

Burgundy, Godfrey of Houillon, Rodolph of Hapsburg, and many of the emperors of Austria, his descendants. Here, also, is the mausoleum of the archduke Ferdinand of the Tyrol and his wife, also adorned with bas-reliefs; and the grave of Hofer and his statue in white marble. There are numerous other churches, several of which are worth notice. The palace, an extensive building, has gardens extending along the Inn, which form a public promenade. In front of the Old Palace, the former residence of the archdukes of the Tyrol, and of some of the German emperors, is the 'Golden Roof,' a kind of oriel window, covered with a roof of gilt copper, and one of the curiosities of the place; this edifice is now used for the chancery-chamber (*Kanzleigebäude*). Innsbruck has a university of the 2nd order, in which instruction is entirely gratuitous. It occupies an extensive and fine edifice, and has 25 professors, and exhibitions to the amount of 12,000 fls. yearly. It has attached to it a valuable library, botanic gardens, and normal school. The *Ferdinandeum*, founded in 1823 upon the model of the *Johanneum* of Grätz, is a museum devoted to the productions of the Tyrol in both art and natural history, and contains some interesting collections, particularly in the dep. of mineralogy. The seminary for noble ladies, founded by Maria Theresa in 1771, the gymnasium, ancient Jesuits' college, and various convents, provincial house of correction, council chamber, town-hall, theatre, and a handsome ball-room, are the other chief public buildings; a statue of Joseph II., and a triumphal arch raised by Maria Theresa, are among the most conspicuous ornaments of the city. Innsbruck is the seat of the state assembly, high judicial court, and other superior departments of the public service for the Tyrol and Vorarlberg. It has manufactures of silk, woollen and cotton fabrics, leather, glass, and steel goods, and sealing-wax; and is the seat of a considerable trade between Italy and the countries N. of the Alps.

INVERARY, a royal and parl. bor. and sea-port of Scotland, co. Argyll, of which it is the cap., on a bay on the W. shore, and near the bottom of the arm of the sea called Loch Fyne, 40 m. NW. Glasgow. Pop. 1,075 in 1861, and 1,263 in 1841. Inverary consists principally of two rows of houses, one of them fronting the bay, the other at right angles with it, running inward, and having a northern exposure. The houses, built on a uniform plan, are large and commodious; and the town is one of the neatest and cleanest, and its situation the most picturesque in Scotland. The public buildings are the par. church, and a handsome edifice by the water side, containing the court-house and other offices. In the immediate vicinity of the town, on the N., is Inverary castle, the chief residence of the ducal family of Argyll. It was built after a design by Adams in 1749; but it is hardly worthy of the situation. It is an embattled structure, of two stories and a sunk flank, flanked with round overtopping towers, and surmounted with a square-winged pavilion. There is in the saloon a curious collection of old Highland arms, including some of those used by the Campbells in the battle of Culloden.

The staple commodity of Inverary is herrings, those of Loch Fyne being celebrated for their superior excellence; but the fishing in the Loch has latterly declined, and with it the population of the town.

Inverary was erected into a bor. of barony in 1648. In a garden beside the church is a small obelisk, commemorative of the execution in this place, in 1685, of several gentlemen of the name of Campbell, on account of their adherence to

Presbyterianism. This bor. unites with Campbellton, Oban, and Irvine, in sending a mem. to the H. of C.; and in 1864 had 36 reg. voters. Edmund Stone, a self-taught mathematician, editor of 'Euclid's Elements,' and author of a 'Treatise on Fluxions,' and other works, was a native of Inverary.

INVERKEITHING, a royal and parl. bor., par., and sea-port of Scotland, co. Fife, beautifully situated on rising ground on a bay on the N. bank of the Frith of Forth, 10 m. WNW. Edinburgh, on the railway from Edinburgh to St. Andrew's. Pop. 1,817 in 1861, and 1,827 in 1841. The town consists of a main street, and a smaller one branching off it, besides several wynds or lanes. Many of the houses are extremely old, and an air of antiquity generally marks the place. The only public buildings are the par. church, a dissenting chapel, the borough school, and the town-house. About 10 in every 100 of the inhab. are, at an average, at school; a larger proportion than generally obtains elsewhere. There are three libraries in the bor. The par. abounds with coal, most of which is exported from St. David's, on Inverkeithing Bay. A number of English and foreign vessels resort to Inverkeithing for coal, bringing in exchange bark, timber, and bones for manure. There are, in the immediate vicinity of the town, a distillery, tan-work, ship-building yard, a magnesia manufactory, and a brick work.

Inverkeithing was created a royal borough by William the Lion in the 12th century. Its privileges included right of customs over a considerable district of country lying on the Frith of Forth; but these have fallen into desuetude, with the exception of the duties at the markets held at Kinross and Tulliebole, and the customs at North Queensferry. Even Edinburgh, at one time, paid an acknowledgment of superiority for some parts of the Calton Hill, but it was bought up, or relinquished. In the ridings of the Scottish parliament, the provost of Inverkeithing was entitled to precedence next to the provost of Edinburgh. Before the convention of royal burghs was appointed to be held at Edinburgh, Inverkeithing was the place of its meeting. This bor. unites with S. Queensferry, Dunfermline, Culross, and Stirling, in sending a mem. to the H. of C., and in 1864 had 57 registered voters.

INVERLEITHEN, a par. and village of Scotland famous for its mineral well, co. Peebles, 22 m. S. by E. Edinburgh, and 5 m. E. by S. Peebles, on the Edinburgh and Hawick railway. Pop. 1,130 in 1861. The village is situated in a romantic pastoral country, within $\frac{1}{2}$ m. of the N. bank of the Tweed, and on both sides the Leithen, a tributary of that river. It has long been known as a 'watering place,' and its celebrity was greatly enhanced by the publication (in 1824) of Scott's novel, entitled 'St. Ronan's Well,' of which it was supposed to be the prototype. A yearly festival has been since instituted at Inverleithen, for the celebration of 'the St. Ronan's Border Games;' and the name of almost every street, or separate edifice, in the village, such as 'Ablotsford Place,' 'Waverley Row,' 'Marmion Hotel,' &c., refers to the illustrious novelist. Traquair-house, the seat of the noble family of that name, is in the immediate vicinity of Inverleithen. The first earl of Traquair, lord treasurer of Scotland in the time of Charles I., was one of the most eminent statesmen of his day. Dr. Russell, author of the 'History of Modern and Ancient Europe,' was born near the village, and was educated in it. The woollen manufacture has been introduced into Inverleithen.

INVERNESS, a marit. co. of Scotland, and the most extensive in that part of the U. Kingdom: