

## FOREIGN ARCHITECTURAL AND ARTISTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

**Pantheonization of France.**—It is by this new-coined word that our French contemporaries hail the ornamenting of the whole land by statuary memorials erected to their great dead—improvement to the living; "objet d'enseignement et de moralisation." Marceau, Jeanne Hachette, William the Conqueror, and others have been monumented this year; and thus even minor towns of France have been adequately embellished, and have acquired additional interest. Especial praise is bestowed on the statue of Jeanne Hachette at Beauvais, which has issued from the sculpture-ateliers of M. Dubay at Paris. It is a drawback on most statues placed in public squares, and where the beholder may pass around, that the rear aspect is mostly insignificant, at times presenting but an amorphous mass of metal or brass. The statue of Jeanne Hachette is said to be an exception. Represented in the act of combatting on the walls of Beauvais, her flying hair and garment, her animated position, appear to advantage from whatever side the statue may be viewed. The Jeanne d'Arc of M. Foyatier, of which the complete model is now exhibited at Paris, is an equestrian statue of nearly 12 feet high. Still, to place a woman on horseback, *en Arme*, is always a hazardous undertaking. The strife is at an end, the enemy put to flight, and Jeanne d'Arc, who has accomplished her mission, stops and lowers the sword of St. Catherine, with which Providence has armed her, and, the eyes fixed on heaven, gives thanks to the powers on high.

**Berlin.**—The Prussian minister of commerce and public works has published the following interesting and novel review of the railway operations of the year 1850. The length of the twenty-five Prussian lines in active operation amounts to 394 (German) miles, of which 87 miles have double rails. The total cost of these 394 miles has amounted to 151,559,000 thalers, making an average of 384,600 thalers per mile. There were, however, only 378 miles, containing 146,659,000 thalers in operation during the whole of the year, to which the following data refer. On these lines there were in work 498 engines and 1,248 passenger's carriages, and 6,937 waggons. These locomotives had performed journeys extending to 1,297,444 miles, making an average of 2,605 miles for each locomotive, each locomotive using an average of 155 lbs. of coke per mile. They had conveyed throughout the year 9,211,780 passengers, of whom each performed an average journey of 5.98 miles, together with the conveyance of 45,111,798 cwt. of goods, of which every cwt. was conveyed an average distance of 11.16 miles. The whole activity of these lines is, therefore, represented by a conveyance of 55,291,000 persons, and 503,463,000 cwt. of goods, at the distance of 1 mile. Compared with the year 1849 there was an increase of 17 per cent. in personal traffic, and of 31 per cent. in the conveyance of goods. The total expense of the year 1850 amounted to 13,004,000 thalers, and shows an increase of 20 per cent. The expenses were 6,193,000 thalers, or 47.5 of the whole income. The clear profit of 6,820,000 thalers constitutes, therefore, *exclusive* of the grants of the state, resulting from some guarantee of interest, a dividend of 4½ per cent. on the capital employed in the construction of these lines, while that dividend amounted in the previous year only to 3.92 per cent. The official document goes on to remark, that the English railroads yield only a profit of 3 per cent., the Belgian very little more than that. The receipts of the current year have, in fine, again so much increased, that a profit of full 5 per cent. is to be anticipated. Lately, also, the eastern line from Kreuz to Bromberg, about 19 German miles, as well as the connecting line of the Berlin termini, has been opened to traffic, whereby the whole length of the Prussian lines may be now estimated at 415 miles, about 1,660 English miles.

**The old Mosaics of Constantinople.**—These mosaics have hitherto remained quite unknown, although they are perfect specimens of the skill of those Byzantine artists who, from the 3rd to the 11th century, have preserved

ancient art, and prepared its subsequent restoration in Italy, Germany, and France. It was M. Papety, a painter of Lyons, who, after an art-tour through the classic lands of the Mediterranean, repaired to Constantinople and devoted much time to the exact copying of these mosaics. In this extensive collection the works of *Panselinos* are especially interesting, who was considered the Apelles of Byzantine painters. The French and the Prussian governments have acquired these copies of the since defunct M. Papety, which are now to be found in the collections of the Louvre, and at Berlin.

## ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF SCOTLAND.

THE first meeting of the second session was held on the 27th ult., the very Rev. Dean Ramsay, in the chair. The report of the council, which was read, stated that 267 members had been enrolled, and that the council had commenced the endowment of an architectural chair—a scheme which they recommended should now be opened, and the claims of which they urged on the consideration of all interested in the advancement of architecture in Scotland. They had, accordingly, appointed a committee to receive contributions for the proposed endowment.

