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Gottfried Semper
LONDON WRITINGS
1850–1855

Edited by
Michael Gnehm, Sonja Hildebrand, Dieter Weidmann

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

Selection and Presentation of the Texts

The writings by Gottfried Semper that are gathered together here were written during his almost five-year period of exile in London. Semper's involvement in the May Uprising of 1849 in Dresden had put an abrupt end to his successful career in the capital of the Kingdom of Saxony, where he had been teaching as Professor of Architecture at the Academy of Fine Arts since 1834 and had built up an international reputation as the architect of major buildings such as the Dresden Court Theatre. Following an interlude in Paris, the 'capital of culture', Semper arrived in London, the 'capital of the Empire', in the autumn of 1850 and established a new livelihood for himself there in conditions of considerable hardship. But London also turned out to provide extremely fertile ground for his work as a writer. In the metropolis, which was about to become the venue for the first World's Fair in 1851, Semper placed the industrial arts – considered in a global perspective – at the centre of his reflections on architectural theory and history. In the writings and lecture manuscripts that he produced during the London years, Semper laid the essential foundations for his major work on architectural theory, *Der Stil in den technischen und tektonischen Künsten, oder Praktische Aesthetik* (Style in the Technical and Tectonic Arts; or, Practical Aesthetics; 1860–63), which was written in Zurich and published in two volumes. Beginning with his first public lecture delivered in May 1853, he introduced a revolutionary approach to British academic art history which was just getting acquainted with the more traditional, chronology-based, German art history as presented by Gottfried Kinkel – another political refugee – in a lecture series at University College, London, that had started only one month earlier.¹ Semper himself viewed the significance of his period in London as highly seminal.

From Zurich, where he was appointed to the Chair of Architecture at the newly founded Swiss Federal Polytechnic (today ETH) in 1855, he wrote to the publisher Eduard Vieweg in Brunswick 'that my stay in London was extremely important for the further development of my ideas'.²

The present edition contains a selection of the minor writings that Semper produced in London. They are related on the one hand to his teaching work – some of which was only planned, while some was actually carried out. On the other hand, they are concerned with his critical engagement with the development of the arts and of culture as a whole. The selection of texts is based on two criteria: the extent to which they refer to the conditions in which Semper was living and working in London; and the extent to which they had an influence on his British milieu. The minor writings selected are divided into six groups. The first group covers several drafts of an advertisement intended to promote Semper's project of setting up a private school of architecture, as well as a published version of it. The programme for the school can be regarded as representing a link between the educational reforms he had introduced at the Dresden Academy of Fine Arts and his proposals for the structure of the curriculum at the Department of Practical Art in London (reorganized as the Department of Science and Art in March 1853). The second group is concerned with Semper's reflections on and responses to the most important historical event during his period in London – the Great Exhibition of the Works of Industry of All Nations in 1851. This group comprises printed advertisements, published essays on the exhibition and the building housing it, notes on the exhibits, drafts for an essay in letter form on culture and philosophy, draft programmes for a cultural history exhibition, and a note referring to the latter. The third group consists of two published essays through which Semper became involved in the British debate on architectural polychromy that flared up again in the early 1850s – not least in connection with the coloured painting of the structure of the Crystal Palace. The fourth group features reports on arts and crafts objects, a planned curriculum and annual reports on the course of his teaching work, all of which Semper wrote on behalf of the Department. The fifth group combines the extant drafts of the lectures that Semper gave in the Department in 1853 and 1854. Finally, the sixth group contains texts by other authors related to text groups one, two and four, as well as book lists compiled by Semper and call slips for books that he filled in at the British Museum Library – documents that provide revealing insights into his reading.

The framework chosen for this edition made it necessary to exclude a number of texts that were written, completed or begun by Semper during his London years. These exclusions are partly due to the length of the texts concerned and partly because they were either published in Germany or not at all, and conse-

quently did not have any reception in the British Isles, or at most only sporadically. These texts firstly consist of three longer booklets along with the accompanying substantial manuscripts: *Die vier Elemente der Baukunst* (The Four Elements of Architecture; 1851), *Wissenschaft, Industrie und Kunst* (Science, Industry, and Art; 1852) and *Ueber die bleiernen Schleudergeschosse der Alten* (On the Leaden Slingshot Bullets of the Ancients; 1859)³ – a work that was mostly written in London but was not completed and published until Semper's period in Zurich. Secondly, the excluded texts involve the approximately 250-page manuscript of the so-called metals catalogue, written in 1852 (a fair copy of which was edited in 2007),⁴ and manuscripts that belong to Semper's 'Vergleichende Baulehre' (Comparative Architecture), begun in Paris in 1849 and continued in London but never completed.⁵ The third group of excluded texts consists of writings on archaeology – some of which remained unpublished, while some appeared in *Deutsches Kunstblatt* – that do not have any clear relevance to debates in England, and a polemical text on Parisian architecture that was also intended for a German audience.

The present edition makes accessible for the first time all of the manuscripts in the text groups Private School of Architecture, The Great Exhibition, Department of Practical Art and Supplementary Texts – with the exception of the short manuscript of the 'Note on a Cultural-Philosophical Collection', published before with the letter in which it was inserted, and the manuscript of the concluding part of 'Observations on Some of the Specimens of Metal Work', separately edited before in posthumous German translation in *Kleine Schriften* (Minor Writings), which Semper's sons Manfred and Hans published in 1884. Some of the manuscripts in the Lectures group were edited in posthumous German translation in *Kleine Schriften* and by Harry Francis Mallgrave in the original English versions between 1983 and 1986.⁶ However, Semper's sons muddled the arrangement of them in *Kleine Schriften* in three ways. Firstly, they distributed them – interspersed with other texts – across two sections of the book instead of uniting them in their chronological order. Secondly, in two cases they combined two different manuscripts each to produce hypothetical texts – even erroneously using the manuscripts of two different lectures for the often-mentioned 'Entwurf eines Systemes der vergleichenden Stillehre' (Outline for a System of Comparative Style-Theory).⁷ Thirdly, they distorted two other manuscripts by splitting them or shortening them. Mallgrave's edition fully corrected this third type of disorder.⁸ However, he only partly eliminated the first and second, since he did not edit the manuscripts of all of Semper's identifiable lectures and did not recognize that the manuscripts compiled to form the 'Outline for a System of Comparative Style-Theory' belong to two different lectures.⁹ The present edition uses all of the extant manuscripts to reconstruct Semper's first

series of lectures in London, and also – as far as possible – the second series. It publishes the manuscripts that contain the most complete versions of the lectures in chronological order – with individual previously undiscovered pages also being added for this purpose – and supplements them in the Critical Apparatus with the most important manuscript variants. Most of the printed texts included in this edition have been available since 2014 as reprints in Semper's *Gesammelte Schriften* edited by Henrik Karge.¹⁰ However, the Critical Apparatus in the present edition also provides these with the associated manuscripts if they have been preserved. Moreover, the Apparatus offers an overview of all the known direct textual witnesses, bibliographical references, contextualizing and explanatory comments and information about editorial emendations. It also collates – in the case of the manuscripts – the most important authorial changes made.

This edition forms part of the research project on 'Architecture and the Globalization of Knowledge in the 19th Century: Gottfried Semper and the Discipline of Architectural History' funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF) – a collaboration between the Institute for the History and Theory of Art and Architecture (ISA) at the Università della Svizzera italiana (Sonja Hildebrand) and the Institute for the History and Theory of Architecture (gta) at ETH Zurich (Philip Ursprung). In addition to the present volume, the research project has led to two doctoral dissertations,¹¹ a series of essays and an anthology of essays centred on the disciplinary context of Semper's London years.¹² The London writings, which are made accessible here for the first time in a critical edition, exemplify the way in which Semper interacted with the global context provided by London, the ways in which he responded to contemporary debates in England, what he absorbed from them and the ways in which he articulated himself in the English-speaking environment.

Writing in Exile

Semper arrived in London after an extended period of exile in Paris – the city where he had studied architecture in Franz Christian Gau's studio from late 1826 to the autumn of 1827 and from summer 1829 to summer 1830. In Paris, he made efforts to regain his footing following the events that had turned his life upside down. In 1834, the Hamburg-born architect, who had grown up in nearby Altona (which belonged to Denmark at the time), had dismissed 'white' classicism in the pamphlet *Vorläufige Bemerkungen über bemalte Architektur und Plastik*

bei den Alten (Preliminary Observations on Painted Architecture and Sculpture of the Ancients).¹³ In the same year, at the age of just under thirty-one, he had been appointed Professor of Architecture and head of the School of Architecture at the Academy of Fine Arts in Dresden. His Dresden Synagogue of 1840 and the buildings near the Dresden Zwinger – the Court Theatre of 1841 and the Gemäldegalerie (Picture Gallery), begun in 1847 – consolidated his international reputation. The May Uprising of 1849 in Dresden caused a decisive break.¹⁴ As the leader of the city militia's company of sharpshooters, he directed the construction of a barricade not far from his home on Waisenhausstrasse and commanded the forces occupying it, and he was probably also responsible for reinforcement of the main barricades, such as the one on Postplatz at the entrance to Wilsdruffer Gasse. The suppression of the uprising by Prussian and Saxon troops on 9 May caused him to flee the same day; a warrant for his arrest for high treason was issued on 16 May. Leaving his wife, Bertha, and their six children behind, Semper travelled south to Zwickau and Würzburg and then via Frankfurt am Main, Heidelberg and Karlsruhe to Strasbourg. He left Strasbourg for Paris on 6 June, arriving there on 8 June – and had already formed a plan to emigrate to North America a few days after he fled.¹⁵

Semper found accommodation with friends from his Dresden days – three decorative painters and theatre decorators who had been involved in work on the Court Theatre: for a short time with Édouard Desplechin in Paris, then with Jules Dieterle in nearby Sèvres, and in Paris again from December 1849 with Charles Séchan. He spent the long fifteen months in Paris not only in efforts to explore other options in Europe and establish contacts in North America but also primarily working on the book project he had agreed on with Eduard Vieweg between 1843 and 1844, from which *Der Stil* (Style) later developed. The book first began to take shape in Paris, and it was there that it was first given the title 'Vergleichende Baulehre' (Comparative Architecture) – inspired by Georges Cuvier's comparative anatomy.¹⁶ After receiving an advance from Vieweg, Semper sent him an initial section consisting of around 400 manuscript pages on the early history of non-European architecture in May 1850. From his base in Paris, Semper was able in 1849 to have his delayed book about the Dresden Court Theatre put into print¹⁷ and to publish essays in the Leipzig journal *Zeitschrift für praktische Baukunst*.¹⁸ In the summer of 1850, he drafted his first text on ceramics – an essay written in French on porcelain painting, which was prompted by his contacts with the porcelain manufactory in Sèvres, where Dieterle had become the chief artist.¹⁹

Frustrated by the failures of his many attempts to establish a new livelihood in Europe, Semper decided in the summer of 1850 to accept the offer of an office partnership made to him by a Bremen architect who had moved to New York,

Karl Gildemeister (who was later the architect of the Crystal Palace at the 1853 World's Fair in New York), and to emigrate overseas. While he was in Le Havre waiting to depart for New York, a letter from the archaeologist Emil Braun reached him on 18 September 1850 – one day before the ship was due to sail. Braun had been secretary of the Prussian *Instituto di corrispondenza archeologica* in Rome since the mid-1830s (during his Grand Tour, Semper had earlier become a corresponding member of the institute). Braun was acquainted with Prince Albert and ran a galvanoplastic institute in Rome where he produced electrocast copies of ancient sculptures, some of which were included in the royal collection. He also acted as an art agent for Bernhard von Lindenau, a government minister in Saxony up to 1843, with whom Semper also had dealings. Braun had heard from the London architect Edward Falkener that Semper was intending to emigrate. Braun's letter to Semper – offering nothing more than a vague if flattering prospect of an artistic field of activity 'that promises to be no less glorious than the one you have left' – persuaded Semper to stay in Europe. While a crate with his books was already on its way to New York – it was not returned to him until the autumn of 1852 (the books contained in it are recorded in a customs list; 210–17) – he returned to Paris. After a missed meeting with Braun in Paris, and on receiving clarification from Braun that the matter concerned a project for a national cemetery near London that he was involved in, Semper travelled to the British capital to meet him.²⁰

Semper arrived in London on the evening of 28 September 1850 and spent the night in the German and Commercial Hotel on Leicester Square. He was visited the next day by Braun, accompanied by the sanitary reformer Edwin Chadwick, commissioner of the General Board of Health and initiator of the cemetery project, and Eduard vom Hof, a German lawyer practising in London. The Board of Health, which had been founded in 1848, was intending to purchase the Abbey Wood estate, some 10 miles south-east of London between Woolwich and Erith, as a site for the cemetery. Semper immediately started sketching numerous designs for the cemetery (pl. 7). He moved into a flat on University Street, near the British Museum, at the beginning of October (as a subtenant of Thomas Watts, a carpenter), and was able to use a desk in Falkener's architectural office on Gracechurch Street in the City of London.²¹ Political and legal disputes delayed the project, and Semper's contribution was reduced to the design of a Reception House – a chapel-like building in which the coffins were to be placed before burial and the mourners were to be received. The design, which he submitted in the summer of 1851 and for which he was paid £40, was rejected, as was that of fellow competitor Edward Cresy, superintending inspector to the Board. Shortly afterwards, the Abbey Wood cemetery project was cancelled.

Private School of Architecture

Even before this, his precarious financial situation had prompted Semper to resume a project to set up a private school of architecture. In the autumn of 1849, he had already been thinking about such a project in New York in collaboration with his former student Wilhelm Heine, who had emigrated there in the summer of 1849. In London, he drafted numerous newspaper advertisements in which he recommended himself with varying degrees of emphasis as a drawing teacher or as a consulting architect and announced the founding of a private school, complete with a boarding house, in which architectural training would be combined with engineering studies (4–15; pl. 1). He presented the idea to Braun for the first time in December 1850. Braun recommended that it should be done in collaboration with a London partner and suggested George Scharf or Edward Falkener. Both older and more recent contacts of Semper's supported him in the plan. Translations into English were provided by Karoline Heusinger, a Saxon (and a friend of Semper's wife) who was living in London, and by Mary Scarlett Campbell, the daughter of the family in which Heusinger was working as a lady-companion. Rudolph Schramm, a refugee from Berlin, edited the most detailed draft that Semper made and also brought in his friend Lothar Bucher, who placed an announcement of the project in the Berlin *National-Zeitung* (207–8) – he had become the paper's London correspondent after fleeing Berlin. Through Julius Faucher, correspondent of the *Kölnische Zeitung*, contact was established with the Basel architect Leonhard Friedrich. Through Friedrich in turn, a version of the advertisement reached Richard Wagner – Semper's friend while in Dresden, who was also a refugee from the revolution – in Zurich, and it was published in the *Eidgenössische Zeitung* there with a supportive text from Wagner (13, 208–9). However, Semper's project for setting up a school of architecture did not progress beyond this initial advertising campaign.

The Great Exhibition

Semper's social life in London was only partly influenced by the German exile community. Thanks to an invitation from Schramm to attend a refugee meeting organized by Arnold Ruge at the Cranbourne Hotel in early March 1851, he had the opportunity to meet some of the notable exiles – including Bucher and Gottfried Kinkel. The politically agitating Kinkel became Semper's colleague at the Zurich Polytechnic in 1866.²² But Semper's political involvement was limited. He did attend the meeting in the same hotel at the end of July 1851 at which Kinkel and August Willich founded the German Emigration Club, and he was elected a month later to the board of the reorganized refugee committee alongside Bucher and Oskar Reichenbach.²³ However, Bucher and Semper declared their resignation in a jointly written letter to Kinkel the very next day, specify-

ing that they would now devote themselves ‘privately to the common cause’.²⁴ The committee was dissolved in 1852. In July 1853, Semper applied and was admitted to the ‘German Society of Benevolence and Concord’, which had been established in 1817. Remarkably, there is no known evidence of a meeting between Semper and Karl Marx. Marx was an opponent of most of the refugees with whom Semper had dealings and did not attend any of the above meetings, but he noted Semper’s election to Kinkel’s refugee committee.²⁵ Both Marx and Semper frequented the British Museum Library and, surprisingly, they had the same doctor, Jonas Freund.

More important was another initiative by Schramm at the end of March 1851. He initiated the first publication of a text by Semper in England, the essay ‘Die grosse Ausstellung’ (The Great Exhibition), which was published in May in the German supplement of *The Illustrated London News* (20–6). In the essay, Semper set out publicly for the first time the view that, in relation to ornamental treatment, Europe had been ‘defeated by our Oriental competitors’ in the field of the applied arts, which was threatening to become corrupted by ‘machinery’. By this time, Semper already had first-hand access to the Crystal Palace. The collaboration he had hoped for with Joseph Paxton, the architect of the exhibition building whom Semper had met at Chadwick’s at the end of November 1850, had not materialized – the commission for the decoration of the Crystal Palace for which Semper had applied had already gone to Owen Jones. Instead, however, Henry Cole – a member of the executive committee of the Great Exhibition, whose acquaintance Semper had also made through Chadwick in early December – gave him the opportunity to design some of the national sections in the Exhibition. Semper arranged the Canadian section (pl. 8), the sections for the Cape of Good Hope and Nova Scotia that were grouped around it, and the sections for Sweden with Norway and for Denmark.²⁶ He probably also contributed to the adjacent sections for Egypt and Turkey. Financially, the work at the Crystal Palace was not particularly lucrative. Thus, Semper was still trying to acquire work three weeks after the exhibition opened. He had an advertisement, written by the Hamburg architect Franz Georg Stammann, placed in the *Hamburger Nachrichten* (209–10) and also had a French advertisement, dated 1 April 1851, printed (18). He remained on friendly terms with the commissioner of the Canadian section, Henry Houghton, who lived in London as a warehouseman; in the late summer, he received a commission from Houghton for a drawing complete with frame, remunerated at £30.

Shortly before the essay published in *The Illustrated London News* and the many varied and fragmentary preliminary stages for it, Semper wrote drafts that can be assigned to the essay on Paxton’s Crystal Palace that was published in *The Edinburgh Review* in the autumn of 1851 (18–20). Edward Aubrey Moriarty,

the translator of Charles Dickens's works into German and of Franz Kugler's *Geschichte Friedrichs des Grossen* into English, among other works, had translated Semper's essay (probably with Cole as an intermediary) and inserted it in his (Moriarty's) review of the last edition of the *Official Catalogue of the Great Exhibition*. In the essay, Semper gives the Crystal Palace double-edged praise as a work that the architect had brought into an 'entire unison with nature'. The building shows 'the original type of the most primitive form of architecture unwittingly realised' – adapted to the required purpose but unsuitable for progressive architecture. A 'complete revolution', Semper concludes, 'must take place in English manners before the glass roof can find adoption in private dwellings or religious edifices'.

From May to October 1851, Semper repeatedly browsed through the Crystal Palace; hurried but highly interesting notes that he took provide evidence for the routes he followed through the building (31–9; pl. 2). Most of them list exhibits from North America and Russia – contrasting the new mechanized world (represented, for example, by locomotives and McCormick's reaper) and over-sophisticated applied arts. Textiles fare better, such as an embroidered blanket from Azerbaijan. There are surprising items such as shoes, artificial teeth, Palmer's prosthetic legs and Day & Newell's unpickable lock (the latter two – like the reaper – also proved interesting for Sigfried Giedion decades later). Semper took notes on raw materials and clocks and repeatedly lingered in front of American daguerreotypes. The notes provide a panorama of the interests that flowed into *Science, Industry, and Art*, the pamphlet published in 1852 in which he intervened in debates on design reform.²⁷ Although it was probably Henry Cole who was behind the 'private request' he mentions as his motive for writing the pamphlet, the text was to become influential mainly in Germany during the second half of the nineteenth century.

The Great Exhibition led Semper to reflect on museology. In a fragmentary epistolary essay on cultural philosophy, addressed to Lothar Bucher (27–31), he discusses the museum as a location in which 'world ideas' condense. The Great Exhibition, which expressed the 'unconsciously born idea of a genuine cultural-historical collection', provided the elements from which the 'museum of the future' and a corresponding form of architecture would be able to crystallize on the basis of a comparative methodology. These ideas are reflected in Bucher's *Kultur-historische Skizzen aus der Industrieausstellung aller Völker* (Cultural-Historical Sketches from the Industrial Exhibition of All Nations; 1851). Between October 1851 and January 1852, Semper wrote a new introduction and a 'Prospectus' for his 'Comparative Architecture', which was published as an appendix in some copies of *Science, Industry, and Art*. As another planned supplement to the pamphlet, he also compiled a schematic list for a collection arranged according to his four

basic architectural elements (40–2), along with an associated note (43) that was to be inserted at the appropriate place in the pamphlet. Both of these remained unpublished.

By including the decorative arts in an overarching cultural-historical context, Semper was revising the reforming efforts made by the German 'Prototype Movement', as seen from the 1820s onwards particularly in Peter Beuth and Karl Friedrich Schinkel's *Vorbilder für Fabrikanten und Handwerker* (Models for Manufacturers and Craftsmen).²⁸ Semper had already made notes on four 'Questions for Industrial Collectors' in 1834 in this connection.²⁹ For one of these questions – 'How can we renew and make artistic use of what was once customary?' – he sought to provide a practical answer in the form of an exhibition planned for February 1852 in the empty Crystal Palace by an 'Association of Artists of Various Nations' that he had initiated, with 'designs, drawings and models from the field of industrial art, including architecture'. He promoted the exhibition in an advertisement published at the end of December 1851 (43–4). Slightly later on, he had an opportunity to answer another of his applied art questions from 1834 – 'How did the most important historical forms arise out of their incunabula?' Around the middle of April 1852, Cole engaged Semper to write 'a kind of illustrated catalogue raisonné on the whole field of metals technology', as Semper explained to Eduard Vieweg.³⁰ It was to serve as 'an illustrated catalogue for a projected collection of metalworks', he added to Antonio Panizzi, then keeper of the Department of Printed Books at the Library of the British Museum³¹ – where Semper was spending a great deal of time, as evidenced by the call slips that have survived for the period from March to December 1852 (217–25; pl. 12). He sent the manuscript for the catalogue to Cole in mid-August. It was entitled 'Practical Art in Metals and hard Materials; its Technology, History and Styles' and earned him £180. In it, he set out his square diagram for a 'complete and universal Collection', based in turn on his four basic elements of architecture.

Polychromy in Architecture

Shortly after arriving in London, Semper resumed his writing work and established contacts with London institutions. In October 1850, he received an admission card for the ordinary meetings of the Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA). He had been acquainted with Thomas Leverton Donaldson, one of the founders and secretaries of RIBA, since his first visit to London in late 1838. Probably as early as the second half of October 1850, Semper started drafting the pamphlet *The Four Elements of Architecture*, the German-language manuscript of which he sent to Vieweg on 19 January 1851.³² The occasion for this was an invitation by Falkener to contribute to his journal *The Museum of Classical*

Antiquities. Semper was planning to provide an outline of his ‘Comparative Architecture’ (and the subtitle of the pamphlet is in fact marked *A Contribution to Comparative Architecture*). However, the text expanded to such an extent that Semper decided to provide Falkener with a version of the sections on architectural polychromy (pl. 3)³³ – probably prompted by lectures given by Owen Jones and Matthew Digby Wyatt at RIBA in December 1850, and a topic that was focused on in the first issue of Falkener’s journal, which appeared in January 1851 with texts on polychromy by Jacques Ignace Hittorff and Falkener himself. Semper’s essay was published in the July issue (48–61). In it, he denied that Greek culture had an autochthonous origin by arguing that ‘the Greeks borrowed from Barbarians’. He also for the first time publicly stated his revolutionary opinion that walls ‘decorated with painting and other ornaments’ had developed as a ‘substitution’ for older ‘tapestry’ – an opinion prepared for graphically with his lithographs for *Die Anwendung der Farben in der Architectur und Plastik* (The Use of Colour in Architecture and Sculpture) of 1836 (pl. 9). The essay made part of *The Four Elements of Architecture* available in English as a first publication – the German pamphlet did not appear until the autumn of 1851. Three years later, Semper published another adaptation of it in English, in Jones’s *Apology for the Colouring of the Greek Court in the Crystal Palace* (61–73). In it, he again emphasized that architectural ‘decorations [were] borrowed from the weaver’s art’. In the spring of 1852, Semper offered Falkener another manuscript on an archaeological topic for publication: an essay written in French on the Erechtheum, in which – in remarks directed against Friedrich Thiersch – he attributes inscriptions found on the Acropolis not to that temple but rather to the Propylaea.³⁴ Despite repeated requests from Falkener, Semper dropped this publication project and did not arrange for a translation into English.

Department of Practical Art

Semper’s first direct contact with the Department of Practical Art, founded in February 1852 – the central administration of the Government Schools of Design, reformed by Henry Cole – came about through the metals catalogue mentioned above. Cole apparently commissioned him to prepare the catalogue in connection with the Museum of Manufactures, which opened provisionally in Marlborough House in Westminster, the home of the Department, in mid-May. Semper’s work on the metals catalogue was one in a series of efforts he made to obtain a position as professor in Cole’s Department. In the end, these efforts were crowned with success. His appointment was definitively decided on 8 September 1852, and the certificate of appointment was issued shortly afterwards, on 11 September (226–7; pl. 6). On 27 September, Semper acknowledged receipt of a prospectus drawn up by Cole for the special class on the ‘Principles

and Practice of Ornamental Art' in the field of metalwork which he had been appointed to teach. While he would continue to be the contact person for ceramics, furniture was made part of his immediate expertise (228). Shortly afterwards, his teaching area was expanded to include architecture. The focus on ornament is expressed in the certificate for art-instruction which he designed for the Department of Science and Art (pl. 10). Thus Semper became – alongside Ralph Nicholson Wornum – one of the first permanently employed art historians in British academic life with his special focus on the applied arts and architecture. Before, art history was taught primarily in connection with museums, as in the case of Charles Eastlake (editor of the first volume of Franz Kugler's *Handbuch der Geschichte der Malerei* in English) who was offered a post as the first professor of fine arts at London University (today's University College) in the 1830s, but declined in favour of his museum work.³⁵ Gottfried Kinkel's appointments as lecturer in art history in Great Britain, starting in 1853, were always temporary positions.³⁶ Semper's annual salary of £150 – not exorbitant, but supplemented by a share of teaching fees – nevertheless allowed him to move into a new flat near Hyde Park, at Gloucester Terrace, and to bring his family to join him.

The first semester at the Department of Practical Art, which began offering courses in the autumn of 1852, was marked by a royal commission to design the carriage for the Duke of Wellington's funeral procession, which passed from St James's Park to St Paul's Cathedral on 18 November.³⁷ Semper was responsible for the design and execution of the wooden structure and the richly decorated cast bronze panels that encased the ponderous funeral car. He was also involved in the overall design; however, Richard Redgrave, the Department's art superintendent, claimed sole authorship. While Semper's contribution was critically noted in London, it was celebrated in Germany as early as 1854 as 'Wellington's hearse by Professor Semper', representing one of the 'not insignificant victories of German taste over English'.³⁸ In the 'First Report' on his teaching work (88–91), dating from early 1854, Semper mentions the funeral carriage as an example of his teaching method, in which he aimed to have students become involved in practical work from the outset and to design the educational work in the form of a studio. He elaborated on this further in a 'Plan of Instruction for the Metal and Furniture Classes' (85–8), the draft of which, dated 1 February 1853, he submitted to the Department, supplemented with the idea of a transdisciplinary approach that would encompass technology of art, physics, mineralogy, chemistry and metallurgy.

Before he started work on the Wellington carriage, Semper carried out tasks in connection with the Department's Museum of Manufactures, which opened definitively at the beginning of September 1852 and was soon renamed the

Museum of Ornamental Art. His 'Report on the Private Collection of Arms at Windsor Castle' (76–80), dated 20 September, was commissioned to investigate the possibility of obtaining loans or copies for the museum. In his expert report on arms, Semper was returning to the branch of the decorative arts whose 'practical' side he had already emphasized in his review of the Great Exhibition: in it, he argued, 'the striving for refinement and embellishment by art of the forms offered by the purpose of the object and the material used is shown in a modest way, and for that very reason satisfies the genuine sense of beauty' (23). The report is also of particular interest because Semper's English draft with Cole's corrections has been preserved (pl. 4). Semper's expertise was also in demand in other fields. On 11 October 1852, he recommended that Cole should make purchases from an offer submitted to him of 'Berlin Productions of Plactical Art' (80–2); Redgrave approved the purchase of cast iron jewellery from the offer. For the museum catalogue, Semper wrote introductory 'Observations on Some of the Specimens of Metal Work' (82–5), the first version of which was published in the catalogue of February 1853 and expanded in a new edition in May with an addition on newly acquired articles. Semper's interest in polychrome oriental ornamentation and vessel design found its way into this work. As in the case of the Berlin cast iron jewellery, most of the metal artefacts commented on by Semper can be found in today's Victoria and Albert Museum.

Between the end of 1852 and January 1853, during his first teaching-free period, Semper drafted a number of texts aimed at a German readership, including archaeological essays. Through the assistance of the painter and antiquarian Johann Karl Bähr, Semper's friend and former colleague at the Dresden Academy of Fine Arts, these were published in the Berlin *Deutsches Kunstblatt* in the spring and autumn of 1853. One of them was an essay on 'Die Restauration des Tuskanischen Tempels' (The Restoration of the Tuscan Temple), a critique of Thiersch's interpretation of Vitruvius.³⁹ Another was a multi-part essay on 'Die neben den Propyläen aufgefundenen Inschrifttafeln' (The Inscription Panels Found next to the Propylaea), a new version of Semper's 1852 essay in French on the Erechtheum, now published as 'Briefe aus der Schweiz' (Letters from Switzerland).⁴⁰ Semper used a research trip to the porcelain manufactory in Sèvres in January 1853, commissioned by Cole, to write an essay on 'Die neuesten pariser Bauten' (The Latest Buildings in Paris), which was published the following month in Karl Gutzkow's journal *Unterhaltungen am häuslichen Herd*.⁴¹ Gutzkow had for a short time been a dramatic advisor at the Dresden Court Theatre, until the 1849 revolution.

During preparations for his public lectures at the Department of Science and Art, the first of which Semper delivered in May 1853, he attended a RIBA meeting in early February 1853 at which a paper by the Scottish interior decorator and

art theorist David Ramsay Hay on ‘Proportions and Curves of the Parthenon of Athens’ was presented. The optical corrections that were discussed inspired Semper to test the relationship between mathematical regularity and aesthetic perception using the plum-stone-shaped leaden slingshot bullets of the Greeks.⁴² The preface to the first version of the paper is dated 20 December 1853. Before its publication in 1859, Semper had a summary of it, concerned particularly with the trigonometric part, published in the Leipzig *Annalen der Physik und Chemie* in September 1854. As stated there in the introduction, he regarded the study as ‘a contribution to the comparative theory of forms.’⁴³ At the same time he was afraid that it might be plagiarized by the Prussian military. In contrast, however, Semper’s work on the paper was already being remarked upon in Germany in early 1854 with an assumption that it had been written ‘under official commission from the English government.’⁴⁴

Lectures

On 20 May 1853, Semper gave his first public lecture in London at Marlborough House to a distinguished audience – the inaugural lecture, ‘On the Relations of the Different Branches of Industrial Art to Each Other and to Architecture’ (104–17). Cole considered it ‘thoughtful & suggestive.’⁴⁵ The text of the lecture is found in the first of two manuscripts that researchers have previously mistaken for interchangeable variants of the lecture with which Semper opened the autumn term in 1853.⁴⁶ Two partial drafts were considered to be the only traces of the wording of the inaugural lecture (97–103).⁴⁷ In both of these fragments, Semper starts by quoting the first of the propositions by Owen Jones that the Department had decided to use as the basis for its teaching work – namely that the decorative arts originated in architecture and should accompany it appropriately (pl. 5). In the definitive version of the lecture, Semper omitted both the quotation and his reservation that it was correct only ‘if taken in its true meaning’. This was probably to avoid any appearance of presumptuousness in his divergent opinion – namely ‘that architecture is based upon principles and laws, which were known and practised in ornamental art’. It was only after a lengthy introduction concerning the need to regain the lost ‘consciousness of the intimate connections, which exist between the different branches of knowledge and skill’, that he now took a position on this. The ‘history of Architecture’, he nevertheless states unequivocally thereafter, ‘begins with the history of practical art’. As an example, he presents for the first time in public his comparison of the Egyptian *situla* and the Greek *hydria* – two vessels in which basic elements of the corresponding forms of architecture are prefigured. The lecture combines two key modern disciplines in an exemplary way: dynamics and ethnology. Semper presents the much-cited formula that he used to illustrate his ‘Doctrine

of Style': a mathematical functional equation that covers an infinite number of factors that stand for the dynamical function, the multifarious variability of artistic form-finding. Functionality is not necessarily achieved here through 'science and calculation', as is proved by the 'ornamental art' of New Zealand with its 'Sort of architecture', which consists of 'nothing but richly sculptured and painted hedges and hedgepoles', and 'the Axes of the North-American Natives'. Even in the case of the perfectly formed 'Grec Sling bullets', it remains questionable whether they are not also 'the Result of an instinctiv feeling'. The inaugural lecture ends with a forward look at five future lectures, which correspond precisely to the programme in which Semper's lectures for the autumn semester were announced (96–7).

In the course of the autumn semester, the number of Semper's public lectures expanded from five to seven. The first, which included an introduction and two sections on 'The ancient practice of wall coating' and on 'Tubular construction', was spread across two lectures. In the opening lecture, the 'General Remarks on the Different Styles in Art' (118–26), he recapitulates his inaugural lecture, making cuts and additions. He varies the mathematical formula of his 'Doctrine of Style' and falls back on his four basic architectural elements – the hearth or fireplace, the roof, the enclosure and the substructure or terrace – with the areas of practical art assigned to them: ceramics and metalwork, carpentry, the 'Craft of matmakers and hanging-manufactures' and masonry. However, he designates – as in the inaugural lecture – 'the art or ... industry of coating ... in the widest sense', including textiles, as the first class of the artistic treatment of raw materials. The reversal in the importance assigned to ceramics and textile art that was then to follow by the time of *Style* is anticipated here. As the example of Assyrian wall coverings with 'glazed bricks' shows (Semper had discovered them in the Louvre in Paris in 1850), ceramics had provided a substitute for 'the variegated original draperies'. Conversely, Assyrian reliefs in the British Museum indicated that they were 'copies in Stone of woven or embroidered tapestries'. This first autumn lecture concludes with the 'principle of Coating' – the first time that Semper uses the term, which is then translated into German in *Style* as 'Prinzip der Bekleidung' (usually translated as 'principle of dressing').⁴⁸

The second lecture combines 'The ancient practice of wall coating' and 'Tubular construction' into one lecture (127–35). Inspired by the Great Exhibition, Semper supplements the discussion of the four basic elements of architecture with ethnological classifications of contemporary products, including those of Trinidad – with the example of the model of a Caribbean hut, which he discusses publicly here for the first time. He equates Chinese architecture with this preliminary architectural form, as he regards it, and shocks the audience by noting that at the time when Assyria and Egypt had already developed into

high cultures, the Greeks were still at the level of 'the American Indians, or the New-Zealandas' of his time. The lecture concludes with examples of metals technology in the areas of furniture, weapons and doors.

Semper expanded the third planned lecture, on ceramics, into three lectures (135–60).⁴⁹ Here he describes pottery as being 'perhaps' the 'most important of all the different branches of industry for the general history of art and for artistic science'. He includes objects made of various materials in the category of ceramics; they belonged to this field because the decisive 'traditional laws of generation and ornamentation ... have been settled by potters'. As evidence of this, he again refers to the *situla* and *hydria*, with the argument accentuated by the idea of national characteristics that allow these to be read as exemplifying the 'national Genius of the Egyptians' and the 'lucid nature of the monteneer inhabitants of Greece', respectively. He uses the second ceramics lecture to draw a distinction between two 'principles of ornamentation': one in which ornamentation symbolized the 'dynamical function' of the object associated with its construction, and another in which it represented the cultural context in the form of historicized images. In the third lecture on ceramics, he recalls the 'mortifying truth' of an 'unquestioned superiority of half barbarous nations' in the field of the applied arts and then goes on to discuss ceramic materials, techniques and the characteristics of handmade and mechanically reproduced objects.

In the following lecture, 'On Timber Construction' (161–9; pl. 11), he discusses roof constructions and coverings among the Chinese, Egyptians, Greeks and Indians, addresses Moorish, Norman and Gothic architecture and summarizes Caucasian and Etruscan architecture as well as the vernacular architecture of Tyrol, Switzerland, Sweden and Norway. The lecture illustrates engineering science with sketches for classifying construction systems ranging from flat roofs to suspension bridges and mentions the latest English iron bridges and their traditional counterparts in South America and Tibet.

There are no surviving drafts of the subsequent planned lecture on stereotomy (masonry). The series concludes with the lecture on 'The Combined Action' of the different branches of the applied arts in architecture (169–77). Here Semper explains the 'different Styles of architecture' in relation to anthropological and political implications. Observations on 'Domestic life' lead him from the 'mouveable tent ... of the Nomad tribes' to farmhouses 'in the old saxon countries', Scandinavian stave churches and the settlement architecture of the 'descendants of the German races' with their 'Strongholds and blockhouses'. As formative types, he contrasts the 'fortified camp', which multiplied into the form of towering pyramids in Assyrian architecture, with the core of the Egyptian temple, which was expanded through the constant addition of new layers.

These represent contrasting manifestations of a 'Military despotism' based on conquest and feudalism and of a 'national Monarchy' supported by an aristocratic priesthood.

With the exception of the drafts of three lectures, little more is known about the programme of lectures Semper gave in the autumn of 1854 beyond what he noted about his teaching activities in the 'Second Report' (91–3): he held 'two courses of five public lectures on the different styles of ancient architecture'. The two extant versions of the lecture 'On Architectural Symbols' (177–89) probably mark the beginning of these. He starts with the creative potential of architecture, which is 'a pure inventiv art' or 'an art of invention'. The function of nature as a model, he argues, lies solely in an analogous 'dependency on natural laws and conditions', implying that 'the history or nature of mankind' can be narrated through architecture in exactly the same way that fossilized 'shells' and 'Coral-trees' provide information about their former organic inhabitants. There is an explicit distinction here showing that 'the history of architecture does not begin at the same point with the history of housebuilding and Engineering'. He places the Caribbean hut in the latter category, while the former is marked by a sequence of those kinds of 'social revolution' with which 'the prevalence of a new principle' is associated – successive rearrangements of the combination of the four basic architectural elements, or rather the four engineering-like basic elements – and the way in which they are shaped by the applied arts, which have always affected the 'symbolical language' of architecture. He illustrates in detail the symbolization of the complex forces that are at work in architecture using the Doric cyma, in passages in which he makes use of Karl Bötticher's *Tektonik der Hellenen* (Tectonics of the Hellenes; 1844–52) without mentioning the work. Semper probably first started reading Bötticher's book in December 1852 – as indicated by the preserved call slip from the British Museum Library (pl. 12), the notes he made on the book partly in English and the absence of earlier remarks about it.⁵⁰

In the second lecture of 1854, 'On the Relation of Architectural Systems with the General Cultural Conditions' (189–201), Semper further discusses the way in which 'architectural monuments are ... the artistical expressions of ... social political and religious institutions': from the 'patriarchal form of society' to the 'free confederation between tribes of the same origine and race'. The latter form – although it is 'the most natural and the most reasonable' – is repeatedly overthrown by absolutism and oligarchy, as seen in the cases of Assyria and Egypt. Lengthy remarks on China follow, where he argues that the traditional 'terrible revolution of nature' (flooding) corresponds to social revolutions in China to the extent that no fundamental changes occur. Chinese architecture

has thus preserved an isolated juxtaposition of ‘the constructiv parts and the details ... in the most primitiv and material sense’. After a brief discussion of Babylon, the manuscript breaks off with a forward look at Egyptian architecture. This preview is continued in the short fragment of the following lecture, ‘Explanation of the Expression of Spatial Arrangements in Architecture’ (201–3), with an outline, illustrated with sketches, of the way in which Egyptian temple types served as models for Greek and Roman architecture.

The Will to Architecture

The ultimate success of Semper’s period in London was clouded by the scarcity of commissions for him as a building architect. He complained that his practical work was limited to ‘furniture stuff’.⁵¹ Following the abortive adventure of the Abbey Wood cemetery project, he drew up plans for several buildings that were not implemented. In 1851, he designed a London washhouse and public baths, and later that year he was commissioned to design an extension to The Grange in Hampshire, the country seat of William Bingham Baring Ashburton, who then preferred a design by Charles Robert Cockerell. These were followed, during the period when Semper was a professor at the Department of Practical Art (later Department of Science and Art), in mid-October 1852 by a design for a telegraph kiosk for the Electric Telegraph Company, a design for a London building for emigrants in 1853 and – in a competition setting – for a pottery school in Stoke-on-Trent. During these years, the only design commission that was implemented was for the iron frame and roof of a manufactory building for the Royal Arsenal in Woolwich, arranged through the military engineer Thomas Bernard Collinson; the work was carried out to a limited extent up to mid-1854.⁵² New tasks arose for the Crystal Palace when it was rebuilt in the South London suburb of Sydenham up to 1854. Semper was commissioned by Joseph Paxton to design one of the commercial exhibition spaces there, the Mixed Fabrics Court.⁵³ In contrast, his proposal for a Pompeian theatre in the transept of the Palace did not progress beyond the initial design stage.

From mid-March to early June 1855, Semper stayed in Paris on behalf of the Department to help set up the British section at the second World’s Fair. Dissatisfied with the tasks assigned to him there, he complained in a letter to his wife, ‘The English architects have snatched everything away from me.’⁵⁴ While he was in Paris, Semper started on a design for the competition for the Théâtre de la Monnaie in Brussels, which had burned down, but he apparently did not submit it.⁵⁵ The final phase of Semper’s period of exile in London was marked by a highly promising commission from Prince Albert: in mid-February 1855, through Cole, he commissioned Semper to design a kind of cultural forum in

South Kensington – on the site of today’s Royal Albert Hall – that would house the various museum sections of the Department of Science and Art in combination with a concert hall, shops and flats. Semper’s design for a gigantic re-interpretation of the Crystal Palace was ready in mid-June. It delighted Prince Albert, but the Board of Trade declined to pursue it for reasons of cost.

By this time, however, Semper’s life had already taken a new turn, thanks in part to Richard Wagner’s mediation. Wagner had written to him in August 1854 that there was a prospect of a position in Zurich that would make Semper ‘the supreme authority on building matters for the whole of Switzerland’.⁵⁶ The position in question was that of director and first professor in the Department of Architecture at the Swiss Federal Polytechnic, which was founded in 1854 and started offering courses in the autumn of 1855. After negotiations in Zurich, Semper agreed to the offer in principle on 16 November 1854. Arguments in favour of Zurich were a tenured position, a German-speaking environment and the prospect – albeit still vague – of being able to design the new building for the Polytechnic. After the appointment had been made definitive in February 1855, Semper travelled from Paris to Zurich again in March, where he took the opportunity to find a suitable rented flat for the summer. In the meantime, his family moved to Paris for a few weeks. On returning to London at the beginning of June, Semper stayed for the last three weeks of his London exile with the German engineer and industrialist Carl Wilhelm Siemens, a friend of his, in Kensington Crescent. Semper left London on 26 or 27 June 1855 and arrived in Zurich, after a stopover in Paris, on 12 July. It was not until 1863, on 8 May, that the warrant for his arrest was withdrawn by the authorities in Saxony.⁵⁷

1 On Kinkel’s 1853 lectures at University College, see Haskell 1988, 214–16; Ashton 1996; Hönes 2019; Hönes 2021. For Semper’s approach compared to contemporaneous German art history, see Karge 2013. For Semper’s bourgeois-democratic context among German refugees in London, see Ashton 1986, 139–87 (Semper mentioned on 54, 163–4, 176, 182, 208); Weidmann 2014. For a broader assessment of the refugee situation in mid-nineteenth-century Great Britain, see Freitag 2003.

2 Semper to Eduard Vieweg, Zurich, 25 July 1855 (Vieweg Archives, V3:1.1.3.32); cf. draft letter (gta, 20-K-1855-07-25[S]).

3 The translation of this title adopts part of Semper’s own wording in his London lectures where he speaks of ‘ancient Greec Sling bullets’, with ‘Sling bullets’ replacing the deleted word ‘Projectiles’.

4 ‘Practical Art in Metals and hard Materials; its Technology, History and Styles’ [1852] (NAL, 86.FF.64); Semper 2007a.

- 5 All of Semper's manuscripts for 'Comparative Architecture' ed. in Luttmann 2008, 249–609. Individual chapters ed. in Herrmann 1981, 180–216 (selected Engl. trans. in Herrmann 1984, 189–218).
- 6 For details of these two editions, see the textual record of the individual lectures.
- 7 Semper 1884, 344–50, translates a compilation of MS 117 and MS 118; Semper 1884, 259–91, compiles MS 122 and MS 124 to form the source text of the translation for 'Entwurf eines Systemes der vergleichenden Stillehre'.
- 8 The major part of MS 129 is translated in Semper 1884, 383–94, the concluding part in Semper 1884, 90–4. In Mallgrave's edition, both parts are combined in their original sequence; see Semper 1986a. MS 144ⁱ is translated in Semper 1884, 351–68, without the last two pages; MS 144ⁱ is omitted altogether. Mallgrave has edited both manuscript parts in their entirety; see Semper 1986b.
- 9 The same applies to the five lectures translated into French by Jacques Soullillou (Semper 2007b, 157–222), based on Mallgrave's English edition and complemented at places by Manfred and Hans Semper's German translation.
- 10 Semper 2014.
- 11 Chestnova 2017a, revised as Chestnova 2022; Leoni 2019.
- 12 Gnehm/Hildebrand 2021.
- 13 The title of this pamphlet as translated by William Richard Hamilton in his translation of Franz Kugler's *Ueber die Polychromie der griechischen Architektur und Sculptur und ihre Grenzen* (Kugler 1835), which was published in the *Transactions of the Institute of British Architects of London* (Kugler 1836).
- 14 On Semper's participation in the May Uprising of 1849 in Dresden, see Heirler 1980; Herrmann 1984, 9–12 (trans. of Herrmann 1978, 10–13); Laudel 1995, 46–9; Mallgrave 1996, 165–71; Laudel 2000; Hildebrand 2020, 77–88.
- 15 For Semper's life and work during his exile in Paris, see Herrmann 1984, 12–29 (trans. of Herrmann 1978, 14–31); Mallgrave 1996, 171–81; Laudel 2003, 269–73; Kalinowski/Thibault 2018; Hildebrand 2020, 88–103.
- 16 On Semper's 'Comparative Architecture' as related to Cuvier, see Hauser 1985; Herrmann 1990, 77–8; Laudel 1991, 43–5; Eck 1994, 228–34; Mallgrave 1996, 156–9; Gnehm 2004, 29–34, 43–6, 54; Hvattum 2004a, 123–32; Luttmann 2007, 221, 227–33; Luttmann 2008, 5–10, 119–21.
- 17 Semper 1849a.
- 18 Semper 1849b–i; Semper 1850a–c. In September 1849, Semper offered his services as a French correspondent to the journal's editor, the architect Johann Andreas Romberg; see Semper to Romberg, Paris, 7 September 1849 (gta, 20-K-1849-09-07[S]).
- 19 Semper, '[Observations sur l'exécution de la peinture sur porcelaine]' (June 1850) (gta, 20-MS-47); German trans. in Semper 1884, 58–75. The essay is addressed to 'Ma fille', i.e. Semper's eldest daughter, Elisabeth.
- 20 For Semper's life and work during his exile in London, see Herrmann 1976; Lankheit 1976; Reising 1976; Vogt 1976; Mallgrave 1983a; Herrmann 1984, 29–83 (trans. of Herrmann 1978, 32–93); Mallgrave 1996, 176, 182–227; Hildebrand 2003; Laudel 2003, 273–97; Payne 2012, 25–64; Leoni 2014; Weidmann 2014; Charitonidou 2020; Hildebrand 2020, 103–31.
- 21 In a draft letter of 13 October 1850 (erroneously dated 12 October), addressed to his brother Johann Carl, Semper wrote, 'I have an office in the City with the architect Falkener 61, Grace church Street. and am living in University street 27. with Mr. Watts' (pl. 7; gta, 20-K-1850-10-13[S]). For the identification of the carpenter Thomas Watts as Semper's landlord, see London Directory 1842, 421; London Directory 1851, 1052.
- 22 On Kinkel's relation to Semper, see Beyrodt 1979, 350–3; Ashton 1986, 163–4; Haskell 1988, 215.
- 23 On Kinkel's Emigration Club, see Ashton 1986, 87, 141, 164; Lattek 2006, 99–109; for Semper's membership in the Emigration Club as noted by the Saxon Secret Police, see Gross 1980, 152.

- 24 Lothar Bucher and Gottfried Semper to Gottfried Kinkel (copy by Conrad Kinkel), London, 30 August 1851 (ULB Bonn, Kinkel bequest, S 2675 [27 S.8]).
- 25 Karl Marx to Friedrich Engels, London, 31 August 1851, ed. in Marx/Engels 1984, 195–8, here 195–6; cf. Quitzsich 1981, 23.
- 26 For a reconstruction of Semper's Canadian Court, see Leoni 2021.
- 27 On Semper's *Science, Industry, and Art*, see Ettliger 1964; Diephouse 1978; Mallgrave 1996, 205–8; Arburg 2008, 313–21; Hildebrand 2020, 116–19.
- 28 On the differences between Gottfried Semper's thoughts on design reform and the German *Vorbilderbewegung*, see Mundt 1971; Mundt 1976.
- 29 Semper, 'Fragen für Industrie Sammler' (gta, 20-Ms-37, fol. 7v), cit. in Herrmann 1981, 83.
- 30 Semper to Eduard Vieweg, London, 20 May 1852 (ed. in Herrmann 1976, 236–7). For Semper's metals catalogue, see Herrmann 1984, 60–4 (trans. of Herrmann 1978, 66–70); Mallgrave 1996, 210–12; Hvattum 1999; Nicka 2007; Nicka/Pokorny-Nagel 2007; Squicciarino 2009, 315–25; Chestnova 2017b; Chestnova 2018. None of these studies takes into account, or identifies correctly, the different hands to be found in the metals catalogue. The version of 1852 (NAL, 86.FF.64) was written in large parts by Charles Alfred Somerset (commissioned by Semper to write a fair copy of now lost drafts), to a lesser extent by Semper himself; a few pages are by Charles Comyns. Comments in the margins are by Somerset, Semper, Cole and John Charles Robinson (who became curator of the Museum of Ornamental Art in 1853). The copy that Semper presented to today's Österreichisches Museum für angewandte Kunst (MAK) in 1867 (ed. in Semper 2007a) was written at his request to Robinson by the latter's clerk Comyns between the autumn of 1855 and the summer of 1856.
- 31 Semper to Antonio Panizzi, London, 22 May 1852 (gta, 20-K-1852-05-22[S]).
- 32 On Semper's *Four Elements of Architecture*, see Laudel 1991, 58–64; Mallgrave 1996, 177–89; Gnehm 2004, 27–34, 57–69; Hildebrand 2020, 105–8.
- 33 This first version (gta, 20-Ms-79), written by Semper in French and entitled 'On Tapestry & the origin of Polychronic Decoration' ('Polychronic': *Polychromie*), is not identical with the one that Falkener used for translation; its fair copy (gta, 20-Ms-80) ed. in Semper 2020, 111–33.
- 34 '[Aucun reste d'antiquité]' [1852] (gta, 20-Ms-99); German trans. in Semper 1884, 109–21.
- 35 Robertson 1978, 48–9; Kauffmann 1993, 9–10.
- 36 Ashton 1986, 162–3; Hönes 2021.
- 37 On Wellington's funeral car, see most recently Hvattum 2021.
- 38 Atlantis 1854, 30.
- 39 Semper 1855a.
- 40 Semper 1855b. On Semper's 'Letters from Switzerland', see Herrmann 1981, 106; Karge 2014, 19, 23–4.
- 41 Semper 1853.
- 42 Semper 1859. On Semper's work on ancient slingshot bullets, see Herrmann 1981, 116–17; Herrmann 1984, 73–4 (trans. of Herrmann 1978, 80–1); Mallgrave 1996, 222–5; Hildebrand 2015; Papapetros 2016; Hildebrand 2021.
- 43 Semper 1854, 297.
- 44 Atlantis 1854, 32.
- 45 Cole Diary (20 May 1853).
- 46 Herrmann 1981, 109–10 (on MS 122, MS 123 and MS 124); Mallgrave 1983b, 23.
- 47 Herrmann 1981, 108–9 (on MS 117, MS 118 and MS 119); Mallgrave 1983b, 23 n. 5.
- 48 On Semper's 'Prinzip der Bekleidung', see Quitzsich 1981, 86–105; Laudel 1991, 101–16; Squicciarino 1994, 103–31; Mallgrave 1996, 290–302; Rykwert 1998; Gnehm 2004, 102–17; Laudel 2007; Arburg 2008, 286–97; Gnehm 2015; Gnehm 2017a. For a contextualization of Semper's principle within modern and contemporary architecture, see most recently Moravánszky 2018.

- 49 On the position of ceramics in Semper, see Mallgrave 1996, 279–84; Squicciarino 2009, 331–47; Karge 2014, 35–6. On ceramics in Semper's London period, see Poerschke 2016, 61–9; Chestnova 2021.
- 50 An excerpt from Semper's notes on Bötticher's *Tectonics of the Hellenes* was first published as an editorial note to the posthumous German translation of this lecture (Semper 1884, 300 n. *); all of Semper's notes on Bötticher (gta, 20-Ms-150) ed. in Gnehm 2004, 202–3, 206–21. For Semper's dispute with Bötticher, see Herrmann 1984, 139–52 (trans. of Herrmann 1981, 26–40); Laudel 1991, 117–24, 129–30; Oechslin 1994, 52–69; Mallgrave 1996, 219–22; Poerschke 2016, 69–72, 83–8.
- 51 Semper to Carolyne Sayn-Wittgenstein, Zurich, 8 December 1857 (gta, 20-K-1857-12-08[S]). For Semper's designs for the applied arts during his London exile, see Mundt 1976; Orelli-Messerli 2010, 163–293.
- 52 On Semper's contribution to the Woolwich Royal Arsenal, see Guillery 2012, 164–7, and, most recently, Fraser 2021.
- 53 On Owen Jones's Greek Court and the context of Semper's Mixed Fabrics Court at Sydenham, see most recently Nichols 2021.
- 54 Semper to Bertha Semper, Paris, 8 April 1855 (gta, 20-K-1855-04-08[S]).
- 55 However, the Saxon Secret Police noted that Semper had travelled to Brussels in March 1855 to submit plans for the theatre; see Gross 1980, 152.
- 56 For Semper's move to Zurich, see Herrmann 1984, 78–83 (trans. of Herrmann 1978, 87–93); Mallgrave 1996, 225–7; Weidmann 2010, 1:318–42; Hildebrand 2020, 126–31.
- 57 Johann Heinrich August Behr (Ministry of Justice) to Semper, Dresden, 8 May 1863 (gta, 20-K-1863-05-08:2).

EDITORIAL PRINCIPLES

Any edition of Semper's writings is confronted with his notoriously difficult prose. Nikolaus Pevsner, who like Semper decades before him also found refuge as an exile in England, stumbled over Semper's 'literary style which can be terrible'.¹ Semper's penchant for convoluted sentences is reflected in his manuscripts. They show the architect in the very process of thinking, as it were. In his search for a sentence that will cover all the various aspects of an idea as succinctly as possible, he deletes parts, replaces them, deletes them and adds to them again, until finally sentences emerge whose syntax is not always beyond all doubt. Palimpsest-like layers of revisions are characteristic of the German-language manuscripts edited here, and also particularly of the drafts that Semper wrote in English (pls. 5, 11). As Harry Francis Mallgrave put it in the preface to one of the selected London lectures edited by him, one is confronted in these with Semper's 'awkward, sometimes failing, knowledge of English'.² Werner Szambien – although he proceeded from a German-language text by Semper – had a similar experience in translating what he mistook for one of Semper's London lectures into French: the text, he commented, was far from the 'French, stimulating and sparkling style' which the London lectures recalled according to Hans and Manfred Semper.³

Semper only acquired a more thorough grasp of English during the course of his exile, and it was in French that he initially corresponded with Edwin Chadwick, Edward Falkener and Henry Cole, among others.⁴ Although he never really felt at home in English, he did still manage to put complex thoughts down on paper in a way that made them comprehensible. What his English sounded like and what the effect of his Germanizing syntax was when he was delivering his lectures in English is an open question. Some spelling mistakes can perhaps be explained by Semper's pronunciation – for example, when he uses 'curse'

instead of *course*. When he writes ‘Jokes’ instead of *yokes*, the J merely indicates the letter’s phonetic value as in the German word *Joch*. Some of the slips are obviously due to French words that he was anglicizing – sometimes in a highly associative way. It remains questionable whether Semper delivered the lectures in the same state in which they have survived in the manuscripts. They usually have so many deletions and interpolations that he would scarcely have been able to read from them fluently. However, his lectures in German were also characterized by a halting manner of delivery. Johann Rudolf Rahn, the ‘father of Swiss art history’, reported from his student days with Semper in Zurich that it sometimes happened ‘that he just left us without the end of a sentence altogether. “Confound it, I can’t finish the cursed sentence, you do it yourselves”, he would growl to himself like an infuriated lion.’⁵

The edition offers a critical reading text with as little editorial intervention as possible, so that the texts are made available in the state in which they were published or written at the time. On the one hand, this preserves the form in which they circulated, and on the other – in the case of the manuscripts – Semper’s peculiar diction is preserved directly. This counteracts the risk of falsifying the bent of Semper’s thoughts, of corrupting his style, and robbing his words and expressions of their spirit and their immediacy.

The Apparatus refers to the critical reading text by page and line number. Individual passages that are commented on in the Explanatory Notes, Editorial Emendations, Alterations in the Manuscript and Variants are referred to by using a lemma corresponding to the reading in the critical text and set in bold sans-serif type, followed by the lemma sign]. Where a longer passage serves as a lemma, it is shortened by using a tilde or wavy dash ~ to indicate the omitted word or words. One or several wavy dashes in the comment following the lemma bracket stand for the lemma word or words that remain unchanged in an explanation, an alteration or a variant commented on.

Textual Record

The textual record lists all the known direct textual witnesses of the edited text, as well as previous editions of it – all arranged in chronological order, starting with the oldest witness. The copy-text on which the critical reading text is based is indicated by italics. The textual record contains information on the extent of the printed texts and manuscripts and on their provenance. In the case of the manuscripts, the writer’s hand and the writing material, if it is not solely black ink, are indicated. All of the edited manuscripts belong to the holdings of the gta Archives at ETH Zurich, with three exceptions: the ‘Outline of a Cultural-Historical Exhibition’ and ‘Note on a Cultural-Philosophical Collection’ are

enclosed with or inserted in letters to Eduard Vieweg that are archived at the Technical University in Brunswick. The ‘British Museum Library Call Slips’ are held at the Saxon State and University Library (SLUB) in Dresden. The sigla and foliations of the manuscripts in the gta Archives follow the order made by Wolfgang Herrmann in the 1970s; the sigla correspond to his manuscript numbering.⁶ Where different manuscript units are archived as one unit under one number, continuous foliation is assumed, but the manuscript units are distinguished from each other with sigla extended by the editors – for example, as MS 148¹, fol. 5r–v, and MS 148², fols. 1r–4v. They are also rearranged chronologically. In two cases, the various manuscript parts archived under one number are not assumed to be continuously foliated, due to their random order. In the case of Semper’s ‘Notes on Exhibits’, the folios within a manuscript unit are counted, and this unit is designated by a number preceding the foliation number (e.g. as MS 96, ²fols. 1r–2v). The ‘British Museum Library Call Slips’ are not numbered at all. Succinct bibliographies list the principal literature on each of the edited texts.

Variants

When a text was published in Semper’s lifetime, the printed version is used as the copy-text for the critical reading text. For the manuscripts, the latest stage of revision, taking into account all changes made by Semper, is reproduced as the critical reading text; manuscripts written in other hands are treated in the same way. The texts are edited in their original languages, whether German, French or English, as appropriate. This means that all texts are reproduced in the language in which they were printed at the time or – in the case of the manuscripts – the language in which Semper wrote them or into which he translated them or had them translated. Print variants are listed in the Apparatus in relation to individual readings of the critical text. Manuscript variants – including drafts that served as the basis for translations at the time – are usually edited integrally in the Apparatus; in exceptional cases, they are treated as variant readings for individual passages of a printed version. For print or manuscript variants that are listed in relation to individual passages, parts that are missing in textual witnesses are indicated using *om.* (omitted).

Pagination and Folio Sequence

In the case of the printed texts that are edited, the original pagination or, if it is missing, the folio sequence is included as marginalia. In the case of the manuscripts, Semper’s – often irregular – pagination and the folio sequence are included as marginalia, with the folio number indicating whether the text is on

the recto or verso of a sheet. Manuscript pagination in someone else's hand, such as that of Wolfgang Herrmann dating from the 1970s, is not recorded. In the critical reading text itself, a new folio, i.e. a new sheet, is signalled by a vertical bar | and a new page by a broken bar |.

Grammar and Syntax

Grammatical and syntactical errors are not corrected in the critical reading text, and the often Germanizing syntax of Semper's English is not commented on in most cases. If the gender of an article or an adjective is incorrect in German-language manuscripts, and if the conjugation of auxiliary verbs is incorrect in German- and English-language manuscripts due to Semper's deletions and failure to adapt the text accordingly, the source of error is elucidated in the deletions documented in the Alterations in the Manuscript.

Orthography

In the critical reading text, the orthography is generally adopted as it appears in the contemporary printed or manuscript version – in contrast to Harry Francis Mallgrave's selected edition of Semper's London lectures, with its mostly silently 'corrected numerous misspellings'.⁷ Our editorial decision is based on a number of considerations. In Semper's autographs, it is not possible to identify a predominant practice of any sort on which corrections could be based. Adaptations to then-contemporary practices or modern usage would lead to a standardized text that would not correspond to the tentative character of Semper's formulations. A critical apparatus that recorded these adaptations would be inflated to an impractical size. On the other hand, general rules for silent correction would not only be impossible to justify consistently but would also mean that the peculiarities of Semper's English, shaped as it is by German and French, would disappear without a direct trace. In the critical reading text, chimerical spellings such as 'Goathares' instead of *goat hair* or 'rang' instead of *rank* are thus left as they are. These cases are commented on in the Apparatus.

The simultaneous use of British spellings and what from today's point of view would be regarded as American spellings in the manuscripts is retained in the critical reading text – as in the case of 'colour' and 'color', for example. The question of whether supposedly archaizing or obsolete orthography should be adapted to the practice of the time or to today's practices cannot be answered, since archaizing or obsolete aspects of Semper's writing in English are in most cases scarcely due to the use of outdated dictionaries, but rather to his orthographic inexperience – as in the case of 'allways' (which he usually uses) and 'always' (which also occurs in his manuscripts) – or to his own anglicization of German

or French words. The German letter *Eszzett* (ß) and the long *s* (ſ) are not distinguished from *ss* and *s*, respectively, in the critical reading text and Apparatus.

In the case of texts printed at the time, misprints are, in a few exceptional cases, corrected in the critical reading text and listed in the Editorial Emendations – for example, when misspellings can be traced back to incorrect deciphering of the handwritten long *s* (ſ) and its confusion with *f* by the typesetter. Examples: ‘follten’ (from *follten*), ‘Erfahrungswissenschasten’ (with the last ‘s’ read as *f* instead of *f*), ‘fcheint’ (from *fcheint*). Turned letters (e.g. *ø* instead of *e*) are corrected, with the correction noted in the Editorial Emendations. Unusual or incorrect name spellings are corrected in the Explanatory Notes in a few extreme cases such as ‘Blagmann’ instead of *Klagmann*, ‘Letaroulz’ instead of *Letarouilly* or ‘Ebner’ instead of *Hefner*; name variants are otherwise listed in the Index.

Missing Words or Parts of Words

Parts of words and letters that are missing in the manuscripts – as in the case of ‘Security’ and ‘Architure’ – are not added in the critical reading text, as they can be easily deduced, but are corrected in the Explanatory Notes. In one case, in which ‘trea-’ immediately before a page break is not followed by ‘ting’ on the next page, it is augmented in the critical reading text to ‘treating’; this intervention is documented in the Editorial Emendations. If there are blanks in texts printed at the time – because the typesetting was faulty or because Semper left spaces in the manuscripts for the subsequent addition of numbers or names – they are retained in the critical reading text. In the first case, the missing passage is corrected in the Apparatus with reference to parallel passages in manuscripts that include the presumed addition; in the second case, the passage missing in both print and corresponding manuscript is given in the Explanatory Notes. If words have been preserved only in fragments due to tearing or rubbing off, they are supplemented in the critical reading text and documented in the Editorial Emendations.

Capitalization

Semper’s use of capitalization in English is inconsistent throughout, and it is not possible to systematize it on the basis of any predominant practice. The critical reading text also refrains from any attempt at standardization based on contemporary or modern practices. For example, Semper writes ‘But Nature never fails in the Choice of its forms’, where both of the capitalized words are attributable to the capitalization of German nouns and can hardly represent personification – since elsewhere he also writes of ‘the laws which nature itself observes in

the creation of its various forms' and of the human 'choice of forms' or 'Choice of forms'. Similarly, 'eastern', for example, is not corrected when *Eastern* is meant in the sense of *Oriental*, but in this case it is commented on in the Apparatus – it occurs both in texts printed at the time, such as those on polychromy, as 'eastern sky' and 'eastern climate' and also in Semper's lecture manuscripts as 'eastern countries'. Conversely, however, he also uses 'Eastern division' when describing a palace layout and 'oriental art' elsewhere.

Word Division and Hyphenation

Semper's spelling of compound words in English is inconsistent throughout. Without any distinction, he uses the same compound written as a closed compound, as an open compound made up of two separate words or as a hyphenated compound. The critical reading text does not attempt any standardization here; there is also no standardization in the texts printed at that time and edited here, where for example the attributive 'terra-cotta' is distinguished from the noun 'terra cotta', but would be treated identically in today's spelling. If a compound word is associated with a line-end hyphenation, the hyphenation is retained in the critical reading text and the line-end hyphenation is noted in the Editorial Emendations. In both the German- and English-language manuscripts, Semper sometimes separates a word at the end of a line without a hyphen. If the word cannot be unambiguously interpreted as written together, the separation is retained in the critical reading text and the line-end separation is documented in the Editorial Emendations by displaying the line break with a thin vertical bar, as in the case of 'an | other', which may appear in Semper within a line as both 'another' and 'an other'. Where a word, retained as divided due to a line-end word division without hyphen, would be completely misleading, it is written together in the critical reading text, and the adjustment is documented in the Editorial Emendations. Where two consecutive words appear as one word due to contraction, they are given without change in the critical reading text, as in the case of 'gehörche' (*gehörche ich*; I obey) or 'fothe' (*for the*) – accompanied by loss of letters in these two cases – and commented on in the Apparatus.

Punctuation

The punctuation is adopted unchanged from the copy-text into the critical reading text. Semper's frequent practice of ending sentences with a semicolon is therefore retained. Missing full stops or commas are not added in the critical reading text and are only commented on in exceptional cases. Missing closing brackets are neither supplied nor commented on. In some cases, missing or

incorrect punctuation is explained by Semper's deletions or insertions documented in the Apparatus in the Alterations in the Manuscript. Where missing punctuation leads to complete ambiguity, it is corrected in the Explanatory Notes, with the location at which it is missing indicated by a caret ^ in the lemma. Where a word associated with a punctuation mark in the reading of the critical text is to be found without punctuation in a variant reading, the corresponding lemma is followed after the bracket by a tilde and a caret ~^, signalling that the only variant consists of a missing punctuation mark. Quotation marks are always reproduced in the form they have in the copy-text and thus partly diverge from the editorial text, in which single inverted commas are used. An exception is made to this in the case of the opening running quotation marks that were used for long citations in texts printed at that time. These quotation marks have been removed because the type area in the critical reading text is different and does not allow them to be placed within the quotation in a precisely corresponding way. The sequence of punctuation and quotation mark is taken unchanged from the copy-text, while in the editorial text the punctuation is placed inside the closing inverted comma only if the quotation consists of a complete sentence. Dashes are always rendered as an en dash with a space before and after, even if an em dash was used in the texts printed at that time.

Umlauts, Diacritical Marks and Dots on I and J

Missing umlauts and missing or incorrect diacritical marks are not corrected in the critical reading text but are annotated in the Explanatory Notes. Missing dots on *i* and *j* are silently added.

Underlining and Other Marking

Text that is underlined in the manuscripts is silently italicized in the critical reading text. Single, double and wavy underlining are generally not distinguished in the critical reading text. In the Alterations in the Manuscript, underlining is not typographically emphasized but is documented descriptively as *underl.* (underlined). The use of different-colour ink and of pencil is noted in the Apparatus. The use of Latin script instead of German cursive script (*Kurrent*) or – in printed texts – Gothic type (*Fraktur*) is not taken into account. Semper generally wrote his German-language manuscripts in *Kurrent* and the English- and French-language manuscripts in Latin script. In the German-language manuscripts, he often used Latin script for names or foreign words. In the English- and French-language manuscripts, however, many letters also appear in *Kurrent*; Semper did not distinguish clearly between the use of the two scripts.

Italics in the texts printed at that time, which were used for example in titles or to emphasize a word or denote its foreign origin, are adopted without change, even if italics with quotation marks or only quotation marks alone were used at the same time to indicate foreign words. Spaced-out text and words printed in bold in the running text are silently reproduced in italics in the critical reading text. Small capitals are silently given in capitals and lower-case letters. When manuscript text is written on sheets with pre-printed text, the latter is rendered in bold, as in the case of the ‘British Museum Library Call Slips’ or in printed letterheads. Footnote signs such as those in the sequence of asterisk *, dagger †, double dagger ‡ and section sign § in the two texts on polychromy in their original printed form could not be retained in the critical reading text due to the differences of the type area and are silently replaced with consecutive footnote numbering.

Abbreviations

Abbreviations in German- and French-language manuscripts are resolved in the Explanatory Notes.

Blank Lines

Blank lines before subheadings are taken over from the copy-text. Several consecutive blank lines are reduced to a single blank line in the critical reading text, and their approximate extent is indicated in the Editorial Emendations relative to the page size.

Headings

In most cases, titles that are set in bold sans-serif font are those of the editors. Sometimes they are the English translation of Semper’s German or French titles, and occasionally they are taken from passages in the text. In the case of the Lectures, the titles are adapted from Semper’s printed ‘Prospectuses’ and from a manuscript subheading or, if that was not possible, translated into English from the German titles given to them by Manfred and Hans Semper in their edition of *Kleine Schriften* of 1884. The editors’ titles are followed by the original headings, where available. The critical reading text does not establish a typographical hierarchy among the original headings and subheadings. They are always kept in the same font size as the running text and are specially marked only when they appear in the copy-text in capital letters or emphasized with underlining.

Uncertain Readings

Uncertain readings are documented in the Explanatory Notes.

Alterations in the Manuscript

Semper's additions – interpolations, insertions, overwriting and substitutions – are incorporated into the critical reading text without further marking; they are described with reference to the corresponding lemma word in the Apparatus under Alterations in the Manuscript. Insertion marks in the manuscripts are generally not identified but are documented if they are absent. Semper usually wrote his manuscripts in two columns, using the second column for corrections. Generally, it is not noted whether the edited text is in the left or right manuscript column. In the case of interlinear additions, regardless of whether they are above or below the line, they are described using *interl.* (interlined). Additions before or after the line, or in the left or right column, are described using *inserted*. Contemporary changes to Semper's manuscripts – additions or deletions – by other hands are not incorporated into the edited manuscript; they are noted under Alterations in the Manuscript.

Semper's deletions are documented in the Alterations in the Manuscript, marked as *del.* (deleted). Deletions within a line are documented using *before del.* or *after del.*, with reference to the preceding or following word used as a lemma. When the deleted text has been replaced with an interlinear addition, it is documented with reference to the replacement serving as a lemma, using *above del.* and *below del.* Deletions of additions before or after the line, or in the left or right column, are documented using *after inserted and del.* or *before inserted and del.*, with reference to the lemma word taken from the end of the line or beginning of the line to which the addition is attached. When deletions have been replaced by an addition before or after the line, or in the left or right column, they are documented as *repl. del.*, with reference to the replacing addition taken as a lemma. The abbreviation *repl. del.* is also used when the deleted word that is to be replaced appears in a larger deleted context that is not given in all its details. In the case of Semper's manuscript of the printed 'Report on the Private Collection of Arms at Windsor Castle', which was revised by Cole and is edited in the Apparatus, the words replaced in Cole's hand are documented as *repl. by Cole's insertion*, followed by Cole's substituting words. Overwriting is documented with reference to the word which replaces the overwritten word and which is taken as a lemma, using *over*.

In exceptional cases, words that were inadvertently left as deleted by Semper after multiple revisions are restored in the critical reading text and documented in the Apparatus. Similarly, words that were inadvertently not deleted are, as an exception, omitted from the critical reading text and documented in the Apparatus as *undel.* (undeleted, i.e. not deleted). The same also applies to word duplications. Where these occur in connection with page and line breaks (as happens in the case of catchwords, but not only), the word is included once in

the critical reading text, and the duplication is documented in the Editorial Emendations. When word duplications occur in connection with Semper's changes, the choice made for the critical reading text is documented in the Alterations in the Manuscript. Words in the manuscripts that Semper used as references to join up separate passages, such as 'Siehe oben' (see above), 'Folgende Seite' (following page) and on two occasions 'Here', are not incorporated into the critical reading text but are noted in the Apparatus.

Multi-layered revisions made by Semper are generally documented yet remain limited to relevant cases. In these instances the text that – after the lemma set in bold sans-serif type – documents the penultimate stage of the changes is followed by another lemma in semi-bold sans-serif referring to that stage, and that is then followed by the preceding stage of text. If another level of changes is documented, it is indicated within round brackets.

Explanatory Notes

The notes provide explanations which contextualize the text and furnish individual commentaries. In addition to the cases mentioned above, they provide bibliographical references and identify direct and – where possible – indirect citations. They provide annotations concerning relevant persons, artefacts, buildings and other particular issues. Artefacts are, whenever possible, identified with their present location, supplemented by terms for objects or geographical names that are common today. If the meaning or gist of Semper's words is opaque or ambiguous, the reader is assisted with disambiguation in an annotation. Misspelled words are, in relevant cases, identified with italicized corrections following the corresponding lemma. Literature references cited by Semper or used – to identify artefacts, for example – by the editors are usually detailed in the commentary only to the extent needed to locate them in the Bibliography. Names of ancient authors and titles of their works cited by Semper in abbreviated form are resolved using the standard practice to refer to them by the author's name, title, book and paragraph or line division. Other references cited by Semper are listed in the Bibliography with full bibliographical details.

Notes on Variants

In print and manuscript variants edited in the Apparatus, the Explanatory Notes, Editorial Emendations and Alterations in the Manuscript are assembled into one block. Editorial corrections of words are placed in inverted commas.

- 1 Pevsner 1972, 253. On Pevsner's misreading of a particular passage from Semper's Zurich lecture *Über die formelle Gesetzmässigkeit des Schmuckes und dessen Bedeutung als Kunstsymbol* (1856), with which he illustrates Semper's style, see Gnehm 2004, 16–17.
- 2 Semper 1986a, 33.
- 3 Szambien 1987, 153 n. 1; cf. Semper 1884, XI. Szambien translated Semper's partial adaptation of his inaugural London lecture in a manuscript written in 1856 at the earliest. This manuscript (gta, 20-Ms-179) – a fair copy by a copyist – belongs to Semper's 'Kunstformenlehre' (Theory of Art Forms), the immediate predecessor of *Der Stil* (Style). Wolfgang Herrmann, who attributed it to a distinct project which he called 'Theorie des Formell-Schönen' (Theory of Formal Beauty), edited it in Herrmann 1981, 217–37 (Engl. trans. in Herrmann 1984, 219–44; the text translated by Szambien on 235–7 and 241–4, respectively).
- 4 For Semper's 'broken' English, see Weidmann 2021.
- 5 Rahn 1920, 2. Rahn attended Semper's course on the 'History of Architecture' in the winter term of 1862–63; see Gnehm 2012, 392–4.
- 6 Herrmann 1981.
- 7 Semper 1983, 8 n. *; cf. Semper 1986b, 43.

LONDON WRITINGS

M. Gotfried Semper, late Director of the School of Architecture, and Professor of the Fine Arts at Dresden:- also Architect of the Royal Theatre at Dresden, is desirous of giving lessons in Architectural Drawing and the principles of construction, to pupils who intend to practice Architecture professionally:- He is also desirous of giving aid to Noblemen or Gentlemen who may either desire to study Architecture and the principles of construction as a branch of the Fine Arts, or wish to obtain such an insight into them as to enable them to judge of their application for the improvement of real property.

[1852?]

PRIVATE SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

Lessons and Recommendation as Architect

First Version

fol. 1r

Professor G. Semper, vormalis Director der Bauschule an der Akademie der bildenden Künste zu Dresden und Architect des dortigen Theaters, des Museum, der Synagoge und anderer öffentlicher und Privatgebäude beabsichtigt in den verschiedenen Fächern seiner Kunst Unterricht zu ertheilen; und zwar hauptsächlich in Folgendem:

1) Linearzeichnen, und Entwerfen von Bauplänen, verbunden mit praktischem Unterricht in der Geschichte der Baukunst.

2) Constructionslehre.

3) Zeichnen und Erfinden von Verzierungen, architectonischen Details, Möbels, Vasen Mustern aller Art.

4) Beschreibende Geometrie und Perspective.

5) Uebungen im Ausführen malerisch-architectonischer Skizzen in Bleistift und in Wasserfarben, besonders nützlich als Vorbereitung für Reisende. |

fol. 1v

6) Unterricht im Zeichnen von Ornamenten, Köpfen und Figuren nach der Antike oder nach Gypsen. –

7) Wenn es gewünscht wird, können Uebungen in der Französischen und Deutschen Sprache mit diesem Unterricht verbunden seyn.

Es wäre zugleich sein Wunsch, ein Atelier für junge Architecten zu gründen, und die nöthige Ausstattung desselben an Lehrmitteln zu besorgen, wenn er für dieses Unternehmen die nöthige Theilnahme fände.

Schliesslich empfiehlt er sich als Baumeister und Dekorateur. Er würde sich, behufs der Ausführung mit einem mit hiesigen Verhältnissen vollständig vertrauten Englischen Techniker in Verbindung setzen und hauptsächlich zuerst den artistischen Theil der Leitung übernehmen, aber zugleich | für den Erfolg die möglichste Sicherheit gewähren.

fol. 2r

27. University Street.
near Gower Street. London.

Second Version

Professor Gottfried Semper, (late Director of the School of Architecture, of the Academy of Arts, and Architect of the Theatre, the Museum and other public and private Buildings at Dresden,) proposes to give Private Lectures on the following subjects, and hopes to meet with encouragement.

fol. 1r

I) Perspective explained in the most comprehensible and briefest way, combined with Exercises in the finishing of pictorial-architectural sketches in pencil or water-color; particularly useful for Tourists.

II Ancient and modern history of the plastic Arts; particularly in their connexion with Architecture. These Lectures will be illustrated with drawings, engravings and well finished sketches in chalk. If desired the study of German and French can be combined.

Professor Semper likewise intends to establish an *Atelier* for beginners in Architecture and to furnish it with all the necessary means of study, should his undertaking meet with sufficient patronage.

Relying upon the experience of 14 years, during which he was Director of one of the first Schools of Architecture in Germany and Proprietor of a Private-*Atelier*, from which several distinguished Architects have come, he will direct this Institution in the most conformable way, and unite the theoretical Instruction with progressive practical exercises.

This Institution will comprehend chiefly:

1) Drawing of lines and Civil-Construction, together with teaching the knowledge of the different styles in Architecture and the history of it.

2) The doctrine of Construction.

3) Building of Roads, Bridges and Channels, together with the necessary teaching of rational and applicative Mechanism.

4) Describing Geometry and its application to Perspective, Doctrine of shading, Lithography, etc. †

5) Exercises in Drawing and Composition of Ornaments, architectural details, furniture, vases and patterns of all kind.

fol. 1v

6) Drawing of Ornaments, Vessels and Figures from Antiques and from Plaster-Casts.

He proposes to give also private Lessons in the above mentioned branches of his Art.

Lastly he introduces himself as Architect and Decorator; branches, which in harmoniously built works were always trusted to One Hand, and the separation of which has become pernicious to Architecture.

Security would be given for any Work entrusted to him, and further Information may be had at:

27. University Street,
Gower Street.

Third Version

fol. 1r

I.

5

Le sousigné, ancien directeur de l'école d'architecture et membre du conseil directeur de l'academie des beaux arts à Dresde en Saxe, architecte du théâtre, du musée de la Synagogue et de beaucoup d'autres édificies publiques et privés dans la capitale citée et ailleurs en Allemagne, se recommande au public Anglais comme architecte constructeur et décorateur, branches qui dans toutes les belles époques de l'art ont été confiées à une seule main et dont la séparation a eue des suites funestes pour son developpement organique et harmonieux.

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Security will be given for any work entrusted to him.

fol. 1v

Il est prêt aussi à repondre à des simples consultations par | rapport à toutes les questions d'architecture et de decoration extérieure ou intérieure.

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Il pense en même temps de fonder une école d'architecture à l'instar de celle qu'il a dirigée à Dresde, et d'ou sont sortis la plupart des architectes et constructeurs actuellement employés en Saxe.

Son système d'instruction sera principalement fondé sur les exercices journaliers et continus pratiqués dans son atelier par les élèves.

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fol. 2r

Ces exercices embrasseront toutes les parties de l'architecture, y compris la decoration et l'art de l'ingénieur. | Ils seront autant que possible appliqués à la pratique réelle.

On aura soin d'y joindre un cycle d'instruction théorique complet, renfermé dans des cours, dont le programme sera donné.

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Il prendra sur lui la surveillance principale des exercices, ainsi qu'une partie des cours scientifiques tandis que pour les sciences de l'ingénieur, pour le devis etc, l'assistance d'hommes savans et expérimentés Anglais a été promise et assurée.

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Il prendra des élèves en pension entière ou partielle.

Il propose dernièrement de donner des leçons privées dans les différentes branches de son art, principalement dans ce qui suit: †

1) Perspective expliquée le plus compréhensiblement et brièvement dans peu de leçons et combinée avec des exercices de dessins d'architecture pittoresque en crayon, au lavis et en couleurs; particulièrement utile pour des personnes, qui veulent se préparer au voyage dans les pays classiques. (particularly useful for tourists).

2) Histoire ancienne et moderne des arts, principalement dans leur connection avec l'architecture; illustrée par des dessins des ouvrages gravés., et des esquisses improvisées à la craie blanche.

3) Exercices etc comme au programme N° 3. À la fin: Des renseignements plus détaillés seront donnés par (suivent les noms.)

fol. 2v

Fourth Version

I.

fol. 1r

Le sousigné, ancien directeur de l'école d'architecture et membre du conseil directeur de l'academie des beaux arts à Dresde, architecte du théâtre, du musée de la synagogue et de beaucoup d'autres edifices publics et privés de la capitale citée et ailleurs, se recommande au public Anglais comme architecte constructeur et décorateur, branches qui dans toutes les belles époques de l'art ont été confiées à une seule main et dont la séparation au eue des suites défavorables pour son développement organique et harmonieux.

Il est prêt aussi à répondre à des simples consultations par rapport à toutes les questions d'architecture et de décoration extérieure ou intérieure.

Des informations seront données † par:
suivent des noms et adresses.

fol. 1v

Professor G. Semper
27. University Street.
near Gower Street.

le. 2 Janvier 1852

School of Architecture and Engineering

First Version

fol. 1r

II.

Professor Semper, Architect,
late Director of *l'Ecole d'architecture*, and Member of *l'Académie des Beaux Arts*, at
Dresden, and architect of the Theatre, the Museum, the Synagogue, and many
other public and private buildings of his native Country –

is desirous of establishing in the approaching Summer a School of architec-
ture on the model of that which he directed during *fourteen years* at Dresden, and
from which have issued the principal architects and constructors now employed
in Saxony –

His System of instruction will embrace every branch of Architecture, com-
prising the science of Engineering, and the principles of Decoration –

The School will be furnished with a great variety of original drawings and
sketches, both practical and artistic; the standard works on architecture, of this
Country and the Continent, and casts in plaster of ancient and modern orna-
ments models of construction &c, &c –

Reference may be made to –

Second Version

fol. 3r

27. University Street. Dienstag. 24 Febr 1851.

Verehrter Freund

Ich danke Ihnen für die Raschheit mit der Sie Ihre Mittel in Bewegung setzen
um mir zu helfen. So werden sie doppelt wirksam seyn.

Meine Ideen über das zu errichtende Institut müssen sich nach dem Um-
fange der Theilnahme modificiren, welche die ersten, desshalb etwas allgemein
zu haltenden, Aufforderungen an das Publikum bei letzterem finden werden. –

Aber setzen wir einmal voraus, was ich leider bezweifle, dass sich genügende
Theilnahme zeigte; dann hätte ich folgenden Plan:

Die Anstalt müsste dem gemeinschaftlichen Studium für Architecten und
Ingenieurs gewidmet seyn, denn nur so liesse sich der ganze Vortheil derselben

für Deutsche Studierende ans Licht stellen. Der Unterricht wäre vorzugsweise an Uebungen zu knüpfen damit mit dem Können zugleich das Wissen erlangt werde.

Bei diesen Uebungen, die möglichst ununterbrochen den Tag über zu halten wären, müsste mehr auf die enge Verwandtschaft, als auf die Verschiedenheiten der beiden genannten Fächer zu sehen und nach diesem Prinzip müssten jene gemischt vorzunehmen seyn, so dass z. B. ein Schüler mit einem Hausprojecte sich beschäftigte während sein Nachbar eine Brücke entwürfe etc.

Doch ist dahin zu sehen dass diese Uebungen in steter Relation zu demjenigen stehen, was gerade Gegenstand des theoretischen Unterrichts ist, und gewissermassen die praktischen Erläuterungen und Repetitionen desselben bilden. Zu den Vorträgen würde ich die Früh- und Abendstunden bestimmen, damit die Zeit des Zeichnens möglichst wenig unterbrochen werde. |

Es bedürfte der Mitwirkung von Hülfslernern und ich würde es mir angelegen seyn lassen, tüchtige Fachmänner für mein Vorhaben zu interessiren. Besonders nothwendig wäre es, einen theoretisch und praktisch gebildeten Englischen Ingenieur dafür zu gewinnen. Ich kenne deren zwei, die mir wenigstens Rath und Auskunft ertheilen könnten.

fol. 3v

Die Anstalt wäre zugleich für externe Schüler und für Pensionairs einzurichten. Sie wäre in zwei Klassen zu theilen. Die erste, als *Bauschule* wäre die Vorbereitung für die zweite *das Atelier*, wo unter meinen Augen und unmittelbar neben meinem Arbeitskabinette für die Ausführung gearbeitet wird. So hielt ich es in Dresden, wo es mir freilich nicht an Arbeit fehlte. Die Besten unter den Schülern hatten spätere Anwartschaft auf Honorar für ihren Beistand. Solche die sich dem Ingenieurfache widmen, würden in ein gleiches Verhältniss zu meinem Collegen treten.

Programm des Unterrichts.

A. Uebungen.

a. Bauschule.

1) Projectionszeichnen, Schattenkonstruction, die ersten Combinationen und Elemente der schönen Baukunst.

2) Constructionszeichnen in Stein, Holz, Eisen.

3) Copiren Arch. Vorbilder und erste Versuche im Entwerfen von Bauplänen im Civil- und Ingenieurfache.

4) Ornamentzeichnen nach Vorlageblättern und Gypsmodellen. Verbunden mit Uebungen in dem farbigen Ornament. |

5) Perspective und freies Handzeichnen, Ausführen malerisch-architectonischer Gegenstände nach Vorlageblättern und später nach eigener Erfindung, oder nach ausgeführten Werken. Verschiedene Behandlungsweisen in Bleistift, Tusche oder Farben.

fol. 4r

6) Ausführung grösserer Projecte.

NB. Vierwöchentlich einmal wird Konkurrenz gehalten in welcher alle Schüler die dazu hinreichend vorgerückt sind, eine gestellte Aufgabe wetteifernd zu lösen haben. Zuerst als Skizze; Dann ausgeführt.

b. Atelier.

Die Uebungen des Ateliers sind mehr praktischer Art und sollen sich an die unmittelbare Ausführung knüpfen. Doch finden auch für die Eleven des Ateliers mehrmals jährlich Konkurrenzarbeiten Statt.

Hervorzuheben ist auch noch das fortgesetzte Ueben im freien Handzeichnen nach der Antike (im Brittischen Museum) oder nach Gypsen. Vielleicht auch nach lebenden Modellen.

Ferner werden Modellirübungen gehalten in Thon Gyps und Holz.

B. Vorträge.

1) Vergleichende Baukunde, verbunden mit der Geschichte der Baukunst. (Alle Gebäudearten werden einzeln behandelt, sowohl geschichtlich wie technisch durchgeführt und nach den Verwandtschaften gruppirt. Die allgemeine Kunstgeschichte als eng verbunden mit der Geschichte der Baukunst, wird daran geknüpft. Dieser Vortrag | zieht sich durch mehrere Semester.

2) Constructionslehre und Lehre von den Materialien.

3) Mechanik in zwei Semestern. 1) rationelle und 2) angewandte M.

4) Wege- Brücken- und Canalbau.

5) Beschreibende Geometrie mit ihren Anwendungen auf Perspective, Steinchnitt und Zimmermannskunst.

6) Physik in besonderer Beziehung auf Baukunst, Wasserbau. etc.

7) Chemie desgleichen.

NB. Für weniger vorbereitete Schüler ist besonderer Unterricht in den mathematischen Doctrinen zu ertheilen, der aber besonders bezahlt werden muss.

Es ist nicht rathsam, ein strenges Eintrittsexamen vorzunehmen, da die Uebungen möglichst frühe beginnen müssen und dem ausgesprochenen Grundsatz nach, die Hauptsache des Unterrichts bilden.

Für die nöthigen Lehrmittel an Vorlageblättern Büchern, Modellen u. s. w. ist Sorge zu tragen.

Um die mit dem Besuche einer ähnlichen Anstalt in London verknüpften Vortheile für Deutsche ans Licht zu stellen darf nur hervorgehoben werden:

1) Die Ueberlegenheit der Engländer in allem was die Praxis und die Construction betrifft und worauf hinzuweisen, stets meine Sorge seyn wird. (Ich würde Exkursionen mit meinen Schülern unternehmen).

2) Die Gelegenheit zur Kenntniss der Englischen Sprache und der Einfluss den das praktische Englische Treiben auf junge Techniker üben muss. |

3) Der Reichthum der hiesigen National-Kunstsammlung.

fol. 5r

4) Die Menge der schönen Gothischen Bauwerke und die Zweckmässigkeit so vieler grossartiger gemeinnütziger Anstalten.

5) Meine langjährigen Reisen und Erfahrungen als Director einer der ersten Bauakademien Deutschlands und praktischer Baumeister, wodurch ich in den Stand gesetzt bin, meine Schüler sowohl in allen kontinentalen Bauverhältnissen zu belehren als auch sie mit der eigenthümlich sächsisch-Englischen Bauweise bekannt zu machen.

6) Die Nachbarschaft der an Monumenten so reichen Provinzen Frankreichs und Belgiens. etc etc.

Schwerlich dürfte sich eine Anstalt in solchem Maassstabe anlegen lassen können. Es wäre daher wünschenswerth, wenn sich vorerst nur eine Anzahl vorgerückterer junger Männer meldeten mit denen ich in mehr intimerem Umgange stehen und ein Atelier gründen könnte. Die Vorträge würden dann noch mehr in den Hintergrund treten können. Sie liessen sich durch gelegentliche Belehrung während der Arbeiten ersetzen. Den Vortrag über vergleichende Baukunde würde ich jedoch unter allen Umständen halten; dergleichen über Construction, beschreibende Geometrie, und Wege- und Brückenbau. –

fol. 5v

Das Weitere mündlich. Ich betrachte das Aufgeschriebene nur als einen Anknüpfungspunkt um Ihre Ansichten zu hören.

Wenn Sie Zeit haben, so komme ich morgen Mittwoch Abend 7 Uhr zu Ihnen. Sind Sie verhindert so schicken Sie mir zwei Worte.

Ganz der Ihrige GSemper.

P. S. Falls sich Leute meldeten, würde ich erst zu Johannis anfangen können. Es wäre bis dahin noch Manches einzurichten und ausserdem ist meine ganze Bibliothek und meine Sammlung von Zeichnungen in New-York. Ich lasse die Kisten dort, bis ich bestimmt weiss ob ich hier bleibe.

Third Version

fol. 1r

Der Unterzeichnete, während vierzehn Jahren Director der Bauschule an der Akademie der bildenden Künste zu Dresden und praktischer Architect, gegenwärtig in London als Baumeister und Ingenieur etablirt hat die Absicht, eine Anzahl junger Architekten und Techniker, die sich hier theoretisch und praktisch ausbilden wollen, unter günstigen Bedingungen und selbst unter Aussichten auf späteres Verdienst in sein Atelier und zugleich in Kost und Logis aufzunehmen. Er wird persönlich die Leitung der architectonischen Uebungen und einen Theil der wissenschaftlichen Vorträge übernehmen über die ein besonderes Programm ausgestellt wird, während er für das Ingenieurfach sich einen geschickten und erfahrenen Englischen Ingemieur beigeesellt hat.

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fol. 1v

Der praktische Sinn der Engländer zeigt sich von seiner glänzendsten Seite in ihren grossartigen der öffent. | Wohlfarth gewidmeten Anlagen und in der Weise wie dieselben durchgeführt werden, so dass sie hierin die Meister aller Nationen sind. –

Selbst ihre bürgerlichen Einrichtungen besonders ihre Landhäuser, fordern in ästhetischer und technischer Beziehung zu genauerem Studium auf, da sie eine reiche Ausbeute von Motiven und Comforts mit grosser Oekonomie der Mittel und ächt germanischer Ursprünglichkeit verbinden, so dass sie gewiss mit Unrecht bisher bei uns gegen andere uns fremdere Einflüsse fast unberücksichtigt geblieben sind.

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fol. 2r

Ausserdem bildet London durch seine Sammlungen und wissenschaftlichen Institute einen Hauptort für das Studium unserer Kunst, in der der Sinn für das Schöne sich am Zweckmässigen bewähren soll; und in der Mitte zwischen dem an Werken der schönen Baukunst so reichen Frankreich und Belgien und den über England zerstreuten berühmten Werken | der Ingenieurkunst ladet es zu schnell ausführbaren Exkursionen ein, welche der Unterzeichnete in regelmässigen Zwischenräumen mit seinen Schülern vorzunehmen beabsichtigt.

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Wer von meinen jungen Landsleuten durch seine Theilnahme mein Unternehmen zu unterstützen geneigt ist, erfährt nähere Auskunft unter folgenden Adressen:

30

Mr. G. Semper 27. University Street London.
Herrn W. Semper, Apotheker, Grosse Bäckerstrasse Hamburg.
Frau Professor Semper 3. Waisenhausgasse Dresden.

Gottfried Semper.

35

London d. 26 Fbr. 1851.

Fourth Version

Deutsches Atelier für Architekten und Ingenieurs in London.

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Der Unterzeichnete, während 14 Jahren Direktor der Bauschule an der Akademie der bildenden Künste zu Dresden und praktischer Architekt, gegenwärtig in London als Baumeister und Ingenieur etablirt, hat die Absicht, eine Anzahl junger Architekten und Techniker, die sich hier theoretisch und praktisch ausbilden wollen, unter sehr günstigen Bedingungen in sein Atelier und zugleich in Kost und Logis aufzunehmen. Er wird persönlich die Leitung der architektonischen Uebungen und einen Theil der wissenschaftlichen Vorträge übernehmen, über die ein besonderes Programm ausgestellt wird, während | er für das Ingenieurfach sich einen geschickten und erfahrenen Ingenieur beige-
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348

Ausserdem bildet London durch seine Sammlungen und wissenschaftlichen Institute einen Hauptort für das Studium unserer Kunst, in der das Schöne sich am Zweckmässigen bewähren soll; und in der Mitte zwischen dem Reichthum Belgiens und Frankreichs an Monumenten der schönen Baukunst und den über England zerstreuten berühmten Werken des Ingenieurs gelegen, ladet es zu schnell ausführbaren Exkursionen ein, welche der Unterzeichnete in regelmässigen Zwischenräumen mit seinen Schülern vorzunehmen beabsichtigt.

Wer von meinen jungen Kunstgenossen durch seine Theilnahme mein Unternehmen zu unterstützen geneigt ist, erfährt Näheres unter folgender Adresse:

“Professor Semper. 27. University Street – London.”

Gottfried Semper.

Lessons in Architecture and Drawing

First Version

fol. 1r

M. Gotfried Semper, late Director of the School of Architecture, and Professor of the Fine Arts at Dresden: – also Architect of the Royal Theatre at Dresden, is desirous of giving lessons in Architectural Drawing and the principles of construction, to pupils who intend to practice Architecture professionally: – He is also desirous of giving aid to Noblemen or Gentlemen who may either desire to study Architecture and the principles of construction as a branch of the Fine Arts, or wish to obtain such an insight into them as to enable them to judge of their application for the improvement of real property.

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Second Version

fol. 1r

III.

Professor Semper, Architect,
late Director of *l'Académie des Beaux Arts*, and Director of *l'Ecole d'Architecture*, at Dresden, and architect of the Theatre, the Museum, the Synagogue, and many other public and private buildings in his native land – having established himself in this country as architect, and Decorator, is desirous of filling up his time in giving private instruction in the various branches of his art.

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Besides the higher sciences connected with architecture, he is ready to give instruction in Perspective, Drawing, and Colouring: in the various departments of Decoration, and in the forms and composition of ornament.

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His System of Instruction will be found especially useful to Tourists, and others desirous of acquiring a rapid facility of sketching, in a few lessons, whether in pencil or crayon-drawing.

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Third Version

Professor Gottfried Semper, late Director of the School of Architecture at the Academy of Arts, and Architect of the Theatre at Dresden, proposes to give instruction in all the branches of his Art. Namely in the designing of plans, in the construction, drawing and Composition of ornaments, furniture, vases, patterns etc. -- in perspective, and in finishing landscape and architectural sketches in pencil or water-color. -- He also undertakes to give lectures on the history of Art and to illustrate them with drawings and engravings. |

fol. 1r

27, University Street.
Gower Street.

fol. 1v

Fourth Version

III.

Professor Semper, ancien directeur de l'école d'architecture, membre de l'academie et architecte à Dresde donne des leçons privées dans les différentes branches de son art, principalement dans ce qui suit:

1) Perspective expliquée le plus compréhensiblement et brièvement dans ses principes et ses procédés pratiques dans peu de leçons; combinée avec des exercices de dessins d'architecture pittoresque au crayon à l'ancre et en couleurs. particulièrement utile comme étude préparatoire pour des touristes (particularly useful for tourists.

2) -- Histoire ancienne et moderne des arts, principalement dans leur connection avec l'architecture, illustrée par des dessins, des ouvrages gravés et des esquisses improvisées à la craie | blanche

3) Exercices dans le dessin et la composition des décorations des ornemens, des meubles outils, vases etc au crayon, à l'ancre et en couleurs après des originaux, des plâtres et la nature. Ces études peuvent, si l'on le demande, être combinées avec un cours complet et illustratif d'histoire du décor dans lequel les differens caractères des styles seront démontrés et exercés.

Des informations ultérieures seront données par etc.

27. Univ. Street

1. 3 Mars 1851.

fol. 1r

fol. 1v

**E D D Y'S
PATENT TOUGHENED IRON RAILWAY WHEEL.**



This invention consists of a new and improved mode of constructing or forming a cast metal wheel for Railways, by which the wheel may be formed or cast with a chilled tread or rim, and with no danger of breaking.

The engravings above represent as

Fig. 1, inside view of the improved wheel, with convex disk.

Fig. 2, the outside view, having a corrugated or undulating surface, as before described.

Fig. 3, a transverse vertical section, taken through the centre of a wheel having one side convex and the other undulating.

Fig. 4, a sectional elevation of wheel constructed with two undulating disks.

The letters of reference apply in all cases to similar corresponding parts.

a, a, is the tread or eye of the wheel; b, the hub through which the axle passes.

c, c, the undulating fringe-like surface, which passes through the disk for the purpose of securing, during the process of casting, the core or metal, and subsequently forming the rim.

Fig. 5, represents a corrugated or undulating metal inside disk, in place of the convex disk.

Wheels heretofore manufactured with convex or concave sides, have, when cooling, become distorted or broken, according to the direction in which they were cast. In the present invention, by the use of the corrugated, or undulating disks, and as a, a, c, c, are formed to meet the contraction of the metal while cooling, by this means there would be no distortion or warping of the wheel, and the metal would be cast in one piece, without the danger of breaking at the joints, when the hot and cold cast are to be cast in one piece.

[Over.]

[Handwritten notes and lists of exhibits, including names like 'Hyatt & Co.', 'Allen's improved arithmetical Tables', and various numbers.]

Pl. 2: Notes on exhibits, 1851 (gta, 20-Ms-96)

THE GREAT EXHIBITION

Announcement

fol. 1r

Paris, le 1^{er} avril 1851.

AVIS.

Monsieur Semper, architecte, ancien professeur de l'Académie des Beaux-Arts à Dresde, actuellement établi à Londres, a été chargé, par la Commission exécutive de l'Exposition universelle de Londres, de l'arrangement des produits industriels et artistiques du département des Colonies anglo-américaines. Il a obtenu la même mission des commissaires de la Suède et du Danemarck, et il informe MM. les Exposants français, qu'ils peuvent s'adresser à lui pour le même objet.

Ses relations journalières avec les autorités qui dirigent l'Exposition, ainsi que ses rapports de chaque instant, comme architecte, avec les entrepreneurs et les ouvriers qui exécutent les travaux intérieurs de l'édifice, en feront un intermédiaire utile aux personnes qui s'adresseront à lui pour les renseignements et les informations à donner, et pour tous les travaux et les dispositions intérieures dans les places accordées à chaque Exposant, ainsi que pour la disposition générale des produits et des objets d'arts. Il pourrait même au besoin se charger d'en faciliter la vente.

Il informe encore MM. les Exposants, qu'il est en correspondance avec plusieurs des principaux organes de la publicité en France, en Angleterre, en Allemagne et aux États-Unis de l'Amérique du Nord; qu'il parle et écrit les langues de ces pays, ainsi que l'italien, le grec moderne et les langues anciennes.

M. Semper se chargera pour MM. les Exposants de tous les dessins à fournir pour les divers publications illustrées.

Adresser les lettres affranchies à M. Semper, architecte, à l'édifice de l'Exposition universelle, département du Canada, à Londres.

A Foreign Architect's Views of the Building

576 When the busy din around us threatens to overwhelm our senses, how gladly do we seek composure by allowing our eyes to rest on those trees, which the building still encircles with its net-work, and the axe has spared! How charming! as stimulated by the busy scene around them, they seem hastening to strip off the

last cinctures that confine their blossoms, and with their fan-like forms fill out the lofty canopy of the transept, blending their verdant foliage with the bars of its airy lattice-work. What a contrast between the noisy scene below, and the majestic silence with which nature completes her works. The whole picture breathes all the youthful yet antique life and freshness of a Pompeian fresco. It does honour to the architect who has so successfully brought his work into such entire unison with nature; and, considering the character and conditions of the problem to be solved, it is hardly possible to conceive a different, not to say a better, solution – the best criterion of a happy conception. Perhaps none other than a horticultural artist could have succeeded in devising so fitting a cradle for a project whilst yet in embryo. The first suggestions of fancy are ever shapeless and gigantic; they shrink into form, and condense as they become matured, in this inverting the laws of organic development.

The simple problem was to portion off such a space from the open air, as should include a world of bazaars, and protect them from the influences of the weather; all else was vague and undecided. As yet no statistics existed to determine the relative exhibiting requirements of the several States. The building must, therefore, possess a certain degree of elastic expansibility; and consequently no limiting configuration, such as that of the circle or the square, was admissible. Instead of any compact relation among the interior members, it must offer capabilities of easy partition and be fashioned in the spirit of a huge encampment.

For the fulfilment of such a task, the artist, who had already provided for the similar requirements of his exotic plants, possessed some facilities. Structures of the latter class identify themselves in a measure with living nature; their walls and roofs invisible to the eye, and the more slender and impalpable their parts, the more suited to their purpose.

Little was needed to render this class of structure adapted to the present purpose. Here, too, no architectural embellishment must compromise the internal requirements, and consequently all conventional rules and decorations must be laid aside. Much light is needed, but sunshine injurious; a *velum* must, therefore, shroud the glassy *hypæthros*; or rather, it was necessary, in an artistic point of view, that the latter should fall with a graceful swell within the roof; and had the glass been stronger this would have been feasible. In that case the slender columns would have become the bearers of the primitive *velum*, which would have completely harmonised with the suspended draperies and figured carpets, that hang perpendicularly between the columns and fill up the intercolumnar spaces; and thus, in our age of most complex knowledge, we should have seen in this marvellous building the original type of the most primitive form of architecture unwittingly realised. Out of the canvass stretched on poles, the Egyp-

tian flat roof grew; and the original perpendicular partition, the suspended carpet, is the prototype of all the rich panellings, paintings, or other plastic decorations, in wood, stone, or metal, which in after times supplied the place of the original woven fabrics. The numerous trophies and ornaments suspended from the columns and girders, point to the original motives in the decoration of all columns and beams. The *velum* now wanting might be in future supplied by stained glass, and in the ornamentation of the draperies, machinery can be brought to bear with less detriment to refined taste, than has been unhappily the case in other branches of the decorative art. Who does not feel that iron arabesques and ornaments produce a feeling of disgust? and is it not perhaps a sign of a revival of better taste, that architecture ventures to exhibit the simple effects produceable by those materials, the ornamentation of which is susceptible of extension by mechanical means, and thus leaves the field open to future improvement? This primitive simplicity of the work seems to constitute its architectural importance. On the other hand, a complete revolution must take place in English manners before the glass roof can find adoption in private dwellings or religious edifices. It would lead to the introduction of courts and the Italian Palazzo style, as has long since taken place in Russia.

In conclusion, a word as to the transept, which now merely serves as a covering for trees; and the necessity for which is not sufficiently obvious from any reference to the internal economy of the building. Here must be the seat of the Areopagus that awards the prizes, the only stable point in the midst of a building elsewhere subject to indefinite expansion. As to the exterior it is needless, for the reasons already assigned, to make much comment. To buildings of this character it has hitherto been found impossible to give such a configuration as can be taken in at a glance, and therefore satisfy the requirements of a strictly æsthetic feeling.

The Great Exhibition

34

Die grosse Ausstellung.

Die Völker von europäischer und nicht europäischer Bildung.

Selbst denen, welche die allmälige Enthüllung der das Ausstellungsgebäude füllende Gegenstände zu verfolgen Gelegenheit hatten, wird es schwerlich bereits gelungen sein, die Fülle des Gebotenen so weit zu beherrschen, als erforderlich ist, um ein allgemeines Urtheil über das noch ziemlich lückenhafte

Ganze oder gar eine in das Einzelne gehende Kritik damit zu rechtfertigen. Aber Eine Evidenz tritt bereits so deutlich hervor, dass es schon jetzt erlaubt ist, sie hervorzuheben, ehe sie von einer gewissen, dem ganzen neueren Aufschwunge abholden Partei in ihrer Weise ausgebeutet wird.

5 Wie sich von selbst versteht, wird in diesem grossen, nun eingeleiteten Wett-
kämpfe die erste Palme den Werken der Urkünstlerin Natur, "der Gottheit leb-
bendigem Kleide" verbleiben. Schon sollten die Rohprodukte in beschränkter
Auffassung des Programmes einer *Industrieausstellung*, nach Einigen von letzter-
er ausgeschlossen bleiben; aber durch die Einsicht der kgl. Commission wur-
10 den sie in umfassendstem Masse mit in dasselbe gezogen. Auch hierin hat diese
hohe Behörde, der wir für die vortreffliche Leitung und Vollendung des Ihr
anvertrauten grossen Werkes unsere Bewunderung und unseren Dank aufrichtig
zollen, ihr tieferes Eingehen in die Bedeutung desselben kundgegeben.

15 Der Preis der Natur ist in den die Bögen des Transept füllenden Laubkronen
der Ulmen wunderbar glücklich symbolisirt, und wie auch künftig dieser Theil
des Baues sich anders entwickeln mag, so dass er mehr geeignet ist, den Heerd
aller Beziehungen des grossen (künftigen) Weltmarktes würdig zu behausen, so
muss dieser symbolische Stamm durch alle folgenden Zeiten und wo immer der
Gedanke ein neues Lager aufschlägt, vertreten bleiben.

20 Die zweite Palme, auch dieses zeigt sich schon jetzt als unzweifelhaft, ge-
bührt der Wissenschaft in ihrer Anwendung auf das Nützliche. Sie feiert, Dank
dem Architecten, der den Gedanken dazu niederlegte, Dank den erfinderischen
Meistern der Technik und der Verwaltung, die ihn in so kurzer Frist zur That-
sache gestalteten, die den mächtigen, so luftigen und doch so festen Bau mit
25 neuen von der Wissenschaft gebotenen Mitteln und unglaublich geringem Auf-
wande an Stoff und Arbeitskräften herrlich vollendeten, einen schönen Tri-
umph.

30 Unter seinem Zelt-dache füllt eine Welt von Werkzeugen, Maschinen, Ap-
paraten und Modellen die Räume aller Nationen von europäischer Bildung, und
zeugt entweder ganz neue sinnreiche Anwendungen der Theorie und der Er-
fahrungswissenschaften, oder bietet durch Weiterbildung des bereits Erworbe-
nen und ausgezeichnete Vollendung der Arbeit ein reiches Feld des Prüfens und
Nachdenkens.

35 Lang gereihet stehen sie da, gleich einer schlagfertigen Phalanx bei der
Musterung, bald in bewegungsloser fast unheimlicher Ruhe, bald geräuschvoll
ihre Kräfte und ihre Gewandtheit wie zum Spiele ühend. Sie bieten mit ihren
Hebeln und Rädern, von denen wir ahnen, dass sie die Welt erobern und um-
gestalten müssen, ein unenthülltes ernstes Geheimniss der Zukunft. Verwegen
wäre es, über das letzte allgemeine Resultat ihres Wirkens in Beziehung auf
40 sociale Entwicklung der menschlichen Gesellschaft Vermuthungen zu wagen.
Bis jetzt gaben sie kaum mehr als ihr nächstes Wirken zu erkennen und ihre

Leistungen, deren Grösse, Vollendung und Wohlfeilheit kein menschliches Zusammenwirken, keiner Hände Fleiss und Geschicklichkeit erreicht, treten überall entgegen, wohin der Blick sich wendet. Kaum Eine von den verschiedenen Categorien des Kunstfleisses der Menschen ist frei von ihrem Einflusse geblieben.

Wenn bei ihnen, wie sich gebührt, nur ihre Bestimmung und der Stoff aus dem sie gebildet sind, und dessen zweckmässigste Gestaltung und Stärke die Wissenschaft verbunden mit der Erfahrung feststellte, formengebend auftreten, so beschämen sie gerade dadurch in ihrer unbefangenen gleichsam naturwüchsigen Zierlichkeit oft die neben ihnen aufgehäuften Producte der europäischen sogenannten Kunstindustrie oder industriellen Kunst. Sie gibt meistentheils ein unstätes und prinzipienloses Ringen nach stets neuen Mustern und Formen kund, aber bleibt in ihrer rastlosen Beweglichkeit doch in dem falschen Zirkel älterer Weisen gebannt, die deshalb ihr stetes Anrecht auf Bewunderung behaupten, weil sie der sprechende Ausdruck von Zeiten sind, die mit sich und der sie beherrschenden Idee mehr fertig waren, als es die unsrige . Aber es sind noch die besseren Erscheinungen unserer neuesten europäischen Kunstindustrie, wo dieses treue Eingehen in alte Weisen sich zeigt, während in den meisten Fällen sich ein Durcheinander von allseits her entlehnten, mit grundsetzloser Willkür zusammengewürfelten Motiven sich für Originalität ausgibt, und mitten in dieser praktischen Zeit, den durch den Zweck und den Stoff der Gegenstände gebotenen Formen bei ihrer ornamentalen Ausstattung Nichtachtung und Trotz bietet.

Wem dies als Uebertreibung klingt, der betrachte z. B. die viel bewunderten Meisterwerke unserer neuesten Tischlerkunst genauer, an denen das Schnitzwerk überall die Formen umwuchert. Schon dass sie halb zerbrochen ausgepackt wurden, zeugt gegen sie. Zarte Lilien- und Rosenbouquets in hohler Arbeit aus Holz geschnitzt, füllen die Ecken zwischen den Füßen der Tische und Stühle und treten in leichtem Gestängel über die Ränder der Lehnen hervor, an denen man sich die Hände zerreisst, an denen die Kleider beim Niedersetzen hängen bleiben, oder die bei rascher Bewegung von letzteren mitgenommen werden. Die Geschicklichkeit des Künstlers zeigte sich in der äussersten Verachtung der Gesetze, welche ihn bei seinen Werken durch dessen Bestimmung und durch den zu behandelnden Stoff leiten sollten.

Dieselbe Stylosigkeit zeigt sich in anderen Zweigen unserer Kunstindustrie; Fussteppiche z. B. mit eingewirkten bis zur Täuschung treu nachgeahmten Goldrahmen, Kartuschen und dicken Fruchtschnuren, so dass es gefährlich scheint, auf ihnen gehen und sich gesellig bewegen zu müssen; Porzellanvasen, deren Formen nicht für die hohe Hitze des Porzellanofens berechnet waren, die daher schief und verschrumpft daraus hervorgingen, oder, wenn unsere

spitzfindige Technik alle Schwierigkeiten glücklich dabei überwand, das Verdienst haben, nicht zu scheinen, was sie sind; Glasgemälde, die die Schranken der Technik, die ihnen vorgeschrieben sind, weit überschreiten und vieles dergleichen.

5 Nur solche Erzeugnisse unseres Kunstfleisses machen hierin eine ehrenvolle Ausnahme, bei denen der Ernst ihres Gebrauches jede unnütze Zuthat ausschliesst und die schon halb und halb in das Gebiet der Maschine hinübergreifen. Dahin gehören z. B. unsere Schiffe, unsere Wagen und Pferdegeschirre, zum Theil unsere musikalischen Instrumente und hauptsächlich unsere Waffen.
 10 An ihnen zeigt sich das Streben nach Veredlung und Ausschmückung der durch den Zweck und den Stoff gebotenen Formen durch die Kunst auf eine bescheidene und eben desshalb den echten Sinn für Schönheit befriedigende Weise. Vorzüglich gilt dies von unseren Waffen, namentlich den Schusswaffen, bei denen die eingelegte Arbeit, das Niello und das Schnitzwerk sich entsprechend
 15 den Formen anschliesst, deren Zweckmässigkeit bis zu einem Grade sich ausspricht, dass sich der Kunstsinn schon dadurch befriedigt fühlt. Noch kann an ihnen die Kunst manchen Schritt weiter gehen, ehe sie ihre Grenzen überschreitet, wie sie es früher bei uns that und wie es noch jetzt den Punjabvölkern gelingt, die unseren Kanonen von neuestem Zuschnitt schon einigen Reichtum und eine grössere Eleganz der Formen zu geben wussten. Es ist möglich,
 20 dass von den genannten und anderen, ähnlichen Schrecken unterworfenen Industriezweigen ein besseres Element der neueren industriellen Kunst ausgehen kann, das sich nach zwei Richtungen hin geltend macht, indem es das leere Stangenwerk der Techniker bereichert und der masslosen Willkür, von der oben die Rede war, Zügel anlegt.

Einstweilen wird das Maschinenwesen, indem es jede verlangte Schwierigkeit in der Verarbeitung der Stoffe spielend überwindet und seine hundert Briareusarme zu wohlfeilster Vervielfältigung jeglicher Caprice des Geschmacks willfährig leiht, jenem unklaren Walten scheinbar dienen, aber als sein geheimer
 30 Todfeind es dadurch um so sicherer und schneller in seiner Nichtigkeit blosstellen und sein Ende herbeiführen.

Es wird sich zur Evidenz herausstellen, dass wir in vielen, fast in allen Fächern der industriellen Kunst nicht bloss von denjenigen Völkern von nicht europäischer Civilisation besiegt worden sind, denen wir schon immer in dieser
 35 Beziehung manches einräumten und abborgten, von Persern, Indiern, Arabern und Türken, sondern auch von den als geschmacklos bei uns verschrienen Chinesen und selbst von den Indianern Nordamerika's.

Damit diese Behauptung nicht paradox erscheine, muss daran erinnert werden, dass der Begriff des Schönen überhaupt, und insbesondere in Beziehung
 40 auf Kunsterzeugnisse ein sehr complicirter ist.

Man kann die Künste in technische, ästhetische und phonetische eintheilen und die Schönheit eines Werkes kann, je wie dasselbe mehr in die eine oder in die andere Categorie hinüber neigt, eine mehr technische sein, das heisst eine solche, welche in geschickter Wahl eines oder mehrerer Stoffe und in deren wohlverstandener Benutzung zu einem bestimmten Zwecke begründet ist; oder eine mehr ästhetische, wenn sie direct auf sinnliches Behagen durch Wohlgeruch, Wohlgeschmack, liebliche Zusammenstellung von Formen und Farben, oder durch Rhytmik und Euphonik hinwirkt; oder drittens eine phonetische, wenn das Werk durch tiefere Bedeutung zu uns spricht und die Schönheit geistig empfunden wird. Zu dem höchsten künstlerisch Schönen erhebt sich dasjenige Werk, in welchem sich alle drei Vorzüge vereinigen.

In den bildenden Künsten kann dieses höchste Ziel nur durch die Malerei und Sculptur, und mit beider Hülfe erst durch die Architectur erreicht werden. Denjenigen Völkern, deren Industrieproducte oben mit den unserigen verglichen wurden, ist der Weg zu dieser höchsten künstlerischen Entwicklung vorerst verschlossen, wogegen wir uns einer phonetischen bildenden Kunst erfreuen, deren Sprache nicht von dem Volke verstanden wird und die, von oben herab, meistens verwirrend auf den natürlichen Schönheitssinn des letzteren einwirkt, anstatt ihn zu veredeln und zu erheben.

Sie ist nicht, wie sie es sein sollte, die natürliche Blüthe der volksthümlichen Gewerbsthätigkeit, sondern eine fremde, künstlich gezogene Pflanze. Es mag zum Theil daher rühren, dass unsere industrielle Kunst heutzutage ihre Richtung verlor und wie ein steuerloses Schiff umherschwankt. Ob sie, frei von diesen Einflüssen und sich selbst überlassen eine bestimmte, und zwar eine gute Richtung gewinnen würde, das bleibt dahin gestellt. Leider wurzelt der Ungeschmack tief in unserem Volke! Während die naiven Flechtwerke und Stickerien der Canadier durch den Styl der in ihnen herrscht, durch reizende Formen und Farben das Auge ergötzen, widern uns ähnliche Gegenstände an, die z. B. in Londons Strassen, als das Product freien Volksgeschmacks, aus Papier und Stroh, in weichen Formen und abscheulichen Farbenzusammenstellungen uns feil geboten werden.

Doch die Industrie der wilden und halbbarbarischen Völker hält stärkere Proben aus als die genannte ist. Man vergleiche nur die Teppiche des Orients, die persischen, indischen, algierischen und türkischen Fussdecken mit den Prunkstücken dieses wichtigen Industriezweiges aus den berühmten Werkstätten Europas. Dort, welche dunkle Fülle, Ruhe und Harmonie in den Farben, welcher Reichthum und doch welche Einfachheit und Zierlichkeit in den Mustern, welcher Styl in dem Ganzen, und hier, wie ist letzterer gänzlich verkannt, wie fehlt dem Ganzen Ruhe und Würde, wie ist der Inhalt der historiirten Sujets auf ihnen nichtssagend! Man werfe den Blick auf gewisse grasgrüne und rosagefärbte Glas- und Porzellan-Vasen und gehe dann nach China, um einzu-

gestehen, dass die Chinesen das Richtige trafen, weil sie ihren Porzellan-Vasen Formen, Farben und Verzierungen gaben, die für ihre Bestimmung, sowie für die schwierige Porzellantechnik passend sind, dass sie den Porzellanstyl erfanden und dass die unbewusste richtige Schätzung dieses Umstandes (nicht etwa 5
blosse Caprice), die Beliebtheit dieser chinesischen Formen bei uns nicht sinken lässt.

Vor Allen gebührt den Erzeugnissen des Kunstfleisses der Indier der Preis. Nichts kommt der Schönheit ihrer golddurchwirkten Stoffe gleich. Ihre Elfenbeinkästchen, von einfachster aber eleganter Form, mit vielfarbigen Mosaikmustern, gleichen alt-italienischer Arbeit. Kunstvoller noch sind ihre duftenden 10
Sandelholzkästchen; ihre zierlichen Marmortische mit eingelegten Arabesken, ihre harmonisch bunten Lackirarbeiten bilden einen interessanten Gegensatz mit Demjenigen, was in diesen Gattungen ehemals berühmte Fabrikländer uns jetzt auftischen. Man vergleiche nur selbst. In vielen anderen Dingen, und besonders in ihren reich geschmückten Waffen sind sie unübertroffen. 15

Auch in den Schmuck- und Silberarbeiten müssen wir, was den Styl betrifft, einräumen, von unseren orientalischen Concurrenten besiegt zu sein.

Dabei ist es interessant zu beobachten, wie diese Völker sofort in Ungeschmack verfallen, wenn sie sich von unserer europäischen Kunst influenziren lassen, wie es dann auf einmal mit ihrer ganzen Fassung und Haltung aus ist. 20
Soll es uns denn noch überraschen, dass es unserem Volke an Geschmack fehlt, das Jahrhunderte lang ähnlichen, ihm gänzlich fremden Einflüssen ausgesetzt war?

Der Ernst des Stoffes gebietet strengste Unparteilichkeit; gerne sei unserer europäischen Superiorität in der Auffassung der Natur und den Geheimnissen ihres Wirkens durch Wechsel von Licht, Schatten und Farbe, in der plastischen Fülle und Freiheit der Formen, in dem Sinnreichen, in der Beherrschung jeglichen Stoffes bis zum Uebermüthe noch einmal anerkannt, aber nur selten vereinigt sich bei uns hohe Künsilergabe mit gewerblicher Praxis; unsere Architekten sind mehr Gelehrte als Künstler, sind froh, wenn sie Leute finden die Etwas 30
aus ihren dürftigen Angaben machen; kurz Werke, denen der handelnde Gedanke oder die denkende Hand das Siegel der Echtheit aufdrückte, die Styl, architektonische Schönheit und sinnvolle höhere Bedeutung in sich vereinigen, sind äusserst selten und werden von der Menge von den unechten Modestücken nicht unterschieden. 35

Je mehr solche Werke sprechen, das heisst die Lösung und der hohe Ausdruck einer durch Ort, specielle, oft zufällige Raumverhältnisse, Eigenheiten des Bestellers &c. modificirten Aufgabe sind, desto mehr müssen sie bluten, wenn sie aus ihrem Zusammenhange gerissen werden und unter wildfremder 40
Umgebung in ungewohntem Lichte stehen.

Dass die meisten plastischen Kunstwerke der Exhibition, die in dem langen Mittelgange sich balgen, den Rücken zeigen und sonstige Grimassen gegen einander machen, nicht mehr Zeter schreien und aus tausend Wunden bluten, sondern sich ziemlich behaglich zu fühlen scheinen, ist gerade der grosse Vorwurf, der ihnen zu machen ist.

Ein echtes Werk von höherer phonetischer Bedeutung wird auf diesem Terrain in grossem Nachtheile stehen, und zwar nach beiden Seiten hin, einerseits gegen die naiven, rein technisch architectonischen Producte des Orientes, andererseits gegen die (kolossalen Cabinetsstücke und sonstigen) Einfälle unserer hohen Kunst.

So stehen die Sachen! Sollen wir nun wünschen, dass ein Interregnum eintretender Barbarei tabula rasa mache, damit aus frischem Keime ein neues Gewächs volksthümlicher Kunst sich dem umgewühlten Boden entwinde, oder kann Erkenntniss der Uebelstände und Fortschritt des Wissens und Könnens den angehäuften Stoff, das Erbtheil aller Länder und aller früheren ganz oder halb erstorbenen Zustände der Gesellschaft, zu neuer Einheit und Harmonie bewältigen, kann in einer grossen Völkermetamorphose die Kunst aus dem jetzigen sedimentären Zustande zu krystallklarer Selbstständigkeit zusammenschliessen? Gewiss sie kann es.

Auch die Kunst der Griechen war auf vielen Trümmern älterer, einheimischer und fremder, ihrer Wurzeln beraubter Motive erwachsen, gleich wie ihre Mythologie auf dem nicht mehr erstandenen Systeme einer uralten philosophischen Symbolik emporblühte, die ihrerseits wieder auf erstorbene fremde und einheimische Ueberlieferungen und Sagen geimpft gewesen war. Auffallende, zuweilen willkürliche und durch die Gesetze der Architectonik ungerechtfertigte Verbindungen und Verwitterungen der verschiedenen vorgefundenen Bauelemente mussten vorhergehen, ehe die Schöpfung des griechischen Tempels vollendet ward, ehe das dorisch-ägyptische Element mit dem Jonisch- | Asiatischen, der Gegensatz des aristokratischen Priester-gottes und des dynastischen Hausgottes sich bei ihnen in der höheren Idee versöhnte, und das Volk, als Priester und Dynast, in seiner Gottheit sich selbst verherrlichte.

Die Versöhnung ähnlicher Gegensätze in einer noch höheren Einheit muss auch bei uns das Ziel einer neuen Kunst werden, einer noch geistigeren und reicheren, als die Hellenische war.

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Letters on the Great Exhibition

Outline

Plan des Aufsatzes.
Briefliche Form.

fol. 11

1) Veranlassung zu der Absendung des Briefes. Aufgefordert den Inhalt
gesprächlicher Mittheilungen zu Papier zu bringen, gehorreich diesem Winke
es seinem Ermessen überlassend, ob etc etc etc etc.

2). Schwierigkeit der Wahl eines Planes zu sytematischer Musterung der
Gegenstände der Ausstellung. Wäre die Aufgabe damit gelöst, wenn ein solcher
Plan für jeden Gegenstand eine bestimmte Rubrik enthielte und er Uebersicht-
lichkeit und Ordnung hinreichend gestattete, um nichts auszulassen und jedes
leicht zu klassifiziren nachzuweisen und aufzufinden so hätte sie keine Schwie-
rigkeit. Aber ein guter Plan soll nicht bloss klassificiren, und trennen sondern
auch vielmehr vergleichen und verbinden, nicht bloss das Stoffliche und die äus-
sere Ordnung berücksichtigen, sondern mehr noch den geistigen Zusammen-
hang der Dinge im Auge behalten; mehr Schlüssel als Riegel seyn Er soll ge-
wissermassen aus der Formeln konstruirt seyn, die das Gesetz der organischen
Verbindung aller dieser heterogenen Gegenstände enthalten. Ein Plan der in
dieser Beziehung geistiger und organischer gebildet ist, hat den Vorzug vor ei-
nem anderen, der ihn an Vielseitigkeit und Vollständigkeit übertrifft. –

Der Plan soll kein Schubkasten seyn, nach dem die Gegenstände die ohne-
diess schon geordnet sind, sich nur im Kopfe des Einzelnen ordnen sondern
vielmehr der Schlüssel der sie öffnet und den Weg der Vergleichung erleichtert.
Kanon. |

Beispiele der ersten bloss äusserlichen Schubkastenordnung

1^{tes} Beispiel.

Gang durch das Exhibitionbuilding, Mittelallee Ostende bis Westende,
dann zurück durch die Seitengänge und s. weiter.

2^{tes} Beispiel Vom Mittelschiff ausgehend aber immer die betreffenden Seiten-
räume mitnehmend je nach den Stationen der Völker. z. B. vom Westende an-
fangend erst aussen die Statue des Maroketti dann England Canada und die
Colonien dann Orient etc etc.

3^{tes} Beispiel schon besser und dem Weltgedanken sich annähernd von den
Rohproducten anfangend, diese vergleichend dann zu den Werkzeugen u. Ma-
schinen übergehend und vergleichend endlich zu den Producten und verglei-
chend. Hat den Fehler mit der Materie anzufangen anstatt mit dem Bedürf-

fol. 11v

nisse wozu die Materie und das Werkzeug die Mittel darbieten. Beispiel der Unzulänglichkeit dieses Systemes, Topf. irdener, Bronzevase Porzellanvase. Der geschichtliche Zusammenhang ist nicht ausgeschlossen aber doch auch nicht nothwendig gefolgert aus diesem Systeme.

Alle drei Wege sind höchst umfassend, man ist sicher nichts auszulassen. 5

Abschweifung über das unbewusste Walten des Mikrokosmos in der Weltgeschichte. D. Gottlichkeit d. menschlichen thuns bekundet sich darin am meisten dass die Weltgedanken gewissermassen als Nothwendigkeiten durchbrechen wenn die Zeit dazu reif ist, frei und unabhängig von den Erfindungen der Einzelnen deren Genie bloss den Ausdruck des in der Welt reif gewordenen Gedankens fand. 10

Christenthum, Gothischer Bau, Pulver, Nonius Differenzialrechnung, Teleskop. Dampfmaschine. Es lag in der Luft.

Nichts kann den Gang der Menschenidee hemmen, was sich ihr in den Weg stellt, wird umgestossen oder von ihr umwuchert und dient indirect zu reicherer Gestaltung des Gedankens, der sonst zu schematisch nackt und abstrakt und unserem Sinne unschmackhaft erschienen wäre. Der Gedanke gewinnt im Ueberwinden Stärke und Form; historische Haltung und Farbe. | 15

fol. 2r

Mögen diese Ruinen stehen bleiben so lange sie nichts mehr bedeuten wollen als sie sind, wirkliche Ueberreste von Behausungen verstorbener Weltideen sind und nicht entstellende Zöpfe und dergleichen. 20

Die Geschichte der menschlichen Wissens und Erkennens giebt merkwürdige Beispiele ähnlicher Ideenwechsel. Jede Wissenschaft beschliesst ihr erstes Stadium damit an nichts zu zweifeln etc.

Dann folgt die Periode des Zweifels, Scheidens Analysis, Klassification, Critik. 25

Vergebens treten Männer wie Baco v Verulam und Spinoza auf, die Zeiten sind nicht reif. Ihre Ideen sind Träumereien. Sie tödtet um zu forschen

Dritte Periode die des Vergleichens und Combinirens. Erforschen der höheren Idee in der sich die Gegensätze vereinigen, in denen sich die Einzelwesen bekunden. Gesetze suchend nicht bloss Ordnung erstrebend. Sie forscht um zu beleben und neu zu schaffen, das Gesetz der Erfindung zu lehren. 30

1^{tes} Beispiel die Naturwissenschaften, Newton. Leibniz Laplace Cuvier, Humbold. Selbst d. Mechanik fangt an sich organisch zu beleben seitdem. ausser der Attractionskraft der Materie die Repulsionskraft der d. Wärmestoff ähnlich wirkenden Kräfte in Betracht kommen. und sonst als Axiome behandelte darauf als Lehrsätze begründet und bewiesen werden. 35

Zweites Beispiel die Geschichte der Sammlungen. Architectonische Anordnung der Ueberreste d. Alterthums Rumpelkammern zum Amusement der Grossen. Dann Trennung in Gallerieen mit strenger Classification letzteres unsere Exhibition als der unbewusst geborene Gedanke der ächten Culturge- 40

schichtlichen Sammlung. Geistreiches Wort Buchers Querschnitt der Culturgeschichte.

Drittes Beispiel die Baukunst. Ging durch die beiden ersten Stadien hindurch. | War schon bei den Griechen zum letzten gelangt. Der Griechische Tempel aus der Vergleichung und Erkenntniss des inneren Gesetzes fruherer Bauten d. Assyrier und Aegypter geschaffen.

fol. 2v

Neue Architecturwissenschaft seit dem Wiederaufleben der antiken Studien und Künste. Zuerst unbefangenes und thatenkräftiges Erfassen des Stoffes, ein individuelles unkritisches Anschauen der Antike, daraus hervorgehende eigenthümliche Kunstrichtung vermischt mit Gothisch-Christlichen Elementen. Dann die Critik und Aesthetik, Regeln, Categorien, gelehrte Sammlungen auf Papier und auf den Strassen. Schematismus und Materialismus. (siehe Einleitung zu meinem Werke.). Vergleichende Baukunde etc etc etc.

Es fehlt die architectonische Gestaltung der neuen vergleichenden ethnographischen Sammlung die folgen muss sobald dem Gedanken gewissermassen Selbstbewusstseyn erwachsen ist.

Verbindung zwischen beiden Punkten natürlich und nothwendig die vergleichende Baukunde muss die Schaffnerin Ordnerin der vergleichenden Culturgeschichte werden. Die Baugeschichte ist ein Hauptkapitel der Culturgeschichte und je mehr sie ihrer Vollendung näher treten desto mehr werden beide in einander aufgehen.

Sammlungen und *Bibliotheken*. Letztere die Commentare zu ersteren. Gute Idee des brittischen Museum. Nicht bloss Ordnung soll die vergleichende Baukunde oder Formenkunde bringen sie soll auch zugleich das geistige Band hervorheben das die durch den Stoffliche Zeitliche und Oertliche getrennten verwandten Dinge verbindet und eine Gebrauchslehre der Sammlungen geben. Erfindungslehre, Topik. Der Willkür Einhalt thuend Styllosigkeit. Style. Gesetzlichkeit u. Angemessenheit in der Erfindung

Draft of First Letter

Lieber Freund!

fol. 10r

Ich habe den Inhalt unserer letzten Unterredung und das Ihnen gegebene Versprechen, darüber einen Aufsatz zu schreiben, seitdem stets im Kopfe getragen und war bei meinen fast täglichen Wanderungen durch den Hyde Park-Pallast beschäftigt die Sachen nach meinem bauwissenschaftlich-vergleichenden Sys-

teme im Geiste zu ordnen. Es schien dabei dessen vornehmlicher Werth, nämlich dass es die ideellen Verwandtschaften unter dieser bunten Welt von Gegenständen als das Wesentliche hervorhebt und dem Stofflichen und Oertlichen nur eine zweite Bedeutung für die Entwicklung der Unterverzweigungen innerhalb jener von den verschiedenen Grundideen abstammenden Hauptgruppen einräumt, sich zu bewähren.

5

Draft of Second Letter

fol. 8r

2^{ter} Brief.

P. P.

Was Sie neulich über die Geschichte der Sammlungen erwähnten, über das Durchgehen derselben durch drei Phasen bis zu dem vollständigen vergleichenden Museum der Zukunft, deren Ansatz Sie in dem "Crystallpalaste" sehen, fällt auffallend mit eigenen Ideen darüber zusammen; Ein Plan einer vorerst nur in Gedanken ausführbaren Organisation dieser Sammlung, den ich, wie Sie wissen, schon lange hege, ist darauf begründet und dieser hängt wieder eng zusammen mit ganz verwandten Ideen über vergleichende Baukunde, über welche ich seit Jahren meditare und worüber ein angefangenes Werk bereits in den Händen des Buchhändlers V. ist. —

10

15

Es herrscht ein von individuellem Streben unabhängiges Walten des Mikrokosmos, eine Spontaneität in der collectiven Menschheit durch die sie sich als selbshandelndes Individuum höherer Ordnung kund giebt. Gewisse Weltgedanken machen sich von selbst Bahn wenn die Zeit dazu reif ist, frei und unabhängig von dem Sinnen und Trachten des Einzelmenschen, der bloss zuweilen rechtzeitig den Ausdruck dazu fand. Meistens gehen Wahrheiten nicht gleichen Schrittes mit dem gemessen fortwandelnden voϋç der Gesellschaft. Dann sind sie keine, sondern Irrthum und Rebellion; Ihr Erfolg nur vorübergehende Zuckungen der noch in dem Schoosse der Zukunft verborgenen Menschenidee.

20

25

Dagegen kann nichts ihren Gang aufhalten, wenn sie Leben gewann. Was sich ihr in den Weg stellt, wird aus den Fugen gerissen oder von ihr umwuchert, und dient als Ruine zu reicherer Gestaltung der Zukunft.

30

In diesem Kampfe mit dem Alten gewinnt die Idee an Stärke, Haltung und Farbe. || Darum ist es nothwendig, dass die Reaction gerade in diesen Ent-

fol. 9r

wicklungsperioden der Menschheit am thätigsten wirkt. Ihr Widerstand dient der kreisenden Zeit als Stützpunkt. Nur die Kräfte die nach eigenem vorwitzigen Ermessen bald vorwärts bald rückwärts drängen sind unnütz und schädlich.

- 5 Wo wurde der Gothische Spitzbogenstyl erfunden, welche Nation kann sich rühmen, ihn früher als andere geübt zu haben? Er kam an vielen Orten zugleich auf. Es lag in der Luft, so und nicht anders zu bauen, sich zu tragen und zu denken wie damals geschah. Wer erfand das Pulver, die Druckmaschine das Teleskop, den Nonius, die Dampfmaschine? Alle diese Erfindungen haben
10 mehr als einen Autor. Sie tauchten gleichzeitig an mehreren Orten zugleich auf. Wer erfand die Differenzialrechnung, Newton oder Leibnitz?

Notes on Exhibits

Wolle, sehr schlecht ausgestellt, feine Qualität.

²fol. 2v

Baumwolle

288. 32. 37. 178.

- 15 Weisse Rochstoffe.

Fülle von eingelegtem Holze

Marylandschrank.

Flachs Filz. Farmerhemd

- 20 Chlorkalk Chromgelb Chromgrun Talck, Leim *Salpeter* Stearin, Alaun
schwefelh. Magnesia Vitriol Zinkweiss Epsomsalz etc
Getreide Seide Papier Mehl. Holzsorten, Seife Lichter Schnupftabak.

Mineralien

Eisenerz, Kupfererz Gold Magnesia

- 25 Leder Gusseiserne Buchstaben Leinen Baumwollzeug Kufen und Eisenblech
etc

Steinkohle Granit roth. Sandstein Ziegel 3 Sorten Marmor.

Mehl von Hecker. *Croton Mills* New York. City

schlecht aufgestellt

- 30 Schinken

Gesalzenes Fleisch

Oelkuchen

Holzsorten eine schöne Sammlung aber gar nicht aufgestellt.
Schusterzwecken

Fournirholz mit Cirkularsäge

5

Nachzutragen

Glasmanufactur

Flintglas von grosser Reinheit Brooklyn Flint Glas Company.

Schmelztiegel von Wasserblei.

10

Blakes fire proof paint.

3 fol. 2v

n° 62 Hyalotypie, angewendet auf die Lat Magica Langenheim
Bettstelle 552

15

Hintere Gallerie von der Ostseite angefangen

Stühle nichts Besonderes.

Wachstuch; 135

424, sehr schöne und leichte *Wassereimer*

20

Orn. Teppich Boston eigenth. Product von grazioser Form, etwas ursprüngliches.

Stocks for Mattresses. 253

Baumwollenbaum Alabama.

25

Allen's improved arithmetical Tables.

Spielzeug South windham Connecticut

Unterschied zwischen Deutschland u Amerika

Schneidermuster

30

Wachs von Virginia

Drathproben von J. Washburn & C°

New Orleans Moos.

Tapeten

35

402 imitation of wood. recht gut

282. Papier

Maroquin

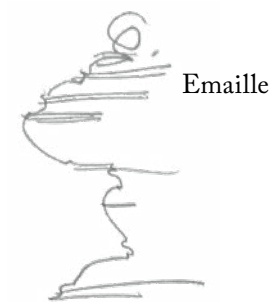
Sensenklingen in allen Formen und Grossen

Werkzeug Hammer und Zangen in Eins gearbeitet von *Logan, Vail & C^o New York*,

- 5 Werkzeuge von Brown & Wells Philadelphia Aexete *Tomohawks. Exkursion* beste Form.



Hinter Hof.



4fol. 1r

10 *Amerika*

1) Geometrie, Dial of the seasons 2) Ruder *n^o 92*. 3) Geräte. 423.

A. M. Perkins patent Hot Water Apparatus, for warming public and private buildings Drying closets.

Perkins right and left Screw joint

- 15 Pneumatische Lokomotiven.

Die Mähmaschine mäht 15 Acker den Tag,

India rubber Ueberzug mit blättriger Textur die sich selbst darstellt. Specimen of India rubber Venering. Spielzeug Velocimeter.

M^r *Hobbs*, –



5fol. 2r

Russia

Rechts unten.

Hauptallée

4 Candelaber Goldbronze

1 Louis quinze mit Blumenwerk 2 Chinesische Vasen mit schwerer Rococogarnitur übereinandergestellt, auf schwer vergoldetem Unterbau. Die Garnitur dominirt die Vasen. – 5

2) und 3) Arntikisirend baroker Candelaber mit Brillantfacetten an dem Schaft und gothischem Knopfwerk.

4) Russischer Styl 3 brutale Russen in den Ecken undefinirbare Formen ohne Feinheit des Geschmacks. Barbarischer Zopf. 10

1 Porphyrvase.

298. Imperial polishing manufactory Peterhoff near St Petersburg Florentiner Arbeit stachlichter Rand; gute Zeichnung des Mosaik, |

5fol. 2v

Porzellanvasen im alten Zarengeschmack 15

Antike Vasen Warwik Wase in gehammertem Kupfer Warschau

Malachitgegenstände ohne Charakterunterschied

Official Catalogue, pa 296

Porcelan Tisch 20

Silberzeug, Ein Tannenbaum obenauf Blumenbouquet wie eine grossartige Wucherpflanze

2 Style die Französisch Rokoko die Russisch Rokoko.

Ein bauchiges Gefäss von vergoldetem Silber 25

Ausnahme n° 11.

Ein Krug mit n° 10 bezeichnet

Dito n° 9. Ein Tannzapfen in Silber

24 Russin Sasikoff Moskau und Petersburg.

2 Hähne im barbarischen Style. 30

6fol. 1r

Malachit

Caucasian Sable called shahka Caucasian Daggers.

Noori Ogli Oaste Selim Molla District of Nookha

Werk in lithochromem Abdruck

gute Vorbilder im Russisch Byzantinischen Styl. Damals Byzanz wie jetzt Paris. 35

Schild mit Griechischer Schilddecke

265) *Articles of furniture* von Fliz und Hasenhaar*Stickerereien* 276. Shirkhonin Torjok.

1 Barbarische Decke mit Papagaien oder Straussen Tigern Schlangen. Sticke-
rei grosse Aehnlichkeit mit der der Wilden. Altbyzantinische Anklänge
Sophia Papinoff Tiflis †

5 W. Kämmerer und Saeftigen Joaillers a St Petersburg
Kaiserliche Polirfabrik in St Petersburg

6fol. rv

2 Tische. 2 Vasen von grünem Porphyrr und ähnl. Malachitgegenstände /
Gold u Silbererz.

Alle Malachitgefässe mit Gold, sehr monoton

10 Parkettafeln, einige Glasscheiben, buntes Papier
die erste Querstrasse nach Clodion

290. Aga-Melik Mahomet. Hadji Ussoof Ogli. auf Gold emailirte Becher
Knöpfe, Fingerhüte etc etc. sehr schön emailirt

Silber im Dutzend Löffel, Messer., Becher, Dosen

15 Lithographirte Blätter bezeugen, dass die Goldarbeiterkunst einst höher stand.
Die Anmassungen mochte ich gar nicht erörtern. Germania zu den Füssen ei-
nes Helden und rechts dem gedemüthigten Frankreich.

Amerika

7fol. rv

Gallerie nord) 292. Durchsichtige Seife von Taylor. (Schlechtes Gothisches

20 Fenster von durchsichtiger Seife Spezimen von Unsinn der ausser sich ist
Fancy Soaps. von X. Bazin

Indian Rubber

Russia idem

4 weisse Schwäne Zobel Silberfuchs *Peltze*

25 Amelung & Sohn Dorpat sind so aufgehängt dass man nichts sehen kann.
Zobel und Silberfuchs 3 Pelze 2 Zobel-peltze
Gesteppte Decken.

Gestickte Decke blauer Grund, weisse Bordüre mit breiten Rothen Rändern
und Mäander, Cypressenornamente in den Ecken. Grosse Rosette in d. Mitte,

30 äusserlich weiss in der Mitte roth mit blauem Bisont von Hadji Aga Baba.
vom Gouvernt von Shemakha

Schaal von weissem Ziegenhaar aus dem Gau Orenburg.

Man erkennt das Nachtheilige der directen Leitung des Ganzen von Seiten
des Staates, vergl. die Französische Ausstellung †

35 Glaskasten II.

Schöne Gänsekiele Riabzewitch St Petersburg
Papierfabrik von Caluga. (Aristarkoff)

7fol. rv

Unten Südseite United States

Pendeluhr von Chauncey Jerome, Patent twelve month clock's mit einem Pendel das horizontal sich dreht. und bald rechts bald links.

Schuhmacher 294. 410. 411. 295, 382, 471

5

2. sehr schöne Landcharte von der ganzen Erde nach Mercators Projection worin die hauptsächlichsten neuen Entdeckungsreiserouten angedeutet sind.

Herausgegeben von August Mitchell Philadelph.

Drilliche, Flanelle Baumwollenzeuge von der Amoskeag manufacturing Co Boston. Auch Vattenmuster.

10

Die andere Landcharte Vereinigte Staaten von A

Das Schuhwerk durch häufige Anwendung des Kautschuk influencirt.

Einfluss der Indischen Stickerei auf Luxusschuhwesen |

7fol. 2r

Ueber den Schuhen und Uhren ein Stück Tauwerk bestehend aus 7 Strangen, von gleicher Stärke von denen der mittelste aus größerem Stoffe zu seyn scheint. glantz wie Seide

15

Sample of six stranded Man. Ropes manufactured from manilla on their improved machinery

$\left. \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 2 \end{array} \right\}$ *Untergallerie*. Tapetenproben nichts Interessantes darbietend

20

1 Boot aus vollem Holze geschnitten

Uhren von schlechtem Aeusserem und grober Arbeit, 1 Kinderwagen

1 eisernes Bett von schlechter Zeichnung, 1 Teppich dito. 3 Glasmalereien dito.

3^{te} Untergalerie – Sud. siehe oben ferner.

25

441. Johnson Flanell von sehr feiner Qualität. 407. feine wollene Decken.

Confer Frankreich. England etc. |

7fol. 2v

Auffallend die Erscheinung von Erleichterungsmitteln des Unterrichts, Schneller hinweg kommen über das Mittel um den Zweck zu erreichen.

Deane Dray & Deane Swan Lane London bridge. Charles Howland

30

King William Street au pont de Londres

Silber Medaille

4. *Untergallerie*

35

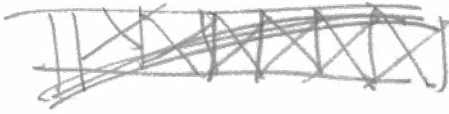
1 mächtiges Vergrosserungsglass.

2 prachtvolle Aufsätze von Bronze oder vergoldetem Silber Weinlaub darstellend 8 Zweige aus einem Korb sich erhebend und rothe Glasgefasse tragend.

In der Mitte ein grösseres der zweite dto von weissem Glasse. 459. in or molu |

Modell einer Brücke

7fol. 3r



Patent metallic air exhausted coffins luftdichte Metallsärge.

Susquehanna Viaduct 3800 Fuss lang und Modell einer Spannung à 180 Fuss
227. feine Miniaturmusterfabrikation dieselbe Berechtigung wie die grossen
5 Muster.

Modell einer schwimmenden Kirche

Chirurgische Instrumente. (Zapfenzangen)

Violenen

Notenbuchwender auf Jenny Linds Empfehlung.

10 *Blitzableiter* mit magnetischen Spitzen

Seife |

20. *Schlosserarbeit*

7fol. 3v

Grosse Auswahl von künstlichen Zähnen (419, 9, 350, 518. 558. 33. 47 61. 220.
63. 302)

15 5^e) *Untergalerie*

künstliche Beine von B. Frank. Palmer. 376 Chestnut Street. Philadelphia
4 goldene 6 silberne und 1 kupferne Medaillen

Lampen Cornelius & C^o nicht besser und nicht schlechter als die unsrigen
etwas geschmackloser.

20 Modell einer Brücke in Amerikanischem Gitterwerk. 147.

New Brunswick Rubber Co.

Sattelzeug von Lloid in Albany State of New York. sehr gelobt von einem
Sattler. |

Besonders herauszuheben 2 Sattelzeuge. 41.

7fol. 4r

25 (138) Kassenschlosser mit veränderlichem Schlüssel, 2 goldene Medaillen.

Gekrepptes Pferdehaar Schwanenpelz, Silberfuchs (87,

6^{te} *Galerie* Bürsten. Uhren Sattel (476)

Perücken (133). Hüthe 130 (Castor) 232. besser als irgend wo. 303 Damenhüthe
feine Strohhüthe

30 Büchsen, Militärwaffen. Kinderkleider

Mittelraum, Daguerotyps.

1 *Rahmen*. 2 junge Damen, wahrsch. Schwestern in dem 2^{ten} Rahmen. (491)
Niagarasturtz. Lords Prayer. Thy will be done on earth. Notre Dame
223) Camera Obscura und Daguerotypes 1 Fuss hoch C. C. Harrison Grösstes

7fol. 4v

Bild | Geschmackvolle und einfache Kleidung

5

Rahmen von *Brady* New York. Schöner alter Kopf. Vortreffliche Porträts,
From life by John A. Whipple Familienstudien weniger künstlerisch auf-
gefasst.

1) J. E. *Mayall* 5 Rahmen Porträts, (Notre Dame)

Niagarafall 2 Stück aussen die beiden Rahmen vom Vaterunser.

10

Panoramatische Ansichten von Philadelphia. Talbotyp von Langenheim
do von Cincinnati Daguerotyp von Fontayne und Porter.

3 Rahmen von M. M. Lawrence Vew York.

Das Bild die 3 Zeiten die Vergangenheit jung lustig schwarz gekleidet, Gegen-
wart ernst Zukunft traurig gesenkten Hauptes. Porträt von Webb. u.

15

W. Bryant

8fol. 1r

Hinzu gekommene Sachen

Skulptur Olliver Twist ein vor Ermattung hingesenkener Knabe.

R. Bell Hughes, Boston.

20

Ashmead & Hurlburt's highly improved Gold Foil. und Chas. Abbey & Son
Philad.

Vorwiegende Berücksichtigung der Gesundheit und des Eigenthumes,
Robin officier de la marine France inventeur serrure avec clef avec panneton
changeant.

25

8fol. 1v

Day & Newell. & Mc. Gregor 298. 20 Arrowsmith | ein anderes System
Der Erfinder heisst Jennings Jennings patent rotary permutation Lock.



From the London Gallery Buffalo State of New York

Whitehursts Galleries of Premium Daguerotyps

die grössten mir bekannten Portrats

30

Pres. Fillmore, Honbl. A. H. H. Stuart secr. of the interior Honbl. John B.

Kerr Charge d'Affaires Bogota,

Meade Brothers. New York. |

Daguerotyps von Brady.

vorzüglich ausgezeichnet 6 Porträts 6zollige General Taylor, Calhoun Gen. Cass. Dr. Valentine Mott.

R. de Trobriand Asa Whitney, Dr Selleck. W. v. Dohm

- 5 John Kane James Perry J. A. Mac Dougal Captn Nones, 6 weibliche Porträts
vortrefflich. n° 5 alte Dame und n° 6 Kind

8fol. 2r

Linke Seite

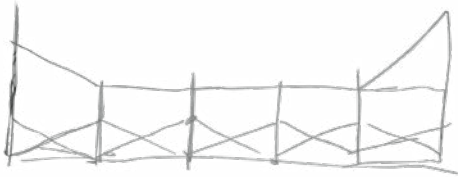
- 1) Talbotyp von Langenheim
10 2) Daguerotyp von Cyncinati von Fontayne et Porter.
3) M. M. Lawrence New York schlecht aufgehängt 3. Rahmen.
4) London Gallery. (Evans proprietor) Buffalo.
5) from Hoggs American Dagureotype Gallery
6) J. H. Whitehurst Gallerie of premium | Daguerotypes, weniger artistisch
15 arrangirt und weniger harmonisch und klar, als Brady's Werke dagegen die
grössten Abdrücke
6) Meade Brothers New York.
7) Sammlung Ausgezeichneter Manner von Virginia.

8fol. 2v

- 20 6 Sophas und Stühle für Kranke zum Stellen.

10 Pianos

1 transportabls Bettstelle



Whitmarsh's Patent.



- 25 Elfenbeintafeln 41 Fuss lang durch die Holyssäge hervorgebracht. by Julius
Pratt of Meriden Conn.

Outline of a Cultural-Historical Exhibition

Beilage.

Plan zur Uebersicht einer kulturhistorischen Ausstellung, basirt auf den vier Grundelementen häuslicher Niederlassung:

Heerd, Wand, Terrasse, Dach.

- fol. 12r*
- I. *Heerd.* Mittelpunkt jeder Niederlassung, materiell und symbolisch. 5
- A. – *wärmend*
Heerd, Kamin, Ofen. (Caloricologie)
- B. – *lichtbringend*
Spähne, Fackeln, Candelaber, Lampen Lichter (aus Harz, Wachs, Talg &c.) Gasflammen. 10
Bei dieser Abtheilung wie bei allen anderen, muss die Fabrikation der Gegenstände vom Rohstoffe an, mit allen dazu erforderlichen Werkzeugen und Maschinen vom Einfachsten bis zur letzten Vervollkommung verfolgt werden. (Photologie)
- C. – Nahrung bereitend (Culinarische Kunst). 15
- a. Pflanzenspeisen. Feldbau mit allen seinen Verzweigungen. (Agronomie, Oeconomie Horticultur, Mühlenbau) cet cet.
- b) Fleischspeisen (Viehzeit, Jagd, Fischerei)
- c. Getränke Milch, Bier, Wein etc. (Technologie ihrer Bereitung)
- d) Gewürze, Salz, Zucker u. s. w. | 20
- e) Luxusgenüsse, (Café, Thee, Toback, Opium Parfums)
- C. *Mittelpunkt der Beziehungen für den Hausrath*
- a. Gefässe (Ceramik)
- α. Urgefäss (Kürbiss Cocusnuss,)
- β. Thongefäss, roh, gebrannt, gelasirt, Glas Porcelan; durch alle Sorten gebrannter Erdwaren durchzuführen (vde Anmerkg oben) 25
- γ. Metallgefässe, Metallurgie, Schmelz- und Treibekunst, Löthen und Schmieden, Emailliren und Ciseliren, Vergolden, Galvanoplastik. (vde Anmerkung oben bis) 30
- δ. Gefässe aus Stein und anderen Stoffen,
- D. *Ruheplatz*
Stühle, Tische, Möbel und Geräte aller Art. (Tischlerkunst, Schnitzerei)
- E *Sitz des Nachdenkens der Mittheilung und Unterhaltung.* 35
- a Logik.
- b. Redekunst, Schreibekunst Buchdruckerei.
- fol. 12v*

- c) Poesie
- d. Musik
- e. Tanz
- f. Drama.

- 5 F. *Sitz der Krankenpflege.* (Medecin)
 G. *Ort der Berathung und des Abschlusses von Verträgen.*
 Gesetzgebung, Staatskunst, Handel Rechenkunst. (Jurisprudenz
 Politik)
 H. *Ort der religiösen Gebräuche.*
 10 Ahnenbilder, Bildnerei, (Theologie) Altar. |

II Die Wand.

fol. 13r

- A. Der ursprüngliche Raumesabschluss, das Pfahlgeflecht (Gitter, Balustraden).
- 15 a Bast- und Binsenmatten, Pflanzenfädengeflecht, Gewebe aus anderen Substanzen. Muster aus farbigen Fäden aus der Textur entsprossen. Ornamentik, Färberei, die *Teppichwirkerei* das Urmotiv der Wandverzierungen und der *Malerei*. Die *Teppichstickerei* der Ursprung der Reliefkunst (China, Assyrien)
- 20 b. Nachbildung der Teppichwände in Platten von Holz, Metall, Stein, Erdwaare. Mosaik, Glasmalerei, gebrannte Ziegel, Tapeten. u. s. w.
- NB. Bei diesem wichtigen Abschnitte muss auf die Stylgesetze hingewiesen werden die aus dem gemeinschaftlichen Ursprunge und der Verschiedenheit der Stoffe die in Anwendung kommen bei jeder einzelnen Verzweigung des Motives hervorgehen.
- 25 B. Die Wandbereitung in ihrer Anwendung auf Bekleidung.
- a Pelz, Leder. (Schuhmacherei)
- b) Linnen
- c) Baumwolle.
- 30 d) Wolle – (Schaafzucht)
- e) Seide
- etc
- etc.
-
- 35 Schneiderei
 Schuhmacherei
 Spitzen, Litzen, Pasementarbeit
 Bänder Strumpfwirker etc etc etc |

fol. 13v

III. *Die Terrasse.*A. *Erd- und Metallarbeiten*

- a. Schutz des Heerdes gegen Ueberschwemmungen (Wasserbau.)
- b) Schutz des Heerdes gegen Feinde (Schlosserarbeit Festungsbau, Waffen) 5
- c) Beschützung und Erleichterung des Zuganges und der Verbindung zwischen den Feuerstellen. (Wege und Brückenbau, Canalbau, Schiffarth. Telegraphie u. s. w.)
- d. Gränzbestimmung des Eigenthumes (Geometrie, Geodäsie)

NB. Dieser wichtige Theil umfasst eine grosse Menge von theoretischen und praktischen Bethätigungen der Menschen, die sich auf verschiedene Weise innerhalb desselben ordnen lassen. 10

B. *Maurerarbeiten.*

Steinkonstruktion, Ziegelkonstruktion Gewölbe, (Steinschnitt.). Formen der höheren Baukunst die aus diesem Theile der Construction hervorgehen, nebst ihren von den Stoffen und anderen Umständen abhängenden Modificationen. 15

(s. Anmerkung oben).

IV. *Das Dach.*A. *Gerüste.* 20

- a. Holz. technische und bildnerische Entwicklung desselben. Formen der höheren Baukunst, die diesem Ursprung angehören. Giebel, Säulenordnung, Fenster, Thüren.
- b. Metall. technische und bildnerische Entwicklung.

B. *Dachbedeckung.* | 25

- a) *Ueberzug,*
Gewebe, Felle, Filz, Asphalt, Steinplatten Metall (gränzt an die Kategorie von der Wand).
- b) *Schuppendach*
Schiefer, Ziegel, Metall (gränzt an die Kategorie der Maurerarbeit.). 30

fol. 14r

V. *Zusammenwirken der vier Elemente.*

Culturphilosophie. Hohe Wissenschaft. Hohe Kunst.

Note on a Cultural-Philosophical Collection

Note.

fol. 1v

Es kann diesen Plan, den ich als Zugabe des obigen Schrifchens beizufügen mir erlaube der Vorwurf treffen, dass er zu architectonisch sey und dass Manches sich ihm nur auf ziemlich gezwungene Weise füge. Diess mag der Fall seyn, besonders für einige Rubriken der ersten Hauptabtheilung. Aber es fragt sich, ob ein anderer Plan gefunden werden könne, der in dieser Hinsicht bequemer wäre, der jedem Gegenstände seine *nothwendige* Stelle anwiese, und der zugleich für die Erreichung des Zweckes, den der Verfasser bei *seinem* Entwurfe im Auge hatte, und den er in der vorliegenden Schrift auseinander setzte, dieselben Vortheile böte. Es dürften übrigens die für den bezeichneten Zweck indifferenteren Gegenstände bei der für sie mehr oder weniger willkürlich gewählten Rubricirung an Uebersichtlichkeit nichts verlieren.

In Bezug auf die weitere Organisation der Sammlung nach dem gegebenen Plane ist noch zu bemerken, dass jede Abtheilung so instructiv wie möglich in sich gegliedert erscheinen muss. Es ist wünschenswerth die Producte in den Haupträumen zusammenzustellen, wodurch die Vergleichung derselben und das Studium erleichtert wird; In den korrespondirenden Nebenräumen muss dann möglichst nahe die Technologie dieser Gegenstände, vom Rohstoffe an bis zu der letzten Durch- | bildung desselben, mit allen dabei in Anwendung kommenden Mitteln, Geräthen und Maschinen zu finden seyn.

fol. 2r

Schluss der Note.

Association of Artists of Various Nations

Es hat sich in London ein Verein von Künstlern verschiedener Nationen, meist Franzosen, Engländer und Deutschen, worunter rühmlichst bekannte Namen, wie *Blagmann, Dieterle, Horeau, Lienard* u. s. w. gebildet, welche im Monate Februar des künftigen Jahres gemeinsam eine Kunst-Ausstellung zu veranstalten beabsichtigen, in der vorzugsweise Entwürfe, Zeichnungen und Modelle aus dem Gebiete der Kunst-Industrie, incl. der Baukunst, namentlich des dekora-

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tiven Theils derselben, ihren Platz finden sollen. Die Gesellschaft hat zu diesem Behufe bereits die Genehmigung zur Benutzung eines Theiles des Ausstellungs-Gebäudes erlangt, und eine nicht unbedeutende Sammlung von Zeichnungen, Modellen u. s. w. sind schon beisammen. – Es erscheint nun wünschenswerth, dass bei dieser Gelegenheit das deutsche Vaterland in geeigneter, 5 würdiger Weise vertreten werde, und Herr *Semper* richtet an alle diejenigen Genossen, welche dem Bereiche der Kunst-Industrie angehören, die Bitte, sich an diesem Unternehmen reichhaltig zu betheiligen.

Einstweilen, und bis ein bestimmter Fonds vorhanden ist, wird die *portofreie Anmeldung* der etwa einzusendenden Gegenstände, Zeichnungen u. s. w. gewünscht, um die Räumlichkeit und das zu erwartende Material danach bemessen zu können. Diese Anmeldungen erbietet sich Herr Architekt *Semper*, 27 10 University-Street, London, in Empfang zu nehmen, und wird derselbe zugleich späterhin für die geschmackvolle und vortheilhafte Aufstellung der eingehenden Kunstgegenstände, der Bildhauerwerke, Gemälde, Zeichnungen, Modelle 15 u. s. w. Sorge tragen. –

Mr. Pakenham
of the original Polyphonic Tapestry

Mr. Pakenham, Ambassador

Dear Madam!

It has a few months, that I have
been occupied with a treatise
on the origin of Polyphonic
Tapestry, which I have
just finished.

Dear Madam!

It has a few months
that I have been occupied with
a treatise on the origin of
Polyphonic Tapestry.

Dear Madam, my friend!

It has a few months, that I have
been occupied with a treatise
on the origin of Polyphonic
Tapestry, which I have
just finished. I have
written the book in French
and it is now published in
English. I have also
written a few lines on
the subject in the
Journal of the Royal
Academy of Arts.

Since I have been
occupied with this
subject, I have
been thinking of
writing a book on
the subject. I have
written a few lines
on the subject in the
Journal of the Royal
Academy of Arts.

But on reflecting
I have been
thinking of writing
a book on the
subject.

POLYCHROMY IN ARCHITECTURE

On the Study of Polychromy, and Its Revival

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XX.

ON THE STUDY OF POLYCHROMY, AND ITS REVIVAL.¹

Since the publication of the celebrated work by Quatremère de Quincy – *Le Jupiter Olympien* – that is to say, scarce forty years ago, the question of the polychromy of ancient monuments has not ceased to occupy the antiquarian and artistic world, without having, as yet, been determined in a satisfactory manner.

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That celebrated *savant* gave us, so to say, the abstract theory of polychromy, in founding his argument on the genius and general character of ancient art. For in his time scarcely anything was known or discovered of the existence of those traces of colour in the architecture and sculpture of antiquity with which we are now acquainted. This circumstance, while it redounds to the greater merit of the artist, detracts greatly from the value of his work, which contains but mere general ideas upon the subject in question.

The effect produced by this work was, therefore, unconvincing; for, independent of the author's having no certain points whereon to ground his theory, the influence of long-continued custom, and of modern masterpieces of art executed in conformity to it, were too deeply enrooted in the public mind to permit ideas to be received which were at once so novel, and so contrary to the tastes of the times. They were disposed to concede but very little, and that under great restrictions. It was therefore only among the younger students of art and antiquity that the revelations which it contained – opening as they did such a wide field for imagination and discovery – found some enthusiastic followers. This controversy commenced at the period of the breaking out of the Greek insurrec-

¹ Dr. Kugler, in his work, *Ueber die Polychromie der Griechischen Architektur und Sculptur, und ihre Grenzen*, 4to. Berlin 1835, translated by W. R. Hamilton, Esq., and published in the *Trans. Inst. B. Archts.* vol. i. part 1, 1835–6, is of opinion that the general flat surfaces of Grecian monuments retained the natural colour of the marble, and that the ornaments and details were the only portions decorated with colour.

M. Hittorff, in the paper which we published in the first number of this periodical, considers that the whole surface of these buildings was painted, and believes the more prominent flat surfaces to have been of a bright cream colour.

In the present essay, M. Semper endeavours to show that this tint was of a darker colour, more approaching to red; that, in fact, it exactly resembled the rosy hue of the glowing sunset of an eastern sky. This opinion he supports by an ingenious reasoning, but the reader must judge for himself as to the probability of such a system.

Independent of this assumption, M. Semper maintains that the whole surface was covered over with a transparent varnish, a circumstance which, if established, would in some measure tend to reconcile these several theories, in so far as the general effect of polychromized structures is concerned. – Ed.

tion from the Turkish yoke – an event which excited such temporary fanaticism in favour of the descendants of ancient Greece. This feeling developed itself in an especial manner in Germany, and particularly among such persons of distinction as patronized the arts; and it was also very generally felt in France and England.

It was under the influence of these impressions that many young artists proceeded to Sicily and Greece, in order to study those celebrated monuments which had been neglected for so long a period. They published the result of their researches in works which have since been duly appreciated; and the excavations which they effected have furnished the principal museums of Europe with masterpieces of Greek sculpture. They were subsequently enabled to put in practice the result of their studies in many important edifices, executed in the Hellenic style.

Among these travellers, there were several who devoted a particular attention to the subject under consideration. A splendid work appeared by Baron Stackelberg, containing | much important material. M. Brøndsted, in his *Voyages et Recherches en Grèce*, unfolded a complete system of polychromy, of which we shall have occasion to speak hereafter. Le Duc de Luynes published his discoveries at Metapontum, and Il Duca di Serradifalco his researches in Sicily. But it was the restoration of a small temple at Selinuntum, published by M. Hittorff, which set in dispute the whole archæological world; and a controversy ensued upon all points of the question – without result, it is true, but which served to render us acquainted with all the passages from ancient authors which in any way bear upon the subject, and which interpreted them in all the various manners in which they were capable of being explained.²

This controversy was at its height when I returned from my travels in Italy, Sicily, and Greece. I had brought with me a portfolio of coloured drawings and restorations of Greek and Etruscan polychromy.³ Encouraged by the reception

² Most of the passages in ancient authors which refer to works of art are so indeterminate and equivocal, that it would sometimes be impossible even for the learning of a Herman to ascertain whether they referred to works of painting, of sculpture, or even of embroidery, or works in which all the arts were equally employed. Such passages were placed in the index as of equivocal or doubtful interpretation, but the precision and clearness of the Greek idiom would not have failed to give a distinct meaning to the different varieties of expression, had they not been considered collectively by the Greeks. It is by the assistance of these passages that we are enabled to form an idea of the general effect of a Greek monument, in which all the branches of art are collectively employed.

³ These drawings were in part the result of researches made in company with the late Jules Goury, a young French architect of great distinction, whose premature death will ever be lamented by the friends of art. After investigating the monuments of Athens, he passed into Egypt, his studies in which country were esteemed by the Egyptian savant, M. Prisse, to be superior to any hitherto executed. From Egypt he repaired to Spain, and had

231 which these experienced, and by the interest which the question | excited, I published a short pamphlet,⁴ which was intended to serve as introduction to a larger work, on Greek Polychromy, divided into three parts, treating separately of Greek, Etruscan and Roman, and Mediæval.

The first essays on this subject in Germany were not very promising. The different opinions of antiquaries and artists found their zealous followers among the public. Here, one saw a pale and timid style, with *seladon* (Chinese green) and rose-colour, assuming to be the true Greek style; there, appeared a blood-red building, equally arrogating to itself to be *the* style.

As the Philhellenic enthusiasm changed to Mediæval, Greek polychromy gave way to the coloured decoration of the Byzantine and the Gothic styles. This new direction was, I believe, first produced in Germany by the restoration of the Cathedral of Bamberg by Gärtner. On the occasion of the repairs, ancient mural paintings were discovered, which due care was taken to repair and to restore. Examples and models for imitation in mediæval polychromy were not wanting, especially in Italy; and the attempts to restore this style of decoration were therefore more successful than those in Greek architecture, although they rather sought to imitate the peculiarities and barbarism of the style, than to determine and follow out the great principles which they contained. The study of Greek polychromy was therefore set aside for the introduction of Gothic, which now began to be the mode. The Gothic system of colouring made especial progress in France, owing to the exertions which had been made in that country, for some ten years previously, to re-establish the architecture of the middle ages.

232 Several Romanesque and Gothic churches have been restored with the care and research which distinguish French artists; among others, the *Sainte Chapelle*, by M. Duban, | deserves especial notice, as the most finished and perfect example of the polychromatic architecture of the early ogieval style of France. All these restorations are much more satisfactory than the attempts at Greek polychromy which had been made at various places on the Continent, the inferiority of which is to be attributed partly to the inexperience of the artists, and partly to the circumstance that, in barbaric monuments – and the works of the middle ages are so to a certain extent – we observe a grandeur of effect, and a collective harmony, obtained by a sacrifice of parts to the greater importance of the whole. But this grandeur and harmony could only be obtained, among the Greeks, by a free admixture of the elements of which the aggregate was composed, which

just completed the drawings of his magnificent work on the Alhambra, – since published by his coadjutor, Mr. Owen Jones, – when he was carried off by cholera. His portfolio of Grecian drawings contained a most complete collection of the evidences of polychromy in Attica. What has become of this collection?

4 *Bemerkungen über die vielfarbige Architectur und Sculptur bei den Alten.* Altona 1834.

allowed them a perfect and independent development, within such limits as they could not pass without disturbing the mutual correspondence of the whole. If we could form to ourselves an exact idea of this union of the free and circumscribed relation of the arts which co-operate together to the formation of a Greek monument, we should be better able to distinguish ancient art, which we are now too often in the habit of qualifying as being purely *plastic*.

It is plain that the restoration of edifices of a barbarous style is easy and satisfactory, while Greek art can only be understood in an age and nation, the character of which is distinguished by equally artistic, harmonious, and free perceptions. While on the Continent this question was discussed and agitated in the literary world, and put in practice with more or less success in various buildings, it scarcely excited attention or remark in this country – a circumstance which is the more inexplicable, that the first discoveries relative to the existence of traces of painting were made by Englishmen.⁵ Among the causes which checked the development of Gothic polychromy in England, was the unsuitableness of the usual subjects of church paintings to Protestant places of worship. It was not till after the publication of Gowry and Jones's work on the Alhambra that the people of this country began to direct their attention to the subject, which has excited more and more interest to the present time; and it is now probable that the nation may, with its usual enterprise and determination, pursue the system to its greatest extension, and apply the principle to every new and important edifice.

Much light may doubtless be thrown upon the subject of Greek polychromy by the investigations of the monuments, the paintings, and the miniatures of the first ages of the Christian era, especially in those countries which were at one time the seats of ancient civilization; and it is with great interest that we look forward to the publication of the Mosque of Santa Sophia, and other edifices of like antiquity, which have been promised to us. But what have most assisted in the investigation of ancient polychromy are the discoveries in Assyria, and the better acquaintance with the monuments of Persepolis and of Egypt; which latter now appear more closely connected with the works of other nations, instead of seeming, as formerly, to be but isolated phenomena. The monuments of Athens have also been the object of new and scrupulous research, which has led to the discovery of important principles both in form and colour, the result of which will form another valuable addition to the works of the Dilettanti Society. But the most important publication in reference to this subject

⁵ Among the earliest discoverers was Professor Donaldson; who, in the year 1830, fully proved that the whole surface of the marble temples of Athens was originally coloured. – *Trans. R. Inst. B. Archts.* i. 85, 86.

will be the work by M. Hittorff, the plates of which were obligingly shown to me by that author.

234 Monumental polychromy must now, therefore, be considered in a new light. It is no longer the enthusiastic speculation of a few artists or antiquaries, but the historian, the scholar, the antiquary, and the artist, all unite to support its evi- 5
dence with their authority; and at length it commences to be appreciated | by the public, who are becoming weary of the monotony of naked architecture.

The different opinions upon the spirit and extent of Greek polychromy may be comprehended in two general divisions, which may be subdivided in various 10
others. In the first class may be comprehended those who regard polychromy as a means of art whereby to assist and increase the effect of sculpture and archi- tecture, and to conceal the inferiority of materials, otherwise unsuitable to the character and dignity of the work to which they are applied. Those of the second class acknowledge no priority of importance in sculpture or architecture over 15
painting; they deny the existence of limits between the different manifestations of Greek art, which, in their collectiveness, form but one indissoluble whole. They believe that sculpture was as much employed to increase the effect of painting, as painting was made use of to heighten the effect of sculpture or architecture; and, finally, they show that Greek polychromy is based upon an- 20
cient traditions, or rather upon the first elements of architecture, and that it was diligently cultivated by the Greeks, as favourable to the harmonious and free development of Hellenic art.

The first class may be divided into two distinct parties. The first is represent- ed by the learned Dane, M. Brøndsted, who applies polychromy to three differ- 25
ent purposes – the concealing or preserving the original material; the heighten- ing the architectural and sculptural effect; and the substitution for sculpture of a cheaper process. The following is the result of his deductions, as published in his *Voyages et Recherches en Grèce*: –

“L’application des couleurs était de trois espèces –

235 “1. La couleur y était comme couche, et sans aucun effet d’illusion pour soutenir l’architecture proprement dite, c’est-à-dire, pour relever la teinte insi- 30
gnifiante et monotone de la pierre, pour réunir et rapprocher de l’œil ce qui dans l’idée de l’artiste devait se présenter ensemble, mais ce que dans l’exé- | cution la distance séparait; pour faire ressortir toutes les parties correspondantes, et les mettre plus à la portée de l’œil et de l’esprit de l’observateur; en général, pour 35
ajouter à l’effet de l’ensemble par l’aspect clair et agréable de ses parties: il ne faut pas oublier non plus l’avantage matériel que l’enduit procurait pour préserver de la décomposition des matériaux souvent poreux et veineux.

“2. La couleur servait pour produire de l’illusion dans certaines parties de la construction, c’est-à-dire pour l’effet des ombres et des jours, du relief et des 40

enfoncements sur un plan uni; en un mot, pour faire des véritables tableaux, et par conséquent pour *remplacer la sculpture* dans les ouvrages architectoniques.

“3. L’application s’annonce comme *achèvement des parties proprement plastiques*,”⁶ &c.

5 He afterwards adds, “Toutefois ce même ornement en couleur, pratiqué dans l’intention de faire illusion, n’était jamais qu’une *substitution*.”⁷

The second division of the first class is composed of learned professors, and of the directors of the various museums of antiquity in Germany; and is represented by M. Kugler.

10 They maintain that the Greeks were induced to adopt the use of colour in their buildings solely from æsthetic principles; and they believe that the application of polychromy to sculpture consisted in little more than the occasional coloured border given to the Grecian tunic.

M. Kugler, in his work on the polychromy of Greek architecture, already cited, concludes that – “if no others, yet certainly the white marble buildings erected in the flourishing time of Greece, – that is, the greater proportion of those of Attica, – exhibited in their principal parts the material of which they were built, in its own proper colour; that painting, | therefore, is only to be referred to the subordinate details.”⁸ And again: “If we wish to present to ourselves the impression of the most remarkable buildings in the flourishing period of Greece Proper, we must conceive their effect to have been produced by a rich white marble in its own natural brilliancy; and, when the materials employed were of a baser description, by a coating of stucco, which in its outward appearance did not much differ from that of marble; these were then combined with appropriate ornaments, and made resplendent with gold.”⁹

25 This opinion M. Kugler grounds chiefly upon a passage of Herodotus: –

When the Prytaneia in Siphnos shall be white,
When the Agora shall be white, &c.

30 “But the Agora and the Prytaneion of the Siphnians (Herodotus continues) were at this time (that is, at the fulfilment of the oracle) built (or cased) with *Parian stone*.”¹⁰ Dr. Kugler then goes on to state: “What makes this passage so important for our purpose, is not the insulated information we get from it re-

6 Brøndsted, P. O. *Voyages dans la Grèce*, fol. Paris 1830. ii. 146.

7 *Id.* ii. 153.

8 Hamilton’s *Kugler*, p. 93.

9 *Id.* p. 84.

10 Herod. iii. 57.

specting the white edifices of the Siphnians, but the reason for which they were white.”¹¹

It is surprising, however, that M. Kugler, who appreciates justly the importance of the passage in Herodotus, and who is jealous that its authenticity be not questioned, has cited only a portion of the passage, in lieu of giving it in all its integrity, by which alone we shall be enabled to judge of its real meaning. Herodotus tells us: – “Those of the Samians who had fomented the war against Polycrates, when the Lacedæmonians were about to abandon them, set sail for Siphnus, for they were in want of money. The affairs of the Siphnians were at that time in a flourishing condition, and they were the richest of all the islanders, having in the island gold and silver mines, so that | from the tenth of the money accruing from thence, a treasure is laid up at Delphi equal to the richest; and they used every year to divide the riches that accrued (from the mines). When, therefore, they established this treasure, they consulted the Oracle whether their present prosperity should continue with them for a long time, but the Pythian answered as follows: –

Ἄλλ' ὅταν ἐν Σίφνω πρυτανήια λευκὰ γένηται
 λεύκοφρὺς τ' ἀγορῆ, τότε δὴ δεῖ φράδμονος ἀνδρὸς
 φράσσασθαι ξύλινόν τε λόχον κήρυκά τ' ἐρυθρόν.

“When the Prytaneia in Siphnos shall be white,
 And the Agora white-fronted, then there is need of a prudent man
 To guard against a *wooden troop* and a *crimson herald*.”

The Agora and Prytaneum of the Siphnians were then adorned (ἡσκημένα) with Parian marble. This response they were unable to comprehend, either then at the moment, or when the Samians arrived. For as soon as the Samians reached Siphnus, they sent one of their ships conveying ambassadors to the city. Formerly all ships were painted red. And this it was of which the Pythian forewarned the Siphnians, bidding them beware of a wooden *troop*¹² and a crimson herald. These ambassadors, then, having arrived, requested the Siphnians to lend them ten talents; but when the Siphnians refused the loan, the Samians ravaged their territory. But the Siphnians having heard of it, came out to protect their property, and, having engaged, were beaten, and many of them were cut off from the

¹¹ Hamilton's *Kugler*, p. 82.

¹² The word is translated *ambush*: but the original seems to compare the oars of a galley to the naked feet of a compact body of infantry.

city by the Samians, and they afterwards exacted from them a hundred talents." – Cary's *Herod.* iii. 57.

Here we have reference to an oracle, the consequences of which might entail disaster, and which it was therefore their interest to provide against as much as possible.

The oracle, as usual, is involved in obscure antithesis, the coincidence of which appeared impossible. A red herald was | a thing unknown among the Greeks, for white, from its purity, was always selected as the official colour for heralds. A red herald was therefore as absurd a thing as a troop of wooden soldiers. The poetical equilibrium of ancient verse requires that the antithesis of the red herald, – namely, the Agora and the Prytaneum, of a white colour, should be equally absurd in the opinion of the Greeks.

Could the oracle attach the accomplishment of its prediction to circumstances which were common and ordinary? Impossible! No doubt, therefore, that a white Agora or a white Prytaneum was in opposition to the customs of the people at the time of the utterance of the oracle. But the symmetry of oracular verse permits a yet bolder construction: –

Since red is applied to the herald, who, according to custom, should be clothed in white, is it not probable that the white colour, here so mysteriously applied to the Agora and Prytaneum, was opposed to the general custom of painting them red?

Are we to believe that, with the introduction of white marble for the construction of their buildings, such a revolution took place in the feelings of the people that they ceased altogether to paint their edifices in their former colours? or shall we not rather suppose that it was by accident that the Agora and Prytaneum of the Siphnians were of a white colour when the Samian vessels arrived off their coasts? Could the Siphnians have altogether forgotten the ancient oracle, and become perfectly indifferent and incredulous as to what they foretold, when they deliberately resolved to adorn their edifices with Parian marble? This must have been the case, if they really had the intention to let them remain of the natural colour of the stone. But this want of reverence towards ancient traditions is incompatible with the character of the Greeks; and it is probable that the two facts recorded of the history of the Siphnians were not very far apart.

It will be observed that the historian is speaking of a past time. He relates that the Agora was *then* adorned with white | marble (τοῖσι δὲ Σιφνίοισι ἦν τότε ἡ ἀγορὴ καὶ τὸ πρυτανεῖον Παρίῳ λίθῳ ἡσκημένα). Now Herodotus lived two generations after the event recorded in this history; and as the city of the Siphnians was not destroyed, but simply placed under a forced contribution, it is probable that the edifices were still standing when Herodotus read his history at Olympia; but that they were no longer in the same state, as regards colour, as when the Samians landed.

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Moreover, if so radical a change had taken place in the manner of decorating buildings and in the habits of the people, is it not wonderful that no record should appear of it in history?

We are, therefore, obliged to confess that the Siphnians were surprised by fate when they had just completed their edifices in Parian marble, but before they had had time to colour them; and that in this interim, when the buildings were purely white, the oracle was fulfilled.

This explanation of the legend appears founded on a certain dramatic consequence, other than which is unworthy of the Greek historian. M. Kugler, like the Siphnians, has been deceived by the Pythia, for, not having comprehended her, he deduces a wrong conclusion: "we may thence," says he, "draw a positive inference – that what was constructed in the brilliant period of Greek art, of Parian marble, and, as a necessary consequence also, of any and every white marble, particularly, as at Athens, of Pentelic marble, was allowed to preserve essentially its external white appearance."¹³ |

13 Kugler, p. 82. In Professor Faraday's *Report on the Analysis of the Colours found on the Monuments of Athens*, he states: "Portion of coating taken from the columns of the The-seum' – I am doubtful about this surface. I do not find wax or a mineral colour, unless it be one due to a small portion of iron. *A fragrant gum appears to be present in some pieces, and a combustible substance in all.* Perhaps some vegetable substance has been used." And in answer to the question, whether the ochreous tint and glossy surface visible on the statues of the Fates in the eastern pediment were due to some foreign matter artificially applied to the surface, he replies: – "The particles you sent me seem to come from a prepared surface. Being put into a dilute acid, a portion of adhering matter is dissolved, and the principal portion is left in an untouched and cleaner state. Being then washed and dried, it is found that this consists of carbonate of lime, and a combustible substance which protects the carbonate from the acid." – *Trans. R. Inst. B. Archts.* vol. i. part 2.

Dr. Kugler maintains also that temples and other edifices represented on Greek vases of the best period are always of a white ground, and that the only ornaments introduced are capitals of a yellow colour; but on examining the vases of the British Museum, it will be found that such only of the Basilicata, and those even of a less ancient date, are so painted; and it is questionable whether the white ground was not once covered with a coloured varnish. But in all the more ancient Attic and Etruscan vases the edifices are not white, but either coloured or black, like the figures. In case xxxv. of the "Bronze Room" of the British Museum are several Attic *Lekythi* of the best period, which have the neck and base black, and the body of the vase white, with red outlines very delicately drawn. Among these there is one which shows the remains of a thick coat of enamel; but in those parts where the colour has fallen off, we perceive the original white ground, with the same delicate outlines. It is evident, therefore, that under those parts where the enamel is still perfect there exist the original lines of the drawing, which served to guide the artist who afterwards applied the enamel. And we may consequently suppose that, in all those vases which present a rude white ground, the lines of the drawing and the subsequent enamel have fallen off.

On the coloured *Lekythos* referred to, the tomb of Agamemnon is represented, ornamented with white eggs, and with green leaves above the cornice. The yellow ground is destroyed, but we can perceive traces of its having once existed. It is very remarkable that the use of white grounds in attic vases coincides with that of the white marble of the same

The second class of writers and controversialists may be styled the historical party, because they refuse to consider Greek polychromy in Attica as an insulated phenomenon, and explicable by the simple laws of utility and taste. They endeavour to discover the origin of the custom in its various ramifications, not only investigating what the Greeks practised and invented, but endeavouring to ascertain what the Greeks borrowed from Barbarians, receiving their customs in a more elevated sense, and refining and spiritualizing their ideas. |

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M. Hittorff may be considered as the exponent of this party, and by his restoration of the Temple of Empedocles, and by the works which he has executed at Paris, he has contributed more than any other to render the science of polychromy more generally understood. His system is based principally upon a small temple in Sicily, constructed of ordinary stone, and covered with stucco; but he also refers to the white marble temples of Greece itself. His work, which we are now led to expect, will doubtless contain important documents for the history and theory of polychromy, and will furnish convincing proofs of the truthfulness of his theory.

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M. Hittorff admits the greatest extension to polychromy, but he gives to the constructive portions of his buildings, as the columns, architrave, and cornices, a light cream tint, relieved by a dark but richly-decorated ground on the wall behind. Except in this particular, his system is nearly identical with that of Kugler, who supposes that the only plain surfaces of marble temples which received a general tint of colour were the two extremities of the cella.

From a careful examination of ancient monuments, and from a diligent study of ancient authors, I am led to conclude –

1. The custom of painting edifices was general among ancient nations; and it was intimately united, and almost identical, with the use of stucco.

2. The use of stucco, decorated with painting or other ornaments, was but a substitution of a still earlier *motif*, more ancient than the wall itself – tapestry.

3. Every portion of ancient edifices, from the earliest period to the time of the Romans, was covered with stucco or some other material, decorated and coloured, with the exception of the plinth or stylobate, which in the more ancient structures displayed its natural construction.¹⁴ |

country, and that traces of colour different in its material character from what one observes elsewhere, but greatly resembling each other, are found on each. I believe that encaustic painting required a white chalk ground, as a representation of the marble or ivory for which this species of painting was invented. In the "Etruscan Room" there are two remarkable vases, No. 280 of case xii. and an adjoining one. They represent porticoes of fountains, composed of black Doric columns; the metropes and the tympana alone are white.

¹⁴ The influence of these ancient motives on the external character and appearance of their structures must have continued for a long period; and this character was that of

242 4. The Romans were the first to introduce a visible mural construction in their architecture, both in the exterior and interior of their buildings. This principle was confirmed at the commencement of our æra, and became constant on the substitution of the arch for the wooden ceiling.

5. The employment of marble and other hard stones is more recent than that of sun-dried or burnt bricks, or of common stone. 5

6. White marble was employed principally because it answered most perfectly all the requirements of a fine stucco – because it was, so to say, a natural stucco; although, without doubt, it must also have been employed from the excellence of its other qualities, as its hardness, its closeness of grain, its smoothness, – but, above all, its transparency and its whiteness, both of which latter qualities were necessary, even when it was intended to receive a complete covering of polychromy. 10

7. The more general employment of marble coincides with the introduction of a new application of colouring, which greatly affected the development of painting among the Greeks.¹⁵ The ancient encaustic method which Pliny describes to us¹⁶ was only | capable of being applied with wax on marble, or with a transparent gum on ivory. After this ancient method, opposed to the employment of melted wax, they applied coloured wax in the form of a paste, which they laid on in various colours, in the manner of a mosaic, or enamel work. This they melted afterwards with hot irons, covering the edges with a fillet of a different colour to the parts in contact. 15

The white marble never remained naked, not even in the parts intended to appear white; but the layer of colour by which they were covered was rendered 20

variously-coloured tapestry, of tabulation, or lining with slabs, and of incrustation. It continued to exert its influence, even when decoration in sculpture and painting had reached their last stage of development. The sixth book of Vitruvius is very important, as demonstrating the system of ancient mural decoration as resulting from a particular process in the execution of stucco, which, in like manner, was founded on the traditional system of mural incrustation and of constructive necessity. Compare Wiegmann, *Die Malerei der Alten*. 25

15 “Ceris pingere, ac picturam inuere quis excogitaverit, non constat. Quidam Aristidis inventum putant, postea consummatum a Praxitele. Sed aliquanto vetustiores encausticæ picturæ exstiterè, ut Polygnoti, et Nicanoris, et Arcesilai Pariorum,” &c. – Plin. *H. Nat.* xxxv. 39. 30

16 “Encausto pingendi duo fuisse antiquitus genera constat, cera, et in ebone, cestro, id est, viriculo, donec classes pingi cœpere. Hoc tertium accessit, resolutis igni ceris penicillo utendi, quæ pictura in navibus nec sole, nec sale, ventisque corrumpitur.” – Plin. *H. Nat.* xxxv. 41. 35

The word cestro is supposed to be the instrument, and is considered to signify an iron stylus. But *cestrum* is also the name of a botanical plant. The word viriculum does not occur in other Latin authors; and it is therefore uncertain whether Pliny here speaks of an iron instrument for applying the wax, or of some resinous matter therein employed. See Faraday's Analysis, in the *Transactions of the Institute of British Architects*. 40

more or less transparent, to enable the white colour of the marble to appear through it. In the same manner, coloured and polished marbles, granite, ivory, gold, and other metallic portions of the edifice, were all protected by a coating of transparent colour.¹⁷ Further proof is afforded by Egyptian monuments in granite,¹⁸ and by many passages in ancient authors referring to this practice.

8. It is difficult to advance any general system of Greek polychromy, on account of the variations being probably | greater in this flexible and changing element, than in the more fixed proportions and forms of either architecture or sculpture, even in which materials we find it very difficult to determine the normal proportions, so various do they appear. This becomes apparent, by consideration of the various dispositions of colour which have been observed in different monuments of Greek civilization. But the opposing principles of Dorism and Ionism which exist in all the institutions of Greece, in its politics, in its customs, in its poetry, and in its arts, are strikingly exhibited in the forms of architecture and sculpture. This same difference is observable with respect to ancient music, which in like manner consisted of Doric and the Ionic. Now, we know that the Doric legislators sought to found their civil institutions on the Egyptian system; while those of the Ionians based theirs on the traditions of Asia. Recent researches on the monuments of Assyria and Egypt have shown that the forms of Doric architecture were derived from Egypt,¹⁹ while those of Ionia came from Assyria, or at least from some Asiatic country of common origin.

It may, therefore, be presumed that the different modes of music and of Greek polychromy were derived from the same sources.

The Doric style in music and in polychromy was Egyptian, as the Ionic was Asiatic. There is more in this than the mere name, for we are fully acquainted

17 "Durat et Cyzici delubrum, in quo filum aureum commissuris omnibus polito lapidis subjecit artifex, eboeum Jovem dicaturus intus, coronante eum marmoreo Apolline. *Translucet* ergo pictura tenuissimis capillamentis, lenique afflatu simulacra refovente, præter ingenium artificis, *ipsa materia, quamvis occulta*, in pretio operis intelligitur." – Plin. *H. Nat.* xxxvi. 22. The word *translucet* and the expression *ipsa materia, quamvis occulta*, prove that the gold, equally with the stone, was covered with a varnish. *Lapis politus* does not necessarily signify, as we might at first suppose, the polish given to a hard stone, but that the stone was covered with a coating, whether of stucco or colour, and then polished. Compare the following passages in Vitruvius, among many others: – "Item Halicarnassi potentissimi regis Mausoli domus, cum Proconnesio marmore omnia haberet ornata, parietes habet latere structos, qui ad hoc tempus egregiam præstant firmitatem, ita tectoriis operibus *expoliti*, ut vitri perluciditatem videantur habere." – Vitruv. ii. 8. "In his vero supra podia abaci ex atramento sunt subigendi, et poliendi, cuneis silaceis seu miniaceis interpositis. ... Ipsi autem politionibus eorum ornatus proprias debent habere decoris rationes," &c. – *Id.* vii. 5.

18 See ante, p. 99.

19 See ante, p. 87.

with the Egyptian style, and we know also the harmonious music of Asiatic colouring; for Byzantine, Arab, and Gothic painting, as indeed all modern painting, are derived from it. We may observe the two different styles contrasted together on the walls of Pompeii and Herculaneum.

It would perhaps be more easy to arrive at some definite conclusion on the different characteristics of Greek polychromy by help of this hypothesis, than by the feeble traces of colour | which we observe with difficulty, and which give rise to such opposing theories. We find the same difference between the Egyptian and Hellenic polychromy,²⁰ as between hieroglyphics and illustrative ornament and sculpture.

9. Greek art did not reach the zenith of its perfection till the Doric influence was penetrated by the Ionic – the material by the spiritual. Those arts which are least dependent on the material, would be the first to emancipate themselves. The Ionic feeling might exert its influence on the Doric style of painting, even though the architectural forms preserved the stamp of their original extraction; and this change would most readily take place in Attica. It is, therefore, to be inferred that Attic polychromy was richer and more Asiatic than that of Sicily, or of those countries where pure Doric influence existed.

10. The following is the result of my researches and observations on polychromy, as applied to architecture: –

Colour of the Architectural Masses. – The prevailing colour of the temple burned with all the glowing beauty of the setting sun. The colour may be defined as of a yellow red, very vapoury, resembling that of the finest terra cottas. In fact, the general appearance of the temple would precisely resemble the appearance of a fine day in an eastern climate.

This yellow tint covered all portions of the order – the columns, the architrave, the cornices, and probably the triglyphs²¹ and the beams. But all the flat ground members, as the walls – often decorated with paintings and ornaments – the tympana, the lacunaria, and perhaps the metopes, were of a | blue-black.²² These colours would be laid on pretty thick, so as to obtain a sufficient body: the red would be transparent, but not the blue.

Colours of the Mouldings and Ornaments. – The prevailing colours of the mouldings and ornaments were red, blue, and green; the two former colours

²⁰ “Pictura quoque non alium exitum fecit, postquam Ægyptiorum audacia tam magnæ artis compendium invenit.” – Petronius, *Init.*

²¹ I have not been able to determine definitely what were the colours of the triglyphs or the metopes. In my restoration of the Parthenon I have followed Vitruvius, and the Doric and Etruscan examples of Sicily and Italy, in colouring the triglyphs blue, and the metopes red; but I have reason to believe that the contrary was the fact.

²² This was of a middle tint, rather lighter than the colour of the ornaments. It was composed of black, blue, white, and a slight touch of green.

being more perfect, more brilliant, and deeper, than in those parts which served as grounds. The green is very delicate, of a bright moss colour. The details of the ornaments alternate regularly, and are united together by very delicate and projecting fillets of white, black, or gold. In the temples of Athens, I believe them to have been of gold.²³ Above the tolerably thick ground tint, may be observed thinner and transparent tints, completing the forms and subdivisions. It is difficult to tell the colour of the second tints, but they were probably of the same colour as the first. The enamels of Egypt, surrounded by golden fillets, give an idea of the appearance of the Athenian ornaments when executed in ancient encaustic. The gold with which the whole was lined, as in a spider's web, is concentrated in parts with greater effect and intensesness.

Sculpture partook of the same system of polychromy: the figures of females were almost white; those of men were of a darker tint. The use of gold was also very prevalent in sculpture.

II. Painting was not the mere filling up of the mouldings, or imitation of sculpture; but more probably the sculpture was rendered accessory to the painting.

Gottfried Semper.

On the Origin of Polychromy in Architecture

ON THE ORIGIN OF POLYCHROMY IN ARCHITECTURE.¹

47

From the time of antiquity to our own day men have sought to discover or invent the probable origin of the various systems of architecture. Besides the well known *hut* of Vitruvius, and the no less celebrated *grotto* of the Ichthyophagi or fish-eating races, (the supposed type of the Egyptian temples), the tent of the Nomad, or wandering races, occupies a very important place in our theories of the origin of styles. In the catenary formed by the fall of the drapery of a Mongol tent, has been recognised the type of Chinese and Tartar architecture.

²³ This bordering we find in Assyrian, Egyptian, and Etruscan paintings, and is either red or black.

¹ Extracted from an Essay written in 1852, and published in Germany under the title of "The Four Elements of Architecture." By Professor Gottfried Semper.

But no notice has been taken of the much more evident and less doubtful influence, which drapery itself, in its quality of a vertical wall, or partition, has exercised on certain architectural forms. Nevertheless it is the *motif* which I venture to cite, as the one on which ancient art has been principally founded.

It is well known that the nascent taste for the beautiful among those races which are in a state of social infancy, is first exercised in the manufacture of coarse tissues, which serve either as beds or as partitions.

The art of dress is less ancient than that of the manufacture of stuffs, as several examples of people to whom clothing is unknown, and who nevertheless possess an industry, more or less developed, in tissues and embroidery, may satisfy us.

The earliest woven work would seem to be the *fence*, that is, branches of trees interlaced, serving the purpose of enclosure and of partition. The most savage tribes are acquainted with this method of construction. Thus the employment of coarse tissue or woven work (which was a mere fence) as a means of securing privacy from the world outside certainly far preceded the constructed wall of stone, or of any other material; this last only became necessary at a much later period, for requirements which in their nature bear no relation whatever to space and its subdivision. The stone wall was made for greater security, longer duration, and to serve as a support for heaps of various materials and stores; in fine, for purposes foreign to the original idea; viz., that of the separation of space, and it is most important to remark, that *wherever the secondary motives did not exist, woven fabrics maintained, almost without exception, especially in southern lands, their ancient office, that of the ostensible separation of space*; and even in cases where the construction of solid walls became necessary, these last are but the internal and unseen scaffolding of the true and legitimate | representatives of division, that is to say, of drapery richly varied with ornamental work, interlacings, and colours.

The difference which exists between the ostensible and principal separation, and the constructed separation, is expressed in ancient and modern languages by terms more or less significative.

In the Latin tongue, a distinction is made between *paries* and *murus*.

The Germans, in the word *wand* (of the same root with *gewand*, which means texture) recal still more directly the ancient origin and type of a wall.

New inventions soon led to different methods of replacing the primitive drapery, and every art was successively called in to contribute its part to these innovations, which may have been brought about by various reasons; such, for example, as the desire for longer endurance, for the sake of cleanliness, economy, comfort, distinction, coolness, heat, &c.

One of the most ancient and most general methods of replacing the use of drapery or tapestry is the coat of stucco or of plaster, furnished by the masons who built the walls.

Another very ancient method of replacing the original tapestry is, that of wooden panels, with which the wall was covered internally. That which proves the antiquity of this custom is, that in several ancient languages the expression which is only properly applicable to panels of wood, serves indifferently to signify every kind of flat surface (*table*) in wood, metal, ivory, or any other material.

It is thus we must explain the Greek expression *πιναξ*, (in Latin *tabula*) as a painting on wood, or also on marble, baked clay, &c. Plates of burnt clay, thin but of large circumference, were equally called “*πινακες*.”

The style of mural painting at Pompeii is only to be understood by the same ancient custom of covering and inlaying the walls which they reproduced in appearance by divisions and painted draperies. See Vitruvius, on this point, in the chapter on Plastering. Wiegmann has erred in attributing the same system of ancient painting to purely technic causes.

The Ceramic art was, in its turn, called on as a means of replacing drapery. It is certain that potter's clay painted, and even glazed, served, at a very remote period, as a covering for walls. It may even be admitted, that the employment of the potter's art on the surface of walls, preceded the manufacture of burnt bricks, and that the invention of burning bricks was the result of the custom cited above.

The mural incrustations in baked clay were the precursors of brick masonry; in the same manner as the Assyrian slabs may be considered to be the forerunners of constructions in hewn stone. We shall return again to this subject.

Among the various methods of replacing the use of drapery, should be also mentioned those furnished by metallurgic processes. Vestiges of metallic coverings on walls have been found on the oldest existing monuments; and the most ancient annals of mankind are filled with recitals of buildings resplendent with gold and silver, bronze and tin respectively.

As an invention of relatively recent date, may be cited lastly, the use of slabs of marble or stone, granite, alabaster, &c., notwithstanding that we find traces of this custom, but as it were already effaced, on the most ancient monuments of the earth. (*See farther on*).

In all the cases we have named, *the character of the substitute followed | that of its original type*, and the painting and sculpture, or rather the two united, on wood, plaster, burnt clay, metal, stone, or ivory, was – and traditionally continued to be – an imitation, more or less faithful, of the embroideries or variegated interlacings which ornamented the antique wall-coverings.

It may be asserted that the entire system of decoration, with the art of painting and sculpture in relief, up to the period of its highest application, which is that of the tympanums of the pediments in the Greek temples, proceeded from the manufactures of the Assyrian weavers and dyers; or rather from their predecessors in human inventions. In any case, it was the Assyrians – next to the Chinese – who appear to have preserved most faithfully the antique type, even in its application to a different material. We will enter a little more explicitly on this subject.

THE ASSYRIANS.

The ancient writers often mention and praise the Assyrian tissues for the art employed in their manufacture; for the splendour and harmony of their colours, and the richness of the fanciful compositions with which they were embroidered. The mystical figures of bucentaurs, lions, dragons, unicorns, and other monsters, which the authors describe, are absolutely identical with those which we see on the bas-reliefs of Nimroud and Khorsabad. But this identity was not in the subjects alone. There is no doubt that the manner of treatment, the *style* of these subjects, was identical with that of the objects embroidered on the tissues, which ancient authors have described.

On examining somewhat attentively the Assyrian sculptures, it is easy to satisfy oneself that the art of the Assyrian sculptor moved within limits traceable from its origin, viz., embroidered work, allowance being made for certain alterations of style, caused by the requirements of a new material.

One perceives in these Assyrian sculptures, the desire on the artist's part of an attention to the truth of Nature, but that he has been hindered in his task, not – as with the Egyptians – by a regular hieroglyphic system and hieratical laws, but rather by the caprices of a method difficult, and indeed foreign to sculpture, the influence of which was still strongly felt. Thus the sculpture of this people kept itself within the bounds of a very low and flat relief, exactly similar to that of some productions of Chinese woven work, seen in the Great Exhibition of 1851, which possessed peculiar interest in the history of Art, inasmuch as they exhibited the transition of the high woof into polychromic bas-relief.

The Assyrian figures, without being embalmed mummies like those of Egypt, show, nevertheless, much stiffness and irregularity; they appear as it were imprisoned and confined within an invisible canvas. Their contours are, so to speak, tacked in with threads. One recognises in them an awkwardness and hardness arising from the contest of the artist with a material foreign to the style: whilst the Egyptian bas-reliefs evince an original, canonical, and voluntary stiffness. I am tempted to believe that all those slabs of alabaster from As-

50
 5 syria, with their religious, warlike, and domestic scenes, are nothing more than exact copies in stone, after originals in tissues, at that time celebrated and executed by good native artists, who worked on that material only, whilst they employed mere workmen | to transfer the originals on to stone, as well as the material would allow, which explains the difference between the design and execution which these works betray. This same character is also found on the Assyrian paintings.

10 It is not to be doubted that the true tapestries were employed with profusion, side by side with the stereotyped copies: and probably these last were often covered with the originals, on the occasion of solemn ceremonies, &c., and that they were only exposed during the intervals between the *fêtes*, &c. We observe the same thing at this day in the Catholic churches, where this ancient custom, with many others, is strictly preserved. The inscriptions and their application in bands, indicate the same origin. Does it not appear as if the cuneiform characters were invented and designed for execution in needlework? In fine, the simplicity of the system of paving of the rooms, otherwise so richly ornamented, goes to prove that they were originally covered with tapestry. It is only the slabs which form the cills of the doors on which tapestry could not be placed, which indeed form an exception, being ornamented with engraved work, in imitation of tapestry. (*See Layard.*) It is thus that these last became also the types of parquetry work in mosaic.

25 Up to the present point, we have only considered what relates to the representations found on the Assyrian slabs. But these, in themselves, give us still more cause for reflection, and singularly justify our assertion of the importance, in an architectural point of view, of the coverings of walls.

30 The principle of panelling constructed work shows itself here in all its primitive simplicity. We know that almost all the lower portions of walls, within and without, were covered with thin slabs of alabaster or basalt. The same principle under another form, obtained in the upper portions of the walls; here, the walls of unbaked brick were inlaid with glazed bricks; but the plan pursued by the Assyrians in executing this incrustation differs greatly from that which we observe elsewhere, and from what we pursue at the present day.

35 The Assyrian bricks are only glazed on the external side, and the ornaments and other subjects which were figured on them in the glazing, bear no relation to the construction, so that the ornamental lines cross the joints of the bricks irregularly.

40 The enamel is very fusible and the bricks but slightly burnt, evidently with the sole intention of fixing the glazing on them, which induces me to conjecture, that the use of glazed pottery preceded and prepared the way for that of baked bricks, and that the art of pottery was already far advanced before the introduc-

tion of burnt brick-work. Other indications which would take too long to specify here, have proved to me, that the bricks received their coating placed in a horizontal position: First, they were ranged in the order which they would take when in their place, they then traced the design formed on this arrangement of unburnt bricks; next, they covered with these painted bricks – observing still the same order – the interior of the room; and lastly, they placed a fire in the room to fix the varnish which covered the walls.²

It results, from what I have observed, that the decoration of the wall did not depend upon the construction of the same, even when baked and glazed bricks were employed. |

51 The *constructive system* – after the manner of mosaic – *of decoration in enamelled bricks is a later invention*, probably a Roman one. The enamelled Assyrian bricks, should be regarded as a mural incrustation, as a covering absolutely independent of the wall itself, and even of the terra-cotta slab or tile, on which it was directly fixed.

THE PERSIANS.

The Assyrian system of panelling the lower portions of their buildings with slabs of alabaster, may be considered as the first step towards construction in hewn stone, and towards the introduction of the “*coupe de pierre*” into the number of architectural and ornamental elements.

It is only in the terraces, and the sub-basements of buildings, in the primitive ages of art, that hewn stone and its construction appeared to the eye. These parts of the buildings were the mason’s oldest domain.

The Persian monuments of Murgaub and Istakir, afford us the means of observing the second step which decorative art made towards the principle of construction. They were composed, like their models in Assyria, of unbaked bricks, of which nothing remains, whilst however, the direction of the walls is still indicated by marble pillars, which originally served to strengthen the angles of the walls, and by the jambs of doors and windows and by niches, with which the walls were ornamented.

All these parts were ornamented in the Assyrian manner, and testify to the principles of which we have been speaking. But here we have no longer slabs, but hewn masses of stone of enormous dimensions, frequently monoliths. Nevertheless, in spite of their solidity, they betray their type, in a most remarkable manner, inasmuch as they form a kind of framework hollowed out internally to receive the mass of masonry in unbaked brick, which they were designed to cover and to protect, and which, in the interspaces of the pillars and jambs

2 The same method is to be found in some old buildings in Scotland.

above-named, were covered with slabs of marble, or more probably, with panels of cypress-wood, covered in turn by plates of gold and silver, or it may be also with richly embroidered stuffs.

THE EGYPTIANS.

5 The theocratic system of the Egyptians, although its origin extends beyond the horizon of history and even of tradition, is not the less based on the ruins of a social state more ancient still, and much more natural. The founders of this system, have altered the primitive style of architectural decoration in petrifying it; that is to say, in making it a style eminently adapted for stone constructions
10 and monuments.

But amidst the hieroglyphical symbols may still be recognised the traces of its origin, obscure it is true, but unmistakeable. It has been observed by travelers in Egypt, that Egyptian art bears quite a different character in the sepulchral tombs, to that which is observed on the great temples and palace temples
15 of the kings. It is that in these sepulchral chambers, art could move somewhat more freely than it was permitted to do in those grand monumental edifices, which were raised under the immediate influence of the priesthood.

Now it has been proved that in all the tombs, the ancient method of draping the walls, or rather of decorating them in the style of tapestry, | was apparent in
20 its greatest simplicity. It is observable, first in the character of the ornaments themselves, which consist of interlacings and gracefully varied knots, whilst these decorations borrowed from the weaver's art, are almost banished from the temples and are replaced by symbolic figures and ornament. It may be recognised, in the second place, by the fact, that the paintings in the sepulchral tombs
25 are generally enclosed with borders, as if to indicate that they represent suspended tapestry.

Although this primitive type shows itself less positively in the temples, indications are nevertheless not wanting which remind us of it.

The contemporary artists of the French expedition have already observed – and their discovery has been since then verified – that the monuments of Egypt,
30 including even those executed in granite, have been covered with a complete coating of colour and varnish, over the *entire surface*. That indeed might be expected, for the hewn stonework of the Egyptian constructions, in spite of the neatness of its workmanship, is not laid in regular courses, which tends to prove
35 that this irregularity, which contrasts with the symmetrical system of the decoration on it, was hidden beneath a coating which covered the whole mass.

These monuments exhibit then the third transition step towards regular construction in hewn stone.

The construction, though massive and real, is always hidden, and does not
40 enter yet as an ornamental motive in the compositions of the architect.

It is worthy of observation, that one of the mouldings of Egyptian architecture seems to be explained by the same ancient custom of encrusting brick buildings with stone slabs, which we have remarked on the Assyrian monuments. I allude to the torus moulding which encloses the external walls of edifices. It served to hide the joints of the slabs which covered the internal work. 5

It is certain that the most ancient monuments in Egypt were constructed in unbaked bricks, which must have been covered with stone slabs in the manner above indicated. The Pyramids afford us very remarkable examples of this system of panelling, which is found still perfect in the sepulchral chambers contained in them, and the traces of which are still visible on the exterior. The same observation applies to the Palace of Osirtesen at Karnak, the walls of which are 10
panelled with slabs of polished red granite, bearing the traces of a transparent coating with which they were covered.

THE CHINESE.

China is a country where architecture has remained stationary from its early birth, and, consequently, the elementary motives of it are most distinctly preserved; they are placed side by side, without being conjoined by a general ruling idea. The external surface of the wall is still quite independent of the wall itself, and indeed is most frequently movable. The wall bears its own burden alone, and has only in view the filling up of the intervals between the wooden columns 20
which support the third elementary want, (*i. e.*) the roof. The wall is only a screen, more or less solidly executed than others, constructed in slight brick work, covered externally with painted stucco decoration or interlaced cane work, 53
and internally with tapestry, or its substitute, painted paper. The internal | divisions are formed by screens of the same description, and by drapery hung from 25
the ceiling. The design of the ornament, painted and carved upon them and throughout the building, is founded on the same principle of interlacings and cane trellis-work, more or less intricate, and hardly to be recognised through the oddities of successive fashions. A polychromy, rich and brilliant, prevails, which has not been considered with that attention which it deserves in its relation with 30
the ancient style of polychromy.

THE INDIANS.

The monuments of Oriental India, bear the impress of a settled civilisation, at least of the tertiary period. They are comparatively modern in principle and in date; but they furnish us, nevertheless, with very important hints on the history of polychromy. 35

The frequent use of stucco, which is better made in India than anywhere else, recalls the system of the ancients, in covering their fine hewn stonework with a very fine and hard incrustation of stucco.

The Indian edifices constitute, as it were, but a scaffolding from which to hang the drapery forming divisions of their spaces, as in China, and as formerly in Assyria, Egypt, and Greece.

THE JEWS AND PHENICIANS.

5 At present we have only mentioned existing examples; but the ancient writings furnish us with other no less important matter. The description of the celebrated Ark of Moses, and of the Tabernacle, taken with that of the Temple of David, contains a complete history of polychromy. This curious recital of Jewish antiquities presents us with a progressive development of that elementary principle
10 of architecture which I term "the Enclosure."

The documents and chronicles of other nations furnish us with parallels to what is contained in the holy writings. The Temple of the Slaves at Mechlen-
15 burg, according to the description of Baron von Rumohr, on the faith of ancient chroniclers; was constructed in the Oriental fashion, and richly ornamented with tapestry and gilded wood work.

THE GREEKS.

We now come to the Greeks. Hellenic art must have partaken of the composite character which is manifested in Hellenism generally, and which is so well expressed in the Grecian mythology.

20 As the beautiful marble, which forms the cliffs and coasts of Greece, notwithstanding its homogeneous transformation, betrays by veins, by fossils, and other indications, its sedimentary origin, so Hellenism, although it may appear homogeneous, and cast – so to speak – in one single jet, betrays, nevertheless, its secondary origin, and the sediment which constitutes its material groundwork.

25 It would be important to follow up these vestiges of rudimentary Hellenism, since they might enlighten us on certain phenomena in Hellenic art, which have been up to the present time inexplicable without them.

This applies especially to the polychromy of Greek edifices. Much yet ¹ re-
30 mains to be done in this department of Art History, which has been generally discussed either by learned men but no artists, or artists with little learning. The vestiges of rudimentary Hellenism of which I speak, wherever visible, present the same features that we meet with in Assyria, Egypt, and China, and even among savage races; but it would appear that the Greeks, prior to treating in their peculiar manner those principles of art which they inherited, had partly
35 forgotten their origin and their material or hieratical meaning. Thus, only, could they have had the mind free, and ready to commence them anew with an artistic and poetical feeling.

Exactly the same thing occurred in their mythology, which is only poetic fiction based on traditions and fables, partly native, partly foreign, the primitive meaning of which was no longer understood by the poets, who formed them into the groundwork of their cosmogony.

The system of Greek polychromy is the richest of all those of antiquity; but it is, apparently, based neither on a principle of construction or material as among the Assyrians, nor on a hierarchical principle as among the Egyptians. The most striking oppositions of principle are found united in it and harmonised, a more artistic and elevated, but less positive conception. Nevertheless, this applies only to the edifices of a period when art was in a state of high development among them, since the ancient Doric system appears to have had much in common with Egyptian art before it was penetrated by Ionian influence, which depended rather on Asiatic traditions.

I am convinced that the style of Doric polychromy was essentially different to that of the Ionic, which was, notwithstanding, of equal antiquity and originality.

Doric polychromy was based on the Egyptian system, whilst that of Ionia was based on Asiatic models. The first named was lapidary; the colours were detached on a whitish or yellowish ground; there was no gilding, and the use of blue was common, that being the holy colour of the Egyptians (a turquoise blue), the symbolic colour of the priesthood and aristocracy.

The second was more primitive in its nature and recalled more directly the elementary motive of *tapestry* and *embroidery*. The ground was generally of a rather deep colour, blue or red, even in the constructive portions, such as the shafts of columns, architraves, &c., a good deal of gilding and sea-green (prasinum) was used; the favourite colour of the Assyrians, the symbolic colour of absolutism and of democracy. The green is still now the holy colour of the successors of the Assyrians in Asia.

This difference of style, analogically observable in the music of these two races, explains the divergent investigations made on the temples of Sicily, and those of Athens. The monuments of Athens, Doric in their general appearance partook, nevertheless, a good deal of the Ionic character. The Ionic mind had penetrated Doric matter, and colour being the least material was that which the Ionian sentiment most easily mastered.

It would be a difficult but very interesting task to unravel the religious and political signification of certain colours in ancient times. We know that red, blue, turquoise, and sea-green, were the four colours by which the factions of the circus distinguished themselves. These were not capriciously chosen, each faction having adopted that colour, the symbolic and traditional meaning of which agreed with the political principles professed by it. |

Traces of the antique system of covering construction with tables of wood, plates of metal, or slabs of stone, representing tapestry-work, may still be perceived in the Grecian monuments, for those parts of them which were destined to be ornamented with historical paintings or painted sculpture, are executed in the Assyrian fashion; as, for example, the tympanums of the pediments, the metopes, the friezes, the parts between the columns, and round the walls of the "cella." It is thus that Grecian monuments show us the fourth path which architecture made towards stone style.

The constructive parts of the building, that is to say, those parts which constituted the entablature of the roof, and its supports, *the columns*, were painted with the colour of the Greek vases, viz., a very transparent and vaporous brown-red. The walls, inclusive of the "*antæ*," which formed only projecting parts of the walls, were of a blue, which was broken by black and a little yellow, and not very dark. This colour formed also the ground for most of the sculptures, except the metopes, which I believe had red grounds. The red in the ornamented mouldings was a very bright vermilion, differing from the red of the ground by colour and treatment.

The same is the case for the blue, which, in the ornamented mouldings, is deeper than on the large surfaces, and tinted in different shades. The *oves*, or eggs, for instance, were blue, with a darker blue tint around.

The green is a colour which occurs frequently on the Athenian temples, so on the leaves on the moulding which runs under the frieze of the opisthodom of the temple of Theseus, and between the red and blue leaves of the capitals of the *antæ*. The same sea-green occurs on the draperies of some sculptured figures.

The enamels of wax were frequently covered with washes of thinner colours. This has not been remarked by our restorers of antique polychromy, but is nevertheless necessary for giving softness to the general effect.

The ornaments, as I have just observed, are placed in pieces and soldered together; the solderings forming fillets slightly elevated from the surface and of another colour. I cannot say whether in gold, black, or even in some parts white. I have, for my own part, adopted the hypothesis that it was gold in the Athenian temples, but not on those of Sicily where a strict Doric character prevailed.

I have not found many traces of colour on the Ionic temple of Minerva Polias, and cannot say if the red, which I found on the columns of the Northern Portico, belonged to the ancient colouring, or was of more recent date. On the plate, in my work, which gives a panel of the temple of Theseus, is seen the design of a row of pearls, with a double range of disks.

I can guarantee the exactitude of my observations, although this extreme richness and smallness of detail in an object destined to be seen from a distance may well astonish us.

I have traced every mark on the stones themselves: and, moreover, subjects of this kind are not capable of being invented; indeed it would be a great compliment to suppose me capable of inventing these designs, which I consider charming.

In the portion which I have found in the wall with the niche (see my work), these details are not to be seen. I have also discovered traces of colour, very much effaced, on the small choragic Monument of Lysicrates, which I have carefully examined. It appears that on the ornament which surmounts | the roof, there was a variety of blue and red, and that the acanthus leaves were coloured green. The tripod was not placed upon this ornament, but round it, the feet resting on the three volutes which descend from the roof, analogously to the marble tripods which are often met with in various museums of antiquities.

I will not speak of the colours of the Parthenon, which are not so well preserved as those on the Temple of Theseus, but the traces of ornament which decorated that temple are seen by the incisions still remaining. It would appear that the system of ornament there applied was similar to that on the Temple of Theseus.

Some years after my sojourn at Athens, portions of this building have been excavated, with the colours very well preserved; as well as other fragments of architecture which belong to the old Hecatompedon (destroyed by the Persians) covered with painted stucco.

I have not found very decided traces of the colours employed on the Temple of Minerva Polias; the columns appear to have been red, as at the Temple of Theseus. The ceiling of the Temple of the Caryatides had painted frets and orvolos, which I have traced; but the colour was no longer visible. Traces of painted ornaments are to be found also on the Tower of the Winds. I have not been able to get a close view of them.

As regards the sculptures, I have found some regularly encrusted with colour. I have found green (*prasinum*) on the tunic of one of the seated goddesses, on the frieze of the Temple of Theseus: another figure was clad in a vestment of a deep rose colour. The Caryatides of the Erectheum had blue tunics. We may see that, even on the one in the British Museum.

Mr. Bracebridge has described statues which were excavated in his presence near the Parthenon with flesh tints and painted eyes. The figures of the pediment of the Temple at Egina still retain traces of the colours with which they were decorated. The same observation applies to the metopes of the temple at Selinuntum, now at Palermo. Curious fragments of painted architecture may also be seen at the museums of Syracuse and Girgenti.

The Romans painted their white marbles, like the Greeks. The three columns of the Jupiter Stator in the Roman Forum are painted red on that portion which has remained a long while buried.

5 The Trajan Column, which I have examined, retains traces of colour and gilding: the entire column had been once covered with a rather thick coating of colour, in which I recognised green, blue, and yellow; but it is probable that this last was the remains of the gilding.

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Report on the
To the Superintendent
of the Department
of Practical Art.

Report on the ^{Private} Collection of arms at Windsor Castle ~~the~~.
the property of Her Majesty the Queen, and prepared with Her Majesty's Gracious permission, by
Gaspard Tempeh Professor of Metal Working in the Department of Practical Art.

The Departments of War and of these have always been considered as the most suitable ornaments of their noble bearings and therefore they were very early objects of decoration, not while by their use as applications ^{the use of which} and ^{they} ~~they~~ ^{permitted} other decorations, these facts, as ^{confirmed} rigorously to the ^{convenience} of style, fitness, and convenience.

Their importance for the study of ornamental art in general and of Metalworking especially is therefore evident. Truly the Fine Products of the Armourers and Swordsmiths are ^{not} ~~not~~ ^{firstly} interesting for the variety and perfection of the different Processes occurring in the Art of Metalworking, which Processes have been applied in their fullest development on arms and weapons. It is certain, that no other branch of Metalworking, not even that of the Goldsmiths and Jewellers, presents ^{greater} ~~the same~~ ^{greater} variety and perfection of Processes, ^{than that which} ~~we find in this branch in question.~~

But they are not less important ^{secretly} for the study of style, insofar as we understand by this term those ^{superficial} ~~superficial~~ ^{achievements} achievements.

Pl. 4: Report on the private collection of arms at Windsor Castle, 1852 (gta, 20-Ms-107)

DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL ART

Report on the Private Collection of Arms at Windsor Castle

364 (B.) – Report on the Private Collection of Arms at Windsor Castle, the property of Her Majesty the Queen, prepared, with Her Majesty’s gracious permission, by G. Semper, Professor of Metal Working in the Department of Practical Art.

To the Superintendents of the Department of Practical Art.

5

The instruments of war and of the chase have always been considered as most suitable ornaments for their noble bearers, and therefore from a very early period they were objects of decorative art, while the uses to which they were put did not permit other decorations than such as conformed rigorously to the principal laws of fitness, convenience, and style.

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Their importance in the study of ornamental art in general, and of metal working especially, is therefore evident.

These products of the craft of the armourers and swordsmiths are interesting,

First, for the variety and perfection of the different processes connected with the art of metal working, which processes in their fullest development have been applied on arms and weapons. It is certain that no other branch of metal working, not even that of the goldsmith and jeweller, presents greater variety and perfection of processes than those which we find in this.

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Secondly, they are not less important for the study of *style*, in so far as we understand by this term those achievements in works of art, arising from using the means artistically and observing the limits, which are contained in and defined by the task and problem in question; as well as by all the accessories, which modify the solution of it in every case. It has already been mentioned why such objects must necessarily be suitable models for studies of styles.

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Thirdly, arms and weapons are interesting for the study of what might be called the history of styles, arising out of that peculiar character by which the artistic productions of different countries and ages are distinguishable from each other.

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The history of ornamental art in metals cannot therefore be better illustrated than by a collection of arms and weapons; for we see at once all requisite conditions observed, what has been done, what is the most convenient for style, and what is the most pure and rich for decoration. Thus we may observe a relative elevation of art manifesting itself on arms and weapons, arising out of these very circumstances, when in the centuries of barbarism and decay the practice and science of art was otherwise almost lost.

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The same results appeared when ornamental art attained its highest elevation in the ages of flourishing civilisation. The craft of the armourer has often been the seminary for artistic talents of every description, and high art did not disdain this branch of application.

5 A relative purity and chastity of taste and style is finally observable on arms in those luxurious periods of art when the principles of style were disregarded, and the arts followed the general direction of the age for novelties and extravagances of all kinds. |

10 We have happily better opportunities to pursue the study of art on arms and weapons than is afforded by any other branch of ornamental art; since many fine collections of arms are to be found in the different countries of Europe forming so many almost *unexplored* treasuries of ornamental art for artistic investigation.

15 The largest and most renowned armouries in Europe were in the beginning practical institutions, for they were arsenals. Some others, for instance that of Vienna, formerly at Castle Ambrass, had from its commencement a more antiquarian and historical destination.

Others partake of both of the two qualifications, such as the private collections of sovereigns, princes, and others.

20 Among the last is the royal collection of arms at Windsor Castle, without doubt one of the most interesting and perhaps the most valuable of all.

Besides the richness of its contents it is highly important for the artistic significance of many of the objects and their rare state of preservation.

25 But the artistic significance of the Windsor collection, or of any other collection of arms, has not as yet been sufficiently explored.

30 Some illustrated publications on arms and weapons, as, for instance, the works of Meyrick, of Tubinal on the Madrid armoury, that on the imperial collections of Russia, and Baron von Ebner's work on costumes of the middle ages, contain very useful materials, and their acquisition for the library of the Department of Practical Art is most desirable, as well as the printed catalogues of the most important collections in Europe.

But they scarcely give more than the general forms and characteristics of the weapons, and are not sufficiently detailed for practical instruction.

35 I therefore beg leave to recommend to the attention of the Superintendents of the Department of Practical Art the following proposals respecting the enrichment of the Museum with some specimens of arms, swords, guns, &c.

It would be difficult to provide the new establishment at once with a sufficient number of selected specimens of arms, proportionate to their importance as means of instruction. But this want of the Museum may be temporarily supplied by loans from the possessors of collections of arms.

Her Majesty the Queen has already graciously permitted the Department to borrow specimens from the rich collection in Windsor Castle.

The collection is unique for its treasures of Oriental arms, but as it appears to me that Oriental art is at present very well represented in our Museum, I reserve my proposals for other branches of the armourer's art, and mention only three objects of Eastern art, as being very instructive and interesting for the richness and originality of the processes employed in their ornamentation.

1. Burmese sword, No. 9,356, for the beauty and peculiarity of the chased hilt, &c.

2. Sword, which passes for Moorish, but which certainly is Chinese, No. 2,315, for the richness and originality of the processes employed for the decoration of its hilt and scabbard, with ornaments of various metals.

3. The breast-plates, forming part of the armour of Tippo Saib (hanging in the passage, decorated like a tent). It is remarkable as a beautiful specimen of steel-chasing and of pure simplicity of design.

Among the Western arms may be mentioned a strong Gallo-Roman sword of iron, with bronze hilt. It would appear modern and counterfeit, if it had not on the hilt some small silver rosettes, like filigree works, which once were filled up with enamel. The general form of the sword, and this ornament on it, render this specimen remarkable. The rosettes are instructive in the history and practice of the enamellers art. †

366 The collection of Renaissance weapons is very considerable, and has perhaps the greatest interest for our modern practice.

Among the swords there are three of the first distinction.

One of them, No. , has been attributed to Benvenuto Cellini without reason. It has some relation in style and execution with the fine shield belonging to the Queen, which is at present in the Museum, and perhaps belonged to the same panoply.

The second, No. 222, is of a somewhat later period, and inlaid with silver. The general form is very elegant, and the ornaments are of the best style.

The third, No. 276, has been executed after the same principle as the second, and shows the third step in the development of the form of the modern sword.

Another sword, probably of James II.'s time, has a hilt formed by serpents, chased in steel, and is of very good design and well executed.

Then comes the Dutch sword of the 17th century, which is decorated with fine chased medallions, with portraits of some heroes of the Dutch history.

This series may be closed for the present by mentioning one very beautiful sword of the time of Louis XVI., which in the catalogue is given as an English work. The hilt is gold, with enamel pictures in cameo on azure ground, which no doubt were done by one of the best masters of the time. I have never seen better enamel pictures.

This specimen is not only to be recommended for the beauty of its details, but also for its general form and the good taste and careful execution which pervade it.

It gives an evidence of what has been said before, that purity of style is to be found on arms and weapons even when general bad taste in art is dominant.

Among the other Occidental weapons, besides the guns, may be noticed here the beautiful halberd of the time of Henry VIII., a present of the Pope to the King, and of Italian workmanship.

Among the guns are the Oriental guns, not less distinguished by the beauty of the workmanship of the barrels than by the good taste and the richness of their ornamentation; and it is principally for the first quality that they excel our modern guns.

It may be allowable to allude here to the excellent arrangement in the Museum of Practical Geology, where the different processes (among others that of barrel-making) are shown in technological surveys, to the great profit of the students. Would it not be desirable to have similar arrangements for our Museum, with this difference, that the artistic element must predominate above the geological and the metallurgical?

Among the Occidental guns, which are altogether excellent, I remark for the present the famous Lazarino Cominazo guns, distinguished for the style of their barrels, which is, at the same time, decorative and practical. They are manufactured with the nails and the shoes of the Appenine mules.

The gun of Louis XIV., worked by Piraube, is probably the finest gun in the world. The barrel is inlaid with gold flowers, the sight is silver, the head-sight steel, carved in open work. The whole is rich and sober at the same time, and the distribution of the decorated part is perfectly well understood. The execution is also very beautiful. It is a model for ornamental art in its application on guns.

The same case contains other admirable specimens of more modern workmanship. – One Spanish gun of Joachim da Zelaja, and the fine pistols worked by Weiss at Suhl, in Germany. The same master made two guns, which are at the same place. These arms are the finest specimens of Louis XV. style: and for this reason, as well as for their fitness and for the excellent workmanship of the whole, are very interesting. |

The same case holds also the renowned Kuchenreuter guns and pistols; they are the best for practical use, and the application of the ornaments on them is graceful.

These are the objects which, among so many other things exacting attention, it may be sufficient to point out for special notice.

I take this opportunity to make two other propositions, relating to the same object.

I beg leave to recommend – Firstly, that coloured drawings of the most interesting arms and weapons in the Windsor collection and at other armouries in England and elsewhere should be made. Sometimes coloured drawings are more useful than plaster casts for students.

Secondly, that plaster casts be made in such cases where this manner of reproducing the originals, is more useful; as, for instance, for *répoussé* works and steel carvings; and,

Thirdly, that electrotypes be made of the finest specimens of arms; such, for instance, as those at Dresden. Some electrotypes have already been reproduced of the beautiful shields which are at Dresden.

Gottfried Semper.

London, September 20, 1852.

Berlin Productions of Plactical Art, Metal Casts, Plaster Casts

fol. 2r 1. b

Henry Cole Esquire
Superintendent etc etc etc.

My Dear Sir

M^r D. Born, Agent for Berlin Productions of Plactical Art, Metal casts, Plaster Casts etc. proposes to the Superintendency of the Department of Practical Art to purchase for the Museum some of his articles, which partly are specified in the bygiven Catalogue.

Among the Objects it contains are two Suits of Gems and Medals, which for I beg leave to call the Attention of the Superintendents.

The first is the Collection of antique Gems, known under the name of the Stosch Collection, which forms the principal part of the Collection of gems in the Museum at Berlin. |

fol. 2v

The price of the plastercasts of this Suit of gems, (including the well known Catalogue of it, prepared by Winkelmann in the Year 1769,) ranged together in 20 neat boxes, will be, including the charges of transport etc, about 25 Liv.

Each Cast of a gem is sold separately for 2½ Silver groschen or circa 3 pens at Berlin. Hundert pieces together are sold for 6⅔ Dollars or circa one Pound.

The whole Suit contains 3444 pieces. –

In the bygiven frame are contained some specimens of this Suit. –

2° – The Collection of Cinque-cento Medals and gems, 500 *pieces*, cast after the Originals of Italian and German Masters, who executed them partly in wood and Speckstone, partly in Metal. The Originals are in the Royal Museum and in the Kunstkammer at Berlin, and some other belong to private Collectors.

They originate from the Epoch between 1440 and 1640 and are the works of Pisani Sperandio, Boldu, Valerio, Leo Leone, Albrecht Durer, Heinrich Reitz, Magdeburger, Jamnitzer, and other.

This Suit is very interesting | for artists and it would be desirable, to have in the Museum some of the finest specimens of this Branch of art, in which the Italian rivalled with the German Masters of the period in question, and were not equalled since.

2 b. fol. 3r

The whole Suit costs about 10 Liv. (60 Dollars at Berlin) and the single peaces are sold between 3 pens and 5 pens each.

The suit of German Medals separately is bought in London for circa 2 Liv. complete. –

M^r Born wishes to be informed before the Season of the Winter has advanced farther, the Transport from Berlin beeing afterwards interrupted by the River-ices. –

M^r Born brought me also the table with Zinc-casts of Mr Eichler's Manufacture, which had been exposed in the Exhibition of 1851. and thinks, that it would be interesting for the Museum of the Department. It will effectually be so, for the comparison with the English and French productions of the same kind.

He leaves it for 18 Shillings. |

Then M^r Born recommands to the Attention of the Superintendents of the Department the cast Iron Ornaments of Devaranne at Berlin. He gives some specimens of these objects; among them The following numbers may be the most interesting for the Museum, as proofs of Skill in Casting Iron.

fol. 3v

The Brooch 2/6. the Bracelet 5/6. – n° 540. – Bracelet and Brooch.

Each à 4/6. – n° 126 – Bracelet and Brooch.

6./ – n° 113 – Pendants –

3/6. – n° 558 – Brooch –

The peculiar nature of the sand into which the metal is poured, seems to be very influential for this fine industry; I therefore beg leave to recommend the proposition, to procure some quantity of this Sand, as specimen for the Museum, and perhaps for experiments, by the mediation of the Agent, M^r Born. –

The same proposes also for acquisition a Copy of the Shield of Hercules, composed and executed by Schwanthaler in Munich. This Copy is cast and cisell'd in Copper or Bronze by the artist and costs 400 florins or circa 40 Livres.

fol. 4r 3 b.

But I think this summ too large and believe that a Plaster copy or at the most a Electro-type Copy of the Shield will suffice, if altogether the Superintendents should find this Subject, proposed by Mr. Born for acquisition, for the moment wanting for the Museum.

11 October 1852.

I am Dear Sir
Yours feathfully,
GSemper.

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Observations on Some of the Specimens of Metal Work

37

OBSERVATIONS ON SOME OF THE SPECIMENS OF METAL WORK. By Professor Semper.

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The comparison between the numbers M 1 and M 20 on the one hand, and number M 2 on the other, is interesting as a study of ornamental colouring. In M 1 we see how the blue and green enamel grounds stand crudely opposed to each other, without being united by a common parentage. Even the introduction of the ruby into the system is hardly sufficient to render them more harmonious. Even in M 20 we observe some deficiency of harmony, but here it is less violent, the green and blue tints being broken and connected together by the neutral black, which has been interposed between the two tints. These and some similar works of Oriental art stand in direct opposition to the beautiful Tulwar or Sword, M 2, and such objects as M 11 and M 12, which belong to the same system of colouring and ornamentation. Here the various powerful and brilliant colours, although violent, are united by a common hue or tint, which is spread over the whole. Every colour is one shade of a general scale, to which all the others belong, passing from the green through the white to the red, which last, in its special hue, is thus made the dominant colour of the whole system. The ground is formed, not by white, but by a neutral jade colour, which is very pale, but always greenish on the scabbard, where it works in unity with the green leaves and the gold rims to contrast the ruby or rather the Oriental red (*sang de bœuf*) of the flowers, which last are here dominated by this coalition.

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The same alliance between the green leaves and the jade coloured base, as complementary to the red, is more fully exhibited on the lower part of the hilt of the sword, where the ground is of a somewhat darker greenish tint.

On the middle compartment of the hilt, however, the same jade coloured ground takes another hue, and enters into an alliance with the ruby against the green, making thereby the ruby the dominant colour.

Thus we observe on this beautiful specimen of Oriental art, variety and contrast most happily combined with harmony and repose, which result has been obtained, first, by a common key, upon which the whole tone of the system of colours has been tempered, and, secondly, by the system of subordination, which has been carried throughout.

The first quality, harmony, obtained by a common tone of the colours which enter into the system, is one of the great mysteries of beauty which unerringly prevail in nature and such works of men as are simple expressions of natural artistic feelings.

Such works are generally tinged by the natural hues of the materials employed, which hues form the bases and connecting links between the bright colours which enter often into the composition of their ornamentation. This may be seen in the straw and rush carpets of the Oriental, American, and African tribes; in the embroideries upon leather and wood-bark by the Canadian; in the raw-silk and cotton tissues of the Chinese; in the ornaments made with tinged rice; in coloured gutta-percha ornaments; in the terra cotta vases of the Greek, and in the jade vases of the Chinese and Indian. |

Specimens of this kind are extremely interesting for the study of colouring, and are very often at the same time good examples of ornamental art in general.

The fine jade vases, M 102 and M 103, belong to this sort of ornamental industry, and are, with their inlaid stones, nearly related to the enamels in question, which seem to be quasi imitations of the natural materials which enter into the composition of these works.

The attainment of that great object of ornamental art, which consists in the due subordination of the ornamental parts to the chief impression, is not often to be found in works of early periods of art, and seldom prevails in Oriental art, which generally suffers from the absence of this principle; we see on them flowers and ornaments spread over the whole, like net-work. The above-mentioned sword forms, however, a beautiful exception, though the hierarchical principle in it seems to be neutralized by its double application.

Egyptian, and more especially Greek ornaments and implements, combine these two high qualities, and moreover excel the Oriental works in the elegance of their general forms and outlines; it will therefore be extremely useful to have a greater number of antique ornamented works for comparison with the Oriental, mediæval, and modern articles in the Museum.

The modern works in the Museum are chiefly specimens of the facility and skill of the present age in treating materials, but at the same time, some of them

give evidence of danger to the true progress of art, which may arise from their study. The works of Vechte are worthy of being placed at the side of the works of Michael Angelo and Cellini; and the vases and other works of Sèvres manufacture are beautiful specimens of modern enameling.

The sword, M 55, is very well executed, but the ornamental parts of the hilt are not adapted to the principal object, and in themselves a little clumsy. The hunting knife in the style of the 15th century, manufactured by Marrel Freres, is a fine specimen of execution in metal, but seems to fail in style and character.

The amoureur's art is one of those which most require to be sustained by old examples; these nevertheless have been neglected by modern armourers, because their immediate application to modern arms is not so easy, nor has it been so much required, as the imitation of old bracelets or broaches, for the copying of ecclesiastical candelabra.

The newly acquired additions to the Museum, included in the numbers M 123 to M 134, are interesting as illustrating the history of styles, while some of them are fine specimens of ornament.

Among them the cast-iron knocker, M 125, deserves the first notice. It comes, probably, from Nuremberg or Augsburg, or some other town in Middle Germany, and dates from the end of the 15th century.

In Germany the Gothic style lost its simplicity and purity at the beginning of the 15th century, or even before that time; and its early decay was partly owing to the introduction of new processes and modes of execution, both in architecture and other works of practical art.

Among the innovations of this kind which most largely occasioned this change, were those of casting metal and producing the details of architecture and of ornamental art, by casting such as before this period were usually carved or cut in hard materials, or executed in chased, hammered, and forged metal.

Architecture and ornamental forms had obtained, under the influence of the old processes, a certain conventional style, which henceforward contradicted the new means of execution.

Under these circumstances, it would have been a fault instead of a merit if the sharp angular forms of the old style had been preserved by the artists and architects of the 15th century. |

39 Peter Visscher's monument of St. Sebaldus is a very interesting evidence of this fact. It is indeed, as a Gothic monument, very impure in style, and contrasts strongly in this respect with the design, made by another sculptor of the time, for the same monument, whose working drawings are known to us, having been published by Heidcloff; but it would have been an error if Viet Stop's design had been adapted, suited as it is for wood carving, to be executed in cast-metal instead of that of Peter Visscher, which, although impure as a style, is admirably adapted for metal casting.

The classical (antique) style which was introduced at this time, was a happy solution of the contradiction, and had long before become necessary.

The cast-iron knocker, M 125, is a small, but very interesting specimen of this period of transition. It is one of the earliest pieces of iron casting I know, and has a special interest from being connected with the history of this specialty.

2. The small Gothic key is, in some respects, the companion to the former work, as it shows iron forging combined with the purer forms of the Gothic style.

3. Indian enamel vase. If it is Indian, it is the only example in the Museum of this kind of enameling executed by Indians. All the other Indian enamels are of the nature of Champleve's enamels: the handles look rather Chinese or Japanese; at all events it forms a fine specimen of Oriental art, and evidences the limits within which bright colours may be employed without loss of harmony. The other objects have more interest in the history of styles than as beautiful models in themselves.

G. Semper.

A Plan of Instruction for the Metal and Furniture Classes

(F.) – A Plan of Instruction for the Metal and Furniture Classes.
By Professor Semper.

372

I. – *System of Instruction.*

Experience seems to prove that institutions for teaching practical art and art in general will be most likely to fulfil the purpose for which they are designed if established in form of ateliers rather than schools.

For this reason I may be allowed to express a wish that such a form of instruction should be adopted for these classes.

It differs in the following essential points from that of schools of design and academies: –

1. In workshops or ateliers there is no classification of the pupils or students, either as to age or as to their various progress in art. Thus, beginners learn quicker and easier by working amongst the more advanced, and by seeing them work.

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2. The different subjects of instruction are not systematically arranged in daily and weekly succession, nor divided into lessons, according to a fixed order of studies, except as regards lectures, and such instruction as | requires preparation, as lighting and firing kilns, &c.; or those which the students participate in, together with other classes and under other instructors, within or out of the Department. 5

3. The students assist the Professor of the atelier in his practical works; and in this way they are brought into many relations with practical men, and have the best opportunity of getting practical knowledge and experience.

II. – *Subjects of Instruction.* 10

1. Geometrical principles of design, including perspective and projection of shadows, &c., illustrated with examples which are so chosen as at the same time to be exercises in proportion, the elementary forms of practical art and architecture, and in construction. These exercises must be combined with instruction in the geometric principles of design and in modelling. (See lectures.) 15

2. The principles of style illustrated by examples which are to be copied by the students. These studies should at the same time be studies of technology and of the history of practical art.

The models are either real objects of practical art, or fac similes of them, in plaster or otherwise, or finally drawings. 20

The usual mode of copying the models is by drawings, with or without colouring. It may however be desirable, in some circumstances, to have them done by modelling, and opportunities should be provided in the room for modelling in clay and wax. (See 4.)

3. Composition of objects of ornamental art. 25

That very important part of the instruction in the arts, how to cultivate invention either of objects themselves or of their ornamental details, is now too much neglected; and we daily see clever draughtsmen and modellers who are well acquainted with anatomy and able to represent truly whatever they see before them, yet have but little ability in the art of composition. The students pass 30 the whole of their time in copying and making studies after nature, without trying their powers on productions of their own.

Those copies and those studies would have much more interest for the student, and be rewarded with much greater progress, if done in connexion with some idea which the student had in his mind, or had sketched, and which he requires to work out to completion. 35

The talent and spirit for composition ought to find encouragement from the beginning of the artistic education.

I therefore make the following proposition for the studies of my classes: –

Competitions between the Students.

Competitions between the students of the metal-room to take place regularly every fortnight, on Monday.

5 The students to spend one day composing sketches for some subject of ornamental art, to be proposed to them by the Professor in written programmes, fixed on the wall on the morning of the day of competition.

Two such programmes will be given at once, – one for beginners, the other for the more advanced students, who will be classified only according to this distinction.

10 The sketches might be ready *in one day*; those not delivered on the evening of the same day to be excluded from the competition.

On an early day after these competitions the Professor to give a critical review of the sketches sent in, and afterwards leave to the students themselves to point out, among others, those which merit the preference.

15 The sketches, with explanatory remarks, will afterwards be presented to the Superintendents of the Department for them to determine the prizes. |

Small rewards and official certificates should be delivered to the two most meritorious as prizes.

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20 Besides these small competitions, there should be twice a year competitions of finished works.

The programmes of these competitions will be given on the first Mondays of the months of April and September, or any two months in the year, and six weeks will be allowed for finishing the works.

25 The second competition of the year should be the so-called great prize competition. The successful candidates being rewarded by gold, silver, and bronze medals, and by official testimonials. The gold medal might be the highest prize, and only be given if one of the competitors is not only the best among the others, but has highly distinguished himself by his labours. To that medal might be attached, by the Board of Trade, certain contingent advantages to the student in the prosecution of his studies, to be hereafter determined upon. The works rewarded should be the property of the Department.

30 The other competition, the first in the year, is of the same nature as the former, except that no higher prize than the silver medal could be obtained.

35 The competitors of the second class will be advanced to the first class, if they succeed in gaining the prizes in the two great competitions, having their own programmes.

Further details as to the competitions and rewards can be given, if this plan is considered a desirable one.

4. The various Professors of the Department may be thus combined for instructional purposes: –

(a.) Enamelling – different processes of enamelling and enamel painting.
By Mr. Simpson and P. Semper.

(b.) Modelling, moulding, and casting, in plaster. By Messrs. Townsend,
Brucciani, and Semper. 5

(c.) Chasing and embossing. By

5. Visits to museums, workshops, and manufactories.

The Professor should, at certain intervals, visit with his pupils the public and private collections of practical art and antiquities, and give historical, statistical, and technical explanations of the objects they contain. 10

6. Lectures.

Public lectures on the relations of the different branches of practical art to each other, and to architecture (including characteristics of style), the history of art, and its technology. 15

Students lectures in the metal and furniture class. On the geometrical principles of design (including perspective, stereotomy, and other branches of study, illustrated by models, for students of the Department only.

The students might be permitted and required to follow the lectures on physics, mineralogy, chemistry, metallurgy, &c., in the Department of Practical Geology, as well as those which are delivered in Marlborough House. 20

G. Semper.

First Report on the Class for Practical Construction, Architecture, and Plastic Decoration

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(d.)

Report of Professor Semper on the Class for Practical Construction,
Architecture, and Plastic Decoration. 25

I have the honour to submit a report of the state and working of the class of metal-working, furniture, and practical composition, since its commencement.

The subject of *practical composition* has only been entrusted to me since the last session, but I have made practical composition in the more extended sense of the expression (as I understand it,) the foundation of my system of exposition since the opening of my class. 30

The want of knowledge of composition and of practice, the ignorance of the architectural principles of design, of style, and of beauty generally, the ignorance of the fact, that a high degree of artistical accomplishment is consistent with industrial art, which is absolutely even necessary for it, seem to be the principal causes why our young artists show generally little taste, and even a kind of prejudice against this interesting branch of art; they generally think it is to lower their position and their art, to apply themselves to industrial art and to utility.

Several students who frequented my class at its beginning were well advanced in the academical principles of drawing and painting, and skilful draughtsmen and modellers, but they partook a little of the prejudice which I have mentioned; but knowing by my former experience, how useless it is merely to preach against this feeling, I waited for an opportunity of introducing them at once into practice, and imparting to them experimentally as it were, the knowledge of the difficulties, means, pleasures, and profits of the practical branches of Art. This opportunity presented itself, when I was entrusted with the execution of the metal works of the funeral car of the late Duke of Wellington. Two modellers, Mr. Whittaker and Mr. Wills, executed in common with myself and after my working-drawings, the models of the ornamental posts of the car, and were afterwards employed in inspecting the operations of moulding and chasing the bronze casts. A third student of Somerset House, was afterwards employed in chasing some parts of the ornaments of the car, which for want of time would not be finished before the funeral took place. One of the students so employed, has, in consequence of his share at this work, since been appointed as modeller in one of the great industrial establishments at Sheffield.

Some other practical works, of less importance of course, have been executed in the class. For instance, besides other pieces of furniture and architectural details, a large sideboard commissioned by Sir James Emerson Tennant, which was destined to be executed in ebony wood by Indian workmen in the Isle of Ceylon. The two students who were appointed to design this piece of furniture, Mr. Cuthbert and Mr. King have thus had an opportunity of having a short but an effective course of architecture and practical composition, which I believe, will add to their abilities. Several other students have been engaged in copying some of the more interesting pieces of metal work in the Museum, connected with the Department; and two architectural students have made their elementary studies in architectural drawing and ornament.

The number of students who were under my charge in the first session of the year was eight: namely –

Messrs. Fallen, from Boston, architect; Austin, painter; Armitage, painter; Whittaker, modeller; Wills, modeller; Cuthbert and King, decorators; and Semper, architect.

At the exhibition of furniture at the Gore House, which opened last May, I superintended the copying, modelling, and moulding the details of the more important pieces which were exhibited. An interesting collection of drawings and of casts has been the result of this practical course, and several students who
 211 knew very little about architectural drawing | and proportion, and about ornament, have learned on this occasion to enter upon such kind of works. 5

The students who attended at Gore House were Messrs. Armitage, Cuthbert, Halgate, and Brenan, designers; Messrs. Whittaker and Wills, modellers; and Mr. Semper, architect.

Since I have been appointed the Professor of Practical Composition, in addition to the former branches; I have had to follow another system of instruction. Formerly I had to deal with students, who by their antecedent academical knowledge, were rather too much elevated by the idea of preparing for a career of high art; while, in the latter case, I am endeavouring to impart some higher direction and artistical feeling to students who generally are operatives, and devote themselves too exclusively to mere practical instruction. These students only attend for a short time, and I have therefore adopted the system of introducing them “in medias res,” and of showing the principles and elements of design and composition, while they struggle with work which, in a more elaborated and systematical course of instruction, ought perhaps to come later. Some
 10 of these students had no idea of perspective drawing whatever when they commenced three months ago, but are now able to execute complicated compositions of perspective, which they would not have been able to do in the usual mode of instruction of perspective drawing. I however generally begin with a
 15 short explanation of the very first elements of designs, and the simplest notions of geometrical projection, as the preparatory school education of most of my students has been very neglected. 20

The number of this class of students during the last session has been seventeen.

The students who have received medals for works executed under my superintendence have been Messrs. Whittaker, Armytage, King, and Cuthbert. 30

The extent to which manufacturers or others have sought the assistance of myself or of my students has been already explained in part; but I must add, that I have had several private commissions besides, those mentioned, which have been executed in presence of my students and partly with their assistance. Some
 35 few applications for advice in questions of practical Art have been made to me.

The leading idea, to show the connection existing between practical application and artistical conception, has been the object of my course of lectures on the relations which exist between the different branches of practical art among each other and to architecture. 40

I delivered in the month of May one lecture, as an explanation of my system, which, in the course of the second session, I have been endeavouring to develop in a series of lectures.

The acquisition of some books and architectural drawings for the particular use of my class appears very necessary and urgent.

As for instance the work of "Letaroulz on Roman Architecture," which is the best collection of fine specimens of modern architecture for the use in schools of architecture. There is one copy of this work in the library of the Department, but we ought to have *one other for our special use*. I propose also, the purchase of some fine drawings of the best French ornamental and architectural designs, such as those of M. Dieterle. The material treatment of this kind of art by Frenchmen is by far the most distinguished.

My suggestion for the improvement of the studies refers principally to the locality, which, for want of daylight, is wholly unfit for a School of Design. The students ought to be altogether in one room, so as to have the benefit of a system of mutual instruction and emulation, which I have found to be the most efficacious in teaching Art.

Gottfried Semper, Professor.

To the Secretaries of the Department.

Second Report on the Class for Practical Construction, Architecture, and Plastic Decoration

Report of Professor Semper on Class for Practical Construction,
Architecture, and Plastic Decoration.

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Sir,

The following is a report of the state and general working of the class for Practical Construction, Architecture, and Plastic Decoration during the year ending 31st of December 1854.

1. I have three distinct classes of students under my instruction, each of which requires its special method of instruction, they are –

- 1st. The day students of my special class.
- 2nd. Those who attend only in the evenings.
- 3rd. The masters in training.

The first-named of these three divisions partly consists of students studying architecture (properly so speaking), and is the only class which enables me to apply that system of instruction which I practised for many years at the Royal Academy at Dresden, combining theory and æsthetics with immediate practice, and making the last the basis of the system. |

148 I then had the opportunity (from the number of works under my hands) of employing the students on the works in course of execution, and making my class a real *atelier* for architects.

The students were very anxious to be employed in this manner, in making copies of plans, carrying out working drawings and details after my sketches, making estimates, and surveying the works under execution, which employment they considered to be and really was a distinction.

Although my practice at present is comparatively but little, it would nevertheless afford an opportunity of pursuing the same system of teaching art here, only I have not found the same readiness and desire on the part of the students for this mode of learning which is the requisite for the successful application of the before-mentioned method.

Most of the students, attending only in the evenings, are employed during the day in some of the different crafts connected with house-building, and demand special instruction immediately applicable to their specialities, which I am endeavouring to give, and to impart to them at the same time the necessary knowledge in geometrical drawing, projection of shadows, and other elementary parts of architectural science.

The mode of instruction to be followed for the masters in training is to me a problem yet to be solved. I have thought it right to endeavour to teach them the general principles of style in architecture, (being the same which prevailed in the whole world of industrial art,) instead of entering too much into specialities. The real sense and structural meaning of the mouldings, and generally of the different decorative forms usual in architecture, as well as in many other branches of practical art, is very little known; to which circumstance may partly be attributed the failure of many modern works in architecture, pottery, furniture, &c. The explanation of these forms, and the use and application of the same at their proper places, have been one principal object which I had in view in comparing, in a series of class lectures, the different styles of ancient architecture.

2. The number of students who attended the day class during the year 1854, was 13. Two of them have since entered into practice as architects.

The number of the students attending the evening class has been 22, which makes together 35 students for the year 1854, exclusive of the masters in training, who have numbered about 50.

3. The progress of the students is satisfactory.

4. The day students have carried out several compositions of houses, after their own ideas, or after suggestions given them.

5. Five Department medals and one book have been awarded in the course of the year to the students of this class.

5 6. Several drawings have been carried out for manufacturers.

7. I have delivered, in the public lecture-room at Marlborough House, two courses of five public lectures on the different styles of ancient architecture, their distinctions and connexions. I further delivered a series of class lectures (one a week) on the mouldings and decorative forms, to the training masters.

10

Henry Cole, Esq., C.B.

I have, &c.
Gottfried Semper.

Leitend zu der Vorlesung
über die Einigkeit der verschiedenen
Grenzen der unedigen Arbeit der
Arbeiter und der Arbeit.

Die Vollendung
Industriellen

The decorative arts arise from
and should be properly less
attendant upon architecture

~~This principle, which forms
the basis of the Art, is that
all the work of the different branches
of the Art should be done in
one and the same style. The
different branches of the Art
should be done in one and
the same style. The different
branches of the Art should be
done in one and the same style.~~

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Pl. 5: Draft of lecture on the relations of the different branches of industrial art, 1853 (gta, 20-Ms-118)

LECTURES

Prospectuses of the Lectures on Art

220

Architecture.

May 20th.

On the relations of the different branches of industrial art to each other and to architecture. By Professor Semper.

5

ON ARCHITECTURE, PRACTICAL CONSTRUCTION, AND PLASTIC ART GENERALLY.

Five Lectures. By Professor Semper.

On Friday Evenings, 11th, 18th, 25th November, and 2d and 9th December
at Nine o'Clock.

10

LECTURE I. – *Friday Evening, 11th November, 9 p.m.*

General remarks on the influence of the primitive forms in industrial works, the materials employed, and upon the development of the different styles in art. 1. The ancient practice of wall coating, and its significance in history of architecture and art in general. 2. Tubular construction, well known by the ancients, and forming the fundamental idea of Greek architecture.

15

LECTURE II. – *Friday Evening, 18th November, 9 p.m.*

On the Connexion of Ceramic Art with the art of Metal casting. Its influence on architecture and the other arts.

LECTURE III. – *Friday Evening, 25th November, 9 p.m.*

On *Timber Construction*, and its influence upon the development of architectural forms. Metal works as belonging to timber construction, in opposition to other modes which belong to the tubular construction, or to ceramic art (art of casting.)

20

LECTURE IV. – *Friday Evening, 2d December, 9 p.m.*

On Stereotomy, or stone construction; including the art of cutting forms out of hard masses. Its importance in the history of art. |

25

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LECTURE V. – *Friday Evening, 9th December, 9 p.m.*

The combined action of the four preceding branches of industry in architecture. Assyrian, Egyptian, and Grecian architecture, as examples of three different

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principles of monumental art, being expressions of the political and religious differences between the three nations. Modern parallels to these examples.

Admission for registered Students of the Department, Free.
For the Public 2s. 6d. the Course, or 1s. each.

5

On the Relations of the Different Branches of Industrial Art to Each Other and to Architecture

First Version

Entwurf zu den Vorlesungen über die Beziehungen der verschiedenen Zweige
der industriellen Kunst zu einander und zur Architectur.

fol. 1r

Erste Vorlesung.

10

Introduction.

The decorative arts arise from and should properly be attendant upon Architecture

Dieser Satz steht an der Spitze der wenigen Grund Regeln, welche das Departement als Norm des Unterrichts aufgestellt hat. Doch jeder, der über diesen Satz nachdachte, wird sich sagen, dass er näherer Durchführung bedarf, um in der gedrängten Kürze und Allgemeinheit, wie er hingestellt ist, in seiner ganzen Consequenz erkannt und praktisch anwendbar gemacht zu werden, und zweitens auch, um falschen Consequenzen zu denen er führen konnte, vorzubeugen. ||

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die veränderten Verhältnisse genöthigt war anzunehmen. Ich würde die Beziehungen der verschiedenen Zweige der praktischen Kunst zuerst behandeln dann auf ihr Zusammengreifen in der Baukunst, und die Wechselwirkungen zwischen letzterer und jenen kommen und zuletzt die Werke der Baukunst als die Resultate der ersteren behandeln, und sie nach dem vergleichenden Prinzipie in Arten, Geschlechter und Familien gruppieren. – .

**fol. 73r*

25

Ich sage dieses nicht ohne Plan und Absicht – obschon es scheinen mag, als gehöre es nicht hierher. Denn es führt mich zu einer ersten wichtigen Bemerkung, die ich bezüglich und zu der Erläuterung des Prinzipes zu machen habe, mit welchem ich meinen Vortrag eröffnete.

Die Baukunst, Architectura, führt den Namen als Urkunst als erste unter den praktischen Künsten und sie ist es in der That in mehrfachen Beziehungen, die ich nicht einzeln durchzuführen brauche. Durch sie erst finden die Einzelkünste ein äusseres Band und eine Richtung nach einem gemeinsamen Kunsteffecte und an ihr entwickelte sich die eigentliche hohe Kunst, die vorher nicht bestand, die historische Plastik und Malerei. Aber || ist die Baukunst auch in so fern die erste der praktischen Künste, als vor der Entwicklung ihrer Gesetze und artistischen Elemente dieselben Gesetze und artistischen Elemente unbekannt waren und keine Anwendung fanden? Gewiss nicht. Welcher Einfluss ist der ältere und der wichtigere, derjenige, welchen die Baukunst auf die Entwicklung der übrigen Zweige der praktischen Kunst übte, oder umgekehrt derjenige, den die letzteren auf die Entstehung der konventionellen Formen und Gesetze der ersteren hatten? Gewiss der letztere. Entlehnten die übrigen Künste ihre Prozesse in der Behandlung des Stoffes, ihre Formen und Verzierungen von der Baukunst, oder lassen sich die Formen und Regeln der Baukunst auf diejenigen zurückführen, die lange vorher in den spezielleren Branchen der praktischen Kunst geübt wurden? Sicher das letztere. –

There was a rich industrial art and Luxury dwelt in simple tents, rude strongholds and camps through many thousand years, before the invention of architectural forms and monumental art. Domestical | industry, the market, trade war and robbery furnished the household of the prearchitectural centuries with articles of luxury, with carpets, hangings rich cloathings vases, tripods. candelabras lamps arms, jewels and trinkets. So it was with the Greec even at the times of the Ionic poets, of Homer and Hesiodus, whose brillant Descriptions of rich arms, tripods vases, tapestries and other articles of hellenic industrial art, are no doubt formed upon things, they had seen before their eyes; They were allowed to exaggerate the richness and the beauty of those things by their poetical treatement but they could not be mere inventions of their rich imagination; In this case their art would have been without effect, not being understood by their hearers. We shall have the opportunity to return to these poetical descriptions of old Hellenic practical art, which are highly interesting not only for the | antiquarian, but also for modern practice of art and which have since the time of the Greec till now greatly occupied the greatest talents among the artists. for instance Phidias, by working his famous shield of Minerva in the Parthenon at Athens Leonardo da Vinci who decorated a beautiful shield with his pictures, which is now in the Florentine Gallery, Mihel Angelo. in many of his powerfull compositions. Benvenuto Cellini and those, whose beautiful works are attributed to the same artist whose name got a sort of mythical celebrity and absorbed the names of so many skillful artists of the same period. Under the modern artists who have worked upon the descriptions of Hesiodus and Homerus are to

be mentionned such names as Thorwaldson, Flaxmann Schwanthaler. in Munich, and other artists of high rang, which by this way did more for the propagation of artistical feeling and taste among the industrial branches of art, than by their more celebrated and larger works.

5 Now what are the descriptions of buildings in the same poets. They prove altogether that state, which I alluded to before, namely no monumental architecture, ruled by its own organic laws, Luxury combined with the most primitive simplicity and crudenessness of construction, barraks, court Yards, wide
10 Halls, without floors, with fireplaces, without Flues; all ornamental | parts, consisting partly of woven or metallic coatings partly beeing nothing else but moveable furniture, are mere applications, go not out of the intrinsic and organic laws of architecture It may be allowed here to give some instances of such Homeric descriptions of dwellings, which will give for the following some interesting matter for reflexion.

- 15 1) The tent of Achilles
- 2) The Pallace of Priamus
- 3) the Pallace of the King of the Phaeaks
- 4) The dwelling of Ulissees

Such was the state of relation between industrial art and architecture in the
20 times of beginning civilisation of the Greec, which by a happy fate we are able to judge of. But not only this, the influence of industrial art upon civilisation was still more general. The Greec mythology, is an ingenious and poetical creation, formed and so to speak modelled out of a formless but very plastical Mass of mythic fables, partly indigenous, partly borrowed from other countries,
25 which were no longer understood in their original significations. This creation was the work of the poets, which I alluded to before, which very probably were guided in their compositions by images borrowed from | the myths pictured and represented upon arms, vases, tapestries clothes and utensils, for they often allude to such representations in their descriptions and we also see such an influence in the illustrative character of their reciets. Forms, partly foreign, partly
30 native, by being used as ornament, melt together and are prepared for a new result. –

But I schall try to show in one of the following lectures, how the Greec Architecture developped itself out of these antecedents by the influence of the
35 lawgiving and tempelbuilding race of Doria, in contrast with the poetical Ionians, sacrificing to their Gods on their mountain tops, and having properly speaking no tempels at all.

Many thousand Years before we see the Greec making their first steps of national education, there existed several centerpoints of highly finished civilisation in Asia and Aegypt, and there we see Architecture more emancipated from
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*fol. 3v**fol. 4r*

fol. 4v

the industrial Arts and following its own laws. Nevertheless we observe on the monuments of these countries undubitable traces | and proofs of what I maintained that the architectural forms and ornaments are alltogether originally borrowed from the different branches of industrial art, and that architecture is based upon principles and laws, which were known and practised in ornamental art, long time before the invention of monumental architecture. It will not yet be in time to penetrate deeper in this question by analysing the different styles of architecture, but You may see at some examples of details, taken from Aegyptian temples of the elder periods, how the pure structure is veiled by ornamental applications executed in stone. This column is a pillar surrounded with cane, which is fastened with strings and | a piece of richly ornamented tapestry. This capital shows flowers of papyrus and Lothus, which evidently are only fastened with strings, in the same manner as it was custom by the Aegyptian ladies to put the same flowers into their hairdresses. –

***fol. 1r*

I thought these introductory remarks necessary to apologize for the plan which I adopted in this essay, which may by the first view appear contradictory to the principle which I alluded to before. I hope that this appearant contradiction will find finally a satisfactory solution.

As I was, some twenty Years ago, a Student at Paris, my usual walk was to the jardin des plantes or the Zoological Garden near the town, and allways I was attracted, like by some magic force, from the sunny Garden into those Rooms, where the fossil Remains of the foregone formations of the earth, together with the skeletons and carcasses of the species of our | present creation stand ordered together in long series for comparison.

***fol. 1v*

As all those antediluvian and postdeluvian organisations are but different developments of the same principles, as Nature for its infinite richness is nevertheless very sparing and simple in its elementary ideas, as we observe the same scaffolding of the sceleton differently modified and developd according to the rang which each individual occupies in the universal creation and to its conditions of existence, the same, so I told to myself, will be the case with the works of my art.

Second Version

1° Some excuses and introductory remarks, with relation to the difficulties I must feel etc.

1. fol. 1r

The decorative arts arise from and should be attendant upon Architecture.

This principle, if taken in its true meaning, will be freely subscribed to by every one who has meditated on the relations, which exist between the different manifestations of that inborn instinct, by which we endeavour in the choice of forms and colours. to give expression and beauty to the productions of our hands

Architecture is the working together of all the other branches of art to one great monumental effect and after one directing Idea.

The laws of beauty and style which we acknowledge in practical art and in art generally speaking, have first been fixed and systematically settled by architects.

The History of art seems in some points to contradict this principle, but it may be asserted Nevertheless that these points are the strongest evidences of that intimate connection by which all the branches of art are bound together. ||

A. First we find, that the practical or industrial arts had arrived to a high degree of development many centuries before the invention of architecture as an art.

2. fol. 2r

Luxury dwelt in simple tents, in barracks and rude strongholds, many thousand Years before the invention of architectural forms.

So it was for instance with the Greeks downwards to the time of Homer and Hesiod and even much later. The descriptions which these old poets give of the arms of the Heros, of vases, tripods, draperies, embroideries and other objects of an early Industrial art are doubtless based upon real things. The poets by that liberty which poets take were allowed to exaggerate the beauty and richness of these objects, but their art would have had no effect if their Hearers had not been acquainted with things, analogous to those which they described.

Now what are the descriptions of monuments and architectural works which the same poets lay before us?

These descriptions altogether, prove that immense luxury was then combined with the most primitive simplicity of construction in buildings, and of Household arrangements.

All the enrichments of the buildings were mere applications consisting of draperies or metallic incrustations, in shields, trophies, Earthen- and Metal-vases, Figures, festoons, flowers and other moveable things, borrowed from the industrial arts, or from Nature. ||

The same buildings, which were covered with embossed Gold and Tin-plates, had no floors, no fireplaces no flues.

3. fol. 3r

A parallel might here be drawn if time allowed between the Homeric dwellings and that singular mixture of simplicity and luxury which in our own times prevails in the tents and dwellings of the Orientals nations.

I refer for this to the lively narrative relating to the Household of an Arabian Sheik, of which Mr Layard gives an account in his travels in Mesopotamia.

While the Greeks were in this stage of antearchitectural civilisation, there existed in other parts of the old world some centerpoints of very ancient culture, based upon other principles, which were, if considered under a certain point of view, more favorable for the Development of Architecture as a selfexisting art.

But what see we at the ruins of Niniveh and Thebes? The undoubted proof of what has been asserted before; that the architectural forms of the Aegyptian and Assyrian Monuments are all borrowed from the industrial arts.

The mats, and afterwards the Carpets and Draperies were the earliest materials for deviding spaces, and for making those separations of room, which men found necessary for their protection and comfort. – The same materials were employed for this service long before the invention of brick-walls and the well known Assyrian Alabasterplates are nothing but imitations of the original carpets, plastically executed in stone.

The history of wall Decoration in all its phases begins and is based upon this fundamental || motive of carpet making.

Again if we look at the Aegyptian columns of the earlier periods of Egyptian art, we recognize square pillars, covered with cane, which is fastened with strings and a piece of richly ornamented tapestry round them, so that the square pillar remains visible at the top above the capitel. The last is formed by flowers, of the Papyrus and Lottusplant, thrust into the strings at the neck of the capital, quite in the same manner as the fair Aegyptian Ladies of the time used to fasten the same flowers into the Laces of their Hairdresses.

A great part of the forms used in Architecture thus originate from works of industrial art, and the rules and laws of beauty and style, which we aknowledge, were determined and practised long before the existence of any *monumental* art.

The works of industrial art give therefore very often *the keys and bases for the understanding of architectural forms and principles.*

B. A second point in which the History of art seems not to be consistent with our principle is this, that the periods in which the industrial arts were hierarchically governed by architecture, were not the periods most favorable for the development of high art or of industrial art. –

In These periods the || relation between the two manifestations of art become directly the opposite of what has been described.

For instance under the influence of the Mediaeval or so called pointed Gothic style the industrial arts became quite dependant upon the forms used in this style, which had taken its principal decorative motives from stone construction. So the reliquaries were small churches, the vases had buttresses and ogival arches and ogee mouldings, and were covered with pointed roofs.

The arches became the fundamental motives of the surface ornamentation, and the dominant influence of architecture extended itself downwards even to the bootmaker and tailor's craft.

Was this a normal and sound state of things, and can we call this direction of taste in practical art a pure one?

It may perhaps appear audacious to deny it.

After the revival of the ancient principles of architecture the architectonic system upheld its influence for some time, at least in some parts of practical art, as for instance in furnitures. But this style was perhaps more accomodating then the former, and great liberty was allowed in applying it to practical art.

At the end of this period begins the empire of an other principle; we see the industrial arts and especially furniture taking their own way, || guided by a very refined study of that which is fit and comfortable, but unhappily influenced also by a predilection for Chinese industry, which influence upon the development of that Style which we call Rococo has not yet been sufficiently explained in our histories of art. It then happened that the monuments became pieces of furniture executed in stone, and architects adopted forms, which can be only justified if executed in Porcelaine or wood and applied to mouveable things. - .

Revolutions in architectural styles were thus allways prepared by innovations which had been introduced before in the mode of practising Industrial art; and architecture will soon loose its dominion over the other arts, if, as at present it isolates from them itself.

Our architecture is devoid of originality and has lost its precedence over the other arts. It only will revive when more attention shall be paid to our present state of Industry by modern architects.

The Impulse to such a happy change will again go out from practical art.

In this light we may recognize the right feeling, which presides over the efforts of our Government for the progress of national education in art, by paying especial attention to the practice of industrial art.

6. fol. 6r

Third Version

fol. 1r 1. Ladies and Gentlemen.

A Foreigner must naturally feel very timid and embarrassed in addressing to You a paper written in English on a Subject, which by itself is difficult, and would be so to him, if he had to treat it in his own language.

But knowing the kindness and forbearance toward foreigners, which distinguishes an English Audience, this is neither the only nor the principal reason of his hesitation. 5

It becomes an Artist to consider well and hesitate long, before he undertakes to contribute to the Mass of Writings and reflexions on art, which distinguishes the present age. 10

Indeed we are as rich on writings as we are poor in works of art, namely in such works, which really are our own, and which really and truly are works of Art.

This coincidence is well worthy of reflexion and leads to the supposition of a reciprocal relation betwixt these two phenomena. 15

fol. 1v They may both depend upon more intimate causes, but it is true at the same time, that we are overpowered by | the mass of learning, that we have lost our own track, and, as we say in German, we do not simetimes see the forest for trees.

The feeling of the difficulties which arise from the accumulation of learning it not new, and it is not alone in that branch of knowledge, which we are treating of, that the same has been felt, and therefore systems and classifications have been instituted for reducing into order the immense amount of learning which is our heritage of so many centuries. 20

We see also, arising from the same cause the Division of labor systematically instituted by lawgivers of the oldest ages, for instance by the founders of the political and religious institutions of the Egyptians and of the Indians. 25

But it has happened, that in this way the consciousness of the intimate connections, which exist between the different branches of knowledge and skill, has been lost. | 30

fol. 2r 2 It is the tendency of modern science to endeavour to find again those connections between the things, and of transforming into an organic system of comparison what was before only an exterior and more or less arbitrary system of coordination and of exterior order.

So even Chimistry for instance, the most experimental of all Sciences, begins now to be much more constructive than it was before, to separate with the Idea of combining, to search for the differences of the things with the Idea of referring them alltogether to some few elements and natural forces. 35

When I was a Student at Paris I went often to the *Jardin des Plantes*, and I was always attracted, as it were by a magic force, from the sunny garden into those Rooms, where the fossil Remains of the animal tribes of the primaeval World stand in long series ranged together with the skeletons and shells of the present |
 5 creation. In this magnificent collection, the work of *Baron Cuvier*, we perceive the types for all the most complicated forms of the animal empire, we see progressing nature, with all its variety and immense richness, most sparing and oeconomical in its fundamental forms and Motives; we see the same skeleton repeating itself continually, but with innumerable varieties, modified by gradual
 10 developments of the Individuals and by the conditions of existence which they had to fulfill.

fol. 2v

Here we see some parts left out, some other parts only indicated, which are exceedingly developed on other individuals.

If we observe this immense variety and richness of nature notwithstanding its simplicity may we not by Analogy assume, that it will be nearly the same which the creations of our hands, with the works of industrial art? | They are
 15 like those of nature, connected together by some few fundamental Ideas, which have their simplest expressions in *types*. But these normal forms have given and give rise to an infinite number of varieties by development and combination according to the exigencies of their specialities, according to the gradual
 20 progresses in invention and to so many other influences and circumstances which are the conditions of their embodiment.

3 fol. 3r

Will it not be important to trace out some of those types of the artistical forms, and to follow them in their gradual progress from step to step up to their
 25 highest development?

A method, analogous to that which Baron Cuvier followed applied to art, and especially to architecture would at least contribute towards getting a clear insight over its whole province and perhaps also it would form the base of a doctrine of *Style*, and of a Sort of topic or Method, how to invent, which may |
 30 guide us, to find out the natural way of invention which would be more than could be allowed to the great Naturalist to do for his sublime science. –

fol. 3v

If we go through the great number of works on Art, and especially on Architecture in search of such a Guide for Artists, like the Book of Cuvier on the animal Empire and his comparing Osteology, or the *Cosmos* of Humboldt, which are Guides for Naturalists in so far as these books contain the full develop-
 35 ment of the Idea of a comparing system of natural History, we find nothing analogous.

Very few authors have made attempts of the kind I allude to, and these few followed the track of some speciality by which they were unconsciously led away
 40 from the aim which they had perhaps before their mind.

fol. 4r 4 The Frenchman Durand in his parallels and other works on Architecture has perhaps | come the nearest to it, but he loses his way under the influence of the proposition which was made to him, namely to set up a sort of "*compendium artis*" for the students of the Ecole Polytechnique who were by no means artists, as well as under the influence of the general tendency of the time of Napoleon 5 (the Great). He loses himself into tabular-formularies, he puts the things into rows and brings about a Sort of Alliance between them by mechanical ways instead of showing the organic laws by which they are connected together. many important branches of artistical knowledge which we now possess, were undiscovered at that time. It was not ripe for producing such a work, as Durand was 10 endeavouring to execute.

In spite of this his books are remarkable for the comparing idea which they contain.

fol. 4v 4 Some other attempts of more recent date have been made upon the same principle, but | less happily. 15

In return we are so much richer in specialities, and the amount of materials which increases every day, is almost overpowering.

While the publications of documents and the Engravings of Objects of art and architecture of all Periods are increasing and multiplying in England and in France, the Germans have composed their Aesthetical Science and some of the 20 best books on the history of Art.

But in the same time we observe no proportionate progresses in the practice of art, especially in architecture and in industrial art; which seems to confirm what has been asserted before, that we have not yet arrived at that point, where all these knowledges will increase the power of artistical invention, instead of 25 paralysing it as it now seems to do.

Since the time that I first felt this want, I have had the opportunity of giving lectures on Architecture at one of the Academies of fine arts in Germany. |

fol. 5r 5 As was natural, these lectures were more or less influenced by similar reflections. 30

But since then my position has altered and with it the point of view, from which I now consider the same question.

At that time I paid too little attention to the relations between the other branches of practical art and architecture. Now I feel convinced more than I did before of the fact, that the history of Architecture begins with the history of 35 practical art, and that the laws of beauty and style in Architecture have their paragons in those which concern Industrial art.

fol. 5v 5 The laws of proportion of Symmetry and harmony, the principles and the traditionnal forms of ornamentation, and even those elements of the Architectural forms, which we call mouldings were partly invented and | practised long 40 time before the foundation of Architecture as a selfexisting art.

The Characters of the different architectural styles were clearly expressed in certain characteristic forms of the earliest industrial art, applied on the first necessities of life.

Let us compare for instance these two different forms of ancient vases.

5 The first is the holy Nile-Pail, or Situla of the Ancient Aegyptians, – the other is that beautiful Grec Vase which is called the Hydria.

Both of them relate to the same use, that of catching running water.

But the first is a drawing Vessel, for getting Water out of a Rivver, and therefore Characteristic for Egypt, the Gift of the Nile.

10 Two such Vessels were carried by the Egyptian Water-carriers on Jockes, so that one hung before and the other behind. | The haviest part is very properly the bottom, as a precaution to prevent spilling It is formed like a Waterdrop. We feel the fitness of this form for its use, which is the Opposite to that Greek Hydria, which is a Vessel, for catching Water, as it flows from the fountain.
15 Hence the funnel chaped feature of the mouth and the neck, which is rigorously prescribed by the object in view.

6 fol. 6r

On the other hand, the mode in carrying those vessels has led to the Idea of removing the Center of gravity of the Vessels from the bottoms towards the summits. For they were carried on the heads upright when full, lenthways when empty, as we see on this diagram, traced from a picture which decorates
20 to body of the Vessel.

Any one, attempting to balance a Stick on his finger, will find the | feat much easier, if the heaviest end is uppermost.

fol. 6v

This experiment explains the form of the Grec Hydria, which is completed
25 by the Addition of two horizontal handles placed at the level of the point of Gravity.

A third Vertical handle was sometimes added afterwards, not only for the sake of variety and as a mark of distinction between the front and the back of the Vessel, but also with regard to its utility.

30 How strikingly is symbolised the light spiritual and lucid nature of the mountaineer inhabitants of Greece in this form, opposed to the Pail, which is a true Representative of the National Genius of the Egyptians, and of institutions the first principle of which was stability.

The two nations were certainly well aware and conscious of the high significance | of these forms, in making them national and religious Emblems.

7 fol. 7r

The Nile Pail was the holy Vessel of the Aegyptians and in like manner the Hydria of the Greeks was the sacred Vase, carried by Virgins in their religious processions.

40 It may be added, that the fundamental features of Aegyptian Architecture seem to be contained in Embryo in the Construction of the Nile-Pail, and in the

same proportion we are allowed to recognize in this Hydria the Key to the Doric Order of Greek Architecture. –

Architecture is the combining together of all the branches of industrial art and of art in general in one great general effect, and after one directing Idea. The laws and principles of Style and beauty which we acknowledge in art, have probably been the first systematically fixed by Architects, but practical Art had reached to a high degree of development long before the invention of architecture; The principles of Aesthetics in Architecture have had their first applications on objects of Industry, and the separation which exists now between the latter and between Architecture and high art is one of the principal causes of their decay. –

In what I have said Allusion has frequently been made to certain laws of beauty which we recognize in Art. It may be asked here, which are those principles, what is beauty, what is style?

This question leads us to a very dangerous matter, which has been treated by Philosophers and Artists of all periods. Many Volumes have been written about it. |

I shall not risk to enter into an examination of the different definitions, and senses, which have been attached to these notions, which form the bases of the aesthetical Science. It fortunately happens that the intimate connection which exists between them allows us, to attack the matter, at what end we like, one of these notions, if pursued in its consequences leading to the understanding of the others.

I therefore take leave to point out only one of these notions, that of *Style* in art; I want for the following to explain myself clearly on the sense which I attach to this expression; but the following definition of the notion Style in art is not given with the pretention of being absolute and of general application, it is only an exposition of what *in this paper* is understood by the word Style.

This term is used for the notification of certain achievements in works of art, arising

1^o) *from using artistically the means and*

2^o) *from observing the limits*, which are contained in and defined by the task and problem in question, as well as by the Accessories which modify the solution of it in every case.

Every work of art is a *result*, or, using a Mathematical Term, it is a *Function* of an indefinite number of quantities or powers, which are the variable coefficients of the embodiment of it.

$U = \Phi x, y, z, t, v, w.$

As soon as one or some of these coefficients vary, the Result must vary likewise, and must show in its features and general appearance a certain distinct character; – if this is not the case, then it fails for want of Style.

Now which are these variable coefficients which constitute the general formula of an Artistic work?

Their number is undefined and we shall only point out some of the most important, which will lead to the explanation of a plan for a course of lectures on the different branches of industrial art, to which this paper may be considered as an introduction. |

We must distinguish two different kinds of influences, which act upon the embodiment of an artistic work,

The first Class comprises the exigencies, of the work itself and which are based upon certain laws of nature and of necessity, which are the same at all times and under every circumstance.

The second Class comprises such vehicles, which we may call outward influences acting upon the performance of a work of art.

That part of the Doctrine of Style, which treats of the first class, embraces the elementary Ideas or what the Artist calls the Motives of the things, and the early forms, in which these fundamental Ideas have been clothed. These early forms are the Types of the Ideas. It is a satisfaction to artistic feeling, when in any work of Art its first Idea, widely as it may depart from its origin, still pervades the whole composition, like a theme in Musik; and it is certain that clearness in the conception of the fundamental Idea by the artist is most important.

The new will thus be engrafted upon the old without being its copy and will be freed from the Influence of mere fashion.

To illustrate this I may be allowed to give an example. Mattings, and afterward carpets, wether woven or embroidered were the primitive divisions of space in dwellings and were the precursors of all decorations of walls, of all Mosaiks, of | all stained Glass, and many other relative branches of Industry, which, be their direction ever so various, can always be traced to a common origin.

It is also appearant that the Ancients from the Assyrians to the Romans, and afterwards the mediaeval nations, in decorating and cloathing their walls, whether by design or not, followed the principles of tapestry. –

Fortunately this historical element of the Doctrine of Style can be carried out in the midst of our modern confused relations.

But this first part of the doctrine of Style contains an other Subdivision, which should teach, how to change old forms, consecrated by necessity and tradition, according to our new means of fabrication.

This part is unhappily more difficult of application for the present time.

An example may also here be in its place.

The Granite & Porphyr Monuments of Aegypt exert an incredible power over every mind. Whence is this Charm? Partly perhaps, because they are the

9 fol. 9r

fol. 9v

neutral Ground, where the hard and resisting material and the pliant hand of man have met.

“So far shalt thou go and no farther” has been the silent language of these massive creations for centuries. Their majestic quietness, their sharp, flat, and angular lineaments, the Economy of labor in the treatment of the stern material and their whole appearance are beauties of Style, which to us, who can cut the hardest stone like Chalk are no longer prescribed by necessity. |

fol. 10r 10

How shall we now treat Granite? It is difficult to give a satisfactory answer; The first thing to be done is to employ it only where its Durability is demanded, and this should regulate its treatment. Little attention is paid to this at our times.

The second part of the Doctrine of Style comprehends shiefly local and personal Influences. such as the climate and physical constitution of a country, the political and religious institutions of a nation, the Person or the corporation by whom a work is ordered, the place for which it is destined, and the Occasion on which it was produced. Finally also the individual personality of the Artist.

Thus we say: Chinese Style Indian Style, Style of Louis XIV. Style of Raphael, Ecclesiastical Style, Rural Style etc.

If the first practical part of the doctrine of Style is difficult to apply in our times, this part may appear almost out of question, since Speculation, supported by Capital, has taken in its hand the protection of the industrial arts.

Ready made things must naturally exclude a good part of such qualifications of Style, which are depending upon local and personal circumstances and relations.

Every market ware must be so prepared, as to be as far as possible of *universal application*. It should have no other Attributes, than such as are suggested by its use, its material and the treatment of the latter.

This we find for instance to be the case with Oriental Industry.

The Products of Oriental Industry are most in place in a Bazaar, and their greatest recommendation is that they suit all positions. |

fol. 10v

The Persian carpets are as appropriate in a Church or in a Mosquée, as in the Boudoir of a Lady. The Ivory boxes of Lahore with their inlaid Mosaik patterns appropriately serve as Censers, Cigar Cases or work boxes, according to the Will of their owners.

But complete in themselves as they are, those Indian works, and so opposed in technical and aesthetical beauty to our European want of Style, we yet miss in them individual Expression, the *high intellectual beauty*, the *soal*.

This expression is always to be in some measure attained even in an object destined for the market;

Tritons, Nereids, Nymphs have meaning in a Fountain, Venus and the Graces upon a Mirror. Trophees and battles upon arms, whether these things be made

for the market or for a particular destination. It is so easy to find such appropriate Emblems, that it is astonishing, what a want of imagination and of common sense is sometimes apparent in the application of emblematic ornaments in our modern art-manufactures.

5 For example we see on certain Frensch Clocks two soldiers sitting on a Cornice, playing at cards or dice, or perhaps asleep. What does the Artist mean to express by this? "Let us waste time. Let us kill time" Let us sleep away time"

These are curious inscriptions for a clock, an odd translation of Virgil's "Vivite – Venio! –

10 Notwithstanding all this, we possess an affluence of knowledge, a perfection of practical appliances, never surpassed, a multitude of artistic images, and a just view of nature, not to be exchanged | for even beautiful semibarbarous conceptions.

II fol. III

15 What we should learn from nations, who lack European Culture is the art of catching the simple Melodies in form and colour, which appears instinctive in the work of man in his primitive combinations and which we, with our more extended means, find it difficult to seize and retain.

20 We must therefore study the simplest works of man and the history of their Development as carefully as we should consider the works of nature itself. We saw for instance in the Great Exhibition of 51 that the meritorious effort to imitate nature leads easily to mistakes, when not guided by Study of Style.

25 Among the different Vehicles, which act upon the embodiments of the Works of our hands, there is one Group, which being of the most universal application, must be specified here a little more.

These are the following:

First the use of the things.

secondly the material out of which they are done.

30 *thirdly* The modes of execution or the Processes, which come in question for their execution.

1° *The use of a thing.*

Every manufacture has a certain use and destination; it is really or at least in the Idea a means of satisfying some exigency of life. It is a tool, an instrument or at least an arrangement for protection or for action.

35 Now every tool or contrivance, no matter how simple it may be, is a | Machine.

fol. IVV

What is a machine?

A Machine is a body, or a system of bodies, having the destination of receiving on the one hand, and of exercising on the other certain forces.

This definition is a Lemma taken from the Science of Mechaniks – for we have here to do with *forces*, in their state of Equilibrium or of active movement, and we can only arrive at the understanding of the forms of the things, (so far at least as these forms are results of the destinations of the things,) by application to the mechanical Sciences; *to the Statics*, for forms, which are the result of an Equilibrium of Forces, and to *the Dynamical Science*, for things, which are the means for exercising certain active forces upon other things, for instance knives, weapons, axes and tools of every kind.

We may extend this to natural forms; which we can not understand without the science of Mechaniks, they being altogether necessary results of certain natural powers and forces, partly the same, which constitute the conditions of the Embodiment of a work of industrial art.

But Nature never fails in the Choice of its forms, which unfortunately is not the case with us! The more we advance in civilization and science the more it seems that that instinctiv feeling, which men followed in their first attempts in industrial art, looses its strength, while Science has not yet | attained to the point, of compensating us for this loss.

It very often happens, that we are led back by science and calculation to such forms, which were observed heretofore only by Savages, and semi-Barbarians. So for instance the Axes of the North-American Nativs, which are natural pebbles or imitations of such stones, which are ground by the continual action of water. The so shaped axes were considered the best for their fitness in the last great Exhibition.

These ancient Greec Sling bullets, which have the form of plumkernets executed in lead, would give an other instance for this. The other projectile laying by them, is a Prussian pointed musket-ball, it is a sort of incomplete imitation of the first, but it can be proved by science that the first are much more convenient for their use than their modern copies; It is questionable weither these Projectiles are the Result of an instinctiv feeling of their makers for fitness or if they are proofs of the high state of Mechanical Science with the Greecs. We know at least, that Men like Archimedes and Apollonius have applied their Mathematical knowledge to the Machineries of war for the defense of their country.

These bullets are very interesting for the illustration of the preceeding. If such a leaden bird is fliing in the air, it is surrounded by an Envelop of atmospheric air, which before it is condensed and behind it is rarefied. The condensed air | acts in proportion to its density opposite to the movement of the Bullet by its resistance, the rarified air behind acts also in proportion to its density against the resisting air before the bullet and is therefore a positive power.

Further we know that the living force or the impetus of such a bullet is increasing with the mass, – therefore, by filling up a part of this *vacuum* or imperfect *vacuum* with mass we will increase the vis viva of the bullet. So does Nature

in its horror Vacui, by giving to all bodies, which have the destination of flying or Swimming in resistant mediums. They have altogether this form, this End being the front and the allongated tale filling up the Vacuum behind. This is the form of all the fishes; and of the birds, when we take the Ground-plans of their bodies, The same is allso evident on the falling waterdrops and on the flame, by the same reasons. The proportions of these bodies differ according to their special destinations. They are sharp and allongated if Quikness is the first aim for | a chosen form, they are rather round, like Eggs, if they have the destination of carrying great masses. ||

13 fol. 13r

We know pretty well the general principles of mouvement, we know the laws of certain natural forces, for | instance that of gravitation, of fricture and others; we know the properties of the fluids and their principles of equilibrium in themselves and with swimming bodies, We have sattled some principles of mouvement in the resisting mediums, and of the action of gasses, – but one power has as yet escaped the investigations of our Dynamists – which is the power of *animal and vegetable Life*. We know only that it acts independently of gravity and often in opposition to it, and that it is a defined force.

12 fol. 12r

fol. 12v

It is by this force that Nature produces its most interesting formations – and we must add, that, the more the works of our hands have the appearance of being results of such living forces, which act against gravity and substance, the higher they stand upon the scale of artistical accomplishment.

20

But on this field we have no other Guides than our own natural feeling assisted by a right study of natural History and of that of art.

If we go through the History of Architecture and compare the different styles, it strikes us, that they are allmost altogether based upon very sound principles of Statics and of Construction. But there is only one example, of a nation succeeding in giving organic life to its architectural formations and to its industrial productions in general. |

25

This was the case with the Grecs. The Grec temples and monuments in general are not constructed, they have grown, they are not merely ornamented by application of vegetable or organic accessories, like those of the Aegyptians for instance, their forms by themselves are such, as organic life produces, when counteracting and struggling against gravity and Substance.

13 fol. 13r

30

We can not otherwise explain the incomparable charm of a Greek Column:

The Greeks alone attempted and succeeded in making human forms the supporters of the entablatures of their edifices – an attempt which we are right to consider as an aberration of taste, – but it gives an evidence of the fact, that the Grecs were aware and conscious of their aim in animating the architectural parts themselves instead of decorating them with ornamental applications taken from the organic nature, like the Aegyptians did.

35

40

For this the Greek Architecture and Greek art in General will always be living, and periodically grow young again, while all the other styles belong only to History.

I can not leave this interesting matter, without giving another observation of practical application.

Attempts have often been made to explain the Greek forms and to find out a Scheme for them by taking exact measures from the best Grec Monuments and by comparing the Geometrical projections of the forms which were carefully drawn up after these measures. But these attempts will never succeed, for, if it is right in Mathematics, to consider certain surfaces as the results of revolving curves, it is not the same in Natural history and in Art. Very beautiful natural as well as artistical forms may have sections of no proportion and beauty, and beautiful sectional outlines or projections may produce by revolving them very unhappy Surfaces. Nature works not like a turner after working drawings or what they call templates., its forms are altogether dynamical productions, and it is only by the way of that science, which treats of the mutual actions and reactions of forces, that we may hope to find the keys for some of the simplest material forms.

What is true in Nature, has its application also for artistical forms, if they are animated by organic life, like the works of the Greeks.

The well known history of Phidias Colossal bronze Figure of Athena Promachos which was misunderstood by the Amateurs while standing in the Workshop of the artist, may be quoted here as an illustration of this. |

We pass now to the second great Agent, to *the Materials* which we employ for the manufacture of Objects of art.

It lays not in the plan of this lecture, to give a systematical suit to this important question;

It gives rise to a great number of very important practical remarks, which will find best their places by specifying the different branches of industrial art which I wish to be allowed to do at other occasions. –

The abstract of All the special rules of Style, so far as it depends on the material, is the following:

1° Take that material which is the most adapted for the proposition which You intend to resolve.

2° Take all possible profits of Your material, but observe the limits which are traced by the Idea which lays in the Object to the Embodiment of which a material whatever will be employed.

3° Take the substance not as a mere passiv *medium* but as a *means*, as a second activ power and vehicle for invention. – .

It follows as a consequence out of this, that the question on the materials can not be separated from the question on the different processes in treating them.

The importance of the material in the question of Style is so great, that some of the best Writers on art have considered it the very thing which constitutes for itself alone what we call style in Art.

So for instance Baron Rumohr, one of our best German writers on art, who gives in his Researches on Italian Art the following definition of this notion.

Style is the accomodation of the artist to the intimate demands of the material in which the sculptor really forms his objects, and the painter represents them.

The same reason has also led to that System of Classification, which we generally observe for collections of industrial Arts. |

We generally order, and divide them in different classes after the materials of which they are made.

This mode of classification appears to be the most natural, and it is certainly that, which offers the greatest facility. With this System of classification it is not easy to mistake the place to which every thing belongs.

It will allways remain the simplest and perhaps the best for collections of works of industry which have a practical destination.

But for an ideal collection of industrial works, or rather for a revue of the Objects of art with regard to the styles to which they belong, it may be perhaps less accomodating. For instance We see here a Metal-Work, there is an other piece of industrial art, made out of the same Metal,

This Indian Coat of Mail has nothing in common with that Indian Vase, except that they are both of the same Material and done by Indians.

Now we see on the other hand this vase of Earthenware related in form and destination to that of Iron although it is made with an other material and not by Indians.

And the Coat of Mail has more relation in style with this coat of wool, than with the Indian Vase.

This example is striking, but there is a multitude of cases, where the three different Systems of arrangement which we use for collections of art, | namely 1^o the historical system 2^o) the ethnographical System 3^o) the material System, where these three systems appear less arbitrary, but where they are in reality more injurious, by separating things, the relationship of which is less conspicuous, but not less important and interesting for the question of Style.

These are not mere subtilities, but very practical remarks; Before going farther in the matter I must return to an expression, which I have used already several times in this paper. This is the word type.

Types as we have seen, are primitive forms, prescribed by necessity, but modified after the first materials, which were used for their embodiment.

Now it has happened very often, that Changes were introduced in the material and the manner of execution of these types.

15 fol. 15r

fol. 15v

Then the secondary forms became plastic or pictorial treatments of the types;

The styles, which then resulted out of these secondary treatments were composite styles, which partook on one hand of the *types*, and the conditions of Style, of the old materials employed for the latter, and on the other hand, they partook of the style | which suits the new selected substance and manner of treatment.

fol. 16r 16

So it happens that the same material for instance Metal, if employed in a later period of development of art for different types, has to follow quite different conditions of Style. Othersides we observe, that materials of quite different qualities, if employed for representing the same types, approach to each other in style, as the representatives of identic fundamental ideas.

So we see for instance, bronze-Doors in their oldest treatment appear as thin bronze plates, with flat surface ornamentations, covering wooden Door wings. –

In their more developd forms they are hollow and penneld like wooden doors, for instance the Pantheon Doors and that of Remus in Rome which latter is quite an imitation of Cabinets makers-work. In this state of development they are ornamented on another principle.

These Bronze doors belong then after the system which I am now endeavouring to develope, to the same class as wooden doors, and have no more relation to bronze vases, than this pennypeace. has.

They are rather somewhat connected with this Coat of Mails by a common Idea, that of *Coating*. But this I hope to be able to explain elsewhere. – |

fol. 16v

A system of Classification, based upon principles which I have tried to indicate will include the history of art, but it will place things close together, which are very far from each other, by distance of time and Space; for instance the Merovingian and Byzantine Style with the style of industrial art with the Assyrians and the Greeks of the Heroic age. |

fol. 17r 17

The whole province of practical art may be brought, according to this comparing system, into 4 General Classes, for their relations to certain types which they have in common.

First class It comprehends all the things which have their types in the art or in the Industry of Coating.

Weawing forms one important branch of this very extensive Class, but it includes a great number of other Methods of covering or protecting things with thin surfaces.

Second Class.

Things which have their paragons in the *Ceramic* art.

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Like Weaving for the first, so forms Pottery only one division of this second class, which includes many other processes having in the Ceramic art their points of contact. †

Third Class.

fol. 17v

5 *Manufactures which have their types in timberconstruction.*

The significance of forms, which have their origins in timberconstruction is well known in the history of architecture.

Fourth Class.

10 *Such as have their types in stone construction and in Stereotomy, or the Art of Cutting forms out of hard masses. –*

Many formations are transitional, they find their places between the classes of which they partake.

For instance the Chinese Bamboo treillis, which is an important Element for industrial Art in China.

15 It holds the Middle between Weaving and timberconstruction and is the type for Some † higher forms in Antik and mediaeval Architecture, as well in the Art of working Metal.

18 *fol. 18r*

20 Other formations are mixd, and of a composite Character; This is namely the case with the works of *Architecture*, which are combinations of elements, belonging for their types to the four different Classes, which I mentionned above.

A thorough illustration of the system I have briefly sketched out, is too arduous a task for me. But I shall perhaps be able to offer some usefull contributions towards this object.

25 This then is the extent of my ambition, and with this view I purpose to give five lectures.

as follows: †

1°) Art applied to the Industry of Coating, including textile Industry.

fol. 18v

2°) Art applied to Ceramics in its widest meaning

30 3°) Art applied to timber-construction and other branches which are related to this industry.

4°) Art applied to Stone construction and other branches of industry approaching to it.

5°) Monumental Art in which the working together of the above mentioned four elements under the presiding Power of Architecture will be chown.

35 This frame of a course of lectures seems to permit no room for *Metalworking*. The reason for this lies near; Metal is not a primary material. † The types were fixed before the emploiment of metal for their execution.

19 *fol. 19r*

Nevertheless I shall go particularly into the details of this branch of Industrial art, which is now my speciality. – .

General Remarks on the Different Styles in Art

fol. 1r 1. For some months I had the honour to read in this room a paper which I then considered as the introduction to a series of lectures for which I had prepared the materials and fixed the general outlines. At that time I endeavoured to show the want of a comparing system of Technology, or more properly speaking of Artistical science, a system analogous to that which has been adopted so very successfully by our naturalists for natural history. 5

If we observe the great Variety and richness of nature notwithstanding its simplicity, we may by analogy assume, that it will be nearly the same with the creations of our hands, with the works of industrial art.

They are like those of nature, connected together by some few fundamental ideas, which have their simplest expressions in some *primitive forms* or *types*. But these normal forms have given and give rise to an infinite number of varieties by || development and combination, according to the exigencies of their specialities, according to the gradual progresses in invention, and to so many other influences and circumstances, which are the conditions of their embodiment. 10 15

Will it not be important to trace out some of those types of the artistical forms and to follow them in their gradual progress from step to step up to their highest development?

Such a method would at least contribute towards getting a clear insight over the whole province of practical art, and perhaps also it would form the base of a doctrine of *Style* and of a Sort of Method how to invent, which may guide us, to find out the natural way of composition. 20

If we go through the great number of works on art, and especially on architecture in search of a guide for Artists, like the book of the celebrated French Naturalist Baron Cuvier on the Animal Empire and his comparing osteology, or the Cosmos of Humboldt, which are Guides for naturalists in so far as these books contain the full development of a comparing system of natural history, we find nothing analogous. || 25

fol. 3r 3 I allways painfully felt this want at my lectures on architecture which I had the opportunity of giving at the Academie of fine Arts at Dresden; and it was natural, that these lectures were more or less influenced by this feeling. Although I never entertained the pretention or the hope of filling up this want; it was then my endeavour to contribute some few materials for the use of a future Cuvier in Artistical science, which materials I have laid down in different pamphlets which were published in Germany under the title of Contributions to a comparing science of architecture. (Beiträge zur vergleichenden Baukunde). 30 35

The contents of these pamphlets have suggested the principal material to the present and to the following lectures.

But when I wrote them I paid too little attention to the existing relations between the other branches of practical art and architecture. Now I feel convinced more than I did before of the fact that the history of architecture begins with the history of practical art, and that the laws of beauty and style in Architecture have their paragons in those which concern Industrial Art. The laws of proportion, of || Symmetry, of Harmony, the principles and the traditional forms of ornamentation and even those elements of the architectural forms, which we call mouldings were partly invented and practised long time before the foundation of Architecture as a selfexisting Art.

4 fol. 4r

The characters of the different Architectural Styles were clearly expressed in certain characteristic forms of the earliest industrial Art, applied on the first necessities of life. This will be shown in the following at many instances.

So architecture is the last born of the arts, but it is the Combining together of all the branches of Industry and art in one great general effect, and after one directing Idea; The laws and principles of Style and beauty which we acknowledge in art have probably been the first fixed by Architects.

These remarks are made with the intention of apologizing for the order which in the following will be observed by considering the different branches of art and Industry, principally, but not exclusively as || attendant upon Architecture.

5 fol. 5r

Every work of art is a *result*, or, using a mathematical term, it is a Function of an undefined number of *agents* or *powers*, which are the variable coefficients of the Embodiment of it.

$$Y = \Phi(x, z, t, v, w, \dots)$$

In this formula, Y stands for the General Result, and x, y, z, t, v, w represent as many different agents, which work to gether in a certain way which way is expressed here by the Grec letter Φ or Function

As soon as one or some of these coefficients vary, the result must vary likewise, if x becomes (x+a) the result will be U, quite a different one from that, which we call now Y; but it will in the principle remain identical to the last, being connected with it by a common relation which is expressed by the letter Φ .

Likewise, if x, y, z, t cet remain the same but if Φ changes, then Y will change in an other manner than before it will be fundamentally different from what it was before the Change took place, although the coefficients x, y, z, t, v, etc have undergone no change. The new principle will only be modified by the different values which we may be induced to attribute to the letters x y z t. cet. ||

It will be said, that an artistical problem is not a mathematical one and that results in fine arts are hardly obtainable by calculation. This is very true, and I am the last to believe that mere reflexion and calculation may at any time succeed in filling the place of talent, and natural taste.

6 fol. 6r

Also I only wanted this shedula as a crutch for leaning on it in explaining the subject I therefore will kindly be allowed to prosecute my proposition and to give some real attributions and values to those letters.

By the letter Φ we may understand the exigencies of the work of industry or art in itself, which are based upon certain laws of nature and of necessity which is the same at all times and under every circumstance.. A drinking cub for instance will be the same in its general feature for all nations and at all times; it will be in principle the same, if executed in wood, in Earthenware in Glass in metal or what- || ever other material it may be. no matter.

fol. 7r 7

The elementary Idea of a work of Art, which is based upon its use and destination; is independent upon fashion upon material and upon temporal and local conditions. The artists call this the motiv of an object of Art. The motives have generally their simplest and purest expression in nature itself, and in the early forms, in which they have been cloathed by men in the beginning of industrial art.

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These natural and early industrial forms are called the types of the Ideas. It is a satisfaction to artistical feeling, when in any work of Art its first idea, widely as it may depart from its origin, still pervades the whole composition, like a Theme in Musik, and it is certain, that clearness in the conception of the Motive by the Artist is the first and most important condition to be observed in composition.

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fol. 8r 8

The new will be thus engrafted upon the old, || without being its copy and will be freed from the influence of mere fashion.

The knowledge of the types and early forms constitutes therefore one of the principal parts of the doctrine of *style*, which word is used for the *notification of certain achievements in works of art, arising from using artistically the means and from observing the limits, which are contained in and defined by the problem in question, as well as by the accessories which modify the solution of it in every case.*

25

The art of catching the simple melodies in form and colour, which appear instinctive in the works of man in his primitive combinations is very difficult to us with our more extended means and knowledges, to seize and retain.

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fol. 9r 9

We should therefore study the simplest works of man and the history of their development as carefully as we consider the works of nature itself. Direct Imitation of nature in ornamental || art leading easily to mistakes, when not guided by study of style.

35

We come now to those coefficients of our result which I signified in the general formulæ by the letters x, v t w etc.

Those are the different vehicles which act upon the embodiment of our hands, and modify the appearances of the Elementary ideas.

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I must specify them here forthwith a little more. Their number is undefined, but they can be grouped into three distinct classes

1°) Materials and processes.

Among these agents is one group which consists of the materials and the modes of execution, or the processes which come in question for their execution. —

2°) Ethnological influences,

The second Group comprises the local and ethnological influences upon artistical performances, the influences of Clime, religious and political institutions and other national || conditions.

The third Group is that, which includes all the personal influences which give an individual character to the works of art. The last can be of a double nature; The personal influences upon the embodiment of works of art can arise from those who are the commenders of the works, or from the artists and the practical performers of the last. —

These three different kinds of influences upon the embodiment of works of art constitute as many different significations of that important artistical notion of style.

Thus we say a work has no style, when the material has been treated in a manner, which is not convenient to the nature of the first.

We say also Aegyptian Style, Arabian Style etc, and here has this word quite an other sense, this part of the doctrine of style is the Subject of history and Ethnology of art.

Lastly we say, Style of Raphael, style of Louis XIV Style of Jesuits; The treatment of this sort || of Style belongs to an other part of history of Art, which can be named Museology.

The first two only of these three significations of Style will form the programm for these lectures.

First the treatement of the materials, with respect to style.

Secondly, in an additional lecture, some general vues on the works of art, and especially of architecture, as expressions of local, circumstances and of the political and religious institutions of nations.

The different manners of treating raw materials and transforming them into productions of industrial art, can be brought, notwithstanding their manifoldness, into 4 general classes, for their relations to certain || types which they have in common.

1° The first Class comprehends all the things which have their types in the art or in the industry of coating.

10 fol. 10r

11 fol. 11r

12 fol. 12r

Textile art forms one important branch of this very extensive class, but it includes a great number of other methods of covering and protecting things with thin surfaces. We shall take in the following this word coating in the widest sense.

2^d Class. The second Class

Things which have their paragons in the Ceramic art.

Like textile art for the first, so forms *pottery* only one division of this second class, which includes many other processes, having in the Ceramic Art their points of contact and their types.

Third Class.

Manufactures which have their paragons in timberconstruction.

Here also we must take the word in its widest sense which includes constructions which are executed in || Stone, metal or any other material but after the principle of timberconstruction

The high Significance of architectural forms, which have their origins in timber-construction is well known in the history of Architecture; This is not the case with those, which are the results of textile art.

Fourth Class,

Such as have their types in stone construction and in Stereotomy or the art of cutting forms out of hard masses.

These are the four general classes which permit a great number of transitional formations, which find their places between the Classes of which they partake.

For instance the basket, which is a vase executed in textil work; another instance is the Chinese bamboo treillis, which forms the transition between matings and timber-construction and is an important element for industrial art and history of Style. It is the type for several higher forms in Antik and mediaeval Architecture.

This frame seems to permit no room | for Metalworking; the reason for this lies near; Metal is not a primary materal The types were fixed before the employment of metal for their execution. But we shall, to be sure, not forget this important branch of industrial art.

Let us now proceed at once, (for the material is overpowering,) to the specification of that class, which has been mentionned the first, *the art of coating*. It may be doubtfull if it is the first by anciennity, if it is that, in which the earliest attempts of mankind in art were maid, but undoubtedly it has influenced earlier than the others did, the general artistic education, by giving the first motives for monumental decoration. We shall consider it first under this point of view and afterwards give some few observations on its employment for dresses and for other domestical implements.

This branch of industrial art has supplied the first types for || one Element of architecture which is not the least important among the three, which constitute the substance of all architectural performances without exception. and which are the natural protections of the holy Symbol of settlement, civilisation and humanity, namely the *hearth* or the fire place.

fol. 14v

But Here I feel obliged to interrupt the course of the matter with the insertion of some short remarks on the constituent parts of architectural constructions.

They are four;

1°) the fireplace as the Center,

2°) The protecting Roof,

3°) The Enclosure.

4°) The Substruction

1° *The Hearth.* The *Hearth* or the fire place is the first, the moral Element of Architecture, |

Round the hearth the first families assembled; the first elements of human society began near the vivifying and nurrishing flame. Here it was where the first confederations and social settlements were made and where the first religious ceremonies originated. The *Altar*, this early Symbol of religion was and is still now nothing but a holy fireplace.

15 fol. 15r

The hearth is the only Element of Architecture, which is selfexisting and has a meaning, without the coexistence of other constructions, without the protection of a Roof, without being included by walls, or elevated on terraces and basements. It therefore constitutes in itself the elementary Idea of a certain important class of edifices, namely those, which we understand under the term of *Monuments*, if we take this term in its more special sense.

The hearth or the *Altar*, its highest expression, will form for us in the following the Cardinal-Point, whereto all the other things will relate.

Round the fireplace three other elements of | Architecture are grouped, which form, as it were, the protecting negations of the three *Natural Elements* which are enemies to the flame of the fire place; These defenders of the hearth are the *Roof*, the *Enclosure* and the *substruction* or as we may call it the *terrace*.

fol. 15v

The combinations which result from the common employment of these protected and protecting parts of a building are manifold, and differ widely from each other, after the special influences under which they take place. It happened that under certain circumstances some of these constituent parts were more developed, and others only maintained symbolically. I shall have the opportunity to come back to this at an other day.

Every one of the above mentioned constituent parts of a building may justly be considered as the special domain of one of the different four branches of practical art.

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The ceramical and afterwards the metallotechnical arts may be grouped round the hearth, as the representative and Center of interior life. |

fol. 16r 16

Engineering and maçonry had for its speciality the substrution, and Carpen-try the roof with its Appartenences.

But what technical branch was especially attached and developpd itself on that part of architectural Construction which I called before the *Enclosure*?

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No other than the Craft of matmakers and hanging-manufacturers.

This assertion, which perhaps will appear strange, wants justifying.

It is a fact, that the first attempts of industrial art, which have been made and which we still observe to be made by human beings, standing on the sill of civil-isation, are *tresses* and *mats*. This part of industry is observed to be known even by tribes, which have no Idea of *dressing*; They employ the raw productions of textile art for their protection against the humidity of the ground and for the separation of their propriety from what does not belong to it.

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As the first raw attempts of this kind may perhaps be considered the *hedges*, or interlaced branches; fixed into the soil.

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fol. 16v

There is even one example in Ethnology, of a nation, with a | pretty well developped ornamental art, which has even a Sort of architecture, but whose architectural monuments are nothing but richly sculptured and painted hedges and hedgepoles.

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These are the New Seelanders. Their Civilization was stoppd at a very early time of its development; like we see it with the Chinese, only that the last were much more advanced when they became stagnant.

The second stepp was to make mattings out of the barches of trees; then they made the first essays in weaving with Gras and fibrous parts of plants and so on.

25

The application of hangings, or of their natural paragons, the skins of animals and the barches of trees, together with hedges, for the separation of space and for the protection against the weather or against ennemies, by far preceeded that of walls. executed in stone or in wood.

fol. 17r 17

And as the interlaces and hangings were the origines of the Separations of space, it was natural, that these productions of industrial art beheld | a great part of its influence upon the outer formation and decoration of the walls, even when the last subsequently were executed in solid masses. The hangings or coat-ings of the walls remain the true representants of the idea of *Spaceseperation*, they are the types of the last.

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The hangings are the visible walls; What is behind them has nothing to do with the Idea of *Separation* of Spaces; The thick stone-walls are only necessary with respect to other secondary considerations, as for instance to give strength, Stability, security, etc.

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Where these secondary considerations had no place, there remained the hangings the only means of separation; and even, when the first became necessary, they formed only the inner scaffold of the true representatives of the walls, namely the variegated hangings and tapestries.

5 So it comes that the oldest ornaments in architecture are mostly deriveable from the enterlacs and tress works, which are the natural and gracefull results of the process of twisting and weaving with natural stuffs of different colours. †

We have in our German language a word which signifies the visible part of the wall, we call this part of the Wall, *die Wand*, a word which has a common root and is nearly the same with *Gewand* which signifies Woven stuff; The constructiv part of the wall has another name, we kall it Mauer. This is very denoting. – .

fol. 17v

The significance of the ideal representatives of the separation of space remained the same, even when the traditional mattings and hangings were set aside, and reimplaced by other coverings.

The inventive instinct of mankind has been inexhaustible in producing new means of covering the walls, and very different reasons gave rise to these innovations. At some occasions it was by oeconomy, at others by luxury; Sometimes for coolness for Durability etc. †

20 Every branch of Industry has been set into contribution for this.

18 *fol. 18r*

One of the most ancient and most important surrogates was suggested by the maçons, namely the Coating of the walls with Stucco. It gave rise to the development of painting as an independant Art. We shall see hereafter that Wall-painting never denied its origine with the antik Nations down to the Romans of the later periods, and that the Same was the case with the Mediaeval Wall Decoration. †

The Ceramic arts furnished an other reimplacement for the variegated original draperies. These were the glazed bricks This invention was probably owed to the genius of the Assyrians; It is even probable to me, that the desire of giving a glazing to the bricks, which generally were employed in a unbound state, has conduced to the invention of burning bricks. I had the opportunity to examine accurately the Assyrian glazed and ornamented bricks which Mr Botta has brought from Chorsabad to Paris; I made on them the following observations.

fol. 18v

35 *first* they are very imperfectly burnt, they remain quite unburnt immediately behind the thin Glazing with which they are covered.

secondly The Glazings on them are of a very fusible and tender kind,

thirdly The ornaments which are painted and fixed with a smooth fire, cross the joints of the tiles quite irregularly and the ornamental lines stand in no relation whatever with the construction of the wall. †

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fol. 19r 19

fourdly, The Glazing covers only one side of the bricks only, but the colour dropped at some parts round the Edges of the stone which proves that the bricks were layd horizontally when they were painted on their outer front with Enamel colours. –

The consequence of these observations is, that the old Assyrian method of employing Glazed tiles has nothing in common with the more modern invention of forming ornaments with bricks of different colours, which last is a sort of Mosaic work. – The constructiv principle was not employed for wall decoration by the Assyrians, excepting on the basements of the buildings

The second Consequence is this that the bricks probably were burnt in their proper position, by a firing made in the room itself after they had been painted *on the Ground* before and than put in an unburnt state at their places. The same process of burning the bricks in their proper positions on the edifice has been observed at some old skotch Edifices. |

fol. 19v

Another Surrogate for draperies as a decoration of walls is the covering of the walls with wooden pannels;

To these komes an other one, which is the richest and only employed for temples and Royal edifices, the covering of the Walls with Metal plates, sometimes with Goldplates, which were fixed on the wall itself or on the wooden pannels, which I named before.

Finally may be mentionned the slates of Granite, Marble Alabaster, Porphyry and other hard or precious stones, with which the walls of the Edifices of Assyria, Persia, Egypt and even of Greece were frequently invested.

fol. 20r 20

Such heterogeneous materials and processes, applied for wall investment and Wall-Decoration have produced naturally as much variations of Style but this variety of new Motives in art has taken place within the bounderies which were given and prescribed by the old traditional type, which was the common origine of all the new inventions;

Painting and plastical Art on Wood Stucco, Terra Cotta Metal and Stone remained dependant upon that style, which is the peculiarity of textile works and needle works.

fol. 20v

Ornamental Art and Architecture itself in its general features, | was, till down to the Romains, subject to the principle of *Coating*. An immense material for comparison lais here before us, a material, which remains quasi *untouched*, for no writer on art in general or on architecture especially has as jet paid due attention to this question. To pursue it here in all its consequences would be a task widely depassing my forces and besides., time would not permit it. –

The Ancient Practice of Wall Coating and Tubular Construction

On Friday last; I devided the constructiv elements of Architecture into four, and based the plan of my lectures on this division. An instructiv illustration of this system is to be seen on this sketch, which has been made after a Model of a Caraib cottage, exhibited in the Colonial-Division at the Great Exhibition of 52. we see here all the Elements of construction in their simplest expressions and combinations. Every Element of Construction is speaking for itself alone and has no connection with the others.

i. fol. 1r

This raw and elementary construction notifies no intention whatever from the side of the builder to be an architect or a decorator, with the exception of these mats, which devide the bedroom or inner apartment from that sort of open hall, where the fireplace stands. The regular squares of these mats, made with barks of trees | of different colours, show the first origine of walldecoration and of architectural Ornement. –

fol. 1v

There is a nation which is very far advanced in industrial art and in civilisation in general, and was the same many thousand Years before the first germs of culture began to grow in Europe, whose Architecture stands still in the same state of development which You see here on this simple cottage. I mean the Chinese. – The Architecture of the Chinese remains unaltered through the ages. their imperial pallases and temples show in principle no difference from this Caraib Cottage. The Roofs have their own pillars, and have nothing to do with the walls which in most cases are mouveable shrines, or hollow-brick constructions made in imitation of shrines. The wall does not touch the Roof, there being a distance between the top of the Wall and the frame-work of the Roof, like we see it here on the Caraib Cottage. The framework of the Roof is visible inside They often make both the Roof and the columns, that support it, of precious woods; sometimes enriching them with Ornaments with inlaid ivory, brass, and mother of pearl. The columns have no capitals nor bases and are | without Entasis, they are no columns but simple shafts although they are richly ornanented and varnished with deep colours mostly with purple.

2 fol. 2r

In every House they have a provision of wooden leaves or sliders, two or three feet broad, and ten or twelfe feet long, which when rooms are wanted, they fasten to the floor. and ceiling and in a few hours form any number of apartment. Some of these sliders are open from the top to within four feet of the flooring and, instead of Glass, the open part is filled with very thin oister shells, sufficiently transparent to admit the light. At other cases the upper part of the folding doors is of lattice work covered with painted gase, which admits light into the room. These doors and pannels are nearly made of wood, and are richly varnished in red blue and other colours.

Instead of doors they generally take cane mats, which lit up and down occasionally to keep out rain and sunshine. The constructed walls are matted about 3 or 4 feet upwards from the pavement the rest being neatly covered either with wite or crimson or gilt paper,

We may say that Chinese Arnamental art is too much disdained by us, we may learn many things of the Chinese which are of direct practical application; But the Study of Chinese ornamental art is also very instructiv for the understanding of the state of architecture and ornamental art with the ancient nations, | If we were allowed to see the ancient Babylonian Pallaces as well as the Egyptian and even the Grec monuments in their compleatness, with their Accessories of frameworks, mattings, draperies and mouveable things, particularly with their polychromical and metallic ornamentations, they would approach under many rapports very much to Chinese architecture and ornamental art. –

We shall now proceed in showing the gradual transition of the principle of wallcovering to a more constructiv style of architecture. which transition we shall pursue on the remaining traces of Assyrian Persian Aegyptian Grec and Romain architecture.

Among these are the Aegyptian monuments without doubt the most ancient; Some of the most important Egyptian temples at Thebes and elsewhere, and many old tumbs in Aegypt, which still exist, have been built thousands of Years before the Assyrian monuments, whose ruins have been lately discovered by Botta and Layard. But the first, notwithstanding their greater antiquity belong to a later state of development, at least with respect to their constructiv elements, and we shall therefore begin with the second. |

The Assyrians remained the faithfull conservators of the old principle. Although they knew pretty well Stone Construction, they employed it only as an architectural and decorative principle for the basements of their edifices; We must mention at once, that these basements formed a very important part of the Assyrian Architecture; The Assyrian architecture is before all the others a Terrace-architecture as we shall see it in the last lecture.

But the cooperation of the maçon to produce an artistical ensemble or a monument, stopped here; his art was hidden behind a richly ornamented cover for all those parts of the construction, which form the building itself, and this inside and outside of the Walls.

The old Grec historians, Herodotus, Ctesias, Xenophon, Diodorus of Sicily and others give us descriptions of the outside decorations of the Assyrian bild-ings. They were entirely coverd with polychrome ornaments, executed in Terra Cotta and Metal, with Frieses, representing battles, chases and processions, analogical to those which we see now represented on the Alabasterslabs at the British Museum.

fol. 2v

fol. 3r 3

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Xenophon tells us, that on the days of Ceremonies these beautiful ornaments were hidden | by those renomated Assyrian Tapestries, which are mentionned in the oldest records of mankind and celebrated for their richness, colours, and designs, and Skillfull execution.

fol. 3v

5 These draperies were the true Models for the above mentionned Terra cotta ornaments, on the outer walls, as well as for these Alabaster slabs; which formed a sort of paneling, inside and outside of the buildings, about 5 to 8 feet upwards from the pavement.

10 The descriptions of Dragons, Lyons, Tigers, Unicornes and other Mystic Animals, which we read in the ancient records remind perfectly the ornaments and Embroideries which we observe on the Dresses of the Gods and Kings on the Assyrian Basreliefs; Even more the whole Ensemble of the last reminds us the ancient Descriptions of Similar objects, as being represented on tapestries.

15 These sculptures remain within certain limits which seem not to be prescribed by hierarchical laws, which was the case in Egypt, | but by the reaction of a treatment and of a Style of execution, which is not that of Stone sculpture. They are copies in Stone of woven or embroidered tapestries and look like that.

4 *fol. 4r*

20 There were at the Chinese Department in the Exhibition of 52 some Tapestries or Embroideries in relief, which in their style reminded perfectly these basreliefs.

Other representations, such like battles, hunting partys etc are comparable to the well known Bayeux Drapery which represents the battles between the Normans and King Harold and was made by King William the firsts Queen at the time of the Conquest.

25 Real Draperies and rich floor Carpets were combined with the sculptured and painted tapestries to a general splendid and harmonious effect.

Very often the walls were covered with pannels of precious wood, with which at the same time the ceilings were made. This we know from notices given by Xenophon in his Cyropaedia.

30 The columns which were the supporters of the ceilings were likewise of Wood, ornamented with latticework of Cane and covered with Gold and Silver-plates. |

The paneling of the Walls with Stone slabs was the first step to stoneconstruction, –

fol. 4v

35 The second step towards the last as an ornamental Element is visible on the Ruins of Persepolis and Pasargadae in Persia. These Ruins are better known only since the beautiful publication on Persia, made by Mrs Coste and Flandin, by order of the Frensh Government.

40 As for the terraces of the old Persian Castles we see the principle of Stone Construction highly developd, they are executed in immense blocks, of black marble, very regularly and at some instances evidently with the view of employing the joints of the stones as ornamental lines.

Here also the maçons-cooperation as an decorator stopps; but we see a remarkable progress towards the Emancipation of the Material at the main buildings themselves. The Columns, which were of Wood and covered at times with Metal with the Assyrians, are now, with the Persians, allready executed in Stone, but they behold the entire Character of Wooden-Pillars, by their slender proportions and details taken from wood Construction. This we shall see in the Chapter on wood Construction. But this is not the only proof of the Progress towards an other Style of Construction.

The sculptures on the remaining parts of the walls at Persepolis and Pasargadae are in general style but little different from those in Assyria, but Stone is already employed not only as a cover, but as a constructiv part.

The principal parts of the Walls, with the exception of the staircases, the Window- and Door-frames, and the Corners of the walls, were still only built of unburnt bricks; These parts of the Walls are gone, and the former only remain.

They are Stones of immense Size, a few of them forming the Corner of a wall. but they are hollowed out, so that they form some thing like a solid shell for reception and the protection of the Earthen wall, which last was covered with precious wood and Metalplates, as we know by the history of Alexander, who destroyed this Royal Pallace by fire. |

We come now to Egypt, with its immense stone monuments. The manner how the Egyptians constructed their edifices is a proof, that stone construction had not yet arrived to that point where it is a selfexisting part of ornamental Architecture. The Egyptian monuments are as it were, cut out of an artificial roc; The Stones, which were set together very carefully it is true, but without consideration for linear effects of the joints, and very irregularly, first formed a very raw idea of the outer and inner features of the building, which was given only afterwards to the walls with the cisel. After the general forms of the building having been finished by the Maçon it came under the hands of the Sculptor and lastly the whole was painted over by the painter.

This only with Respect to the Buildings themselves, while on the Terraces we observe The stone construction in its own right and standing for itself like in Assyria and Persia.

On some of the oldest edifices as for instance on the Pyramids, inside and outside, and on the oldest part of the Tempel at Carnak in upper Egypt, (Theben) the pure old principle of Wall coating appears still in its purest application.

The Piramids, even those constructed of Sandstone or Limestone, were once covered with highly polished and ornamented Granit | And what is a very remarkable circumstance, these Granite slabs themselves appear to have been covered with a transparent coating of Varnish Colours.

There is a moulding in Aegyptian Architecture, which may find its explanation in the construction of plamework or pannelled work It is a moulding, which

our carpenters employ for hiding the joints of the boards on the Corners; I mean the Torus round the walls, the principal moulding of Egyptian Architecture.

The sculptured and painted decorations of the Egyptian monuments greatly deviate from their origine; They are not more sculptured Embroideries, they are Lapidar-inscriptions, hollowed out of the Wall and filled up with colour; They are a sort of Champlévé Enameling in a large architectural scale and style.

But this is not the case with the pictures on the walls of the Tumbs. Wall-decoration remained here true to its old principle. Most of the representations are given here like as being draperies fixed on the walls, and their frames show very beautiful patterns, executed in a | pure ornamental, and not hieroglyphical style; The motives of these patterns are alltogether taken from textile ornamentation, they are interlaces, squares, Meanders etc.

Lastly The ceilings of the Aegyptian tempels represent the idea of a lofty canopy, suspended between the columns of the Hypostilium.

I shall trie to show at an other occasion, how the principle of Aegyptian architecture notwithstanding its massivity, has taken its Analoga from provisional wooden constructions and tents, like we have seen it to be the case with the Tempel of Salomon.

The fourth path was made by the Grecs. |

The Greeks were not much more advanced in Civilisation than the American Indians, or the New-Zealandas are now, while Assyria and Egypt were allready the seats of highly developd forms of society. It then was but natural, that the former overkame the types for their institutions and for their art partly from abroad, and at a period, when the last were not more ligible in their proper and direct significance. The Grecs remained faithfull to many of these traditional types, but they took them up in a pure artistical sense.

We first observe on the Grec monuments an organic connection between the single elements of construction, which on the Assyrian monuments and even those of Egypt, have no connection together and work each for itself on its place; | The Grecs even by doing so, were not allways consistent in their principles, depassed in some cases the justifiable bounderies, in favour of some higher idea which they proposed to carry out, as is shall show at an instance here after.

Secondly there is that difference between Grec and barbarian architecture, that the ornamental parts of the last are *applications*, or at least represented like such, they are fastened round the kernet of construction which is still visible. while the construction and the ornaments of the first are one and indivisible from each other. The Grec ornaments are emanations of the constructiv forms and in the same time they are Symbols of the dynamical functions of the parts to which they belong. –

fol. 6v

7 fol. 7r

fol. 7v

fol. 8r 8

They have no other meaning than to explain the constructiv forms by ana-
 logical notions, taken from nature itself or from other branches of art, while the
 ornaments on the barbarian monuments find generally their | explanations in
 some historical, local, or religious notions, which have nothing in common with
 the part of the building, whereon they are applied. –

5

The accuracy and beauty of Grec Stoneconstruction has never been reached
 since, but their edifices are sculptured and not constructed in Stone. Also they
 did not show the stone, except on the terraces, which supported the edifices;
 Ewery where else the stoneconstruction was covered with a thin coating of
 stucco which last was painted and ornamented after the ancient principle. This
 was even the case for their white marble monuments, which last material was
 adopted principally for the reason of being indispensable for the application of
 a new process of Wallpainting invented by the Grecs and unknown to the
 Egyptans and the Assyrians. – |

10

fol. 8v

We come now to the Romans, which are the inventors of real stone construc-
 tion. or at least which made this principle of building the dominant in the whole
 civilised old world. The art of constructing vaults was not unknown to Assyrians
 and to the Egyptians, and even the Grecs were acquainted with it, as we shall
 see at the Chapter on Stone construction, but neither of these nations adopted
 this form as an element of architecture. The Romans, or the Etruskans, their
 ancestors by doing this, were the inventors of architecture as an selfexisting art,
 which may exist for itself without the assistance of the other branches of art..

15

20

It would be interesting if it was permitted by time, to pursue the history of
 Walcoating farther through the mediaeval ages, where it became again the
 dominant principle of architecture, and the starting point of a new development
 of art in general. |

25

fol. 9r 9

I may now be allowed to give some additional notices about some specialities
 of industrial art, which derive from or are connected with the principle of Coat-
 ing.

30

r°.

On the early style of Metalconstruction and of Metaldecoration.

It is highly probable that Metal was first employed for ornament only, and in
 form of Metal sheeds.

35

Goldleaves found in large quantities on the Indians on the discovery of
 America by Columbus and Cortez.

Such Ornaments in Gold- Silver and Tinleaves of a very early caracter are to
 be seen at the Brittish Museum. They are stamped and pierced with ornaments

and figures. So the process of driving bending stamping and engraving metal-shields may appear the earliest which came in practice.

A Second step was the art of making metalthreads and filigran work, belonging to the same Cathegory of processes.

5 We find Wires and spiralfomed ornaments in the old Etruscan as well as German and Celtic Tombs; also brass- and Gold-bracelets, and Collars in the same style. |

A third invention was that of Chains, first employed as ornaments, afterwards for defensive arms. The Type of the Oriental Style of defensive arms. 10 adopted in the time of the Crusades by the western nations. –

Metal threads were also employed at an very early period for woven staffs and Embroideries.

The Pallaces of the Kings of Babylone says Philostratus were ornamented with carpets in Gold and Silverweavings instead of pictures.

15 Hence the Gold and Silver-embroideries the types of decoration for larger flat metalsurface Instances the Walldecorations of the temple of Jerusalem, The Brass plates in the Christian Churches. –

The arts of nielling and enameling are inventions which derive from the same origine. Enamelling is a sort of Niello with vitreous substances. An other 20 Style of Enamelling that which derives from Jewelry and imitation of precious stones. (Emaux à Cabochon and Cloisonnés In the whole 7 different Styles of Enameling. |

Oriental art never changed its general Character; as far as our knowledge reaches in pursuing it; – oriental art is the absolute expression and the result of 25 the more instinctive feelings and aptitude of mankind for the Embellishments of human wants; this explains the fact, that after the fall of the Roman Empire, the oriental Style or at least a style nearly approximating thereto, reappeared with all its elementary motives, even among nations, where oriental influences could not prevail.

30 The works of industrial art of the first centuries of the Christian Era appear in immediate conjunction with the productions of the earliest antiquity.

To this sort of style belong the gold ornaments discovered in the Tomb of Childeric near Tournay and the imperial Ornaments of Charlemagne, now at Vienna.

35

Furnitures and implements for domestic life

The taste for rich and splendid furniture and implements preceeded by far the want of fixed settlements. |

40 Wooden furnitures entirely covered with metal plates, belong to the earliest forms of this branch of industry.

fol. 9v

10 *fol. 10r*

fol. 10v

Parts of Assyrian Specimens of this kind are at the Brittish Museum. The Same Style prevailed among the Etruscans and the Grecs of earlier times

The Egyptians seem not to have followed the same style of Metalplating. The A. furnitures bear the thin caracter of wrought or cast Metal.

The Assyrian Warcharriots were evidently executed in the former style those of Egyptians were made of Cast metal.

The same principle of construction prevailed in the early mediaeval ages in Western Europe. Such was the Chair of Charlemagne |

fol. 10r 10

The Imperor Othon of Germany opened the Grave of Charlemagne at Aix la Chapelle In the Year 1000. He Was found sitting on a Wooden Chair covered with Goldplates and with Precious stones, in the same Style in which are executed the Imperial ornaments at Vienna. |

10

fol. 10v

fol. 11r 11

In the Life of Charlemagne written by his secertery Eginhard, is constained a list of | the valuable things, which constituted the inheritance of the Imperor, which is of great interest for the state of metalworking at that time.

15

Among others there are mentioned 3 driven tables, in Gold and Silver with inlaid work, representing the Map of Constantinopel and of Rome and other compositions.

The Chairs of the Archbishops in Some churches in Italy and Germany executed in Marble are executed after these wooden metalcovered types.

20

Application of Metal for defensiv arms.

The application of Metal plates for defensiv arms is of very early date.

The oriental Style of defensiv arms, the coat of mail, was not adopted by the Grecs and Romans.

25

The Grec and Roman shields, helmets and Armures show a perfect application of the principle of strenghtening thin Metal plates by corrugations and curvatures, an important moment for the | history of construction.

fol. 11v

The Grec cuirasses were modelled after and well adapted to the formation of the parts, which they were intended to secure, Interesting instances of metal applied to armury in Homers Songs, Ilias 18, 478.

30

The Shield of Achilles; consisting of 5 plates of different metal laid one over the other. Iron, Bronze, tin, Gold and Silver; Id has been the favorite problem for Sculptors to reproduce the form of this Chield with alle the rich ornaments and Emblems, which describes Homerus on the praecited song. There were screw Zones, Surrounding a Center representing Haeven. the Shield of Diomedes other Shields described by Grec poets. Very good Specimens of Grec armuries at the Brittish Museum.

35

It is more than probable that the hollow Metal construction or tubular construction has first been principally settled by Grec armurers. The same was the Case in the 15th Century after the invention of the firearms.

5 It was natural that the same important principle of construction was employed hereafter to other constructions, and namely for building

We have several examples to show that | it was practically carried out with the Romans, For instance the roof of the Pantheon which formerly consisted of tubular bronze spars, riveted together – The whole Vault of the Edifice was covered with brassplates, which have been taken in time of Sixte V by the Archi-
10 tecte Borromini for the large Baldachin in St Peters.

12 fol. 12r

The antik Bronze doors give a second example of tubular construction, The history of the Brass doors is a very interesting part of general history of art. The Doors have allways been propositions for the best artists and occasions for ele-
15 vating

The older forms of Brass doors were nothing else than a coat of metal nailed on wood, Such were the Silver Doors of St Peters, stripped of their valuable coat by the Saracens in the Jear 846: The silver was of the weight of 975 lb.

20 This styles appeared in the same nudity in the Byzantine doors at St Peter et Paolo | at Rome, which dissapeared with the destruction of that ancient Basilica by fire some 20 Years ago. –

fol. 12v

But elder doors, in Germany made by Saxon founders at Hildesheim belong rather to the advanced Roman Style with pannels in imitation of wooden frame-
25 work. in which last Style all the celebrated brass doors of the Cinque Cento are executed.

Classification of Vessels

The most important of all the different branches of industry for the general history of art and for artistical science is perhaps the potters industry, of which I shall try to give some notions in the following; – The word pottery comes from
30 the Latin word potum, which word indicates nor the form nor the material, but the use of the object It is the latin name for a drinking cup.

1. fol. 1r

Another name for the same branch of industry has been adopted from the Greek language, which name is less usual in English but which we shall be obliged to employ frequently to day because it gives us a more general notion of the whole empire of the branch of industry in question.

The Grec name for pottery is Keramos; It signifies nor the nature of the material, nor the use of the vessel, but the horn of an animal, which was the original form of the drinking vases, a form which has been maintained partly traditionally partly by imitation till now for the same or for analogical applications. |

fol. 1v

But the signification of the word was afterwards extended to the whole domain of the potters craft, from the unburnt brick to the finest Etruscan or Greek vase and even to the terra cotta sculptures. Thus we may be justified by taking this expression in a still wider sense and comprehending with it the whole empire of those industrial productions, which by their prototypes or by the processes of execution are related to and attendant upon pottery.

The vases of Gold, of Ivory, of Crystal and other hard stones, of Glass, amber or wood do not belong to the potters art by their materials, but they belong to it by certain natural and traditional laws of generation and ornamentation which first have been settled by potters. It is the same case with the Sculptures executed in Metal or in hard materials, they belong to ceramic art by their historical origine as well as by the fact, that all these objects of art first must be executed plastically in clay before they can be cast in metal or cut in stone. The prescriptions of the ceramic material, the clay, and of the tools belonging to its treatment are lawgiving in statuary, so that under a certain point of view we may be |

fol. 2r 2

right to place all these categories of human art under the same general division. The productions of Ceramic art stood in a very high consideration with all the nations at all times, they have to us nearly the same interest as monumental art itself. which has been greatly influenced by the first, partly directly by application of parts *materially* belonging to pottery partly *indirectly* by adopting principles and prescriptions of beauty, proportion and ornamentation, which first were settled and applied on potters works.

The first and most general application of pottery was doubtless allways and everywhere that, which has for its object the domestical utilities; but it soon acquired a higher destination by being employed for religious and funeral services.

By this they became objects of high art and symbols and we owe to this circumstance the conservation of an immense quantity of beautiful vases, while very little of the domestical poteries have come to us. The burnt clay, even the softest and least temperd by fire, is the most durable material, much mor durable than even stone and metal, which was perhaps one of the reasons, why this material was so generally employed for funeral urns. The Terra Cotta vases, which

come from the excavations of tombs are for history | of mankind, what are the fossil remains of plants and animals for history of nature.

fol. 2v

They are the most ancient and the most speaking documents for history of civilization. Show me what sort of potteries a nation has produced and I shall
5 tell You what nation it was. – I had at an other occasion the opportunity of parallelising these two different forms of ancient vases, which both had a high religious significance. The first is the holy Nile-Pail, or Situlus of the ancient Aegyptians. – The other is that beautiful Grec vase, which is calld the Hydria.

Both of them relate to the same destination, that of catching running water.

10 But the first is a drawing Vessel, for getting Water out of the Nile, and therefore Characteristic for Egypt, the Gift of the Nile. Two such Vessels were carried by the Egyptian Water-carriers on Jokes, so that one hung before, and the other behind. as we see them on wallpictures in the Egyptian Speos or tombs.

The heaviest part is very properly the lowest, as a precaution to prevent spill-
15 ing. It is formed like a Waterdrop. We feel the fitness of this form | for its use, which is the opposite to that Greek Hydria, which is a Vessel for catching Water as it flows from a fountain.

3. *fol. 3r*

Hence the funnel chaped feature of the mouth and the neck, which is rigorously prescribed by the object in view

20 On the other hand, the mode of carrying those vessels has led to the Idea of removing the Centers of Gravity of the Vessels towards the summits. For they were carried on the heads upright when full, lengthways when emty, as we see on this diagramm, traced from a picture, which decorates the body of the Vessel.

Any one, attempting to balance a stick on his finger, will find the feat much
25 easier, if the heaviest end is uppermost.

This experiment explains the form of the Grec Hydria, which is completed by the addition of two handles, placed at the level of the center of Gravity.

A third handle was added, for a second person which assisted the Water-carrying Grec woman by lifting the full Vase on the head, and down.

30 How strikingly is symbolised the light spiritual and lucid nature of the mon- teneer inhabitants of Greece in this form, opposed to the Nile Pail, which is a true representative of the national Genius of the Aegyptians, and of institutions the first principle of which was stability.

The two nations were certainly well aware and conscious of | these forms, in
35 making them national and religious Emblems.

fol. 3v

The Nilepail was the holy Vessel of the Egyptians and in like manner the Hydria of the Greeks was the sacred Vase, carried by Virgins in their religious processions, and perhaps the type for an architectural form, which is character-
40 istic in Doric architecture, while the fundamental features of Aegyptian Archi- tecture seems to be contained in Embryo in the construction of the Nile-pail;

We possede some excellent works on Ceramical art, Among which is the most important the work of Brogniard, *traité des arts ceramiques*, which is a necessary manual for every practical man in this branch of art. The history of pottery by Marriat is an other excellent guide. –

fol. 4r 4 But the object has been treated in these books more from the scientific and historical point of view rather than artistically. The | only essay in the last sense has been made by a French artist and manufacturer of potteries, Mr Ziegler, whose book *Etudes Ceramiques* is very interesting and usefull, although it is full of errors and paradoxes. 5

He gives a Sheme of the fundamental forms which occur in Ceramical art, which I reproduced here, as being usefull, allthough it gives no suggestions about the relations which exist among the forms and the real or symbolical uses and the manners of execution of the last. 10

He derives all the forms of the vases from two generating forms,

1) the straight line and the cube 15

2) The curved line and the Sphere.

From the first derive three primitive forms,

1) the Cylinder }
2) the Conoid }
3) the Clavoid. } | 20

fol. 4v He gives as a rule of proportion for vases, which partake of these forms at least three times the half diameter and at the most three times the full diameter.

From the second, namely from the Spere, derive thre other fundamental forms in pottery,

1) the Spheroid, 25

2) the Ovoid,

3) the Ogivoid.

The Sphere is for him an unartistical form, because it has no *sense*, that is to say it appears the same in every sense it may be taken; It is a neutral form without any proper significance, when not assisted by other forms. 30

The Spheroid in the contrary has already a *sens*, which distinguishes its elevation from its extent in the horizontal sens.

It is the same with the Ellipsoid; but both of these forms offre little expedients in the beautiful ceramic compositions. 35

These forms may be corrected by contrasts of straight lines. and square frames.

The Ogivoid is for the Sphere what the Conoid is for the Cylinder, and a form as important in ceramic art as in architecture; |

fol. 5r 5. The Ovoid is to the Spère, what the Clavoid is to the Cylinder; this is the inversed cone, and the first is the inversed egg. 40

This form is the most usual in Ceramics; In the Britttish Museum are several old Hetruscan imitations of real Austrich Eggs in white clay or marble and painted, which belong to the oldest period of Etrucsan art. –

The beautifull Panathenean Vases and their numberless imitations in old and modern times belong to the Ovoidal form.

The body of an Ovoidal vase must have the proportions of an Egg, but among hundred eggs there is one which is beautifuller than the others are, and among hundred persons there is *one* more capable then the others to feel and to distinguish this difference.

Hereafter he comes to the mixt forms, which are the following,

I. Such as derive from the Cylinder and the Sphere with the curvatures directed inside:

D 1) The Canopian form

D 2) The Napiform

D. 3) The turbiniform

E The Phoceanform

E The Lacrimiform

E The Piriform |

The last three are the inverse of the first three;

These forms are the most usual in Egypt. The Phocean form was the representative of upper Egypt, while the Nile pale was that of the lower Country which was called Canopus. The first form we know already as that of the Nile pale.

The Canopian vases were employed as conservatories for momies of holy animals with covers, representing Animals heads. or heads of Deities.

The varieties of these two forms, which Ziegler calls napiforms and turbiniforms are but varieties of the first.

The Phocean form derives its name from the Phoceans which adopted this form from the Egyptians. The last adopted this form for many of their architectural parts. Some Columns have the outlines of these Vases. –

6 Other mixed forms derive from the *Cylinder* and the *sphere* and have the curvatures directed outside

1) the Corolle which curvature begins at the first third of its hight from the top,

2) the Corolle which curvature begins at the Second theird of the hight, | the *Campanula*, with a double curvature. –

Varieties of these three forms are the so calld tiges or *stalks*, allso in the number of three and distinguishable by the same qualities.

They have their analogies in the most beautiful forms of nature, in the flowers, and are very important types for ceramical as well as architectural forms.

fol. 5v

6. *fol. 6r*

Another Class of mixed forms are the Crateroids and discoids used for plates and sacrificial vases.

Most of the Assyrian Metalvases, of which we shall speak hereafter are belonging to these forms. They generally are decorated only inside and the laws of proportion of their elevations given by Ziegler are unfounded, because they are not calculated to be seen from the side.

The different primitive or mixed forms, when they concur to one Ensemble, the result is a composite work, to which belong the most pompous productions of Ceramic art and of Architecture. Nevertheless these Composite works are subjected to one or the other fundamental form which is the base of the composition. |

fol. 6v

This diagram gives the three principal parts which constitute a vase mixed and those of a Composite Vase and their denominations –

But we shall now leave Mr Ziegler's Theory and consider the Ceramic forms from another point of view – by taking these forms and their ornamentations as the results, *first* of their real or supposed uses and applications.

2°) of the Materials and the processes which come in question for their execution.

first Consideration.

Three distinct intentions preside for every preparation of vessels – which divide themselves into primitive or mixed forms according as one or more of those intentions are fulfilled by preparing them.

The first intention is that of holding a containing a fluid or a collective mass of substances.

The second intention is that of *dipping up* or *bailing*. We seek an Utensil capable of *catching* fluids.

The third intention is that of *emptying*. |

fol. 7r 7.

Nature offers us many forms, which are the clear Expressions of one or the other of the foregoing three conceptions: for example the Gourd or pumpkin and the Egg, both of which are in the strictest sense conservative vessels; The horn offers us a natural bailing vessel, and when perforated at the point, it serves as a funnel or filling Vessel;

These natural forms were early comprehended and applied; man however in his early state of civilisation was guided by an instinctive Impulse, which scarcely needed these models, to direct his Choice of forms according to the laws of nature.

The Works of Ceramic art acquire no artistic Signification until the three primary intentions or at least two of them unite in the formation of a Vessel.

Strictly considered there is not a single Vessel, that does not contain all the three motives here specified, but in most instances one is predominant over the other two, or if two are evident, the third nearly disappears. — .

Besides these fundamental motives, which operate on the construction of Vessels others also claim our notice, which may be considered as accessory; these are the following.

1° The *stand* of a Vessel

2°) The *Handles*.

3°) The *Cover*.

By connecting these accessories with the Ground forms, the latter become more animated and raise | themselves to objects of art.

Still these accessory Components cannot properly be regarded as marks of distinction in the Classification of Vessels.

According to the foregoing the Vases and Wessels may be grouped in the following classes.

1st Class. Reservoirs, Holding or containing vessels,

The spheroidal shape with sectional outlines approaching to the circular form is the Original.

The antique *Dolia* are nearly pure expressions of the type for this class. The Assyrian Earthenware vessels belong mostly to this sort of forms. — . The Spanish *Tinajas*, which are of extraordinary size, and the Mexican *Koupchines* are other examples of *Reservoirs*

The *dolia* have small apertures, no necks, and no stands or feet, they are round or pointed on the lower end and want a support to stand upright. — .

Deriving forms from the *Dolium* are

1°) The *Amphorae*, which are *dolia* with high proportions wide apertures, and handles but without feet; They are allready combined formations, having a short funnelshaped neck.

2°) The *Urns* which are flat at the lower end, have in their simpler combinations no necks, and no handles.

Such are the *Canopian uns* of the Egyptian | and the *Ash Unrs* of the Grecs. There is one large Grec beautiful Bronze urn of the simplest kind in the Elgin saloon of the Brittish Museum.

Some Glass urns discovered in England are also to be seen at the Brittish Museum.

The *Urns* with feet, handles and necks are productions of the high Classic age, most of the beautiful *Terra Cotta Vases* belong to this kind of pottery.

fol. 7v

8. fol. 8r

A third class of reservoirs are the *Crateres*, which originally were vessels for mixing wine with water. The Mouth has the widest Diameter of the Whole. They are with and without handles.

These vessels, as well as the *Dolia* require stands which were originally of Wood, but later, as art advanced made of metal. They were chiefly of the well known tripod form; But there is a wooden stand for an Egyptian Crater which has six feet.

The stand was often the dominant part of the whole, then it was called a Tripod

At other cases the tripod was very low and a sort of ring standing upon three feet. Beautiful Specimens of this kind of Craters are at the British Museum.

These forms particularly the Craters with high feet, were most frequently used as vessels of state †

fol. 8v

The celebrated Vase in the Villa Medicis and that in the Villa Albani, belong to this Class. The same form was adopted for small sized vases executed in precious stones and glass. for instance the Barberini Vase of Glass and the Vase of St Denis, formed of a single onyx.

The Arabian Basins belong to this Class of which there is one beautiful Specimen in the British Museum.

4°) The *Tanks*, *tazzas* or Basins are opposite to the amphore, The last is the extreme limit in length of the *Dolium*, the *tazza* appears when the *Dolium* becomes very shallow.

There also three principal forms of subdivision appear

Basins convex underneath, requiring stands to rest. The whole Assyrian Metal vessels belong to this Class. They were *Emblems*, that is to say they were the inner part of an other Vessel of an other less precious material as we shall see afterwards.

A rare Vessel of this kind the Gold *Patera* found at Rennes, which is now in the Paris library and the celebrated *Sardonix Cup*, six inches in Diameter preserved at Naples. The inside is covered with a flat Goldplate richly ornamented with repoussework, which can be separated from the body of the cup; This is what the ancients called an Emblem in the first sense of the word.

When they are flat underneath, they are called *patenae* or *paterae*. which form was used at sacrifices. | the Roman Catholic Church adopted this form also; The Holy *Graal* at Genova, is a *Bazin* of green Glass;

fol. 9r 9.

When the *Tazzas* are very flat and of great diameter, they are called Dishes and plates. –

When they have high stands they take the Character of Cups. They were very popular in the middleages and after the Renaissance, and only applied to secular purposes,

The Cups of Benvenuto Cellini are the most celebrated under these vessels.

Another kind of Reservoirs are the *Labra* or *Tubs*. generally of a subverted conical form and large in size, a form which has got a religious significance in Christianity as a Symbol of Baptism.

5

The second Division *Vessels* for *drawing and intercepting fluids*..

These Vessels are divided into two distinct classes.

The first are the *pails* or *Buckets*.

The second are the *funnels*.

10

The Bucket of the Egyptians, the holy Situlus we know it already, but the same had also a religious significance with the Assyrians which gave to their holy Buckets | very richly ornamented forms.

fol. 9v

Christian ornamented well Buckets are at Milan and in Pavia. in several Churches.

15

The ladles, Scoops and Spoons, other applications of the same type, have given rise to beautiful productions of industry in antiquity as well as in the middleages. They also numbered among the holy vessels and we have at the British Museum beautiful examples of such instruments which are as many proofs of the artistic feeling of the ancients.

20

In the Works Le Moyen Age et la Renaissance, which is in the Library, are contained some Mediaeval spoons which are as well as the first, very instructiv for the study of Style.

As the type for the class of the intercepting vessels may be considered the funnel. but we have scarcely one example of a pure funnel treated in an artistical sense and ornamented.

25

This form only acquires its true signification in Connection with the Reservoir, to fill which it is so especially adapted. From this combination arises the Antique Hydria, the holy Vessel of the Greeks. |

The third Division contains the Filling or pouring *Vessels*.

10. fol. 10r

30

In this series are comprised all such Vessels, which take their Special Character from the act of emtying or pouring out fluids, in a certain measure and a given direction.

For this purpose they require a particular construction and as it were particular organic features, distinguishing them from others.

35

They seem to have their natural prototypes in the horns and the shells, which two natural forms are frequently employed for symbols in ornamenting vessels of this kind.

As simply emting Vessels the well known Saucer may serve as a familiar Example, which has frequently been treated artistically in the mediaeval times.

40

But this form, like the others, becomes of more importance for Art, when in connection with other forms.

fol. 10v

An especially important combination of this kind are the Lamps, which have at all times had a highly religious and symbolical meaning and are of great importance in private Life.

Ancient and modern ceramic art is exceedingly rich in combinations of spouted vessels, but none of them has reached the importance and development required by the portable Hydria with the *Spoud*.

By this addition the Grec National Vessel the Hydria acquired its full development.

What it lost by this connection in doric Magnitude it gained on the other hand in physionomical Expression and Ionic Elegance.

The Austere form, conditioned by the Potters wheel received thro' the irregularities, impressed by the single hand, without tools, freedom and life.

The form in this case does not deny its Prototype, the potters wheel, but is emancipated from it.

It was the use of this Vessel in sacrifices that gave it an especial Sanctity. From this Vessel the fluid was poured into the patera, and from the latter the Libation was performed.

fol. 11r II.

For this reason these two Vessels are found in tombs almost invariably together. The Christian era also adopted these Vessels among its sacred Utensils as Recipients for the Wine in the administration of the Sacrament.

The Egyptians had hydrias with very projecting spouds, mentioned by the ancient writers and to be seen in a small modell in the British Museum among a collection of toys for children which were found in a tomb.

The Arabian Bures used for the ceremony of Hand-washing belong to this kind of Vessels, which were also the Predilection of the Renaissance artists. They produced beautiful bures in Mayolica Enamel and precious metals, maintaining the ancient prototype, but modifying it by judiciously taking profit of the new technical means of execution, which they invented.

Other pouring Vessels are the Cans, Evers, Bottles, fieldflasks and other which it would be impossible to specify here, but which tell all their own history of development.

fol. 11v

The same is the case with the immense number of drinking Vessels with the Ancient and modern nations. The Geek Author Athenaeus gives us the name of more than hundred sorts of such vessels, and still there are many others contained in other books.

We encounter nearly the same variety and uncertainty with the Drinking Vessels of the Middleages.

As exceptional and capricious forms are prevailing among them it would be very difficult to range them into certain classes; What has been sayd with reference to vessels in general, holds also good for this particular branch of Ceram-

ical art; The drinking Vessels in their Ensemble form reductions or repetitions after a smaller Scale of the different vessels which we have bespoken before, with the Exception of some peculiarities depending from their especial uses.

Among them however is one sort, which by its religious veneration in Christian time has been the Object of great distinction by art and ornamentation. This is the *Chalice*, a semi-ovoidal drinking Cup, without handles, standing on a high foot. It seems to be the same, which the Greeks and Etruscans took for solemn libations on their festivals. |

I shall now give some few remarks about the laws of ornamentation of vessels. —

Every vase or utensil whatever it may be, is, like a building, a whole which is composed out of parts, which have each to fulfill their own function while cooperating with the others to a general aim and effect.

Not only the whole of the thing, but each part of it also, must speak *out*, its function by its appearance and the choice of the ornaments must be made with the intention to increase by their application the characteristic quality and function of every part and of the whole.

Like it is necessary for a monument to show its immovability, the same a moveable thing must show its movability.

Therefore the stands of the Ancient moveable things are so often ornamented with feet of animals or sometimes are pure imitations of feet. This is a constant type which can not lose of its value by repetitions. There is in the British Museum one Example of a Tripod standing upon Lyons feet, which are supported | by turtles, which appear to progress slowly and insensibly. This is a refined reinforcement of the idea, which has been imitated or repeated by Peter Fisher, whose Sebaldus monument, which represents a bier, is standing upon *snails*.

The handles are other Symbols for the same function or fundamental idea; Therefore handles are not only excusable but also in many cases wanted for Vases, which by their size and Weight would impossibly be moveable by hands —

A composite Vessel, has

1) a *body*.

2) a *Stand*

3) a neck with Lips or spouts.

4) a *cover*.

5) *handles*.

The body is containing and the ornamentation must show this function. it must awake the Idea of *Embracing* if a body is rifled, which is a natural ornamentation the rifles must go from down upwards. |

12 fol. 12r

fol. 12v

fol. 13r 13.

In other cases, f.e. at this Aeg. Situlus, the stripes must go downwards, for the stripes represent here the direction of the force of gravity, which was formgiving for the vessel itself. It is a sort of bagg, executed in Clay or bronze.

In other cases the body forms a neutral Ground; then it may be ornamented by a representation the signification of which has nothing in common with the structive function of the body; Such are most of the Etruskan Vase pictures. But they are fixed on the Body with Rubans, to show that they are Attributions and belonged not to the Vase itself.

5

The Stand has two functions which meet in the center; which is the fulcrum of the two powers, which are activ in the stand. †

10

fol. 13v

This fulcrum must be expressd by some strong neck or ring or offset and it seems to be statically wanted to have it nearer to the beginning of the body than to the Abacus or the tablet at the bottom of the stand.

The Elastic lines of the vegetable nature are very speaking for the two activ parts of the foot, but they must be directed in opposite Senses, the holding or containing part of the *stand*, which last may be considered as a sort of Vase with foot, including an other one without foot, works upwarts and so the ornamental lines employed for this part must strengthen this feeling. The lower part should be less developd in size, but stronger in appearance – its organization goes downwards. Nearly the same is to be observed for the Neck and the Aperture.

15

20

The neck has also a double function, It is a funnel; but a funnel which in most of the cases, is narrowest in the middle and wider on the two ends. – a hyperboloid formed funnel.

On Vessel Parts

fol. 1r 1. a

On Friday last I had commenced to explain some of the principles of ornamentation as applied on ceramic Art;

25

I mentionned, the constituting parts of a composite Vessel to be the following:

1^o) the body.

2^o) the stand.

30

3) the Neck

4 the spoud.

5^o) The Handles.

6) the Cover. – .

Every one of these parts has its own signification and function. Their forms and ornaments are principally attending upon their material or symbolical uses; I say principally for they are much influenced also by the materials which come in question for their fabrication, but upon this I shall call Your attention hereafter, while I am now only | speaking of principles of proportion form and ornamentation which are independent upon the materials, so that the following finds its application for Earthenware as well as for Metalworks or others.

2. a fol. 1v

I must begin my specification with a general introductory remark on two different principles of ornamentation in industrial art and in art in general.

The first one of the principles which I allude to, we may call it the *constructiv* or perhaps better the *dynamical* principle; The last name is better, for the construction of a work is dependant upon the material out of which it is made, while its dynamical function remains the same for all materials.

Every part of a work as well as the Ensemble of it, must tell what dynamical function it has to fullfill, not only by its form but also by its ornaments. When the last have no other significations but that, to be symbols, taken from nature or borrowed from other arts, | with the sole intention to awake in our minds in a agreeable manner a clear conception of the dynamical function of a whole or a part of a work of art, then they are ornaments and Symbols in the first sense of the word.

3. a fol. 2r

The beautiful Greec ornaments are mostly Symbols of this kind.

The second sort of ornaments are those which, while agreeably varying the elementary form of a work or part of a work, by means of outlines and colours, are representing thinks, actions and circumstances, which are not immediately connected with the dynamical or structiv idea of a thing. Such are for instance the beautiful pictures on the Greec vases, representing Heroic battles and objects relating to the destinations of the Vases.

The more advanced the artistic feeling of a nation is, the more we observe on its productions of industrial art a strong distinction between the two principles of ornamentation while the same are confounded and pass gradually over one into the other with other nations of less artistical and perhaps more poetical and religious tendency.

Such for instance is the Egyptian art; the monumental art in Egypt shows no ornament properly speaking; every decoration is a religious or a political or a topographical Symbol, every colour employd is the same; The Egyptian | Style of composition is a writing the Egyptian Style of Colouring is not a musik with colours like it was allways in oriental art, it is a prosody. –

4 a fol. 2v

Greec art, as I sayd before, was based upon an other principle a more artistic and a less symbolic one. The Greecs reserved their beautiful Symbols of the second kind only for the Enrichment of those parts of a work of Industrial art,

including architecture, which form a neutral territory between others, which are more activ and structiv parts of it. This rule, which we may adopt without hesitation from them, is one of the most important in ornamental art.

Instances.

The Altar, to which the whole temple with all its structiv parts relates, the first object of high art. The tympanon of the pediments the triglyphs, the Frieses, etc. |

fol. 3r 5. a

The body of a Vase is another such a neutral Ground on which the higher conceptions of art may find their applications.

The body of a Vase has the function to contain a fluid in a state of hydrostatic Equilibrium. There is a dynamic action and reaction from the Center to the surface and from there back to the Center; but this action neutralises itself, it goes not over to other parts of the whole; It is independant upon that of gravity, which the body has in common with the other parts of the vase and wants a support. The impression produced by a well Shaped body of a Vase must be that of repose and selfexistence which impression is so perfectly symbolized in the Eggs, the pumkins and othe natural vessels. Some of the last are rifled with a direction of the Channels from downwards, to upwards or Covered with Network, | like the Melons are;

fol. 3v 6. a

Both natural structures are very speaking dynamical symbols or ornaments, and may under circumstances be employed very successfully; but the most perfect and most symbolical natural form of this kind is the Egg with its perfectly smooth surface. In most of the cases it will be convenient to adopt this natural symbol of a plain concentric surface; the neutral Ground for applications of painted or sculptured ornaments of the higher kind, which I may be allowed to call in the following phonetical ornaments.

This name has been introduced in England for this sort of ornaments by Mr. Fergusson who employed it in his work on Architecture. The Idea of applying these Phonetic ornaments must be symbolized by bands or frames, with the aid of which the representations are supposed to be fixed on the body. This we see generally observed on the Greec vases and those of Etruria. |

fol. 4r 7. a

We come now to another part of the Vase to the *Stand*..

The stand has two functions the one part working upwards as the recipient of the body, the lower part working downwart, as supporting and counteracting against the weight of the whole.

These two activ forces meet together and find a common fulcrum towards the middle between the body of the Vase and the Abacus which is the representativ of the Ground.

This fulcrum or point d'appui is generally ornamented in a horizontal direction; very speaking symbols for it are such ornaments which remind us lacework

or strips; it is a band round the stand to strengthen it. But we may consider this fulcrum of the two forces which are activ in the stand also as a neutral Ground and make it a convenient place for application of Phonetical ornaments, or at least. such which have nothing to do with the structiv idea; for instance inlaid stones, Enamels etc.

The upper part of the stand is working upwards and holding. |

The elastic insinuating forms of vegetable nature, principally the Chalices of flowers, with their stalks have been frequently and successfully adopted as dynamical Symbols for this part of the stand.

8. a fol. 4v

The lower part of the stand is counteracting and supporting. The articulations of this part must be bolder than on the first, and going in the direction of Gravity; It must show a vegetable or animal life and not appear like a dead supporting mass only. In the same time it should remember the mouveability of the supported thing. The Ripps and Stripes of this part must naturally go from upwards downwards. – This part of the stand gives under certain circumstances room and opportunity for the application of non dynamic and phonetic ornaments as stones, Enamels pictures and sculptures, while this | is seldom the case with the upper part of the stand. But we must in such cases have the working sceleton of the support well pronounced by dynamical ornamentation; between the rips of this structure are neutral parts for ornaments of the phonetic kind.

9. a fol. 5r

Most of the modern and many of the Oriental and even Romain vases fail with respect to this, while on Grec Vases we may exhibit scarcely one instance of contravention.



As to the proportions of the stands to the body and the other parts it will be difficult to give rules of general application. But I may say that the stand must be or a important part of the whole or a very subordinated one. The middle between these two parties will seldom Do well. But this only holds good to a certain limit, for when The stand becomes the doninant part and the body of the vase the secondary one, then the whole goes over into the kingdom of implement and furniture; it becomes a tripod or a Candelabrum and is not more a Vase. |

As the stand is virtually the strongest part of the whole and should appear so, we must employ in ornamenting it darker colours than for the body When metal and other materials are employed for the Ensemble of a Vase, we must make the

10. a fol. 5v

Stand of Metal. When metals of different colours are employed we take the darkest in colour for the stand.

3°) *The Neck and the Spout.*

There is a near relation between the stand and that upper part of the Vase which is formed by the neck and the Aperture. 5

Here also two powers are working in an opposed sense. The Neck is the funnel for entering the liquid and for pouring it. It is a double funnel; It must be able to receive the liquid one side and to give it out other side. Two functions are joined in one, but the two functions are no negations one of the other, like on 10
the stand, they | go gradually over in another and alternate in their services. The Greeks were well aware of this difference which they proved by the manner of ornamentation they adopted for the necks.

fol. 6r II. a

The height of the neck increases generally in the inversed proportion of the aperture of the vase at the root of the neck. A body with a large opening, an urn 15
for instance has a short neck, a bottle in the contrary must have a high neck.



The fulcrum which we had at the Stand is not wanted on the neck. But for this we see an ornament, which works upwards and downwards and which we can take in the two senses.

The juncture between the neck and the body is often indicated by a horizontally ornamented band or zone, or pictured or sculptured; It embraces the body 20
on a part, where the sectional curve of the last becomes more inclined to the horizontal line. The part between this band and the neck properly speaking is called by the French the collet. In Greek it is the Hypotrachelion. The Hypotrachelium is not properly speaking a part of the neck, it has its own principle of 25
ornamentation with descending channels.

As there is a report between the stand and the Neck, in opposition to the body which is self existing and has no pendant, we do well to employ similar colouring etc for the neck as for the stand, which we see on the Greek Vases.

The spouts are a very important and interesting part of the vase. Nothing 30
what characterises them more individually and gives them more the appearance of an organic creature than this addition of the hand of the potter to the production of his wheel.

The Variety of the forms of the Spouts is without limitation; there exist some laws of fitness and some relations between the spouds necks and handles and between those parts together and the body which it is much easier to feel than to explain. |

5 The lips are the only parts where the interior of a composite Vase appears in connection with the Exterior. This gives the Occasion to beautiful transitions, which find their prototypes and symbols in those beautiful varieties of forms and colours which are exhibited by nature in the various shells.

12. a fol. 6v

10 *The handles.*

The handles are to the spouds what the neck is to the Stand; One is the pendant of the other. The position of the spoud with reference to the Vertical Axis of the whole and to the point of Gravity, prescribes in a certain degree the position of the handle. Proved by instances.

15 The Symbol of Ornamentation of the handls is that of branches, *ears* fingers, Serpants. and *hands*, (barbarians) Clasps, masks. |

In a great many of cases, the handles were without symbols and their forms the simple consequences of fitness and construction.

13 a fol. 7r

20	animal parts, serpants.	Three Sorts of handles the horizontal handle, (for <i>basins</i> , cubs, plates and other flat vases, Serpants.
	<i>plants.</i>	<i>vertical handles</i> for Urns, and Vases with narrow openings.
25	twisted <i>strings</i> , bands with Meander ornaments and others of kind.	<i>pail handles</i> for pails. sometimes double, a

Influence of the Materials and Their Treatments upon the Development of Ceramic Types and Style

30 Influence of the materials and their treatements upon the development
of Ceramic types and style.

1). fol. 1r

We are infinitely more advanced in the practical sciences and the knowledge of utilising the materials than it was the case with any other nation at any age; but if we look at the products of ancient pottery as well as other branches of art, if

we see the unquestioned superiority of half barbarous nations, especially of India with her gorgeous products of industry we must feel convinced, that we with our science have done but little.

The same mortifying truth meets us, when we compare our productions with those of our own ancestors. In spite of all our progress in the invention of new processes, we are still inferior to them in the beauty and significance and even in the convenience of forms and ornaments.

Our best things are more or less exact recollections, others show a praiseworthy Endeavour to borrow immediately from nature, but how seldom are we successful in these attempts.

fol. 1v 2. One and not the least of the dangers of our modern artistical position is the superfluity of means or rather the want of power to employ | artistically. Our industry wearies herself in vain to become mistress of her new inventions, while the great founders of art in times gone by received *their* materials prepared as they were by use during centuries and carried out a popular motive to its higher significance by treating it artistically.

Gradual progress in art and Science went hand in hand with the full mastery of what they had already gained and a full knowledge of its value. Bernhard Palissy spent half his life in seeking for an Enamel for his Earthenwares, which he at last succeeded in finding; Thus long experience taught him how to use what he found. *We* receive our new processes and new colours ready made from the Chemists and naturalists; before we had time to master the old and before we were seeking. for news.

We have many books on the applications of science on art, but we are wanting of a manual, which teaches the principles of beauty and style as applied to the new inventions of science and manufacture.

These remarks are particularly applicable to the present state of ceramic art which it remains to us considering to day from the technological point of view.

fol. 2r 3. The proper materials for the Ceramic works are the plastic masses; We call plasticity, the quality of a | material to take under the hand of the workman all forms, which he wishes to produce. The common clay is a very plastic material and that, which since the earliest periods was found to be the most convenient for plastical purposes and for pottery especially.

The qualities of this material and the processes and manipulations necessary for its treatment, had therefore a great part in the development of the first forms and types which are accepted in Ceramic art; Its influence reaches even beyond this, as I had already the opportunity to mention. to You.

Although the treatment of this material appears very simple, nevertheless the plainest piece of pottery passes through a great number of processes before its completion.

I shall only mention here the most important of these processes, chiefly respecting their importance for the artistical question.

1°) The first process *is the mixture of the pasts*, presupposing the knowledge of the nature of the materials.

2°) The *Façonage*, which includes a great many of special processes, all relating to the formation of the object in its general feature.

3°) The covering and glazing.

4°) The burning and all preparatory and accessory manipulations | connected with this important part of the potters industry.

4) fol. 2v

All of these processes should be known practically as well as theoretically by artists, who undertake to make patterns and designs for manufacturers of potteries, which unhappily is not always the case.

Both, practical knowledge and artistical skill and feeling are not more so frequently combined in one person as it was the case at Palissy's and Cellini's and even at Böttcher's time.

I° *On the materials*

I shall not be permitted for want of time to give here a consistent specification of the different pasts and plastic materials of old and modern pottery, and shall therefore be confined to speak about the influences of the proprieties | of the materials only at occasions, which will present themselves in the following. –

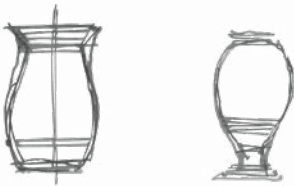
5). fol. 3r

For | every speciality of pasts necessitates its own treatment and style. The antique urns and Etruscan Vases for instance, consisting of a very soft and slightly tempered past, are not fit for being executed in our modern China or Fayence pasts nor in metal; The Portland Vase, which is of Glass and cut with the Steel Wheel and cisel, is not to be imitated in Stoneware, |

4) fol. 2v

This is a very selfunderstanding principle, it is only to be wondered, how seldom it has been followed by our manufacturers till at present.

5). fol. 3r



2°) *The façonnage*

The tool, which is the most ancient and still now the most frequently used in pottery is the horizontal potters wheel. It is that, which is the most important for the development of the forms; It is among all the Engines that which leaves to the hand of the artisan all its power and artistical liberty; the most spirited

30

among all the mashines, which ought to be adopted as the Symbol and Sign of Industrial art.

But for this reason also it ought to be manipulated everwhere by intelligent hands and not as it often happens by an other machine, which knows only to turn after templets or what he has been drilled for himself. |||

fol. 4v 7.

We find potters wheels represented in the Tombs of Beni hassan and Thebes, from the 19th Century before Christ. So the Greeks, in attributing this invention to one of their contrymen, Thales, who lived only 1200 Years before Christ, were certainly wrong, but at least they knew to take from it the best possible advantages. It is sayd that one of their great philosophers glorified himself of being the inventor of an improved wheel.

It is stated that most of the beautiful Grec vases have been entirely finished on the potters wheel without being finished in the dry state on the lath, as it is believed by some antiquarians. for by their perfect accuracy they have the appearance of being finished that way.

The Romans had an other kind of pottery; made of the so calld terre sigillata which required an other mode of treatment. These Roman potteries are executed with the greatest care and knowledge of nearly all the means, which we actually employ in the most perfect fabrications. |

fol. 5r 8)

The use of the wheel is constant in all the round pieces; the outlines, mouldings, bands and rifles are very regularly executed and generally with the assistance of the lath. and the basrelief ornaments on them are executed by three different means, 1^o) by moulding 2^o) by the roulette, a small wheel, like a spur, with the ornaments in hollow on it. 3) à *la barbotine*. application of a very liquid paste with a brosh, a sort of transition between painting and basrelief. –

It is a curious fact, that the beautiful Etruscan Vases are made free hand, without the aid of the potters wheels, which explains the liberty and richness of the Hetruscan outlines, as compared with the others. The Style of Hetrusrian Vases find their explanation partly in this circumstance.

The Celts and Britons new the wheel and employd it frequently; Not so the Germans, who made their vases without wheels by the process calld Colombin; here it is not the piece of pottery which turns, but the potter who turns round the pot. Sometimes they employd for smaler pieces turning dishes like those of our Sculptors. The large Jarres of France, the Tinacas of Spane the Camucis of Bresilia and other vases of enormous size, are all made free hand.

fol. 5v 9.

The *lath* or horizontal wheel is much more employed in our times, than it was with our masters in pottery. It is a rather dangerous instrument and has | but little contributed to the progress of art; To the same cathegory belongs the treatment of the wedd clay by the way of templets, cutt out of Metall or wood, which process is calld in Frensh the *Calibrage*. By employing this instrument, we may give to the forms more sharpness in the mouldings and obtain some other ad-

vantages, which are impossible otherwise to obtain. It will be good to remember this for such cases, where the templets come in application. The forms then to be given to the patterns must show that sharpness in moulding and the undercutts, which are the domain of this mode of execution.

5 *2° Process, the Moulding.*

Moulding is one of those processes which by their negative influences are important elements for that what we understand under Style. I mean the imperfection of this process, is its power, The modeller must know and *submit* to these imperfections and remember, that a moulded piece of pottery can not, and must not appear like a piece which is turned on the wheel or on the lath. Moulded
10 pieces ought to be not circular but oval or angular in their horizontal sections. A form of Circular Section is spoiled by the slightest irregularity and offset in the outlines, which are altogether impossible to avoid in the process of moulding.

These offsets and regular irregularities which the moulded objects have and
15 which are inevitable may be used as ornaments, or they may be hidden by mouldings, by projecting parts and by reliefs. The Henry II Vases which I shall mention hereafter, are beautiful instances of moulded potteries. |

The Moulded works have generally the destination of being multiplied frequently, whence the symbols and ornaments for the decoration of the moulded
20 works must show a sort of Market type and be of more general application.

It is a fact, that the moulded potteries, when exposed to fire, do more *shrink*, than turned potteries do.

This circumstance is to be well observed by those who are modelling large Vases or other forms, intended to be executed in Terra Cotta or China; *Evaded*
25 *forms large smooth surfaces*, circular sections undercutts, and *high projecting parts* and *ornaments*, all these things are of no use for large sized and moulded Terra Cotta forms. —

The last must be defective in proportion, if they shall look proportionate when burnt and finished.

30 It is impossible to pay too great attention to the first model of a work which is intended to be reproduced a great many of times. |

But the truth of this seems not generally to be accepted among our manufacturers, who pay very little for the models.

The process of Casting Coulage.

35 The absorbing propriety of a mould in plaster reduces a liquid past of clay which has been versed into it, quickly in a State of dryness, sufficient to retain its form; in the same time the mould does not retain the dried past, so that it may easily be taken out after a few moments when arrived to a certain state of Dryness.

10) fol. 6r

10) fol. 6v

On this is based a certain process of execution in pottery which is partly employed for large pieces of earthenware, as columns, Water-pipes, Vases, partly for very thin theacups, the so called Eggshells.

This process was unknown to the Ancients. It has newly been executed at Sèvres with great successes. |

fol. 7r 11).

There is a number of other processes of Façonage, usual in pottery, which are called the finishing processes, not less important for the practical study of Style as the former.

Potteries painting.

The painters art as applied on pottery has its own rights and its own restrictions or limits, which, it is certain, the ancients and our ancestors knew better than we do. I shall not venture to enter deeper here in this difficult matter, which requires alone two or three lectures for itself: Nevertheless I can not pass without giving some general remarks, additional to some principles which I had the opportunity to mention occasionally.

It is evident that the painters art has depassed some of the limits which are prescribed by natural laws, in pottery as well as in Eameling. – The Progress of Chemistry has less advanced real art as first was expected; But this is not the fault of Chemistry, but our own. The wide boundaries of our modern technical means are still too narrow for us, we depass these by employing colours and treatments of colouring, which even our advanced science and practice can not make standing in strong fire. The success of the China-manufacture of Sèvres in the Great Exhibition was partly owed to the strict observation | of the stylistic limits of China painting and of Enameling; as well as to the moderated style of the representations, which are no copies of pictures having another destination, but which are composed for the purpose. My Friend, Mr Dieterle, who is the arts superintendant at Sèvres, has introduced only since a few Years this new and happy principle, which will soon be followed and perhaps depassed by others.

fol. 7v 12)

Among the finishing processes counts also the Garniture of a piece of Ceramic art, which consists in the application of outerworks, which properly do not belong to the piece; as handles, stands, spouds covers etc, which generally, with us, are made of the same material with the body of the vase, but which it very often happens to be borrowed from other branches of industrial art;

This style of mounting potteries is one which deserves the greatest attention; and more, than our manufacturers now pay to it, for it reconduces us to the old types and is therefore much less dangerous than many other means of decorating pottery ware. |

fol. 8r 13)

The mounting of precious potteries glasses or Stonewases with metal feet and Metal handles, spouds etc, has been practiced frequently in antiquity, and adopted by the Greeks after the conquest of Asia by Alexander of Macedonia;

It was dominant also in the Mediaeval times and is very successfully practiced with the Chinese still now. The principles of ornamentation which I gave at the beginnig are applicable for such kinds of additional parts.

The process of gilding, silvering and platinizing also is to be mentionned among this series of operations, which belong to the façonage.

The gilding is a very convenient ornament for the parts which form the extremities of the vases, as such, which in their types or origines are not belonging to the real vase, and which may be supposed to be of Metal. It is also applicable for the junctures frameworks and bands, by which the Emblematic decorations | are supposed to be fixed on the bodies of the vases. The dangerous instrument which unhappily is too often employd is here the Burnisher. The Gold, after having been applied in very fine powders, obtained by chemical dissolutions or by mechanical processes, with the aid of a brosh on the glazing of the Vase, shows a very agreable natural luster after the firing, which it would be impossible to obtain by artifices; but our manufacturers do not like this, and polish the whole with a burnisher; This was not the taste of the Grecs if they knew gilding of Earthenwares at all. But they probably followed an other system even for their Gold and Silver Vessels. The Oriental Gilding is likewise only a luster. At least, when the polisher must be employed, it will be advisable to follow the principle of the Venitian Painters for the distribution of light and shadow in their pictures, leaving the general Mass quiet, reserving for the brillancies only a small part of the tablet. The metallic luster has very happily been imitated or rather supplanted by a beautiful yellow glazing by the Arabian Poters of Spain and Sicily, | and afterwards, in their imitation by the Faenca poters. They knew very well the art of gilding, and they were no economists, but they disliked Gilding in pottery.

The mat gilding has been reintroduced in the China potteries of Sèvres by my Friend Mr. Dieterle.

These are the most important processes of those which belong to the façonage we should now speak of the remaining two important processes in Potters art, the glazing and the burning, which are like the others, lawgiving for the styles of potteriesworks.

The glazing followes sometimes immediately after the driing of the piece, before the firing, sometimes it is applied between two firings, one before, and the other after the glazing.

There are three different manners of glazing, the *Vernish*, The *Enamel*, and the *cover*

The first is a plombiferous transparent coating, which is very fusible, applied on common potteries and on fine fayences.

fol. 8v

14) fol. 9r

fol. 9v 15.

The *Enamel* is a vitrifiable glazing, opaque and | generally stanniferous. The discovery of the opaque Enamel was made probably first by the Arabian potters of Spain and Sicily in the tenth or eleventh Century. There was a Manufacture of opaque Enameld potteries at the Island of Majorca, which has given the name to this kind of potteries. – Luca dalla Robbia was the first who applied this kind of Enameling on his beautiful Terracotta's but he was preceded by the Pesaro potters, who employd a white cover or as it is calld an Engobe which was laid as a lining overthe dry past, forming a white ground for a transparent glazing.

5

The opaque Enamel was also known to the Persian potters at an early time as well as in China and Japan.

10

But the discovery reached its highest degree of development in the 16th Century between 1540 and 1560 under the protection of the Duc of Urbino at Faenza, Pesaro Gubbio and Tlorence. This Enamelig process is only applicable to a special sort of paste, a composition of clay and sand with a little marl, of a soft texture; |

15

fol. 10r 16.

The style of the Faenza potteries, which we justly admire is a result of both, of the material and its opaque cover;

The façonnage of these wares is rapidly and rawly executed with the assistance of the Wheel, and by moulding. The Enamel is thick and wants a strong firing, These circumstances, and principally the thick cover, are not favorable for the application of plastic ornaments, but most convenient for painting; It was for this reason principally, that this sort of pottery became at last the exclusive domain of pitterresque ornamentation. this we must remember and follow the same principle only where it is equally prescribed by the materials which come in consideration and not for instance for stoneware or China.

20

25

The Frensch celebrated Palissy works are an other kind of Fayence, related to the first by the opacity of the Enamel, but treated in another way. The paste also is very different from the Italian ware and more like pipeware. The Style of this Class of potteries is somewhat extravagant and the apposite of the system followed by the Italians.

30

Much more interesting for us are the fine potteries known under the name of Henry II potteries.

They belong not precisely to the opaque enameled potteries for they are simply glazed with an vitrious glazing, and should therefore find their places elsewhere; but in style and in the paste they belong to the same group. | with the Italian and Palissy ware.

fol. 10v

35

These potteries are beautifull instanes of an artistic exploitation of the means offered by the process of *moulding*. The paste is a very beautifull Fayence fine,

40

without any trace of lime in it, and stands in the strongest fire; The piece first was made entirely smooth and without ornament, out of this past with the aid of moulding; This first layer was covered with a cover or Engobe, not very thick, of the same paste, on which the ornaments, the masks and the Varnishes were applied. — . The Engobe is ornamented in a very convenient and constructive style; by impressions made and incrustations of Arabesks executed with differently coloured pasts. The whole pervades an Oriental feeling and conception, which appears also in this particular style of coating the Vase like a Wall with a coating of Stucco. |

Mr. Brogniard gives in his work a very good description of this interesting pottery of which only some 40 pieces are existing. now.

17). fol. 11r

A third glazing process is that which technically is called the *Cover*; *la couverte*. It is a vitrifiable and earthy substance, which smelts only at a very high temperature equal to that which is wanted for paste. It is employed for the potteries of hard paste, and principally for the *hard China*. and it consists of feldspath and quartz, sometimes with sometimes without gypse, but allways without lead or tin.

This glazing and cover, sspcial to the China potteries together with the Caoline paste, which is very short and less plastic than other pasts influences very much the Style of China pottery in general forms in sculptured and in painted ornaments. |

The beautifull white translucide nature of the China paste and its hardness are the first characteristic qualities of China ware; these qualities are agreable for the senses in themselves and they are in the same time favorable for the application of different ornaments and principally of coloured ornaments on their surfaces. But on the other hand these applications have to meet with very great practical difficulties which the China-painter must be acquainted with; The heigh Temperatures which are wanted for the burning of the paste and for the glazing necessitates a great many of precautions for the application of forms, which shrink, and of colours, which will not stand. The China style is therefore a very complicated and confused style, one which it is very difficult to | difine. — .

18. fol. 11v

The China pottery style like the others, has its *historical* types, independently from the consideration of the material and the services of the objects; These types are the *Chinese wares*. We will in our taste in China pottery be allways more or less followers of the Chinese; and I am excusing this direction for this special kind of industry, more than for any other. But the better will be that of following our own way and of taking for guides the nature of the materials, the idea of that which is to be represented, and the traditions of our own European

19. fol. 12r

Pottery works, which, well applied, will always afford good precedents, for instance this beautifull Chinawase, a piece which shows a good model of how to apply traditional forms to new materials and new processes. – †

fol. 12v

The English soft China is not so difficult, to be treated, artistically as well as that renomated old Sèvres Vases, which are made with a sort of artificial paste, nearly as hard but much more fusible than the hard China; and therefore the field for the application of beautifull contrasts of tints and of pictures.

5

fol. 13r 20.

Some other important potteries have no glazing at all and belong to none of the above mentionned classes or Kethegories; among which are the Stonewares of great artistical interest. They are impermeable in themselves and have no glazing or only a plumbiferouz glazing obtained by the so called process of smearing.

10

The Flamish and Germans were the promotors of this beautiful branch of pottery, in the artistical as well as in the practical sense. It was the pottery of luxe in the 16th Century in the northern countries. – .

15

They are rich and beautiful in forms and show generally their natural gray ground, enriched by a quiet and seèvre system of colouring, which speaks well out, that it had to sustain a strong fire. – .

fol. 13v

We make pretty good Stonewares, but they are not equal in beauty of Style and even in beauty of materials to those ancient † German *Canns*, or *Cannettes*.

20

I ought to mention here also the old Etruscan and Roman potteries, which have no glazing but only a Lustre, which we have not yet arrived to imitate nor even to know of what it is composed.

Assyrische Vasen

25

Bleche Embleme. – .

Grosser Reichthum an

(Aegypter wahrscheinlich Erfinder der Kunst, zu giessen.)

Die Griechen zu Homers Zeiten kannten nur getriebene Vasen. Die Archaischen Statuen aus Metall meistens kolossal in Bronze. –

30

Es ist merkwürdig dass der Geschmack an getriebener Arbeit und an kolossalnen Sculpturen wieder aufkam zur Zeit der grossen Blüthe Griechenlands.

On Timber Construction, and Its Influence upon the Development of Architectural Forms

the mechanical qualities of which are known.

fol. 11

The Chinese adopted the same anomaly for their less inclined roofs, not, as has been advanced by some writers on Architecture, in imitation of the tents of their ancestors, but rather in imitation of the old Wooden edifices of the first dynasties, which as we know from the Chinese records were piously imitated in their state of decay by the succeeding imperors; or perhaps also for a hydro-dynamical reason.

Roofs curved in the other sense, were usual in Egypt at least at the time of the Grec dynasty, as we know by remains of houses and by representations on Mosaics and others.



The same form occurs still now in India. — .

The covering of the roofs is a question which I may mention occasionally here as being a very influential decorative element of the first and of architecture in general.

Two kinds of coverings are to be distinguished, the covering in form of scales, and the coating or the covering in form of a continual skin. The last has only been used with the ancients for flat roofs. It is much more usual now, but it is less recommendable than the first for utility and durability, and also for the question of beauty; it gives little opportunity for ornamental development. | In return, the other scalelike mode of covering is more constructive and most appropriate for ornamental purposes.

fol. 12

The tyle construction of the Hellenic buildings is one instance of the Genius which let the Greeks in their artistic exploitations of the simplest and most natural forms of construction.

The first ornamented tyles were made in burnt clay or terra cotta in imitation of the wooden shingles; last they were executed in Marble and ornamented outside and inside with beautifully sculptured ornaments and with colours. Sometimes they were made of bronze and gilt; gilt stone tiles and terra cotta Tiles were also usual for temples and other public and even private buildings.

They are most artfully constructed and have a layer of flat plates, which at some instances were visible inside and beautifully ornamented; (*see the drawing*)

Over this were layd the tiles, one supporting the other and covering mutually their joints; and finally over the so protected joints was layd another row of Channelformed tyles, going from the board of the Roof to its ridge. The last ridge was finally protected with another highly ornamented layer of horizontal Saddletyles. The whole forms a kind of in clined wall, supported by a prominence in the large stones, which form the upper cornice; and the Channelformed | tyles have their own supports, in form of palmets, at other instances the boards of the roofs are formed. by richly ornamented Watercourses, with gutters in form of lyonheads or masks.

fol. 2r

The Gothic style of covering is much simpler but not less ornamental. The German Churches, for instance the Cathedral of Vienna are beautiful examples of ornamented roofs with tyles, glazed in different colours, and disposed in a constructiv and drapery-like manner. This mode of roof ornamenting seems to be of oriental origine, the Orientals being the new inventors of the glazed tyles.

Some beautiful tyle Roofs, executed in imitation of the Saracenesk roofs in Spain and Sicily, are at Palermo. for instance that of the Gate of the Town, near the Royal Pallace.

The mode of ornamented tyles has been happily reintroduced by our modern English Architects. But one of the most meritorous promoters of this good ornamental principle is M^r Minton at Staffortshire.

The Chinese are very fond of decorating their roofs in this manner; Their tyle construction is very nearly that of the Ancients. |

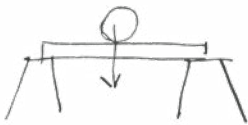
fol. 2v

This for the general forms of the roofs as consequences of their destinations; I shell now have to consider the constructiv part of the question. –

The materials which may be employed in constructions, whatever they may be, resist in three different manners.

1^o) The force is directed perpendicularly upon the length of the piece, and tends to break it transversally

(*Resistance by Rigidity.*)



2^o) They resist a force directed in the sense of the length of the piece of construction, and tending to *crush* it.

(*Resistance to compression*)



5

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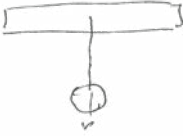
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3^o) they resist a force directed in the sense of the length tending to dilate it.
(Resistance to Extension.)



Every timber construction is composed of parts, which are affected in one or the other of these three different manners; and at many cases one part is affected by a combined action of two of the three directions of forces.

The modes of combining materials with the view of counteracting these actions and of forming a solid and durable system of resistance to them, may be generally classified as follows.

fol. 3r

I Class.

The rigid principle is prevailing
three subdivisions

1^o) the rigid system without any accessory system.



Examples. The Egyptian Roofs, Layers of stoneplates, which afford a multiplication of supports and explain the disposition of the Egyptian Groundplans. (See diagramm).

The Assyrian mode of protecting some parts of their edifices described by Diodorus of Sicily and explaining the narrow position of the walls. Diodor calls the Rooms which were protected by horizontal stone layers pipes, (syringes) for their allongated forms, adding that they were highly ornamented

We may consider the narrow Assyrian halls, discovered by Layard and Botta, as such pipes or Syringes.

Adoption of the same, or nearly the same principle for the Construction of the ceilings with the Grecs. The roof construction was not visible inside in the Grec temples, although formgiving for the Exterior. Grec Architecture was, as we shall see in the next lecture of a very compount caracter.

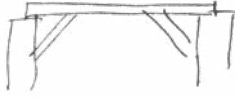
The rigid system has newly most sucessfully been adopted for bridges.

1^o) the American bridges, consisting of a treilliswork forming a rigid system supported by pillars. *Example.* the bridge over the James Rivver at Richmont in Virginia. (Diagramm).

fol. 3v

The tubular System, a rigid tube invented and successfully employed in England (Victoria bridge).

b) the Rigid system with an accessory system of compression.

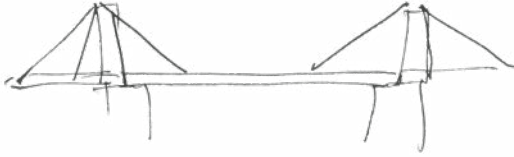


Indian roofs or ceilings, with wider distances between the pillars, than was usual in Egypt; Generally adopted for Roofs and Ceilings in the Middle Ages in England.

The style of inner Roof decoration which is very frequently found in England, based upon this principle is seldom at the continent;

The best instances of English Roofs of the middle Ages are collected by Raphael and Arthur Brandon in the book intituled the Open timber Roof of the middle Ages cet. London 1849.

c) the rigid system with an accessory system of extension



An instance of this construction is the Roman mode of covering the large theaters with Velas suspended on stringes with the aid of high Mates, towering above the highest corniches of the Walls, (Engraving.)

fol. 4r

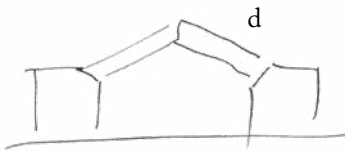
New adaptation of this | Construction for covering large circular rooms, like the Hippodromes at Paris, executed by Mr Hittorf. - .

II. Class.

The principle of compression is prevailing.

This Class has three subdivisions

1^o) Compression without any accessory system.

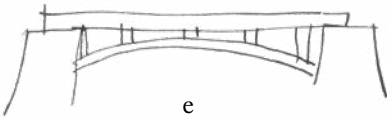


The ancient tombs of the Etruscans, the Gates in the Cyclopean walls, the ceilings in the pyramids. instances of this construction of Celtic Origine in France and England. The first application of the principle which has led to the art of waulding.

The Periclean Odeon at Athens was covered with a roof, made with the mates of the Persian vessels taken in the naval Victory at Salamis, executed ac-

according to this system; the Spars acted together in one button or central piece, and were supported by a range of columns surrounding the inner Wall of the building.

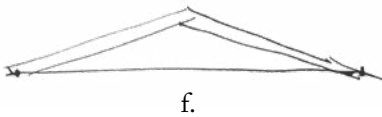
2^o) the compression system, with another accessory system of compression.



5

Examples of this in Gothic architecture and more frequently in modern times for bridges.

3^o) System of compression with an accessory System of extension.



10

This is the most important for architecture and housebuilding by its having been the types for the sacred edifices.

It seldom is employed purely but in combination with an other system, which will follow on its turn.

III. Class.

15

The principle of Extension is prevailing.

It has also three Subdivisions.

1^o) The principle of Extension without any accessory system.

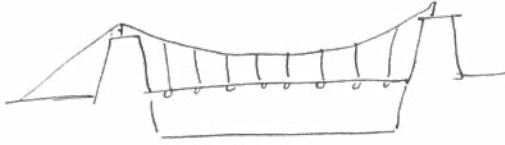


20

The natural Suspension bridges in Southamerica formed by wayfaring trees and plants; Suspension-Bridges in China and Tybet; The Vela of the ancients, being the types for flat ceiling decoration; The names of the single parts of the Grec temple ceilings are all borrowed from textile art, even those mighty stone beams, which we still admire on the Parthenon; and all the parts, so named, were ornamented consequently with textile ornaments. The painted ceilings at Pompea have alltogether their motives in the Vela, which they represent. This is an important remark for decorators; which will find a leader for their compositions of ceilings if they remember the Original Motive of the art of decorating flat ceilings.

25

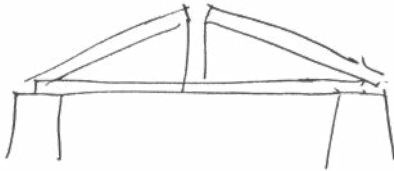
2^o System. The Extension with another accessory system of Extension.



A Modern invention, applied for bridges first and best by English Ingenieurs; – but still imperfect and subjected to frightfull accidents; the same also as for the artistical question.

3^o) Extension with an accessory system of compression.

5



fol. 5r

This combination contains the full development of the | *Roof* properly speaking, as an Element of outer architecture; in combination with the 3^d division of the Second Class, namely the compression with an accessory system of extension.

This form is not only a decorativ one for outer architecture, it has also been at all periods and by most nations employed artistically inside;

10

It was introduced with the ancients, when first they undertook covering the courtyards, which formed the usual mainparts of their public edifices. Such covered courts were calld, at later times, Basilicas, which name shows that it was a construction borrowed from abroad. The inside visible roofs were only employd for rooms, which in their original Idea are supposed to be courts, all the other parts were covered with ceilings independently from the roof construction. The first example of a Greec building with an inside visible roof is the above mentionned Odeon of Pericles.

15

The Latin Basilicas likewise were first uncovered, then they became to be covered with large roofs, in the same style which we still see on some of the ancient Christian Basilicas at Rome, Florence and elsewhere in Italy and Sicily. Here are some instances of such ornamented roofs taken from Sicilian, Florentine and Veronese basilicas.

20

Some of the richly already bespoken ornamented roofs in the English Gothic style are other more recent instances of the same kind; Exemples Westminster hall, Hampton court, Windsor. an many others. They take their Ornaments from the complicated and artful construction itself, while the German and Frensh Gothic Roofs are very simple in construction, but much richer in sculptured and pictured ornamental details.

25

30

The ornamenting principle | of northern woodconstruction is differing from that, which was usual in Italy by the ample application of sculptured ornaments. In the northern countries, it appears the art of cutting and Sculpturing the timbers was very old; Even Tacitus in his Germania seems to indicate that the
 5 ancient Germans sculptured their wooden huts. The Gallic woodconstructions were admired by Caesar. Here are some instances of very old wood-constructions with sculptured ornaments taken from Norvegian Churches, (9th or 10th Century) – .

fol. 5v

In these northern countries the art of the carpenter was extending itself far
 10 beyond the roof, the carpenter was and is at some places still now the architect of the house; his art is dominant; The Gothic architecture inherited of this northern style of ornamenting the wood constructions.

We must make a distinction between two different modes of constructing wooden houses. The one is the horizontal Construction, pieces of timber disposed horizontally one over the other and joined ad their ends in a durable
 15 manner. These blockhouses are standing | on stone Substructions, which generally are used for stables, and surrounded by a Gallery supported with sculptured columns; The Galleries are beautifully ornamented in a very simple manner, by cutting the boards into a regular form, which by repetition make a very harmonious Ensemble.
 20

fol. 6r

The Roofs are very projecting and the brackets and supports of the beams ornamented; Such were the old Colchian houses and probably those of the Etruscans, such are still now the houses of the Tyrolians and Switzer peasants; It is the usual construction also in Sueden and Norvegia.
 25

Here is a collection of Switzer Edifices of this kind. Here is an other Example of a Tyrolian house.

The second Class of wood buildings is that with frameworks and the interstices filld up with maçonry. This kind of Woodarchitectare is most general in northern Germany, beautiful exemples of such buildings are collected by Mr
 30 Bötticher in Berlin, which we should have in our library.

To the same belong these | drawings, from buildings actually existing in Normandy. – You furtherly see in this collection here the details of ornamental timber construction, systematically arranged.
 35

fol. 6v

I must come back here to the ancients, which also had their highly developed timber architecture; we see this on the wall pictures at Pompea which most probably were imitations of wood and metal constructions. This diagramm shows one of the slender supporters of the phantastic constructions represented on the Walls of the Greco Roman buildings.
 40

Even the Egyptians notwithstanding their massif Stone buildings had a great predilection for Wood and Metal Construction and the same is the case

with the Assyrians, Their ceilings and tablatures of Cedar wood, are mentioned by Xenophon and other Grec authors.

We know also by the Grec and Roman authors, that the Naval architecture of the ancients was a very ornamental one. We have very interesting and detailed descriptions of some of them. A very remarkable application of ornamental timber construction were the Rogi or funeral piles, which are represented on some Roman medals. The funeral piles were also objects of ornamental art with the Greeks at least at the time of Alexander the Macedonian and his successors.

fol. 7r I have the Idea that the Lycian monuments, two of which are now in the British Museum, and which are made in imitation of timber construction, are nothing | but the stone Copies of the original funeral piles of those to the memory of which the first were erected. – .

The similarity of these monuments, with the representations of funeral piles on Roman medals is indeed very striking;

fol. 7v It would now be here the place of giving some details about joiners art, or timber construction in application to doors, windows, furnitures and other mouveable or immouveable parts of a household. But the time is nearly past, and I am obliged to be short. The art of the joiners consist therein, to make a solid system out of thin boards or wooden plates, and under circumstances, to execute a leining or cover of a wall or of a part of a wall with pannels made of boards; the art of joining boards and of employing | and disposing the frameworks and pannels, which result from the process of joining, in an artistical and ornamental manner.

The joiner's art is therefore connected with the art of wall coating and has some of its principles in common with textile art for instance that of surface decoration. Marquetry, a sort of Niello and Mosaico in different woods, Aegyptian and Grec Marquetries, Venitian Marquetry. Louis XV. Wood inlaid with Brass. Louis XIV. – .

Application of Metal for Roofconstruction.

If we look at these diagramms, we observe some parts, which are affected in a manner, which seems to require them to be of stone and metal rather than of Wood.

fol. 8r for instance | for b, *the rigid system*, with an Accessory system of compression. we may wish, for the sake of solidity, those braces of the beam made out of Stone or Bronze or cast Iron. –

At c, in turn, we feel it necessary, to have the suspension strings here made out of wrought metal chains or twisted wires. – .

ad d we feel this construction having more application for stones or Cast-Metal than for wood.

this is also the case with the following system. but the System f, may best be executed entirely of metal, the compression system in Cast the extension system in wrought Metal. etc. — .

5 This leads to the idea of employing for each part of the roof that material, which seemd | the most proper for the mode how it is affected by forces. — — .

fol. 8v

The proper application of this simple principle is one of the most difficult questions in construction and in ornamental art;

10 It is evident, that a new Material adopted for a service which was formerly done by an other one, requires many alterations in the forms and dimensions of the whole;

15 On the other side we are bount to observe some traditional types, if we will be artistically understood by our contemporaries. and these types are borrowed from timber-construction.

There is an other difficulty in the artistical exploitation of the new inventions in Metal roof construction.

Metal chains or wrought

The Combined Action of the Four Preceding Branches of Industry in Architecture

20 I shall terminate to day this course of lectures with some remarks on the different Styles of architecture, which last we take as the result of the combining and working together of the different branches of industrial art.

I fol. 1r

25 The earliest and highest symbol of civilisation and human culture is the fireplace; it is also the first and most important element and as it were the soul of every architectural work. Round it are grouped, as the protecting Negations of the three natural elements, enemies to the flame, the three other Elements of architecture, the Roof, the Wall and the terrace. |

30 The number of possibilities how these four constituent parts can be combined in an edifice, is undefined, or at least very great; they are different according to the differences between the races and nations, to their natural genius, to their political and religious tendency and development, and chiefly to the clime and nature of the countries in which they live.

fol. 1v

Under certain circumstances it happens that one or some of these constituent parts are more developed than the others, which last take on their turn the first place in other combinations.

It wants no proof, that, where man lives in isolated groups or families, where the fireplace wants protection only against the Injuries of the climate, where the right of property in the beginning of the national development was not existing or not easily attacked, where the form of society has grown out of a federation of single corporations families and tribes, that, I say, under circumstances similar to these | The roof must have been obtaining a very significant part in the architectural combinations, showing itself in form of a moveable tent, or in form of a roof first covering an excavation in the Ground, and afterwards raising itself over the Ground on a basement.

The first, the moveable tent, was and is at present the home of the Nomad tribes of herdsmen and huntsmen, the last is the original form of the houses of backwoodsmen and agricultural settlers.

Domestic life is developing itself in these huts, in opposition to the life in free nature full of pains and struggles. They become little worlds for themselves excluding all what does not belong to the family, with the only exception of the friendly daylight, passing through holes, left in the walls. The family and the beasts take equal part of the protecting roof. They are single standing and form irregular groups in the natural scenery, mostly along the inviting banks of some river or brook.

In those countries of Germany, which are inhabited by a mixed population of partly German, partly Wendish Origin for instance in the Duchies of Mecklenburg and Holstein, it is easy to recognise the descent of every place; All the German villages and towns are built in form of rows along a river and without walls; the Slavonic settlements in the contrary are distinguishable by concentric forms, or square or round the Marketplaces of regular disposition in their center and by fortifications. –

It is evident, that the original types and simplest expressions of this style of architecture, had to undergo with the centuries many alterations and additions according to the influences of increasing civilisation and the introduction of foreign customs; but still it maintains its principle in the countries inhabited by the descendants of the German races; The best mode of showing the differences between this principle of architecture in contrast to those, which we shall consider hereafter is to watch at the laws, how the edifices grow and develop themselves to more artful and complicated combinations. |

I shall follow this way here and next, for the other styles which we shall make acquaintance with.

The first and simplest Roof house is consisting of one Room of an elongated rightangular form, like this diagram shows, which gives a farmer's house one

of those which are general in the old saxon countries, in Westphalia, Friesland, Holstein and Schleswig, here I have a whole collection of similar buildings. The farmers houses of the Anglo Saxons in England were certainly the same. The fireplace is a low brickconstruction standing in the center without Chimney or flue, and the turfsmoke is going its way freely round the beams and rafters of the roof, coated like the walls with a brilliant black coating of soot, and ornamented with fine bakons, hams and saussages.

Before the fireplace is the thrashing floor, along it are the stables for horses, and opposite those for oxen and cows. The part of the building behind the fireplace has only at later periods been divided by glazed walls. into partitions for living rooms and bedrooms, with large Alcoves.

There is no articulation in this form, and the mode of passing from this to another more complicated form of a Saxon house is only *twofold*; the first is to juxtapose one roof to the other and to form a free and generally unsymmetrical group of roofs. |

Each mainpart of the building shows itself distinctly outside by having its own roof; it tells its own tale.

fol. 3v

The same principle is observed also for more monumental edifices like Churches, showing a very picturesque variety of roofs and being a conglomeration of parts, each of which has its own Selfexistence.

Most of the German and Scandinavian Churches built before the introduction of the pointed style, show this most happy and picturesque arrangement and are much more congenious to our habits than the Gothic basilicas are, notwithstanding the ornaments of the last being borrowed from our northern flora, which was not the case in the same degree with the first.

(Dahl's Churches.)

The second mode of increasing a Saxon house is the Story construction. The first step to this is the elevation of the Stone basement, and the utilising of the suchwise gained room for the stables and cellars. Such are the Switzerhouses which I have shown in the last lecture.

This mode of construction is very | convenient for Strongholds and block-houses, such as become necessary, when the sattlers are exposed to attacks from the part of natifs which they dislodged, or in consequence of quarrels and feuds between each other, at times when the property began to be disputed and to be the prise of the Strongest.

4 *fol. 4r*

This is the origine of the northern towers and strongholds, a high Stone basement with a wooden house on its top. generally standing on a naturally fortified place, as for instance on the top of a rock or in a marsh. The tower is the Center of an agglomeration of other roofs, each forming a single building for itself but so combined as to form together a irregular advanced fortification round the dungeon.

The most important of these surrounding buildings is the so called pällace, (the Pfalz in German) a large hall with an open staircase being the meeting room of the guests and having, at the Grondfloor an other large room for the reception of the followers and servants of the knights. The Chapel was originally in the lower part of the Dungeon. Where it is a distinct building, it is of a later date than the other parts of the castle. 5

fol. 4v

On the foot of the hill is an other circle or row of edifices | the stables and barns and the houses of the clients Vassals and serfs. –

Such was the feudal Castle; very different it is true from the old Saxon Allodial dwellings, but allways characterised by being an irregular conglomeration of rooms, each one protected by its own pointed and gabled roof, and taking the day-light from windows left in the outer wall and by the absence of that principle which we shall call in the following the court-style. 10

I should now give the description of a Northern dwelling such as it developd itself out of its original type in the towns, where the Story principle becomes naturally more important by the scarcity of room, which obliges to built one house over the other. 15

The English Town dwellings are alltogether of the same caracter and propably speaking only the repeton of one room in three or four stories, with the necessary staircase. 20

fol. 5r 5.

The interior arrangements of the town-dwellings in the North of Germany are much more variated | and different according to the trade or profession of the inhabitants and of more individuality. The old Merchant houses at Hamburg for instance are aranged like the Roman houses with a covered Atrium and a skylight in the center, supported by a triple or quadruple range of columns, forming a gallery for each story and with a fine staircase on the side. 25

In the Southern countries of Germany and in Saxony, where the stone construction is prevailing, the domestic Architecture are more mingled with Italian motifs and perhaps influenced by Roman Reminiscences. The same is the case in France, 30

But I must conclude here this chapter in passing to an other most important principle of architecture.

This other principle of architecture, fundamentally opposed to the first, originated in the southern and more favorised countries by clime and fertility, but which wanted to be conquered from nature by a cooperating activity and great national enterprises. 35

fol. 5v

Such lands are Egypt and Mesopotamia, wonce the seats of the earliest | civilisation and inhabited by an immense population, the richest countries in the world, but now for want of the principle of centralisation of labor reconquered by nature, and nearly what they were, first, before the foundation of the Egyp- 40

tian and Assyrian political systems, brooks and deserts, inhabited by nomad Arabian and other tribes.

These countries were the native countries of strong political and religious institutions and of absolutism, the sole form of society under which such combined action of forces, which was necessary for overcoming the difficulties which nature here opposes against its exploitment. –

This explains a great part of the particularities of the Styles of Egyptian and Assyrian Architecture.

Both are, what I called before, Court styles, but very different from each other except in the community of this principle |

The prosperity of the fertile plains of Mesopotamia after having been gained from nature by a stupendous system of canalisation and of embankment, soon became the object of cupidity of the neighbouring tribes, against which a system of defense was necessary to be adopted,

The constructions and arrangements thus necessitated for the security of the settlements, must have been of influence upon the Style of architecture of the oldest Assyrians.

while they were successful against their Enemies, these influences could not alter the fundamental character of the architectural forms, which were always allowed to develop themselves out of their natural origins.

But it was an other thing, when, as it soon happened, the same countries became the prey of conquering people of other races and of quite different political institutions.

Now an other principle grew up in the *fortified camp*, and was combined with the first.

The conquerors were sons of the desert or mountaneers, and in | their former state the inhabitants of roofed huts, similar to those described before. They built their regular camps out of huts, and thus combined the, northern roof architecture to a new architectural Ensemble for which the first exigencies were strength, regularity easy articulation, subordination rank and order.

The roof, as an remembrance of the earlier state of the conquering nation before the conquest, maintains its right only symbolically for the holy Edifices, while the other two elements, the terrace and the Wall, are generally prevailing.

Not the Same with the Egyptians; That difference, which prevails between a native and originally national Monarchy, based upon a rich and powerful Aristocracy or priesthood one side and a System of government, which is based upon Conquest, feudality Servitude, and Military despotism, otherside the same difference shows itself in the architectural styles of the two nations. |

The prosperity and political power of a native dynast grows by and by, his house grows with his household, partly by additional buildings, partly by a more organic development from inside of the house.

6 fol. 6r

fol. 6v

7. fol. 7r

The Wealth and power of the Satrap and feodary on the other hand is a gift and donation accorded to him by his gracefull master and suddenly overcome; His house is since the beginning ready made for the position he abruptly obtained and a repetition of the Court or Pallace of his master in a smaler scale; Enlargements are only possible by the way of an outerly combination of two units of the same kind. |

In the first instance is the Great a development and accomplishment of the Small; in the second instance the Small is only a copy and a crippled imitation of the Great. |

fol. 7v

The military principle in architecture is not very favorable for the arts; but nevertheless it is of great importance for the history of the last.

It sometimes became to be gradually overpowered after having had the time of implanting some of its better elements into the conquered soil; This for instance was the case in *Assyria*; but not in *China*, which last has been arrested by a sudden torpidity, while the military principle was in its vigour.

The Chinese Architecture, is, with the exception of this Caraib Hutt, the most elementary of all. The fireplace in its higher qualification as Altar, is almost wanting in it and in consequence there is no center of relations between the parts.

The Tartar Camp is the type of the Chinese Pallace. It remained unaltered the same, not having been fructified with the addition of older national or of foreign architectural Motivs. |

fol. 8r 8.

But I must leave the Chinese here and hasten to return to Egypt and Assyria, whose architectural styles have more interest for us. – .

The Egyptian Style is the only which, without being essentially disturbed by conquest or by other political revolutions, entirely grew on the nativ Ground. –

No foreigners, but a cast of inborn priests were the founders of the Aegyptian form of Society and in consequence of Egyptian Architecture.

They judiciously observed and studied the natural and popular forms, and skillfully exploited them artistically. –

The Elementary motiv of the Egyptian temple is the Sacred Cage, the Sekos, or tabernacle, with the holy Bird or Serpant, the representative of the God of the Nomos or Village.

In the antearchitectural times the same Sacred Cage stood freely and only surrounded with a simple Wall-enclosure on the embankment of the Nile. before it stood an Altar. This Altar was the starting point and the End of the Procession of the Sacred cage, to which procession the Pilgrims of the neighbouring districts assembled. |

fol. 8v

But the fame of the Sanctuary was increasing and now the old Enclosure proved to be not more sufficiently large to contain the greater assembly. An

additional Court or Enclosure is wanted for the meetings and the preparatory ceremonies of the holy procession. —

And while increasing by addition of new parts, some essential alterations are going on inside of the edifice.

5 Once, the court was covered partly with draperies, only for the occasions at holy days; now this Ceiling made of temporary draperies becomes a solid one executed in wood. or stone. And parts of the suchwise created tempelroom, were cutt of by walls, forming partitions for the temple treasure, for documents and other sacred stores.

10 The more a Sanctuary grows in reputation, the more additional courts and enclosures are wanted, the walls of the last are increasing in proportion, so that the interior wall is wholly covered by the exterior. And inside the Metamorphosis continues alike, the different parts of the building becoming gradually more and more developd and articulated. |

15 The first or the most interior court, which was once open but afterwards covered, in which stands the Secos and the Altar, is getting in its turn a Sanctuary, only accessible to the priests, this is the so calld *Neos*, the real temple. and the next enclosure, before the *Neos*, becomes to be covered, but it being much larger than the first, this operation of covering horizontally was not possible without supports or Columns.

20 This Court was called the *Pronaos*, and was the Assembly Room of the Priesthood, consisting of the descendants of the families of the *nomos* or district, which the first erected the Sanctuary.

25 The remaining thirth Court, after some time having been followed by an additional fourth one, had an similar inside development. but a more articulated one than the first three.

1^o). The walls are first provisionally than solidly provided with galleries for the protection of the pious assembly against the sunshine.

2^o) a Portico of higher proportions is formed traversing the whole Court Yard from the | door of the *Pronaos* to the oppisite door leading out of the building. This portico was only covered with draperies first, and even later, as for instance at this tempel of Luxor. These columns for instance, in the large courtyard at Carnac, never had the destination of being supporters of a ceiling. They only were the pillars of a large and enormously high Canope for the protection of the Images carried on the shoulders of the priests in their religious Processions,

35 Some times the protecting Canope as well as the surrounding Galleries of the court, were executed in solid construction, by leaving the rest of the court Yard open; or, at other instances by covering the whole Yard, with or without a higher passage through the axe. So the principle of a covered court Yard gave rise to a great variety of combinations in Architecture, which have been typical-

9 fol. 9r

fol. 9v

fol. 10r 10 ly fixd | which were good for all periods of architecture; and whose knowledge it seems to be quite necessary for the understanding of the Aegyptian art, as well as for that of the later styles. – .

I shall not speak to day about the Egyptian architectural details and mention only that singular arrangement of the intrances, known under the name of Pylone. It was at first only single and has been only duplicated at later times. Each of them forms, like a lock of a bracelet the End and the beginnig of the Enclosure. 5

They are imitations of the form of the invisible Sekos or Tabernakel, and intended to be seen from far by the pilgrims and to be a tablet for inscriptions. 10

fol. 10v *This for Egypt.* Now let us see what became architecture in the | planes of Assyria, a land similar under many reports to Egypt.

