pacher (1435-1498), Lucas Cranach the Elder (1472-1553), Rembrandt van Rijn (1606-1669), Joseph Anton Koch (1768-1839), Angelica Kauffman (1741-1807), Franz Defregger (1835-1921) and Albin Egger-Lienz (1868-1926) ^[54].



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: <http://wikimapia.org/5975530/Tyrolean-State-Museum-Ferdinandeum>, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: <https://www.inexhibit.com/mymuseum/tyrolean-state-museum-ferdinandeum-innsbruck/>, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Fig 38: Tyrolean State Museum (Verein Tiroler Landesmuseum Ferdinandeum)

Kaiserjäger Museum (German: Kaiserjägermuseum), (Geographic coordinates: 47°15'2.9" N, 11°24'4.1" E) is a museum of the history of the infantry unit k.u.k. Kaiserjäger in Innsbruck (Figure 39). The museum also includes the "Andreas Hofer" gallery and the Tyrolean hall of honor. The museum is located on the Bergisel Plateau in Innsbruck. The unveiling of the "Andreas Hofer" memorial was personally attended by Emperor Franz Joseph I (1830-1916). On the plateau in front of the museum building, burial fields were found during excavations, dating back to 1000 AD. The foundations of the Roman Castell Veldiden and the monastery, founded in 870, are located in Wilten below Bergisel near the museum. Made these parts of Bergisel the property of four Kaiserjäger regiments. The museum

was built by the Kaiserjäger in 1878 and opened in 1880 by Colonel Knöpfler and then by the regimental commander of Emperor Franz Joseph I. It contains souvenirs, weapons, uniforms and pictures of people associated with history of the regiment. In the open space, the honorary grave of the unknown Kaiserjäger was completed (1923). In the decade after World War I, the museum and the wealth of the Kaiserjäger merged into a single entity. During World War 2, the museum was bombed. In 1959, a significant extension was made with a state memorial chapel and two salons. There are 154 volumes of the "Tyrolean Book of Honor" in which the Tyrolean warriors in the wars from 1796 to 1945 are listed ^[55].



Source: Google Earth,

Source: <https://lh5.googleusercontent.com/p/AF1QipPwtAyVXDDbasTuU-g-CpSf-yYrAxKqKwWoXESs=h1440>

Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source:

https://lh5.googleusercontent.com/p/AF1QipNnZRddGkJ_sc1TVxJrWE2qomMssctLBjRP7Dee=h1440

Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: <https://www.inexhibit.com/mymuseum/tirol-panorama-kaiserjaeger-museum-innsbruck/>, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Fig 39: Kaiserjäger Museum (German: Kaiserjägermuseum)

Tyrolean Folk Art Museum in Innsbruck (German: Tiroler Volkskunstmuseum), (Geographic coordinates: 47°16'7" N, 11°23'44" E) is one of the most famous regional heritage museums in Europe (Figure 40). Located next to the Hofkirche, opposite the Hofburg in Innsbruck's Old Town (Altstadt), the museum holds the most important collection of cultural artifacts from the Tyrol region. The museum was founded (1888) by the Tyrolean Trade Association (Tiroler Gewerbe Verein) as the Tyrolean Trade Museum, in order for folk art to stimulate industrial production. Soon the collections were expanded to include objects of ancient Tyrolean art and crafts. In 1903, the Tyrolean Museum of Folk Art and Crafts was founded and became the property of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry. After a long search for a place, the museum moved to the former Franciscan monastery. In 1926, the province of Tyrol took over the

collections to build a public museum which was opened (1929) by Federal President Wilhelm Miklas (1872-1956). The Museum of Tyrolean Folk Art is arranged in four wings of the former Franciscan monastery (displaced community, later founded in Lienz monastery) around an arcaded Renaissance courtyard. The permanent exhibition includes an extensive collection of old handicrafts, traditional costumes, household objects, glass and ceramics, peasant furniture, textiles, tools, metalwork and religious and secular folk art from various parts of Tyrol. The museum has several carefully restored wood-paneled rooms from the Gothic, Renaissance and Baroque periods that came from various farms and noble houses. The museum also contains a large collection of cribs made of wood, wax, ceramics and paper from the 18th century ^[56].



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: <https://blog.innsbruck.info/en/people-stories/tyrolean-heritage-daily-life-museum/>, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: <https://www.tyrol.tl/en/highlights/museums-and-exhibitions/museum-of-tyrolean-regional-heritage/>

Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: <https://www.osttirol-heute.at/kultur/vom-interesse-fuer-glump-zum-museumsleiter/>, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Fig 40: Tyrolean Folk Art Museum in Innsbruck (German: Tiroler Volkskunstmuseum)

Innsbruck Stubaital Station (German: Stubaitalbahnhof), (Geographic coordinates: 47°15'12" N, 11°23'53" E) was built in 1903, and until 1983 it was the terminus of the Stubai railway in Innsbruck (Figure 41). Since 1983, trains coming from Fulpmes have been diverted through the city of Innsbruck. Originally, the Innsbruck Stubaital station, which is located on the Brenner road at the foot of the Bergisel, had

a name plate announcing the name of the station as Wilten-Stubai because the village of Wilten was independent until 1904. The station is a small complex consisting of a station building with a kiosk, a waiting room and a station office, as well as a two-way locomotive for the Stubai Valley Railway. The goods warehouse was demolished in 1974 when freight traffic on the Stubai railway was withdrawn ^[57].



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Innsbruck_Stubaital_station, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Fig 41: Innsbruck Stubaital Station (German: Stubaitalbahnhof)

City Archives/City Museum (German: Stadtarchiv), (Geographic coordinates: 47°16'08.84" N, 11°23'33.59" E) is a space that exhibits artifacts that testify to the history of Innsbruck from its creation to the present day (Figure 42). The oldest document in the collection is the ratification of the city charter from 1239. There are exhibited paintings by famous Tyrolean painters, panoramic paintings, historical photographs, medieval documents, posters, wills and more than 100,000 photographs and newspapers from the 1800s. The museum is located in the Old Town (Altstadt) in Innsbruck, not far from the Golden Roof (Goldenes Dachl). In the old town of Innsbruck, not far from the Golden Roof

(Goldenes Dachl), there are the City Archives and the Museum of Innsbruck. The archive library contains not only books, but also several hundred magazines and all major regional newspapers, some of which date back to the 18th century. All newspapers can be available for viewing within a few minutes. The reading room is equipped with all modern aids and connections necessary for efficient and smooth work. This includes the equipment needed to copy and send digital messages. In addition to the extensive series of monographs, the archive also publishes the interdisciplinary magazine "Zeit - Raum - Innsbruck", which is dedicated to current interests and the latest research results ^[58].



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: <https://www.innsbruck.gv.at/page.cfm?vpath=bildung--kultur/stadtarchiv>, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: <https://www.innsbruck.info/en/facilities/details/infrastruktur/city-museumcity-archive-innsbruck.html>

Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: <https://www.innsbruck.gv.at/page.cfm?vpath=bildung--kultur/stadtmuseen--stadtgalerie/museum-goldenes-dachl>

Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Fig 42: City Archives/City Museum (German: Stadtarchiv)

Alpine Club Museum (German: Alpenverein-Museum), (Geographic coordinates: 47°16'8.1" N, 11°23'41.8" E) is a museum dedicated to the history of alpinism (Figure 43). It is located in the Hofburg, in the Old Town (Altstadt). The museum is owned by the Austrian Alpine Club (Österreichischer Alpenverein, ÖAV). The Alpine Club Museum was opened in 1911 in a former villa on the Isar River in Munich as the Alpine Museum, following the decision (1907) of the German and Austrian Alpine Club. In 1944, it was destroyed by shelling, but most of the collection had already been moved to safe locations in Tyrol. Only in 1973 did the ÖAV show part of the collection in the Thurn i

Taxis Palace in Maria Theresia Street. Since 1977, the museum has been located on the third floor of the newly built Alpine Club house in Wilhelm Greil Street. In 1993, the exhibition space was structurally changed, and in 1996, they started their own exhibitions. In 2002, the "Year of the Mountains" exhibition was arranged. After the Alpine Club moved to a new building in 2008, the old exhibition space was no longer available and an agreement was reached on cooperation with the Hofburg, which established (2012) a permanent exhibition entitled "Mountains - incomprehensible suffering" ("Berge, eine unverständliche Leidenschaft"), on the first floor, on an area of 700 m² ^[59].



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: <https://www.viator.com/Innsbruck-attractions/Hofburg/d5173-a10038>, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: https://www.tripadvisor.com/LocationPhotoDirectLink-g2554455-d3628641-i180270197-Slovenian_Alpine_Museum-Mojstrana_Upper_Carniola_Region.html, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Fig 43: Alpine Club Museum (German: Alpenverein-Museum)

Canisianum (German: Canisianum), (Geographic coordinates: 47°16'28" N, 11°23'58" E), or Collegium Canisianum, is an international seminary of the Roman Catholic Church run by Jesuits (Figure 44). Canisianum is one of the many Jesuit seminaries around the world named

after St. Peter Canisius. It was built in 1910-1911. years. Under Rector (Regens) Michael Hofmann, this seminary replaced the earlier seminary at Nicolai House. This seminary was closed by the Nazis (November 21, 1938), and reopened in 1945 [60].



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: <http://www.canisianum.at/en/homepage/>, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: <https://manchesterhistory.net/architecture/1920/canisianum.html>, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: <https://www.akademikerhilfe.at/en/canisianum/24>, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source:

<https://www.facebook.com/142574855790508/photos/a.711964708851517/1278697532178229/?type=3&theater>

Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Fig 44: Canisianum (German: Canisianum)

Tyrolean Museum Railways (German: Tiroler Museums Bahnen), (Geographic coordinates: 47°15'10"N, 11°23'53"E) is a railway company in Austria whose aim is to preserve and document historically important branch routes (known as Local Bahnen) and their fleet in the state of Tyrol (Figure 45). The railways of the Tyrolean Museum have three main areas of activity: the Museum of the Tyrolean Local Bank (Tiroler

Local Bahn Museum) in Innsbruck, the Collection of Railway Vehicles which include some of the most valuable historical vehicles of the Tyrolean lines and the Club whose members voluntarily run the Local Bahn Museum, restore historical vehicles and organize special excursions on historic trains . When it finally became clear in 1983 that the 79-year-old railway stations on the Stubai Valley Railway (Stubaitalbahn)

would be decommissioned, the Tiroler Museums Bahnen was founded in the same year with the aim of preserving the historic railway. In order to make room for more vehicles, most of the vehicle trailers from the Stubai Railway have been sold or leased. In 1989, the first vehicle - freight wagon 32 from the Stubai Railway - was restored to its original condition. By the beginning of 2009, 16 more vehicles were

put into operation, some of which were in their original condition. In 1991, the hundredth anniversary of the tram in Innsbruck was celebrated with transport companies from Innsbruck. At the beginning of the 21st century, the locomotive garage (which dates back to 1903) was thoroughly renovated ^[61].



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: <https://www.innsbruck.info/en/facilities/details/infrastruktur/tyrolean-railway-museum-innsbruck.html>

Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Tiroler_Museumsbahnen-Innsbruck_5063.JPG, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: <https://www.inspirock.com/austria/innsbruck/tiroler-museumsbahnen-a4331166619>, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Fig 45: Tyrolean Museum Railways (German: Tiroler Museums Bahnen)

Casino Innsbruck (German: Casino Innsbruck), (Geographic coordinates: 47°15'43.49"N, 11°23'45.63"E) is one of the most popular casinos in Austria. It is located in a very convenient location in the center of Innsbruck (Figure 46). With its impressive architecture, spacious interior and superb

service, this place is extremely popular in the city and one of its landmarks. Casino Innsbruck was opened in 1992 at the southern end of Marie Therese Street near the Arc de Triomphe ^[62].