The chairman delivered a very interesting address, and the hon. secretary read a paper communicated by Mr. David Laing, Treasurer of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, on the disputed question—Who was the architect of Heriot's Hospital? Mr. Laing gives up Iolo Jones, and ascribes the merit of the design to William Wallace, the King's master-mason, who built Wynton House, which much resembles Heriot's Hospital. The first entry in the treasurer's accounts of money paid "upon the fabric of the hospital, and provision of materials thereto," under the date 22nd of January, 1628, was given to William Wallace, deacon, for a long line for measuring the ground, 20s.; and to the wright, "for making nyne new spelkis of timber (or splints of wood) to modell the ground, and for the timber itself, 40s.; also, on the same day, to the Maister Maon and Maister Wright, and their servants, to drink when the ground was spelked, 3l.;" and the same sum, four days later, "to drink at the levelling of the ground, when sindry of the Council were present." The wages paid to Wallace was at the rate of 6l. per week, or 1l. per day, according as he attended at the work. After all the necessary preparations, the foundation-stone, as already mentioned was laid on the 1st of July, 1628. Wallace died at the end of October, 1631. His death must have been unexpected. It appears from the accounts of that month that his attendance in the work was uninterrupted, receiving four weekly payments of 8l. for himself and his boy, on the 1st, 8th, 15th, and 22nd; and on the 29th, the entry is, "Item to William Wallace and his boy, five days and a half, 7l. 16s. 8d.," in place of "ane baill oulk," or week of six days. He left several young children by his wife, Agnes Blackhall, probably the daughter of Mr. Andrew Blackhall, who, at the time of his death in 1609, had been minister of Inveresk for thirty-six years. Quoting Mr. Laing's paper.—In the confirmed testament and inventory of Wallace's effects, an item seems clearly to prove that he was the builder of Wynton House, being a special allowance granted to him for his services to the Earl of Wynton. The office of master mason to his Majesty was conferred on John Mylne, 17th December, 1631; and that of master mason to Heriot's Hospital was given to William Aytoun, junior, both appointments being on the same terms and conditions as Wallace enjoyed. That Wallace is justly entitled to the credit of having furnished the plans, as well as of having executed a considerable portion of Heriot's Hospital, is proved, I think, by the following circumstances:—1. On the 12th of August, 1629, his receipt to the treasurer for the sum of 100l., awarded to him by order of the Governors, bears that it was "for my bygone panes and extraordinary service in the frame and building of the said hospital this year bygone." The word frame

is here evidently used for design or model. 2. After his death, the Governors, on the 11th of November, 1631, in a special minute, express the sense they entertained of Wallace's services, "by his extraordinary panes and great care he had in that work, built by his advice, and in the building of the same." 3. His widow, in her application to the Governors for some aid to herself, being left, by the death of her husband, "with ane great hurding of many young small babies," says, "It is not unknown to your lordships what extraordinary panes and cair my said unquhill spouse had and toik upon the said wark thir diverse years bygone, and at the beginning thairof, upon the model and frame thairof." This was acknowledged by the Governors, who directed the Treasurer "to pay to this supplicant, to the use of her bairns, 200 marks, with the some content in hir compt, and to ressave the moule and drawings (?) for her." And, 4. In the contract with his successor as master mason, dated 5th December, 1631, and 18th February, 1632, William Aytoun was expressly enjoined "to prosecute and follow forth the modell, frame, and building of the said wark, as the same is already begun; and to devyse, plott, and sett down what he shall think meetest for the decourment of the said wark, and pattern thereof, already begun, where any defect beis (may be) found."

## GLASGOW.

AT the request of the town council, the architects here, as a body, are at present engaged in drawing up reports on the sanitary condition of the city, with the view of obtaining a Bill upon that subject during the next parliamentary session.

During the progress of the repairs on the cathedral, and the opening up the new line called Cathedral-street, towards the same from the west, it has been a moot proposition to level, and throw open under certain restrictions, the intervening and enclosed mound fronting the Royal Infirmary. Two circumstances, not to say difficulties, have stood in the way of this desirable improvement, viz., that the design of the building (by Robert Adam, one of the *Adelpis*, and architect-royal of his day) was adapted to the mound, and a removal of which would bring what is at present a sunk-basement into the position of a ground-story; and that the space enclosed by the property not of the public, but of the infirmary. The rational nature of the improvement is now, however, likely to enable it to carry the day; and the respective committees of the Statute-Labour Trust and the Royal Infirmary have conjoined to obtain designs for carrying it into effect, with such screen-walls, terraces, stairs, and other elements as may be necessary and proper. Consisting mainly, as it is understood to do, of the rubbish which accrued from the removal of the ruins of the ancient Episcopal Palace, the predecessor of the Infirmary, and being almost completely isolated, there seems to be no reason why the mound should not be wholly swept away. This matter, we understand, has been put into the professional hands of Mr. James Brown, architect, who, no doubt, will have a due regard for the style of the old master on whose work he is called to operate.

**BANK OF ENGLAND LIBRARY AND LITERARY ASSOCIATION.**—A lecture was lately given in the library of the Bank of England, by Mr. A. Smee, F.R.S., on electro-metallurgy. The president of the society (Mr. Marshall, the chief cashier) was in the chair, supported by Mr. Cotton, a former governor, the chief accountant (Mr. Smee), and other officers of the association, which has been established for six months; but this was the first meeting of the society, and the first of a series of lectures. The room was crowded with a highly respectable auditory, numbering nearly 400. At the close of the lecture, Mr. Smee showed Mr. Shepherd's electric clock, and Mr. Henley's magnetic telegraph, which, he contended, must eventually supersede every other form of telegraph.