The starting point for architecture was probably the same or very similar at the two countries; but Assyria was allways the pray of foreigne Conquerors, which adopted part of the habitudes of the old inhabitants, without giving entirely up their own customs; and one period of Conquest was, after intervalls of only a few centuries, regularly followed by another; events of regular repetion like natural phenomena. The commercial and colonial relations of this country made it the meeting point of foreigners; in opposition to Egypt, which was nearly closed to foreigners. 15 20

In Egypt, the Embryo and fundamental form of the Architecture was, as we have been showing, the Pilgrims-Chappel, here in Assyria it starts from an other principle the fundamental form is the encampment. | a combination of the Court principle and the terrace. but The Gabled roof remains the holy Symbol of the divinity and reserved only for temples. – . 25

The terrace principle was the dominant in Assyria.

After what we know by Herodote and Diodoros the Pyramids of the Assyrians were nothing but Gigantic substructions of Small temples on their tops; similar to the Ionic Greec roofed tempelcellas.

But This pyramidal Terrace, with the Tempel on its top was only the last degree of still a wider system of terraces and Yards, forming the Ensemble of an Assyrian Pallace. and which was backed by the Pyramid or the family tomb of the dynasty. 30

fol. 11v The whole was standing on an immense Oblong of stone construction secured | by projecting towers, and other fortificatory details. 35

Inside was the first peribolus, a sort of camp with tents for the tributary hosts, guards and soldiers; On an other higher terrace then was following an other story of buildings, like the first secured by fortifications and ornamented with staircases sculptures and Enameld brick pictures. Inside was the Gymnasium and the School for the Aristocratic jouth under the instruction of their fathers. 40

Thirdly came an other fortified terrace with large intrance Gates, after which this whole part of the building had its name the high port, the seat of the government with the hypostyle hall for public judgements and states ceromonies.

Last came a fourth partition aequal to the first but still higher for the kings lodgings and the Serail | and over all these parts governed the Belus Pyramid with its golden tempel at the top.

12. fol. 12r

The whole finally was connected with beautiful gardens, the so calld paradises, large enough for hunting with pavillons bathhouses, fountains caskades, grotts and other Enrichments.

On Architectural Symbols

First Version

Architecture is a pure inventiv art, for it has no ready made prototypes in nature for its forms, they are free productions of human imagination and intellect.

1. fol. 11r

It would therefore, with respect to this, appear to be the freest among the different arts of design, if it was not entirely depending on the laws of nature in general and the mechanical laws of matter especially; for whatever object of architectural art we may consider, its first and original conception will have rosen from the necessity of providing for some material want, especially that of protection and shelter against injuries of clime and elements, or of other hostile powers; and as we can obtain protection of this kind only by solid combinations of matters, which nature procures, we necessarily are constrained for those constructions to the strict observance of the statical and mechanical principles

This material dependency on natural laws and conditions which remain the same everiwhere and at all times gives to the works of architecture a certain character of necessity and in a certain degree makes them appear to be | natural works, but such which nature creates through the medium of reasoning and freely acting beings. The works of architecture tell the history or nature of mankind, as truly as the shells and the Coraltrees give account of the low organisations, which once inhabited them. |

2. fol. 15v

The study of these works and of the history of architecture gives us evidences of the following very striking facts, relativ to the development of this art.

3. fol. 2r

1°) There is no state of childhood and gradual development observable for any independant style of architecture; Every one has been born full grown out of its

30

own principle. It was the most perfect in its first period. at least for the purity of expression of the principle which it represented, 2°) most of them died a suddenly and violent death through a great social revolution and the prevalence of a new principle.

3°) The only Grec architecture seems to make an exception whose fullest development falls not at the beginning of its existence – but this only in consequence of the final solution of the problem of reconciling two principles which for a long time stood in opposition to each other and separed the two principal tribes of the Hellenic race. The Dorians and the Ionians. But for every one of the two Styles the Doric style and the Ionic style each considered for itself the same, what has been said at n° 1, is true, each of them had its own individual perfection at the commencement of its existence.

4°) The Grec architecture is also the only one which makes an exception to what has been said at n° 2; it had its resurrections | and will never die in its principles for the reason because they are based upon nature because they are of general and absolute truth, and speak to us in a language which is comprehensible by itself in every age and at every place, that of nature alone.

I shall trie in the curse of my lectures, to give the evidences of these assertions.

As for the first of them it must be remembered, that the history of architecture does not begin at the same point with the history of house-building and Engineering. We see nations in a state of high political and practical perfection who have no history of architecture at all.

This Caraib cottage is an instance of housebuilding which in its Ensemble as well as in its parts, answers well the purpose for which it has been constructed, and even the laws of Statics and proportion.

But each member of it works only accidentally it has not been modelled on purpose for the function it performs. The columns are trees and nothing else. The wall partitions are matts hung up between the trees.

The whole has nothing | in common with Architecture as an art and can only occupy our attention as a most elementary sheme for Roofconstruction combined with matting as the elementary sheme of vertical partitions. – .

It would appear that the next step towards architecture as an art would be the modelling and cutting natural and formless materials into regular forms, such as are prescribed by the statical and other material conditions, which each part of the whole has to perform, and their combination to a structure.

But we find no example of a Style of construction resting on this point of development, except in our days of merely practical and commercial tendency.

Of old people had probably less practical but certainly more poetical qualifications.

They could not help giving a sort of plastical life to the blocs of marble or granite in preparing and modeling them into cylinders and prismatic beams for the use of their temples and other architectural works. †

They made them tell their history, the reasons for their existence, the direction and power of their action, the part which they were destined to take in the whole work, and how their relations would be to each other, they made them tell also for what destination the whole construction was made.

6 fol. 3v

These tales were made in a language consisting of characteristic forms, partly painted partly sculptured and then painted, performed on the surfaces of the naked shematical parts of the construction; and this symbolical language was found already almost perfectly prepared for this purpose by the other branches of industry, which, it must be known, had reached to a high degree of technical and even artistical perfection long before the building of monuments was thought of.

So this language was allready prepared for general understanding, so much the more, as most of the symbols employed were taken or † derived from analogies in nature and selfunderstanding for every man who has some feeling for natural forms and their dynamical significations

7 fol. 4r

But there are others and some of them are very important as relating to the general feature and disposition of the monument, which are not taken from nature directly, but from reminiscencies out of the first stages of society and social establishment, or from old traditional types of construction or finally from productions of industries which in the antearchitectural times were connected with house building and house-furniture.

A third class of Symbols employed refers only to the special destination of the building, to the god of the temple or the founder. of it.

The Grecs generally employed those symbols in a manner which wanted no special key, namely so, that they had at the same time a statical and a mystical signification † for instance, they ornamented the moulding, whose statical function was symbolised generally by a wreath of leaves, with lorrel-leaves for Apollon, with wine leaves for Bacchus, with Mirth leaves for Venus. – the statical signification of the symbol remained unaltered by the special signification which was given to it.

8 fol. 4v

It was not the same with the Egyptians and the Assyrians – wherefore their Symbolisme was only valeable for the duration of the social principles then prevailing – .

I shall now give a few examples of symbols used in architecture to show their meaning, their power of expression and their application.

I shall do this only here with the view of explaining the content of the foregoing, referring for a more orderly explanation of the forms, which are used † in the different styles of architecture to the comming lectures –

9 fol. 5r

We shall begin with examples of traditional Symbols reminding old constructions, because they had the greatest influence on the general formation of the monuments.

1^o) *The fireplace.*

It is the first Embryo of social settlement. Round the fireplace the first family groups assembled here it was where the first federations were made and the first religious rites were performed. The fireplace is the holy center and focus, to which, through all periods of the development of society, the different parts and divisions of an establishment relate. It is still now the center of our domestical life and in its higher significance as *altar*, that of our religious establishments. It is the symbol of civilisation and religion and an altarformed object, will be symbolised as a sacred one. By elevating a building or an object on a altar-formed pedestal or basement it signifies to be sacred. Basement of a temple. |

fol. 5v 10 *The gabled roof—*

The Roof with gables is the universal Symbol for divinity and the attribute of sanctuaries, and divine dwellings. It at later times only became also the ornament of royal and imperial pallaces, when the royal or imperial persons assumed for themselves divine honours.

The only part in the Egyptian temple which is gabled is the small sekos or sanctuary which contains the holy representativ of the God; while the other parts of the building being only the outer works of the temple for the service of the priests and the worshippers as we shall see hereafter, were covered with flatt roofs.

The same is the case in Assyria where the gabled sanctuary was standing in a diminutive form on the top of the highest terrace of the Assyrian palace. —

It was after the analogy of the gabled ark of the covenant that the great temple of Salomon had a roof of the same form. |

fol. 6r 11

The holy Caaba or grave of Mahomet, is gabled — It is the only temple of the Islams the Mosques being no temples but only houses for praying and preaching.

The Gable is also the Symbol of divinity in the Grec temple, but here it appears in its fullest development, not more hidden by outworks like in Egypt, nor as a small crowning ornament on the top of an immense terracework like in Assyria; it governs its Environs, and forms the principal element of Grec architectural ordinance. —

It was in the earlier times of Grecian history defended by law to employ gabled roofs for private houses, and this ornament was only applied to other public buildings, in the supposition that they were sacred to some Divinity. It was the same with the Romans.

The Gabled roof retains part of its significance in mediaeval architecture although also employed for private buildings. —

Some of the most important constructiv symbols in Greec architecture are taken from the most elementary composition of a wooden gabled roof.

5 The Greeks considered these elementary constructions as quasi natural objects and treated them in a symbolical Manner like they did with the plants and animal forms.

10 Another very important symbol, which takes a great part in Grecian ornament, has derived from the elementary mode of making partitions and ceilings with the aid of sails and carpets. Not only the walls and partitions but also the ceilings and suspended rafters on which the last rested, were symbolized with ornaments, reminding textile works. |

15 Which mode of symbolising the Idea of suspension is as significant and self-understanding as if it was taken from nature itself. In fact, it would be difficult to find any natural symbol for this idea of the same general application and value. and every other ornament on these places would have less meaning or none at all.

12 fol. 6v

20 Symbols taken from textile art were also frequently employed for signifying a tye, an attache of one part to another, as a symbol showing that the attached part is only an attribution and not a structural part. finally they were on their places for ornamenting the soils and floors. —

On natural symbols.

25 Most of the symbols, which the Greeks so frequently and so successfully employed for the decoration of the constructiv parts of their buildings, and which were the organs, expressing the functions of the first, have derived from analogical forms in nature. |

What principles did they observe in the choice and the application of such symbols?

13 fol. 7r

30 1°) They did not transfer the Copy of the naturel object which gave the analogy to the idea which was to be represented in all its accidental details, they left out all what was not necessary for its explanation.

35 2°) they altered the originals in those particularities which could disturb the clearness of the meaning of the Symbol, and put parts of an organisme together which were sufficient for the expression of the Idea, finding it useless and disturbing to take the whole. Instance foot of a chair, but an foot sense upright and mouveable. Vase of Dieterle. not clear easing. Coping round. (Coffemill)

So for instance did they alter the natural colours of the objects in covering them with conventional colours, except in cases where the colour of the thing itself was the analogy which they searched for. —

since in every other case the natural colouring of the object would have permitted a double explication of its meaning.

3°) They made abstraction of the material of the originals as well as of that of the building which, it must be well understood, was entirely covered with colour. | for this abstraction they were permitted to make the images of tender leaves the symbols of a conflict between two mechanical forces, and even to establish a scale for the intensity of the action of a part of construction, by the degree of curvature which the elastic line of the leave band received by the hand of the sculptor and painter. –

One of the most important symbols in architecture is the Cyma, (Κύμα, Κύματιον) which includes the ideas of ending receiving and that of a conflict between two forces.

Take (fig 1) the sheme of an upright standing leave of any sectional form taken from nature. The leave may have a strong board and a rib. in the axis. take a row of such shemes and fix or bind it with a band on the board of a free laing or uncovered part of the structure, | then this will be a Symbol for the ideas: upright standing, free finishing, A piece which has been symbolised in such manner will not otherwise be employed than as an upright standing and unburdened one.

Exemple an antique Coronation of the roof of a Doric tempel.

when we lay now a slight burden on such a row of leaves, for instance a tablet (abacus), then the bottoms of the leaves will incline a little forward (fig 3) (a) is the real, (b) the plastical formation of the leaves shown in section. (see 4 and 5) –

When more burdened, the leaves will still more bend an incline to their roots. and so on.

Sometimes two leaves were supposed standing one before the other and forming a double row; this supposition did not alter the mode of the formation of the elastic curves which resulted from their being burdened. |

You will understand how it was possible to establish through this simple symbol an ideal but in the same time a very accurate scale of the proportion to which a part of the construction was supposed to be burdened or to which the same was enabled, by its resisting force to oppose a burden. – It gives also the means of altering and tuning for any intended musical mode the real forces and the material proportions of the naked structural parts.

The moulding, which resulted out of the plastical ebauche of this symbol is called the Doric Cyma and although it is perhaps the most speaking among all the symbols expressing similar functions, it has not been adopted in later styles

The leaves were allways represented on this moulding as well as on every other moulding of ancient architecture in general. or painted or sculptured and

then painted with conventional colours, (red blue divided with golden threads, the interstices green.) |

The curves were performed by hand after the feeling of the architect, no mechanical way of construction of the elastic Curves observable on Grec monuments is admissible.

17 fol. 9r

Let us return to our burdened leaveband and see what follows, when still more burdened.

At a certain moment of increased burdening the leaves will break in the middle or at least they will take a sharp folding and the forehanging part will cover that below which is curved outward in a certain elastic line of great resisting power. This will happen so much earlier, the more the supposed leaves are burly and ripped, like the leaves of waterplants. In this state they perform that sectional form which we see on the Doric Capitals and other mouldings of the same form occurring on the Doric as well as other ancient edificies. They are or were formerly altogether | ornamented with that sort of ornament, which we very unartistically call egg and tong, whose first sheme is formed after the analogy of waterleaves, returning their broken points against the roots and forming a convex sectional curve. The Grec name for this moulding is Echinus, it symbolises a very powerfull conflict between too forces which resist each other.

18 fol. 9v

It has undergone many variations in Grec and Roman times as well as in the different periods of modern architecture; most of the later modifications are made without consideration of the origine and the intended expression of the symbol.

Another variation of the same symbol. signifying a conflict, is the so called Cyma reversa or ogee; in Grec Lesbian Cyma. It is again a double row of waterleaves of an other kind, whose broken parts form a sectional composite curve half concave and half convex, with the convex part below. The moulding which results from the plastical ebauche | of this symbol was very usual with the Ionian architects; It is much less expressiv than the two other related symbols. The leaves did never fail on mouldings of this kind as well as on the others, and where they are wanting we may be certain that they were once painted on it and have disapeared.

19 fol. 10r

This at least is certainly true for Grec buildings of all periods.

Where the same curve occurs upside down, a form which we call the cyma recta, there of curse it is the plastical ebauche of an other Symbol of a quite different meaning. but, as my intention was only to day, to illustrate by some examples the mode of symbolising architectural parts, which I did, I shall not go farther and spare for the following lectures the explanation of the parts of Grec Architecture in their Ensemble and separately.

35

Second Version

fol. 1r 1a Architecture is an art of invention that is to say, it has not, like the other arts of design, the immediate imitation of nature for its object.

Works of architecture have no prototypes in nature, they are entirely the results of imagination experience, and combining science.

This is evident not only for the general dispositions of architectural works, for their *Structural* forms in general, but also for what we use to call the *ornamental parts* of architecture, that is to say for those symbolical investments of the bare structure, with the aid of which we give higher significance, artistical expression and beauty to the last;

fol. 1v 2a Architecture would therefore, with respect to this, appear to be the freest among the different arts of design if it was not entirely depending on the material laws of nature. Whatever object of architecture we may consider. (or of industrial art in general,) its first conception will have arisen from the necessity of providing for some material want, | especially that of protection and shelter against the injuries of climate elements and weather, or also against other hostile powers, and as we can obtain protection of this kind only by combinations of solid matters which nature procures, we necessarily are constrained for those constructions to the strict observance of the statical and mechanical principles, that is to say to the laws which nature itself observes in the creation of its various forms.

This dependency on natural laws and conditions gives to the works of architecture a certain character of necessity and makes them appear like natural works, but such natural works, which God created through the medium of reasoning and free acting beings.

The history of architecture forms therefore a very important part of the history of mankind. The monuments of former ages give us an account of the state of civilization and of the character of bygone generations, like the fossil shells and the corall-trees give us an account of the low organisations, which once inhabited | them. – .

But in turn we can not entirely understand those remnants of architectural works without the knowledge of the history of human culture in general, and of the history of the nations, who created these works, especially. –

The general history of culture of mankind gives us evidences of the following important fact: namely that the history of architecture does not begin at the same point with the history of housebuilding and Engineering.

We see nations, in a high state of practical and political development, who have no history of architecture, whose architectural works are bare structures, occasionally enriched by furnitures, draperies, and other implements, which do

not belong to the structural works themselves, but are mere applications, borrowed from the other industrial arts, like pottery, textile art, metalworking furnituremaking etc. – This is nearly the case for instance in China, and with the Arabian tribes, who live luxuriously in simple tents. |

5 This Caraib cottage is an instance of housebuilding which in its Ensemble as well as in its details answers the purpose, for which it has been constructed and the laws of statics and proportion are pretty well observed in its construction. There is even an element of ornamentation visible in the mattings, made of differently coloured natural stuffs, which they employed for their partitions. But
10 each member of this Ensemble works only accidentally, it has not been modelled on purpose for the function it performs. The columns are trees of the bambu plant and nothing else. The wall partitions are mats hung up between these trees. The whole has nothing in common with architecture as an art and can only occupy our attention as a most elementary scheme for Roofconstruction,
15 combined with matting as the elementary scheme for vertical partitions.

4a fol. 2v

The first step towards architecture as a real art would appear to be the modelling and cutting natural and formless materials into regular forms, such as are prescribed by statical | and other material conditions, which each part of the whole
20 has to perform, and their combination to a well calculated structure.

5a fol. 3r

But we find no exemple of a style of construction resting on this point of development, except in our own days of merely practical mechanical and commercial tendency.

25 Of old people had probably less practical but certainly more poetical qualifications.

They could not help giving a sort of plastical life to the blocs of wood or stone, in preparing and modelling them into prismatic beams or cylinders in order to make them fit for the construction of their temples and other architectural works.

30 They made them tell their history, the reason for their existence, the direction and power of their action, the role and part which | they were destined to take in the whole work, and how their relations would be to each other; They made them tell also by whom and for what destination the whole construction was made.

6a fol. 3v

35 These tales were made in a language consisting in certain characteristic types, performed on the surfaces of the naked shematical forms of the building. and this symbolical language was found already almost entirely prepared for this purpose by the other branches of industry, which, it must be known, had reached to a high degree of practical and even of artistical perfection long before the
40 building of monuments was thought of.

fol. 4r 7a

So this language was already prepared for general understanding, so much the more as most of the Symbols employed were taken or derived from analogies in nature and self understanding for every one who has some feeling | for nature and the dynamical signification of natural forms.

But among these symbols or types, are others, and some of them are very important as relating to the general features of the monuments, which are by no means self understanding, being not taken from nature directly, but reminiscencies of old traditional elements of construction, or of processes, which in the antemonumental times were connected with housebuilding and housefurniture.

A third class of symbols finally refers to the special destination of the building or the God of the temple and the religion of the founders. This last class of symbolical language was not intended to be of general understanding, and composed of mystical types, comprehensible only for those who were initiated into the secrets of religion. –

fol. 4v 8a

We observe the predominance of the two last mentionned classes of symbols on the monuments of the ancient barbarian nations, as the Assyrians and Egyptians, while the Greeks generally employed such symbols in architecture which wanted no especial key, or at least, when their symbols had a mystical sense, | they were at the same time the expressions of some statical or mechanical function of the part of the construction, on which they were applied.

For instance, they took for the moulding, whose statical function, as a band or a tie, was often symbolised by a wreath of leaves, different kinds of leaves, according to the different destinations of the building, to which the moulding belonged. The lorrel leaves belonged to Apollon, wine leaves to Bacchus, Mirth-leaves to Venus, etc. – The characters of the leaves were different, but the general statical significations of the symbols remained unaltered; |

fol. 5r 9a

It was not the same with the Assyrians and the Egyptians, whose monuments do not speak to us in a language which, like that of the Greek monuments, is comprehensible by itselfs in every age, and at every place, namely the language of nature itself. – .

I shall now proceed in giving some few instances of symbols used in architecture, and in showing their meaning, their power of expression and their application; I shall do this here only with the view of explaining the foregoing assertions, and refer for a more complete and systematical explanation of the symbolical forms in architecture to the comming lectures.

On Structural Symbols.

Most of the Symbols, which the Greeks employed for the decoration of the constructiv parts of their monuments have derived from analogical forms in nature. |

One of the most important symbols in Grec and most of the later styles, which more or less derived from the Grec, is the so called Cyma, (Κύμα, Κυμάτιον)

10a fol. 5v

Take a row of upright standing leaves of any sectional form; these leaves may have strong projecting boards and ribs in the axes. |

5

bind the row of leaves with a band on the board of a free laing or uncovered part of structure, then this row or crown of leaves will be a Symbol of the Ideas, upright standing and free finishing.

11a fol. 6r

A piece, which has been symbolised in such a manner, will not otherwise be on its place, than as an upright standing and unburdened part of the structure.

10

Examples are some coronations of the pediments of Doric temples.

When we now lay a slight burden on such a row of leaves, for instance a tablet (abacus) then the bottoms of the leaves will incline a litte forward. (fig 3).

a is the real sheme,

15

b is the plastical interpretation or reddition of the sheme in stone shown in section.

When more burdened, the leaves will still more bend and incline to their roots or to the band by which they are supposed to be fastened on the structural part. |

20

You will understand how we are enabled through the aid of this simple symbol, to establish an ideal but a very speaking and accurate scale of the proportion, to which a part of the construction is supposed to be burdened or to which the same is enabled by its resisting power, to oppose a given burden. The variation of the elastic lines formed by the bending leaves is infinite and as manifold is the expression which we are enabled to give to the part on which the ornement is applied, with respect to its statical function.

12a fol. 6v

25

By this way we shall have the means of tuning our material proportions of the structural parts, for any intended musical or rather architectonical mode whatever.

30

Sometimes two rows of leaves are supposed standing on before the other and forming a double order. | This supposition does not alter the mode of the formation of the Elastic curves which result of the conflict between vital force and gravity. These curved leaves are representatives and symbols of a conflict between two powers and applicable in architecture, where such conflicts take place.

13a fol. 7r

35

The moulding which results out of the plastical ebauche of this symbol is called the Doric Cyma. Although it is perhaps the most speaking of all the symbols expressing similar functions, it has not been adopted by later styles.

40

The leaves are the real shemes for the idea, the moulding is only the plastical ebauche of the former, which never failed to be represented on the moulding, or

painted, or sculptured and then painted. This is true for every moulding of ancient architecture; Naked mouldings without their accomplishments represented on them, were scarcely known with the ancients. |

fol. 7v 14a

The curves were performed free hand; without the assistance of compasses or other mechanical means.

5

Let us return now to our burdened leaveband and see what followes, when we burden it still more.

At a certain moment of increased burdening the leave will take a sharp folding in the center part, and the upper part will fall down and cover that below it, which according to the form of the leave, is curved outward in a certain elastic line of great resisting power.

10

fol. 8r 15a

This will happen so much the earlier the more the supposed leaves are burly and ripped like the leaves of waterplants. In this state they perform the sectional form of the Doric Echinus, which every where was ornamented with that sort of ornament, which we commonly | call Egg and tong ornament, whose first sheme is formed as has been shown, after the Analogy of waterleaves turning their burdened points against the band or tye by which they are fastened and forming a convex sectional curve. The moulding which is the plastical ebauche of the echinus ornament is used, where a powerfull conflict between two vertical forces which resist normally each other, is to be expressed.

15

20

An other variation of the same Symbol signifying a conflict is the so called *Cyma reversa* or ogee, in Grec Lesbian Cyma. –

It is like the Echinus, a double row of waterleaves, whose broken upper parts form a composite sectional curve, half concave and half convex with the concave part below. |

25

fol. 8v 16a

The moulding which results from the plastical ebauche of this Symbol was very usual with the Ionian Grecs. The ornamental leaves on this moulding did never fail, as is the case with the former, and where they now are wanting we may be satisfied that they formerly were painted on it and have disappeared with the time.

30

This at least is true for Grec buildings of all periods.

Where the same curve occurs upside down, a form which we call the Cyma recta,) there of course it is the plastical Ebauche of an other Symbol of a quite different meaning and destination. But I shall spare the explanation of this and other symbols for the following, | adding only here some general remarks on the principles which the Grecs observed in the choice and application of their structural symbols.

fol. 9r 17a

35

1°) They did not transfer the copy of the natural object which suggested the analogy to the Idea which was to be represented in all its accidental details they left out all what was not necessary for its explanation.

40

2^o) They altered the originals in those particulars which could disturb the simple meaning of the symbol, and put parts of an organism together which were sufficient for the expression of the Idea, leaving out the other parts and finding it useless and prejudicial to represent the whole thing. Instance the head and foot of an animal as a stand of a mouveable object. †

For the same reasom did they alter the natural colours of the objects, except in cases., where the colour of the thing itself was thee point of comparison and the analogy which they searched for. – since in every other case the natural colour of the object would have troubled the mere statical sense of the Symbol.

18a fol. 9v

3^o) they made abstraction of the materials of which the originals of the analogies consisted, as well as of that of the building itself which, it is most important to know, in Grec architecture was entirely covered with conventional colours. –

By this double abstraction they were permitted to make the images of tender | leaves the symbols of a conflict between two mechanical forces, and to establish a scale of the intensity of action between havy stones by the degree of their curvature. –

19a fol. 10r

We shall now consider some symbols of the traditional kind, which had the greatest influence on the general formation of monuments.

1^o *The fireplace.* see other paper.

On the Relation of Architectural Systems with the General Cultural Conditions

We shall not be able to understand the individual characters of the different systems of architecture, without having first gained some notice about the social, political and religious conditions of the nations or the ages, to whom the sayd architectural styles were proper.

1. fol. 1r

For architectural monuments are in reality but the artistical expressions of the same social political and religious institutions; both, the forms of society as well as those of art, are necessary results of some absolute principle or original idea, which is older than both. †

Still less will we be able to conceive any distinct idea about specialities of a certain style of architecture, for instance of what we commonly call the ordinances and mouldings of a style, without having at least some general notions

fol. 1v

about the whole Ensemble of the monuments, to which refer these details, and of the principle of which they are the expressions.

But were are unhappily yet in a very great uncertainty just about the most essential of these general notions, not for those styles only, of whom very few remains and historical evidences are existing, but also for Grec and Roman architecture, and that of the middle ages. We do not even precisely know our own present conditions.

However this may be, I shall feel obliged to start from some such general notions in endeavouring to explain to You the different forms of architecture. |

fol. 2r 2

I give them in the hope that in every case they will give some hold to the immense material which lays before us, even if it should happen that I was mistaken in some of them.

5

10

I considered in my last lecture the fireplace as the Embryo of social forms in general and the Symbol of settlement and united volition.

The first social form aggregating itself round this focus of humanity is the patriarchal form of family-life, conditions similar to those which we find so poetically described in the books of the old testament and which in the same countries of Asia, to which these descriptions refer, are still existing.

15

In this condition of society there is yet no architecture, although it may allow some degree of progress in ornamental art and luxury, manifesting itself in the productions of pottery, woodcarving, weaving, furniture making, metalworking etc.

20

This patriarchal form of society suffered no essential alterations in principle by being widened into the form of confederation between the different families and tribes of the same race. |

25

fol. 2v

This political form of free confederation between tribes of the same origine and race, although it seems to be the most natural and the most reasonable, we find it everywhere overthrown by other principles availing themselves in those countries, which are the credles of human civilization. viz. the dynastical government and absolutisme onesides, or the hierarchical government and oligarchy othersides.

30

We have little notice about the circumstances under which these changes took place but we see the large centers of civilization in the ancient world all-ready formed and modelled after one or the other of these two principles or after a mixture of both, at the very commencement of our historical knowledge.

35

These principles were the first, which found or received expressions in architectural art. The history of this art begins with their prevalence. The two mentioned principles were in opposition to each other although they go together in certain points, and it is the same with the edifices, which resulted out of them.

The hierarchical governments affected the maintainment of old traditions and the forms resulting out of this | principle of conservation would be for us comprehensible enough, if they were not partly invested and made indiscerne-

40

fol. 3r 3

able for profane eyes, by that mystical symbolism which has been expressly invented by the priestly founders of this political system for not being understood by the vulgar and forming the hieratical-language intelligible for the priests only,

5 This renders the explanation of the architectural forms of this principle of political institutions rather doubtful and difficult for us, although the remainders of these works are more important and in better conservation than those of any other period of human development. The Egyptian monuments were resorting out of this principle as well as those of India.

10 The other principle the despotic one is revolutionary in its nature, and therefore the opposite to the first in its essential point; The old forms of society are entirely abolished by it and replaced by a quite different one. | but the dynastical or despotic founders of the new political form of society had less spirit of invention and were less learned than the first; which circumstance gives us
15 more facility of seeing the meaning of the general forms as well as of the specialities of the architectural styles which resulted out of this despotic principle of society. For this reason I shall begin with the explanation of the architectural forms which are the expression of this social principle, and take as an instance the architecture of the Chinese, of the Assyrians and their followers, the Bactrians and Persians.

It is a curious fact, that all the traditions of the Asiatic nations, which since the beginning of history were governed by despots, agree together and concur in mentioning a terrible revolution of nature which destroyed a great part of the ancient inhabitants of the country and drove together the survivors, who, in
25 consequence of their common distress | felt induced to forget their old family-alliances and their inimities, in order to stop by united forces the destructive power of the elements and to regain by great national constructions the territory which by the great revolution of nature, they had been obliged to abandon.

This aim they could not fulfill without submitting to one man's command; and subordination then became the new principle of society.

30 The history of China which most marvellously is ascertained to us by contemporary monuments since more than two thousand five hundred years before Christ, gives us an example of the influence of such an event on the political life of a nation. It begins with the reign of an elective emperor, with the name Jao who was named to direct the great work of the repression of a general deluge which had overflowed the whole China as far as to the western mountains near
35 Thybet. |

The first minister of the Emperor and his follower on the throne was Sii; who undertook immense hydraulic works in order to give passage to the waters. an inscription executed in large letters was hewn into a Rock named Hong-Chan, where the old emperors held their annual sacrifices and thanksgivings to God.

*fol. 3v*4 *fol. 4r**fol. 4v*

This inscription is still existing and we have true copies of it.

O our assistant and counsellor! All the great and small islands as far as to the highest points, all the couches of the beasts and of the birds, all the human settlements are overflown everywhere, go at work and drive the waters back to the sea and make didges. 5

fol. 5r 5

It is a long time that my countrimen are waiting for assistance. I am sitting on the top of the mountain Tho-lou! I have persuaded the spirits | of the people by vigilance and by activity. The heart knows no repose.

restless labour is my recreation. The mountains Hoa, Tho, Thai, Heng were the beginning and the End of my undertakings. 10

After having finished my work I have brought in the center of the country a Sacrifice of gratification, but my sorrows have not ended. The disturbances of natural forces have ceased, the great rivers of the South have returned to the Sea. 15

The dresses can now be wowed, the seeds can now be prepared.

The thousand kingdoms have now peace. |

fol. 4v

This imperor and the two after him, Chun and Ju were electiv princes after which the imperial crown had become hereditary; It is at the time of these first imperors of the Dinasty Hia that the Chinese allways look as to a golden age that of Greatniss and happiness. Every revolution in that country is made under the pretext of reviving the old insti- | tutions of the imperor Jao. 20

fol. 5r 5

These antiquarian reactions threw allways the Chinese back to the old forms and is one of the reasons, why that land remained in the same state of culture since the deluge to our time. So for instance has the Pallace of the Imperor Jao, become the fundamental motif of Chinese architecture, in construction as well as in the general disposition. Besides, this style has been arranged and prepared for every class of the nation by invariable laws, being as old as those times of which we speak, which laws | are observed rigourously till our times. 25

fol. 5v

We are in the possession of an old description of the pallace of the first imperors of China, which is the following: 30

Description of the Pallace of the Imperor Yao,

The roof was of Straw and clay, the rains of the summer covering it with a green coat of gras.

Behind the intrance door or triumphal port, which was laying against the South, came a large Court, where the hall of audience stood. At the opposite side of this court was a large hall, surrounded with a wall, containing the public 35

measures and balances, for the use of the market, which was held in this court. Behind this hall was another court, on the northern side of which was the modest palace of the Emperor and his family.

The hall of audience was on a terrace of three degrees, made out of turf. There were trees planted before the doors for those who were waiting for an audience. to protect them and the Imperial servants against the sunshine.

6 fol. 6r

This simple model of a palace contains nearly all the elements of the richest and most complicated buildings of the same destination built in later times. This is true for the general dispositions of the Chinese palaces as well as for the details of construction and singularities of that Style. So for instance we are told that the curved form of the old roof of the imperial Palace of Jao, a consequence of its antiquity, had become hereafter the motif for that singular curved form, which is particular to the roofs in China. And the green colour of the old shingle roof of Jao's hall was the reason, why the imperial palaces are always covered with green tiles.

A striking contrast with it makes that most splendid Palace of the actual Emperors at Peking but still it is in imitation of the same motif.

The first and principal disposition of this Palace is owed to the Chief of the Mongol Cublai Chan who conquered China in the 13th Century.

The description of this old Palace is to be found in Marco Polo's travels. but his description gives us no idea of the Ensemble of it. He mentions one hall which could hold 6000 men. and says that all the walls, inside and outside were covered with Gold and ornamented with Dragons, beasts, birds and other creatures.

fol. 6v

The modern town of Peking is in itself a sort of imitation of the same principle of which we speak.

It is built in form of a rectangle and surrounded with walls. It is divided inside in two parts by a transverse wall. The eastern part is a sort of faubourg touching on the western side to the wall of the city.

The City is square formed and protected with walls and ditches.

It contains three concentric square divisions of the same kind surrounded with walls.

The smallest square in the center is the residence of the Emperor and is called the forbidden town.

The space between this and the next circumvallation is called the imperial town It is the residence of the higher Classes of employed men |

The Space between this and the outer wall of the city is for merchants and tradespeople and is called the town simply.

7 fol. 6v

The forbidden town has 4 Gates one on each side of the square.

It is impossible to give a description of the magnificence and beauty of the isolated buildings which are symmetrically disposed and separated by richly decorated court-yards in the interior of the forbidden town. The whole Circuit is surrounded by a deep channel with parapets built of polished Granite blocks. and between the Channel and the wall are houses which have half the height of the wall. except on the Southside where is the main intrance,

The walls are covered with glazed tiles and the way which leads to the inner courts is inlaid with mosaic parquets.

The interior is again divided into three parts separated from each other by walls the eastern, the middle and the western part. The middle part contains the imperial pallace, which is divided into a multitude of Courts, every one of which has its one destination. The lay one behind the other from the south intrane to the north gate. The eastern and western divisions, next to the Imperial Pallace, contain many Subdivisions, each of which has its own circumvallation and contains a court with pavillons and halls.

The middle pallace is an immense suit of splendid Gateways or triumphal arches, courts, galleries, Isolated buildings terraces, ballustrades, bridges etc. It contains 13 courts, at the northern end of each is standing on an elevated terrace an isolated roofed building of one or more stories and the effect is always increasing to the last pavillon, which is called the house of the Serene heaven, and which is the highest and most splendid of all. It is the private apartment of the Emperor: There are some other buildings belonging to the private apartments behind the main buildings This is the Serail of the Emperor. Each lady has her own house surrounded with walls containing fountains cannels, flowers and shrubbs.

But on the northern Side of the private apartments begins a new suit of courts and single edifices The last, the 17th pavillon is the Van-Sie, which forms the intrance to the private imperial Garden of indescribable beauty and richness forming a large square surrounded with a wall.

The two main divisions east and west to the Pallace contain the pallaces of the mother of the Emperor and of the princes, the privy Counsel hall, the academy of sciences, the temple of Confutsie, the library, the house of the historical society, the treasury, different tempels and Chappels, theaters; and schools for princes, imperial guorderobes, Offices for the different Courtcharges. the Chancery etc. On the Westside, of the pallace is the public Garden with large models of all the public buildings in China. A Sort of school for architects. The Garden is divided by a Serpentine Rivver with suspensionbridges and marmorbridges. On a high hill is a buddha temple in form of a bottle.

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fol. 7v

fol. 8r 8

fol. 8v

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But all these wonders are nothing as compared with the constructions, carried out by the Great Restaurator of the Chinese monarchy Tshin Chi Houang Ti, (249 before Christ).

9 fol. 9r

Before him the land had been dissolved into a great many of independant states by the rebellion of the Satraps under the last feable imperors of the Dynasty Yu. He reconquished all the independant Vassals of the Empire and destroyed the aristocratical power of the learned mandarins, who had formed a sort of priesthood in opposition to the monarchical system.

5

He gave an architectonical expression to his political system in founding a new Capital or Pallace at Hien Yong.

10

He made drawings of the pallaces of all the Satraps which he had vainquished and killed, and rebuild them exactly in their original forms and sizes on the place of his new Residence, furnishing them with all their original richneses and forcing the widows and the whole household of the deceased princes to follow him at his pallace. These single pallaces he then united together in a general plan of arangement, by means of | galleries, walls and courts, exactly in the same manner as the pavillons and halls in the Pallace of Peking are united and arranged together by the same means.

15

fol. 9v

One of these courts was wide enough to contain 10000 Soldiers. –

20

This gigantic pallace stood on the board of a rivver and was surrounded by a double storied colonade.

He then ordered his high functionaries to imitate his example and to build palaces near to his own and after the same principle.

Thus he created a new capital; 70000 families were forcibly transplated from the countries into this new residence. –

25

A still greater work of the same Imperor is the well known Chinese wall, which extends | from the Gulf of the yellow sea to the eastern frontier at a length of 5 or 600 frensh lieux.

10 fol. 10r

This was only the practical and architectonical execution of the Idea, laid down by one of the first imperors, as early as 2200 Years before Christ, who divided the Empire into 6 concentric squares. The first or innerest square was the residence of the imperor. The second was formed by the imperial dominions. The room between the second and third square was for the high functionaries and Vassals. Then came the so called district of peace. Hereafter that of the penitentiaries and lastly that of the outlaws and proscribed.

30

35

Therefore the Chinese Empire is called the Empire of the Center.

One and the same Idea prevails among all these different Chinese political and architectural forms; that | of coordination and subordination of many individuals to one great Ensemble only by outer bands. the military and despotic system of order. There is no organic development, no growing up of an individ-

40

fol. 10v

ual out of a more incomplete state of Childhood into that of adulthood; E contrary, the simpler specimens of architecture are only reductions of the Imperial pallaces; The houses of the lower classes are like the pallaces are, only in a smaler scale, with reduced pavillons, reduced curts, reduced terraces and so on. –

If we look at the constructiv parts and the details of Chinese architecture, we will again encounter. the same principle. – The different elements of construction are isolated, they do not work together nor do they complete each other. Every part works for itselfs in the most primitiv and material sense. The columns are simple poles sustaining the roof; without capitals or bases. and without Entasis. |

fol. 11r II

The terraces, on which these constructions stand are sometimes made out of freestones and ornamented with mouldings and rusticated work, not very much different from those usual in Grec and Roman architecture, and employed after the same principles. On these terraces only and on the parapets and staircases belonging to them, the nacked stone and the art of the Stonemaçon shows itselfs.

This is not the case with the exterior walls of the houses, which generally are of hollow brick construction, covered with Stucco, and like the columns and corniches of the roofs richly decorated with painted ornaments. The ornaments of the lower parts of the walls are real or painted imitations of bambutrellis work, which is the most original mode of making wall partitions; the higher parts of the same walls are painted in imitation of curtains and draperies, or like embroidered carpets. |

fol. 11v

The partitions inside of the houses are generally mouveable shrines or real draperies or imitations of draperies.

The outer walls have nothing to support but their own weight. They are sometimes applied on the outside of the columns; (for larger buildings) on other occasions they are placed between two rows of columns. Thirdly they are placed behind the columns inside the house, for small pavillons.

The roof with its columns shows the same most elementary system of construction.

The covering is of slate or rather of a Stone similar to our slate or of stoned tiles of different colours; The form of these tiles and the system of covering is much like that of the Ancient Grecs and Romans.



The corniches are sometimes constructed in form of a large scotia ornamented with Dragonteeth, at other cases. but generally the sparheads are hidden by a sort of tent bordering or what the Frenschmens call a lambrequin.

The Spandrils between the columns, underneath of the frame or wall plate, are the most decorated part of the building, the right angels of the two lines being brocken by treilliswork |

The columns are standing on stone plints which project over the soils of the terraces. They are or square or polygon or round. without Entasis, basis or capitals. Sometimes they have brackets for supporting the projecting sparrheads.

12 fol. 12r

The thickness of the columns stands, according to the ordinances of the architectonic policy, in proportion to their distances and their heights. A column of 2 feet diameter must have 14 feet for its hight The distances are, for large buildings, four times the diameter of a column. The size of a buildings is allways measured after the distances between the columns. So for instance they say: a house has nine distances of front and 5 distances of deepness. — |

10

Thus, in this country, the principles of beauty and proportion in art are laid down in the policeordinances and owerwatched by policemen and constablers.

fol. 12v

Chambers describes the house of a Chinese merchant at Canton as follows,

15

The plan is an oblong The groundfloor is divided by a wide passage on each side are four apartments. Each of which contains a reception room, a bad room and an office. The Elavation to the Street is covered by shops, behind which lays the staircase. The opposite elevation opens to a court, which is enriched with flowers, artificial rocks, bambu-plants, vases, fountains et.

20

At the wings of the house are the kitchen, the baths and the servants-rooms.

The upper floor is nearly a repetition of the Grondfloor. In the open Gallery is a house altar. The floors are inlaid with marble of different colours and the walls to the hight of 3 or 4 feet | are covered with bambu treillis. The rest of the wall is decorated with Silk draperies or with paperhangings The side of the hall, towards the garden is open, but the opening can be shutt up with a treilliswork of bambu. 4 Silk Lanterns are hung up at the ceiling of the hall. etc.

25

30

13 fol. 13r

Such double stories are, according to other travellers, only allowed in the retired parts of the buildings. The Emperor himself is not allowed to have in the public part of his pallace, buildings of more than one stories hight.

The simple tradesmans house has only 3 distances of columns and two courts.

35

The professional man has 3 distances of columns and three courts allowed. The mandarin has 5 distances, the prince 7. The imperor alone has the right of giving 9 distances width to his houses.

But the distances themselves are modified after the sizes of the columns. –
 Pauthier La Chine in the univers pittoresque.
 Sir William Chambers on Chinese architecture furniture etc.

————— |

fol. 13v

Assyria.

5

The land which shall occupy us now is that alluvial plain, watered by the Tygris and Euphrates, which extends from the Persian Gulf to the Armenian mountains unbroken by any natural elevation of ground.

It was once, what it is to day, a marshy prairie being in the spring the common pasture ground for the neighbouring tribes but for the rest of the Year a morass or a dry step without water.

10

It is the most fertile ground in the world, but its riches must be gained from nature by energetic works which can only be carried out by great national enterprises.

It was of old the great commercial Overland way between India and the western lands.

15

fol. 14r 14

The nation, which, as far as we know first had taken possession of this land, and gained it from | nature, belonged to the Semitic race and appears in the oldest records as an ingenious enterprising but luxurious and somewhat overbearing nation.

20

Behold the land of the Chaldaeans, says Isaya, this people was not, till the Assyrians dammed up the land for them that dwelt in the wilderness. They transformed the tents of the nomads into solid settlements and raised the palaces of the land.

The first traditions of this nation are again turning about a great deluge, which gave the first occasion for the great work of civilization.

25

This may be as it will, we know this land, since the beginning of history as governed by strong military institutions founded on the right of conquest, by a sort of military and feudal constitution. Its history is the continual repetition of the same political event, the submission of a highly cultivated but enervated nation by uncivilised but energetic invaders, who take possession of the land, adopt the | institutions language, dresses and habits of their new subjects and soon fall into the same state of political and moral decline, which was the cause of the fall of the empire which they had destroyed.

30

fol. 14v

There is a regular periodical regularity perceptible in the succession of such circumstances in the history of the middle Asiatic Empires, like in natural phaenomena.

35

What applies to one period, holds also good for precedent periods as well as for those who follow.

The conquest of Assyria by the Persians is one of the later revolutions of the country, but the instructions, which Cyrus, the Persian Conqueror, gave to his satraps, gives in a few words the essence of the political form and state of the land as it was before him under other despots, and as he restored it to the advantage of his own conquering race. |

Xenophon tells us, that Cyrus, after the conquest, divided the provinces between his generals and friends, to govern the subjects, to collect the taxes and to entertain strong garrisons for the defence of the new government.

He recommends them to follow his exemple and to create a military nobility with their friends and the first families of the old vainquished race; to establish a rigid court ceremonial, to give regular audiences to the great proprietors of their provinces, to invite them often to large dinner- and hunting parties at their court, etc. "That, who in proportion to his revenues, he continues entertains the greatest number of vassals, horsemen and charioteers will be my best friend and the boldest support of my Empire. - . |

The camp of Cyrus, of which the same Xenophon gives a description was arranged as follows. The tents of the king with his staff were erected on an elevated Square terrace in the center. Round this highest part was another wall, covering the tents. of the friends and life guards of the king. Round this circuit was an other, formed by the cavalry men and Charotiers, then came the fourth circuit formed by the archers and the light infantry. The last circuit was formed by the Oplites and heavy infantry. -

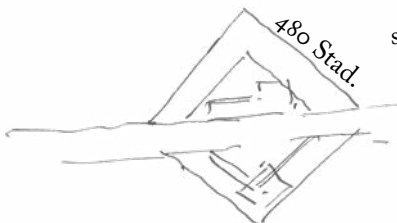
Thus we see here like in China the military principle, that of subordination order and strength prevailing in the institutions of Assyria, and it was the same in Architecture. |

What we know about Assyrian architecture by historical traditions and the new discoveries made by Mrs Layard and Botta on the ground where once the celebrated town of Ninive stood, confirm this.

Herodotus on Babylone.

square

480 Stadiums each side walls unburnt brick with Asphalt. didges round. Two parts each side of the rivver Euphrates.



stadium 600 feet.

15 fol. 15r

fol. 15v

16. fol. 16r

The walls were 400 feet high and 100 feet thick. On the tops of walls were houses containing one room only. opposite to each other, and 100 town gates gave entrance to the town the gates and frameworks of the door were of bronze.

The houses have 3 or 4 terraces and are richer in ornament than anywhere else.

The streets are regularly disposed and very wide.

Behind the outer wall was an other wall and the space between the two walls formed an open ground, occupied with the tents of the caravans, and tributary tribes comming in town to bring their contributions.

In the middle of each interior town was a royal castels. with their own circumvallations on a very elevated terrace, so that the town was entirely dominated by it – the ancient royal Castel of the Belus at the west Side contains the Sanctuary of Belus (square, two Stadiums each side). In the interior of the sanctuary is the tower of Belus square, one stadium each Side; one stadium high, 8 terraces. |

fol. 16v

on the top of. the highest terrae stood a tempel with the statue of Belus carried out in driven Gold.

The royal Castel was like the town itselfs, surrounded by a double wall. The Space between the walls was free and for tents. only. The second wall was circular, and enriched with glazed tiles, representing hunting parties and military scenes. (40 Stad. circumference). 100 feet hight.

Then kame a third wall forming the Acropolis or highest terrace. This wall was again richly ornamented with glazed tiles.

Three entrance doorways with Bronze pinnakels and bronze gates, which were moved with machinery. |

fol. 17r 17.

terraced gardens or paradises were connected with the Castels.

The ancients describe the most celebrated of these works, known under the name of the hanging gardens of Semiramis. as follows.

13 terraces forming a square in the groundplan, 400 feet each side; The highest terrace was about 70 feet high.

Each terrace was 32 feet wide and planted with trees and shrubbs on a floor of large slabs supported by Stone walls 22 feet thick.

On the terraces and between the plantations stood pavillions, baths and other isolated buildings, as residences for the cool Season and the nights. Besides there were fountains water basins and other enrichments.

The spaces between the stonewalls had their lights from the distances between two terraces and contained many richly ornamented and well furnished royal apartments. – .

This last circumstance is very important for us, as it gives us the explanation of the plans of Assyrian palaces which we now know by the discoveries of Mr. Layard and Botta. near Mossul on the ground of ancient Ninive. |

Explanation of the Groundplans.

fol. 17v

formerly more terraces. destroyed by time.

terracework out of freestones or Cyclopic constructions.

On this ground stood other terraces with isolated buildings of which we only
5 know now the foundations and the lower parts of the walls. –

made out of unburnt bricks and panneld with Stone slabs or in cases only
covered with Stucco.

Explanation of these Constructions.

On columns and their uses.

10 On their styles as wooden and half implementary. or mouveable. |

Egypt. – .

18. fol. 18r

Egyptian institutions based on an aristocratical form of society. before the mo-
narchical power was founded by Menes the first king about. 5 or 6000 before
Christ. Priesthood in the sane time the state of the rich landsowners The whole
15 property in the hand of the priests and their vassals the warriors.

The greatness of a natif aristocracy grows by and by instead of the splendour
military aristocray being the result of one victory.

The difference which prevails between these two

Explanation of the Expression of Spatial Arrangements in Architecture

6 December 1854.

fol. 18v

20 I explained in the last lecture the general idea laid down in the disposition of the
Egyptian temples who appear like agglomerations round an invisible kernet.
formed by the sanctuaries of the Gods to the honour of whom they were erect-
ed. but it remains for us to show how | the Aegyptians succeeded in the same
time in giving to these agglomerations of walls an organic development from
25 inside; and how they became, by doing so, the first inventors of almost all the
local arrangements, which we know in Architecture which still to our times are
current having only been augmented by very few new combinations since the
time of the first founders of the Aegyptian policy religion and architecture.

19 fol. 19r

30 In this respect the Egyptians werre superior not to the other Barbarians only
but even to the Greecs, who adapted only at later times a great part of the Eryp-

tian interior arrangements, and this only for profane buildings; the grec templestyle excluding them absolutely.

Explanation of the Expression of local arrangements.

Importance of the precinction or the fence for the history of architure. First solid buildings in the eastern countries were mere precinctions erected more for defense than for protection on terraces. The eastern countries are covered with very old constructions of this kind, which occasionally do yet the same service for which they were erected. †

5

fol. 19v

as a shelter for the shephards and their floggs against pirates and robbers.

the protection from above is only an afterthought, and in many cases even at later times frequently only obtained by mouveable and provisional roofings, such as canevas, or wooden ceilings supported by mouveable columns.

10

The Different modes of covering such precinctions or fenced open courts. gave rise to the many different local arrangements which have become in their later developments as many elements of architectural.

15

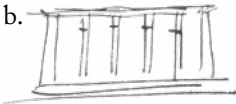
1) The open courtyard without any part covered.



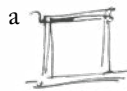
precinctio..
presaepium
fence.

2) the wholly covered courtyard.

20



hypostyle hall.



*οίκημα.
cubiculum.
room.*

3) the courtyard protected round the wall by colonades.



peristyle

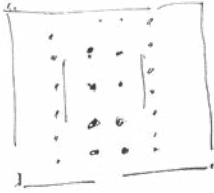
25

4) the courtyard protected only in the Center by a roof supported by colonades.



scena.

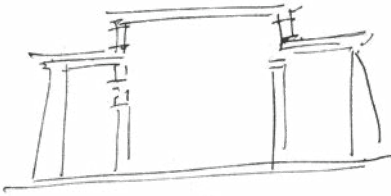
5) the combination of 4 and 5. |



tempel of. Lucsor.

20. fol. 20r

6) the basilica covered court. with lower wings.



5 *Details of aegiptian style compared with the Assyrian.*

Stone Style from the Beginnig.

Propylon. two large pillars or pyramids on each side of the door. heving the same destination as our steeples. a Signal for the pilgrims in the desert, as well as for the processions; the stations where the processions halted giving, together
10 with the Allees of sphinxes in the same time the direction of the procession.

large writing tables. formig a kind of lock

Entire dependency of the parts from the ensemble no individuality even to picture and sculpture not free no action which would disturb the monumental unity.

15

trochleus pulley,

Department of Practical Art.

Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London:

the 11th day of September 1852.

Sir,

I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to inform you that they propose to establish a class in order to afford instruction in the principles and practice of Ornamental Art applied to Metal Manufactures, and that they have been pleased to appoint you to conduct the same.

1- My Lords consider it necessary to the success of this class that the several interests of the Manufacturer, the Student, the Workman, and the general public, who are the consumers and ultimate judges of Manufactures, should be consulted; and that the measures to be adopted should be so framed as to ensure the cooperation of all, and induce them to apply to you for advice and assistance.

2- Your duties will be to instruct and exercise certain Students of your class in the principles and practice of Ornamental Art; to assist them in designing for Metal Manufactures; to be responsible that their works executed in the class are correct in principle

SUPPLEMENTARY TEXTS

London

Lothar Bucher

3

□ *London*, 15. März. Vorgestern feierten die hier lebenden Deutschen, Flüchtlinge und Nichtflüchtlinge, den Jahrestag der Wiener Revolution, zur Erinnerung daran, dass, wenn die Hoffnungen des deutschen Volkes in den Jahren 1848 und 1849 nicht in Erfüllung gegangen, doch seine Ueberzeugungen und sein Glaube an die Zukunft durch die Erfahrung um so mehr gekräftigt sind. – 5
 Der grosse Saal der Freimaurerhalle in Queenstreet war gedrängt voll von Deutschen und von Nichtdeutschen; es fehlten natürlich nicht die edlen Frauen aller Nationen, und es erhöhten unter den Fremden die schönen Gestalten der Ungarinnen im malerischen nationalen Kostüm den künstlerischen Eindruck der geschmackvollen Anordnung. Da es allein auf die geistige Feier ankam, und 10
 da man den Unbemittelten die Theilnahme so leicht als möglich machen wollte, so war der Eintrittspreis auf eine halbe Krone (25 Sgr.) beschränkt. Das Fest selbst war öffentlich – für Alle, auch für die Spione, die man – beiläufig gesagt – hier sämmtlich kennt und zur unschuldigen Selbstergötzung oft mit den sonst auftauchenden Enthüllungen ausrüstet. Toaste fanden während des Mahles 15
 nicht statt, da der ausdrückliche Wunsch der Versammelten sich dahin erklärte, dass die Grösse und der Ernst der Feier nicht durch den Ausdruck vereinzelter Gefühle verringert werde. Als die Tafel aufgehoben, verlas der Präsidirende, General *Haug*, sechs Propositionen, deren Annahme er der Versammlung empfahl und durch welche ihr Glaube an die Zukunft, ihr Verharren in den Grund- 20
 sätzen der bürgerlichen und religiösen Freiheit und ihr Abscheu vor Despotismus und Willkür ausgedrückt werden sollten. Jede der Propositionen wurde durch zwei Redner unterstützt und vertheidigt und bei der Abstimmung genehmigt. Wir heben unter den Reden, die alle ebenso leidenschaftlos und taktvoll, als der Bedeutung des Tages angemessen waren, unter den Deutschen, die 25
 von *Gottfried Kinkel* und *Arnold Ruge*, unter den andern, die von *Mazzini* und die eines Ungarn *Roley* hervor. Während Kinkel und Ruge besonders den mächtigen Einfluss der philosophischen Ideen und der Reformation auf Deutschland und ganz Europa und das Verhältniss der socialen Fragen zu denen der bürgerlichen Freiheit entwickelten, sprachen *Roley* und *Mazzini* über die Solidarität 30
 der Völker und über die Bedeutung der Völkerverbrüderung. *Roley* sprach ungarisch und deutsch unter dem beständigen Beifall der Anwesenden, der sich namentlich bei dem letzten lateinischen Theile seiner Rede steigerte. *Mazzini's* edler und einfacher Ausdruck in französischer Sprache, der um so mehr durch seinen Inhalt wirkte, als er jeden rhetorischen Schmuck vermied, musste besonders wohl denen unangenehm gewesen sein, die den grossen italienischen 35

Patrioten gern mit den Karrikaturzeichnungen gewisser Personen in Ueber-
 einstimmung gebracht und gern die Erzählung von einer wilden, fanatischen
 Rede geliefert hätten. Mazzini's Darstellung war aber leidenschaftlos, unge-
 schmückt und historisch. Er zeigte, wie sich bisher die Geschichte der europä-
 5 ischen Knechtschaft um die beiden Angeln gedreht, welche Kaiser und Papst
 heissen, und dass die Bestimmung der Zukunft die sei, an die Stelle des Kai-
 sers – das Volk zu setzen und an die Stelle des Papstes – Gott (beiläufig be-
 merkt, nicht "Natur" wie die Times – man weiss nicht, warum? berichten, da an
 jedem Ende des Saales deutlich das Wort "dieu" zu vernehmen war).

10 *Ein* Gefühl hatte wohl Jeder, der diesen Reden zuhörte – das Gefühl, dass
 die deutsche Emigration, die freiwillige sowohl als die unfreiwillige, nach den
 erduldeten Leiden und Erfahrungen, ihre Aufgabe und ihre Stellung vollkom-
 men begreift: ihre Aufgabe, die politischen Ueberzeugungen, denen sie lebt, zu
 15 läutern und durch Studien und Thätigkeit für die Zukunft nützlich zu machen;
 ihre Stellung, dass sie keine Aehnlichkeit bietet mit denen, welche die Verfol-
 gungssucht als das Arkanum der Staatsweisheit bezeichnen, und dass sie alle
 Verdächtigungen nur bemitleidet, welche die Demokratie mit Mord und Kom-
 munismus d. h. Vermögenskonfiskation in Zusammenhang setzen, als ob die
 Demokratie nur nachzuahmen und nicht Neues zu schaffen hätte.

20 Ueber die Haltung und den Verlauf des Festes, an dem mindestens 6–700
 Personen theilnahmen, bedarf es keiner Bemerkung, nachdem selbst das Blatt
 der heiligen Alliance dieselben "respektable" genannt – unbeschadet der viel-
 fachen Entstellungen und *thatsächlichen Unrichtigkeiten*, mit denen das erwäh-
 25 nte Blatt seinen Bericht über den "anniversary of the German revolution" aus-
 gestattet hat. Wir beleuchten den Spuk von der "socialen Republik", der natürlich
 in der "Times" nicht fehlen darf, mit der authentischen Bemerkung, dass die
 sehr kleine kommunistische Fraktion der Deutschen, welche hier lebt und die
 man auszuschliessen ganz und gar keinen Grund gehabt, ihre Betheiligung an
 dem Feste ausdrücklich *abgelehnt* hatte. Es fehlten ebenso die Kommunisten der
 30 andern Nationen.

Vielleicht kommt die Notiz nicht zu spät, dass die Cirkular-Depesche vom
 11. Februar aus der Feder des früheren Predigers, jetzigen Geheimen Legations-
 raths Abeken, herrührt. Welchen Eindruck die Politik, die Moral und der Styl
 dieses Dokumentes hier gemacht haben, braucht nicht gesagt zu werden. Be-
 35 sonderes Interesse erregt es, dass England für "einen wohl zu gebrauchenden
 Bundesgenossen" erklärt wird. – Unser Landsmann, Professor *Semper*, steht im
 Begriff, hier eine *Bau-Akademie* zu gründen. Semper ist einer der wenigen
 Künstler, der die Gunst der Grossen nicht suchte, sondern sich von ihr suchen
 liess und ihr den Rücken wandte, als das Vaterland rief. Der Professor an der
 40 Akademie der Künste in Dresden, Direktor der königl. Bauschule, Erbauer des

neuen Theaters, des Museums, der Synagoge, des Maternihospitals daselbst, warf im Mai 1849 Zirkel und Massstab bei Seite und errichtete – Barrikaden. Nachdem Dresden gerettet war, wandte er seinen Sinn dem demokratischen Amerika zu und hatte bereits das Schiff betreten, als das hiesige Gesundheitsamt ihn einlud, den Bau der Leichenhäuser zu übernehmen, die in der neuen Begräbnissbill vorgeschrieben sind. Die Ausführung dieser Gebäude ist aber durch umfassende Expropriationen verzögert. Semper benutzt diese unfreiwillige Musse zur Einrichtung einer Bauschule, von der sich unter seiner Leitung und am hiesigen Platze die besten Resultate versprechen lassen. Eleven vom Festlande bietet sie, neben der Gelegenheit die Sprache zu erlernen, den ausserordentlichen Vortheil, die industriellen Bauwerke Englands an Ort und Stelle zu studiren. Semper ist bereit, den Prospektus mitzutheilen; seine Wohnung 27 University-street, London. –

Die parlamentarischen Zustände werden trostlos. Vorgestern, wo die Bill wegen Zulassung der Juden eingebracht werden sollte, bestellt sich Lord John Russell selbst, wie man behauptet, ein unbeschlussfähiges Haus. Gestern äussert er eine Todesahnung wegen Baillies (nicht Ashley's, wie es in unserm gestrigen Berichte heisst) Tadelsvotum über Ceylon. Sehr gut bemerkt die "Times": er hätte am Budget, an der Protektion und an der Wahlreform sterben können; weshalb er sich Ceylon, die ferne Insel in der Südsee, als Sterbeplätzchen ausuche und noch im letzten Moment seinen Namen an den blutigen Namen Torrington knüpfen wolle, sei nicht zu begreifen.

German Studio for Architects and Engineers in London

Richard Wagner

348 Wenn der Sinn für Schönheit auch in der Architektur uns zunächst durch das Studium der Antike geweckt worden ist, so haben sich die Bauwerke, die wir in der Nachahmung der Antike konstruirten, doch nie in eine warme Wechselbeziehung zu unserm Leben und dessen natürlichen Bedürfnissen stellen können. *Semper* klärte uns, als er vor 17 Jahren aus Griechenland zurückkehrte, in seiner berühmten Schrift: "Bemerkungen über vielfarbige Architektur und Skulptur bei den Alten. Altona 1834" – über die wesentlichen Gründe jener Erscheinung auf, indem er an den hellenischen Kunstwerken selbst ein organisches Hervorgehen derselben aus den anfangs allernächsten Bedürfnissen einer Häuslichkeit und dann einer Oeffentlichkeit nachwies, wie sie bei uns eben

nicht vorhanden sind. Durch eine unmotivirte Nachahmung der Antike ist unsere moderne Baukunst in den Zwiespalt gerathen, dass wir der Schönheit nur in unnützen Bauwerken – wie sie z. B. auf Anordnung des Königs Ludwig von Baiern entstanden sind – huldigen zu können, in nützlichen dagegen sie ganz
 5 ausser Acht lassen zu müssen glauben. Vermöge seiner gesunden künstlerischen Anschauung erkennt nun Semper da, wo sich unser häusliches wie öffentliches Leben am konsequentesten aus unsern Bedürfnissen entwickelt und zu so umfassender Fähigkeit ausgebildet hat wie in England, auch den gedeihlichsten
 10 Boden für die Ausbildung einer schönen Architektur in einem heimischen und innig verständlichen Sinne, weil dort unserm natürlichen Bedürfnisse bereits in so zweckmässiger Fülle genügt wird, dass diese Fülle sich ganz von selbst zum Bedürfnisse nach Schönheit gestaltet. – Wer die geniale Produktivität Sempers aus seinen berühmten Bauwerken, namentlich dem Schauspielhause und dem –
 15 gegenwärtig seiner Vollendung nahen – Museum zu Dresden, kennt, – wer den ganzen Bildungsgang dieses reich begabten und hochehrwürdigen Künstlers von seinen Studien auf den Trümmern Athens an bis zu seinem Erfassen des praktischen Sinnes der Engländer beobachtet hat, der wird bezeugen müssen, dass jungen Architekten, welche auf irgend einer Bauschule ihr theoretisches Studium beendet haben und zu ihrer praktischen Ausbildung weiter zu schreiten
 20 gedenken, kein willkommeneres Anerbieten gemacht werden kann, als das voranstehende meines Freundes, den ich mich glücklich schätze, auf das wärmste hiermit auch meinen schweizerischen Gastfreunden empfehlen zu dürfen, und über dessen Unternehmung Näheres mitzutheilen ich jederzeit bereit bin.

Zürich, 25. März 1851.

Richard Wagner.

Submissions for the Great Exhibition

Franz Georg Stammann

25

Hamburg, den 22sten März

3

* Der Architect, Professor Semper aus Dresden, welcher sich gegenwärtig in London aufhält, ist im Auftrage der Executiv-Commission im Ausstellungsgebäude mit dem Arrangement der englischen Coloniewaaren beschäftigt und hat unter Anderm auch für Schweden die Aufstellung der von dort eingesandten Sachen zu besorgen. – Es wird noch jetzt für manche deutsche Behörde,
 30 Comité oder Privaten von Interesse sein, zu erfahren, dass sich dieselben in

London an diesen bekannten, zuverlässigen Landsmann wenden können, der im Gebäude selbst schon mit Arrangements beschäftigt ist, daselbst seinen steten Aufenthalt hat, die dortigen Behörden und Arbeiter kennt und also bei der Einrichtung, Decorirung &c. sowohl Einzelnen, als ganzen Landestheilen, Städten, Provinzialabtheilungen durch seine Befähigung und seine Bekanntschaften von wesentlichem Nutzen sein kann.

5

List of Books for Customs

Gottfried Semper

First Version

fol. 5r

- 93) On Dorways by Donaldson, English, publ at London, dutyfree 1. 4°
- 94) Greec Dictionary by Schneider 2 Vol. 4°
- 95) Latin d° by Scheller 3 Vol. 8°
- 96) d° d° by Weber. 3 Vol. 8° 10
- 97) Some numbers of the R. Institute of Br. Architects
- 98) Alderson on Steam Engineering, (dutyfree)
- 99) The Analysis given by Fisher 8°
- 100) Vieth Mathem. in their application to art and architecture. One Volume
is wanting 3 Vol. 8° 15
- 101) Thibauts Analysis 1 V. 8°
- 102) The same pure Mathematiks 1 – 8°
- 103) Eulers differential Calculus.
- 104) Hirschs Algebra with Sax's Solutions. 2 Vol. 8°
- 105) Methematiks of Lorenz. 1 Vol 8. 20
- 106) Physiks by Mayer 1 Vol. 8°
- 107) Logarithmik tables by Vega. 1 Vol. 4°
- 108) Log. tables by Lalande 1 Vol. 12°
- 109.) Mathem. by Bezout. 7 Vol. 8°
- 110) Cours de Mathematiques pures by Francoeur. 2 Vol. 25
- 111) Heerens Historical works. 3 Vol. 8°
- 112) Volney's Travels, (German) one Vol. 8°
- 113) History of Poelitz. 8.
- 114) History of Mexico. 1 Vol. 8.
- 115) The old World by Bürck. 1 Vol 8. 30
- 116) Universal History by Rotteck. 2 Vol. 8.

- 118) Nardi Storia di Firenze 1 Vol 4°
 119) Marco Polo by Bürck. 1 Vol. 8° †
 120. Homeri Ilias and Odyssea, and Prolegomena by Wolff. 5 Vol. 8. fol. 5v
 121 Euripidis Tragoediae 3 Vol. 12°
 5 122. Pindari Carmina 1 Vol. 8.
 123 Aristophanis Opera 2 Vol. 8.
 124) Herodotus 3 Vol. Tauchnitz 8.
 125. Sophocles. 1 Vol. 12°
 126. Aeschylus. 2 Vol. 12°
 10 127. Plinius, letters, 1 Vol. 12°
 128. Tacitus ed. Ernesti 2 Vol. 8°
 129. Taciti Germania 1 Vol. 8°
 130. Cicero by Ernesti. 5. V. 8.°
 131. Cicero de amicitia 8°
 15 132. Sueton 1 Vol. 8°
 133. Persius & Juvenalis 1 Vol. 8°
 134. Horatius 1 Vol. 8°
 135. Livius not compl. (Tauchnitz Ed.) 12°
 136. Virgilius 1 Vol.
 20 137. Cornelius Nepos 1 Vol.
 138. Olaus Magnus. History 1 Vol. 12°
 139. Eginhartus. 1 Vol. 12°
 140. Vellejus Paterculus 1 Vol. 8°
 141. Seneca 5 Vol. 8°
 25 142. Julius Caesar. 1 Vol. 8°
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Second Version

fol. rr

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791.b.10.	Rumohr. (C. F von) Drei Reisen nach Italien Erinnerungen von – C. F. v. R.	12°	Leipzig	1832.	
(Date)	27 ^t Apr. 52.		Gottfried Semper.	(Signature).	10
P.P.1898.	Sammlung fur Kunst und Historie v. C. F. v. Rumohr.	8°	Hamburg	1816–23.	
(Date)	29 April 1852		<i>Gottfried Semper.</i>	(Signature)	15
344.h.	Leibnitz Scriptorum rerum Brunswicarum 3 Tomi	fol.	Hannover	1707–11.	
(Date)	30. April 52		GSemper.	(Signature).	20
564.g.	Cicognara (Leopoldo) Storia della Scultura etc. 3 Vol.	fol.	Ven.	1813.	
(Date)	15 ^t May 52.		Gottfried Semper.	(Signature).	25
T.487.a.	Murphy James the Arabian Antiquities of Spain	fol.	Lond.	1813.	
(Date)	15 May 52.		Gottfried Semper.	(Signature)	30

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	556.h.	Agincourt Histoire de l'art par les monumens. <i>Sculpture & peinture</i>	Fol.	Paris	1823.
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	(Date)	21 May 52.	Gottfried Semper.		(Signature).
	Press Mark.	Title of the Work wanted.	Size.	Place.	Date.
	1260.2.	Pottier A. Monu- mens Francais ineditis 2 Tom.	fol.	Paris	1839.
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	130.h.2.	Seroux d'Agincout. histoire de l'Art par les monumens 6 vol.	fol	Paris	1811.
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	(Date)	24 M. 52.	Gottfried Semper		(Signature).
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	1394.h	Vega Georg v. Tabulae Logarithmicae etc. 2 Bde.	4°	Leipzig	1812.
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(Date)	29 May 52.		Gottfried Semper.	(Signature).	
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(Date)	29 M 52.		Gottfried Semper	(Signature).	
Press Mark. 535.g.	Title of the Work wanted. Newton Isaac. Phil. naturalis principia w. Commentariis illustrata Le Seour & F. Jacquier.	Size. 8°	Place. Glasg.	Date. 1822.	15
(Date)	2 Jun. 1852		Gottfried Semper.	(Signature).	
Press Mark. 787.i.	Title of the Work wanted. Müller Karl Ottfrd De Minervae Poliadis Sacra et aede etc	Size. 4°	Place. Götting	Date. 1820	20
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20	(Date)	3 July 52	GSemper.		(Signature).
	Press Mark. 409.h. R.R.	Title of the Work wanted. Index to Archeologia from Vol. 16 to Vol. 30 incl.	Size. 4°	Place. Lond	Date. 1844.
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	(Date)	18 Aug 52	GSemper.		(Signature).
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20	(Date)	19 Aug 52	GSemper.		(Signature).
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25	(Date)	19 Aug 52.	GSemper.		(Signature).
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30	(Date)	11 Dec.	Gottfried Semper.		(Signature).

Appointment Letter from the Department of Practical Art

Walter Ruding Deverell

fol. 1r

Department of Practical Art.
Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London:
the 11th day of September 1852.

Sir,

I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to inform you that they propose to establish a class in order to afford instruction in the principles and practice of Ornamental Art applied to Metal Manufactures, and that they have been pleased to appoint you to conduct the same. 5

1 – My Lords consider it necessary to the success of this class that the several interests of the Manufacturer, the Student, the Workman, and the general public, who are the consumers and ultimate judges of Manufactures, should be consulted; and that the measures to be adopted should be so framed as to insure the co-operation of all, and induce them to apply to you for advice and assistance. 10

2 – Your duties will be to instruct and exercise certain Students of your Class in the principles and practice of Ornamental Art; to assist them in designing for Metal Manufactures; to be responsible that their works executed in the Class are correct in | principle, and to certify all those designs which you approve. – Occasional Students Workmen and Manufacturers may probably bring or send their works to receive the benefit of your advice, which you will afford them, as you may best be able under the circumstances. 15 20

3 – You will be required to give demonstrations to your Class and occasional public lectures, on the uses to be made of the objects in the Museum, the collection of casts, books, prints, drawings &c in the Library. When necessary, it will be your duty to provide illustrative drawings and designs for the use of the class, and it is expected that you will make yourself generally acquainted with the information afforded by other illustrations. 25

4 – You will have to visit and report on Collections when required, and upon the state of the Museum, Collection of Casts, and Library of the Department, so far as respects Metal Manufactures and to inform the Superintendents of any examples which it may appear desirable that the Museum should possess. 30

5 – You will be prepared to receive the instructions of the Superintendent of Art and to make the practice of Art conform to the General principles recognized by the | Department, and you will be held generally responsible for the

fol. 1v

fol. 2r

success of the Class, which you will promote in every way in your power, and which, in this new experiment to afford practical instruction in Art for industrial purposes, will be chiefly dependent on your exertions.

5 6 – You will report annually on the progress of your Class before the 31st of December in each year.

7 – You will have to attend at Marlborough House three hours daily (except Saturdays) and register both your own attendance and that of your pupils.

10 8 – For these services My Lords have determined you shall receive a salary at the rate of £150 a year, together with the half of any fees which may be paid by Manufacturers, Students (not holding Scholarships, who are free) and Workmen attending your class or applying for your advice, and by the General Public attending your lectures.

15 You will also have the privilege of practising Ornamental Art at Marlborough House at any times when your class is not meeting, during the official hours from 10 to 4.

Your engagement commences | on the 1st of September 1852, and, in the event of its being desirable to terminate it, three months notice is to be given on either side.

fol. 2v

20 I am, Sir,
Your Obedient Servant
WRDeverell
Secretary.

25 To /
Professor Semper
&c &c &c

Principles and Practice of Ornamental Art Applied to Furniture, Metals, Jewellery, and Enamels

Henry Cole

126 II. Principles and Practice of Ornamental Art applied to Furniture, Metals,
Jewellery, and Enamels. – Conducted by Professor *Semper*.

Arrangements are made to supply to the manufacturer, student, designer, and workman all the advice and assistance that the Professor may be able to afford them, in improving Art applied to all kinds of Metal, Jewellery, and Enamels. Professor *Semper* attends daily from 10 till 1.

A class of students meet daily to practise Ornamental Art, and to become qualified as designers, or skilled workmen in the execution of works of Ornamental Art. The students may have the advantage of attending demonstrations of actual processes, such as Repoussée, Chasing, Casting, Forming, &c.

Manufacturers, Designers, &c. may consult the Professor on the execution of any works or designs originated by them, or obtain information as respects the examples in the Museum, or books, prints, &c., in the Library; also as respects the fitness of students of the Department to become designers or Art workmen, &c. |

127 Manufacturers, and others who are unable to attend personally, may send their works to receive the benefit of any suggestion from the Professor by paying the necessary postage or carriage of the same to and from Marlborough House, and transmitting the appointed fees.

Occasional lectures will be delivered by the Professor.

The *Fees*, which are to be paid in advance, are as follows: –

1. Daily students (who are required to demonstrate that they possess an adequate power of Drawing and Modelling before they are permitted to enter the class), 50s. a quarter, or 8*l.* a year.

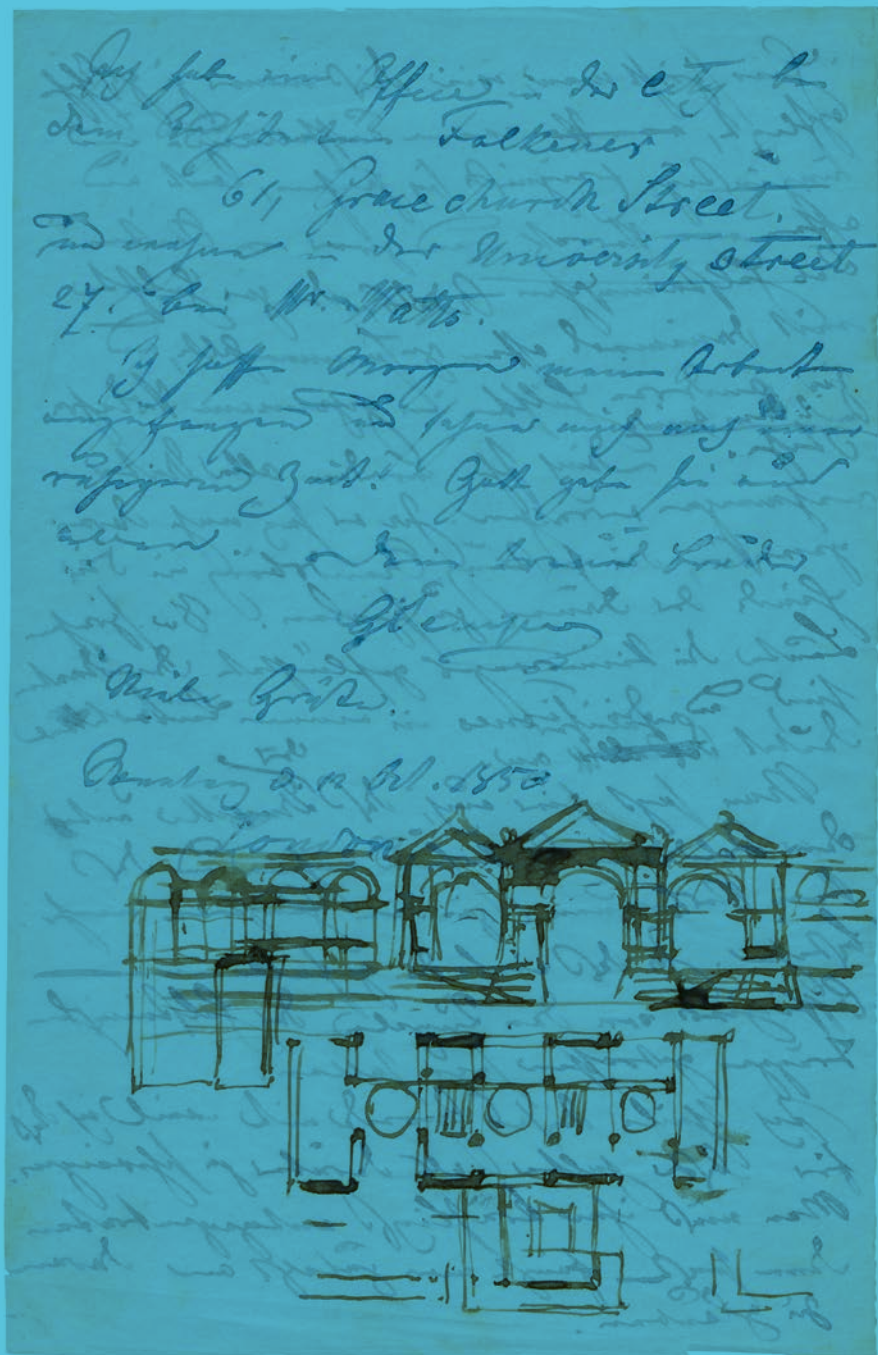
2. Manufacturers, designers, or others, seeking occasional advice, 6s. a week, or 2*s.* each separate consultation.

3. Manufacturers and others, by subscribing annually 5*l.*, may attend themselves, or send their workmen, at any time, to receive advice and assistance in originating or executing Ornamental Designs.

III. Pottery, and other Manufactures.

For information on these divisions application is to be made to Professor *Semper* until other arrangements are made.

CRITICAL APPARATUS



Pl. 7: Sketch of London cemetery chapel on draft letter, 1850 (gta, 20-K-1850-10-13[S])

PRIVATE SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

Introduction

Between the end of December 1850 and the beginning of March 1851, Gottfried Semper was developing plans for ways of offering his services in London as a teaching, consulting, designing and executive architect. He was also planning to establish an actual private school of architecture, modelled on the architectural college that he had directed at the Academy of Fine Arts in Dresden. He started making these plans after learning at the end of November 1850 from Edwin Chadwick, commissioner of the General Board of Health, that there were to be delays in establishing the new national cemetery near Erith, London. The German archaeologist and entrepreneur Emil Braun had involved Semper in that prospective enterprise, thus prompting him to move from Paris to London instead of North America. Semper drafted newspaper advertisements that ranged from offers of architectural drawing lessons to the establishment of an architecture school for day students and pensioners. He classified five of these twenty-two, partly fragmentary, drafts using the roman numerals I, II and III – two each with ‘I’ and ‘III’ and one with ‘II’. In the present edition, different versions from each of these classes are grouped together under the headings ‘Lessons and Recommendation as Architect’ (I), ‘School of Architecture and Engineering’ (II) and ‘Lessons in Architecture and Drawing’ (III).

Only one of these draft newspaper advertisements, from class II, made its way to publication – in the *Eidgenössische Zeitung* of 28 March 1851, under the title ‘Deutsches Atelier für Architekten und Ingenieure in London’ (German Studio for Architects and Engineers in London; 13). The school of architecture is announced in the advert as being connected to a boarding house for students. The advertisement is followed by a supportive note from Richard Wagner (208–

9). The only other identified publication that included Semper's announcement of a school of architecture is an article in the Berlin newspaper *National-Zeitung* of 19 March 1851 (206–8). The plan is mentioned there in passing by the paper's London correspondent, Lothar Bucher, in a report on events in Britain. Semper had met Bucher at some time between late February and early March 1851 through Rudolph Schramm (like Semper, they were both political refugees). In the article, Bucher announced the imminent founding of an 'Academy of architecture' and the 'establishment of a school of architecture' – along with a summary of Semper's reasons for initiating the project.

A letter from Braun to Semper, dated 1 and 4 January 1851, reveals that Semper had mentioned his 'plan regarding the establishment of an architectural drawing school' on 22 December 1850 and had added the idea of a 'drawing academy in London with a well-equipped collection of plaster casts' on 23 December. Braun agreed that this might be 'a very good speculation' and recommended that Semper should look for a 'manager who could relieve you of the administrative burdens of such an institute'. He suggested the artist and later director of the National Portrait Gallery, George Scharf, with whom Semper might perhaps 'join up, to set up a drawing academy and saddle him with the business part of it'. Although Semper did contact Scharf, no specific results emerged. On 29 January 1851, Braun thereupon suggested to Semper that although he should not do without Scharf as assistant (*Famulus*), he should perhaps 'carry out the plan of setting up a large studio' in association with the architect Edward Falkener. With the help of Braun, Semper had been able to move into an office in Falkener's architecture practice at the beginning of October 1850. Through Falkener, Braun believed, 'quite a few other things for English industry could be linked' to Semper's plan. In general, Braun thought that this type of school – in connection, as he noted, with 'practical instruction in the theory of architecture' – was sure to be successful, since 'the public drawing schools are useless', so that 'the rush to join a reputable private institute would soon be very great'.

Semper did not favour Braun's suggestion that he should work with Falkener or Scharf as associates, but he was indeed planning to include an 'English engineer' as a 'colleague' for the school – as he noted in the plan, assigned to class II, that he drafted in a letter written to Rudolph Schramm on 25 February (9.16–17, 9.26). In his reply, Schramm – like Braun – also advised having an associate who would be able to support Semper organizationally and in financial matters for the school. The advertisement published in the *Eidgenössische Zeitung* states that Semper had 'engaged a skilful and experienced engineer for the field of engineering' – a claim that did not actually correspond to any specific agreement.

In addition to the two advertisements for the school of architecture that were published in German, Semper was also planning English advertisements. As he

had scarcely any command of English at this point, he enlisted help from English speakers or people with a good knowledge of English. What is probably the very first draft is in English, in a calligraphic script from an unknown hand (pl. 1). It can be assigned to advertisement class III, in which Semper was intending to publicize lessons in architecture and drawing (14, First Version), and it was probably drawn up in connection with Braun's letters from the beginning and end of January 1851. It may have been formulated by Braun and copied out by his wife, Anne Braun – the daughter of James Thomson, an industrial chemist and calico printer.

It is possible that the same people were also the sources for the drafts in English that are written in Semper's hand – another version belonging to the third class (14, Second Version) and an initial version belonging to the second class about the actual school of architecture and engineering (8, First Version). These two drafts in English were probably made at about the same time, around mid-February 1851, before Semper began to cooperate with Karoline Heusinger, a Saxon friend of his wife, Bertha Semper. He visited Heusinger – a lady-companion in the family of John Campbell, the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench – for the first time on 8 February 1851, and on 22 February he brought her a draft in German belonging to the third class of adverts (254, DOK:39). The draft was translated by Mary Scarlett Campbell, John Campbell's daughter. Heusinger sent a copy of it in her own handwriting to Semper on 24 February 1851 (15, Third Version). Previously, on 23 February, Semper had sent her an initial German version, which was never translated, from the first class of adverts (4). In the advertisements belonging to this class, Semper announced not only architecture lessons offered by the hour but also his desire to set up the architecture school. He also recommended his own services as an architect and decorator. Semper immediately followed this version with another version in German (240–1, DOK:42), the translation of which – now made by herself – Heusinger sent back on 27 February 1851 (5–6, Second Version).

At the beginning of March 1851, Semper drew up some final draft advertisements in French, such as a version belonging to the third category dated 3 March (15, Fourth Version) and a version from the first category that was probably written shortly afterwards (6–7, Third Version). They were both intended for translation into English and may have been prepared as translation material for either Edward Falkener or Thomas Leverton Donaldson. Semper had known Donaldson, the co-founder and one of the secretaries of the Royal Institute of British Architects, since December 1838, when he had travelled to London in connection with the building of the Hoftheater (Court Theatre) in Dresden. Semper corresponded with both of them in French.

Before drafting the French advertisements, Semper turned to Henry Cole, who was then a member of the Commission for the Great Exhibition and chairman of the council of the Society of Arts. He had first met Cole, introduced by Edwin Chadwick, on 5 December 1850, as Cole noted in his diary. On 25 February 1851, Semper wrote to Cole regarding his plan to offer his services 'as a teacher of drawing and architecture', mentioning that he had 'a plan to found an architecture studio modelled on the one in Dresden'. Until the plan was implemented, he would have to 'restrict himself to lessons at home', and for this purpose he asked Cole for his support and requested him to forward the programme he would shortly send to him to 'pass on to gentlemen with whom you are acquainted', in order if possible in this way to reach 'heads of families' who 'would be disposed to entrust me with the artistic education of their children'. However, it is not quite certain whether this programme was really sent to Cole.

Semper was planning to open the actual school of architecture and engineering in the summer of 1851, on Saint John's Day (i.e. 24 June 1851), as he wrote in the draft sent to Schramm. He did not tell his wife Bertha about these plans until the end of February 1851, in a letter with which he also enclosed a draft advertisement – probably the version dated 26 February 1851 (12), or a variant of it. He was planning for Bertha to play the role of 'lady of the house', who would do the honours and take care of purchasing, with their daughter Elisabeth helping out. Bertha was to contact Friedrich Krause, the headmaster of a private school in Dresden, about the advertisement and to ask for information about conditions in England. In his reply of 10 March 1851, however, Krause advised Semper against the plans for setting up a school. He argued that architecture students in Germany and France tended to choose countries other than England for their study trips, while on the other hand the English would be unwilling to study with a foreigner. Finally, with regard to establishing a boarding house, he pointed out that 'it is probably not the moment just now to rent a house for a longer period of time, since the interest rate will surely be much higher than otherwise due to the Exhibition'.

The Great Exhibition, which Krause mentioned here as a reason for potential financial obstacles, also played a part in the negative response to the school plans that Edwin Chadwick sent to Semper on 9 March 1851. Chadwick had been the intermediary in arranging a position for Semper as assistant to the architect of the Crystal Palace, Joseph Paxton, on his premises in Chatsworth, Derbyshire. In his reply to the offer of the position, Semper told Chadwick on 8 March 1851 about the advertisements he had drafted for publication in Germany and Switzerland in connection with his 'intention to found a studio for architects in London'. And he asked, 'Would it not be possible for me, for example, to have some pupils at Chatsworth who could at the same time be useful

and help Mr. Paxton in his work?’ This would have implied a switch from being Paxton’s assistant to his partner. Chadwick’s answer left no room for doubt. Firstly, he did ‘not think, that an architectural class could soon be got together in England’; in addition, ‘more knowledge of the habits & wants of the class of architectural students would be required’ than Semper ‘would be likely to obtain readily’. Secondly, he had ‘no doubt, that it would be entirely impracticable to carry on such a school at Chatsworth’, and, with respect to Paxton, ‘that it would not meet with his views’.

Ultimately, however, the Great Exhibition provided Semper with a good reason to postpone his plans for setting up a school. Henry Cole, who had promised help on 26 February 1851 in reply to Semper’s request for support (‘If I can aid your views I shall be happy and will try to do so’), assisted him shortly afterwards in obtaining the commissions to set up several sections in the Great Exhibition. The school plans did not fade away completely, however. After the exhibition commissions had been completed, Semper reported on 5 May 1851 to his brother Johann Carl Semper, who was a textile manufacturer in Altona, that he had ‘at least one pupil already’. He returned to the school plans just under a year later, changing the date of a third draft advertisement in French belonging to class I to 2 January 1852 (7, Fourth Version). And in a renewed effort to obtain a livelihood as a teacher, Semper also wrote to Henry Cole on 29 January 1852 to offer him his services in connection with ‘the Establishment of a School for art and industry’ that he had heard of. With his subsequent employment in said school, the Department of Practical Art, founded in the spring of 1852, Semper again obtained success through Cole, as in the case of the Great Exhibition.

BIBLIOGRAPHY Semper 1880, 11, 20–1; Pevsner 1940, 251; Knoepfli 1976, 264–5; Herrmann 1978, 47–50; Herrmann 1984, 43–5; Mallgrave 1996, 191–2; Lütteken 2008, 43 fig. 107, 188; Weidmann 2010, 288–93; Weidmann 2014, 8–10; Hildebrand 2020a, 108–9

Lessons and Recommendation as Architect

First Version

TEXTUAL RECORD

- DOK:38 gta, 20-DOK-undat.:38, fol. 1r-v (1v blank), in Semper's hand; breaks off after number 4 in the programme of DOK:41 without having divided it into numbers
- DOK:41 gta, 20-DOK-undat.:41, fols. 1r-2v (2v blank), in Semper's hand, *copy-text*

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Semper sent this draft, which was intended for an English readership but remained untranslated, to Karoline Heusinger together with a letter dated 'Sunday 22 Feb 1851'. If it was written on the Sunday, however, it would have been 23 February. It is a revised version of the draft he had taken to Heusinger on 22 February 1851 (254, DOK:39; its English translation 15, Third Version). In the letter, Semper explained the changes he had made by saying that the fifth point – 'making artistic architectural sketches' – seemed to him to be 'particularly important for ladies' and that he wanted to connect it to the preceding point on perspective drawing. Mention would also have to be made of the planned school of architecture. In her reply to Semper's letter and the enclosed programme, Heusinger wrote on 24 February that she would 'ensure that it was translated' but added that she could 'hardly advise setting up a boarding school'. However, as she had little experience in such matters, she recommended that Semper should ask her 'experienced and upright Dr Freund for advice'. Jonas Freund was to become Semper's physician; Karl Marx was among his other patients.

4.10 **Vasen & Mustern**] *Vasen, Mustern* 4.12-13 **5) Uebungen ~ für Reisende.**] In the letter to Karoline Heusinger accompanying this draft, Semper wrote: 'Die Nummer 5 scheint mir für Damen besonders wichtig ich werde sie mit Nummer 4 in Verbindung setzen und allemal einen Cours de perspective vorausschicken. Meine Methode Perspective zu lehren ist leicht und kurz. In 12 bis 18 Stunden muss alles Nöthige erworben seyn. Vielleicht kann so etwas hinzugefügt werden.' 4.16-17 **Uebungen in der Französischen und Deutschen Sprache**] In the above-mentioned letter, Semper wrote: 'Zu Nummer 7 habe ich ein Wort hinzugesetzt, was wichtig ist, nämlich Uebungen in der *Französischen* und Deutschen Sp. Mancher der nicht Deutsch kann, wird Französisch sprechen wollen.' This refers to the last sentence in the draft Semper brought to Karoline Heusinger on 22 February 1851 (254.7-8). 4.18-19 **ein Atelier ~ zu gründen**] In the above-mentioned letter, Semper explained this reference to the planned school of architecture: 'Besonders aber darf das Ende nicht fehlen [following the seven numbers of the programme]. Vielleicht gelingt es, einige Familienväter zu betheiligen dass sie mir ihre Söhne anvertrauen. Dann bin ich gedeckt. Mit 6 Schülern getraue ich mir die Kosten eines Ateliers zu übernehmen. Aber ohne die geringste vorherige Garantie darf ich nichts unternehmen. Eine Basis muss ich haben.' Semper similarly mentioned heads of families in his letter to Henry Cole of 25 February 1851 (236). 4.22-3 **behufs der Ausführung mit einem ~ Englischen Techniker in Verbin-**

dung setzen] In the above-mentioned letter to Heusinger, Semper added: ‘Wegen der Ausführungen hat es zwar wahrscheinlich gute Wege, doch dürfte diese Andeutung, dünkt mich, auch nichts schaden können.’ The word ‘Ausführungen’ (implementations) can refer to two points in Semper’s programme: on the one hand to his recommending himself as ‘Baumeister und Dekorateur’, and on the other to his plan to organize his school of architecture in association with an English engineer.

ALTERATIONS IN THE MANUSCRIPT

4.2 **Theaters]** *interl.* 4.4 **Kunst]** *del. and underl. with dots cancelling deletion* 4.6 **und]** *interl.* 4.12 **5]** *after del.* 5) Uebungen im Ausführen landschaftlicher und architectonischer Skizzen in Bleistift und in Wasserfarben; Uebungen im Ausführen] *above del.* Ausführung 4.13 **als Vorbereitung]** *after del.* für diejenigen **für]** *over zu* **Reisende.]** *de. added* 4.14 **Ornamenten,]** *altered from ~^* **Köpfen]** *interl.* 4.14–15 **der Antike]** *after del.* antiken und *after del.* Gypsen und Modellen 4.16 **7)]** *interl.* 4.16–17 **Wenn es gewünscht wird ~ verbunden seyn.]** *inserted on fol. 2r after inserted and undel.* 7) 4.19 **besorgen,]** *above del.* übernehmen, **wenn]** *after del.* wenn es ihm gelänge die nöthige Anzahl von Theilnehmern 4.21 **Schliesslich]** *after del.*

Schliesslich empfiehlt er sich als¹ ausübender Architect.² Er³ würde sich⁴, behufs der Ausführung mit einem einheimischen Techniker in Verbindung setzen, und⁵

1 **als]** *after del.* als Architect 2 **Architect.]** *altered from ~^* 3 **Er]** *above del.* und 4 **sich]** *after undel.* er 5 **und]** *after del.* und für gute, schnelle und billige Ausführung eintreten

4.22 **hiesigen]** *above del.* den einheimischen 4.23 **Englischen]** *above del.* hiesigen 4.24 **übernehmen,]** *altered from ~.* **aber zugleich]** *inserted* 4.24–5 **für ~ gewähren.]** *inserted*

Second Version

TEXTUAL RECORD

- DOK:40 gta, 20-DOK-undat.:40, fols. 1r–2v, in Semper’s hand; breaks off after number 5 of the programme of DOK:42
- DOK:42 gta, 20-DOK-undat.:42, fols. 1r–2v (2v blank), in Semper’s hand, German source text of English translation DOK:50
- DOK:50 gta, 20-DOK-undat.:50, fol. 1r–v, in Karoline Heusinger’s hand, her translation, *copy-text*

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Semper sent the German draft translated here (240-1, DOK:42) to Karoline Heusinger shortly after that of 23 February 1851 (4). In the reply of 27 February along with which Heusinger returned the translation, she wrote that she herself had translated the text, because her 'Marie' (Mary Scarlett Campbell, John Campbell's daughter, for whom Heusinger was acting as a lady-companion) was 'busy for her father'. Heusinger added that she had given the translation to an 'English governess for review', who had advised her to 'show it to an English architect', as she was unable to 'judge the correctness of some technical terms'. Heusinger mentioned three expressions that she had found 'unclear' and for which she had not been able to find 'any English words in the dictionary' – namely 'Civilbau, rationelen und architectonische Details' (see notes 5.21, 5.25). She went on to say that if Semper 'is wary of the cost of having this long programme printed', he should venture to use 'the short one' – that is, the one brought to her on 22 February 1851 (254, DOK:39), which Mary Scarlett Campbell then translated (15, Third Version); Campbell, she stated, 'has said it is sufficient'. Heusinger ended by saying that she had 'kept a copy of both the German and the English'.

5.1 **Architecture**] *Architecture* 5.21 **Civil-Construction**] 'Civilbau' in the German source text, i.e. *civil engineering* 5.24 **Building of ~ Channels**] 'Canalbau' in the German source text, i.e. *canal construction* 5.25 **rational and applicative Mechanism**] 'rationalen und angewandten Mechanik' in the German source text, i.e. *rational and applied mechanics*
 5.27 **Lithography**] 'Steinschnitt' in the German source text, i.e. *stonecutting* or *stereotomy*
 5.30 **Vessels**] 'Köpfen' in the German source text, i.e. *heads*. The translator, Karoline Heusinger, apparently read *Töpfen* instead of 'Köpfen'.

EDITORIAL EMENDATIONS

5.1 **Architecture**] Archi- | ture 5.7 **water-color**] water- | color 6.2 **at:**] *before one-half page blank*

ALTERATIONS IN THE MANUSCRIPT

5.1 **Gottfried**] *interl.*

MANUSCRIPT VARIANTS

DOK:42

fol. 1r

Professor G. Semper, vormalis Director der Bauschule an der Akademie der bildenden Künste zu Dresden und Architect des dortigen Theaters, des Museum, und anderer öffentlicher und Privatgebäude beabsichtigt über folgende Gegenstände Privatvorträge zu halten und fordert zu gefälliger Theilnahme auf:

1) Perspective, vorgetragen in fasslichster und kürzester Weise und verbunden mit Uebungen im Ausführen malerisch-architectonischer Skizzen in Bleistift und in Wasserfarben. Besonders nützliche Vorbereitung für Touristen.

2) Geschichte der bildenden Künste, besonders in ihrem Zusammenhange mit der Baukunst; Alte und neue Zeit. Erläutert durch Zeichnungen, Kupferwerke und während des Vortrages auf der schwarzen Tafel mit Kreide ausgeführte Skizzen.

Diese Vorträge können, wenn es gewünscht wird, mit Uebungen in der Französischen und Deutschen Sprache verbunden werden.

Zugleich hegt er die Absicht, ein Atelier für angehende Architecten zu gründen, und die nöthige Ausstattung desselben am Lehrmitteln aller Art zu besorgen, wenn er für dieses Unternehmen die nöthige Theilnahme findet.

Er würde, gestützt auf 14jährige Erfahrung | als Director einer der ersten Bauschulen Deutschlands und Vorstand eines Privatateliers aus der mehrere bereits in ihrem Fache ausgezeichnete Architecten hervorgegangen sind, diese Anstalt auf die ihm am zweckmässigsten scheinende Weise einzurichten suchen, und den theoretischen Unterricht an fortlaufende praktische Uebungen knüpfen.

Letztere würden sich hauptsächlich auf folgende Lehrzweige erstrecken:

1) Linearzeichnen und Civilbau, verbunden mit Unterweisung in der Kenntniss der verschiedenen Stylarten der Baukunst und in der Geschichte derselben.

2) Constructionslehre

3) Wege Brücken und Canalbau, verbunden mit dem nöthigen Unterricht in der rationalen und angewandten Mechanik.

4) Beschreibende Geometrie und ihre Anwendung auf Perspective, Schattenlehre, Steinchnitt etc.

5) Uebungen im Zeichnen und Erfinden von Verzierungen, architectonischen Details, Möbles, Vasen, Mustern aller Art.

6) Zeichnen von Ornamenten, Köpfen | und Figuren nach der Antike und nach Gypsmodellen. In allen diesen Fächern wird er auch Privatunterricht ertheilen.

Schliesslich empfiehlt er sich als Baumeister und Dekorateur, Fächer, die bei harmonisch durchgebildeten Werken der Baukunst stets in einer Hand lagen und deren Trennung für letztere verderblich wurde. Er würde für den Erfolg des ihm anvertrauten Werkes die möglichste Sicherheit gewähren.

Nähere Nachweisungen über ihn sind zu geben bereit:

(Folgen die Namen der Gewährsleute.).

27. University Street. London.

241.1 **fasslichster und kürzester Weise**] *after del.* fasslicher und unterhaltender Weise
 241.2 **malerisch-architectonischer**] *after del.* malerischer 241.3 **nützliche**] e *added*
 241.5 **während**] *after del.* augen[b] 241.10 **am**] m *altered from n* 241.13 **bereits**] *after del.* geschickte Architecten *after del.* bereits in ihrem F 241.15 **und**] *after del.* indem
 241.17 **folgende**] f *over F* 241.18 **Civilbau**] *above del.* Entwerfen von Bauplänen *and underl. possibly by Karoline Heusinger* 241.21 **Wege**] *before del.* und Brückenbau **rationalen**] *after del.* Mechanik und Statik *and underl. possibly by Heusinger* 241.25 **Details**] *underl. possibly by Heusinger* 241.31 **den**] en *over ie* 241.33 **Nähere**] *after del.* Nachweisungen über **über**] *after del.* zu []

fol. 1v

fol. 2r

Third Version

TEXTUAL RECORD

- DOK:44 gta, 20-DOK-undat.:44, fol. 1r–v, in Semper's hand; breaks off with 'il propose de donner des leçons privées' (the place of this sentence corresponds roughly to that in DOK:45 and DOK:46)
- DOK:45 gta, 20-DOK-undat.:45, fols. 1r–2v, in Semper's hand; breaks off with '3) exercices dans le dessin ~ après la nature.' (see below, Explanatory Notes 7.11)
- DOK:46 gta, 20-DOK-undat.:46, fols. 1r–2v, in Semper's hand, *copy-text*

EXPLANATORY NOTES

This draft in French was intended for English translation; in it, Semper was recommending his services 'to the English public as a constructional and decorative architect'. It may have been prompted by Karoline Heusinger's advice in her letter of 27 February 1851 to submit to an English architect the programme that she had translated (235, 240). The draft in French was probably written at the earliest on 3 March 1851; the reference at the end, 'comme au programme N° 3', is probably to the last draft in French from the third class of adverts, marked with the roman numeral III and dated to that day (15, Fourth Version).