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: https://www.tripadvisor.com/Attraction_Review-g190445-d245745-Reviews-Casino_Innsbruck-Innsbruck_Tirol_Austrian_Alps.html, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: <https://www.casino-urlaub.at/en/casinos/innsbruck-tyrol-austria.html>, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: https://www.tripadvisor.com/Restaurant_Review-g190445-d8703509-Reviews-Cuisino_Casino_Restaurant_Innsbruck-Innsbruck_Tirol_Austrian_Alps.html, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Fig 46: Casino Innsbruck (German: Casino Innsbruck)

Hungerburg Railway (German: Hungerburgbahn), (Geographic coordinates: 47°17'10" N, 11°23'49" E) is a hybrid funicular in Innsbruck, which connects the Hungerburg district with the city center (Figure 47). The system was built by Leitner AG, while the stations were

designed by architect Zaha Hadid (1950-2016). The Hungerburgbahn was opened on December 1, 2007 and has four stations: Congress (underground station), Löwenhaus, Alpenzoo and Hungerburg [63].



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2UeAeeBpj4c>, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/architactics/2461203169>, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: <http://hpcs2016.cisedu.info/6-participants/local-info>, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: <https://www.tyrol.tl/en/calendar/details/panorama-christmas-market-hungerburg/>, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: Google Earth, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: Author (May 27, 2011)

Fig 47: Hungerburg Railway (German: Hungerburgbahn)

The Tyrol Panorama Museum (German: Das Tirol Panorama), (Geographic coordinates: 47°15'1" N, 11°24'6" E) is located in Bergisel in the south of the city [64]. It is accessible by public transport (IVB line, Sightseer, Lines 1 and 6, as well as the Stubai Valley Railway and Stubai Valley Bus). A gigantic panoramic painting of huge dimensions (from 2010) is the main exhibit of the museum (Figure 48). The picture, on its 1000 m² surface, depicts the Tyrolean rebellion of 1809. Another important exhibit of this museum is the permanent exhibit called "Tyrolean Stage" ("Schauplatz Tirol") with a wide range of topics: religion, nature, politics and man. The new museum building is connected underground to the Kaiserjäger Museum, which is a "museum within a museum". The exhibition space is visually divided into four thematic areas. "Nature" is

presented in a 40-meter-high showcase where, among other things, cable car gondolas and stuffed animals, such as bears and beavers, are displayed. "Politics" is located in the middle of the central room of the museum, where, for example, there is the horse's head of the so-called "Aluminium Duce" (monument from Bolzano), the "Landlibell" of Emperor Maximilian I from 1511. Interactive "tree trunks" show "Man" or "Tyrolean types". The "Religion" section of the exhibition is housed in large glass cases at the back of the main entrance hall, in the Kaiserjäger Museum, where, among other things, the baroque pulpit and frescoes from the Church of St. Teresa by Max Weiler. On the initiative of the former governor of Tyrol Herwig van Staa, the museum was to be opened in 2009 on the 200th anniversary of the Battle of Bergisel. The cost of building the museum was estimated

at six million euros, but it was significantly exceeded (more than 25 million euros). That is why the museum was opened

later (March 12, 2011).



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: <https://www.inexhibit.com/mymuseum/tirol-panorama-kaiserjager-museum-innsbruck/>, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MKBLxqmexLg>, Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Source: <https://www.inexhibit.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/Tyrol-Panorma-Kaiserjagermuseum-Innsbruck-11.jpg>

Accessed: December 11, 2023.

Fig 48: The Tyrol Panorama Museum (German: Das Tirol Panorama)

3. Conclusion

The basis on which the author created his architectural designs, books and scientific works is his doctoral dissertation ^[1], in which he understood architecture as an extremely complex practical-functional, philosophical and artistic activity that summarizes the entire Universe. The author always viewed architecture as a SYSTEM made up of the Environment, Man, Boundaries and Perspectives. At the same time, it was extremely important for the author to get to know the architecture 'on the spot', in its authentic natural and social environment and with the people who created it. Many trips around the world (participation in international scientific conferences and targeted study trips, mainly) have enriched the author's "architecture file". One of such trips was the author's visit (May 26-30, 2011) to Innsbruck, which was extremely inspiring for the author, not only because he got to know the natural and social environment, but also because he realized there that the world is a unique whole, where information and knowledge spread at high speed. Simultaneous authenticity and universality is the most important characteristic of architecture.

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