6.6 **l'ecole]** *l'école* 6.7 **l'academie]** *l'académie* **théâtre]** *théâtre* 6.8 **édificies]** 'ci' uncertain reading, *édifices* 6.11 **eue]** *eu* 6.12 **pour son développement organique et harmonieux.]** 'développement': *développement*; 'pour le développement organique & harmonieux d'une conception quelconque de l'art.' DOK:44 6.13 **Security]** *Security* 6.14 **repondre]** *répondre* 6.15 **decoration extérieure]** *décoration extérieure* 6.17 **une école d'architecture]** 'un atelier d'architectes' DOK:44 6.18 **d'ou]** *d'où* 6.19 **actuellement employés en Saxe.]** 'de son pays.' DOK:44; 'actuellement employés dans son pays.' DOK:45 6.21 **atelier]** *atelier* 6.22 **embrasseront]** *embrasseront* 6.23 **decoration]** *décoration* 6.31 **entiere]** *entière*

7.1 **differentes]** *différentes* 7.3 **comprehensiblement]** *compréhensiblement* 7.5 **particulièrement]** *particulièrement* 7.6 **preparer]** *préparer* 7.10 **improvisées]** *improvisées* 7.11 **3) Exercices etc comme au programme N° 3.]** '3) exercices dans le dessin et la composition des ornemens, des details d'architecture, des meubles vases etc. Les exercices se feront au crayon à l'encre et en couleurs après des originaux, après des plâtres et après la nature.' DOK:45 7.12 **détaillés]** *détaillés*

ALTERATIONS IN THE MANUSCRIPT

6.5 **1.]** *after underl. and del.* Premier projet de programme 6.10 **belles]** *del. and underl. with dots cancelling deletion* 6.11 **eue]** *final e added* 6.31 **Il prendra des élèves en pension entiere ou partielle.]** *interl.*

7.9 **par]** *above del. avec* **dessins]** *before del. et* 7.11 **au programme N° 3.]** *after del. à N° 3. du pr pr]* *after del. projet* **renseignemens]** *after del. instructions*

Fourth Version

TEXTUAL RECORD

DOK-1852:3 gta, 20-DOK-1852:3, fol. 1r–v, in Semper's hand, dated 2 January 1852 (altered from an earlier date, probably 2 March 1851; see below, Alterations in the Manuscript 7.28), *copy-text*

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Semper assigned this draft to the first class of advertisements by marking it with the roman numeral 'I'. It is a – probably slightly earlier – variant of DOK:46, the draft published here as the third version (6–7, Third Version). However, it does not offer the lessons advertised there but is limited to the first part of it, which ends with the recommendation of his services as a consulting architect. The special aspect of this draft is also its dating; Semper altered the first date given, probably 2 March 1851, to 2 January 1852 (the month of the first date, probably 'Mars', is scarcely decipherable due to dense crossing-out).

7.15 **l'academie**] *l'académie* **théâtre**] *théâtre* 7.16 **edifices**] *édifices* 7.19 **au eue**] *a eu*
7.21 **repondre**] *répondre*

ALTERATIONS IN THE MANUSCRIPT

7.15 **directoir**] *interl.* 7.20 **harmonieux.**] *before del.* Security will be given for any work entrusted to him. 7.22 **intérieure.**] *before inserted and del.* ‡ voyez plus bas. 7.28 **Janvier**] *above del.* [Mars] **1852**] *2 over 1 before inserted and del.* ‡. Il s'offre aussi de prendre des élèves en pension entière ou partielle s'offre] *above del.* est prêt ou] *after del.* et

School of Architecture and Engineering

First Version

TEXTUAL RECORD

DOK:47 gta, 20-DOK-undat.:47, fol. 1r–v (1v blank), in Semper's hand, in pencil (some alterations in black ink), *copy-text*

EXPLANATORY NOTES

This draft is the first for an advertisement devoted exclusively to the school of architecture and engineering. It was written in English in Semper's handwriting but includes two phrases in French, 'l'Ecole d'architecture' and 'l'Académie des Beaux Arts' (8.3), and a spelling mistake, 'jears' instead of years (8.7). It was probably written before the English translation of the third advertisement in the third class (15, Third Version), the German source text of which Semper had taken to Karoline Heusinger on 22 February 1851 (254, DOK:39). Before they were altered in ink by Semper, manuscript lines 2–7 of this pencil-written draft ('Professor Semper ~ native Country') corresponded almost verbatim to the same lines written in pencil, also in Semper's handwriting, in the English draft of the second advertisement in the third class, the rest of which is written in ink (14, Second Version). The two draft advertisements were thus probably created at about the same time.

ALTERATIONS IN THE MANUSCRIPT

8.1 II.] *inserted in pencil* 8.3 **late Director of l'Ecole d'architecture,**] *transposed by use of numbers in ink from after Beaux Arts, at 8.3 late] in ink after undel. in ink 1. (indicating sequence to be altered) and both over and l'Ecole d'architecture,] before del. in ink at Dresden, and Member of] in ink after undel. in ink 2. (indicating sequence to be altered) and both over late Director of 8.3–4 at Dresden,] interl. in ink 8.5 Country] in pencil over erased Land 8.6 in the approaching Summer a School of] altered by deletion and superscription in ink from in this City a School of in this City a School of] in pencil over erased himself in this Country as 8.11 the science of] in pencil above del. decorations and 8.12 original] in pencil over erased drawings 8.13 standard] in pencil over erased principal 8.13–14 of this Country] after del. in ink both 8.14 casts] after del. plaster ancient] after del. in ink the finest 8.14–15 ornaments] before interl. and del. in pencil and models 8.15 models] after del. in ink in the various Museums of Europe, in] undel. construction] after del. in ink public buildings,*

Second Version

TEXTUAL RECORD

K-1851¹ gta, 20-K-1851-02-25(S):2, fols. 1r–2v, in Semper's hand, fragmentary draft
 K-1851² gta, 20-K-1851-02-25(S):2, fols. 3r–5v, in Semper's hand, dated 24 February 1851 but written on 25 February 1851 (see 245, Explanatory Notes 8.17), *copy-text*

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Semper outlined this draft advertisement, along with the programme, on 25 February 1851 in reply to a letter from Rudolph Schramm with the same date. Schramm informed Semper that he had 'asked the local correspondent of the *National Zeitung in Berlin*' – i.e. Lothar Bucher – 'to do a report ... on your project to establish a school of architecture'. Bucher's report appeared on 19 March 1851 (207–8). At the same time, Schramm also suggested 'doing the same for the *Kölner Zeitung*', for which he, Schramm, wanted to 'send in his own article, headed *Project for a German Academy of Architecture in London*'. He had 'sufficient material' for the purpose in Semper's 'previous programme'. (On the advertisement for the *Kölnische Zeitung*, see 247, 249–50.) The previous programme referred to here was possibly the first draft, written in English, on the project for an actual architecture school (8, First Version), as Schramm's further comments suggest. On the one hand, Schramm stated that he would consider it 'better to await the success of these *German* advertisements *before* publishing the *English* programme'. In the German version, on the other hand, he would want to see 'some mention of *the advantages* which staying in London would offer to those who are keen on architecture', with 'attention being drawn to the peculiar features of English dwelling houses and other peculiarities, such as the use of machines for construction'. These points are lacking in the previous draft advertisement in English but are included in the 'Teaching Programme' formulated by Semper in his letter to Schramm. An undated draft letter from Semper breaks off after about two-thirds (K-1851¹). Important differences are listed below. Some notes, underlining and crossing out, also listed, probably originate from Hans Semper.

8.17 **Dienstag. 24 Febr 1851**] 24 February 1851 was a Monday, but the letter was written on Tuesday, 25 February 1851 in response to Rudolph Schramm's letter of the same date. 8.23 **Aufforderungen**] 'Notificationen' K-1851¹ 8.26–7 **für Architekten und Ingenieurs**] 'der Civilbaukunst und der Ingenieurwissenschaft' K-1851¹

9.9–12 **dass diese Uebungen ~ Repetitionen desselben bilden.**] 'dass diese praktischen Uebungen in einer gewissen Relation zu den wissenschaftlichen Vorträgen stehen, die nothwendig in mehr oder minder umfassender Weise Statt haben müssen.' K-1851¹ 9.16–17 **Englischen Ingenieur ~ Ich kenne deren zwei**] possibly William Lindley and Joseph Paxton. Lindley was the engineer who provided the first reconstruction plan following the Great Fire of Hamburg in 1842, which Semper opposed with his own scheme. Semper was in contact with Lindley again after he went into exile. Contact with Paxton, whom Semper mentioned in connection with his school plans, was made through Edwin Chadwick in November 1850 at Semper's request (236–7, 314). 9.24 **hatten**] 'hätten' K-1851¹ 9.33 **Arch.**] 'architectonischer' K-1851¹ 9.36 **Uebungen in dem farbigen Ornament.**] 'Uebungen in der Anwendung der Farbe zur Dekoration.' K-1851¹

10.2–4 **NB. Vierwöchentlich einmal wird Konkurrenz gehalten ~ Dann ausgeführt.**] om. K-1851¹ 10.7–8 **Doch finden auch ~ Konkurrenzarbeiten Statt.**] om. K-1851¹ 10.12 **Ferner werden Modellirübungen gehalten in Thon Gyps und Holz.**] 'und das Ausführen von Ornamenten und Constructionsmodellen in Thon, Gyps. und Holz.' K-1851¹ 10.20 **angewandte M.**] 'Angewandte Mechanik (nach Belanger).' K-1851¹; see Bélanger 1847 and Bélanger 1848 10.24 **Physik**] after deleted 'Industrielle' K-1851¹ 10.27 **Doctrinen**] 'Vorkenntnissen' K-1851¹ 10.31 **Lehrmittel an Vorlageblättern Büchern, Modellen u. s. w.**] 'Lehrmittel, Bücher, Modelle, Vorlageblätter Gypsabgüsse etc.' K-1851¹ 10.34

Um] after ‘Bestimmung des Schulhonorars – ’ K-1851¹ 10.35 **werden:]** K-1851¹ breaks off with ‘werden, 1) meine langjährige Praxis in Deutschland, verbunden mit der Kenntniss Französischer und Englisch sachsische Bauweise deren Eigenthümlichkeit für den Architecten des Continents grosses Interesse haben muss, und bisher dort weder gekannt noch angewendet wurde. 2) Die grosse technische’.

11.7 **sachsisch-Englischen]** *sächsisch-englischen* 11.25 **Fälls]** *Falls* **Johannis]** Saint John’s Day, i.e. 24 June 1851. Semper also mentioned this day as the opening date to his wife, Bertha Semper, in a letter at the end of February 1851 in which he reported his plans for a school of architecture to her for the first time (gta, 20-K-1851-02[S]:1): ‘Nun also frisch an’s Werk und rasch ohne Aufschub angefangen. Wenn ich nur 8 oder 12 Schüler habe, kann ich hier schon darauf anfangen und spätestens zu Johannis mein Atelier eröffnen.’ 11.26–8 **ist meine ganze Bibliothek ~ in New-York ~ bis ich bestimmt weiss ob ich hier bleibe]** In September 1850, Semper had had a large part of his library and drawings sent to New York, to which he had been planning to emigrate before he moved to London – a plan that he only definitively abandoned in August 1852.

ALTERATIONS IN THE MANUSCRIPT

8.17 **27.]** after probably Hans Semper’s underl. note in black ink in upper left corner VI. 01 VI] after probably H. Semper’s del. note in black ink XII 8.19–9.1 **Ich danke Ihnen ~ ans Licht stellen. Der Unterricht wäre]** del. in black ink probably by H. Semper 8.24 **genügende]** underl. in black ink probably by H. Semper 8.26 **Architecten]** underl. in black ink probably by H. Semper 8.27 **Ingenieurs]** underl. in black ink probably by H. Semper 9.14–18 **Es bedürfte ~ Auskunft ertheilen könnten.]** del. in black ink probably by H. Semper 9.20 **in zwei Klassen]** underl. in black ink probably by H. Semper 9.21 **das Atelier]** after del. in dem 9.29 **a. Bauschule.]** underl. in black ink probably by H. Semper 10.2 **Vierwöchentlich]** after del. Wöchentlich 10.3 **die]** over ein **eine]** altered from einer after del. nach 10.15 **Gebäudearten]** above del. Theile der Baukunst **behandelt,]** altered from ~^ before del. und 10.16 **nach]** after del. mit 10.20 **rationelle]** above del. Materielle 10.24 **Baukunst,]** altered from ~^ before del. und **etc.]** interl. 10.28 **rathsam]** after del. gut **Eintrittsexamen]** after del. Examen 10.36 **und die]** und interl. and die over in

11.1 **hiesigen]** before del. grossen 11.4 **5)]** after del.

5) Der Umstand dass ich, durch¹ meine² langjährigen Reisen und praktischen Arbeiten mit allen kontinentalen Bauverhältnissen genau bekannt geworden bin und zugleich mit diesen, meine “Schüler” die³ eigenthümlich Englisch Sächsische⁴ Bauweise

1 **durch]** above del. wegen 2 **meine]** altered from meiner 3 **die]** after del. auf 4 **Englisch Sächsische]** Englisch | Sächsische

11.5 **praktischer Baumeister]** after del. Erbauer meh[1] 11.6 **sowohl]** after del. mit 11.6–7 **kontinentalen Bauverhältnissen]** underl. in black ink probably by H. Semper 11.7 **sachsisch-Englischen]** underl. in black ink probably by H. Semper 11.9 **6)]** after del.

6) Die Nähe Frankreichs¹ mit den herrlichen Monumenten der² Pikardie und Normandie

1 **Frankreichs**] *before interl. and del.* und Belg 2 **der**] *undel.*

11.9 **so**] *interl.* 11.13 **vorerst**] *underl. in black ink probably by H. Semper* 11.13–14 **nur eine Anzahl ~ Männer**] *underl. in black ink probably by H. Semper* 11.18–19 **Construction,**] *altered from ~^ before del. und* 11.19 **Geometrie,**] *altered from ~.* **Wege- und Brückenbau**] *after del.* Brückenbau 11.20 **Ich betrachte**] *after del.* Es ist mir daran gelegen

Third Version

TEXTUAL RECORD

DOK:43 gta, 20-DOK-undat.:43, fol. 1r (1v Semper's fragmentary draft letter probably to Friedrich Krause, before 26 February 1851, the putative date of the drafted note), in Semper's hand

DOK-1851:4 gta, 20-DOK-1851:4, fols. 1r–2v (2v blank), in Semper's hand, dated 26 February 1851; gives addresses of Wilhelm Semper and Bertha Semper, thus probably version of the draft Wilhelm Semper referred to in his letter to Gottfried Semper of 8 March 1851, *copy-text*

EXPLANATORY NOTES

This draft advertisement, dated 26 February 1851, takes points from the 'Teaching Programme' that Semper had formulated in his letter to Rudolph Schramm of 25 February 1851 (8–11, Second Version) but did not now explain in detail. It is the first draft of an advertisement at the end of which not only Semper himself but also other figures are listed as referees – in this case, his brother Wilhelm Semper, pharmacist in Hamburg, and his wife, Bertha Semper, in Dresden. It is therefore probably the draft of which Semper sent either a copy or a variant both to Hamburg and to Dresden. He received replies from both that can be related to this draft advertisement. The draft also probably more or less corresponds to the one that Semper sent to Rudolph Schramm for an advertisement in the *Kölnische Zeitung* (249).

Semper enclosed a version of this draft advertisement in the letter to Bertha Semper at the end of February 1851 in which he first told her of his plans to found a school of architecture in London. He wrote that he had 'made one last decisive plan for a way of keeping me here if possible' – that is, for staying in London instead of emigrating to North America. He was planning 'a boarding house [*Pensionsanstalt*], i.e. a large lodging for boarders ... for young architects who want to study here in London and whom I will teach in my studio ... and also for other German and French travellers who want to stay with me'. Regarding the advertisement, he told Bertha Semper that 'The enclosed note ... will have to be printed as quickly and as much as possible in the best German papers'. She should therefore contact

Friedrich Krause and send 'A copy ... to Romberg in Meissen at once with a request to print it in the next issue of his journal' (gta, 20-K-1851-02[S]:1). However, no advertisement by Semper appeared in Johann Andreas Romberg's *Zeitschrift für praktische Baukunst*, published in Leipzig.

A fragment of a draft of this version of the advertisement is found on the back of a draft letter probably addressed to Friedrich Krause; in it, Semper was writing to his 'worthy and honourable friend', and stated that he was 'relying, for Saxony, on your support' (248.19–20). The place name and characterization match Krause, who provided support for Semper on several occasions, with the exception of his negative response to Semper's school plans of 10 March 1851 (given in the name of Bertha Semper as well; 236). Similarly, Wilhelm Semper had already expressed reservations from Hamburg on 8 March. In relation to himself and Bertha being named as referees to provide information, Wilhelm also mentioned that he lacked a precise teaching programme and details on the 'location of the institution' and the type of rooms, as well as on the 'status of the costs and the income to be hoped for'.

12.10 **Ingenieur]** *Ingenieur* 12.12 **öffentl.]** *öffentlichen* 12.36 **d.]** *den* **Fbr.]** *Februar*

MANUSCRIPT VARIANTS

DOK:43

fol. 1r

Der Unterzeichnete, während 14 Jahren Director der Sächsischen Bauschule an der Akademie der Künste in Dresden und gegenwärtig als Baumeister und Ingenieur in London etablirt hat die Absicht eine Anzahl junger Architekten und Techniker die sich hier theoretisch und praktisch ausbilden wollen, unter sehr günstigen Bedingungen und Aussichten in sein Atelier und zugleich in Kost und Logis aufzunehmen. Er wird persönlich den Unterricht und die Leitung der Uebungen übernehmen, während er für das Ingenieurfach sich einen erfahrenen Englischen Ingenieur beigesellt hat. –
Darstellung der Vortheile.

—————. |

fol. 1v

kommt die grossartige Nationalsammlung und die Lage Londons als Mittelpunkt der Länder des Westens, wo die schönsten Werke des Mittelalters entstanden sind, Belgiens und Frankreichs einerseits, und derjenigen, wo die moderne praktisch-materielle Richtung ihre Triumphe feiert andererseits. Kurz in dieser Beziehung wäre der Aufwand durch den damit verknüpften Vortheil gewiss gerechtfertigt, und es müsste dem jungen Manne wohl zur Empfehlung gereichen, wenn er seine Vorstudien unter ähnlichen Verhältnissen machte. – Aber Leider ist der andere Punkt um so bedenklicher, und wird manchen Familienvater abhalten mir seinen Sohn anzuvertrauen, so dass ich bei mehrerem Nachdenken auch hier wieder verzagen möchte!

Dennoch will ich den Versuch machen; und ich baue, für Sachsen, dabei auf Ihre Stütze, edler und verehrter Freund!

Ich schicke Ihnen das geschriebene Programm bei und bitte Sie, vielleicht mit meiner Unterschrift eine kleine Notiz in eins der gelesenen Blätter Sachsens einzurücken, worin ich zur Theilnahme auffordere und um nähere Auskunft auf meine Adresse in London verweise

248.1 **Sächsen]** ‘*sächsischen*’ 248.3–4 **die sich hier theoretisch]** *above del.* die sich unter 248.4 **und praktisch ausbilden wollen,]** *above del.* seiner persönlichen Leitung **unter sehr günstigen Bedingungen und Aussichten]** *inserted after inserted and del.* gegen Bedingungen die von den in Deutschland üblichen 248.5 **Er]** *after del.* Für die Ausbildung im Civilbaufache und für einen Theil 248.6 **Uebungen]** *after del.* Studien im praktischen **während]** ‘*während*’ 248.7 **erfahrenen]** *before undel.* und *and both above del.* ausgezeichneten 248.8 **Darstellung der Vortheile.]** *inserted after inserted and del.* Entwick 248.10 **kommt]** *altered from* kommen **grossartige]** *altered from* grossartigen **Nationalsammlung]** *altered from* Nationalsammlungen 248.13 **andererseits.]** *after del.* Grossbritannien *after del.* England 248.14 **gerechtfertigt]** *above del.* aufgewogen 248.21 **Ich ~ vielleicht]** *del.* **mit]** *after del.* mit

Fourth Version

TEXTUAL RECORD

- DOK-1851:5 gta, 20-DOK-1851:5, fols. 1r–2v (2v blank), in Semper’s hand, dated 1 March 1851
- DOK-1851:6 gta, 20-DOK-1851:6, fols. 1r–2v (2v blank), in Semper’s hand, dated 3 March 1851
- Spyri Spyri Archives, without shelf mark, fol. 1r–v, ‘Deutsches Atelier für Architekten und Ingenieure in London’, in Richard Wagner’s hand
- EZ ‘Deutsches Atelier für Architekten und Ingenieure in London’, *Eidgenössische Zeitung* (Zurich) 7, no. 87 (28 March 1851, morning issue), 347–8 (ZB Zurich, WB 87; another copy gta, 20-DOK-1851:8), *copy-text*
- Kirchmeyer 1985 ‘Deutsches Atelier für Architekten und Ingenieure in London’, 57–8, ed. of EZ

BIBLIOGRAPHY Knoepfli 1976, 264–5; Mallgrave 1996, 191–2; Lütteken 2008, 43 fig. 107, 188; Hildebrand 2020a, 109

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Semper revised the draft advertisement dated 26 February 1851 (12) without waiting for responses from his wife, Bertha Semper, his brother Wilhelm Semper or Friedrich Krause. He had also sent it, in this form or a variant of it, to Rudolph Schramm, who replied with suggested corrections in a letter written probably between 27 February and 1 March 1851. Schramm also reported that it would not be he himself, as stated in the letter of 25 February, but rather the England correspondent of the *Kölnische Zeitung*, Julius Faucher, who would review Semper’s project – provided a payment was made for an additional advertisement, as the newspaper required (gta, 20-K-1851-02:2). Although neither the advertisement nor

Faucher's review appeared in the *Kölnische Zeitung*, some of the proposed corrections were included in the version printed in the *Eidgenössische Zeitung*, for which Schramm had also given the initial impetus.

On 26 February 1851, Schramm had written to Semper that Julius Faucher had given him the addresses of the Basel architects Leonhard Friedrich and Johannes Müller, 'since Swiss architecture enthusiasts always like to attend foreign colleges' – Switzerland did not have a public college of architecture at the time. The orientation of Semper's planned school of architecture towards Switzerland as well was also mentioned in the letter to Bertha Semper at the end of February 1851 (Semper wrote that he would forward 'an identical copy' of the advertisement version sent to Bertha 'to Hamburg and Switzerland'). On 3 March 1851, Semper sent Leonhard Friedrich a variant, now lost, of a draft advertisement with that date (251, Manuscript Variants 13.29, 13.30), with a request to have it published 'in the most widely read papers in Switzerland' by the Berne architect Ludwig Stürler and the 'conductor Wagner', who lived near Zurich. Semper had known Stürler since they studied together in Franz Christian Gau's Paris studio. Richard Wagner persuaded Johann Bernhard Spyri, the editor of the *Eidgenössische Zeitung* and later the husband of Johanna Spyri, to print the advertisement he had copied along with his supporting text (for Wagner's text, see 208–9).

In the letter to Leonhard Friedrich, Semper explained that he would 'submit a teaching programme ... immediately', if desired. He estimated 'that the annual fees for board, lodging and full tuition would be 100 pounds sterling'. However, he would 'certainly allow the most favourable conditions to apply for compatriots, among whom I also include the Swiss'. Friedrich only replied on 27 April 1851: he had 'forwarded the enclosed note ... soon after receipt of your letter to Mr. Stürler, as well as a copy of it to the conductor Mr. Wagner, with a request to publish your plan in an appropriate manner in accordance with your wishes' (gta, 20-K-1851-04-27). No reactions to Semper's published advertisement are so far known of. There is as yet no evidence also of whether Stürler succeeded in having the advertisement printed (perhaps in the *Berner-Zeitung*).

13.1 **Deutsches Atelier für Architekten und Ingenieure in London.**] this title also in 1851:5 – a variant of the title 'Deutsche Bau und Ingenieurschule in London' suggested by Schramm in his letter of late February 1851 (gta, 20-K-1851-02:2, also containing Schramm's suggestions cited in the following passages) 13.6 **unter sehr günstigen Bedingungen**] Schramm suggested, with reference to the version of 26 February 1851 (12.5–6), 'unter sehr günstigen Bedingungen, und selbst mit Aussicht auf späteres Verdienst'. 13.18 **so dass dieselben gewiss mit Unrecht bisher**] Schramm suggested, with reference to the version of 26 February 1851 (12.18–19) and the phrase cited by Schramm as 'so dass sie gewiss mit Unrecht bisher bei uns', that 'statt sie ist hier deutlicher *dieselben*'. 13.20–1 **Ausserdem bildet London ~ einen Hauptort**] Schramm suggested, with reference to the version of 26 February 1851 (12.21–2), 'Ausserdem *bietet* London – einen Hauptort. Ich nahm an, dass es *bildet* heissen soll.' However, the version of 26 February 1851 has 'bildet', not 'bietet', as Schramm seems to have read the word, unless he was referring to a version differing at least in this point. 13.22–5 **und in der Mitte ~ Exkursionen ein, welche**] Schramm suggested, with reference to the version of 26 February 1851 or one differing also in this point (12.23–6): 'Den Nachsatz habe ich der Deutlichkeit wegen mit Verwandlung eines Adverbs in ein Hauptwort so formirt: "und, in der Mitte zwischen dem Reichthume Belgiens und Frankreichs an Werken der schönen Baukunst und den über England zerstreuten berühmten

Werken der Ingenieurkunst gelegen, ladet diese Centralstadt zu schnell ausführbaren Exkursionen ein ohne". 13.30–1 **Semper.** —] before Richard Wagner's supporting text for Semper's 'Deutsches Atelier für Architekten und Ingenieurs in London' (208–9)

MANUSCRIPT VARIANTS

13.1 **Deutsches Atelier für Architekten und Ingenieurs in London.**] inserted *DOK-1851:5* *om.* *DOK-1851:6* **Atelier**] *Atelier Spyri* **Architekten**] *Architecten DOK-1851:5* 13.2 **Direktor**] *Director DOK-1851:5 DOK-1851:6* 13.3 **bildenden**] *om.* *DOK-1851:6* **zu**] in *DOK-1851:6* **Dresden**] ~, *Spyri* **Architekt**] *Architect DOK-1851:5 DOK-1851:6* 13.4 **Absicht,**] ~ *^* *DOK-1851:5 DOK-1851:6 Spyri* 13.5 **Architekten**] *Architecten DOK-1851:5 DOK-1851:6* 13.6 **sehr**] *interl.* *DOK-1851:5 om.* *DOK-1851:6* **Bedingungen**] *before del.* und Aussichten *DOK-1851:5 before* und Aussichten und] *after del.* und selbst unter Aussichten auf spätere Beschäftigung gegen Honor[a] *DOK-1851:6* **Atelier**] *Atelier, Spyri* 13.7–8 **architektonischen**] *architectonischen DOK-1851:5 DOK-1851:6* 13.9 **wird,**] ~; *Spyri* 13.10 **Ingenieur**] *after* *Englischen DOK-1851:5 DOK-1851:6* 13.12 **grossartigen,**] ~ *^* *DOK-1851:5 DOK-1851:6* **Wohlfahrt**] *Wohlfarth DOK-1851:5 DOK-1851:6* **Anlagen,**] ~ *^* *DOK-1851:5 DOK-1851:6* 13.13 **Weise,**] ~ *^* *DOK-1851:5 DOK-1851:6 Spyri* **wie sie dieselben technisch durchführen**] *wie dieselben technisch ausgeführt werden technisch interl.* ausgeführt] *altered from* durchgeführt *DOK-1851:5* *wie dieselben durchgeführt werden DOK-1851:6* 13.14 **sind.** *^*] ~. – *DOK-1851:5 Spyri* 13.15 in **technischer und auch in künstlerischer**] ~ ~ ~ selbst in künstlerischer *DOK-1851:5* ~ ~ ~ selbst in ästhetischer *DOK-1851:6* 13.16 **an Motiven**] *von ~ DOK-1851:5 DOK-1851:6* 13.18 **dieselben**] *above del.* sie *DOK-1851:5* sie *DOK-1851:6* **andere,**] ~ *^* *DOK-1851:5 DOK-1851:6* 13.18–19 **weit fremdere**] *after del.* ferner *DOK-1851:5* 13.19 **fast**] *before* ganz *DOK-1851:6* 13.21 **unserer**] *unsrer Spyri* 13.22 **soll;**] ~, *DOK-1851:5 DOK-1851:6 altered from* sollte; *Spyri* 13.22–4 **Mitte zwischen dem Reichthum ~ und den ~ Werken des Ingenieurs gelegen,**] *Mitte before del.* zwischen dem Werken der Baukunst so reichen Frankreich und Belgien und den über England zerstreuten berühmten Werken der Ingenieurkunst, dem] *altered from* den England] *after del.* Gross-Brittanien *DOK-1851:5* ~ ~ an Werken der Baukunst so reichen Frankreich und Belgien und den über Grossbritannien zerstreuten berühmten Werken der Ingenieurkunst, *DOK-1851:6* 13.25 **Exkursionen**] *Excursionen DOK-1851:5 DOK-1851:6* 13.28 **folgender Adresse**] *folgenden Adressen DOK-1851:5 DOK-1851:6* 13.29 **“Professor Semper**] *^* ~ *DOK-1851:5* *^* *Professor G. Semper* *^* *Professor*] *after del.* *^* *Mr. G. Sem* *DOK-1851:6* **University Street**] ~ street *DOK-1851:5* – **London.**”] *^* *London.* *^* | | *DOK-1851:5* *^* *Gower Street. London.* *^* | *P. P. v. Stürler in Bern. Bern.*] *before del.* *Baumeister Friedrich in Basel DOK-1851:6* *^* *London.*” *Spyri* 13.30 **Gottfried Semper.**] *before* London d. 1 Marz 1851. *DOK-1851:5 before* London d. 3 März 1851. *DOK-1851:6* ~ ~ *^* *Spyri*

Lessons in Architecture and Drawing

First Version

TEXTUAL RECORD

DOK:51 gta, 20-DOK-undat.:51, fols. 1r–2v (1v–2v blank), in unknown hand (pl. 1), *copy-text*

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Probably the first draft of Semper's advertisements, this is so skilfully written that Wolfgang Herrmann considered it to be an 'elegantly printed prospectus' and dated it to the beginning of March 1851 (Herrmann 1984, 272 n. 154). It was probably produced after Braun's reply to Semper's proposals for a school of architecture in early January 1851. In his letter to Semper of 29 January 1851, Braun went on to write that 'Practical instruction in the theory of architecture is likely to be very attractive even for men like Chadwick, and people like that really ought not to do without it'. This recalls the passage in the present draft advertisement in which Semper recommends himself as offering 'aid to Noblemen or Gentlemen' (14.5). Thus, the advertisement may have been formulated by Emil Braun and written out by his wife, Anne Braun, daughter of the industrialist James Thomson.

Second Version

TEXTUAL RECORD

DOK:48 gta, 20-DOK-undat.:48, fol. 1r–v (1v sketch of triangles in pencil probably by Semper), in Semper's hand, first third in pencil, rest in black ink, *copy-text*

EXPLANATORY NOTES

This is one of two draft advertisements drawn up in Semper's handwriting in English probably before the drafts that he exchanged with Karoline Heusinger starting on 22 February 1851. It was probably written at around the same time as the other draft, which belongs to class II (8, First Version; 235, 244).

EDITORIAL EMENDATIONS

14.21 **crayon-drawing**] crayon- | drawing

ALTERATIONS IN THE MANUSCRIPT

14.9 **III.**] *inserted in pencil* 14.10–13 **Professor ~ native**] *in pencil* 14.13 **land**] *in ink over country country*] *in pencil* –] *in pencil* 14.13–21 **having ~ crayon-drawing.**] *in ink* 14.17 **Drawing**] *after del.* Drawing, whether in pencil, crayon or Colouring or] *interl. and underl. after del.* , or water | colours 14.18 **in**] *interl.* 14.19 **of Instruction**] *interl.* **use-ful**] *after del.* advantageous

Third Version**TEXTUAL RECORD**

DOK:39 gta, 20-DOK-undat.:39, fol. 1r–v, in Semper's hand, German source text of English translation DOK:49

DOK:49 gta, 20-DOK-undat.:49, fol. 1r–v, in Karoline Heusinger's hand, Mary Scarlett Campbell's translation, *copy-text*

EXPLANATORY NOTES

This draft advertisement in English is the translation by Mary Scarlett Campbell that she was entrusted with by Karoline Heusinger, a lady-companion in the Campbells' home. Semper had brought the German source text to Heusinger on 22 February 1851 (254, DOK:39). Heusinger sent Semper her copy of the translation on 24 February 1851 (235, 238, 240).

15.3–4 **in the construction, drawing and Composition of ornaments**] The German source text has 'in der Construction, im Zeichnen und Erfinden von Verzierungen' (254.3–4), speaking of construction on the one hand, and on the other hand of ornaments; in Heusinger's copy of Campbell's translation, the whole phrase relates to ornaments, thus speaking of the construction of ornaments. 15.7 **engravings.**] The following sentence 'If desired the study of German can be combined.' is deleted in Karoline Heusinger's hand, whereas the sentence is not deleted in the corresponding German source text (254.7–8).

ALTERATIONS IN THE MANUSCRIPT

15.1 **Gottfried Semper]** *after del. S at] interl. after del. on on] above del. and of* 15.7
engravings.] *before del. on fol. rr-v* If desired the study of † German can be combined.

MANUSCRIPT VARIANTS

DOK:39

fol. rr

Professor Gottfried Semper früherer Director der Bauschule an der Kunstakademie, und
 Erbauer des Theaters zu Dresden beabsichtigt in allen Zweigen seiner Kunst Unterricht zu
 geben; Namentlich in dem Entwerfen von Bauplänen, in der Construction, im Zeichnen
 und Erfinden von Verzierungen, Möbeln, Vasen, Mustern etc, in der Perspective, und im
 Ausführen landschaftlicher und Architectonischer Skizzen in Bleistift und in Aquarell. 5
 Auch übernimmt er es, Vorträge über Geschichte der Kunst zu halten und diese mit Zeich-
 nungen und Kupferwerken zu erläutern. Wenn es gewünscht wird † kann Uebung im
 Deutschen damit verbunden werden.

fol. rv

27. University Street
 Gower Street. 10

254.3 **Namentlich]** *after del. Hauptsächlich after del. Hauptsächlich macht er sich ver-*
bindlich

Fourth Version

TEXTUAL RECORD

DOK-1851:7 gta, 20-DOK-1851:7, fol. rr-v, in Semper's hand, dated 3 March 1851, copy-text

EXPLANATORY NOTES

This draft advertisement was intended for translation into English; repeating the French in English, it emphasizes benefits for travellers ('particularly useful for tourists', 15.17–18). Like the French draft from advertisement class I (6–7, Third Version), which was probably written shortly afterwards, this version may also have been prompted by Karoline Heusinger's advice in her letter of 27 February 1851 to show the advertisement she had translated to an English architect (240). It probably corresponds to the programme referred to in the French advertisement belonging to class I in the sentence 'Exercices etc comme au programme N° 3' (7.11). In comparison with other drafts belonging to advertisement class III, this version is optionally extended to include 'a complete and illustrative course on the history of decoration'.

15.11 **l'école**] *l'école* 15.11-12 **l'accademie**] *l'académie* 15.14 **comprehensiblement**] *compréhensiblement* 15.15 **procedés**] *procédés* 15.16 **l'ancre**] *l'encre* 15.17 **preparatoire**] *préparatoire* 15.22 **ornamens**] *ornements* 15.23 **l'ancre**] *l'encre* 15.26 **differens**] *dif-férens* **demontrés**] *démontrés* 15.29 **1. 3 Mars 1851**] *le ~ ~ ~*

EDITORIAL EMENDATIONS

15.27 **par etc.**] *before one-sixth page blank*

ALTERATIONS IN THE MANUSCRIPT

15.11 **Professor**] *after del. Professor Semper, etc. etc. donne des leçons privées etc. etc.] undel. l'école*] *after del. l'aca* 15.15 **leçons**]; *altered from ~^ before del. et* 15.16 **au crayon**] *before del. et* 15.17 **touristes**] *after del. personnent qui vont faire des voyages dans les pays classiques de l'ar* 15.20 **l'architecture**]; *altered from ~.* 15.22 **des décorations**] *interl. ornamens]; *before del. des détails d'architecture,* 15.24 **Ces études peuvent**] *after del.**

Si l'on veut, ces études peuvent embrasser tout l'art du décorer et être combinées avec un cours illustratif d'histoire du¹ décor² dans le quel la différence des caractères des différents styles sera démontrée.

1 **du**] *above del. de la* 2 **décor**]; *altered from décoration.*

15.25-6 **les differens caractères**] *after del. la difference*

THE GREAT EXHIBITION

Introduction

The Great Exhibition of the Works of Industry of All Nations that was presented to the public in Joseph Paxton's Crystal Palace in Hyde Park from 1 May to 11 October 1851 marked a turning point in several respects for Gottfried Semper during his period of exile in London. The six months brought him work – and work of a type from which he was able to benefit directly in relation to architectural theory and indirectly in practical architectural work, particularly after his appointment to a professorship in architecture at the Swiss Federal Polytechnic School in Zurich in 1855.

The texts gathered together here are connected with Semper's commissions to decorate sections representing various countries in the exhibition at the Crystal Palace, on the one hand. On the other, they also belong in the context of *Wissenschaft, Industrie und Kunst* (Science, Industry, and Art), the booklet that Semper started writing shortly before the end of the Great Exhibition and completed in January 1852. In it, he extended the approach taken in his essay *Die vier Elemente der Baukunst* (The Four Elements of Architecture) – which he had started in October 1850 and completed in January 1851 – namely viewing architecture as a product of the combined industrial or applied arts. Central elements of these studies were incorporated into the two volumes of *Der Stil in den technischen und tektonischen Künsten, oder Praktische Aesthetik* (Style in the Technical and Tectonic Arts; or, Practical Aesthetics), which he wrote in Zurich and which contains several references to the London exhibition.

Semper obtained the commissions to decorate national sections for the Great Exhibition through Henry Cole, who was responsible for coordinating the arrangement of the exhibits in the Crystal Palace. Semper himself acknowledged

this debt when he wrote to Cole in October 1854 to inform him that he had been offered the professorship in Zurich. He mentioned Cole's 'kind disposition' towards him, to which he owed his present 'position at Marlborough House' (the home of Cole's Department of Science and Art, which had been founded as the Department of Practical Art in early 1852). As a German draft of the letter notes, however, Semper was also indebted to Cole for his 'employment in the Exhibition building'. There is only scattered evidence of what this actually involved. When in 1860 Semper was working on the placement of exhibits in the Collection of Antiquities in the main building of the Polytechnic School in Zurich, he emphasized to the head of the canton's building department, Franz Hagenbuch, that he had 'decorated four sections (Canada, Turkey, Sweden, Denmark) at the great industrial exhibition in London'. Other letters and notes contain further information on Semper's commissions in the Crystal Palace but do not allow their exact scope to be determined.

Semper probably took on initial tasks at the beginning of March 1851. In a reply written on 8 March to Edwin Chadwick's offer of a position as Joseph Paxton's assistant in Chatsworth, Derbyshire, Semper wrote that he was hesitant to accept it immediately, as he had already agreed to 'some little jobs relating to the coming exhibition of industry'. This may have been referring to the decoration of the Canadian court, as Henry Cole sent a note to Semper on 12 March 1851 to tell him that John Lindley, superintendent of the colonial departments to which Canada belonged, wanted to see him in the Crystal Palace because 'The half counter on the east of the Canadian span, next the main aisle, *cannot* be occupied by Canadian goods.'

Cole's note hints at other matters as well. The counter to the east of the Canadian court next to the main avenue in the Crystal Palace belonged to the exhibition area for the British colonies in West Africa. Although Semper does not appear to have been involved in that section, the situation was different on the western corner of the Canadian court adjoining the main avenue. This had been assigned to the Cape of Good Hope, a British colony since 1814. On a coloured design by Semper for the Canadian court, it can be seen that he had designed a four-bayed oblong cabinet for the Cape of Good Hope's section (HfBK Dresden, Custody, B 969) as a continuation of the three temple-like glass cabinets along the west wall of the Canadian court. The cabinet was in fact constructed, in a form apparently different from the design – as a contemporary woodcut of a 'Group of Objects Selected from the Contributions of the Cape of Good Hope' published in *The Illustrated Exhibitor* of 27 December 1851 suggests. On 4 September 1851, Semper was still requesting payment for the work he had done for the Cape of Good Hope, for which he had buffalo heads suspended above the cabinet (visible in the woodcut). In the letter, which has survived in an un-

addressed draft, Semper pointed out that he had carried out the work involved together with the addressee at the latter's suggestion. The individual concerned was probably William Butler Simpson, since a reply from his office for architectural decoration followed the same day.

As an advertisement of 22 March 1851 in the *Hamburger Nachrichten* shows – published by the Hamburg architect Franz Georg Stammann on Semper's behalf in order to attract exhibitors from Germany – Semper had already been commissioned in March 'among other things, also to arrange for Sweden the exhibition of items sent in from there' (209.29–30). Semper was in contact with the Swedish consul-general, Charles Tottie, who was commissioner for Sweden and Norway, which were politically allied. Work on decorating this smaller section was joined around the same time by tasks for the adjoining, similarly small exhibition from Denmark. This emerges among other things from a printed advertisement leaflet in French dated 1 April 1851. The leaflet states that Semper had been entrusted with arranging their exhibition items 'by the commissioners of Sweden and Denmark' (18.6–7). For his part, Denmark's commissioner, Regnar Westenholz, informed Semper on 29 March 1851 that 'the ship with the things from Denmark' had 'arrived on the river today', and they would 'thus very soon be able to start setting them up or at least with preparations for it'.

There is less clarity about Semper's other contributions. Friedrich Wetzler, an acquaintance of Semper's, stated in a letter of 12 April 1851 to the Leipzig publisher Otto Wigand that Semper would in addition to his employment 'as commissioner for Sweden, Denmark, Hamburg and Canada ... also probably be representing Greece and another part of the United States'. Semper's involvement with the exhibition section from Hamburg never materialized. Greece had possibly come into view because it was exhibiting alongside Turkey, whose section Semper claimed to have decorated. Nothing else is known of the Turkish commission – which was similar in its spatial extent to that of Canada – apart from what is contained in reports on the exhibition (in which Semper's name is never mentioned) and in illustrations: a tented passage shared with Egypt led to a miniature mosque under a vaulted marquee. The alleged other 'part of the United States' that Semper was perhaps to have represented may have been due to confusion with the British colonies of Newfoundland, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Semper was probably involved in those sections – the Hamburg advertisement mentions generally that he was responsible for 'English colonial wares', while the French announcement refers to the 'Anglo-American colonies'. Semper's Timber Trophy in front of the Canadian court did in fact assemble exhibits from manufacturers from different sections – as the above-mentioned William Butler Simpson, who erected it, pointed out in a letter to Matthew Digby Wyatt of 18 September 1851 in which he requested

payment for it from the Royal Commission. Accordingly, the Trophy was crowned with a canoe from Nova Scotia, as noted in Robert Hunt's *Hand-Book to the Official Catalogues*.

At the time of the opening, Semper had 'practically completed' his decoration work at the Crystal Palace, as he reported on 5 May 1851 to his brother Johann Carl Semper in Altona. The Turkish court was completed on 22 May, as was noted by a German business journalist (Scherer 1851, 175). Semper was now combing through the exhibition as a kind of independent juror. He also received visitors, particularly from Germany. In the second half of May, his brother Johann Carl came; in August, Semper was visited by his publisher Eduard Vieweg from Brunswick, the school director Friedrich Krause from Dresden, the architect Franz Georg Stammann from Hamburg and two of Bertha Semper's acquaintances from the same city. In the meantime, Semper had also obtained new work; he wrote to Johann Carl in the letter of 5 May that he had 'commissions from various journalists and I will be well paid if I write'. He did so in two published essays and drafts of additional texts, and ultimately in *Science, Industry, and Art*. The ongoing preliminary work for these included the hurried 'Notes on Exhibits' that Semper wrote as he rambled around the Crystal Palace (31–9, pl. 2).

In October 1851, the architectural critique of the Crystal Palace written by Semper between the end of March and mid-May 1851 was published anonymously in *The Edinburgh Review* ('A Foreign Architect's Views of the Building', 18–20). It was incorporated into Edward Aubrey Moriarty's anonymous review of the final edition of the *Official Catalogue of the Great Exhibition*. In the other essay, 'Die grosse Ausstellung' (The Great Exhibition), which appeared anonymously in the German supplement of *The Illustrated London News* of 17 May 1851, Semper combined his observations on the Crystal Palace with an attempt – based on the exhibits – to develop criteria for assessing the relationship between 'Peoples of European and non-European Culture', as the essay's subtitle states. He took up the approach used in his never-completed 'Vergleichende Baulehre' (Comparative Architecture), which he had been working on since the 1840s.

This approach also guided Semper's plan for a series of essays on the Great Exhibition in the form of letters to Lothar Bucher, which remained unpublished (27–31). Possibly Semper began writing them as a reaction to a suggestion made by Friedrich Wetzler to the Leipzig publisher Otto Wigand that he should publish reports on the Great Exhibition by Semper as a twelve-part weekly and then in book form. This proposal did not come to fruition, nor did Wigand's alternative suggestion that Semper should write articles for the Leipzig *Illustrirte Zeitung*. Following theoretical arguments regarding a system for classifying exhibits in his letters to Bucher, Semper attempted to organize the system

into a ramified list, which he drafted as an insert for *Science, Industry, and Art* between October 1851 and January 1852 as an 'Outline of a Cultural-Historical Exhibition' (40–2), to be accompanied by a 'Note' in which he assigned the classification categories to rooms in a collection, with the products in the main rooms and the techniques and raw materials necessary for their production in the adjoining rooms (43).

The Great Exhibition, which inspired Semper to develop these plans for a collection, also provided the framework for his idea to arrange an exhibition in part of the emptied Crystal Palace in February 1852 presenting 'sketches, drawings and models from the fields of industrial art, including architecture'. The 'Association of Artists of Various Nations' that Semper initiated for the purpose appealed for contributions in the Berlin *Zeitschrift für Bauwesen* of 31 December 1851 (43–4). There is no evidence that the exhibition plan was ever implemented; Semper's ambitions might have been simply exaggerated. In a letter to Vieweg of 2 December 1851, he enclosed a draft of the essay *Science, Industry, and Art* and described it as being suitable 'to draw the attention of the English and also German audience to the purpose of this exhibition, which goes further and involves the founding of a school of industry in London'.

The fact that Semper regarded *Science, Industry, and Art* as also addressing an English audience is a reference to the English translation, the completion of which had delayed the revision of the German version, as he wrote to Vieweg in the same letter. Semper mentioned the offer to publish the essay in English for the first time in a letter of 17 October 1851 to Eduard Vieweg's son Heinrich just after having sent a first version of *Science, Industry, and Art* to Brunswick. The translation was ready for publication just a few weeks later under the title 'Remarks upon Artistic taste among the People and the means of its Development' (gta, 20-Ms-89), as Semper wrote to Vieweg on 2 and 18 December. Cole was obviously involved in the publication project: on 8 April 1852, Semper asked Cole to correct 'an erratum' in a passage of *Science, Industry, and Art* 'before printed' (the passage concerned with the Portland Vase; cf. 468–9, Explanatory Notes 153.24–5). Yet the translation was never published. Possibly Cole planned to have it serialized in *The Athenaeum*. In any case, he reported to Semper three times in February 1852 about negotiations with the editor of *The Athenaeum* regarding the publication of manuscripts, the last time on 24 February with the information 'that the Athenaeum will print your paper'.

Semper was nevertheless convinced – as he wrote to Vieweg on 20 May 1852 – that the 'little brochure "Science, Industry, and Art"', publication of the 'English version of which has so far been prevented due to a chain of unfortunate events', had 'borne fruit', as he now had a 'prospective post as professor at the drawing school here' – that is, at Cole's Department of Practical Art, which

had emerged from the Government School of Design. The reform of art education proposed in *Science, Industry, and Art* (Semper 1852, 61–72) does indeed discuss elements of Cole's programme for the new school, such as the establishment of special classes according to different branches of industry, practice in workshops, a collection of manufactures and an annual exhibition organized for the purpose of encouraging mutual competition. Cole (and not Prince Albert, as often claimed) might therefore have been the person behind the 'private request' mentioned by Semper in the preface (dated 24 November 1851) of *Science, Industry, and Art* as having prompted the writing of the essay as a contribution to 'the organization of improved teaching for trainee technicians' and to the 'development of taste'.

BIBLIOGRAPHY Bucher 1879; Semper 1880, 20; Ahrens 1886a, 24–47; Ahrens 1886b; Brinckmann 1903; Leisching 1903; Mrazek 1966; Lankheit 1976; Reising 1976; Rykwert 1976, 70; Vogt 1976; Herrmann 1978, 50–4, 58–60; May 1980; Herrmann 1981, 99–101, 104; Nigro Covre 1982; Herrmann 1984, 45–8, 53–4; Mallgrave 1985b; Mallgrave 1996, 189–208; Hvattum 1999; Franz 2000; Mallgrave 2002; Hildebrand 2003; Hvattum 2004b; Hildebrand 2007; Mallgrave 2007; Arburg 2008, 311–34; Luttmann 2008, 124–39; Leoni 2014; Chestnova 2017b; Hildebrand 2020a, 110–19; Leoni 2021

Announcement

TEXTUAL RECORD

- DOK-1851:9a gta, 20-DOK-1851:9a-d and 9f-l, 'Avis', dated 1 April 1851, eleven copies with, at the foot of fol. 1r, imprint 'Paris. – IMPRIMERIE LE NORMANT, rue de Seine, 10' and, on fol. 1v, stamp 'TIMBRE cen. 1. OUDINE ET VAUTHIER. SEINE' with figure of Justitia in the centre
- DOK-1851:9e gta, 20-DOK-1851:9e, 'Avis', dated 1 April 1851, one copy with same imprint and stamp as in DOK-1851:9a, *copy-text*

BIBLIOGRAPHY Herrmann 1978, 50 n. 163; Herrmann 1984, 272 n. 159

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Semper drafted this advertisement for tasks related to the Great Exhibition after consulting, around mid-March 1851, Charles Séchan (one of the decorative painters with whom he had worked at the Court Theatre in Dresden). Through Séchan's efforts, it was printed in Paris and distributed in France but was not particularly successful (nor was the other print-

ed advert for Hamburg; see 209–10). Between 11 April and 20 June 1851, Semper received inquiries from nine French exhibitors. A producer of wine, spirits and vinegar, a cooper, a fabric printer and a lime-burner asked for further information; a shoemaker, a glass manufacturer, a spinner and a clay manufacturer commissioned him with the arrangement of their products. Another clay manufacturer, Jean-Jacques Bouvert, requested Semper after the Exhibition had already opened to present his products to the jury for assessment – even though he had already withdrawn them. Semper made remarkably energetic efforts to promote one of Bouvert's products, a fuel material. He tried to obtain a certificate through the Canadian geologist William Edmond Logan, the commissioner responsible for exhibiting Canadian minerals, and as late as January 1852 he was still negotiating with his brother Wilhelm Semper, a pharmacist in Hamburg, regarding the distribution of Bouvert's fuel.

18.23 **divers]** *diverses* (see below, Print Variants 18.23)

PRINT VARIANTS

18.5 **Exposition]** *Expédition DOK-1851:9a* 18.23 **divers]** *diverses DOK-1851:9a*

A Foreign Architect's Views of the Building

TEXTUAL RECORD

- MS 94¹ gta, 20-Ms-94, fol. 6v, in Semper's hand
 MS 94² gta, 20-Ms-94, fol. 5r–v (5r variant of MS 94¹), in Semper's hand
 MS 94³ gta, 20-Ms-94, fol. 6r, in Semper's hand
 MS 94⁴ gta, 20-Ms-94, fol. 7r–v (7v blank; variant of MS 94³), in Semper's hand
 MS 94⁵ gta, 20-Ms-94, fol. 3r–v (3v blank; variant of MS 94²), in Semper's hand
 MS 94⁶ gta, 20-Ms-94, fol. 4r–v (4v blank; variant of MS 94⁵), in Semper's hand
 MS 94⁷ gta, 20-Ms-94, fols. 1r–2v (1r–v variant of MS 94⁶; 1v–2r variant of MS 94² and MS 94⁴), in Semper's hand
 ER 'A Foreign Architect's Views of the Building', *The Edinburgh Review* 94, no. 192 (Oct. 1851), 576–7 (BL, P.P.6199.h), Edward Aubrey Moriarty's English trans. of a missing German source text, in Moriarty 1851, *copy-text*
 ERAm 'Official Catalogue of the Great Exhibition of the Works of Industry of All Nations, 1851', *The Edinburgh Review: American Edition* (New York) 94, no. 192 (Oct. 1851), 285–306, here 295–6
 DN 'The Great Exhibition – The Official Catalogue', *The Daily News* (London), no. 1682 (14 Oct. 1851), 6; no. 1687 (20 Oct. 1851), 2; here no. 1682, 6
 LA 'Official Catalogue of the Great Exhibition of the Works of Industry of All Nations, 1851', *Littell's Living Age* (Boston) 31, no. 393 (29 Nov. 1851), 385–400, here 392
 Semper 2014 vol. 1, 411–12, Karge's reprint ed. of ER

BIBLIOGRAPHY Vogt 1976, 180–9; Herrmann 1978, 54 n. 173; Herrmann 1980, 49; Herrmann 1981, 65–6, 101; Herrmann 1984, 273 n. 168; Gnehm 2015, 36

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Semper had been writing his critique of the Crystal Palace between the end of March and mid-May 1851, although it did not appear until October. Of Semper's essays on the Great Exhibition, it is the only one published in English at that time – alongside two German publications, one of which appeared in the German supplement of *The Illustrated London News* (20–6) and the other as the booklet *Science, Industry, and Art* of 1852. Although the essay was published anonymously, the translator, Edward Aubrey Moriarty, in his review of the *Official Catalogue* in which he inserted the text, alluded to Semper's authorship on several occasions. In introducing Semper's text, he wrote (Moriarty 1851, 575):

The original Paper emanated, we have reason to believe, from the pen of a writer, himself the architect of one of the most admired of modern edifices – the late Dresden Opera-house; and its remarks on the structural peculiarities of the building are of a character sufficiently interesting to excuse our translation and insertion of them here. The unhappy political convulsions of the year 1849 proved equally fatal to the high professional position of its author, and the graceful monument of his genius. The Paper was written on the eve, and amidst all the bustle and preparation of the opening: –

Two pages before, Moriarty referred to Semper's essay and remarked that it reflected 'the opinion of one of the most distinguished foreign architects of the day'. Moriarty's authorship both of the review (it was also published anonymously) and of the translation of Semper's text is suggested on the one hand by the fact that he edited the *Antlicher Catalog der Ausstellung der Industrie-Erzeugnisse aller Völker* (published on 21 July 1851), the German version of the *Official Catalogue*. On the other hand, Moriarty had met Henry Cole on 31 August, as well as on 9 and 27 September 1851, in connection with an article (probably the same review) for *The Edinburgh Review*, as Cole noted in his diary. As the intermediary for Semper's employment for the Great Exhibition, Cole might have known about Semper's draft texts about the Crystal Palace. The manuscript from which the English translation was made is not extant, but various fragmentary German drafts by Semper survive; they have their own interest, as they contain passages that did not make it into the translation – for example, passages on the tower of Babel and the despotism of mechanization.

18 **A Foreign Architect's Views of the Building**] title taken from header in ER, 577

PRINT VARIANTS

18.28 **spared!**] ~. DN 18.28–9 **as[∧] stimulated**] ~, ~ LA
 19.3 **lattice-work**] lattice work DN 19.4 **her works.**] ~ ~! LA 19.6 **honour**] honor LA
 19.7 **and, considering**] ~[∧] ~ DN 19.12 **into form,**] ~ ~[∧] ERAm 19.14 **The simple problem**] no paragraph DN **open air,**] ~ ~[∧] DN 19.17 **States**] states DN LA 19.23 **For the fulfilment**] no paragraph DN 19.28 **Little was needed**] no paragraph DN

19.32 **artistic]** artistic *DN* 19.36 **harmonised]** harmonized *ERAm LA* 19.40 **realised]** realized *LA* **canvass]** canvas *DN*
 20.8 **refined taste,]** ~ ~ ^ *DN* 20.17 **of courts]** ~ ~, *LA* 20.19 **In conclusion]** *no paragraph DN* 20.23 **elsewere]** elsewhere *ERAm DN LA*

MANUSCRIPT VARIANTS

MS 94¹

Es ist eine Pracht um die beiden Bäume in der Transept des Hyde Park Palastes, wie sie lebensstrotzend sich eilen ihre letzten Blätterhüllen abzustreifen, gleich als spornte sie das hastige rings sie umbrausende Gestaltungsdrängen.

fol. 6v

265.1 **Es]** *after del.* Es ist eine Pracht um die beiden Bäume in der Transept des Hyde Park Pallastes, angespornt durch das hastige Treiben, was sie umgiebt, Pracht] *after del.* volle (volle *above del.* wundervolle) des Hyde Park Pallastes] *after del.* des Schaumarktgebäudes angespornt] *after del.* wie sie, gleichsam hastige] *repl. del.* rege **in der Transept]** 'in dem Transept' 265.2 **spornte]** *after del.* wäre 265.3 **rings]** *after del.* rings sie umschwärmende *after del.* Treiben was sie umgiebt

MS 94²

Es ist eine Pracht um die beiden Bäume in der Transept des Hydepark-Palastes, wie sie lebenstrotzend sich eilen ihre letzten Blätterhüllen abzustreifen, als spornte sie das hastige Drängen nach naher Gestaltung, das sie umschwärmt. Gleich mächtigen Fächern füllen ihre Zweige das Halbrund des Schiffes und durch ihr zartes Grün spielt anmuthig das leichte Stangen- und Gitterwerk des luftigen Baues. Noch ist das graue Segeltuch, das den Bau bedecken soll, über diesen Theil desselben nicht ausgebreitet und des Himmels Blau mit den leichten Frühlingwolken blickt überall herrlich hindurch. Das Ganze athmet junge Lebensfrische und jubelt dem Erbauer des Werkes ein Loblied entgegen.

fol. 5r

Kehrt dann das Auge auf den chaotischen Werdedrang dort unten zurück, dann ängstigt der Contrast zwischen diesem Gewirre und der majestätischen Ruhe, womit die Natur die Entstehung ihrer Werke vollendet.

Wird das unter diesen tausendfältigen Hammerschlägen Geboren die Inkarnation eines lebensfähigen Weltgedankens seyn, | oder bauen wir an einem modernen, nicht die Höhe, sondern die Breite erstrebenden Nimrodswerke? Diese Frage drängt sich dann auf und mahnt zu ernsten Betrachtungen, die eine beruhigende Richtung nehmen, so oft der Blick auf jenes Bild der Eintracht des aus unbefangener Auffassung der Aufgabe hervorgegangenen Werke des Baumeisters, mit der Natur zurückkehrt.

fol. 5v

Gewiss wir tragen zu keinem Thurme von Babel den Stoff zusammen bei dem die Völker aus einander liefen noch ehe die Spitze des müssigen Baues erreicht war; Unser Werk hat keine despotische Spitze wohl aber soll es einen Mittelpunkt haben, an den es sich in unbestimmter stets unbestimmter bleibender Ausdehnung mit geordneter Freiheit anfügt.

265.4 **in der Transept]** 'in dem Transept' 265.5 **lebenstrotzend]** leben *altered from* lebens **Blätterhüllen]** *after del.* Bluth (possibly for 'Blüthen') 265.6 **füllen]** *above del.* gestalten sich 265.7 **Grün]** G *over g after del.* Frühlings- | 265.8 **graue]** *interl.* 265.9 **soll]**

above del. wird 265.10 **den leichten Frühlingswolken] *after del.* dem Wolkenspiel **Das Ganze] *after del.* Es ist eine Lebensfrische in diesem Bilde, die dem Baumeister des Werkes **Es] *altered from es after del.* Wahrlich 265.11 **Loblied] *above del.* herrliches Triumphlied 265.12 **Kehrt] *after three del. variants:***********

Weniger erquicklich ist das chaotische Treiben¹ rings um aus dem sich nur der Werdedrang nicht aber bis jetzt die künftige Gestaltung erkennen lässt.

Weniger erquicklich ist der Blick auf das Chaos dort unten, an dem sich wohl deutlich der Werdedrang, nicht aber bis jetzt die künftige Gestaltung erkennen lässt.

Kehrt dann das Auge auf den chaotischen Werdedrang dort unten zurück, so ängstigt² der Contrast zwischen der unruhigen Hast, mit

1 **Treiben] *repl. del.* Gedränge 2 **so ängstigt] *after del.* so wünscht man dass die Gestaltung die****

265.13 **Contrast] *after del.* Abs[t] **Gewirre] *above del.* wirren Treiben 265.14 **die] *above del.* das Werk ihrer **vollendet.]** *altered from ~^ before del.* und findet die Frage 265.15 **Wird] *after del.* Wird unter diesen tausendfachen Hammerschlägen ein zu nachhaltigem Leben befähigter Weltgedanke geboren und *after del.* Man fragt **das] *above del.* dasjenige, was **Geboren]** 'Geborene'; *altered from geboren before del.* wird, 265.16 **lebensfähigen]** *del. and underl. with dots cancelling deletion after del.* neuen **seyn.]** *before undel.* oder **oder]** *after del.* bauen wir an einem neuen, nur statt nach der Höhe nach der Breite gehenden Nimrodswerke und steht uns aus ihm, statt der Lösung unserer neuen ~ Höhe] *above del.* modernen Thurm zu Babel **uns]** *above del.* uns eine neue Sprachverwirrung 265.17 **Nimrodswerke?]** *altered from ~, before del.* und steht uns aus ihm nicht die Lösung unserer Wirren sondern die Vollendung unserer Wirren bevor? wird statt erstrebter Harmonie nur vollständige 265.19 **Bild]** *after del.* früher erwähnte früher] *after del.* oben **des]** *altered from dem after del.* zwischen 265.20 **Werke]** 'Werkes' **Baumeisters,]** *after del.* Kun (possibly for 'Künstlers') and *altered from ~^ before del.* und 265.21 **tragen]** *above del.* bauen **zu]** *over an* **Thurme]** *after del.* Werke despotischen Uebermuthes *after del.* Babylonischen Thurme, **den Stoff zusammen]** *interl.* 265.22 **Baues]** *interl. before del.* Sinnbildes der Gewalt 265.23 **despotische]** *interl. after interl. and del.* Despotismus 265.24 **stets]** *interl.***********

MS 94³

fol. 6r

Damals suchte despotischer Unsinn mit geschlossener Pyramidenform das den Elementen unerreichbare Endlose und die Völker liefen, den Wahn erkennend, aus einander, noch ehe die monarchische Spitze fertig war. Jetzt bauen wir an einem Werke, das seiner Idee nach keine festen Grenzen in den Breitenausdehnungen haben darf, sich somit jeder bildnerischen Form entziehen würde, und somit, wie jenes, nur nach entgegengesetzter Seite hin, ein Unding bleiben muss, findet sich nicht noch rechtzeitig genug der wahre Mittelpunkt der Beziehungen, der Brennpunkt, dessen Attractionskraft stark genug ist, um das Auseinanderfallen der Elemente, die der erste Anstoss der Idee zusammenrüttelte, zu verhindern und sie zu einem wahren Gebäude der Zukunft dauernd zu gestalten. Hier

266.2 **aus einander]** aus | einander 266.3 **Jetzt]** *after del.* Wie damals **seiner Idee nach]** *after del.* seinen Bestandtheilen nach keine 266.4 **Breitenausdehnungen]** *altered from ~, before del.* ja selbst keine 266.5 **wie jenes, nur]** *interl.* 266.6 **ein Unding]** *after del.* wie jener Babelsturm **noch rechtzeitig genug]** *above del.* zur rechten

Zeit 266.7 **dessen Attractionskraft]** *after del.* dessen Attractionskraft stark genug wäre, um die variirenden und losen Elemente die der Gedanke, in seiner ersten Entwick 266.7–8 **um das Auseinanderfallen]** *after del.* um das Formlose zu einem Systeme zu gestalten. 266.8 **zusammenrüttelte]** *above del.* vereinigte 266.9 **sie]** *above del.* ihre bildnerische Gestaltung **wahren]** *after del.* harmonischen **dauernd]** *after del.* zu gestalten. **gestalten.]** *before del.* Seyn und nicht seyn

MS 94⁴

Damals erstrebte der mosaischen Sage nach despotischer Unsinn mit geschlossener Pyramidenform eine den Elementen unerreichbare endlose Höhe und die Völker liefen, den Wahn erkennend aus einander, noch ehe die monarchische Spitze erreicht war. Jetzt bauen wir an einem Werke, das seinem Inhalte nach, keine festen Grenzen in den beiden Breiten-
 5 ausdehnungen haben darf, sich somit jeder bestimmten bildnerischen Form entzieht und desshalb, wie jenes, nur nach entgegengesetzter Seite hin, so lange ein Unding bleiben muss, bis sich der wahre Mittelpunkt der Beziehungen fand, dessen Attractionskraft die unbestimmbar variirenden in Individualitäten zerstückelten Bestandtheile des grossen Baues zu einem Systeme vereinigt, und es möglich macht, dass bei grösster Gestaltungsfrei-
 10 heit des Einzelnen, das Ganze ein harmonisches

fol. 7r

267.1 **erstrebte]** *interl. before del.* suchte *suchte]* *above del.* wollte **der mosaischen Sage nach]** *interl.* 267.2 **eine]** *repl. del.* die *die]* *inserted before del.* endlose und (endlose *altered from* Endlose *after del.* Unendliche, den Himmel [er] *after del.* das) 267.3 **erkennend]** *before del.* und das Thörichte 267.4 **seinem Inhalte nach,]** *above del.* seiner Idee nach **den]** *after del.* der Ausdehnung 267.5 **bestimmten]** *after del.* Form 267.6 **wie]** *after del.* ein nach einer entgegengesetzten Seite hin und ab[handen] führt **so lange]** *after del.* in bildnerischer Beziehung ein Unding ist, so lange nicht ein grosser fester und kraft in bildnerischer] *after del.* ein Unding *after del.* ein Unsinn bleibt, so lange **Unding]** *after del.* formloses 267.7 **die]** *above del.* das 267.8 **variirenden]** *inserted after del.* Ausgedehnte aus 267.9 **und]** *after del.* einen wirklichen Bau er **grösster]** *after del.* möglichster 267.10 **ein]** *after del.* eine harmonische Gestaltung gewinnt

MS 94⁵

Wenn dort drüben in dem Welt-Schaumarkte der jetzt im höchsten Paroxismus begriffene Werdedrang mit seinem wüsten Getöse zu betäuben beginnt, und die Besonnenheit im eigenen Walten mitten unter diesem allgemeinen Gewühle untergehen will, dann bieten die drei letzten der Bäume des Hydeparkes die das Netzwerk des Gebäudes umspann und
 15 die Axt noch verschonte, einen wundersam beruhigenden Anblick dar. Es ist eine Pracht, wie sie, gleich wie angespornt durch die Hast die sie umschwärmt, in strotzender Lebensfülle sich eilen, ihre letzten Blätterhüllen abzustreifen. Gleich mächtigen Fächern füllen ihre Zweige das Halbrund der Transept und durch ihr junges Grün spielt anmuthig das leichte Stangen- und Gitterwerk des luftigen Baues. Noch ist das Segeltuch, das den Bau bedecken wird, über diesen Theil desselben nicht ausgebreitet und des Himmels Blau mit
 20 den eilenden Frühlingswolken blickt überall herrlich hindurch. Das Ganze athmet junge Lebensfrische und lobt den Baumeister dessen Werk sich so harmonisch mit der Natur

fol. 3r

vermählte. Und welcher Contrast zwischen dem Gewirre dort unten und der majestätischen Ruhe, womit die Natur die Entstehung ihrer Werke vollendet! Man möchte aus jenen Zweigen ein Orakel vernehmen, eine Antwort auf die wichtige Frage, ob wir Menschlein hier unten, mit unseren tausendfachen Hammerschlägen die Geburt eines lebensfähigen Weltgedankens zu fördern berufen sind, oder ob wir an einem modernen, nicht in die Höhe, aber in die Breite frevelnden Nimrodswerke den Stoff herbeitragen? Aber kein Luftzug bewegt die Zweige der gefangenen Bäume, kein Säuseln der Blätter erhebt sich, und das Orakel bleibt stumm.

5

267.11 **Welt-Schaumarkte]** *after del.* Exhibit **im]** *above del.* in seinem 267.12 **zu]** *after del.* mich **und]** *after del.* dann *after del.* dann blicke ich von Zeit zu Zeit auf 267.14 **der]** *interl.* 267.15 **noch]** *interl.* **wundersam]** *after del.* seltsam 267.18 **der Transept]** 'des Transepts' 267.19 **Stangen-]** *after del.* bl[] 267.20 **des Himmels Blau]** *before del.* blickt zuweilen durch Wolken herrlich hindurch. blickt] *after del.* mit den 267.22 **dessen]** *after del.* an
268.2 **Man]** *after del.* Oft frage ich diese Bäume frage] *after del.* suche ich 268.3 **die]** *above del.* jene 268.4 **tausendfachen]** fachen *after del.* fältigen 268.7 **Zweige]** *below del.* Blätter

MS 94⁶

fol. 4r

Wenn in dem Welt-Schaumarkte dort drüben das mich umbrausende Gewirre meine Sinne zu betäuben anfängt, dann lasse ich, um mich zu sammeln meine Blicke eine Weile auf jenen drei letzten Bäumen ruhen, die das Netzwerk des Gebäudes umspinnen und die Axt noch verschont hat. Es ist eine Pracht, wie sie, gleichsam gestachelte durch die sie umschwärmende Hast, sich eilen, ihre letzten Blätterhüllen abzustreifen und nun gleich mächtigen Fächern die hohen Bogen der Transept füllen. Durch ihr junges Grün spielt anmuthig das leichte Stangen- und Gitterwerk des luftigen Baues. Noch ist das graue Segeltuch, das den Bau bedecken wird, über diesen Theil desselben nicht ausgebreitet und des Himmels Blau mit den eilenden Frühlingswolken blickt überall herrlich hindurch. Das Ganze athmet junge und zugleich antike Lebensfrische und lobt den Baumeister, dessen Werk so harmonisch sich mit der Natur vermählte. Wir glauben aus jenen lichten Zweigen leise neue Weisen zu vernehmen, die doch wie Ahnung längst verlorener alter Herrlichkeiten klingen. Sind sie ein tröstender Spruch auf die beängstigende Frage, ob wir Menschlein hier unten mit unseren tausend Hammerschlägen die Geburt eines Weltgedankens zu fördern im Begriffe stehen

10

15

20

268.9 **Wenn]** *after del.*

Wenn mir in dem Welt-Schaumarkte dort drüben das wüste Getöse die Sinne zu benehmen anfängt, dann lasse ich meine Augen eine Weile

268.9 **in]** *after del.* mir **meine]** *above del.* die 268.10 **betäuben]** *above del.* benehmen **anfängt,]** *altered from ~^ before del.* und die Besonnenheit mich verlassen will **ich,]** *altered from ~^* **um mich zu sammeln]** *interl.* 268.13 **nun]** *interl.* 268.14 **der Transept]** 'des Transepts' 268.15 **graue]** *after del.* Segeltuch 268.16 **den]** *after del.* sie 268.18 **Das Ganze athmet]** *after del.*

Das Ganze athmet junge und zugleich antike Lebensfrische und lobt den Baumeister, dessen Werk so harmonisch sich mit der Natur vermählte, das so neue und zugleich so alte längst verhallte anmuthige Weisen¹ singt.

1 **anmuthige Weisen]** *after del.* Lieder

268.19 **Wir]** *after del.* Neue Weisen klingen uns aus jenen Zweigen entgegen die doch.
 268.20 **Ahnung]** *interl. before del.* Anklang Anklang] *above del.* Ahnung **alter]** *after del.* unbekannter unbekannter] *repl. del.* nur noch gehanter (geahnter *after del.* in glücklichen) 268.21 **tröstender]** *final r over s* **Spruch]** *above del.* Orakel 268.22 **die]** *after del.* einen

MS 94⁷

Wenn in dem grossen Welt-Schaumarkte dort drüben das brausende Gewirre um mich her meine Sinne zu betäuben droht, dann lasse ich, um mich zu sammeln, meine Blicke eine Weile auf jenen drei letzten Bäumen ruhen, die das Gebäude mit seinem Netzwerke umspinnen, und die Axt noch verschont hat. Es ist eine Pracht, wie sie, gleichsam gestachelt von der sie umschwirenden Hast, sich eilten, ihre letzten Blätterhüllen abzustreifen und nun fächerartig die hohen Bögen der Transept füllen.

fol. 1r

Durch ihr junges Grün spielt anmuthig das leichte Stangen- und Gitterwerk des luftigen Baues. Noch ist das graue Segeltuch, das ihn bedecken wird, über diesen Theil desselben nicht ausgebreitet, und des Himmels Blau, mit den eilenden Frühlingwolken blickt überall herrlich hindurch. Das Bild athmet junge und zugleich antike Lebensfrische und lobt den Baumeister, dessen Werk sich so harmonisch mit der Natur vermählte.

Aus jenen lichten Zweigen glauben wir leise liebe Weisen zu vernehmen, die so neu und doch wie Anklang alter längst verloreener, nur gehanter Herrlichkeiten herunter säuseln. | Dann verlassen uns jene Zweifel, die uns ängstigen, während wir mitten in dem Gedränge befangen sind, und das Durcheinander des bereits Erschaulichen uns wie verkörperter Wahnsinn fratzenhaft bunt entgegengrinzt.. Welcher Contrast zwischen diesem Gewirre und der majestätischen Ruhe, womit die Natur die Entstehung ihrer Werke vollendet!

fol. 1v

Wird das unter so tausendfachen Hammerschlägen Geborene die erste Inkarnation eines wirklich lebensfähigen Weltgedankens seyn, oder tragen wir zu einem modernen, nicht in die Höhe, aber in die Breite frevelnden Nimrodswerke den Stoff zusammen? – Damals erstrebte, der Mosaischen Sage nach, Despotischer Unsinn mit geschlossener Pyramidenform eine den Elementen unerreichbare, den Bergen trotzen Höhe, und die Völker liefen, den Wahn erkennend, aus einander, noch ehe die monarchische Spitze vollendet war. Jetzt bauen wir an einem Werke, das keine festen Schranken horizontaler Ausdehnung kennt, | und aus umgekehrten Gründen so lange ein gleich unmögliches Unding bleibt, bis sich der wahre Mittelpunkt der Beziehungen findet, der Attractionskraft genug besitzt, um das Heterogene und Ungemessene zu einem lebendig gegliederten und geschlossenen Systeme zu vereinigen. Geschieht dieses nicht, sondern tritt kurzichtiges Interesse gleich beim Anfange dem natürlichen Entwicklungsgange des internationalen Verkehrs gerade bei dieser Gelegenheit auf eine Weise entgegen, die geeignet ist, den noch jungen Enthusiasmus der Völker für die Idee zu brechen, dann wird kein äusseres Band sie zusammenhalten und, wie damals wird alles mit allgemeiner Enttäuschung und Sprachverwirrung endigen. |

fol. 2r

fol. 2v

Mögen diejenigen, die Geist und Beruf dazu befähigt, sich dieses geistigen Baues mit ganzer Seele annehmen und mit allen ihnen zu Gebote stehenden Kräften das Ihrige dazu beitragen, dass er sich immer mehr gestalte und entwickle.

Ein gutes Omen für sein Gedeihen ist der körperliche Ausdruck, den ihm der Baumeister zu geben wusste. das beste Zeichen eines genialen Werkes. Es konnte auch nur einem Gartenkünstler gelingen den Gedanken in seiner ersten Entwicklungs-

5

269.3 **Gebäude**] *after del.* Netzwerk **Netzwerke**] *after del.* gewaltigen 269.6 **fächerartig**] *above del.* gleich mächtigen Fächern **der Transept**] *'des Transepts'* 269.8 **ihn**] *above del.* den Bau 269.13 **säuseln.**] *before del. on fol. 1r-v*

Dann verlassen uns jene Zweifel, die ängstigend sich aufdrängen, während wir mitten in dem Gedränge befangen sind und das bunte Allerlei des bereits Erschaulichen uns wie verkörperter Wahnsinn überall bunt und fratzenhaft entgegen grinz. Werden wir Menschlein hier unten berufen seyn, mit unseren tausendfachen Hammer-schlägen | mit unseren Tapezierarbeiten und Glaskasten, die Geburt

269.14 **uns ängstigen.**] *inserted after del.* ängstigend sich aufdrängen, sich] *after del.* zurückkehren, 269.16 **Welcher**] *above del.* Welch ein 269.18 **tausendfachen**] *fachen above del.* faltigen **erste**] *interl.* 269.21 **Despotischer**] *D over d* 269.24 **das**] *before del.* seinem Inhalte nach **Schranken**] *repl. del.* Grenzen 269.25 **und aus umgekehrten Gründen**] *after two del. beginnings of variant on fols. 1v-2r:*

und wie jenes, nur nach entgegengesetzter Seite hin, so lange ein Unding¹ bleiben muss, bis sich der wahre Mittelpunkt der Beziehungen fand, der Attractionskraft genug besitzt um die |

und wie dort die begränzte² Bauform den Zweck der Erreichung des Unbegränzten unmöglich machte, so würde umgekehrt das Bestreben den an sich der Ausdehnung nach unbestimmbaren Stoff in begränzte Form zu bringen und wie dort

1 **Unding**] *after del.* formloses 2 **begränzte**] *after del.* bestimmte *after del.* geschlo

269.27 **zu einem**] *after del.* bleibend zu vereinigen und *and before del.* einträchtigen Systeme zu vereinigen. 269.27-8 **lebendig ~ vereinigen.**] *inserted* 269.28 **Geschieht dieses nicht**] *after del.*

Geschieht dieses,¹ wird der Welt-Schaumarkt erhoben zu einem Welt-Freihandelsmarkte, wird wenigstens die Anbahnung dieses letzten Zieles durch kurzsichtiges Interesse nicht gewaltsam gestört, wird wenigstens nur dem natürlichen Entwicklungsgange des internationalen Verkehrs kein solches² Hinderniss entgegen gesetzt, das geeignet ist, die Theilnahme der Völker gleich beim Anfange zu kühlen

1 **dieses.**] *altered from ~^ before del.* nicht, 2 **solches**] *above del.* absichtliches

269.30 **noch**] *interl.* 269.32 **Enttäuschung und**] *above del.* Verwirrung **Sprachverwirrung**] *before del.* [wie in] 270.1 **Mögen**] *after del.*

Doch mögen dazu Befähigtere sich den geistigen Bau zu Herzen nehmen und mit allen ihnen zu Gebote stehenden Kräften dazu beitragen dass er sich immer mehr gestalte; Mir

sey¹ es nur gestattet, über das, was sich bei dieser ersten Phase der Entwicklung schon jetzt als klares Resultat herausstellt, eine

1 sey] *above del.* ist

270.5 **Ein gutes Omen]** *after two del. beginnings of variant:*

Ein gutes Omen für sein Gedeihen ist der Umstand, dass
Es ist ein gutes Omen dafür, dass ein wahrer und lebensfähiger Weltgedanke

270.6 **wusste.]** *before del.* Es ist nun kaum möglich, sich die Aufgabe nur anders, geschweige denn besser, gelöst zu denken, seitdem sie so und nicht anders gelöst wurde;
270.7 **Entwicklungs-]** *possibly for 'Entwicklungsphase' (see note 270.1: 'bei dieser ersten Phase der Entwicklung')*

The Great Exhibition

TEXTUAL RECORD

- MS 94⁸ gta, 20-Ms-94, fol. 9v, in Semper's hand
 MS 94⁹ gta, 20-Ms-94, fol. 13v, in Semper's hand
 MS 94¹⁰ gta, 20-Ms-94, fol. 16v, in Semper's hand
 MS 94¹¹ gta, 20-Ms-94, fol. 16r (variant of MS 94¹⁰), in Semper's hand
 MS 94¹² gta, 20-Ms-94, fol. 14r-v (14v blank; variant of MS 94¹¹), in Semper's hand
 MS 94¹³ gta, 20-Ms-94, fols. 8r-9r, 10r-12v (8v, 10v, 11v, 12v blank; 9r variant of MS 94⁸; 10r variant of MS 94⁹; 12r variant of MS 94¹²), in Semper's hand
 MS 94¹⁴ gta, 20-Ms-94, fol. 17r-v (17v note 'Synagoge Dresden 39' in pencil; variant of MS 94¹³, fol. 8r), with three sketches of the Canadian Timber Trophy, one of them inscribed with 'Canada Timber', in Semper's hand (pl. 8)
 MS 94¹⁵ gta, 20-Ms-94, fol. 15r-v (15v blank; variant of MS 94¹³, fols. 11r, 12r), in Semper's hand
 MS 94¹⁶ gta, 20-Ms-94, fol. 13r (variant of MS 94¹³, fol. 12r), in Semper's hand
 ILN *Suppl.* 'Die grosse Ausstellung. Die Völker von europäischer und nicht europäischer Bildung', *The Illustrated London News: Deutsches Supplement*, no. 3 (17 May 1851), 34-5 (private library), *copy-text*
 May 1980 'Die grosse Ausstellung. Die Völker von europäischer und nicht europäischer Bildung', 62-6, abridged ed. of ILN *Suppl.*
 Semper 2014 vol. 1, 369-70, Karge's reprint ed. of ILN *Suppl.*

BIBLIOGRAPHY Herrmann 1978, 54; May 1979; Herrmann 1980, 49, 51 n. 4; May 1980; Herrmann 1981, 65-6, 101, 104; Herrmann 1984, 48, 273 n. 168; Squicciarino 2009, 119-21; Gnehm 2015, 37; Hildebrand 2020a, 115-16; Hildebrand 2021, 110-11

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The first publication of one of Semper's essays on the Great Exhibition in the German supplement of *The Illustrated London News* was initiated by Rudolph Schramm. On 26 March 1851, he asked Semper to write an article 'on the architectural style, the construction and decoration of the Crystal Palace'. While the first two of those points formed a special topic in the text that was translated for *The Edinburgh Review* ('A Foreign Architect's Views of the Building', 18.26–20.27), the last one was included in the essay for *The Illustrated London News*. The supplement's editor – a native Bohemian called Pokorny who had worked for Eduard Meyen and Julius Faucher's ephemeral Berlin *Abend-Post* (Beta 1852, 306) – invited Semper on 3 May 1851, the publication date of its first issue, to contribute to it.

20.31 **füllende**] *füllenden*

21.30 **zeugt**] *zeigt* (see 275.36)

22.16 **unsrige**] before blank until full stop, leaving space for word, thus probably *unsrige ist* (see 274.4, 274.7, 276.8, 279.3) 22.19–20 **sich ein Durcheinander ~ sich für Originalität ausgibt**] *ein Durcheinander ~ sich für Originalität ausgibt* or *sich ein Durcheinander ~ für Originalität ausgibt* (cf. 279.7–8: 'sich ein Durcheinander von allseits her entlehnten mit grundsatzloser Willkür zusammengewürfelten Motiven als Originalität gerirt') 22.19 **grundsatzloser**] *grundsatzloser* (see 279.8) 22.33 **dessen**] *deren*

24.39 **fehlt**] *fehlen*

25.24–5 **unserer europäischen**] *unsere europäische* 25.29 **Künsilergabe**] *Künstlergabe*

26.14 **kann**] *können* 26.22 **erstandenen**] *verstandenenen*

EDITORIAL EMENDATIONS

21.7 **sollten**] *folkten* (*long s* [f] *misprinted as f*) 21.30–1 **Erfahrungswissenschaften**] *Er-fahrungswissenschaften* (*second f misprinted as long s* [f]) 22.38 **scheint**] *fcheint* (*long s* [f] *misprinted as f*) 26.18 **Zustande**] *Zustandə*

MANUSCRIPT VARIANTS

MS 94⁸

fol. 9v

Schon sollte sie aus beschränkter Auffassung des Programmes einer Industrieausstellung aus ihr in ihren Rohproducten ausgeschlossen werden; Aber durch die Einsicht der die Ausstellung dirigirenden Hohen Commission, die auch hierin von ihrem tiefen Eingehen in den ihr zum Grunde liegenden noch im Werdedrange begriffenen Weltgedanken und von ihrer Befähigung für das grosse ihr anvertraute und so glücklich von ihr vollendete Werk

5

272.1–6 **Schon ~ Werk**] *del.* 272.1 **Schon**] *after del.*

die¹ schon Gefahr liefen aus beschränkter Auffassung des Programmes einer² Industrieausstellung aus ihr ausgeschlossen zu werden, aber durch die Einsicht der sie dirigirenden Hohen Commission, die auch hierin von ihrer Befähigung für das grosse ihr anvertraute und so glücklich von ihr vollendete Werk

1 **die**] *inserted* 2 **einer**] *repl. del. der*

272.1 **sollte**] *after del. liefern* **sie**] *i.e. die Natur (nature)* 272.3 **Hohen**] *after del. Com-*
missi

MS 94⁹

er befähigt sey, den Heerd und das Mittel aller Beziehungen des Baues zu behausen, immer muss der symbolische Stamm durch alle Jahrhunderte und wo immer künftig ein folgender Weltmarkt aufgeschlagen werde, vertreten bleiben.

fol. 13v

Die zweite Palme, auch das zeigt sich schon jetzt als unzweifelhaft, gebührt der Wissenschaft in ihrer Anwendung auf das Nützliche. Sie feiert in dem Gebäude selbst einen schönen Triumph. Preis dem Architekten, der den Gedanken dazu niederlegte, Preis den erfinderischen Baumeistern und Ingenieuren, die den mächtigen so luftigen und doch so festen Bau mit neuen von der Wissenschaft gebotenen Mitteln und unglaublich geringem Aufwande an Materiale und an Arbeitskräften in so kurzer Zeit vollendeten.

Unabsehbare Reihen von Maschinen und Instrumenten aller Art füllen die Räume aller Nationen von Europäischer Bildung und zeigen zum Theil, gleich jenem rein constructiven Bauwerke, eine gewisse unbefangene und naturwüchsige Zierlichkeit und Schönheit in den Formen, wodurch sie die

273.1-13 **er ~ wodurch sie die**] *del.* 273.1 **er**] *above del. er besser als jetzt* **den Heerd**] *after del. das Herz* **das Mittel**] *after del. den* **Baues**] *above del. Weltmarktes* 273.2 **Stamm**] *above del. Ulmenstamm* **ein folgender**] *above del. der* 273.3 **vertreten bleiben**] *after del. Wiederholung finden* 273.4 **auch**] *interl.* 273.4-5 **Wissenschaft**] *after interl. and del. Europäi* 273.7 **mächtigen**] *interl.* **doch**] *interl.* 273.9 **Materiale**] *after del. Materiellem* **vollendeten**] *after del. und after del. vollendeten; Preis denen* 273.10 **Arta**] *before del. , bestimmt* 273.11 **zum Theil**] *interl.* 273.12 **eine**] *after del. selbst after del. in ihren Formen.*

MS 94¹⁰

in den besten Fällen aus dem falschen Zirkel der studirtesten Nachbildung älterer Weisen nicht

fol. 16v

273.14-15 **in ~ nicht**] *del.* 273.14 **in den besten Fällen**] *inserted before del. Doch and after del. Doch aus dem falschen Zirkel des Veralteten und in seiner Wiederaufnahme in unserer Zeit* **studirtesten**] *after del. Nachahmung des Alten das für uns*

MS 94¹¹

fol. 16r

in dem falschen Zirkel der Nachahmung älterer Weisen gebannt bleibt, die deshalb mit Recht als schön und musterhaft bewundert werden, weil sie der sprechende Ausdruck von Zeiten sind, die mit sich selbst und der sie beherrschenden Idee schon mehr fertig waren, als es die unsrige ist, aber die an Werken

4

274.1-4 **in ~ Werken]** *del.* 274.1 **in]** *after del.*

in dem falschen Zirkel der Nachahmung älterer Weisen gebannt ist, die uns deshalb stets schön und musterhaft bleiben, weil sie die reinen Ausdrücke¹ einer² mit sich selbst mehr im Klaren befindlich

1 **Ausdrücke]** *before del.* ihrer Zeit sind, 2 **einer]** *after del.* von einer *after del.* einer minder unklaren

274.3 **fertig]** *before del.* und im Klaren 274.4 **aber]** *after del.*

aber die in ihrer verbalen Wiederholung an modernen Werken des industriellen Fleisses und der Kunst nur ein der Blutwärme¹ ermangelndes

1 **ein der Blutwärme]** *after del.* ein blut *after del.* als leblose Hüllen erscheinen aus denen das geistige Element und die Blutwärme des leblose] *after del.* seelen *after del.* seelenlose []

MS 94¹²

fol. 14r E.

in dem falschen Zirkel der Nachahmung älterer Weisen gebannt bleibt, die deshalb ihr ewiges Anrecht auf Bewunderung behaupten, weil sie der sprechende Ausdruck von Zeiten sind, die mit sich und der sie beherrschenden Idee mehr fertig waren, als es die unsrige ist. An den Werken unseres modernen industriellen Fleisses, der alle Bestrebungen früherer Zeiten überflügelte, können diese einst lebensfrischen Formen nur zu larvenhafter der Blutwärme ermangelnder Scheinexistenz

5

10

274.5 **ihr]** *after del.* mit Recht 274.8 **An]** *after del.* In ihrer verbalen **unsereres]** 'unseres' **der]** *del.* **alle]** *after del.* so sehr *after del.* Dank de *after del.* in der Richtung zum Nützlichen 274.9 **können]** *after del.* erscheinen diese

MS 94¹³

fol. 8r A.

Selbst denen, die den Enthüllungsprocess der das vaste Ausstellungsgebäude füllenden Schaugegenstände von Anfang zu verfolgen Gelegenheit hatten und ihre ganze Zeit und Aufmerksamkeit der prüfenden Vergleichung dieser Gegenstände widmen konnten, wird es schwerlich bereits gelungen seyn, über die Fülle des Gebotenen nur eine oberflächliche allgemeine Uebersicht gewonnen zu haben; Noch weit weniger würde sich eine vergleichende Kritik und ein darauf begründetes Urtheil über das noch so lückenhafte Ganze jetzt schon rechtfertigen. Aber Eine Thatsache tritt dennoch bereits so deutlich hervor, dass

15

es erlaubt ist, sie hervorzuheben, ehe sie von einer gewissen dem ganzen neueren Ideenumschwunge abholden Parthei in ihrer Weise ausgebeutet wird:

Wie sich von selbst versteht, wird in diesem grossen nun eingeleiteten Wettkampfe der Natur, "der Gottheit lebendigem Kleide" die nie bestrittene erste Palme verbleiben. ||

5 Schon sollte sie aus beschränkter Auffassung des Programms nach Einigen aus der Industrieausstellung in ihren Rohproducten ausgeschlossen bleiben; Aber durch die Einsicht der die Ausstellung dirigirenden hohen Commission wurden letztere in umfassendstem Maasse mit in das Programm gezogen. Diese hohe Behörde, der wir für die vortreffliche Leitung und Vollendung des Ihr anvertrauten grossen Werkes unsere Bewunderung, unsere Ver-
10 ehrung und unseren Dank zollen, hat auch hierin von ihrem tiefen Eingehen in die wahre Bedeutung des diesem Werke inliegenden, noch im Werdedrange begriffenen Weltgedankens Zeugniß abgelegt. –

B. fol. 9r

Aus der Bekanntschaft mit den Rohproducten der Länder unseres Erdkörpers und ihrem zweckgemässen freien Austausch muss die vielhörige reichgegliederte Harmonie eines
15 künftigen Weltverkehrs und zugleich höchster materieller und geistiger Entwicklung aller Völker nach allen Richtungen hin emporwachsen, und schon jetzt wird mancher Gewerbetreibende, mancher Künstler, und zwar je der Beste unter der Menge ahnungsvoll seinen Sinn an der Betrachtung und Vergleichung der von der Natur gependeten, hier in wohlgeordneten Proben repräsentirten Stoffen erfrischen, wenn ihn das bunte und zugleich
20 monotone Gewirre der ihn umgebenden Erzeugnisse Europäischen Kunstfleisses ermüdete und Zweifel über Richtung und Ziel eigenen und fremden Strebens ihn ängstigen. Der Triumph der Natur ist in den die Bögen der Transept füllenden Laubkronen der Ulmen wunderbar schön symbolisirt und wie auch künftig dieser Theil des Baues sich anders entwickeln und gestalten möge, so dass || er geeignet sey, den Heerd und das Mittel aller
25 Beziehungen des grossartigen Weltmarktes würdig zu behausen, so muss dieser symbolische Stamm durch alle folgenden Zeiten und wo immer künftig ein neuer Bau von gleicher Bestimmung aufgeschlagen wird, vertreten bleiben.

C. fol. 10r

Die zweite Palme, auch dieses zeigt sich schon jetzt als unzweifelhaft, gebührt der Wissenschaft in ihrer Anwendung auf das Nützliche. Sie feiert, Dank dem Architecten der den
30 Gedanken dazu niederlegte, und Dank den erfinderischen Meistern der Technik und der Verwaltung, die ihn in so kurzer Zeit zur Thatsache gestalteten, die den mächtigen, so luftigen und doch so festen Bau mit neuen von der Wissenschaft gebotenen Mitteln und unglaublich geringem Aufwande an Stoff und Arbeitskräften herrlich vollendeten, einen schönen Triumph! –

35 Unter seinem Zeltdache füllt eine Welt von Werkzeugen, Maschinen, Instrumenten, Apparaten, und Modellen die Räume aller Nationen von Europäischer Bildung, und zeigt entweder ganz neue sinnreiche Anwendungen der Theorie und der Erfahrungswissenschaften oder bietet durch Weiterbildung des bereits Erworbenen, oder durch die Vollendung der Arbeit die an ihnen erscheint, ein reiches Feld des Forschens, des Prüfens und Ver-
40 gleichens. ||

Lang gereihet stehen sie da in bewegungsloser, fast unheimlicher Ruhe, gleich einer schlagfertigen Phalanx bei der Musterung vor dem Kampfe. Jetzt, da diese stummen Werkzeuge nur erst ihr nächstes materiellstes Ziel verrathen bieten sie mit ihren Hebeln und Rädern von denen wir ahnen dass sie die Welt erobern müssen, ein unenthülltes Geheimniß der
45 Zukunft.

D. fol. 11r

Wenn bei ihnen, wie sich gebührt, nur ihre Bestimmung und der Stoff aus dem sie gebildet sind, und dessen zweckmässigste Gestaltung und Stärke die Wissenschaft verbunden mit

fol. 12r E.

der Erfahrung feststellte, formengebend auftreten, so beschämen sie dennoch in ihrer unbefangenen, gleichsam naturwüchsigen Zierlichkeit, alle die neben ihnen angehäuften Producte der Europäischen sogenannten Kunstindustrie, die meistentheils ein unstätes und prinzipienloses Ringen nach stets neuen Mustern und Formen kund giebt, aber in ihrer rastlosen Beweglichkeit doch || in dem falschen Zirkel der Nachahmung älterer Weisen gebannt bleibt, die deshalb ihr ewiges Anrecht auf Bewunderung behaupten, weil sie der sprechende Ausdruck von Zeiten sind, die mit sich und der sie beherrschenden Idee mehr fertig waren, als es die unsrige ist, die aber nur zu larvenhafter und der Blutwärme ermangelnder Scheinexistenz bei uns wieder aus der Vergangenheit heraufbeschworen worden sind; Und dieses nur in den besseren Fällen; Meistens gerirt sich in unserer modernen Kunstindustrie ein Durcheinander von allerseits her entlehnten willkürlichst zusammengewürfelten Motiven als Originalität und wird der allgemeinen Richtung zum Nützlichen durch gänzliche Nichtachtung des durch den Zweck Gebotenen bei der ornamentalen Ausstattung der Gegenstände Trotz geboten. Dabei ist es interessant zu verfolgen, wie das Maschinenwesen, indem es jenem unklaren Walten scheinbar dient und seine tausend mächtigen Arme zu wohlfeilster Vervielfältigung seiner Einfälle willfährig leiht, als sein geheimer Feind das bevorstehende Ende seines Reiches beschleunigt. – Ueber diesem Theile unserer Europäischen Betriebsamkeit wird ein strenges Gericht walten; Nicht bloss von den Persern, Indern und Arabern, Völkern deren Kunstfertigkeit und Geschmack schon früher in einigen Theilen ihrer Industrie anerkannt wurde, sondern auch von den Chinesen und selbst von den Canadischen Wilden und den Hottentotten werden wir besiegt werden.

274.11 **Selbst**] *after two del. beginnings of variant:*

Selbst demjenigen, der seit der Eröffnung der Industrieausstellung Selbst denen, die den Enthüllungsprocess der das vaste Ausstellungsgebäude füllenden Schauegegenstände von Anfang zu verfolgen Gelegenheit hatten, und ihrer Vergleichung und Prüfung ihre volle Zeit widmen konnten, wird¹ es schwerlich schon jetzt gelungen seyn, über die Fülle des Dargebotenen nur eine oberflächliche und rein sachliche Uebersicht zu gewinnen; Noch viel weniger würden sie sich eine vergleichende Critik über das zum Theil noch

r **wird**] *after del. möchte es schwer fallen, schon jetzt eine nur oberflächliche und rein sachliche Uebersicht über den ganzen Reichthum des Dargebotenen*

274.13 **prüfenden**] *interl. Vergleichung] before del. und Prüfung* 274.16 **Critik**] *before del. über das noch so lückenhafte Ganze über] after del. über das zum Theil noch un-*

vollkommen, oder zum Theil noch gar nicht
275.1 **ist**] *after del. seyn mag sie* 275.4 **verbleiben.**] *before del. In ihren Rohproducten, die beschränkte Auf-* 275.5 **Programms**] *before del. einer Industrieausstellung* 275.5–6 **der Industrieausstellung**] *repl. del. letzterer* 275.13 **Aus**] *after del. Die Rohproducte müssen die Grundtöne seyn,* **der**] *r over n* **Bekanntschaft mit den**] *interl.* 275.13–14 **und ihrem zweckgemässen freien Austausch**] *inserted* 275.15 **materieller und**] *interl.* 275.16 **emporwachsen,**] *altered from ~.* 275.16–17 **und schon jetzt ~ ahnungsvoll**] *repl. del. Mancher Gewerbetreibende, mancher Künstler, und zwar je der Beste unter ihnen, wird* **Mancher**] *after del. Mancher Industrielle, mancher Künstler, den die Richtungslosigkeit die sich an eigenen und an Anderer Werken kund giebt, ängstigt, der über Richtung und Ziel* 275.18 **Vergleichung**] *after del. Prüfung* 275.19 **Stoffen**] *'Stoffe'* 275.21 **Zweifel**] *after del. ih[m] gerechte* 275.22 **der Transept**] *'des Transepts';*

der *altered from* des 275.23 **andern]** *interl.* 275.24 **das Mittel]** *after del.* Mittel. 275.25 **so]** *repl. del.* immer 275.30 **Meistern]** *above del.* Männern 275.36 **Räume]** *after del.* wesentlichsten Theile der den einzelnen Nationen angewiesenen Räume 275.37 **sinnreiche Anwendungen]** *after two del. beginnings of variant:*

sinnreiche¹ Anwendungen der Mechanik² zu den verschiedenartigsten industriellen und wissenschaftlichen Zwecken

sinnreiche Anwendungen der Wissenschaft zu den verschiedenartigsten

1 **sinnreiche]** *before del.* Applicationen der Kräfte zu Ersetzung menschlic 2 **Me-**
chanik] *before del.* zum Zwecke der Vervollkommnung und Erleichterung

275.37-8 **Erfahrungswissenschaften]** *before del.* zu industriellen 275.38 **Weiterbil-**
dung] *after del.* Vollendung und *after inserted and del.* zweckfördernde **oder durch]**
oder below del. und *and durch interl.* 275.41 **Lang]** *after del.*

Gereihet¹ stehen sie da in bewegungsloser Ruhe, gleich einer schlagfertigen Phalanx bei der Musterung vor dem Kampfe. Ihre Hebel und Räder sollen die² Welt erobern; Jetzt, da diese stummen Werkzeuge nur erst ihr nächstes materielles Ziel erkennen³ lassen, stehen sie wie

1 **Gereihet]** *above del.* In langen Reihen 2 **die]** *after del.* in friedlichem Kampfe
3 **erkennen]** *after del.* dem Eingeweihten

275.43 **verrathen]** *above del.* enthüllen, *after del.* erkennen lassen, *after del.* dem Eingeweihten 275.45 **Zukunft.]** *altered from ~, before del.* das zu den ersten Betrachtungen und Muthmassungen über dessen endliche Lösung auffordert.

276.2 **Zierlichkeit,]** *before del.* ohne über müssiges die Form überwucherndes Beiwerk die Form überwucherndes] *after del.* ornamentales **alle die]** *inserted after del.* ornamentales Beiwerk, die 276.3 **meistentheils]** *inserted after del.* ein rastloses prinziplos 276.4 **Mustern]** *after del.* ungewohnte **giebt]** *above del.* geben **aber in]** *after del.* ohne sich jemals *and before del.* dem falschen Zirkel 276.7 **Zeiten]** *before del.* und Civilisationszuständen 276.10 **Und dieses nur in den besseren Fällen;]** *repl. del.* Doch sind dieses noch die besseren Bestrebungen unserer modernen Kunstindustrie, in welcher **Meistens]** *M over m gerirt sich]* *inserted* 276.10-11 **in unserer modernen Kunstindustrie]** *above del.* sich 276.12 **Originalität]** *before del.* gerirt **wird]** *interl.* 276.14 **geboten.]** *altered from ~^ before del.* wird. 276.18-19 **walten;]** *altered from ~^ before del.* das wenn es auch diessmal noch mit seinem Endurtheile zurückhält, dennoch gewiss sehr bald 276.19 **Indern]** *altered from ~, und]* *interl.* **Arabern,]** *altered from ~^ before del.* und Chinesen, 276.19-20 **Kunstfertigkeit und]** *interl.* 276.20 **Geschmack]** *before del.* in gewissen Theilen der Industrie wir **schon]** *after del.* wir 276.22 **werden.]** *altered from ~^ before del.* und zwar in F

MS 94¹⁴

Selbst denen, die der allmählichen Enthüllung der das Ausstellungsgebäude füllenden Gegenstände von Anfang her zu verfolgen Gelegenheit hatten und ihre Zeit ganz der Prüfung derselben widmen konnten, wird es schwerlich bereits gelungen seyn, über die Fülle des Gebotenen nur eine allgemeine Uebersicht gewonnen zu haben; Eine vergleichende, in das Einzelne übergehende Critik des noch so lückenhaften Ganzen liesse sich

fol. 17r

277.1 **der allmählichen**] *'die allmähliche'* 277.2 **Prüfung**] *repl. del. Prüfung und Vergleichung Prüfung und* *above del. prüfenden* 277.4 **Eine**] *after two del. variants:*

Noch weniger würde sich eine vergleichende Critik,¹ über das noch so lückenhafte Ganze bisjetzt rechtfertigen können.

Eine vergleichende oder gar in das Einzelne gehende Critik

¹ **Critik,**] *before del. und ein before del. über das noch so lückenhafte Ganze before del. ein allgemeines Urtheil*

MS 94¹⁵

fol. 15r

Lang gereihet stehen sie da bald in bewegungsloser, unheimlicher Ruhe, gleich einer schlagfertigen Phalanx bei der Musterung, bald geräuschvoll ihre Kraft und Gewandheit vor der erstaunten Menge ühend. Sie bieten mit ihren Hebeln und Rädern, von denen wir ahnen, dass sie die Welt erobern müssen, ein unenthülltes Geheimniss der Zukunft. Verwegen wäre es über das letzte allgemeine Resultate ihres Wirkens in Beziehung auf die socialen Verhältnisse des Menschengeschlechtes Vermuthungen zu wagen. Bis jetzt geben diese stummen Werkzeuge kaum mehr als ihr nächstes materielles Ziel zu erkennen und Zeugnisse ihres Wirkens, Leistungen, deren Vollendung Zweckdienlichkeit und Wohlfeilheit kein menschlicher Fleiss keine menschliche Geschicklichkeit erreicht, treten überall entgegen, wohin der Blick sich wendet. Kaum eine von den verschiedenen Kategorien des menschlichen Kunstfleisses die in der Industriausstellung repräsentirt sind, ist frei von ihrem Einflusse geblieben.

5

10

278.1 **Lang**] *after four fragments of variant del. in unclear sequence:*

Als rastlos fleissige geschickte und unbedingt gehorsame Arbeiter bieten sie ihre tausend Briareusarme dienstwillig¹ jeglichem Dienste, und keine menschliche Geschicklichkeit erreicht nach langen Mühen, was sie in Augenblicken schaffen,² und ihre Werke Verwegen wäre es über das letzte Resultat der socialen Umwälzungen die sie herbeiführen müssen, Vermuthungen aufzustellen

Die nächsten Ergebnisse ihres Wirkens, deren Zweckdienlichkeit, Wohlfeilheit und Vollendung keine menschlicher³ Fleiss, keine Handgeschicklichkeit erreichen kann, Lang gereihet stehen sie da in bewegungsloser, fast unheimlicher Ruhe, gleich einer schlagfertigen Phalanx bei der Musterung vor dem Kampfe oder sie üben ihre Kraft und Geschicklichkeit zum Schauspiele der staunenden Mengen in

¹ **dienstwillig**] *above del. willfährig* ² **schaffen,**] *altered from ~. before del. Treu ergebene Knechte* ³ **menschlicher**] *altered from menschliche before del. Geschicklichkeit*

278.1 **unheimlicher**] *after del. fast* 278.3 **Rädern**] *above del. Armen* 278.5 **Resultate**] *'Resultat'* 278.6 **Bis jetzt**] *above del. Jetzt* 278.8 **Zeugnisse**] *after del. ihr Wirken* **Vollendung**] *after del. Wohlfeilheit* 278.11 **ist frei**] *after del. ist von von] after del. ihrem Einflusse*

MS 94¹⁶

in dem falschen Zirkel der Nachahmung älterer Weisen gebannt bleibt, die deshalb ihr ewiges Anrecht auf Bewunderung behaupten, weil sie der sprechende Ausdruck von Zeiten sind, die mit sich und der sie beherrschenden Idee mehr fertig waren, als es die unsrige ist, die aber nur zu larvenhafter und der wahren Blutwärme ermangelnder Scheinexistenz an

E. fol. 13r

5

Werken unserer Zeit wieder aus der Vergangenheit heraufbeschworen worden sind.

Und diess sind noch die besseren Erscheinungen unserer Europäischen Kunstindustrie, in welcher in den meisten anderen Fällen sich ein Durcheinander von allseits her entlehnten mit grundsatzloser Willkür zusammengewürfelten Motiven als Originalität gerirt und der allgemeinen Richtung zum Nützlichen durch gänzliche Nichtachtung der durch den Zweck gebotenen Form der Gegenstände bei ihrer ornamentalen Ausstattung Trotz geboten wird. – Dabei ist es interessant zu verfolgen, wie das Maschinenwesen, indem es jenem Unsinne scheinbar dient und zu wohlfeiler Vervielfältigung seiner Einfälle benutzt wird, sein ärgster Feind ist und das bevorstehende Ende seines Reiches beschleunigt

10

279.1 **desshalb**] *after del.* an alten Werken 279.5 **wieder aus der Vergangenheit**] *inserted* **heraufbeschworen**] *after del.* wiederbel 279.6 **Und**] *after del.* Die künstlerische Gestaltung *after del.*

Und diess sind noch die besten Erscheinungen unserer¹ Europäischen Kunstindustrie, bei welcher in den meisten Fällen ein Durcheinander von allseits her entlehnten heterogenen² mit grundsatzloser Willkür zusammengeworfenen und sich der allgemeinen Richtung zum Zweckmässigen und Nützlichen entgegen

1 **unserer**] *repl. del.* der modernen 2 **heterogenen**] *before del.* Motiven

279.6 **besseren**] *above del.* besten 279.9 **Nichtachtung**] *before del.* des Zweckmässigen 279.11 **Dabei**] *after del.*

Dabei ist es interessant¹, wie das Maschinenwesen dadurch, dass es zu wohlfeiler Vervielfältigung des ornamentalen Schmuckes benutzt wird, und jenem Unsinne dienen muss, dem² bevorstehenden Ende seines Reiches

1 **interessant**] *above del.* seltsam 2 **dem**] *after del.* mit furchtbarer

279.11 **das**] *before interl. and del.* die Errungenschaften des Wissens er 279.12 **seiner Einfälle**] *interl. before del.* des ornamentalen Schmuckes 279.13 **beschleunigt**] *after del.* mit

Letters on the Great Exhibition

Outline

TEXTUAL RECORD

- MS 95¹ gta, 20-Ms-95, fol. 5r-v (5v blank), 'Plan des Aufsatzes', in Semper's hand, version 1
- MS 95² gta, 20-Ms-95, fol. 7r-v (7v blank; variant of MS 95¹), in Semper's hand, version 1
- MS 95³ gta, 20-Ms-95, fol. 3r (3v see 287, MS 95¹⁰), 'Plan des Aufsatzes', in Semper's hand, version 2
- MS 95⁴ gta, 20-Ms-95, fols. 1r-2v, in Semper's hand, version 3, *copy-text*
- MS 95⁵ gta, 20-Ms-95, fol. 15r-v (15v blank), in Semper's hand
- MS 95⁶ gta, 20-Ms-95, fol. 11r-v (11v blank; possibly variant of MS 95⁴, fol. 1v; variant of MS 95⁵), in Semper's hand
- MS 95⁷ gta, 20-Ms-95, fol. 16r-v (16v blank), in Semper's hand
- MS 95⁸ gta, 20-Ms-95, fol. 14r-v (14v blank; possibly variant of MS 95⁴, fol. 1v; variant of MS 95⁷), in Semper's hand

BIBLIOGRAPHY Herrmann 1978, 52 n. 170; Herrmann 1981, 101, 104; Herrmann 1984, 273 n. 165; Hildebrand 2003, 263; Hildebrand 2007, 245-7; Luttmann 2008, 124, 128-32

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Semper's unpublished essay on the Great Exhibition in the form of a series of letters is extant only in numerous fragmentary drafts of an outline and of the first two letters, which have Lothar Bucher as their unnamed addressee. Semper mentions the letters as being addressed to Bucher in one of the drafts of the second letter (288.2). He was working on this essay while Bucher's series of essays on the 'Gewerbeausstellung aller Völker' (Industrial Exhibition of All Peoples) was being published in the Berlin *National-Zeitung* from May to July 1851. In speaking of 'Bucher's ingenious expression' that the Great Exhibition offered a 'cross section of cultural history' (29.1-2), he indirectly referred to Bucher's essays (published in book form as *Kulturhistorische Skizzen aus der Industrieausstellung aller Völker* by the end of 1851). Semper tried to develop, as he wrote in one of the drafts, an 'Explanation of an architectonic survey of the Exhibition's contents and results' (283.2-3). He considered ways of carrying out a 'systematic examination of the objects in the exhibition' with the aim of carrying out a classification of them reflecting the history of knowledge, modelled on 'comparative architecture' as the intellectual 'creator' and 'orderer of a comparative cultural history' (27.6-7, 27.11-14, 29.17-19). The manuscript bundle contains eight drafts of the outline, three drafts of the first letter and two of the second. Another five single manuscript sheets with drafts of passages either intended for this essay series or for *Science, Industry, and Art* are not detailed here. In *Science, Industry, and Art*, Semper referred to the idea he had had, around the time of the opening of the Great Exhibition, 'to give a comparative overview of its contents in a series of essays' (Semper 1852, 5-7). Bucher's expression 'cross section of cultural history' also made it into one of Semper's drafts of 'Comparative Architecture'

(gta, 20-Ms-97), which he referred to in the draft of the second letter (30.15–17). It also appears in the manuscript of the catalogue of 'Practical Art in Metals and hard Materials' of 1852, in which Semper stated that 'A complete and universal Collection must give, so to speak the longitudinal Section, the transverse Section and the plan of the entire Science of Culture' (NAL, 86.FF.64, art. 1, 15; cf. Semper 2007a, 55). Similarly, one of the draft letters addresses 'the complete and comparative museum of the future' (288.5–6).

27.4 **gehorreich**] *gehörche ich* 27.6 **sytematischer**] *systematischer* 27.7 **Gegenstände**] *Gegenstände* 27.15 **der Formeln**] *den ~* 27.19 **Gegenstände**] *Gegenstände* 27.21 **offnet**] *öffnet* 27.26 **s.**] *so* 27.29 **Maroketti**] *Marochetti*
 28.7 **D.**] *Die* **Gottlichkeit**] *Göttlichkeit* **d.**] *des* 28.27 **v**] *von* 28.33 **1^{tes}** 28.34 **d.**] *die* **fangt**] *fängt* 28.35 **d.**] *dem* 28.37 **Lehrsätze**] *Lehrsätze* 28.39 **d.**] *des*
 29.5 **fruherer**] *früherer* 29.6 **d.**] *der* 29.20 **tritten**] *treten* (cf. 282, Alterations in the Manuscript 29.20)

EDITORIAL EMENDATIONS

29.21 **in einander**] *in | einander*

ALTERATIONS IN THE MANUSCRIPT

27.5 **es seinem Ermessen überlassend**] *after del. indem es frei steht after del. mit dem Bemerken* 27.6 **zu**] *after del. bei* **Musterung**] *after del. Beurtheilung* 27.7 **Gegenstände**] *Geg over Exp* **Wäre**] *after two del. beginnings of variant:*

Ein guter Plan muss nicht bloss den bloss äusserlichen Erfordernissen der Ordnung Uebersichtlichkeit und

Wäre die Aufgabe damit gelöst, dass¹ er neben der Uebersichtlichkeit Symmetrie und Ordnung

¹ **dass**] *after del. einen Plan*

27.7 **wenn**] *before del. es einem gelang* 27.7–8 **ein solcher Plan**] *after del. nach einem bestimmten Systeme nach ~ Systeme] before del. alles sich übersichtlich* 27.8 **enthielte**] *before del. und der reiche Stoff sich ausserlich* 27.14 **mehr**] *after del. mit einem Worte* 27.15 **Formeln**] *n added* 27.18 **übertriff.** –] *before del.*

Sammlungen Geschichte derselben¹, Querdurchschnitt der Culturgeschichte. Rumpelkammer

¹ **Geschichte derselben**] *underl.*

27.25 **Ostende**] *after del. Westende. England, Colonien* 27.32–3 **u. Maschinen**] *interl.* 28.9–10 **Erfindungen der Einzelnen**] *before del. die bloss Ausdruck* 28.10 **Ausdruck des**] *before del. Gesamt* 28.16 **abstrakt**] *before del. mangel before del. unvollkommen* 28.22

der menschlichen Wissens] *der before del.* Wissenschaften 28.23 **beschliesst]** *after del.* beginnt 28.25 **Scheidens]** *interl.* 28.26 **Critik]** *after del.* Sammlungs 28.29 **Erfor-**
schen] *after del.* Zurückführen der entferntesten 28.33 **Naturwissenschaften]** *after del.*
 Naturgeschichte *after del.* Geschichte der Sammlungen **Newton]** *after del.* Cuvier
Leibniz] *above del.* Cuvier 28.34 **ausser der]** *before del.* todten *before del.* nur 28.36
Betracht] *above del.* Rechnung **behandelte]** *before del.* Lehrsätze 28.41 **geborene]**
after del. entstandene
 29.1 **Querdurchschnitt]** *before del.* athnographischer 29.5 **Erkenntniss]** *after del.* Com-
 binati 29.7 **antiken Studien]** *after del.* Kuns[t] 29.8 **thatenkräftiges]** *th over kr*
 29.14 **fehlt]** *altered from* führt *before del.* dieser Ordnung *dieser]* *altered from* diese 29.18
Schaffnerin] *interl.* 29.19 **Die]** *interl. after del.* Die Baukunst ist das Haus 29.20
treten] *altered from* tritt 29.22 **Bibliotheken.]** *before del.* Räumliches Wissen, Körper
 okulares Wissen, linguistisches Wissen, linguistisches] *after del.* phone 29.25 **den**
Stoffliche] *Stoffliche altered from* Stoff **Zeitliche und Oertliche]** *interl.* 29.28 **u. An-**
gemessenheit] *interl.*

MANUSCRIPT VARIANTS

MS 95¹

fol. 5r

Plan des Aufsatzes..

Zum erstenmale ein kulturphilosophischer Ueberblick über Vergangenheit, Gegenwart und Zukunft gestattet. und es wäre sicher nicht die unwichtigste Folge welche dieses grosse internationale Unternehmen haben könnte sollte es einem

4

282.2-4 **Zum ~ sollte es einem]** *del. in pencil* 282.2 **Zum]** *Z over D* 282.3 **gestattet.]**
before del.

Schwierigkeit¹ Sollte es Begabteren gelingen die höheren Beziehungen zusammenzufassen und²

1 **Schwierigkeit]** *underl.* 2 **und]** *after del.* so würde da

MS 95²

fol. 7r

Wie von der Terrasse eines geschickt angelegten Belvedere dem Blicke die Herrschaft über waldige Bergtriften gelingt, so gestatten vielleicht die Gallerieen des Crystallpallastes zum erstenmale einen umfassenden Ueberblick über die gesammte vergleichende Culturphilosophie und es wäre sicher nicht der geringste Gewinn, den dieses grossartige internationale Unternehmen zur Folge hätte, wenn es einem umfassenden Geiste gelänge, den überschwänglichen Reichthum des dargebotenen Stoffes einer Doctrin zu vindiziren und unterzuordnen, welche auf wahren Prinzipien begründet wäre Lebensfähigkeit genug besässe, das Nothwendigkeit werdende aus dem Gewesenen und Seyenden zu folgern und letzteres zu zwingen sich vor dem denkenden Bewusstseyn zu rechtfertigen.

5

10

282.5 **Wie]** *after del.*

Wie von der Terrasse eines geschickt angelegten Belvedere dem Blicke die Herrschaft über waldige Bergtriften gelingt, so bieten die Gallerieen des Crystallpallastes zum erstenmale einen umfassenden¹ Ueberblick über die gesammte² vergleichende³ Culturphilosophie. Hiervon überzeugt sich selbst der einfache Fachmann bei der Fülle der Beobachtungen und darauf begründeten Inductionen die schon in seiner beschränkteren⁴ Sphäre⁵ sich ihm aufdrängen. Er muss es Befähigteren überlassen den Blick zu jenem höchsten und

1 **umfassenden]** *above del.* weiteren vergleichenden 2 **gesammte]** *before del.* Culturphilosophie. der Menschheit 3 **vergleichende]** *interl.* 4 **beschränkteren]** *altered from* beschränkten 5 **Sphäre]** *before del.* des Beobachtens

282.6 **gestatten vielleicht]** *above del.* bieten 282.7 **einen]** *after del.* vielleicht 282.10 **einer]** *after del.* einer Doctrin zu unterwerfen, welche *after del.* in diesem Sinne der Wissenschaft zuzueignen in letzterer die Doctrin] *underl.* **Doctrin]** *after del.* lebendigen 282.11 **auf wahren Prinzipien begründet wäre]** *interl.* 282.12 **Nothwendigkeit]** *interl.* **Gewesenen]** *wesenen over del.* wordenen **und Seyenden]** *interl.* **und letzteren]** *after del.* und die Irrationalitäten Widersprüche und Unvernünftigkeiten des letzteren aus aus] *after del.* nachzuw 282.13 **Bewusseyn]** 'Bewusstsein'

MS 95³

Plan des Aufsatzes.

fol. 3r

Endzweck. *Darlegung einer architectonischen Ueberschau über Inhalt und Ertrag der Ausstellung.*

Einleitung. Die L. Ausstellung kann als der Anfang einer neuen Aera der Culturgeschichte betrachtet werden Die Wahrheit dieser Ansicht kann nicht in Zweifel gezogen werden aber ihre Weiterfuhrung und Verfolgung im Einzelnen kann doch nur zu mehr oder weniger scharfsinnigen Hypothesen führen, von wenig praktischem Interesse. Sie kann zweitens als der letzte Ausdruck von Zuständen gelten, die schon in das Leben getreten sind und hier zum erstenmale fasslich vor die Augen treten. Von diesem Gesichtspunkte aus betrachtet muss sie auf positivere Resultate führen und praktisches Interesse nach allen Richtungen hin bieten.

Diese Aufgabe vom höchsten kulturhistorischen internationalen politischen Standpunkte aus anzugreifen muss höheren Begabten überlassen bleiben

Aber es hat ein Jeder das Recht es von seinem engeren Standpunkte aus so zu betrachten und die Richtigkeit der Behauptung für das Feld das er zu übersehen vermag zu verfolgen. Erst Wenn diess von vielen Seiten aus geschehen ist, kann die allgemeine Auflösung erfolgen. Diess ist der Gang der Entwicklung jeglicher Materien.

Diess rechtfertige mein Vorhaben, die Bedeutung d. Sammlung von dem Standpunkte der Architecturgeschichte zu betrachten.

Die Extreme berühren sich; In diesem abgenutzten Gemeinpruch liegt eine höhere Wahrheit verborgen. Das Ende knüpft an den Anfang an in der Bahn der Himmelskörper so wie in dem Laufe der Entwicklungen menschlicher Verhältnisse Alles war schon ein-

mal da. Nur dass die durchlaufenen Bahnen keine geschlossenen Kurven sondern Spirallinien sind, denn sonst wäre kein Fortschritt, der doch sonst evident ist unmöglich. Die Wissenschaften haben die Herrschaft über die Praxis erworben und sind, verbunden mit dem Spekulationsgeiste dem Bedürfnisse vorangeschritten der Bedarf geht nicht mehr zu Markte, sondern der Markt schafft neuen Bedarf.

5

283.2 **Inhalt und]** *above del.* den 283.4 **L.]** 'Londoner' **kann]** *after del.* reiht d 283.5 **betrachtet werden]** *before undel.* und von *before del.* diesem Gesichtspunkte aus kann der Scharfsinn zu Hypothesen führen. 283.6 **Weiterführung]** 'Weiterführung' 283.12 **kulturhistorischen]** *before del.* und 283.13 **höheren]** *after del.* einem **bleiben]** *before del.* Aber 283.14 **hat]** *above del.* darf **das]** *above del.* mit 283.15 **und]** *before del.* zu zeigen **Feld]** *after del.* eng 283.16 **Erst]** *above del.* Dadurch **geschehen]** *altered from* geschicht *before del.* , kann es 283.18 **d.]** 'der' 283.20 **abgenutzten]** *interl.* 283.21 **verborgen.]** *after del.* gebo *and before del.* Die Geschichte des Fortschreitens der Bewegung
284.2 **unmöglich]** 'möglich' 284.3 **Wissenschaften]** *before del.* in ihrer Anwendung auf das Nützliche 284.4 **Spekulationsgeiste]** *before del.* und der Industrie **der Bedarf]** *after del.* der Markt ist *after del.* welches sie

MS 95⁵

fol. 15r

Ordnung von eigentlich ganz zufälligen Dingen abhängig machen; Dort von der Disposition des Hauses. und dem durch sie geleiteten Zuge der Neugier, hier von dem willkürlichen Uebereinkommen bei der Vertheilung des Raumes und den fast ebenso willkürlichen politischen Eintheilungen der Völker; Beide ermüden durch Monotonie und erschweren das Erkennen der Unterschiede und Eigenthümlichkeiten mehr noch

10

284.6 **machen]** *en above del.* t 284.7 **Hauses.]** *before del.* und dem Raum 284.8 **fast]** *interl.* **willkürlichen]** 'willkürlichen' 284.9 **Monotonie]** *after del.* die 284.10 **das Erkennen]** *repl. del.* die Vergleichung

MS 95⁶

fol. 11r

Ordnung von eigentlich ganz zufälligen Dingen abhängig machen, dort von der Disposition, welche der Architect dem Hause gab und dem durch sie geleiteten Zuge der Neugier, hier von willkürlichem Uebereinkommen bei der Vertheilung der Räume und den fast eben so willkürlichen politischen Eintheilungen der Völker. Beide ermüden durch Monotonie und erschweren die Vergleichung, die erst zuletzt, nachdem man sich durch das Ganze durchgearbeitet und über dem Einen das Andere zum Theil vergessen hat, erfolgen kann. Beide Pläne lassen nichts aus, auch verhindern sie keinen, der sie befolgt, in ihr Maschenwerk ein noch so reiches und buntes Muster von Einfällen des Geistes und der Laune hineinzusticken, aber sie leiten nicht, wie sie sollen, von selbst auf diejenigen Resultate, worauf es hauptsächlich ankommt.

15

Scheinbar organischer ist das System, welches mit den Rohstoffen anfängt, dann zu den Werkzeugen und Maschinen zu ihrer Verarbeitung übergeht, zuletzt die Fülle der Erzeugnisse unseres Kunstfleisses nach den Stoffen aus denen sie bestehen gruppirt, und nur das

20

3 hierin Gleichartige der verschiedenen Länder zusammenhält. Es hat aber genau genommen wenig voraus vor den beiden zuerst genannten Wegen der Vergleichung, ist eben so äusserlich und materiell und

284.11–12 **Ordnung ~ durch**] *first three lines of manuscript over 6.* 284.13–14 **eben so**] eben | so 284.14 **ermüden**] *above del. erschweren* 284.15 **zuletzt,**] *altered from ~^ before del. erfolgen kann,* 284.16 **zum Theil**] *interl.* 284.17 **Beide**] *after del. Der Plan befolgt,*] *before del. ihnen durch* 284.20 **ankommt.**] *before del. Was* 284.23 **und**] *after del. nur das hierin Gleichartige bei den verschiedenen Zusammenhalten und für die Industrie der verschiedenen Völker nach einer gewissen Anzahl von Categorien* 285.2 **eben**] *after del. ebenfalls*

MS 95⁷

5 Ein solches System der Ordnung hat seine grossen Bequemlichkeiten. Es kann alles in sich aufnehmen und jedem seine Zelle zuteilen, aber das Zusammenwachsen der äusserlich
10 zusammengehaltenen und geregelten Massen zu organischem Leben ist damit noch nicht erreicht. Da es darauf nicht hinwirkt, ist es auch unfähig jener anarchischen Zerfahrenheit Einhalt zu thun, von welcher oben die Rede war. – Mich dünkt, dass alle bisherigen Versuche, den in dem Hyde Park zusammengetragenen Stoff systematisch zu ordnen, an demselben Gebrechen der

fol. 16r

285.4–10 **Ein ~ Gebrechen der**] *del.* 285.5 **jedem**] *below del. es ihm* 285.7 **darauf nicht hinwirkt,**] *above del. dieses nicht vermag,* 285.8–9 **bisherigen Versuche**] *after del. bisher befolgten Pläne,* *befolgten*] *above del. beobachteten* 285.10 **der**] *before undel. [U]*

MS 95⁸

15 Ein solches System der Ordnung hat seine grossen Bequemlichkeiten und Vortheile. Es kann alles in sich aufnehmen und es zusammenhalten, aber das Zusammenwachsen der äusserlich verbundenen und geregelten Massen zu organischem Leben vermag es nicht zu erzwingen. Da es dieses nicht vermag, sind aber auch alle seine Vortheile der Collectivität und Uebersichtlichkeit nur scheinbar und ungeachtet aller Regeln und Fächer giebt sich jene anarchische Zerfahrenheit kund, von

fol. 14r

285.13 **verbundenen**] *after del. zusammenge (probably for 'zusammengehaltenen'; see 285.6)* **Massen**] *n added* 285.14 **aber auch**] *interl.* 285.15 **ungeachtet**] *after del. den Regeln und Vorschriften*

Draft of First Letter

TEXTUAL RECORD

MS 95⁹ gta, 20-Ms-95, fol. 4r-v, in Semper's hand
 MS 95¹⁰ gta, 20-Ms-95, fol. 3v (3r see 283-4, MS 95³; variant of MS 95⁹), in Semper's hand
 MS 95¹¹ gta, 20-Ms-95, fol. 10r-v (10v blank; variant of MS 95¹⁰), in Semper's hand, *copy-text*

ALTERATIONS IN THE MANUSCRIPT

29.30 **das]** *above del.* mein **gegebene]** *altered from* gegebenes
 30.1 **Es]** *above del.* Mir 30.2 **ideellen]** *after del.* geistigen 30.4-5 **innerhalb]** *after del.* in
 jenen grossen 30.5 **Grundideen]** ideen *above del.* motiven

MANUSCRIPT VARIANTS

MS 95⁹

fol. 4r

Lieber Freund

Ich habe das Ihnen gegebene Versprechen über den Inhalt unserer neulichen Unterhaltung einen Aufsatz zu schreiben, seitdem stets im Kopfe herumgetragen und war bei meinen täglichen Wanderungen durch den Hydeparkpalast ämsig beschäftigt, die dort angehäuften Gegenstände im Geiste nach einem Systeme zu ordnen, welches bei der grossen Schwierigkeit in der Wahl eines Planes zu systematischer Musterung derselben, die jedem der ernstlich darüber nachdachte entgegen getreten seyn wird, mir noch immer als dasjenige erscheint, | welches die *inneren* Verbindungsfäden dieser bunten Welt von Gegenständen am besten zusammenhält. –

fol. 4v

Bei diesen Versuchen fügte sich alles wie von selbst zusammen, was durch Raum Zeit und Stoff getrennt war, und die

286.1 **Lieber]** *after del.*

Lieber Freund!

Ich habe das Ihnen gegebene Versprechen über den Inhalt unserer neulichen Unterhaltung einen Aufsatz zu schreiben, seitdem stets im Kopfe herumgetragen und war bei meinen täglichen Wanderungen durch den Hydepark-Palast ämsig beschäftigt, die dort angehäuften Gegenstände im Geiste nach einem¹ Systeme zu ordnen, welches² mir bei der grossen Schwierigkeit der Wahl eines Planes zu systematischer Musterung der Gegenstände dieser Ausstellung

1 **einem]** *altered from* meinem 2 **welches]** *after del.*

Besticht mich das Gefühl der Vaterschaft oder ist es wirklich der Fall – ich finde dass bei der grossen Schwierigkeit der Wahl eines Planes zu systematischer Muste-

rung der Gegenstände dieser Ausstellung, die jedem der ernstlich darüber nachdachte, entgegen getreten seyn wird, die architectonisch vergleichende Anordnung derselben immer noch die meiste Logik enthält und wie von selbst auf die

286.8 **welches]** *after del.*

welches¹ die inneren Verbindungsfäden dieser bunten Welt von Gegenständen am besten zusammenhält und² ihren Zusammenhang nicht bloss von örtlichen, zeitlichen und stofflichen also bloss zufälligen und äusserlichen Bedingungen oder gar von ihrer noch zufälligeren räumlichen Vertheilung innerhalb des Gebäudes abhängig macht.

¹ **welches]** *after del. on fol. 4r-v* welches nicht bloss meinem | Standpunkte der Anschauung dieser Gegenstand[e] entspricht, sondern ² **und]** *after del.* und vielleicht, später bei grösserer Entfaltung des Gedankens einer permanenten kulturhistorischen Sammlung

MS 95¹⁰

Lieber Freund

fol. 3v

Ich habe den Inhalt unseres neulichen Gespräches und mein Ihnen gegebenes Wort darüber einen Aufsatz zu schreiben, seitdem stets im Kopfe herumgetragen und war bei meinen fast täglichen Wanderungen durch den Hydepark Pallast beschäftigt, die Sachen auf bauwissenschaftlicher Basis im Geiste zu ordnen. Es wurde mir immer klarer, dass dieser Plan vor
5 allen anderen den grossen Vorzug besitzt, die intimeren Verbindungsfäden dieser bunten Welt von Gegenständen am besten zusammenzuhalten, und dass er den Blick auf gewisse unverrückbare Punkte leitet, die uns gestatten, bei der Beweglichkeit sowohl des eigenen Standpunktes der Beobachtung wie der uns umgebenden Erscheinungen deren gegenwärtige Lage und Richtung sowohl der Zeit als dem Raume nach richtig zu bemessen.
10

287.4 **Hydepark Pallast]** Hydepark | Pallast **auf]** *after del.* nach 287.5-6 **vor allen anderen]** *interl.* 287.7 **Gegenständen]** 'Gegenständen' **und dass er]** *after del.* und dass sich aus ihm *after del.* und dass er von selbst auf gewisse unverrückbare Punkte leitet, die uns gestatten *after del.* und dass dessen Folgerungen von selbst auf dasjenige führen, was *after del.* ohne dass **den Blick]** *after del.* wie von selbst 287.9-10 **gegenwärtige]** *repl. del.* wahre 287.10 **Richtung]** *before del.* zu bemessen. zu bemessen.] *after del.* zu berechnen. **sowohl]** *after del.* Dieselben Haltpunkte dienen aber auch zu der Beurtheilung früherer und entfernterer Dieselben] *after del.* Denselben Halt gewährt er zu der Beurtheilung **richtig]** *inserted* **bemessen.]** *altered from ~, before del.* ein Vorzug den keine andere Disposition Disposition] *before three del. variant parts of next sentence:*

Dadurch zwingt er¹ uns zu der Anerkennung gewisser Thatsachen und Erscheinungen im äusseren, deren richtige Würdigung verbunden mit
Dadurch zwingt er uns gewissermassen zu der Anerkennung der Ursachen gewisser Erscheinungen in nicht²
Ohne diese wichtige Eigenschaft desselben, würde jeder³ andere noch so

¹ **zwingt er]** *after del.* führt er *after del.* leitet er ² **Erscheinungen in nicht]** *each word del. separately* ³ **jeder]** *after del.* ich

Draft of Second Letter

TEXTUAL RECORD

- MS 95¹² gta, 20-Ms-95, fol. 6r-v (6v blank), '2^{ter}. Brief', in Semper's hand
 MS 95¹³ gta, 20-Ms-95, fols. 8r-9v (8v, 9v blank; variant of MS 95¹²), in Semper's hand,
copy-text

EXPLANATORY NOTES

30.8 **P. P.**] *praemissis praemittendis*; 'premissing what is to be premised', 'as above', referring to the addressee: in first letter 'Lieber Freund!' 30.17 **Buchhandleres**] *Buchhändlers* **V.**] *Vieweg* 30.21-2 **unabhängig**] *unabhängig*

ALTERATIONS IN THE MANUSCRIPT

30.9 **Sie**] *before del. mir* 30.12 **eigenen**] *after del. meinen* **Ein**] *above del. Mein* ganzer
 30.16 **Werk**] *before del. von mir* 30.28 **ihren**] *above del. seinen* 30.31 **an**] *interl. Stär-*
ke] *altered from ~, before del. raschere* Entwicklung
 31.3 **unnützig**] *after del. als and before del. zu beseitigen* 31.8 **die Druckmaschine**] *interl.*

MANUSCRIPT VARIANTS

MS 95¹²

fol. 6r

2^{ter}. Brief.

Anfang eines
 Briefes an L. Bucher. im
 Jahre 1852.

Lieber Freund

Was Sie mir neulich über die Geschichte der Sammlungen sagten, über das Durchgehen
 derselben durch drei Phasen bis zu dem vollständigen vergleichenden Museum der Zu-
 kunft, deren Ansatz Sie mit Recht in dem "Crystallpallaste" sehen, fällt auffallend mit
 meinen eigenen Ansichten zusammen; Mein ganzer Plan einer wenn auch vorerst nur im
 Gedanken ausführbaren Organisation dieser Sammlung, den ich wie Sie wissen schon
 lange hege, ist darauf begründet, und dieser hängt wieder eng zusammen mit ganz ver-
 wandten Ideen über vergleichende Baukunde über welche ich seit Jahren meditare und ein
 halb fertiges Werk von mir bereits in den Händen des Buchhändlers V. ist. Es herrscht ein
 vom individuellen Streben unabhängiges Walten des Mikrokosmos eine Spontaneität in der
 collectiven Menschheit durch die sie sich als denkendes selbsthandelndes Individuum ho-
 herer Gattung kund giebt. Gewisse Weltgedanken machen sich von selbst Bahn wenn die
 Zeit dazu reif ist, frei und unabhängig von dem Sinnen und Trachten des Einzelmen-
 schen, der bloss zuweilen rechtzeitig genug den Ausdruck des reif gewordenen Welt-
 gedankens fand, um ihm als Geburtshelfer zu dienen. Gehen Wahrheiten nicht gleichen
 Schrittes mit dem ruhig fortwaltenden voϋς der Gesellschaft, so sind sie es nicht, sondern

5

10

15

Irrthum und krankhafte Rebellion des Gliedes gegen das Ganze, zuweilen auch Zuckungen des ungeborenen im Schoosse der Zukunft verborgenen Weltgedankens und des Marthyrerthums der Menschenretter etc. Sie verschwinden wie Phänomene

Dagegen kann nichts den Gang der Menschenidee aufhalten, was sich ihr in den Weg stellt, wird von den neuen saftigen Sprösslingen der Zeit aus den Fugen gerissen oder umwuchert, und dient zu reicherer Gestaltung das sonst eine zu schematische und unseren historisch erzeugten Sinnen nicht schmackhafte Form angenommen hätte.

Der Gedanke gewinnt in diesem Kämpfe mit dem Alten Stärke raschere Entwicklung, historische Haltung und Farbe. So wirkt die Reaction gerade in den Entwicklungsperioden des Menschenthums am thätigsten und ihr Widerstand dient der kreisenden Zeit als nothwendiger. Stützpunkt.

Nur diejenigen, die nach ihrem vorwitzigen Ermessen bald vorwärts bald rückwärts drängen, und über dem Kampfe zu stehen glauben werden sind unnütze und schädliche Kräfte.

288.1 **2^{ter}**] *after* Lieber Freund *turned upside down near bottom of page* 288.1–3 **Anfang eines Briefes an L. Bucher. im Jahre 1852.**] *in pencil (in Semper's hand, probably early 1870s)* 288.1 **Anfang**] *after in pencil and del. in pencil* Angefangene 288.2 **L.]** 'Lothar' 288.3 **1852**] '1851' 288.5 **dem**] *inserted before del. der der] after del. ihrer ethnographisch-historischen Vollständigkeit* **vergleichenden**] *after del. Sammlung der* 288.7 **eigenen**] *interl.* 288.10 **über welche**] *after del. an welcher ich nun schon seit* 288.11 **von mir**] *interl.* **bereits**] *after del. bereit after del. im Schreibtsche* **V.]** 'Vierweg' 288.12 **individuellen**] *after del. menschlichen* 288.13–14 **höherer**] 'höherer' 288.16 **der**] *above del. dessen Genie* **rechtzeitig**] *above del. frühzeitig* 288.17 **Gehen**] *altered from* *Geht after del. Kommt er damit vor der Zeit zum Vorschein, so gilt er nicht nur als Träumer und Schwärmer, sond* **Wahrheiten**] *above del. Erfindungen* Erfindungen] *after del. letztere (letztere above del. das Genie mit seinen)* 288.18 **es**] *after del. nicht Gedanken nur Einfälle, und der* 289.2–3 **im Schoosse ~ Phänomene**] *inserted after del. Weltgedankens. etc etc* 289.5 **wird**] *before del. umgestossen* 289.5–6 **umwuchert**] *after del. so* 289.6 **und dient**] *after del. dass es* 289.8 **Kämpfe**] 'Kampfē' **Stärke**] *before del. Gestaltung und* Gestaltung und] *after del. und* 289.9 **Reaction**] *before del. für für] after del. als nothwendige Kraft* 289.9–10 **Entwicklungsperioden**] *after del. Zeiten der* 289.10 **dient**] *after del. giebt in den Mutterwehen* 289.11 **nothwendiger.**] *interl.* 289.13 **und über**] *after del. die*

Notes on Exhibits

TEXTUAL RECORD

MS 96 gta, 20–Ms-96, eight individual manuscript units with notes in pencil, in Semper's hand, *copy-text* (with the exception of the first unit)

¹ fols. 1r–4v: notes on the Salon of 1849 in Paris, with brief discussions and some sketches of works by Auguste Girardin, Pierre-Joseph Garrez, Victor Ruprich-Robert, Jules Bouchet (see *Explication des ouvrages 1849*)

² fols. 1r–2v (1r–2r printed matter): notes written on prospectus for 'Blake's Patent Mineral Fire and Water Proof Paint, or Artificial Slate'

³fols. 1r–2v (1r, 2r printed matter; 1v blank): notes written on prospectus for ‘Eddy’s Patent Toughened Iron Railway Wheel’ (pl. 2)

⁴fols. 1r–2v (1v–2v blank)

⁵fols. 1r–2v (1r–v blank)

⁶fol. 1r–v

⁷fols. 1r–4v

⁸fols. 1r–2v

BIBLIOGRAPHY Herrmann 1981, 104; Hildebrand 2020a, 114–15

EXPLANATORY NOTES

These notes on exhibits, jotted down during several walks through the Crystal Palace, are part of the preliminary work for what was to become *Science, Industry, and Art*. In its preface ‘To the German audience’, Semper explained its larger scope: while its ‘content concerns primarily only English and American conditions’, he had intended to add ‘some more specifics about German, Belgian and Russian industry and art’ – notes he had collected during the Exhibition (Semper 1852, 1). However, the notes preserved relate mainly – as does *Science, Industry, and Art* – to exhibits from the United States and, to a lesser extent, to Russian exhibits. We have established the probable sequence of these notes by dividing the seven manuscript units into three groups, which may perhaps correspond to that number of walks through the Crystal Palace by Semper.

The first group contains notes written on two American advertising leaflets (31.12–33.8); accordingly, these notes refer exclusively to American exhibits such as textile raw materials, minerals, food products and tools (such as tomahawks). The second group comprises the largest portion of the notes (33.9–38.17); they alternate between notes on American technology and Russian luxury industry and address exhibits such as Cyrus McCormick’s reaper and malachite vases and furniture from St Petersburg. The notes in the third group focus again on American exhibits (38.18–39.25), some of which, addressed as ‘Hinzu gekommene Sachen’ (Items added; 38.18), were apparently shown only towards the end of the Great Exhibition (among them Robert Ball Hughes’s sculpture of Oliver Twist). Semper took these last notes perhaps in early October, after returning from a two-week reunion with his family in Bruges.

All in all, Semper’s notes present a motley collection of brief comments on exhibits that range from fancy soap, toys, false teeth and artificial legs to the latest photographic exploits in the field of daguerreotypes, talbotypes, hyalotypes and the magic lantern. Photography was obviously intriguing for Semper, as he made notes about it in all three manuscript groups and discussed it in *Science, Industry, and Art* (Semper 1852, 10, 74–5). The large number of exhibits on which Semper made notes has led us to identify them in the list below (wherever possible) by their reference numbers in the last, probably the third, edition of the three-volume *Official Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue* of 1852 (ODIC 1852; for the dating, see Cantor 2013, 1:xxxii), to which a supplementary volume was added. The state of this edition corresponds to that of the ‘Presentation Copy’ of the *Reports by the Juries* of 1852 (Rep. Jur. 1852), to which reference is also made. The smaller *Official Catalogue* is cited if the information on exhibits or exhibitors differs from that in the *Official Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue*.

31.14 **288**] ODIC 1852, 3:1453 (no. 288) **32**] ODIC 1852, 3:1434 (no. 32) **37**] ODIC 1852, 3:1434-5 (no. 37) **178**] ODIC 1852, 3:1449 (no. 178) 31.15 **Rochstoffe**] uncertain reading, *Rohstoffe* 31.18-27 **Marylandschrank ~ 3 Sorten Marmor**] ODIC 1852, 3:1459 (no. 371), 1460 fig.; Rep. Jur. 1852, 151, 651-2 31.20 **Chromgrun**] *Chromgrün* 31.21 **schwefelh.**] *schwefelhaltig* 31.28 **Mehl von Hecker**] ODIC 1852, 3:1440 (no. 114) 31.30 **Schinken**] ODIC 1852, 3:1449 (no. 200), 1459 (no. 363); Rep. Jur. 1852, 65; Rodgers 1852, 24-5; Tallis/Strutt 1852, 2:87 31.32 **Oelkuchen**] ODIC 1852, 3:1467 (no. 530)

32.1 **Holzsorten ~ Sammlung**] ODIC 1852, 3:1440 (no. 115); Rep. Jur. 1852, 149; Rodgers 1852, 137-8 32.2 **Schusterzwecken**] ODIC 1852, 3:1450 (no. 211), 1462 (no. 422) 32.4 **Fournirholz mit Cirkularsäge**] probably ODIC 1852, 3:1452 (no. 244) 32.9 **Flintglas ~ Flint Glas Company**] ODIC 1852, 3:1440 (no. 113); Johnson 1852, 147; Rep. Jur. 1852, 536; Rodgers 1852, 57 and pl. 32.10 **Schmelztiegel von Wasserblei**] ODIC 1852, 3:1463 (no. 426); Rep. Jur. 1852, 585-6 32.12 **Blakes fire proof paint**] ODIC 1852, 3:1451 (no. 233); Johnson 1852, 23; Rep. Jur. 1852, 587 32.13 **n° 62 Hyalotypie ~ Lat Magica Langenheim**] 'Lat': *Laterna*; ODIC 1852, 3:1437 (no. 62); Arnoux 1851; Rep. Jur. 1852, 277; on Langenheim's magic lantern, see Semper 1852, 75 32.14 **Bettstelle 552**] ODIC 1852, 3:1468 (no. 552); Hunt 1851, 2:778 32.19 **Wachstuch; 135**] ODIC 1852, 3:1441 (no. 135) 32.20 **424 ~ Wassereimer**] ODIC 1852, 3:1462 (no. 424); Rep. Jur. 1852, 602 32.21 **Orn. Teppich**] 'Orn.': *Ornamentaler* or *Ornamentierter*; ODIC 1852, 3:1464 (no. 453); Rep. Jur. 1852, 475 **eigenth.**] *eigenthümliches* 32.23 **Stocks for Mattresses. 253**] ODIC 1852, 3:1452 (no. 253); Rep. Jur. 1852, 103 32.24 **Baumwollenbaum Alabama**] Amtl. Ber. 1852/53, 1:354 32.26 **Allen's improved arithmetical Tables**] ODIC 1852, 3:1470 (no. 591): 'Educational tables' presented by John Ellery Tyler, probably comprising those by Edwin Allen; for the latter, see Seton 1850 32.29 **Deutschland u Amerika**] ~ und ~ 32.33 **Drathproben ~ Washburn**] ODIC 1852, 3:1462 (no. 421) 32.34 **New Orleans Moos**] Off. Cat. 1851³⁻⁵, 192 (no. 559): 'Hicks, G. London. - Samples of New Orleans moss'; cf. Rep. Jur. 1851, 103; a different exhibitor for this catalogue number listed in ODIC 1852, 3:1469 (no. 559): 'Miller, John E., New York. New Orleans moss' 32.35 **Tapeten**] ODIC 1852, 3:1435 (no. 48), 1452 (no. 260) 32.36 **402 imitation of wood**] ODIC 1852, 3:1462 (no. 402) 32.37 **282. Papier**] ODIC 1852, 3:1453 (no. 282)

33.1 **Maroquin**] ODIC 1852, 3:1447 (no. 165) 33.2 **Grossen**] *Grössen* 33.3-4 **Logan, Vail & C° New York**] agents for George Vail & Co., Speedwell Iron Works, Morristown; see advertisements in *Scientific American* 6, no. 28 (29 March 1851), 223, and 7, no. 12 (6 Dec. 1851), 95. Neither Logan, Vail & Co. nor George Vail & Co. are listed as exhibitors in ODIC 1852. 33.5 **Werkzeuge ~ Brown & Wells**] ODIC 1852, 3:1452 (no. 259); Rodgers 1852, 42 **Aexte Tomohawks**] ODIC 1852, 3:1439 (no. 97), 1441 (no. 119); Johnson 1852, 136; Rep. Jur. 1852, 489-90; Rodgers 1852, 42 33.11 **Geometrie, Dial of the seasons**] ODIC 1852, 3:1452 (no. 263); Rep. Jur. 1852, 313-14 **Ruder n° 92**] ODIC 1852, 3:1439 (no. 92); Johnson 1852, 152 **Geräthe. 423**] ODIC 1852, 3:1462 (no. 423) 33.12-14 **A. M. Perkins ~ Screw joint**] ODIC 1852, 3:1468 (no. 541) 33.15 **Pneumatische Lokomotiven**] ODIC 1852, 3:1466 (no. 504) 33.16 **Mähmaschine**] ODIC 1852, 3:1437-8 (no. 73), pl. 393; ODIC Suppl. 1852, 1530-1 and pl.; ILN 1851b; Cryst. Pal. 1852, 12-13; Johnson 1852, 93-9; Rep. Jur. 1852, 231-2; Rodgers 1852, 14-16, 139; Tallis/Strutt 1852, 3:19 and pl. 33.17-18 **India rubber Ueberzug ~ Spielzeug**] ODIC 1852, 3:1461 (no. 378) and fig.; Johnson 1852, 120, 149; Rep. Jur. 1852, 594-5, 678; Rodgers 1852, 16-18; Tallis/Strutt 1852, 2:77-9 33.18 **Venering**] *veneering* **Spielzeug**] Rep. Jur. 1852, 595; Amtl. Ber. 1852/53, 2:705: rubber toys produced by Charles Goodyear **Velo-cimeter**] ODIC 1852, 3:1468 (no. 542); Rep. Jur. 1852, 253 33.19 **M' Hobbs**] probably the

American Alfred Charles Hobbs, agent of Day & Newell, who picked the safest English locks (by Bramah & Co. and Chubb & Son) during the Great Exhibition; see ILN 1851c; Johnson 1852, 139–43; Rodgers 1852, 66–71, 90–1; Hobbs 1853, 99–102, 115–30; Giedion 1948, 57; on Day & Newell, see note 38.26

34.5 **1 Louis quinze mit Blumenwerk** ['1: 1]; ODIC 1852, 3:1383–4 (no. 365), pl. 373; Cryst. Pal. 1852, 136 and fig.; Tallis/Strutt 1852, 3:33 34.5–6 **Chinesische Vasen ~ Unterbau** ODIC 1852, 3:1377–9 (no. 323), possibly pls. 366–7; Illustrated Exhibitor 1851, no. 16 (20 Sept.), 286 and fig.; Cryst. Pal. 1852, 4 and fig., 304 fig.; Rep. Jur. 1852, 570–1. During his Dresden years, Semper himself had designed two pedestals for Russian malachite vases on behalf of Frederick Augustus II, the Saxon king; see Semper's draft letter to Heinrich Wilhelm Schulz, 9 September 1851 (gta, 20-K-1851-09-09[S]), cited in Weidmann 2010, 266 n. 5; Orelli-Messerli 2010, 75. 34.6 **ubereinandergestellt**] *übereinandergestellt* 34.8–9 **Antikisierend baroker Candelaber mit ~ gothischem Knopfwerk**] 'Antikisierend' uncertain reading, *Antikisierend*; ODIC 1852, 3:1376 (no. 287), pl. 353; Art-Journal Cat. 1851, 278 and fig.; Cryst. Pal. 1852, 4 and fig., 136 and fig.; Tallis/Strutt 1852, 1:127 34.10–11 **Russischer Styl ~ Barbarischer Zopf**] ODIC 1852, 3:1384 (no. 370), pl. 381; Illustrated Exhibitor 1851, no. 8 (26 July), 127 fig., 129; Cryst. Pal. 1852, 136 and fig. 34.10 **Russen in den Ecken**] *Russen, in den Ecken* 34.12 **Porphyrvase**] jasper mistaken for porphyry; ODIC 1852, 3:1379–80 (no. 326), pl. 353; Cryst. Pal. 1852, 4; Rep. Jur. 1852, 566; Tallis/Strutt 1852, 1:128; see also note 35.7 34.13–14 **298 ~ Florentiner Arbeit**] ODIC 1852, 3:1376 (no. 298), pl. 355; Rep. Jur. 1852, 567 34.15–16 **Porzellanvasen ~ Antike Vasen**] ODIC 1852, 3:1376 (no. 318), pls. 359–60; Illustrated Exhibitor 1851, no. 8 (26 July), 125 fig., 128 fig., 129 34.16 **Warwik Wase ~ Warschau**] 'Warwik Wase': *Warwick Vase*; ODIC 1852, 3:1381 (no. 329) and fig.; Semper 1852, 52–3 **gehammertem**] *gehämmertem* 34.17 **Malachitgegenstände ohne Charakterunterschied**] ODIC 1852, 3:1377–9 (no. 323), pls. 363–8; Illustrated Exhibitor 1851, no. 16 (20 Sept.), 286 and fig.; Cryst. Pal. 1852, 4 and fig., 304 fig.; Rep. Jur. 1852, 569–71; Tallis/Strutt 1852, 1:127–8 and pls. 34.18 **Official Catalogue, pa 296**] 'pa': *pagina*; probably relating to the first page of the list of Russian exhibits in Off. Cat. 1851² or Off. Cat. 1851³ (the list of Russian exhibits in Off. Cat. 1851¹ comprises pages 290–5) 34.20 **Porcelan Tisch**] ODIC 1852, 3:1376 (no. 318), pl. 361 34.22–30 **Silberzeug ~ im barbarischen Style**] ODIC 1852, 3:1384 (no. 366), pls. 375–80; Rep. Jur. 1852, 515 34.22 **Tannenbaum obenauf Blumenbouquet**] ODIC 1852, 3: pl. 375; Cryst. Pal. 1852, 5, 136, 137 fig.; Tallis/Strutt 1852, 1:128; 3:33 and pl. 34.24 **die Französisch Rokoko**] 'die': either *das*, referring to 'Rokoko', or *der*, referring to *Styl* **die Russisch Rokoko**] 'die': either *das*, referring to 'Rokoko', or *der*, referring to *Styl* 34.25 **bauchiges Gefäß von vergoldetem Silber**] ODIC 1852, 3: possibly pl. 380 34.27–8 **Krug ~ Dito n° 9**] ODIC 1852, 3: possibly pl. 380 34.28 **Tannzapfen in Silber**] ODIC 1852, 3: pl. 377 34.29 **24 Russin Sasikoff**] '24': probably *n° 24*; one of the figures of Russian women exhibited by Ignace Sazikoff; see ODIC 1852, 3:1383 fig. 34.30 **Hähne im barbarischen Style**] unverifiable; two possible meanings of 'Hähne': *roosters* or *faucets* 34.31 **Malachit**] see note 34.17 34.32 **Caucasian Sable ~ shahka**] 'Sable' derived from German *Säbel*: *sabre*; 'shahka': *shaska*; ODIC 1852, 3:1371–2 (nos. 162–3) **Caucasian Daggers**] ODIC 1852, 3:1372 (nos. 164–5) 34.33 **Noori Ogli Oaste Selim Molla ~ Nookha**] 'Oaste': *Ooste*; ODIC 1852, 3:1372 (no. 165) 34.34 **Werk in lithochromem Abdruck**] ODIC 1852, 3:1383 (no. 362); Rep. Jur. 1852, 706 34.38 **265) Articles of furniture**] ODIC 1852, 3:1375 (no. 265); Cryst. Pal. 1852, 6; Rep. Jur. 1852, 600; Tallis/Strutt 1852, 1:129 **Fliz**] *Filz* 34.39 **Stickereien 276. Shirkhonin Torjok**] 'Shirkhonin': *Shikhonin*; ODIC 1852, 3:1375 (no. 276); Amtl. Cat. 1851, (no. 276)

35.1-3 **Barbarische Decke ~ Sophia Papinoff Tiflis**] ‘Papinoff’: *Popinoff*; ODIC 1852, 3:1376 (no. 310); Rep. Jur. 1852, 472, 479-80 35.4 **W. Kämmerer und Saeftigen Joaillers a St Petersburg**] ‘Joaillers a’: *joailliers à*; ODIC 1852, 3:1384 (no. 376), pl. 382; Cryst. Pal. 1852, 5; Rep. Jur. 1852, 515; Tallis/Strutt 1852, 1:128 35.5 **Kaiserliche Polirfabrik in St Petersburg**] ODIC 1852, 3:1376 (no. 298), pls. 355-6; Rep. Jur. 1852, 567 35.7 **Tische**] ODIC 1852, 3:1377-9 (no. 323), possibly pl. 364; Rep. Jur. 1852, 570-1; Tallis/Strutt 1852, 1:128 **Vasen von grünem Porphy**] jasper mistaken for porphyry; ODIC 1852, 3:1380-1 (no. 327) and fig., pl. 360; see also note 34.12 **ähnl. Malachitgegenstände**] see note 34.17 35.8 **Gold u Silbererz**] ~ *und* ~; ODIC 1852, 3:1362-3 (no. 4), 1377-9 (no. 323); Rep. Jur. 1852, 34 35.9 **Malachitgefäße mit Gold**] see note 34.17 35.10 **Parkettafeln**] ODIC 1852, 3:1376 (no. 299), pls. 357-8; Cryst. Pal. 1852, 327, 328 fig.; Rep. Jur. 1852, 545 **Glasscheiben**] ODIC 1852, 3:1376 (nos. 294-5) **buntes Papier**] ODIC 1852, 3:1375 (nos. 261-2), 1383 (no. 359) 35.11 **Clodion**] possibly the clock by Félix Chopin, for which he was inspired by the terracotta model for the monument ‘The Invention of the Balloon’, an allegory of the first manned balloon flight designed by the sculptor Clodion in 1784; ODIC 1852, 3:1383-4 (no. 365), pl. 374; Veillerot 1851, 182 35.12-13 **290. Aga-Melik ~ Fingerhüte**] ODIC 1852, 3:1376 (no. 290) 35.15 **Lithographirte Blätter**] ODIC 1852, 3:1383 (no. 362); Rep. Jur. 1852, 706 35.16 **mochte**] possibly *möchte* 35.16-17 **Germania ~ Frankreich**] probably ODIC 1852, 3:1381 (no. 328), pls. 368-71; commemorative plaster medallions by the sculptor Fyodor Petrovich Tolstoy showing allegories of the wars of 1812-14, among these pl. 370 representing the liberation of Berlin perhaps addressed here by Semper 35.19 **292. Durchsichtige Seife von Taylor**] ODIC 1852, 3:1453 (no. 292); Rep. Jur. 1852, 615; Rodgers 1852, 48 35.20 **der ausser sich ist**] uncertain reading 35.21 **Fancy Soaps. von X. Bazin**] ODIC 1852, 3:1434 (no. 36); Rep. Jur. 1852, 613 35.24 **weisse Schwäne**] pelicans mistaken for swans; ODIC 1852, 3:1374 (no. 244) **Zobel Silberfuchs Peltze**] ODIC 1852, 3:1384 (no. 381); Cryst. Pal. 1852, 6; Tallis/Strutt 1852, 1:130-1 35.25 **Amelung & Sohn Dorpat**] ODIC 1852, 3:1376 (no. 296) **aufgehangt**] *aufgehängt* 35.26 **Zobel ~ Zobelpeltze**] see note 35.24 35.28-30 **Gestickte Decke ~ Hadji Aga Baba**] ODIC 1852, 3:1375 (no. 269) 35.29 **in d. Mitte**] ~ *der* ~ 35.31 **Gouvernt**] *Gouvernement* 35.32 **Schaal ~ Gau Orenburg**] ODIC 1852, 3:1375 (no. 282); Cryst. Pal. 1852, 6; Tallis/Strutt 1852, 1:131 35.34 **Austellung**] *Ausstellung* 35.36 **Gänsekiele Riabzewitch St Petersburg**] ODIC 1852, 3:1383 (no. 360) 35.37 **Papierfabrik von Caluga. (Aristarkoff)**] ODIC 1852, 3:1383 (no. 359) 36.2 **Pendeluhr von Chauncey Jerome**] ODIC 1852, 3:1467 (no. 514); Hunt 1851, 2:782; ILN 1851a 36.4 **294**] ODIC 1852, 3:1453 (no. 294); Rep. Jur. 1852, 595 **410**] ODIC 1852, 3:1462 (no. 410) **411**] ODIC 1852, 3:1462 (no. 411) **295**] ODIC 1852, 3:1453 (no. 295) **382**] ODIC 1852, 3:1461 (no. 382); Rep. Jur. 1852, 596 **471**] ODIC 1852, 3:1465 (no. 471) 36.6-8 **Landcharte ~ August Mitchell**] ODIC 1852, 3:1458 (no. 360) 36.9 **Drilliche ~ Amoskeag**] ODIC 1852, 3:1433 (no. 2); Rodgers 1852, 58-9 36.10 **Vattennuster**] *Wattennuster* 36.11 **Landcharte Vereinigte Staaten von A**] ‘A’: *Amerika*; probably Augustus Mitchell’s map of the United States; see note 36.6-8 36.13 **Luxusschuhwesen**] ODIC 1852, 3:1441 (no. 116) 36.14-18 **Tauwerk ~ improved machinery**] ODIC 1852, 3:1465 (no. 474) 36.14 **Strangen**] *Strängen* 36.16 **glantz**] *glänzt* 36.17 **Man.**] *Manilla* 36.20 **Tapetenproben**] ODIC 1852, 3:1435 (no. 48), 1452 (no. 260) 36.22 **Boot aus vollem Holze geschnitten**] ODIC 1852, 3:1448 (no. 174) 36.24 **eisernes Bett**] possibly ODIC 1852, 3:1470 (no. 634) **Teppich**] Johnson 1852, 133, 155; Rep. Jur. 1852, 474 **Glasmalereien**] possibly ODIC 1852, 3:1453-4 (no. 311); another exhibitor of stained glass additionally listed in Off. Cat. 1851²⁻⁵, 189 (no. 346) 36.25 **Sud**] *Süd* 36.26 **441. Johnson Flanel**] ODIC

1852, 3:1463 (no. 441) **407 ~ wollene Decken**] Off. Cat. 1851²⁻⁵, 190 (no. 407) 36.30 **Deane Dray & Deane ~ London bridge**] ODIC 1851, 1:389-91 (no. 180) and figs.; 2:591 (no. 6), 613-14 (no. 186) and figs.; Cryst. Pal. 1852, 12 fig., 13 **Charles Howland**] ODIC 1852, 3:1465 (no. 486); Hunt 1851, 2:775-6; Cryst. Pal. 1852, 295; Rep. Jur. 1852, 295; Rodgers 1852, 56; Tallis/Strutt 1852, 1:69 36.32 **King William Street au pont de Londres**] probably referring to gunsmiths Deane, Adams & Deane; ODIC 1851, 1:353 (no. 223); Cryst. Pal. 1852, 386 fig., 387; Rep. Jur. 1852, 220; Amtl. Ber. 1852/53, 1:679 36.36 **Vergrosserungsglass**] *Vergrosserungsglas*; ODIC 1852, 3:1433 (no. 16); Rep. Jur. 1852, 267 36.37-9 **Aufsätze ~ 459. in or molu**] ODIC 1852, 3:1464 (no. 459) 36.38 **Glasgefässe**] *Glasgefässe* 36.39 **Glasse**] *Glase*

37.1 **Modell einer Brücke**] possibly ODIC 1852, 3:1467 (no. 511); Rodgers 1852, 38-9 and pl. 37.2 **Patent metallic air exhausted coffins**] ODIC 1852, 3:1451 (no. 229); Hunt 1851, 2:779-80; Tallis/Strutt 1852, 1:69 37.3 **Susquehanna Viaduct**] ODIC 1852, 3:1455-6 (no. 327) 37.4 **227 ~ Miniaturmusterfabrikation**] ODIC 1852, 3:1451 (no. 227) 37.6 **Modell einer schwimmenden Kirche**] ODIC 1852, 3:1457 (no. 356), 1458 fig. 37.7 **Chirurgische Instrumente. (Zapfenzangen)**] ODIC 1852, 3:1434 (no. 26) 37.8 **Violenen**] ODIC 1852, 3:1463 (no. 442); Rep. Jur. 1852, 330; Rodgers 1852, 32-3 37.9 **Notenbuchwender**] ODIC 1852, 3:1467 (no. 527) 37.10 **Blitzableiter mit magnetischen Spitzen**] ODIC 1852, 3:1433 (no. 5); Rep. Jur. 1852, 312-13 37.12 **20. Schlosserarbeit**] ODIC 1852, 3:1434 (no. 20) 37.13 **419**] ODIC 1852, 3:1462 (no. 419) **9**] ODIC 1852, 3:1433 (no. 9) **350**] ODIC 1852, 3:1457 (no. 350) **518**] ODIC 1852, 3:1467 (no. 518) **558**] ODIC 1852, 3:1469 (no. 558) **33**] ODIC 1852, 3:1434 (no. 33) **47**] ODIC 1852, 3:1435 (no. 47) **61**] ODIC 1852, 3:1437 (no. 61) **220**] ODIC 1852, 3:1450 (no. 220) 37.14 **63**] ODIC 1852, 3:1437 (no. 63) **302**] ODIC 1852, 3:1453 (no. 302) 37.16 **künstliche Beine ~ Palmer**] ODIC 1852, 3:1435 (no. 39); Art-Journal 1851, 211; Johnson 1852, 121; Rep. Jur. 1852, 345; Rodgers 1852, 50-1, 81-3, 121-4, 136-7; Giedion 1948, 390-1 37.18 **Lampen Cornelius**] ODIC 1852, 3:1435 (no. 46), 1436 fig.; Illustrated Exhibitor 1851, no. 14 (6 Sept.), 255 fig., 256; Cryst. Pal. 1852, 294-5 and fig.; Rodgers 1852, 42-3; Tallis/Strutt 1852, 1:68 and pl. 37.20 **Modell einer Brücke ~ 147**] ODIC 1852, 3:1446 (no. 147); Rep. Jur. 1852, 208; Rodgers 1852, 38-9 and pl. 37.21 **New Brunswick Rubber Co.**] ODIC 1852, 3:1469 (no. 560) 37.22 **Sattelzeug von Lloid**] ODIC 1852, 3:1438 (no. 78); Johnson 1852, 127 37.24 **Sattelzeuge. 41**] ODIC 1852, 3:1435 (no. 41); Illustrated Exhibitor 1851, no. 29 (20 Dec.), 547, 548 fig.; Cryst. Pal. 1852, 294; Rep. Jur. 1852, 394; Tallis/Strutt 1852, 1:68 37.25 **(138) Kassenschlosser mit veränderlichem Schlüssel**] 'Kassenschlosser': *Kassenschlösser*; ODIC 1852, 3:1441 (no. 138) 37.26 **Gekrepptes Pferdehaar**] ODIC 1852, 3:1450 (no. 205); Rep. Jur. 1852, 388 **Silberfuchs (87)**] ODIC 1852, 3:1438 (no. 87) 37.27 **Bürsten**] ODIC 1852, 3:1433 (no. 17), 1449 (no. 190) **Sattel (476)**] ODIC 1852, 3:1465 (no. 476); Rep. Jur. 1852, 394 37.28 **Perücken (133)**] ODIC 1852, 3:1441 (no. 133) **Hüthe 130 (Castor)**] ODIC 1852, 3:1441 (no. 130) **232**] ODIC 1852, 3:1451 (no. 232) **303 Damenhüthe**] ODIC 1852, 3:1453 (no. 303) 37.30 **Kinderkleider**] ODIC 1852, 3:1440 (no. 108); Johnson 1852, 135

38.2-3 **1 Rahmen ~ Notre Dame**] '1': 1; ODIC 1852, 3:1465 (no. 491); Arnoux 1851; Rep. Jur. 1852, 277 38.2 **wahrsch.**] *wahrscheinlich* 38.3 **Lords Prayer**] on John Edwin Mayall's daguerreotype 'The Lord's Prayer' (1843-44), see Gernsheim 1991, 73; Hannavy 2008, 1:907 38.4 **223 ~ Harrison**] ODIC 1852, 3:1450 (no. 223); Arnoux 1851; Cryst. Pal. 1852, 295; Rep. Jur. 1852, 275, 277; Tallis/Strutt 1852, 1:69 38.6 **Rahmen von Brady ~ Vortreffliche Porträts**] ODIC 1852, 3:1441 (no. 137); Arnoux 1851; Rep. Jur. 1852, 277; Rodgers 1852, 19 and pl. 38.7 **From life by John A. Whipple**] ODIC 1852, 3:1464 (no. 451); Arnoux 1851;

Rep. Jur. 1852, 277; Tallis/Strutt 1852, 1:136 38.9–10 **Mayall ~ Vaterunser**] see notes 38.2–3, 38.3 38.10 **2 Stück, aussen**] 2 *Stück, aussen* 38.12 **Panoramatische Ansichten ~ Langenheim**] see note 32.13 38.13 **do von Cincinnati ~ Fontayne und Porter**] ‘do’: *dito*; ODIC 1852, 3:1468 (no. 550); Arnoux 1851; Rep. Jur. 1852, 277 38.14–17 **Rahmen von M. M. Lawrence ~ Bryant**] ODIC 1852, 3:1446 (no. 151); Arnoux 1851; Rep. Jur. 1852, 277 38.14 **Vew York**] *New ~* 38.15 **Bild die 3 Zeiten**] on Martin M. Lawrence’s ‘Past, Present, Future’, see Semper 1852, 75. A copy of the daguerreotype is reproduced in Dinius 2012, 82 fig. 7. 38.19–20 **Skulptur Olliver Twist ~ Bell Hughes**] ‘Bell’: *Ball*; Hunt 1851, 2:780; Tallis/Strutt 1852, 2:38 and pl. 38.21 **Ashmead & Hurlburt’s ~ Gold Foil**] ODIC 1852, 3:1467 (no. 535) 38.21–2 **Chas. Abbey & Son Philad.**] ODIC 1852, 3:1436 (no. 54) 38.24–5 **Robin ~ serrure avec clef avec panneton changeant**] unverifiable. None of Pierre-Marie-Bernard Robin’s locks is mentioned among the exhibits or the components of Charles Aubin’s lock trophy; on the latter, see ODIC 1851, 2:665 (no. 663); Cryst. Pal. 1852, 402; Hobbs 1853, 166–71. 38.26 **Day & Newell**] ODIC 1852, 3:1453 (no. 298); Cryst. Pal. 1852, 402 and fig.; Rep. Jur. 1852, 500; Rodgers 1852, 29–30; Giedion 1948, 58–9 and fig.; see also note 33.19 **Mc. Gregor**] ODIC 1852, 3:1434 (no. 20) **298**] see note 38.26 on Day & Newell **20**] see note 38.26 on McGregor 38.26–7 **Arrowsmith ~ permutation Lock**] see note 37.25 38.28 **London Gallery Buffalo**] ODIC 1852, 3:1440 (no. 105); Arnoux 1851; Rep. Jur. 1852, 277; the ‘London First Premium Daguerrian Gallery’ in Buffalo, run by Oliver Benton Evans (Buffalo Directory 1851, 91) 38.29 **Whitehursts Galleries of Premium Daguerotyps**] ODIC 1852, 3:1461 (no. 377); Arnoux 1851; Rep. Jur. 1852, 277; Tallis/Strutt 1852, 1:136 38.30 **grösten**] *grössten* 38.30–3 **Portrats ~ Meade Brothers**] ‘Portrats’ uncertain reading, *Porträts*; ODIC 1852, 3:1440 (no. 109); Arnoux 1851; Rep. Jur. 1852, 277; Hannavy 2008, 1:915–16 38.32 **Charge**] *chargé* 39.1–6 **Daguerotyps von Brady ~ n° 6 Kind**] see note 38.6; on Mathew Brady’s portrait photographs and the lithographs published in his *Gallery of Illustrious Americans* (1850), see Trachtenberg 1989, 21–79; Hannavy 2008, 1:197–200 39.1 **Daguerotyps**] possibly written as ‘Daguerotyps’ 39.4 **Selleck**] unidentified person **Dohm**] uncertain reading, unidentified person 39.9 **Talbotyp von Langenheim**] see note 32.13 39.10 **Daguerotyp von Cyncinati ~ Fontayne et Porter**] see note 38.13 39.11 **M. M. Lawrence**] see note 38.14–17 **aufgehangt**] *aufgehängt* 39.12 **London Gallery. (Evans proprietor)**] see note 38.28 39.13 **Hoggs American Dagureotype Gallery**] ‘Dagureotype’: *Daguerreotype*; Rep. Jur. 1852, 277; possibly the ‘American Daguerrean Portrait Rooms’ in London, run by Robert Hogg (Ruff 1852, 219), brother of the English surgeon and photographer Jabez Hogg 39.14 **Whitehurst Gallerie of premium Daguerotypes**] see note 38.29 39.17 **Meade Brothers**] see note 38.30–3 39.18 **Sammlung Ausgezeichneter Manner von Virginia**] ‘Manner’: *Männer*; ODIC 1852, 3:1452 (no. 264); Arnoux 1851; Rep. Jur. 1852, 277 39.20 **Sophas und Stühle ~ zum Stellen**] ODIC 1852, 3:1449 (no. 193), 1470 (no. 590); Johnson 1852, 148 **fur**] *für* 39.21 **Pianos**] ODIC 1852, 3:1437 (no. 59), 1438–9 (no. 90), 1460 (no. 374), 1463 (nos. 435, 438), 1464 (no. 458); Art-Journal Cat. 1851, 128 and fig., 252 and fig.; Hunt 1851, 2:776–7; Cryst. Pal. 1852, 42, 202, 295; Rodgers 1852, 32, 136; Tallis/Strutt 1852, 1:68 39.22–3 **transportabls Bettstelle Whitmarsh’s Patent**] ‘transportabls’: *transportable*; ODIC 1852, 3:1456 (no. 334); Hunt 1851, 2:778 39.24–5 **Elfenbeintafeln ~ Julius Pratt**] ODIC 1852, 3:1469 (no. 567); Rep. Jur. 1852, 599 39.24 **Hollyssäge**] probably *Hollysäge*; thus a holly saw as used for cutting holly veneers in the manufacture of marquetry work

EDITORIAL EMENDATIONS

34.22 **obenauf**] oben | auf (*see 292, Explanatory Notes 34.22*) 37.10 **Blitzableiter**] *doubly underl.*

ALTERATIONS IN THE MANUSCRIPT

32.30 **Schneidermuster**] *after del.* Dress 32.36 **recht gut**] *after del.* schl (*possibly for 'schlecht'*)
 33.2 **Sensenklingen**] klingen *interl.* 33.7–8 — **Hinter**] *after undel.* Hi 33.11 **423.**] *after del.* 43.
 34.5 **2**] *interl.*
 35.12 **Becher**] *after del.* Ringe, 35.29 **Mäander**] *after del.* Flecht[w] 35.32 **Schaal**] *altered from Shawl* 35.35 **Glaskasten II.**] *after del. on fol. 1r* Riabzewitch Schöne Gans-
 kiele. Riabzewitch] *underl.*
 36.6 **2.]** *above del.* Eine **Landkarte von**] *before del.* Nord 36.7 **hauptsächlichsten**] *after del.* Reis 36.9 **manufacturing Co**] *above undel.* Manufactur. 36.37 **2**] *over 1*
 37.2 **coffins**] *before del.* Särge 37.8 **Violinen**] *before undel.* J 37.13 **518. 558. 33. 47 61. 220.]** *interl.* 37.15 **5¹**] *over 4* 37.17 **4**] *over 11* 37.24 **Sattelzeuge**] *before del.* in dem Glaskas-
 ten. 37.25 **(138) ~ Medaillen.**] *inserted* 37.27 **6¹⁶**] *6 over 4* **(476)**] *interl.* 37.30 **Büch-**
sen] *after del.* G (*possibly for 'Gewehre'*)
 38.7 **From life ~ Whipple**] *above del.* Hon. David Sears David Sears] *underl.* 38.9 **5**] *over 4 over 3 over 2* **Porträts**] *interl.* 38.12 **Panoramatische**] *after del.* Daguerotyp by
 Pratt & Co 264. **Philadelphia**] *before del.* und Cincinnati 38.18 **Hinzu**] *after del.* Oli[v]
after in ink and del. in pencil Mein verehrter Herr Westenholz | Der Ueberbringer dieses ist
 der Mann von dem ich Ihnen sagte 38.24 **serrure**] *after del.* des 38.26 **Day**] *after del.*
 Se[r] **& Mc. Gregor**] *& interl.* **20**] *after del.* 216. 38.30 **die grösten mir bekannten**
Portrats] *inserted* mir bekannten Portrats] *on opposite page (fol. 2r)*
 39.6 **alte Dame**] *interl.* **Kind**] *interl.*

Outline of a Cultural-Historical Exhibition

TEXTUAL RECORD

MS 92¹ gta, 20-Ms-92, fol. 5r–v (5v blank), in Semper's hand, fragmentary draft
 MS 92² gta, 20-Ms-92, fols. 6r–9v (6r variant of MS 92¹), 'Beilage zu dem Aufsätze: Vor-
 schläge zur Anregung nationalen Kunstgefühles', in Semper's hand, fragmen-
 tary draft
 MS 92³ gta, 20-Ms-92, fols. 3r–4v (3v–4v blank), in Semper's hand, fragmentary draft
 MS 92⁴ gta, 20-Ms-92, fols. 1r–2v (1r variant of MS 92³), in Semper's hand, fragmentary
 draft
 MS 92⁵ gta, 20-Ms-92, fols. 10r–11v, 'Beilag II. Plan einer allgemeinen kulturgeschicht-
 lichen Sammlung', in Semper's hand

- MS 92⁶ gta, 20-Ms-92, fols. 12r-15v (14v-15r calculations and sketches possibly for Semper 1859; 15v blank; variant of MS 92⁵), 'Beilage. Plan zur Uebersicht einer kulturhistorischen Ausstellung', in Semper's hand, probably the draft of the plan which Semper sent to Eduard Vieweg on 20 January 1852 (for the letter, see 308-9), *copy-text*
- K-1855 gta, 20-K-1855-08-28(S), fols. 2r-4v (1r-v copy of Semper's letter to Lothar Bucher, 28 August 1855; 4v blank; variant of MS 92⁶), 'Plan zu der Anordnung einer kulturhistorischen Sammlung', in Manfred Semper's hand, 1880, copy of appendix to Semper's letter to Lothar Bucher

BIBLIOGRAPHY Herrmann 1976, 211-12, 232-5; Herrmann 1981, 100; Hildebrand 2007, 245-50; Luttmann 2008, 124-5, 128-32, 137-9

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Semper envisaged this plan for the way in which an exhibition should be organized as an insert for *Science, Industry, and Art*. Between October 1851 and January 1852, he drafted four incomplete and three complete versions. The first complete version, which he probably sent to his publisher Eduard Vieweg on 17 October 1851, has as its header a reference to the passage in *Science, Industry, and Art* to which it refers as an enclosure: 'Beilag II. (zu Seite 4)' (302.1). Enclosure I was probably the fair copy of part of the manuscript of *Science, Industry, and Art*, enclosed with the letter to Vieweg (for the letter, see Herrmann 1976, 232). The indicated page number '4' to which the exhibition outline refers identifies it as a complement to the first chapter of *Science, Industry, and Art* where, at the beginning, Semper reported on his plan for a series of essays as a 'comparative overview' of the contents of the Great Exhibition, to be organized in an 'architectural' way (Semper 1852, 5-7).

In one of the manuscripts of *Science, Industry, and Art*, Semper added the reference 'Siehe Beilage' after the published passage in which he explained his 'architectural' exhibition plan (gta, 20-Ms-88, fol. 4v): 'The plan conceived was an architectural one, based on the elements of domestic settlement: hearth, wall, terrace, roof' (Semper 1852, 7). Correspondingly, the main headings in the plan consist of the four basic elements that Semper had developed in *The Four Elements of Architecture* of 1851. In *Science, Industry, and Art*, Semper went on to explain a fifth element, also presented in the exhibition plan: 'A fifth main section was to comprise the interaction of these four elements: the high art and, in a symbolic sense, the high science.' The plan, Semper added, was intended to 'make visible by itself the derivations of objects and forms from their original motifs and the change of their style according to the determining circumstances'. In this way, Semper's exhibition plan was a ramified visualization of 'the complete and comparative museum of the future' that he intended to discuss in his 'Letters on the Great Exhibition' (288.4-11). The idea that a list or its architectural arrangement would allow the connections of the elements exhibited to become self-explanatory, is, of course, highly idealistic. The problems associated with this are evident not least in the varying classifications of the material in the different versions, which are hardly ever free of contradictions.

Vieweg did not ultimately include Semper's exhibition plan in *Science, Industry, and Art*. Semper, however, continued to think about it. On the one hand, he drew up a truly architectural plan for it in his catalogue of 'Practical Art in Metals and hard Materials; its Tech-

nology, History and Styles' of 1852: a square with each side reserved for one of the four elements, which meet in the centre of the square for interaction (NAL, 86.FF.64, art. 1, 18; cf. Hildebrand 2003, 263; Hvattum 2004b, 129; Semper 2007a, 57). On the other hand, Semper discovered his exhibition plan anew when reading Lothar Bucher's reports on the Paris Exposition universelle of 1855 (published in the Berlin *National-Zeitung*). He sent him a copy of that 'old plan for an overview of the field of cultural history' on 28 August 1855, suggesting the possibility of 'publishing or mentioning it' in the subsequent reports (Herrmann 1976, 211 n. 42). This third version of Semper's exhibition plan corresponds mostly to the second one but expands it in several details; thus it was probably not written until 1855.

40.25 **gelasirt**] *glasiert* (see 299.29, 303.4) 40.26–7 **vde Anmerkg**] *vide Anmerkung*
 40.30 **vde**] *vide* **bis**] uncertain reading; possibly in the sense of *to repeat*, referring to 'vde Anmerkg oben' (40.26–7)

41.37 **Pasementierarbeit**] *Pasementierarbeit*

42.7 **Wege und Brückenbau**] *Wege- und Brückenbau* (see 300.33, 304.5–6; cf. 306.45: 'Wege & Brückenbau' 42.18 s.] *siehe* 42.23 **Säulenordnung**] *Säulenordnung* 42.34 —] *curlicue*

EDITORIAL EMENDATIONS

42.25 **B. Dachbedeckung.**] B. Dachbedeckung. | B. Dachbedeckung.

ALTERATIONS IN THE MANUSCRIPT

40.2–3 **Plan ~ Niederlassung:**] *above del.*

Plan einer Uebersicht über eine Industrieausstellung¹ basirt auf den Grundelementen häuslicher Niederlassung:

1 **Uebersicht über eine Industrieausstellung**] *above del.* kulturphilosophischen Sammlung kulturphilosophischen] *after del.* allgemeinen

40.2 **zur**] *after del.* zu einer 40.5 **symbolisch.**] *before del.*

Das wärmende¹, lichtbringende, Nahrung bereitende Prinzip. Der Mittelpunkt der geselligen Beziehungen

1 **wärmende**] *after del.* nährende *after del.* körperlich

40.12 **Gegenstände**] *after del.* licht 40.22 **C**] *over c* 40.36 **a**] *before del.* 1)
 41.14 **a**] *after del.* B. 41.22 **NB.**] *after del.* c. 41.25 **hervorgehen**] *after del.* Anwendung finden. 41.35–8 **Schneiderei ~ etc etc etc**] *in pencil*
 42.2 **Erd-]** *after underl. and del.* Erdarbeiten 42.4 (**Schlosserarbeit**] *inserted* **^Festungsbau**] *altered from* (~ 42.19 **Dach**] *after underl. and del.* Gerüste 42.26 **Ueberzug,**] *before del.* [G] 42.27 **Metall**] *interl.*

MANUSCRIPT VARIANTS**MS 92²**

*Beilage zu dem
Aufsatze: Vorschläge zur Anregung nationalen
Kunstgefühles.*

fol. 6r

Plan

5 einer allgemeinen kulturphilosophischen Sammlung nach der Gemeinschaft des Ursprunges und den Verwandtschaften der Gegenstände geordnet.

Die vier Haupteintheilungen der Sammlung entsprechen den vier Elementen der häuslichen Niederlassung:

1) Heerd, 2) Unterbau, 3) Wand. 4) Dach.

10 I^{te} Sammlung.

Heerd. Mittelpunkt jeder Niederlassung, materiell und symbolisch. Das körperlich nährend und wärmende, das geistig belebende und sammelnde Prinzip, welchem die drei anderen Grundbestandtheile des Hauses dienen.

A. Der Heerd in seiner substantiellen Bedeutung.

15 a) Der Heerd als Wärmegeber.
Caloricalogie. Dreifüße, Kamine, Oefen, etc.

b) Der Heerd als Nahrung bereitend.
Culinarische Wissenschaften und Künste

20 1) Pflanzenspeisen, – Feldbau mit allen seinen Verzweigungen, Oekonomie, Agriculture, Mühlenbau etc.

2) Fleischspeisen, – Viehzucht, Jagd, Fischerei.

3) Getränke, Technologie ihrer Bereitung. †

4) Gewürze wie oben.

5) Luxusgenüsse, Cafe, Thee, Tobak, Opium, Parfüms. etc.

25 Technologie dieser Gegenstände.

c) *Der Heerd als Werkofen.*

Gefässkunde. (Keramik.)

1) Urgefäss, (Kürbisse).

30 2) Thongefässe, roh, gebrannt, glasirt, Glas. Durch alle Sorten von Erdwaaren durchzuführen mit Einschluss des Glases und Porcellanes.

3) Metallgefässe, (Metallurgie) Schmelz- und Treibekunst Löthen und Schmieden, Ciseliren und Emailliren. Legirung. Vergoldung. Galvanoplastik etc etc. |

4) Gefässe aus Stein.

35 5) d° d° aus Holz und anderen Stoffen.

Anmerkung. Diese reiche Sammlung ist stylistisch und technologisch so instructiv wie möglich zu ordnen. Sie muss die Procedur des Bereitens vom Rohstoffe an mit den dabei angewandten Werkzeugen und Maschinen vom Ursprünglichsten bis zur letzten Erfindung enthalten. Es ist wünschenswerth, die Producte in einer in sich abgeschlossenen Abtheilung zusammenzustellen,

40

fol. 6v

fol. 7r

wodurch das künstlerische Studium erleichtert wird. In den korrespondirenden Nebenräumen muss dann möglichst nahe die Technologie dieser Producte zu finden seyn.

Diese Bemerkung ist für alle Sammlungen gültig.

- d.) *Der Heerd als Lichtbringer.* 5
 Photologie. Optik. Spähne, Fackeln, Kandelaber, Lampen, Lichter, (aus Harz, Wachs, Talg etc) Leuchter, Kronleuchter, Gasbeleuchtung.
- e) *Der Heerd als Ruheplatz.*
 Stühle, Tische, Möbel aller Art. Nach den Stoffen aus denen sie bereitet sind zu ordnen. | 10
- 5) *Der Heerd als Sinnbild der äusseren Reinheit*
Wasch- und Reinigungsapparate.
- B. Geistige Bedeutung des Heerdes.
- a) Sitz des Nachdenkens. Logik.
- b) Sitz der Mittheilung, der Belehrung und der Unterhaltung. 15
 1) Redekunst. (Schreibekunst – Druckerei)
 2) Poesie.
 3) Musik
 4) Geschichte
 5) Tanz, 20
 6) Drama.
- c) Sitz der Krankenpflege (Medecin).
- d) Ort der Verträge, Staatskunst, Gesetzgebung, Handel, Rechenkunst. etc.
- e) Ort der religiösen Gebräuche. 25
 Altar, Ahnenbilder, *Bildnerei. Theologie.*
- f) Sinnbild geistiger Reinheit Moral. |

fol. 7v

fol. 8r

II^{te} Sammlung.*Der Unterbau.* des Heerdes.A) *Erdarbeiten.*

- a) Schutz des Heerdes gegen Ueberschwemmungen. Wasserbau. Deichbau etc. 30
- b) Schutz des Heerdes gegen Feinde. Festungsbau, Waffen.
- c) Erleichterung des Zuganges zu dem Heerde und der Verbindung zwischen von einander entfernt liegenden Niederlassungen. Wege- und Brückenbau, Canalbau, Schifffarth. Feldmessenkunst, Geometrie etc. etc. Fuhrwerke, Dampf-
 wagen, 35

B.) *Maurearbeiten.*

Ziegelkonstruction, Steinkonstruktion Gewölbe. *Steinschnitt.* Formen der höheren Baukunst die aus diesem Theile der Construction hervorgegangen sind und hervorgehen können, nebst ihren von den angewandten Stoffen abhängigen Modificationen. 40

NB. Dieser wichtige Theil umfasst eine grosse Menge von theoretischen und praktischen Bethätigungen des Menschen, die sich auf verschiedene | Weise innerhalb desselben ordnen lässt. Da die Arbeiten der Maurer sich am spätesten künstlerisch entwickelt haben, so sollte eigentlich diese Sammlung die vierte in der Reihenfolge seyn, überall wo es die Hauptabsicht bei der Anlage der Sammlungen ist, den Formensinn zu bilden. 45

fol. 8v

III.^{te} Sammlung.*Die Wand.*

A. Die Wandbereitung in ihrer Anwendung auf Raumesabschlüsse.

- 5 a) Das Pfahlgehege und das Zweiggeflecht als der ursprünglichste Raumesabschluss. (Gitter und Ballustraden).
- b) Fortbildung des Motives. Bastmatten, Binsengeflecht, Pflanzenfadengewebe, Gewebe aus animalischen Substanzen, Muster aus der Textur entsprossen. Ornamentik, Färberei. Grundmotiv aller Wandverzierung und der Malerei in der Teppichwirkerei zu suchen. Ursprung der Relief- | kunst in der Stickerei. fol. 9r
- 10 c) Nachbildung der Teppichwände in Platten aus Holz, Stein, Metall, Erdwaare, glasierten Ziegeln, Glas. (Mosaik)
- d) Nachbildung der Teppichwände in Leder und Papier. (Tapetenmanufactur).
- 15 e) Nachbildung der Teppiche als Fenstervorhänge. (Fensterglasmalerei)

NB. Bei dieser wichtigen Abtheilung muss durch gute Anordnung der Gegenstände anschaulich gemacht werden, wie eins aus dem anderen hervorgewachsen ist und wie sich die Wand mit dem constructiven Principe der Mauer vermischte und wie diese Vermischung erst spätere Geltung in der höheren Baukunst erhielt. Es muss auf die Stylveränderungen hingewiesen werden die aus den Eigenschaften der Stoffe hervorgehen, in welchen das Motiv zur Erscheinung tritt.

20

B. Die Wandbereitung in ihrer Anwendung auf Bekleidung. |

Dieser Abschnitt muss die ganze wichtige Industrie der Leder- Pelz- Linnen Baumwollen- Wollen- Seiden Filzfabrikation umfassen und in den oberen Abschnitt ergänzend eingreifen. Beide müssen von einem Mittelpunkte ausgehen und nach zwei entgegengesetzten Seiten auslaufen.

25

fol. 9v

IV.^{te} Sammlung.

Das Dach mit seinem Gerüste.

A. *Dachbedeckung.*

- 30 a) *Ueberzug.* Felle, Gewänder, Filze, Asphalt, Steinplatten, Holzplatten, Metallplatten. etc.
- Diese Abtheilung spielt hinüber in das Gebiet der Wandbereitung; Es gilt von ihr das Gleiche was von letzterer in Beziehung auf ihren dekorativen Einfluss anschaulich zu machen ist.
- 35 b) *Schuppendach* Blätter, Schindeln Schiefer, Dachziegel; Gränzt an die Abtheilung der Maurerarbeiten.

299.6 **Gegenstände**] *before del.* in ihren 299.7 **vier Haupteintheilungen**] *after del.* Grundeintheilu 299.9 **Heerd,**] *before del.* Wand, 299.12 **geistig**] *below del.* moralisch 299.16 **Dreifüsse,**] *interl.* 299.26 **c) Der Heerd als Werkofen.**] *after del.* c) Der Heerd als Mittelpunkt der Beziehungen für den Hausrath. c)] *undel.* 299.28 **(Kürbisse).**] *before del.* Hieran können sich die Holzgefässe Tonnen etc anschliessen. 299.30 **Porcellanes.**] *before del.* Stylistisch und technologisch so instructiv und vollständig wie möglich zu ordnen. 299.32–3 **Galvanoplastik etc etc.**] *before del. on fols. 6v–7r*

Diese reiche Abtheilung muss, die Procedur des Bereitens vom Rohstoffe an, mit den dabei angewandten Werkzeugen und Maschinen etc. vom Einfachsten und Ursprünglichsten bis zur letzten Erfindung enthalten. Es ist wünschenswerth, die Pro-

ducte in einer | in sich geschlossenen Abtheilung zusammenzustellen, um das Formenstudium zu erleichtern. In den korrespondirenden Nebenräumen muss dann möglichst nahe die Technologie dieser Kunstproducte zu finden seyn.

299.34 **Stein**] *before del.* und anderen Stoffen 299.35 **5) ~ anderen Stoffen.**] *interl.*
 299.40 **Abtheilung**] *before del.* als Hauptgegenstände
 300.2 **Producte**] *after del.* Kunstpro- 300.4 **alle**] *before del.* folgenden 300.5 **d.] repl.**
del. 3 300.7 **Gasbeleuchtung**] *beleuchtung after del.* flammen 300.8 **e]** *repl. del.* 4
 300.9 **Möbel**] *before del.* und Geräte 300.11 **Sinnbild der äusseren Reinheit**] *repl. del.*
 Prinzip der Reiniger. Reiniger.] *before del.* (hier materiell) 300.14 **Logik.**] *before del.*

Philosophie, (diese Abtheilung kann die Astronomie und andere abstracte Wissenschaften enthalten.) Ist eine Bibliothek mit der Sammlung verbunden, so muss erstere eine analoge Eintheilung erhalten und jeder

300.25 **Altar,**] *above underl. and del.* Theologie, 300.28 **des Heerdes.**] *inserted*
 300.34 **Schiffarth.**] *transposed by guide line from after Dampfwagen, at 300.34-5* 300.43
am spätesten] *after del.* geschichtlich 300.44 **vierte**] *above del.* letzte 300.45 **über-**
all] *interl.*
 301.15 **muss**] *before del.* das stufenweise Wachsen der [] 301.17 **Wand**] *before del.*
 später 301.18 **wie diese Vermischung erst spätere**] *interl.* **erhielt.**] *altered from ~,*
before del. nachdem die Wand vorher lange Zeit die ungemischt 301.29 **Felle, Gewän-**
der,] *above del.* Gewand, Fell, **Filze**] *e added* **Steinplatten**] *final n added* **Holz-**
platten] *n added* 301.29-30 **Metallplatten**] *n added* 301.31 **spielt hinüber**] *after del.*
 gränzt 301.34 **Blätter, Schindeln**] *interl.* **Dachziegel**] *before del.* Schindeln

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fol. 10r

Beilag II. (zu Seite 4).

Plan

einer allgemeinen kulturgeschichtlichen Sammlung, geordnet nach der Gemeinschaft des Ursprungs und den Verwandtschaften der Gegenstände in ihren Motiven, basirt auf den Grundelementen häuslicher Niederlassung:
 Heerd, Gehege, Terrasse, Dach.

I. *Heerd.* Mittelpunkt jeder Niederlassung, materiell und symbolisch. Das körperlich nährende und wärmende, das moralisch belebende Element, dem die drei anderen zum Schutze dienen. In seiner höchsten Bedeutung der Altar, das Symbol der höheren gesellschaftlichen Bande, der Religion.

A. Der Heerd in seiner materiellen Bedeutung.

- a. Wärmend, – Kamin, Ofen etc. Caloricologie
- b. – Nahrung bereitend. Culinarische Wissenschaften und Künste
 - 1) Pflanzenspeisen – Feldbau mit allen seinen Verzweigungen. Oekonomie, Kameralwissenschaft. Ackerbau, Mühlenbau u. s. w.
 - 2) Fleischspeisen Viehzucht, Jagd, Fischerei. Waffen.
 - 3) *Getränke* Milch, Bier, Wein etc. Technologie ihrer Bereitung.
 - 4) *Gewürze*, Salz, Zucker u. s. w. wie oben.
 - 5) Luxusgenüsse, Cafe, Thee, Toback, Opium Parfüms etc. etc.

5

10

15

- c. – Mittelpunkt der Beziehungen für den Hausrath.
- 1) Gefäßkunst (Ceramik)
 - α Kürbiss. (Urgefäß)
 - β. Thongefäß, roh, gebrannt, glasirt, Glas. Durch alle Sorten von Erden durchzuführen incl. des Glases und Porcellanes. |
 - γ. Metallgefäße, Metallurgie. Schmelz- und Treibekunst. Löthen und Schmieden, Emailliren und Ciselliren. Vergolden, Galvanoplastik. *fol. 10v*
 - δ. Gefäße aus Stein und anderen Stoffen
- NB. Bei diesen Abtheilungen muss die Procedur des Bereitens vom Rohstoffe an mit den dabei angewendeten Werkzeugen und Maschinen etc. vom Einfachsten Ursprünglichsten, bis zur letzten Vervollkommnung verfolgt werden.
3. Der Heerd als Lichtbringer. Photologie.

Spähne, Fackeln, Candelaber, Lampen, Lichter (aus Harz, Wachs, Talg etc) Gasflammen (Siehe Anmerkung oben). Optik.
 - 4) Der Heerd als Ruheplatz.

Stühle, Tische, Möbel und Geräthe aller Art.
- B. Moralische Bedeutung des Heerdes.
- a. Sitz des Nachdenkens. Logik.
 - b. Sitz der Mittheilung und Unterhaltung.
 - 1) Redekunst. Schreibekunst – Druckerkunst.
 - 2) Poesie
 - 3) Musik
 - 4) Geschichte
 - 5) Tanz.
 - 6) Drama.
 - c) Sitz der Krankenpflege. Medecin
 - d) Ort der Verträge, Staatskunst, Gesetzgebung, Handel. Rechenkunst. etc.
 - e) Ort der religiösen Gebräuche, *Theologie* Ahnenbilder, Bildnerei. |

30 II. Die Wand.

- A. Das Pfahlgehege oder das Zweiggeflecht der ursprüngliche Raumesabschluss. (Gitter und Balustraden)
- B. Fortbildung des Motives: Bastmatten, Binsengeflecht, Grasgewebe, Pflanzfädengewebe, Gewebe aus animalischen Substanzen. Muster aus farbigen Fäden aus der Textur entsprossen. Ornamentik, Färbereien. Grundmotiv aller Wandverzierung und der Malerei in der Teppichwirkerei. Ursprung der Reliefkunst in der Stickerei. (China, Assyrien.)
- Nachbildung der Teppichwände in Platten aus Holz, Stein, Metall, Erdwaare. Mosaik, Glasmalerei, gebrannte Ziegel, Tapeten. u. s. w.
- Bei der Entwicklung des Motives muss die stufenweise Ordnung beobachtet und zugleich auf die Stylveränderungen hingewiesen werden, die aus den Eigenschaften der Stoffe in welchen das Motiv zur Erscheinung tritt, hervorgehen.
- C. Die Wandbereitung in ihrer Anwendung auf Bekleidung.
- Dieser Abschnitt muss die ganze wichtige Industrie der Leder, Pelz, Linnen, Baumwollen- Wollen und Seidenfabrikation umfassen und in den oberen Abschnitt ergänzend eingreifen. Beide müssen von einem Mittelpunkt ausgehen und nach zwei entgegengesetzten Seiten auslaufen.

III. Die Terrasse.

A. Erdarbeiten.

- a) Schutz des Heerdes gegen Ueberschwemmung. Wasserbau.
 b) Schutz des Heerdes gegen Feinde. Festungsbau. Waffen. |
 c) Beschützung und Erleichterung des Zuganges zu dem Heerde. – Wege- und 5
 Brückenbau. Canalbau.
 d) Feldmessenkunst – (Geometrie und Geodäsie)

B. Maurerarbeiten.

Steinkonstruktion, Ziegelkonstruktion, Gewölbe, *Steinschnitt*. Formen der höhe-
 ren Baukunst die aus diesem Theile der Construction hervorgingen, nebst ihren 10
 von den angewendeten Stoffen abhängigen Modificationen.

Dieser wichtige Theil umfasst eine grosse Menge von theoretischen und prak-
 tischen Bethätigungen der Menschen, die sich auf verschiedene Weise innerhalb
 desselben ordnen lässt.

IV. – Das Gerüste.

A– Holzkonstruktion, technische und bildnerische Entwicklung derselben. Formen
 der höheren Baukunst die diesem Ursprunge angehören. *Giebeldachform*, *Säulen-*
ordnung, *Thüren*, Fenster.

B) Eisen Metallkonstruktion. technische und bildnerische Entwicklung. Schlosser-
 arbeit. 20

C.) *Dachbedeckung*.

- 1) Ueberzug. Gewand, Fell, Filz, Asphalt, Steinplatten, etc. gränzt an die Ab-
 theilung von der Wandbereitung
 2) *Schuppendach*. Schiefer, Ziegel u. s w. gränzt an die Abtheilung von der Mau-
 rerarbeit. 25

V. *Zusammenwirken der vier Elemente. Culturphilosophie. Hohe Wissenschaft. Hohe Kunst.*

302.1 **Beilage**] '*Beilage*' 302.12 **Caloricologie**] *inserted with a thinner pen* 302.13
Culinarische Wissenschaften und Künste] *inserted with a thinner pen*
 303.2 **1) Gefässkunst**] *altered from 2) ~ after del. 1)* Formen des Heerdes selbst, Kamine,
 Oefen Kochöfen. 303.4–5 **Erdwarren**] '*Erdwaren*' 303.6 **Metallurgie.**] *interl.*
 303.13 **Photologie.**] *inserted with a thinner pen* 303.14 **Spähne**] *after del. a)* 303.15
Optik.] *inserted with a thinner pen before del. β.* 303.19 **des Nachdenkens**] *after del.*
 der Erfindung und **Logik.**] *inserted with a thinner pen before del.* Philosophie Logik.
 Schreibekunst – Druckerkunst. Reine Wissenschaften. Astronomie. Philosophie]
underl. Logik.] interl. Schreibekunst] underl. Druckerkunst] underl. 303.21
Schreibekunst – Druckerkunst.] *inserted with a thinner pen* 303.28 **Staatskunst**] *after del.* Politik, 303.30 **Die Wand.**] *after underl. and del.* Gehege 303.36 **Ursprung**] *after del.* Plastik 303.38 **Erdwaare**] *with a thinner pen above del.* Topfwaare 303.41–2
Eigenschaften der] *interl.* 303.42 **Stoffe**] *altered from Stoffen tritt,] before del.* und
 ihren Eigenschaften 303.44 **der Leder, Pelz.**] *inserted before del.* der 303.47 **ent-**
gegengesetzten] '*entgegengesetzten*' **auslaufen.**] *before del.* Die natürliche Textur
 304.2 **A. Erdarbeiten.**] *after del.*

A. Erdarbeiten. Wege und Brücken, Mittel des Fortkommens. Wasserbau, (Schutz des
 Heerdes gegen Ueberschwemmung)

304.4 **Feinde]** *after del.* wilde Thiere und feindliche wilde] *after del.* feindselig
 304.9 **Steinkonstruktion]** *after del.* Constr 304.15 **IV. – Das Gerüste.]** *above underl.*
and del. C. Dacharbeiten. **Das Gerüste.]** *in faint ink after underl. and del.* Das
 Dachgerüste 304.18 **Thüren, Fenster.]** *inserted in faint ink before inserted and del. in*
faint ink Schlosserarbeit. 304.19 **technische]** *after del.* Nach 304.19–20 **Schlos-**
serarbeit.] *in faint ink above del.* Letztere unmöglich. unmöglich] *after del.* schwer
 304.22 **Steinplatten]** *interl. with a thinner pen* **gränzt an]** *repl. del.* fällt in 304.22–3
Abtheilung] A *over* Ca 304.24 **gränzt]** *above del.* fällt **an]** a *over* i 304.24–5
Maurerarbeit.] *before interl. in faint ink and del. in faint ink* D. Thüren und Fenster
 304.26 **Culturphilosophie]** *after underl. and del.* Tectonik, 304.26 **Hohe Kunst]** *after*
del. Mathematik,

K-1855

Plan zu der Anordnung einer culturhistorischen Sammlung basirt auf den vier Grundbe-
 standtheilen häuslicher Einrichtung, nämlich:

fol. 2r

Heerd, Wand, Damm, Dach &

den Ideen welche durch dieselben symbolisirt werden.

- 5 I. *Heerd* Mittelpunkt jeder Niederlassung & Embryo der Gesellschaft.
- A. *wärmegebend*
 Kohlenpfannen, Kamine, Öfen etc (kalorische Wissenschaft)
- B. *lichtbringend*
 Spähne, Fackeln, Kandelaber, Lampen, Leuchter (alles kleine Heerde) Leucht-
 10 thürme Gaslaternen. (Photologie)
- C. *nahrungsbereitend*
 kulinarische Kunst
- a. *Pflanzenspeise.* Feldbau in seinen Verzweigungen – Agronomie, Oeconomie
 Horticultur, Mühlenanlage
- 15 b. *Fleischspeisen.* Viehzucht, Jagd, Fischerei.
- c. *Getränke.* Wasser, Milch, Bier, Wein, geistige Getränke überhaupt.
 Brunnenbau, Hirtenleben, Weinbau, Technologie der Bereitung der Ge-
 tränke.
- d. *Gewürze.* Salz. Zucker. Pfeffer. (Salinen, Plantagen)
- 20 e. *Luxusgenüsse.* Café, Thee, Opium u. s. w. (Plantagencultur)
- D. *rauchend*
 Reinigung mit Schwefeldämpfen, Weihrauch, Parfüms, Tabak (Religiöse Be-
 deutsamkeit dieser Funktion des Heerdes. Der Dampf des Heerdes als geistigster
 Theil des Nahrungsstoffes den Göttern geweiht. (siehe unten) |
- 25 E. Mittelpunkt der Beziehungen für den Hausrath.
- a 1. Gefässe. Keramik.
- a. *Urgefässe.* Kürbiss, Ei, hohle Hand, Horn.
- β. *Thongefässe.* Durch alle Sorten von Erdwaaren durchzuführen.
- γ. *Metallgefässe.* Metallurgie. Schmelz & Treibekunst, Löthen & Schmieden,
 30 Emailiren u. Ciseliren, Vergolden, Elektrotypiren u. s. w.
- δ. *Gefässe aus Stein* u. anderen Stoffen
- b. *Anderer Hausrath* wie Besen, Fächer, Blasebalg etc.

fol. 2v

- F. *Rubeplatz.*
Stühle, Tische, Möbel u. Geräthe aller Art (Tischlerei, Schnitzerei u. s. w.)
- G. *Sitz des Nachdenkens der Mittheilung & Unterhaltg*
a Logik.
b Redekunst, Schreibekunst, Buchdruckerei 5
c. Poesie.
d. Musik.
e. Tanz.
f. Drama. (Zusammenwirken der Künste
g. Putz. (wichtiger Artikel für die Kunstfragen). 10
- H. *Sitz der Krankenpflege.*
Medizin, Kräuterkunde, Chemie, Botanik.
- I. *Ort der Berathung & des Abschlusses v. Verträgen*
Gesetzgebung, Staatskunst, Handeln, Rechenkunst, Politik. Jurisprudenz.
- K. *Ort der religiösen Gebräuche.* 15
Ahnenkultus, Bildnerei, Altar, Theologie. |

fol. 3r

II *Die Wand*

- A. *Ursprünglicher Raumabschluss*
Pfahlgeflecht.
Bast & Binsenmatten 20
Pflanzenfädengeflecht & Gewebe aus anderen natürlichen Substanzen.
Muster aus natürlich-farbigen Naturstoffen zusammengewirkt, geben ein frühes, der Textur entsprossenes farbiges Ornament, das in der Baukunst grösste Bedeutung behält.
Die *Teppichwirkerei & Stickerei.* Der Ursprung der Malerei & Reliefkunst (China, Assyrien) Gobelins. 25
Nachbildung der Teppichwände in Platten von Holz, Metall, Stein, Erdwaaren (Mosaik, Glasmalerei, gebrannte Ziegel, Tapeten u. s. w.
Anmerkung. Bei diesem wichtigen Abschnitte muss auf die Stylgesetze hingewiesen werden die aus dem gemeinschaftlichen Ursprunge u. der Verschiedenheit der Stoffe die in Anwendung kommen bei jeder einzelnen Verzweigung des Motives hervorgehen. 30
- B. *Die Wandbereitung in ihrer Anwendung auf Bekleidung.*
a Pelz & Leder (Kürschnerei, Schuhmacherei)
b Linnen. 35
c. Baumwolle
d. Wollen
e. Seide u. s. w.

III *Der Damm.*

- Erdarbeiten. Ingenieurwissenschaft. 40
a. Schutz des Heerdes gegen Überschwemmung. Wasserbau.
b. Schutz des Heerdes gegen Feinde (Festungsbau & Waffen) |
c. Beschützung & Erleichterung der Verbindung zwischen den verschiedenen Feuerstellen.
Wege & Brückenbau. Canalbau, Schiffahrt, Telegraphie etc 45

fol. 3v

d. Grenzbestimmung des zum Heerde gehörigen

Geometrie, Geodasie. Cameralistik

Anmerk. Dieser Theil umfasst eine Menge v. wichtigen theoretischen sowie praktischen Bethätigungen der Menschen die sich auf unterschiedliche Weise innerhalb desselben anordnen lassen.

B. *Maurerarbeiten.*

Steinkonstruktion, Ziegelconstruction, Gewölbe (Steinschnitt) Formen der höheren Baukunst die aus diesem Theil der Construction hervorgehen nebst ihren von den Stoffen u. anderen Umständen abhängigen Modificationen.

In diese Rubrik gehören auch die Künste die sich mit der Bearbeitung harter Stoffe auf kaltem Wege & mit der Zusammensetzung von Systemen der Construction aus vielen kleinen harten Theilen beschäftigen z. B. Steinschneidekunst – Graviren, selbst das Schmieden ist eine Übergangsform & gehört *halb* hierher. Es muss bei allen diesen Abtheilungen jedes Einzelne vom ursprünglichsten Keime u. vom ersten Stoffe, der in Frage kam, an bis zur letzten Verkörperung des Gedankens verfolgt werden. Alles zur Verkörperung des Gedankens Beitragende, der Rohstoff, die Werkzeuge u. die Maschinen müssen zusammen bleiben.

IV *Das Dach.*A. *Gerüste.*

a. *Holzgerüste*, technische & bildnerische Entwicklung, Formen der Baukunst die diesem Ursprunge angehören. Giebel – Säulen, Fenster. Thüren (selbst Geräte)

b. *Metallgerüste* technische & bildnerische Entwicklung der Metallconstruktionen. |

B. *Dachbedeckung.*

a. *Überzug.* Gewebe, Felle, Filz, Holz. Asphalt, Metall Stein (gränzt an die Kategorie v. Wand)

b. *Schuppendecke.* Schiefer, Schindel Ziegel, Metall in kleinen Platten, dergleichen Stein (gränzt an die Kategorie der Maurerarbeit)

Hohe Bedeutung des Giebels in der Baukunst als Symbol der göttlichen Weihe des Heerdes. Baldachin Schirm des Buddha – Aëtos der Griechen.

*föl. 4r*V. *Zusammenwirken der vier Grundbestandtheile der häuslichen Einrichtung.*A. *Hobe Kunst.*

a. Architektur

b. Drama.

B. *Hobe Wissenschaft.*

Theologie

Physiologie

Moral. –

306.3 **Unterhaltg]** 'Unterhaltung' 306.14 **Handeln]** 'Handel' 306.15 **religiösen]** 'religiösen'

307.2 **Geodasie]** 'Geodäsie' 307.3 **Anmerk]** 'Anmerkung' 307.13 **Übergangsform]** 'Übergangsform'

Note on a Cultural-Philosophical Collection

TEXTUAL RECORD

- Vieweg* Vieweg Archives, V1S:246, fols. 1v–2r (1r, 2r Semper's letter to Eduard Vieweg, 20 January 1852, see 308–9; 2v note '1852 Janr 20 Prof Semper London' probably by Eduard Vieweg), 'Note', in Semper's hand, *copy-text*
- Herrmann 1976 'Briefe Gottfried Sempers an Eduard Vieweg 1843–1852 aus dem Verlagsarchiv Vieweg: 15', 234–5, here 235, emended ed. of Vieweg

BIBLIOGRAPHY Herrmann 1976, 211–12, 234–5

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Semper conceived this note as a complement to the version of the 'Outline of a Cultural-Historical Exhibition' sent to Eduard Vieweg on 20 January 1852 (40–2). The note's divergent title reflects the fact that Semper had changed the title of the ramified plan several times and was also wavering between whether it was intended for an exhibition or a collection. Both the outline and the note were planned as addenda to *Science, Industry, and Art*. Semper included the note in his letter to Vieweg, explaining its role after having referred to an 'announcement' to be appended to *Science, Industry, and Art*. This was the prospectus of his planned 'Comparative Architecture' and was published at the end of some rare copies of *Science, Industry, and Art*. The beginning of the letter in question reads:

London 20¹ Jan. 1852

Verehrter Herr und Freund.

Ich schickte Ihnen gestern einen Brief mit den gewünschten Erweiterungen der Epistel die als Annonce dienen soll. – Das zweite von Ihnen zur weiteren Prüfung mitgegebene Beiblatt, (den Plan einer kulturphilosophischen Sammlung,) behielt ich zurück, glaube aber vergessen zu haben, Ihnen zu schreiben, dass der Plan mir etwas zu spekulativ vorkommt, und ich deshalb bedenklich bin ihn zu veröffentlichen. Doch beurtheilt man seine eigenen Sachen nicht immer richtig, daher appellire ich heute bei zweiter Ueberlegung an Sie und stelle es Ihnen ganz frei, ihn mitzugeben oder es zu lassen. Nur müsste im ersten Falle folgende Note unten beigedruckt werden:

Then follows the note which, like the 'Outline of a Cultural-Historical Exhibition', was not published. It provides an explanation of the spatial arrangement in Semper's plan for a 'complete and universal museum' which he drew up in his slightly later catalogue of 'Practical Art in Metals and hard Materials' (297–8). Further comments on the 'Outline of a Cultural-Historical Exhibition', interrupted by a remark concerning Theodor Kell's translation of a work on flax and cotton (Ryan 1852; cf. Herrmann 1976, 232), conclude the letter:

Noch habe ich zu bemerken, verehrter Freund, dass ich an dem beiliegenden Plane ein paarmal die Folge der Abtheilungen verändert habe; aber wenn es zu viele Umstände macht, das abzuändern, so lassen Sie es ja beim alten.

Noch eine Angelegenheit, die mich eigentlich hauptsächlich dazu bewogen hat, Ihnen diesen zweiten Brief nachzuschicken.

Herr Kell erwartet sehnlich von Ihnen eine Auskunft ich weiss nicht genau mehr über welche Anfrage über eine litterarische Arbeit die er an Sie gestellt hat. Ich habe es schon zweimal vergessen, Ihnen diess zu schreiben.

Viele Empfehlungen an die Ihrigen
Ganz der Ihrige
GSemper.

Ich wiederhole, dass ich es ganz Ihrem Ermessen überlasse, ob Sie den Plan beigegeben wollen. Vielleicht kann er manchem Ordner v. Sammlungen interessant werden.

The last sentence is preceded by a deleted comment on the plan: 'Er ist nicht genug durchgebildet.' (It is not developed enough.)

43.2 **Schriftchens**] *Schriftchens*; i.e. *Wissenschaft, Industrie und Kunst* 43.7 **Gegenstände**] *Gegenstände*

ALTERATIONS IN THE MANUSCRIPT

43.1 **Note**] *after del. on fol. 1r*

... Note ...¹

Es mag in dem gegebenen Plane manche Gezwungenheit in der Rubricirung der Gegenstände, besonders in dessen erster Hauptabtheilung hervortreten, aber selbst für² diejenigen Gegenstände, welche sich ihm nur mehr oder weniger gezwungen fügen, würde³ es schwer seyn, einen anderen Plan zu erdenken, der das Zusammengehörige besser vereinigte und übersichtlicher als dieser wäre, und zugleich die Eigenschaft hätte, die anderen Objecte, für welche der gegebene Plan der einzig⁴

1 ... **Note** ...] *ellipses by Semper* 2 **selbst für**] *interl.* 3 **würde**] *after del. und welche und] after del. würden dabei in ihrer Uebersichtlichkeit* 4 **der einzig**] *del. separately*

43.2 **Es**] *above del. Man* 43.2-3 **diesen Plan ~ erlaube**] *above del. den gegebenen Plan der vielleicht nicht unverdiente Vorwurf den] n over m Plan] altered from Plane der] r over n unverdiente] altered from unverdienten* 43.3 **der**] *interl. treffen] above del. machen sey] above del. ist* 43.4 **füge**] *e over t* 43.5 **einige**] *above del. manche* 43.6 **könne,**] *altered from kann,* 43.7 **der**] *above del. alles alles] after del. und anwiese,] altered from ~.* **und**] *after del. Es ist* **der**] *above del. dieselben Absichten* 43.8 **die**] *ie over en* **Erreichung**] *after del. Zweck des* 43.9 **auseinander setzte**] *above del. des Weiteren darlegte des Weiteren] after del. darlegte,* 43.10 **die für den**] *after del. diejenigen Gegen* 43.14 **instructiv**] *in over ei* 43.20 **Mitteln**] *after del. Masch*

Association of Artists of Various Nations

TEXTUAL RECORD

- Vieweg Vieweg Archives, V3:1.1.3.32, fols. 1v–2r (1r–v, 2r–v Semper's letter to Eduard Vieweg, 2 December 1851, with request to quickly publish *Science, Industry, and Art* as an advertisement for the planned exhibition), in Semper's hand; written on paper with letterhead 'Great Exhibition of 1851. Official Catalogue. Contractors, Spicer Brothers, Stationers, and W. Clowes & Son, Printers, City Office, 29, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars'
- ZfB 'Bauwissenschaftliche und Kunst-Notizen', *Zeitschrift für Bauwesen* (Berlin) 1, no. 11/12 (31 Dec. 1851), 385 (ETH Library, P Rar 331), *copy-text*

BIBLIOGRAPHY Herrmann 1978, 58–9; Herrmann 1981, 100; Herrmann 1984, 53

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Semper developed the idea for an exhibition in part of the emptied Crystal Palace following an initial suggestion that he had made in August 1851 to Jules Dieterle (the artistic director of the Sèvres porcelain manufactory near Paris, whom he had known since their collaboration on the Court Theatre in Dresden) to 'open an office for information and advice on industrial art, including decoration and even architecture', focusing on 'ceramics, glassmaking ... furniture, tapestry, wallpaper, designs for fabrics, etc., etc.' Due to reservations expressed by Dieterle, Semper turned for the 'project for an exhibition room' to Dieterle's friend Charles Séchan (who had also worked on the Dresden Theatre), who replied equally critically on 28 November 1851. Despite this, Semper continued to pursue the exhibition project further, for which – as he wrote to Eduard Vieweg on 2 December 1851 – the 'Exhibition building' had now 'been placed at our disposal'. He asked Vieweg to forward the enclosed 'letters to various notable people of my acquaintance' (311.12–13), probably including Friedrich Hitzig as a member of the editorial board of the *Zeitschrift für Bauwesen*, in which the call for entries was published (Semper was still praising Hitzig in 1860 as one of the best architects in Berlin). The letter to Vieweg contains a summary of the context and objective of the exhibition, a kind of variant of the published advertisement, of which no draft is known. So far, nothing more is known about the fate of this exhibition, which apparently did not take place.

43.23 **Es]** after introduction by journal editor:

London. Von dem Architekten Herrn G. Semper geht uns die nachfolgende Mittheilung zu, auf welche wir hiermit das betreffende Publikum Deutschlands aufmerksam machen:

43.24 **Deutschen]** *Deutsche* 43.25 **Blagmann]** *Klagmann* **Lienard]** *Liénard*

44.16 **tragen.** –] before conclusion by journal editor:

Wir empfehlen diese Angelegenheit dem beteiligten deutschen Publikum hiermit auf das Wärmste.

MANUSCRIPT VARIANTS

Vieweg

Eine Anzahl Französischer, Englischer und Deutscher Künstler hat sich vereinigt, im Februar eine industrielle Kunstausstellung zu veranstalten, und wir haben dazu das Exhibition building zu unserer Disposition erhalten. Natürlich werden wir nur eine einzige kleine Abtheilung davon in Anspruch nehmen.

fol. 10v

5 Die besten Franz. Künstler werden ihre Beiträge dazu liefern, wie Dieterle, Lienard, Klagmann u. a. Der letztere Klagmann ist der ausgezeichneteste Bildhauer von denen welche die industrielle Kunst ihres Talentes nicht unwürdig halten. |

Er bildet ein Mitglied unseres Comité, welches ausserdem mich, den Arch. Horeau und den Bronzefabrikanten Matifat und einige andere Künstler und Techniker zu seinen Mitgliedern zählt.

fol. 2r

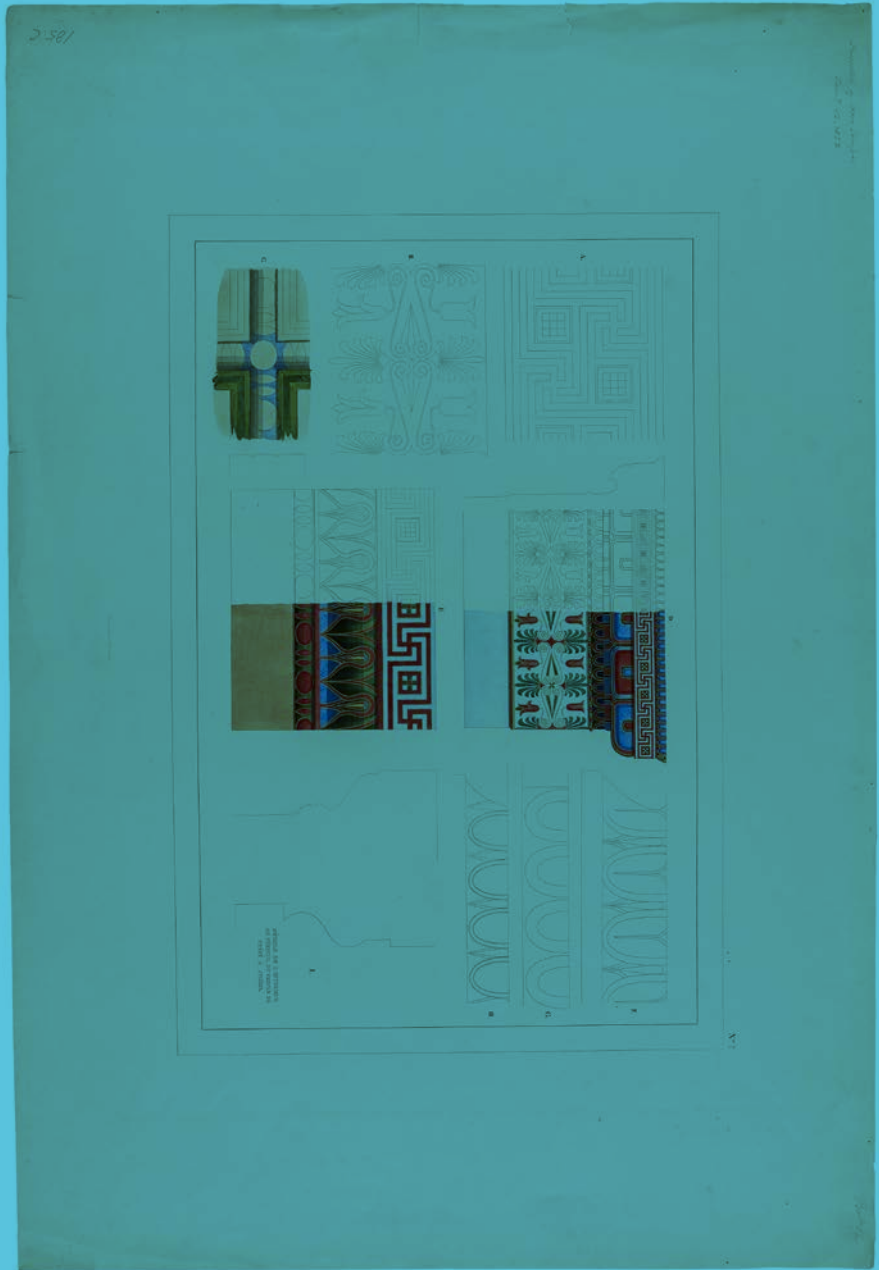
10

Es liegt uns daran, die Deutschen Künstler u. Architecten für die Ausstellung zu interessieren, wesshalb ich einige Briefe an verschiedene mir bekannte Notorietäten unter ihnen beilege, welche Sie gütigst mit der Post weiter besorgen wollen.

15

Diese Schrift wäre geeignet, sowohl das Engl. wie d. Deutsche Publikum auf den Zweck dieser Ausstellung aufmerksam zu machen, der weiter geht und die Begründung einer Industrieschule in London betrifft.

311.2 **industrielle**] *after del.* Ausstellung industrieller Zeich **Exhibition**] *E over g*
 311.5 **Lienard**] *Liénard* 311.6 **u. a.**] *'und andere'* **ausgezeichneteste**] *after del.* beste
von denen welche] *above del.* in der sich auf 311.9 **Bronzefabrikanten**] *fabrikanten*
after del. manufa 311.11 **Künstler**] *'Künstler'* 311.14 **Diese Schrift**] *i.e.* *Wissenschaft,*
Industrie und Kunst d.] 'das'



Pl. 9: Plate from *Die Anwendung der Farben in der Architektur und Plastik*, 1836 (RIBA Library)

POLYCHROMY IN ARCHITECTURE

Introduction

Semper's two essays in English on polychromy in architecture – the first of which was published in Edward Falkener's *Museum of Classical Antiquities* of 1851, the second in Owen Jones's *Apology for the Colouring of the Greek Court in the Crystal Palace* of 1854 – take up topics that he had been developing in two essays in German: in his very first booklet, published shortly before he became professor of architecture at the Academy of Fine Arts in Dresden, *Vorläufige Bemerkungen über bemalte Architektur und Plastik bei den Alten* (Preliminary Observations on Painted Architecture and Sculpture of the Ancients) of 1834, and in the booklet *Die vier Elemente der Baukunst* (The Four Elements of Architecture), published in the autumn of 1851. Semper had sent the completed manuscript of this booklet to his publisher Eduard Vieweg on 19 January 1851, explaining that it was 'actually written for England'. As a matter of fact, on 1 December 1850, Semper had learned from Rachel Chadwick that Henry Cole was trying to have the booklet published by the Society of Arts, whose council Cole chaired. And indeed, both of Semper's English essays on polychromy are variants of parts of *The Four Elements of Architecture*. The first – 'On the Study of Polychromy, and Its Revival' (48–61) – synthesizes several of its six chapters, while the second – 'On the Origin of Polychromy in Architecture' (61–73) – summarizes large parts of the fifth chapter, entitled 'Die vier Elemente' (The Four Elements).

The issue of architectural polychromy in antiquity was attracting some attention in London around this period. In the autumn of 1850, Owen Jones was commissioned to design the polychromatic interior decoration of Joseph Paxton's Crystal Palace in Hyde Park. Semper came into direct contact with the

current English debate on polychromy for the first time here. In a letter of 13 November 1850, he asked Edwin Chadwick to recommend him to Paxton 'for the decoration of the Building for 1851', which was to involve the application of polychromy – as he learned at the latest from Chadwick's reply of 26 November, stating that Paxton was unable to consider Semper's 'services for the Polychrome decoration of the edifice for the new exposition' because 'the task of painting and decorating the edifice, is in the hands of M^r Owen Jones'. Jones presented his design in a paper 'On the Decorations Proposed for the Exhibition Building' that was read at the Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA) on 16 December 1850. Shortly before this, on 2 December, Matthew Digby Wyatt had read a paper at RIBA on 'Observations on Polychromatic Decoration in Italy, from the 12th to the 16th Century'. Semper himself took part in subsequent debates on polychromy held at RIBA about a year later. On 12 January 1852, Thomas Leverton Donaldson read a paper on Jacques Ignace Hittorff's *Restitution du temple d'Empédocle à Sélinonte* of 1851. Donaldson also referred to works by Semper – as Hittorff had also done – namely to *Preliminary Observations on Painted Architecture and Sculpture of the Ancients* and to the hand-coloured lithographs in the folio work *Die Anwendung der Farben in der Architectur und Plastik* (The Use of Colour in Architecture and Sculpture) of 1836. The lithographs were displayed at the meeting, among them details from the Temple of Theseus (pl. 9) and the restoration of a part of the Parthenon. Donaldson's paper was discussed at the RIBA meetings of 26 January and 9 February 1852, again with drawings by Semper being shown. At the first of these two meetings, Semper explained the drawings and 'his colored restoration of the Parthenon' and referred to the interpretation that he had put forward in the first of his English essays on polychromy in defence of the proposed mainly red tint.

Semper's contributions in English to the debate on architectural polychromy had been prompted by yet other factors. These relate to his then still continuing work on 'Vergleichende Baulehre' (Comparative Architecture), which he had started in Dresden at the instigation of Eduard Vieweg. Semper was to have delivered the first part to him in the autumn of 1844 but did not send it until 13 May 1850, while he was in exile in Paris – a manuscript of about 400 pages containing chapters on the primal elements of architecture and the domestic architecture of Assyria, Chaldea, Media, Persia, China, India and Egypt. Shortly after Semper's arrival in London on 28 September 1850, Emil Braun – the person who had persuaded Semper to move to England instead of America – suggested that he should carry out a 'revision' in English of his 'Comparative Architecture', as Semper wrote to Vieweg on 2 October 1850. After Semper had moved into an office on Edward Falkener's premises a few days later, he took the oppor-

tunity to present an outline of the work in Falkener's journal *The Museum of Classical Antiquities*, the first issue of which was to be published in January 1851 with essays on polychromy by Jacques Ignace Hittorff and Falkener himself.

By around mid-May 1851, Semper had drafted an initial proposal for Falkener's *Museum* in French (MS 79; pl. 3), the language that he and Falkener shared. In a prefatory note to Falkener, he wrote that – instead of giving the planned 'summary' of the 'work on comparative architecture' – he had restricted himself to 'a few salient pages from its contents' and focused on a 'specialized archaeological subject', namely 'the question of Greek polychromy and its origin', which was beginning to attract 'more general interest, particularly in England'. However, the manuscript is a first adaptation and translation by Semper into French of the fifth chapter ('Die vier Elemente') of the booklet *The Four Elements of Architecture*, which primarily situates the origins of architecture in the industrial arts. It is thus an early witness to Semper's transformation of his arguments on polychromy into *A Contribution to Comparative Architecture*, as the subtitle of *The Four Elements of Architecture* reads. Falkener did not publish this manuscript but another, missing, one which he received by the end of May or the beginning of June 1851 (on 7 June 1851, he urged Semper to respond to his request of a few days earlier, namely 'to see me and examine your MS etc., etc. I need to send it to the printers'). Published as 'On the Study of Polychromy, and Its Revival', the essay centres on the polychrome debate in general and particularly on Franz Kugler's attack – published in German in 1835 and in English in 1836 – on Semper's position as expounded in *Preliminary Observations on Painted Architecture and Sculpture of the Ancients*.

Semper's first French draft (MS 79) – the summary of the fifth chapter of *The Four Elements of Architecture* – became part of the source material for the essay 'On the Origin of Polychromy in Architecture' in Owen Jones's *Apology*. Jones wrote the latter in defence of his Greek Court with its three partial, and painted, copies of the Parthenon frieze, which formed part of the Crystal Palace's Fine Arts Courts that opened on the building's new site in Sydenham on 10 June 1854. Semper had already revised the first French draft during the summer of 1851 (again in French), now giving it the title 'Second Essay. Sur l'origine de l'architecture polychrome' (MS 82). However, the English version published in Jones's *Apology* is neither a direct translation of the first French version nor of the second but a combination of the two supplemented by arguments which Semper had developed in the third chapter of *The Four Elements of Architecture*, entitled 'Der chemische Beweis' (Chemical Evidence). The manuscript of the English essay is missing.

Semper's involvement in the English debate on architectural polychromy had some lasting material effects. Semper donated some of his works on the subject to RIBA (where they are still held) – presenting a copy of *Preliminary Observations* at some time before 13 January 1851 and, on the occasion of the meeting of 12 January 1852, a copy of *The Four Elements*, as well as the five lithographs from *The Use of Colour in Architecture and Sculpture* that were shown at the meeting. A complete copy of *The Use of Colour* was incorporated into the library of the Department of Practical Art, now in the National Art Library at the Victoria and Albert Museum. Interestingly, the RIBA Library does not hold an ordinary copy of *The Four Elements* but one of the rare copies that have a different main title (the subtitle is the same) – namely *Ueber Polychromie und ihren Ursprung* (On Polychromy and Its Origin). Semper must have received some of these copies in late August 1851 when Vieweg visited the Great Exhibition, while he acknowledged the receipt of copies with the final title (upon which he decided on 9 September 1851) in mid-November 1851. Three of the variant copies survive in London; in addition to the one at RIBA, there are two copies in the library of the Victoria and Albert Museum, one of which is the one that Semper presented to Henry Cole with the autograph dedication 'H. Cole Esq. with the Authors fullest Respects May 17th 1852'. Finally, Semper referred to both of his English essays on polychromy in the first volume of *Style in the Technical and Tectonic Arts*, when discussing his 'principle of coating' (Semper 1860/63, 1:226–7).

BIBLIOGRAPHY Ettlinger 1937, 49–63, 69–78; Van Zanten 1977a, 27–9, 50–6; Van Zanten 1977b, 8–10, 41, 42a–44, 52–64, 73–4, 155, 167–9, 403–5; Herrmann 1978, 46–7, 62; Herrmann 1981, 95; Van Zanten 1982, 187, 209–15; Herrmann 1984, 42, 56; Jenkins/Middleton 1988; Pisani 2003; Hildebrand 2020a, 105–8

On the Study of Polychromy, and Its Revival

TEXTUAL RECORD

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| MCA | 'On the Study of Polychromy, and Its Revival', <i>The Museum of Classical Antiquities</i> (London) 1, no. 3 (July 1851), 228–46 (BL, P.P.1900.b), <i>copy-text</i> |
| JDM | 'On the Study of Polychromy', <i>The Journal of Design and Manufactures</i> (London) 6, no. 34 (Dec. 1851), 112–13; reprint of the conclusion of MCA (241–6) without the notes, introduced by Henry Cole |
| Semper 2014 ^a | vol. 1, 371–89, Karge's reprint ed. of MCA |
| Semper 2014 ^b | vol. 1, 390–1, Karge's reprint ed. of JDM |

BIBLIOGRAPHY Reising 1976, 56 and n. 43; Van Zanten 1977a, 28; Herrmann 1978, 46–7, 62; Herrmann 1981, 95; Van Zanten 1982, 213; Herrmann 1984, 42, 56; Mallgrave 1989, 2–19; Gnehm 2004, 55–69; Weidmann 2014, 6; Gnehm 2017b

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Semper's English essay on polychromy in the July issue of Falkener's *Museum of Classical Antiquities* of 1851 is the first, partial, publication of the German version of *The Four Elements of Architecture*, which was published only in the autumn of 1851. It comprises roughly the book's first and second chapters and touches on topics developed in the fourth and fifth chapters. The essay begins with an overview of the polychromy debate (48.4–52.2), corresponding to the book's first chapter (Semper 1851b, 1–12), and then moves on – in a passage which is missing from *The Four Elements of Architecture* – to Semper's critique of Franz Kugler's only partial acknowledgement of polychromy by differentiating between two positions (52.3–53.25): the first position, in which polychromy is regarded 'as a means of art' to 'assist and increase the effect of sculpture and architecture', and the second one, in which sculpture, architecture and painting are considered to be 'one indissoluble whole' without any 'limits between the different manifestations of Greek art'. Then follows Semper's detailed critique of Kugler's position (53.26–56.15), a summary of large parts of the book's second chapter (Semper 1851b, 13–29) and a critique reiterated at the RIBA meeting of 26 January 1852. After a passage, absent in the book version, on Hittorff as a representative of the second position (57.1–22), the essay concludes with arguments for a Greek polychrome architecture in accordance with the other arts, listed in eleven points (57.23–61.17) – a concise summary not offered in the book version, in which the corresponding parallels are to be found in the fourth and fifth chapters. Henry Cole reprinted this eleven-point conclusion (without the footnotes) in his *Journal of Design and Manufactures* of December 1851, partially fulfilling his promise to have *The Four Elements of Architecture* published by the Society of Arts (see 313).

48.4–5 **Quatremère de Quincy – Le Jupiter Olympien**] Quatremère de Quincy 1815; cf. Semper 1851b, 1 48.23–4, 49.1–2 **This controversy ~ ancient Greece.**] German philhellenism underwent a major revival with the outbreak in 1821 of the Greek revolution against Ottoman rule, which led to the establishment of the Kingdom of Greece in 1832 with its first King Otto, son of King Ludwig I of Bavaria; cf. Semper 1851b, 2. 48.25–7 **Kugler ~ in the Trans. Inst. B. Archts. vol. i. part 1, 1835–6**] Franz Kugler's *Ueber die Polychromie der griechischen Architektur und Sculptur und ihre Grenzen* (1835), translated by William Richard Hamilton; for this and all further references to 'Kugler' and 'Hamilton's Kugler', see Kugler 1836 48.30 **Hittorff ~ in the first number of this periodical**] Jacques Ignace Hittorff's essay 'On the Polychromy of Greek Architecture' (Hittorff 1851b) 49.15–16 **splendid work ~ by Baron Stackelberg**] Stackelberg 1826 49.16–17 **Brøndsted, in his Voyages et Recherches en Grèce**] for this and all further references to 'Brøndsted' and his *Voyages et recherches en Grèce*, see Brøndsted 1826/30 (with 'Recherches' as *recherches*). Semper mentions Brøndsted's work 'on the sculpture of the Parthenon' in *Preliminary Observations on Painted Architecture and Sculpture of the Ancients* (Semper 1834, 5 n. **, 18). 49.18–19 **Duc de Luynes ~ discoveries at Metapontum**] Luynes/Debacq 1833 49.19 **Duca di Serradifalco ~ researches in Sicily**] Serradifalco 1834/42, referred to in

Semper 1834, 18 49.20–1 **restoration of a small temple at Selinuntum, published by M. Hittorff**] Hittorff/Zanth 1826/30, mentioned in Semper 1834, 18 49.30 **Herman**] Gottfried Hermann, a philologist Semper refers to in *Preliminary Observations* and *The Four Elements* (Semper 1834, 43, 49; Semper 1851b, 2 n. *, 52 n. *) 49.38–42, 50.36–7 **researches ~ cholera**] On his study trip of 1830–33, Semper left Rome in February 1831 together with the French architect Jules Goury. After a journey through the Alban Hills and the Lepini Mountains, they travelled to Naples and Pompeii, sailed to Sicily and then to Greece, where they arrived in October 1831. In the spring of 1832, Goury continued his journey together with Owen Jones, travelling to Constantinople, Palestine, Egypt and Granada, where Goury died of cholera in 1834 while working on his drawings of the Alhambra, which were later published by Jones (Jones 1842/45); cf. Semper 1851b, 3–4, 9, 32–3; Semper 1860/63, 1:516; 2:318 n. 1.

50.3–4 **larger work ~ Mediæval**] Semper's folio work *The Use of Colour in Architecture and Sculpture* with six hand-coloured lithographs (Semper 1836). Only the first part on Greek and Etruscan polychromy was published. 50.12–13 **restoration of the Cathedral of Bamberg by Gärtner**] The remains of the polychrome interior of Bamberg Cathedral were found during its restoration, which was intended to remove later additions to the original building. Commissioned by Ludwig I of Bavaria, the painter Friedrich Karl Rupprecht began the refurbishment process in 1829; it was continued by two architects: 1831–34 by Carl Heideloff and 1834–37 by Friedrich von Gärtner. Semper had visited Bamberg in 1833 on his return from the study trip to Italy and Greece. He refers to Heideloff's Bamberg work in *Preliminary Observations* (Semper 1834, 42) and discusses medieval polychromy with reference to Bamberg Cathedral in *The Four Elements* (Semper 1851b, 6). 50.25–6 **Sainte Chapelle, by M. Duban**] Félix Duban, assisted by Jean-Baptiste Lassus, began the restoration of the Sainte-Chapelle in Paris in 1837; Lassus took over in 1849, and Émile Boeswillwald completed it in 1857–63. In *The Four Elements*, Semper refers to the Sainte-Chapelle on account of the completeness and richness of its polychrome system (Semper 1851b, 6). In *Style in the Technical and Tectonic Arts* he mentions the Sainte-Chapelle as an example of the way in which medieval polychromy served to give calm and stability to the dynamics of the Gothic ribbed vaults and the system of slender pillars (Semper 1860/63, 1:511–12). 50.40 **Bemerkungen über die vielfärbige Architectur und Sculptur bei den Alten**] This is how the title (with 'vielfärbige' printed correctly as *vielfarbige*) appears on the engraved title page of *Preliminary Observations* (Semper 1834).

51.17–18 **Gowry and Jones's work on the Alhambra**] 'Gowry': Goury; see note 49.38–42, 50.36–7 51.27 **publication of the Mosque of Santa Sophia**] Fossati 1852; cf. Semper 1851b, 9 n. * 51.29 **discoveries in Assyria**] In *The Four Elements* (Semper 1851b, 10), Semper refers to 'two beautiful works' on Assyria, meaning Paul-Émile Botta and Eugène Flandin's *Monument de Ninive* (1849–50) and the first series of Austen Henry Layard's *Monuments of Nineveh* (1849/53) – both actually describing not the ruins of Nineveh but those of Khorsabad and Nimrud, respectively. Layard unearthed the remains of the actual Nineveh in a second expedition, published in the second volume of his work (1853). Semper later refers to Layard's and Botta's discoveries in his London lectures (128.22–3, 163.20, 199.26–8, 200.40–1; 447.1–2). 51.30 **monuments of Persepolis and of Egypt**] In *The Four Elements* (Semper 1851b, 10), Semper mentions Eugène Flandin and Pascal Coste's *Voyage en Perse* (1851). The monuments of Egypt had been published, for example, by Semper's Paris teacher and friend Franz Christian Gau in his *Antiquités de la Nubie* (1822). 51.32–6 **monuments of Athens ~ Dilettanti Society**] Semper refers to Francis Penrose's

Investigation of the Principles of Athenian Architecture in *The Four Elements* as a forthcoming publication of the Society of Dilettanti (Semper 1851b, 10–11). Earlier publications of the Society of Dilettanti include *Antiquities of Ionia* (1769/1840) and *The Unedited Antiquities of Attica* (1817). 51.37–9 **Donaldson ~ Trans. R. Inst. B. Archts. i. 85, 86]** Donaldson's observations on colour discovered at the Temple of Theseus in Athens date from 1820, not 1830; they were partially published in Kugler 1836, 85–6 n. ‡, and translated by Semper into German in *The Four Elements* (Semper 1851b, 31–2).

52.1–2 **work by M. Hittorff, the plates of which were obligingly shown to me by that author]** Hittorff's *Restitution du temple d'Empédocle à Sélinonte* (Hittorff 1851a); cf. Semper 1851b, 11–12. Semper had known Hittorff since his studies in Paris in 1826–27 and 1829–30; he kept in touch with him during his Parisian exile in 1849–50. 52.35 **général]** 'général' in Brøndsted 1826/30, 2:146 52.38 **materiaux]** 'matériaux' in Brøndsted 1826/30, 2:146

53.1 **des véritables]** 'de véritables' in Brøndsted 1826/30, 2:146 53.15 **if no]** 'If then no' in Kugler 1836, 84 53.24 **that of marble]** 'that marble' in Kugler 1836, 84 53.25 **made resplendent]** 'made' missing in Kugler 1836, 84 53.37 **Herod. iii. 57]** for this and all further references to 'Herod.' and 'Cary's Herod.', see Herodotus 1848, 194–5, with minor differences to the cited text

56.16 **Faraday's Report]** Michael Faraday's analysis of the Elgin Marbles of 1837, published in Hamilton 1842, 106–7; cf. Semper 1851b, 44–5; Semper 1860/63, 1:516–17

57.1–22 **The second class ~ of the cella.]** missing in Semper 1851b 57.27–8 **2. ~ tapes-try.]** cf. fifth chapter in Semper 1851b, 59 57.29–32 **3. ~ construction.]** cf. fifth chapter in Semper 1851b, 66–7 57.38 **metropes]** *metopes*

58.1–4 **4. ~ ceiling.]** cf. fifth chapter in Semper 1851b, 67–8 58.5–6 **5. ~ stone.]** cf. fifth chapter in Semper 1851b, 57–9 58.6 **burnt]** *baked* 58.7–13 **6. ~ polychromy.]** cf. fourth chapter in Semper 1851b, 46–7 58.14–24, 59.1–5 **7. ~ practice.]** cf. fourth chapter in Semper 1851b, 47–8 58.27 **Vitruvius]** Semper had a copy of Daniele Barbaro's edition of Vitruvius's *Ten Books of Architecture* among his books (see 214.25), probably the Latin edition first published in 1567. 58.30–1 **Wiegmann, Die Malerei der Alten]** Wiegmann 1836 58.34–5

Plin. H. Nat. xxxv. 39] here and in further references Pliny's *Naturalis Historia* (Natural History); also cited in Semper 1851b, 47 n. *. Semper had one volume of it among his books (see 215.32). 58.38–9 **Plin. H. Nat. xxxv. 41]** also discussed in Semper 1851b, 48 n. *

59.4–5 **Further proof ~ granite]** together with note 18, 'See ante, p. 99' (59.42), a reference to Falkener's contribution to the debate on polychromy, 'On the Application of Polychromy to Modern Architecture' in the first issue of *The Museum of Classical Antiquities*, which discusses the decoration of the Crystal Palace; see Falkener 1851b, 99: 'Among the coloured decorations at Thebes, I was much struck with granites stained artificially with *transparent* colour approaching to yellows and reds; the felspar, mica, and quartz, being perfectly distinguishable underneath.' 59.6–26, 60.1–10 **8. ~ ornament and sculpture.]** cf. fifth chapter in Semper 1851b, 96–8 59.20 **forms of Doric architecture were derived from Egypt]** together with note 19, 'See ante, p. 87' (59.43), a reference to Falkener's paper 'On Some Egyptian-Doric Columns in the Southern Temple at Karnak' published in the first issue of *The Museum of Classical Antiquities*. Falkener's discussion of an Egyptian capital is accompanied by a woodcut (Falkener 1851a, 87) which Semper copied for the first volume of *Style* to illustrate what he calls a 'Protodoric capital' (Semper 1860/63, 1:419). 59.30–1 **Plin. H. Nat. xxxvi. 22]** In *Style*, Semper cites this passage from the edition by Jacques Daléchamps, originally published in the sixteenth century; Semper 1860/63, 1:460 n. 1; this edition is also cited in Semper 1860/63, 2:283 n. 5, 584 n. 2.

60.25 **eastern climate**] Van Zanten 1982, 272 n. 83, observes: 'In Semper's original text a small "e" is used, but this makes no sense; Semper must mean Oriental, not eastwards.' This was actually corrected in Cole's reprint of the paper (see below, Print Variants 60.25). In a parallel passage of *The Four Elements*, Semper speaks of 'southern regions', where the 'reddish vitreous coating' conferred on the marble temple a 'tonal key of colour' which made the building mass fade into the 'tone in which the lower portion of the sky glows ... at high noon' (Semper 1851b, 39-40). 60.34-5 "**Pictura ~ Petronius, Init.**"] a line in the beginning of Petronius's *Satyricon* where the narrator scolds the decay of rhetoric and poetry (also referred to in *The Four Elements*; Semper 1851b, 98). Semper translates the sentence in *Style* (Semper 1860/63, 1:494): 'Auch die Malerei nahm kein besseres Ende, seitdem die frechen Aegypter ein Schema dieser grossen Kunst erfanden' (Painting, too, has come to no better end since the impudent Egyptians invented a scheme for this great art). 60.36 **tryglyphs**] *triglyphs*

PRINT VARIANTS

JDM

48.1-2 **XX. On the Study of Polychromy, and its Revival.**] On the Study of Polychromy, by Gottfried Semper. *before Henry Cole's introduction:*

Already a considerable change has taken place in public taste on the subject of colouring public buildings, and a more genial feeling for colour has begun to develop itself. All nations have shewn their natural instinct towards colour, and it has been the means of completing and adorning all styles of architecture in all ages. The English were as natural in their love for colour as any other people until the Puritanic movement set in after the Reformation, and deluged the churches with whitewash. That and our transitional state, which has left us without principles of any kind in art, have helped, even to this day, to make the mass of the public sceptical about the good taste of colouring public buildings. But a better feeling is already growing, and it may be foreseen, that, in a few years, any architect will be considered as leaving his building naked and imperfect who shall fail to complete it with the charms of colour. In the "Museum of Classical Antiquities," a learned quarterly periodical, we have some condensed remarks on this subject, which convey useful information: they are by M. Gottfried Semper, the tasteful architect of the Berlin theatre, who is at present resident in this country: -

48.4-57.24, 57.33-9 **Since the publication ~ white.**] *om.*

57.30 **Romans.**] ~^ 57.40-1, 58.25-31 **The influence ~ Alten.**] *om.*

58.15 **development**] developement 58.32-5 "**Ceris ~ Plin. H. Nat. xxxv. 39.**] *om.*

58.36-44 "**Encausto ~ Architects.**] *om.*

59.2 **coloured and**] ~ or 59.12 **civilization**] civilisation 59.19 **shown**] shewn 59.27-

41 "**Durat ~ Id. vii. 5.**] *om.* 59.42 **See ante, p. 99.**] *om.* 59.43 **See ante, p. 87.**] *om.*

60.3 **painting**] paintings 60.23 **terra cottas**] terra-cottas 60.25 **eastern**] Eastern

60.34-5 "**Pictura ~ Petronius, Init.**] *om.* 60.36-9 **I have ~ fact.**] *om.* 60.40-1 **This**

was ~ green.] *om.*

61.16-18 **painting. Gottfried Semper.**] painting." *before Henry Cole's conclusion:*

Mr. Semper it was who so skilfully arranged the Canadian Court in the Great Exhibition. His knowledge both of architecture, and generally of decoration, is profound, and his taste excellent. It is men of his acquirements from whom our manufacturers would be likely to obtain great help.

61.29–30 **This bordering ~ black.] om.**

On the Origin of Polychromy in Architecture

TEXTUAL RECORD

- MS 79 gta, 20-Ms-79, fols. 1r–25v, ‘On Tapestry & the origin of Polychronic Decoration’ (‘Polychronic’: *Polychromic*), in Semper’s hand; French translation of part of a draft of the fifth chapter of *The Four Elements of Architecture*, written in German to be translated into English (gta, 20-Ms-78; Rachel Chadwick, Edwin Chadwick’s wife, began the English translation on or shortly before 26 November 1850 but abandoned it in late January or early February 1851)
- MS 80 gta, 20-Ms-80, fols. 1r–17v, partly in Mary Semper’s hand (1r–13v, 15r–17v; emendations in Manfred Semper’s hand), partly in Manfred Semper’s hand (14r–v), early 1880s, copy of MS 79
- MS 82 gta, 20-Ms-82, fols. 1r–17v, ‘Second Essay. Sur l’origine de l’architecture polychrome’, in Semper’s hand, dated 2 August 1851
- Apology* ‘On the Origin of Polychromy in Architecture’, in Jones 1854a, 47–56 (BL, RB.23.a.29891), *copy-text*
- Semper 2014 vol. 2, 55r–60, Karge’s reprint ed. of *Apology*

BIBLIOGRAPHY Herrmann 1981, 95–6; Mallgrave 1989, 19; Gnehm 2004, 41–2; Gnehm 2007, 64–5; Weidmann 2014, 11

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Semper’s second English essay on polychromy was included in the appendix of Owen Jones’s *Apology for the Colouring of the Greek Court in the Crystal Palace* (published on 12 June 1854), together with additional texts on architectural polychromy, among them George Henry Lewes and William Watkiss Lloyd’s ‘Historical Evidence’, which discusses literary sources, and Thomas Leverton Donaldson and Michael Faraday’s ‘Material Evidence’ concerning the polychromy of the Elgin Marbles that were examined in 1836–37, with the results published in 1842. A note to the text explains that it was ‘Extracted from an Essay in 1852, and published in Germany under the title of “The Four Elements of Architecture”’. Besides the wrong date – the booklet *Die vier Elemente der Baukunst* was published in 1851 – it would be

more accurate to say that the essay published in Jones's *Apology* is an adaptation of Semper's first French manuscript (MS 79) and its revision (MS 82), both of which furnish summaries of the fifth chapter of *The Four Elements of Architecture* (see 315). Both titles of these French versions point to the title of the published English essay: the first one being 'On Tapestry & the origin of Polychromic Decoration', and the other 'Second Essay. Sur l'origine de l'architecture polychrome', which contains the exact French variant of the title of the English essay. The manuscript of the latter is missing but – despite or precisely because of some French remnants – was possibly written directly in English with the assistance of Manfred Semper, Gottfried's son, who helped him in writing letters in English on other occasions. Just to mention two examples of the relations and differences between the French manuscripts and the English text: The beginning of the published essay is the same as that of MS 82; both here omit the beginning of the fifth chapter of *The Four Elements of Architecture* on the composite character of Greek culture, with which MS 79 begins in its turn. However, the English essay incorporates this passage a few pages further on (69.17–70.4). Finally, its concluding part is omitted in both French manuscripts – a condensed discussion of the colour system of the Greeks adapted from the third chapter of *The Four Elements of Architecture*, entitled 'Der chemische Beweis' (Chemical Evidence).

Hans Semper, in a biography of his father, assumed that 'On the Origin of Polychromy in Architecture' appeared 'as an appendix to the Description of the Greek Court in Samuel Sharpe's work on the "Crystal Palace"' (Semper 1880, 20) – a mistake that seems to confuse several publications issued on the occasion of the opening of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham: Jones's *Apology*, George Scharf's *Greek Court Erected in the Crystal Palace* (Scharf 1854) and Jones's *Description of the Egyptian Court*, which contains Samuel Sharpe's 'Historical Sketch of the Egyptian Buildings and Sculpture' (Jones 1854b, 35–71).

61.22–8, 62.1–64.8 **From the time ~ subject.**] cf. Semper 1851b, 56–9
 63.9 **πίναξ]** *πίναξ* (*pinax*) 63.10 **burnt]** *baked* (see also 63.20–1, 63.37, 65.37, 66.1)
 63.11 **πίνακες]** *πίνακες* (*pinakes*, plural of *pinax*) in Semper 1851b, 58, 66; translated in Semper 1860/63, 1:293, as 'Täfelung' (panelling) 63.15–16 **Wiegmann ~ causes.**] see Wiegmann 1836, 29–30, 46–7, 79–80; see also Semper's discussion of that point, with reference to Wiegmann 1836, in 'On the Study of Polychromy, and Its Revival' (58.27–31)
 64.9–66.15 **The Assyrians ~ fixed.**] cf. Semper 1851b, 59–62 64.34 **irregularity]** 'angulosité' (angularity) in MS 79 and MS 82. An equivalent word is missing in the corresponding passage of *The Four Elements of Architecture*, which describes how the rigid ('steif') posture of Assyrian sculpture is an indication for its origin in embroidery (Semper 1851b, 60).
 65.8 **tapestries]** *tapestries* 65.10 **originals]** *originals*
 66.5 **unburnt]** *unbaked* 66.5–7 **next, they covered with these painted bricks ~ the interior of the room; and lastly, they placed a fire in the room to fix the varnish which covered the walls.**] This passage differs from the French versions of MS 79 and MS 82 in that there the bricks are described as first painted in the order in which they would cover the wall of a room, then numbered and put into the furnace and fixed onto the wall only at the end. In *The Four Elements of Architecture*, the corresponding passage suggests similarly that the bricks were painted and baked ('ornamentirt und glasirt', ornamented and glazed) before being applied to the wall (Semper 1851b, 61–2). 66.21–3 **It is only in the terraces ~ the mason's oldest domain.**] cf. Semper 1851b, 67
 67.4–68.13 **The Egyptians ~ covered.**] cf. Semper 1851b, 62–3 67.29 **French expedition]** Napoleon Bonaparte's invasion and occupation of Egypt in 1798–1801

68.4 **torus moulding**] see the drawing in MS 82 and the corresponding woodcut in Semper 1851b, 63 68.11 **Palace of Osirtesen**] Semper addresses the structure that King Senusret I (Sesostris I) – equated with Osirtasen I in the nineteenth century – is said to have built inside the temple complex at Karnak. 68.14–31 **The Chinese ~ polychromy.**] cf. Semper 1851b, 64 68.32–69.3 **The Indians ~ Greece.**] cf. Semper 1851b, 64 69.4–10 **The Jews ~ “the Enclosure.”**] cf. Semper 1851b, 64–5 69.10 **Enclosure**] one of Semper’s four elements, the French word in MS 79 and MS 82 being ‘l’enclos’ and the German word in Semper 1851b, 55, ‘die Umfriedigung’ 69.12–13 **Temple of the Slaves at Mecklenburg ~ Baron von Rumohr**] ‘Slaves’: French for *Slavs*. The passage is missing in MS 79, MS 82 and Semper 1851b. This temple of the Slavs was the main sanctuary of a Slavic tribe that is thought to have lived, from the tenth to the twelfth century, in a region on the Baltic Sea that corresponds to Mecklenburg in north Germany; for Semper’s reference to the discussion of the temple, see Rumohr 1816/23, 1:9–122. 69.17–70.4 **Hellenic art ~ cosmogony.**] Besides the remarks on polychromy, this passage corresponds to the beginning of the fifth chapter of *The Four Elements of Architecture* (Semper 1851b, 52–3); Semper concludes his essay ‘Die grosse Ausstellung’ with similar remarks (26.20–4) and adapts the passage in *Science, Industry, and Art* (Semper 1852, 33), in drafts of the first and third lectures that he was to give at the Department of Practical Art (99.22–32, 131.22–5) and in *Style in the Technical and Tectonic Arts* (Semper 1860/63, 1:220, 426–7). While MS 79 begins with this passage, it is missing in MS 82 in which Semper announces that ‘Quant à l’ensemble de l’architecture Grecque, il sera démontré dans un autre memoire qu’elle étoit d’un caractère très composite’ and then briefly discusses the four elements of architecture in connection with the use of panelling in a variant version of the corresponding passage in *The Four Elements of Architecture* (Semper 1851b, 65–7; see also note 63.11). 70.5–34 **The system ~ easily mastered.**] a passage towards the end of the fifth chapter in Semper 1851b, 97 70.35–40 **It would ~ professed by it.**] missing in MS 79, MS 80 and Semper 1851b 71.1–72.34 **Traces ~ painted eyes.**] This next to last part of the essay is a summary of the findings expounded in the third chapter (‘Chemical Evidence’) of *The Four Elements of Architecture* (Semper 1851b, 30–45). 71.19–20 **oves, or eggs**] part of an ornament called egg-and-dart moulding; see Semper 1851b, 23 n. *: ‘mit blauen Oven am Simms’ 71.22–3 **moulding ~ opisthodomos of the temple of Theseus**] The opisthodomos is the rear hall of a Greek temple (see Semper 1834, 48; Semper 1851b, 32). Its moulding at the Temple of Theseus is illustrated in *The Use of Colour in Architecture and Sculpture* (pl. 9; Semper 1836, pl. 2 figs. D, E) and in *Style* (Semper 1860/63, 1: pl. IX). 71.36 **plate, in my work ~ panel of the temple of Theseus**] Semper 1836, pl. 4; see also Semper 1860/63, 1: pls. V–VI 72.5–6 **In the portion which I have found in the wall with the niche (see my work), these details are not to be seen.**] The ‘portion’ refers to a fragment covered with a ‘glassy, enamel-like colour’ which Semper had discovered – as he says in *The Four Elements of Architecture* in a citation of *Preliminary Observations on Painted Architecture and Sculpture of the Ancients* – in the ‘niche between the antae of the porch which were made of fragments of the temple’s ceiling during Christian times’. Semper had brought one of these fragments with him ‘to the evidence ad oculos for the doubters’ (Semper 1834, 48–9, cited in Semper 1851b, 30–1); it is the fragment of the ceiling of the Temple of Theseus reproduced in *The Use of Colour* (pl. 9; Semper 1836, pl. 2 fig. C). In *The Four Elements of Architecture*, in which it is depicted as a woodcut, Semper notes that it had been ‘badly damaged on travelling and by touching’ (Semper 1851b, 36, 38 fig.; cf. 35, 39 n. *); the fragment is also mentioned and re-

produced as a colour plate in *Style* (Semper 1860/63, 1:523, pl. II). 72.7 **Monument of Lysicrates**] cf. Semper 1851b, 37–8. In *Style*, Semper discusses this monument only briefly with respect to colour (Semper 1860/63, 1:485) but repeatedly in connection with ceramics and tectonics (Semper 1860/63, 2:95, 115 n. 1, 242 n. 2 and fig.) and stereotomy (Semper 1860/63, 2:355, 385 fig., 468–71, 473–4). 72.18 **Some years after my sojourn at Athens**] see 318, Explanatory Notes 49.38–42, 50.36–7 72.18–20 **portions of this building ~ Hecatompèdon**] This excavation of the Parthenon and parts of the Hecatompèdon temple is the one that was undertaken in 1835–36, reported by Charles Holte Bracebridge (see note 72.33–4) and mentioned by Semper in *The Four Elements of Architecture* (Semper 1851b, 43). 72.25 **orvolos**] *ovolos*; the ornament in the form of carved ‘oves, or eggs’ of the Greek convex moulding (see note 71.19–20) 72.26 **Tower of the Winds**] In Semper 1851b, 37, this octagonal tower in Athens is called ‘Tempel der Winde’ (Temple of the Winds). 72.33–4 **Mr. Bracebridge ~ painted eyes.**] Charles Holte Bracebridge described these statues in a letter of 1837 which was published as part of the report on the examination of the Elgin Marbles in 1842 (Hamilton 1842, 104–5). In *The Four Elements of Architecture*, Semper paraphrases Bracebridge’s whole letter in German (Semper 1851b, 42–4); most of it was reprinted in Owen Jones’s *Apology* (Jones 1854, 39–40). 72.34–73.7 **The figures of the pediment ~ gilding.**] This concluding passage is not to be found in *The Four Elements of Architecture*. 73.4 **Trajan Column ~ examined**] a reference to Semper’s first publication on polychromy in antiquity, ‘Scoprimento d’antichi colori sulla colonna di Trajano’, published in the *Bullettino* of the Prussian Instituto di corrispondenza archeologica in Rome (Semper 1833). Semper refers to this text again in *Style* (Semper 1860/63, 1:500); on Trajan’s Column, see also Semper’s *Preliminary Observations* (1834, 36–9).



Pl. 10: Design of certificate for art instruction at Science and Art Department, 1853 (gta, 20-0163-265C)

DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL ART

Introduction

From the autumn term of 1852 to the autumn term of 1854, which lasted up to the end of February 1855, Semper taught at the Department of Practical Art – the school founded by Henry Cole under this name in the wake of the Great Exhibition in early 1852 and reshaped by the Board of Trade to become the Department of Science and Art in March 1853. By then, it also included the Schools of Art (the former Government Schools of Design), the School of Science Applied to Mining and the Arts (the former School of Mines), the Museum of Ornamental Art, the Museum of Practical Geology and other institutions. Semper started teaching on 18 October 1852 at Marlborough House in Pall Mall, London – the Department’s location – as the *First Report of the Department of Practical Art* records (DPA¹, 225). His subject area, as described in the appointment letter of 11 September 1852, was ‘the principles and practice of Ornamental Art applied to Metal Manufactures’ (226.7). However, Semper’s responsibility at the Department soon underwent changes, encompassing architecture officially from the autumn of 1853.

When Semper’s appointment as a professor was announced in *The Athenaeum* on 25 September 1852, his teaching area was already described against the backdrop of his architectural expertise. Along with Octavius Hudson, who was to teach ‘Ornamental Art applied to woven fabrics of all kinds and to paper staining’, the announcement first states that ‘Prof. Semper of Berlin’ (Dresden would have been the correct location) had been appointed for the field of ‘Ornamental Metal Work’ and then notes that ‘Besides his constructive knowledge, Prof. Semper has made the treatment of metals his particular study.’ Henry Cole, the superintendent of the Department, had already observed in December 1851 – in

the concluding note to a partial reprint of 'On the Study of Polychromy, and Its Revival' – that Semper's 'knowledge both of architecture, and generally of decoration, is profound, and his taste excellent. It is men of his acquirements from whom our manufacturers would be likely to obtain great help' (321, Print Variants 61.16–18). Before Semper's architectural background officially came to the fore, his teaching area was specified and expanded to include jewellery, enamels and even furniture, as Cole's prospectuses for Semper's class indicate (see 228, 554). An advertisement signed by the Department's secretary, Walter Ruding Deverell, in *The Athenaeum* of 8 January 1853 (announcing the resumption of 'Special Classes for the Study of the Principles of Ornamental Art' on 10 January) already described Semper's and Octavius Hudson's subject areas as being 'Ornamental Art in Metals, Furniture, and all kinds of Woven Fabrics'.

Overall, Semper was apparently soon able to extend his subject area to include the industrial arts in general and architecture in particular. In his 'Plan of Instruction for the Metal and Furniture Classes', drafted by 1 February 1853 and published in the *First Report of the Department of Practical Art*, he proposed that the curriculum should also include lectures 'on the relations of the different branches of practical art to each other, and to architecture' (88.13–14) – which was to be the title of his first public lecture, held at the Department on 20 May 1853 (see 96.3–4, 97). A text by the art superintendent, Richard Redgrave, in the same *Report* confirms at least an intention to enlarge Semper's responsibility to also include 'architectural arrangements of surfaces' and 'architectural construction, &c.' (Redgrave 1853, 370). Semper's area of responsibility in the Department, which soon became wide-ranging, is reflected in his teaching for the autumn term of 1853, which started on 3 October and was announced in *The Athenaeum* of 10 September 1853 under the title 'Practical Construction, including Architecture, Building, and the various processes of Plastic Decoration, Furniture, and Metal Working'. This corresponds to Semper's subject area as stated in the 'Prospectus of the Central Training School of Art' for October 1853 in the *First Report of the Department of Science and Art* (DSA¹, 195). In the area of technical courses, Semper was now the only person responsible for architecture, which had been taught by Charles James Richardson under the title of 'Architectural Details and Practical Construction' from the autumn term of 1852 (DPA¹, 225, 383); Cole proposed to terminate Richardson's appointment on 23 July 1853 'to coincide with reopening of School in Autumn' (Herrmann 1984, 277 n. 247). In the autumn terms of 1853 and 1854, architecture became an integral part of Semper's special class, which, in his two reports on his teaching during 1852–54, is called the 'Class for Practical Construction, Architecture, and Plastic Decoration' (88, 91) – additionally termed as 'Plastic and Architectural Design' for the autumn term of 1854 (DSA², 201).

Before Semper was entrusted with teaching on the subject of metals, Cole appears to have considered him primarily as a professor of ceramics. Semper himself had drawn attention to this in a letter of 29 January 1852 in which he offered Cole his services in the context of the imminent ‘Establishment of a School for art and industry’ (which was to become the Department of Practical Art). As ‘the head of an practical atelier for architects and artisans’ in Dresden, he wrote to Cole, the ‘decorative part of architecture’ had been one of his particular specialities, including works in bronze, furniture and ‘the exigencies of China fabrication’. To document this, he enclosed with the letter a basic treatise on painting on porcelain (in Semper’s English, ‘the first part of an elemental treaty on China picture’) – a treatise that he had written in French in Sèvres in June 1850 (gta, 20-MS-47). Cole – who promised on 4 February 1852 that ‘If I have an opportunity I will endeavour to promote your wishes’ – sent Semper to Herbert Minton’s pottery factory in Stoke-on-Trent for three weeks on 20 March 1852, asking him to prepare a lecture on ceramic manufacture (Herrmann 1984, 58–60). However, shortly after Semper’s return, Cole commissioned him in mid-April 1852 to ‘provide a kind of illustrated catalogue raisonné for the whole field of metals technology’, as Semper wrote to his publisher, Eduard Vieweg, on 20 May 1852. In the same letter, he presumed that he was awarded the commission due to the attention he had received from his booklet *Wissenschaft, Industrie und Kunst* (Science, Industry, and Art) and described it as a task that would serve as an ‘introduction to more permanent official work’ at the ‘School of Design’ (261–2).

In asking Semper to specialize in metals, Cole had apparently changed his mind after having been unable to attract Matthew Digby Wyatt to take up the post. This was despite the fact that Wyatt – who was just completing a book on *Metal-Work and its Artistic Design* (Wyatt 1852) – had told him on 18 March 1852 that he was ‘willing to lecture on Metals’ (Cole Diary). Yet Semper expanded his catalogue of ‘Practical Art in Metals and hard Materials; its Technology, History and Styles’ to include both ceramic and metal vessels (NAL, 86.FF.64, art. 3.2, 95–142; cf. Semper 2007a, 189–227). What he presents in this part of the catalogue might correspond to elements of the lecture that he was commissioned to prepare in connection with his visit to Minton. Around mid-August, Semper sent the catalogue to Cole, who began to read it on 19 August. However, Cole had prepared Semper’s appointment before receiving the catalogue – as he noted in his diary, he had already ‘Settled Class book in Metals for Semper’ with Joseph Warner Henley, the president of the Board of Trade, on 2 July 1852. On 8 September, he arranged with Henley for Semper to be appointed to a professorship in metals, and Semper approved the conditions of employment on 10 September 1852 (Cole Diary). But in the list of the Department’s prospectuses,

directly after the listing for Semper's class on 'Principles and Practice of Ornamental Art applied to Furniture, Metals, Jewellery, and Enamels', Cole still continued to refer to Semper as the person to contact for information concerning 'Pottery, and other Manufactures' (228.31–3). Semper himself included pottery in the draft of his 'Plan of Instruction' (373.1).

In addition to teaching in the Department, Semper was busy with research work for its Museum of Ornamental Art, which opened provisionally in Marlborough House on 19 May 1852 and definitively on 6 September 1852. According to his terms of employment, he was obliged to 'report on Collections ... and upon the state of the Museum, Collection of Casts, and Library of the Department' and 'to inform the Superintendents of any examples which ... the Museum should possess' (226.28–31). The research included a 'Report on the Private Collection of Arms at Windsor Castle', a list of suggested purchases in relation to 'Berlin Productions of Plastical Art, Metal Casts, Plaster Casts' and 'Observations on Some of the Specimens of Metal Work' in the Museum (76–85). All of this was related to one of the central issues for which the Department was aiming to provide new foundations in art education – namely surface decoration. Semper's own objective was to convey the theoretical role of ornament in direct relation to practical concerns and to provide students with opportunities for practical collaboration in courses that were organized along the lines of the studio workshop. Semper's theoretical and practical position on ornament was expressed in his design for the school certificate of the Department of Science and Art, approved on 10 September 1853 (pl. 10): in his pencilled draft, the central inscription on one of the two vertical bands of the ornamental frame, which stands for 'Industry', bears the name 'Jacquard' – symbolizing the industrialization of the textile arts and the fundamental role that Semper assigned to textiles not only for ornaments but for the arts in general (the final version of the certificate has 'Flaxman' instead). In *Style in the Technical and Tectonic Arts*, he reproduced the lateral and central pendant triangles of the certificate when discussing tectonics (Semper 1860/63, 2:220–1).

In his 'Plan of Instruction for the Metal and Furniture Classes', Semper had already proposed that students should assist in the professor's practical work (86.7), and he referred to opportunities to carry this out in the two reports on his 'Class for Practical Construction' – opportunities including the commission to design the funeral car of the Duke of Wellington, at the beginning of the autumn term of 1852 (89.16–25), and the commission to design one of the commercial exhibition spaces in the rebuilt Crystal Palace in Sydenham in 1854, the Mixed Fabrics Court – one of Semper's rare architectural commissions during the London years, which was actually executed. The practically oriented side of Semper's teaching met with some scepticism from Henry Cole, who empha-

sized in the conditions for Semper's appointment that it was a 'new experiment to afford practical instruction in Art for industrial purposes' (227.2–3).

In the autumn term of 1854 – from October 1854 to February 1855 – Semper for the last time held his class on 'Practical Construction, including Architecture, Building, and the various processes of Plastic Decoration, Furniture, and Metal Working', as it was announced in *The Athenaeum* on 9 September 1854. His presence and availability in the spring term, from 1 March to 31 July 1855, was also mentioned. However, at this point he was only sporadically active for the Department and was otherwise busy with moving to Zurich. On 16 November 1854, Semper had accepted the offer of the Chair of Architecture at the newly founded Swiss Federal Polytechnic School. Apart from a visit to Switzerland lasting around a week, he spent a considerable part of the spring term of 1855, from 21 March to 5 June, in Paris, where under Cole's supervision he was concerned with the decoration of the British section of the Exposition universelle on behalf of the Department of Science and Art.

Also during the spring term of 1855, at the command of Prince Albert, Semper designed a vast complex of buildings in part of the area of South Kensington that had gradually been purchased by the commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851. As Henry Cole noted in a memorandum of 24 May 1855, Prince Albert suggested a building that was to combine 'temporary galleries for Marlborough House Museum, Educational Museum, Patent Museum, &c.', and – like the Palais Royal in Paris – 'shops with a colonnade, and flats for residence above', all arranged around 'a large covered building suitable for the performance of Music'. Semper presented the design (reproduced in Physick 1994) to Cole on 15 June 1855; ten days later, the Board of Trade had the plans examined by a Mr Cubitt (probably the building developer Thomas Cubitt) and the engineer Samuel Morton Peto. Both of them considered 'that the scheme could not be carried out to pay' (Herrmann 1984, 79–80, 282 n. 311). On 26 or 27 June, Semper left London via Rouen and Paris for Zurich, where he arrived (with a ticket from Basel dated 11 July) on 12 July 1855.

Richard Redgrave had already noted in May 1855 that the 'loss of the valuable services of Professor Semper' had 'not ... yet been adequately supplied' (DSA³, 225). The respect Semper enjoyed in London certainly contributed to his thoughts of returning there while he was experiencing professional frustration during his early period in Zurich. In mid-1856, he asked the industrialist Carl Wilhelm Siemens (who was working in London) to inquire of Cole whether he might return to the Department of Science and Art, under the condition that he would have 'a good prospect of practical work in addition to theoretical work'. Following prolonged clarifications, Cole asked Semper on 4 July 1857 to 'give me an idea of what sort of arrangement you would desire to have made with you'. In

the draft of his response, Semper demanded ‘architectural work or work as an artist, and not merely as a teacher’. With the approval of the Board of Education, Cole reported back to him on 1 August 1857 that he was ‘authorized to offer the following terms for your consideration. I° You would have to give a course of practical instruction to a class of Students and some public lectures on Architecture II° The Department would give you other work connected with Architecture’. Semper negotiated with Cole in London on 4 September 1857 on the conditions of employment and discovered – as he wrote to Bertha Semper – that he was to be employed ‘on extensive buildings’ in South Kensington. On 30 November 1857, he tried through Siemens to persuade Cole to increase the associated salary. The effort was unsuccessful, and Semper abandoned the idea of returning to London.

BIBLIOGRAPHY Semper 1880, 20–1; Cole 1884, 1:281–9, 294–301, 305–7, 322; Leisching 1903; Ettliger 1940; Pevsner 1940, 251–3, 255–6, 264; Ettliger 1964; Macdonald 1970; Shepard 1975; Herrmann 1976, 236–7; Reising 1976, 56–63; Van Zanten 1977b, 242–56; Diephouse 1978; Herrmann 1978, 62–93; Schädlich 1980; Herrmann 1984, 56–83; Physick 1994; Mallgrave 1996, 208–18; Burton 1999, 46–7, 112–13; Bonython/Burton 2003, 145–69, 172–5; Hildebrand 2003, 263–8; Squicciarino 2009, 143–8, 256–75, 288–93; Orelli-Messerli 2010, 163–293; Weidmann 2010, 341, 569–77; Bryant 2011; Hildebrand 2013; Chestnova 2014; Hildebrand 2020a, 119–31; Hvattum 2021; Nichols 2021

Report on the Private Collection of Arms at Windsor Castle

TEXTUAL RECORD

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| MS 108 | gta, 20-Ms 108, fols. 1r–2v (2v blank), in Semper’s hand |
| MS 109 | gta, 20-Ms-109, fols. 1r–2v, in Semper’s hand |
| MS 110 | gta, 20-Ms-110, fols. 1r–4v (1v blank), in Semper’s hand |
| MS 107 | gta, 20-Ms-107, fols. 1r–11v (all versos blank), in Semper’s hand (emendations in Henry Cole’s hand), dated 20 September 1852 |
| DPA ¹ | ‘Report on the Private Collection of Arms at Windsor Castle’, in <i>First Report of the Department of Practical Art</i> , London: Eyre & Spottiswoode for Her Majesty’s Stationery Office, 1853, 364–7 (NAL, 602.AD.0777), dated 20 September 1852, <i>copy-text</i> |
| Semper 1884 | ‘Bericht über die Waffensammlung in Windsor Castle’, 76–83, dated 20 September 1852, German trans. of DPA ¹ (76.6–23, 76.25–80.9, 80.12–13) |
| Semper 2014 | vol. 2, 538–41, Karge’s reprint ed. of DPA ¹ |

BIBLIOGRAPHY Herrmann 1978, 72 n. 263, 131–2; Herrmann 1981, 107; Herrmann 1984, 277 n. 247; Squicciarino 2009, 347–50

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Semper's report on the collection of arms at Windsor Castle is related to the Museum of Ornamental Art, which was established with the Department of Practical Art at Marlborough House in Pall Mall, London, and fully opened to the school and the public on 6 September 1852. Initially also known as the Museum of Manufactures, it took over holdings of the former London School of Design and was supplemented by donations and loans, as well as exhibits acquired from the Great Exhibition, to form a comprehensive collection of the decorative arts. Semper's report was the first commission from the Department of Practical Art, and its purpose was to identify arms from Queen Victoria's collection that could be recommended for loan to the museum.

On 9 September 1852, one day after Semper's appointment had been decided, Henry Cole sent him and Richard Redgrave to Windsor to inspect the royal collection of arms (Cole Diary). In addition to its content, the text is of particular interest because Semper's complete draft with Cole's emendations is extant (345–52). In his report, Semper not only points out weapons of instructive value but also discusses the artistic significance of weapons in general and recommends that the Department purchase further teaching materials from this area. In the process, he elaborates on the observations on weapons as a special field of metalwork from his catalogue of 'Practical Art in Metals and hard Materials', previously commissioned by Cole (NAL, 86.FF.64, art. 3.2, 95–142; cf. Semper 2007a, 180–4). He now more explicitly declares the weapons industry to be 'that branch of Metalworking, which affords the greatest interest for the Study of Ornamental art' (339.15–17).

Semper completed the report, as stated in the last of the four drafts and in the printed version, on 20 September 1852 (80.12, 348.27) and sent it – illustrated with three drawings of swords (347.15) – to Cole a week later. Cole revised the report, as stated at the top of the same draft and in his diary, on 28 September (348, note 345.1). When Semper's report was printed in the *First Report of the Department of Practical Art*, which appeared in the spring of 1853, it underwent further minor changes. It likely contributed to the Queen lending to the Department of Science and Art some 150 items of arms and armour in the spring of 1854. In *Style in the Technical and Tectonic Arts*, Semper refers to the report in the section on metals technology and in relation to the 'practical question of style', arguing that the 'armourer must follow the strictest laws of practicality' and 'Therefore at all times there prevailed a certain relative chastity and purity of taste in weapons' (Semper 1860/63, 2:549).

76.1 B.] designates the report as one of several miscellaneous texts in 'Appendix VII' of the *First Report of the Department of Practical Art*, to which also belongs Semper's 'Plan of Instruction' (85–8) 76.9–10 **principal laws of fitness, convenience, and style**] a variant of Vitruvius's three architectural principles of *firmitas, utilitas, venustas* (solidity, utility, beauty) 76.19–28 **Secondly ~ study of style ~ Thirdly ~ study of ~ the history of styles ~ distinguishable from each other**] Cole here changed the meaning of the last sentence in a not insignificant way by altering Semper's 'study of ... the *Historical Style*' (345.20–1; italics in original) to 'study of ... the history of styles'. For Semper's understand-

ing of the 'term' *style* as defined by the artistic use of 'means', the 'limits' of the 'task and problem', the 'accessories' and the 'peculiar character' of works 'of the different countries and ages', see his definition and discussion of style in two of his lectures of 1853, 'On the Relations of the Different Branches of Industrial Art to Each Other and to Architecture. Third Version' (108–11) and 'General Remarks on the Different Styles in Art' (119–21). 76.29–30 **The history of ornamental art in metals cannot therefore be better illustrated than by a collection of arms and weapons]** Semper's complete draft here has

'The History of Ornamental Art can not better be summed as by a collection of Arms and weapons' (345.23–4). Cole replaced 'summed as' with 'illustrated than' and restricted Semper's contention that weapons are representative of the history of ornamental art in general by adding 'in Metals' to 'Ornamental Art'.

77.5 **relative purity and chastity of taste and style]** Semper adopted this sentence in *Style* (Semper 1860/63, 2:549, cited above, 333) and had already put forward the corresponding view in *Science, Industry, and Art*, where he contends – when speaking of the 'confused muddle of forms or childish dalliance' of objects shown at the Great Exhibition – that 'At most, objects whose seriousness of use does not permit anything useless, such as carriages, weapons, musical instruments, and the like, sometimes show more healthiness in the decoration and refinement of the forms strictly defined by their purpose' (Semper 1852, 11–12).

77.15 **Vienna, formerly at Castle Ambrass]** In his catalogue of 'Practical Art in Metals and hard Materials', Semper refers for the former collection of Ambras Castle in Innsbruck to Primisser 1819 and Richter 1835 (Semper 2007a, 67). 77.26–8 **works of Meyrick, of**

Tubinal on the Madrid armoury, that on the imperial collections of Russia, and Baron von Ebner's work on costumes of the middle ages] Semper's drafts have the name of the misprinted 'Tubinal' correctly as 'Jubinal' (340.1, 341.17, 346.24), while the error in the name of the misprinted 'Ebner' is also contained in Semper's complete draft (346.25) and in one of the fragmentary drafts (341.19); a third, fragmentary, draft has the correct name of 'Hefner' (340.5). In one of the drafts (339.26), Semper refers to the two volumes of *Engraved Illustrations of Antient Arms and Armour* that depict Samuel Rush Meyrick's collection at Goodrich Court, Herefordshire (Meyrick 1830). He had already requested Meyrick's *Critical Inquiry into Antient Armour* (Meyrick 1824) from the British Museum Library on 30 June 1852, when he was working on his catalogue of 'Practical Art in Metals and hard Materials' (221.26–31). Publication of Achille Jubinal's work on the Royal Armoury at Madrid (*La Armeria real*) started in 1837 (Jubinal 1837/54). The three-volume work on the Russian imperial collection of arms at Tsarskoye Selo, near St Petersburg, with lithographs after drawings by Alois Rockstuhl, was published in 1835–53 (Gille 1835/53), and Jakob Heinrich von Hefner-Alteneck's *Trachten des christlichen Mittelalters* in three volumes from 1840 to 1854 (Hefner-Alteneck 1840/54). In one of the drafts (340.4), Semper additionally mentions the section on armoury in *Le Moyen-Âge et la Renaissance* (Saulcy 1851), which is also cited in his catalogue of 'Practical Art in Metals and hard Materials' (Semper 2007a, 107). Most of these works are referred to in *Style*: Meyrick's collection at Goodrich Court in the section on ceramics (Semper 1860/63, 2:70), his *Critical Inquiry into Antient Armour* in the section on metals technology, together with Jubinal's *Armeria real* (Semper 1860/63, 2:550). Semper also refers to the latter for examples of Moorish swords as counterparts to the 'Saracen sabre allegedly from Charlemagne's time', which was part of the imperial regalia of the Holy Roman Empire (Semper 1860/63, 2:546 n. 4). He had it sketched by an unknown person during his period in London (gta, 20-I-16), possibly for the catalogue of 'Practical Art in

Metals and hard Materials', where it is mentioned (Semper 2007a, 110, 181). Hefner's work on medieval costume is cited in *Style* particularly for illustrations of the 'bronze effigy of Emperor Louis the Bavarian' and the 'grave plate of Rudolf of Swabia ... in the Cathedral of Merseburg' (Semper 1860/63, 1170; 2:526 n. 1). 77.28–9 **acquisition for the library of the Department of Practical Art**] In a report on the Department's library, dated 10 November 1852, Ralph Nicholson Wornum illustrates desiderata through the example of books on metalwork that are lacking and notes that 'the Library possesses neither Jubinal's great work on the "Royal Armoury of Madrid," containing beautiful illustrations of the most remarkable ornamental metal-work in existence; nor the great work of Rockstuhl on the "Imperial Armoury of Russia," containing Oriental as well as European specimens; nor does it possess even Sir J. Meyrick's "Illustrations of ancient Arms and Armour"' (DPA¹, 296). The Department purchased the second edition of Meyrick's *Critical Inquiry into Ancient Armour* in 1854 (DSA², 192; Meyrick 1842); the other books recommended for purchase by Semper – with the exception of Meyrick's *Engraved Illustrations* and Hefner's work – were also acquired by 1855 at the latest (Wornum 1855, 161).

78.13–14 **breast-plates, forming part of the armour of Tippo Saib (hanging in the passage, decorated like a tent)**] Tipu Sahib's armour, captured after his defeat and death at Seringapatam, was placed in a niche fitted up as a tent in the North Corridor of Windsor Castle (known today as the China Corridor) – then the location of the armoury. 78.22 **Rénaissance**] Two of Semper's drafts correctly have 'Renaissance' (342.45, 347.13). 78.24 **swords ~ three of the first distinction**] Two of Semper's drafts here refer to sketches of these swords (342.47, 347.15). The sketches (preserved at gta, 20-2) are drawn in Semper's hand on three individual sheets and show the hilts of two of the three swords that Semper praises as being 'of the first distinction': The first, erroneously attributed to Benvenuto Cellini (78.25), and the other with the number '222' (78.29). Semper's third example – the sword numbered '276' (78.31) – has not been identified. The third extant drawing corresponds to the 'sword of the time of Louis XVI.' (78.38). 78.25–6 **One of them ~ attributed to Benvenuto Cellini without reason**] The catalogue number of this sword is also missing in two of Semper's drafts (343.1, 347.17). The sword in question is a rapier of c. 1640, reputed to have belonged to John Hampden; the blade is stamped with the marks of Clemens Horn of Solingen (Laking 1904, 32–3, pl. 10 [no. 65; RCIN 62994]). One of the three drawings that Semper had attached to the draft of his report shows the hilt in all its details, with subjects from the life of King David (gta, 20-2). 78.26–7 **shield belonging to the Queen, which is at present in the Museum**] This shield with scenes from the life of Julius Caesar 'has been supposed to be the work of Cellini; another tradition regarding it is, that it was presented to Henry VIII, by Francis I' (Meyrick 1842, 3:114 n. 3); it is now believed to be of French or Belgian origin, from the mid-sixteenth century (Laking 1904, 35–7, pl. 12 [no. 71; RCIN 62978]; Norman/Eaves 2016, 277–82). The so-called Cellini Shield was exhibited at the Museum of Ornamental Art (CatM¹, 59; DPA¹, 287, 386) after it was brought as a loan from Windsor Castle on 12 May 1852 (Cole Diary). 78.29 **The second, No. 222**] a sword with an iron hilt of the first quarter of the seventeenth century. The pommel and the outer side of the guards are encrusted with flowers and leaves in silver against a blackened ground (gta, 20-2; Laking 1904, 29, pl. 9 [no. 60; RCIN 62964]). 78.33 **sword, probably of James II.'s time, has a hilt formed by serpents**] possibly the sword once believed to belong to William the Conqueror but later identified as being of French workmanship of the first quarter of the seventeenth century. Its pommel is 'shaped as four intertwined serpents',

while ‘numerous serpent-like shapes that coil and intercoil’ form ‘the knuckle-guard, the shells, the quillon and the counter-guards’ (Laking 1904, 204, pl. 30 [no. 681]). 78.35–6 **Dutch sword of the 17th century ~ decorated with ~ medallions, with portraits of some heroes of the Dutch history]** possibly a sword with a hilt which is, if not identical with, then similar to that of the German sword said to have been a wedding gift on the occasion of the marriage of Frederick William of Brandenburg to Louise Henriette of Nassau. The portraits of the medallions in relief on this hilt are identified as those of the descendants of the house of Brandenburg from the late fifteenth to the early seventeenth centuries (Laking 1904, 27–8 [no. 58; RCIN 62988]). In one of the drafts, Semper has – instead of ‘portraits of some heroes of the Dutch history’ – ‘Portraits of the time of the Dutch Revolution’ (343.11). In the complete draft, he had altered ‘Dutch Revolution’ to ‘Dutch History’ (347.27). 78.38–9 **sword of the time of Louis XVI. ~ in the catalogue ~ given as an English work ~ with enamel pictures in cameo]** The hilt of this sword bears the Paris hallmark of 1786 (Laking 1904, 177, pl. 24 [no. 609]). Semper has annotated his drawing of the hilt with detailed comments on the colouring (gta, 20–2). The technique of ‘enamel pictures in cameo’ is referred to in Semper’s drafts as ‘en Camajeu’ (343.13, 347.30; properly spelled *en camaïeu*, a technique that imitates cameos), altered by Cole to ‘en Cameo’ (350, note 347.30). The pictures are oval panels in shadings of blue and white, which are dispersed about the hilt and represent cupids, gods and goddesses, and musical and warlike trophies.

79.13–14 **arrangement in the Museum of Practical Geology]** The Museum of Practical Geology in London, established in 1835, reopened in a new building in Jermyn Street in May 1851. In addition to the fact that Semper had the opportunity to visit the institution, he had certainly also read about it in the papers, for example in the article on the Museum’s inauguration published in the third issue of the German Supplement of *The Illustrated London News* on 17 May 1851 – the issue in which Semper’s essay on the Great Exhibition was published (see 20–6). Another article on the Museum appeared in the fifth issue of the German Supplement of *The Illustrated London News* on 31 May 1851 (ILN Suppl. 1851). In this article, the objective of the Museum is described as being ‘to demonstrate the different ways in which ores are formed and, as far as is practicable, to show the way in which mining is carried out’, accompanied by ‘models of the machines and hand tools used for the work’ and explanations of the ‘chemical process by which the various metals are obtained’, as well as of their ‘use ... in art and manufacture’. Besides this, ‘earth and clay materials ... for the production of glass and porcelain’ were exhibited in the context of ‘giving a history of the various manufactured products’, including a historically comprehensive collection of pottery, glass fabrication, building and ornamental stones from all parts of the British Empire. The ‘similar arrangements’ based on a predominance of the ‘artistic element’, which Semper suggests for the Museum of Ornamental Art (79.16–17), correspond to the concept of an ideal museum that he developed in the catalogue of ‘Practical Art in Metals and hard Materials’ in 1852, in which he also mentions the Museum of Practical Geology (Semper 2007a, 55–8). 79.20 **Lazarino Cominazo guns]** Lazarino Cominazzo (also Cominazo) is the name of an Italian family of gunsmiths, active in Brescia from the sixteenth century; for three pairs of flintlock pistols of the second half of the seventeenth century, stamped with the name ‘Lazarino Cominazzo’, see Laking 1904, 114, pl. 22 (nos. 357–8; RCIN 61065); 134 (nos. 439–40; RCIN 67158); 140 (nos. 471–2; RCIN 61606). 79.23–5 **gun of Louis XIV. ~ by Piraube ~ probably the finest gun in the world ~ head-sight steel ~ in open work]**

a richly ornamented hunting gun ornamented with classical scenes, made by Bertrand Pirraube in 1682 for Louis XIV (Laking 1904, 129–30 [no. 425; RCIN 61115]). It has a pierced rear sight, which corresponds to the ‘open work’ of the part which Semper calls ‘Hindsight’ in the complete draft (348.5). In the same draft, Semper considers this weapon to be ‘the finest gun in the world’, which was altered by Cole to ‘probably the finest gun in the world’ (348.4; 350, note 348.4). 79.29 **Spanish gun of Joachim da Zelaja]** for the flintlock fowling piece by the gunsmith Joaquín de Zelaya, signed and dated ‘Jochain de Zelaia, en Madrid. Año de 1753’, see Laking 1904, 126 (no. 414; RCIN 67155) 79.29–31 **pistols ~ by Weiss at Suhl ~ two guns ~ finest specimens of Louis XV. style]** for a mid-eighteenth century pair of flintlock pistols and a flintlock rifle by Johann Georg Weiss of Suhl, Thuringia, see Laking 1904, 123–4 (no. 405; RCIN 61118); 142, pl. 23 (nos. 485–6; RCIN 61562) 79.34 **Kuchenreuter guns and pistols]** Kuchenreuter (correctly named in the complete draft, 348.14) is the name of a family of gunsmiths who were active in Regensburg from the seventeenth century onwards; for mid-eighteenth-century guns and pistols by Johann Jacob Kuchenreuter, see Laking 1904, 90 (no. 281; RCIN 61752); 123 (no. 403; RCIN 61098); 141 (nos. 479–80; RCIN 62951); 142 (nos. 487–8; RCIN 61136).

80.6 **répoussé works]** *repoussé works*; ‘Repousse works’ in the complete draft (348.23)

80.8–10 **that electrotypes be made ~ electrotypes ~ of the beautiful shields which are at Dresden]** Electrotypes, making use of an electro-galvanic process named after Luigi Galvani, are reproductions made of base materials, such as plaster, wax or gutta-percha, and an electrolytic coating usually of copper. In the draft before Cole’s revision, Semper specifies that ‘One of the Officers of the Historical Museum at Dr. is a clever Electrotypist and has allready reproduced several of the beautiful Shields which are at Dresden’ (348.25–6). This ‘clever’ official was Gustav Büttner, Inspector of the Royal Historical Museum at Dresden, who had displayed ‘Three electrotype copies of classical shields’ at the Great Exhibition (ODIC 1851, 3:1113 [no. 187]). Emil Braun, Semper’s mentor, had founded a galvanoplastic institute in the later 1840s and, in February 1851, tried to persuade Semper to act as an agent for him to gain market share in England, where he was in contact with Elkington, the English market leader in Birmingham (Braun to Semper, 19 February 1851, gta, 20-K-1851-02-19:1). Semper discusses Braun’s collaboration with Elkington in *Science, Industry, and Art* (Semper 1852, 49) and classifies ‘Galvanoplastik’ as being among the ceramic arts grouped under the architectural element of the hearth in his ‘Outline of a Cultural-Historical Exhibition’ (40.30). He again refers to electrotypes in his recommendation of purchases for the Museum of Ornamental Art (82.2).

MANUSCRIPT VARIANTS

MS 108

The instruments of war and of Chase, notwithstanding their terrible uses and applications, have been at all times considered as the true and most worthy ornaments of man. –

5 These two very distinct Qualifications of the arms and veapons, as ornaments and as instruments, for or against destruction, procure the greatest interest to them with respect to the Study of ornamental art, its history and Style; for in no other application ornamental art is more strictly bound to observe the first principles of Style as it is the case with the Arms and Weapons. †

fol. 11

fol. rv

The Armourers and Swordcuttlers were the conservators of the processes and traditions of the art of Metalworking through the Centuries of Barbarism, and the same observed relative purity of style in the ornamentations of their products amidst the Extravagancies of other times, when true principles and laws of ornamental art were disregarded at every other occasion.

5

And while thus they were so strongly resistant to Barbarism and Degeneration in the times of Decay, we find them at the Summit of high Art in the times of flourishing civilisation. The masterpieces of the Italian Armourers Swordcuttlers and Gunmakers of the Period of the Renaissance, give interesting Evidences of the absolute Validity of Principles not only for ornamental art, | but for Art in General. – .

fol. 2r

10

The importance of this branch of industry for the study of art, history of art, and Style has been justly appreciated in our times, while such objects, as arms, veapons and Costumes were formerly collected for their historical or ethnological interest they afforded.

Such were the original caracters of the most important wellknown armuries of Europe; but they have been long time unhappily neglected,

15

337.1 **The instruments]** *after two variant beginnings, the first one del. and the second one undel.:*

The instruments of war and Chase, the arms and weapons have been objects of decoration and¹ art since the beginning of human civilisation. They have allways been regarded as the very² ornaments of the warriors,³ and

The instruments of war and of Chase were objects of Decoration and art, since the first⁴ beginning of Civilisation, they having been allways considered as the most distinguished ornaments of the body⁵, notwithstanding their terrible and dangerous uses,⁶ which last confined the

1 **decoration and]** *repl. del. ornamental ornamental] after del. decorative*
 2 **very]** *above del. most worthy* 3 **warriors,]** *before del. notwithstanding* 4 **first]**
after del. earliest 5 **the body]** *after del. the warriors and* 6 **uses,]** *altered from ~;*
before del. The last The last] after del. which forcibly confined the decorative arts

337.1 **terrible]** *after del. dangerous and* 337.2 **have]** *after del. were objects of Decoration and Art since the beginning of Civilisation, and* **man.]** *repl. del. the warlike Youths.*

337.3 **These two very distinct Qualifications]** *repl. del. These double destinations These]* *altered from This destinations] above del. caracter* 337.6 **strictly]** *before del. and forcibly* **observe]** *after del. hold and*

338.1 **The Armourers]** *after del. on fol. 1r–v*

We observe¹ an early endeavour for embellishments² in the armourers³ works of | the times, when practice of art. was sunk into decline or allmost lost,⁴ and, at⁵ other times, when true principles and laws of ornamental art were disregarded and forgotten, a sort of relative purity of Style is allways to be

1 **observe]** *after del. therefore* 2 **an early endeavour for embellishments]** *repl. del. a relative elevation and elegance of Style* a] *undel. elegance] repl. del. purity* 3 **armurers]** *after del. ornaments* 4 **lost,]** *altered from ~; before del. we see a sort of purity and sobriety of Style* 5 **at]** *interl. after del. amidst of the extravagances of*

338.2–3 **relative**] *above del.* relative relative] *after del.* the 338.5 **occasion.**] *above del.* application of ornament. 338.6 **so strongly**] *interl.* 338.7 **civilisation.**] *altered from ~; before del.* and their works rivalise with 338.8 **Armurers**] *before del.* and 338.9 **interesting**] *above del.* the 338.11 **The importance**] *after del.*

The importance of this Branch of industry¹ for the study of Art. has been justly appreciated in our times, while² before, arms³ weapons, and Costumes were brought together and collected only by historical⁴ and ethnographical Interest. Such is⁵ the character of all the most important armouries of Europe,

1 **industry**] *altered from* industrial industrial] *after del.* Metalworks and *before del.* art 2 **in our times, while**] *del. separately* 3 **arms**] *after del.* the collections of and *before del.* and 4 **historical**] *before del.* or technological 5 **is**] *after del.* are

338.13 **for**] *after del.* merely by 338.14 **were**] *above del.* are **original**] *interl.* **wellknown**] *inserted* **Europe;**] *altered from ~, before del.* which contain 338.15 **neglected,**] *before del.* and and] *after del.* so that *after del.* even

MS 109

Report on

fol. 1r

The instruments of war and Chase, besides their terrible destinations have allways been considered as the glorious ornaments of their warlike bearers.

5 They have been among the first objects of art and Decoration, which last has always been profusely applied to them, although in no other application than in that of arms and veapons ornamental Art is more strictly bound by necessity to observe the first and most important principles of Style and convenience. |

10 Thus it comes that The Armurers and Swordcuttlers were the Conservators of the Traditions of the Art of Metalworking through the Centuries of Barbarism and Decay; and that the same stood on the Summit of Decorative art in the flourishing times of Civilisation and their Craft formed one of the Seminaries for artistical celebrities of every extraction; – and amidst the Extravagancies of Luxury, when the true principles and laws of Ornamental Art were misregarded at every other occasion, this craft has been obliged by necessity to observe a relative purity of style and taste in its productions. –

fol. 1v

15 The works of the Armurers Swordcuttlers and gunsmiths must therefore be considered as that branch of Metalworking, which affords the greatest interest for the Study of Ornamental art and its History and style. and we have full opportunity to indulge to it, since we possess a great number of fine and rich collections of arms and veapons in Europe; which formerly were pure conservatories for arms etc. (Arsenals) and had a practical destination, or which have been assembled in a interest for History and Antiquarian science. They importance for the study of art has only now been better appreciated, so that they form as much almost | inexplored shafts for artistical Inquiry. – .

20 The Descriptions and works on Armuries, we possess, bear still the same Character as the Collections themselves. viz they are simple inventories with some few Dates and notes about the single objects, or they are Antiquarian and Historical Essays. – Some illustrated Publications about Armuries, as the work of Meyriks on the Goodrik court Collection, that

fol. 2r

of Jubinal on the Armury of Madrid and that which is now in Publication on the Imperial Armuries of Russia, contain good Representations of some of the most interesting pieces of Armury, although they give little more than the general Forms and Characters of the Objects. Other Specimens are given in the *Moyen-Age et la Renaissance* and by the Baron von Hefner in a Work on the Costumes of the Middle-Ages, which is much recommended by those who have seen it. –

fol. 2v

These and other collections of Stamps and lithographies on Arms and Weapons will be excellent means for instruction, but † a small, artistically selected number of real specimens arms, and some exact Drawings of other, which have a really artistic Interest or which are instructive for history of art and Style, will be much more usefull.

There are principally three points which must be taken into consideration by selecting these Objects.

First the Knowledge of Processes, which last have always been applied in their fullest development on arms. No other productions of Metalworking not even the mere Jewellers ornaments show the same variety and concurrence of all possible processes which we observe on arms.

Secondly. The Study of practical Style, that is to say of style, in so far as it is depending upon the materials coming into consideration, and upon the Destinations and uses of the objects.

Thirdly The Study of historical Style, which last is that peculiar coin which

339.2 **always**] *interl.* 339.3 **considered**] *before del.* at all times and everywhere **glorious**] *after del.* hon[o] *after del.* most 339.4 **They**] *after del.* Ornamental art has *after del.*

and although¹ the two distinct qualifications as ornaments and as instruments

1 **and although**] *after del.* These two distinct qualifications which occur also in many other

339.4 **among the first**] *interl.* 339.4–5 **which last ~ applied to them,**] *inserted* 339.5 **although**] *above del.* but 339.8 **Thus it comes that**] *interl. after del.* The interest, which is attached The] *after two del.* beginnings of variant on fol. 1r–v:

The arms and veapons must therefore be considered as that branch of Metalworking, which affords the greatest interest for the study of ornamental Art its History and Style. – The Armourers, Swordcuttlers, and the Gunmakers have been obliged by necessity to observe a relative purity of Style in their works amidst the Extravangancies of certain times, when the true principles and laws of ornamental Art were misregarded at every other occasion. This Craft was the conservatory of the traditions of the art of Metalworking through the Centuries of Barbarism. It was the same, which stood on the Summit of the Art¹, in the flourishing times of civilisation, and which formed² one of the great Seminaries for artistic celebrities of every extraction. † Its importance with respect to the Study of Art has justly been appreciated only in our

1 **the Art**] *the above del.* High and Art altered from art 2 **and which formed ~ extraction.**] *repl. del.* and which procured artists of the highest qualification for many

339.12 **Luxury**] *above del.* certain times 339.15–17 **The works ~ History and style.**] *inserted* 339.17 **and we have full opportunity to indulge to it, since**] *inserted before del.* Happily and *after del.* on fols. 1v–2r

Its importance¹ for the Study of art has only now been appreciated – and the existing collections of arms in Europe which are numerous and very rich, form as much almost unexplored shafts for artistical inquiry. | They formerly were pure Conservatories² for arms, (Arsenals,) and had a practical destination or they were collected together in a historical³ or antiquarian sense; and so the existing

1 **Its importance**] *after del.* This important place, which the art of the armurers takes among the 2 **formerly were pure Conservatories**] *repl. del.* have been collected partly 3 **historical**] *after del.* mere

339.19 **destination**] *before del.* for war and Chase 339.20 **They** 'Their' 339.22 **shafts**] *Semper uses this word in the sense of 'wells', but he actually means 'sources'.* 339.23 **bear**] *above del.* are **the same**] *after del.* of 339.25 **Some illustrated**] *repl. del.* The best and most important
340.2 **good**] *repl. del.* very interesting 340.3 **little**] *after del.* nothing 340.5 **which**] *after del.* which I have not yet seen, but 340.7 **Stamps**] 'prints' **Arms**] *after del.* Metal
340.8 **excellent**] *above del.* usefull **instruction**] *before del.* for metalworking **a small**] *after del. on fol. 2r-v* it is very | desirable to have not only a collection of Drawings **number**] *above del.* collection **specimens**] *interl.* 340.9 **exact**] *interl.* 340.14 **productions**] *above del.* branch 340.14–15 **the mere Jewellers ornaments**] *repl. del.* that of the Jewellers 340.15 **show**] *repl. del.* can produce **variety**] *after del.* Richness, and *before del.* in the Ensemble of the Richness] *before del.* and 340.18 **and upon**] *after del.* upon instruments which **objects.**] *before del.* It has been said that 340.19 **coin**] 'stamp'; *after del.* Direction of

MS 110

The Armurers, Swordcutlers and Gunsmiths and their works take therefore perhaps the first Place in the whole Department of Metalworking and it is this branch of the last, which affords the greatest Interest for the Study of Ornamental Art, its History and Style.

fol. 1r

Happily have we better opportunity to pursue this study on them, than on any other branch of Metalworking, since we have many fine collections of Arms and veapons in Europe, which form as many almost unexplored treasuries for artistical inquiries;

The largest and most renowned Armuries in Europe were in the beginning practical institutions, as arsenals. Some other, for Instance that of Vienna, formerly at Castel Ambrass in Tyrol, had a more antiquarian and historical Destination. –

Other pertake of both of the two qualities; Such are the private Collections of arms of Sovereains, Princes, and some healthy Private Personages.

Among the last is the Royal Collection of Arms at Windsor undoubtedly one of the most important chiefly by the artistical value and interest of the rare and beautiful Specimens, it contains.

But the artistical importance of the objects of this as well as of the other celebrated collections, has not yet been explored sufficiently.

Some illustrated Publications on Arms, as the Works of Meyricks, that of Jubinal on the Army of Madrid, another collection of Lithographs on Russian and Oriental Arms in Russia, Baron v. Ebners || Work on the Costumes of the Middle-Ages, contain very usefull Materials for Students, and their acquisition for the Library of the Departement of Practi-

fol. 2r

cal Art is highly desirable; – But they give scarcely more than the General Forms and Characters of the Objects and the informations they give appear not to be sufficient for practical Instruction.

It may therefore be allowed to recommend to the High Superintendency for examination the following Propositions, respecting the Enrichment of the Museum of the Department of Practical Art, with a Collection of Specimens of Arms, weapons guns etc. – .

Those Products of Metalworking are important firstly for the Study of the Processes of Metalworking, which have been always applied in their fullest development on arms. Even the Goldsmiths and the Jewellers-works present herein not the same variety and completeness.

fol. 2v Secondly for the Study of *Style*, in so far as we understand by Style that perfections in Works of Art, arising from artistically using the means, which | are given by a Practical Problem and by all the Accessories, which modify the Embodiment of it.

They thirdly are of the greatest interest for the Study of the Historical Style, which is that peculiar character by which the artistical works of the different ages and people are distinguishable.

fol. 3r It would be difficult and very expensive, to provide the new established Museum at once with a number of selected Specimens of Arms, proportionate to their importance for public instruction in practical art.

This Gap of the Museum may be temporarily filled out in some degree by borrowing from the rich Collections of arms, which are in England, some of their contents.

Some beautiful Pieces have already been generously lent by Her most gracious Majesty the Queen, and by some Private Gentlemen, but they are not sufficient to give any survey of the richness of this class of Arts manufacture, and it will be necessary to appeal once more to Her Majesties kindness for lending some more specimens of the rich contents of the Windsor-Castle Armury.

fol. 3v The Windsor Collection is unique for the richness and beauty of the oriental arms it contains, – but thinking, that this branch of armury is still now better represented in our Museum, than the other, There may be pointed out only three as very instructiv for the richness and | Originality of the Processes employed in their Manufacture

1) *Burmese Sword* no 9356 remarkable for the richness and beauty of the Chased Handle etc.
2) *Sword*, which passes for Moorish, but which certainly is Chinese, no. 2315, for the beauty and originality of the Processes employed for Decorating the Handle and scabbord with Reliefo Ornaments in different metals.

3) *The Breast-Plates of Tippoo Saib*, (in the Passage decorated as a Tent) remarkable as a Specimen of Steel-cutting and for the simplicity and purity of the ornamentation. – .

A strong Gallo Roman Iron-sword, at the same Collection with Bronze Handle would appear modern and counterfeid, if it was not decorated on its Handle with small Silver Rosaces, which once were filled up with Enamel.

These Rosaces are very interesting for the Study of the Process of the Art of Enameling and its History. – .

fol. 4r The Collection of Renaissance veapons is very considerable, and beautiful and the same have without contest the most interest for our practical modern. | Practice. –

Among the Number of fine Swords, the three which are represented in the bygiven sketch, are distinguished.

The first is (falsely) attributed to Bonvenuto Cellini. It has great resemblance in Style and execution with the fine Shield which is now in the Museum of Practical Art and belonged perhaps to the same Full-Armure. –

The second no. 222. is of a somewhat later Period as the first and inlaid with Silver; The General Form is very elegant and the Ornaments in the finest Style.

The third no 276. has been executed after the same Principle as the second, and shows the third Stepp of development of the (modern) Sword Handle form.

An other Sword, perhaps belonging to James's the II time, has a handle formed by Serpents well executed and of good invention.

The Hilt of an Dutch Sword of the 17th Century is decorated with fine chased Medallons with Portraits of the time of the Dutch Revolution. –

I shutt the series of the Swords in mentioning one very fine Sword of the Time of Louis XVI which | is in Gold, with Enamel Pictures en Camajeu upon Azur Ground undoubtedly executed by one of the best Masters in Enameling of the time. I newer saw better Enamel pictures.

This Sword is not only recommendable for the beauty of its Details, but also for its General Form and the good Taste and careful execution which appear on it. –

It gives an Evidence of what has been said before, that Purity of Style is to be found on arms and veapons even in the Times when generally bad taste had taken Possession of the Arts.

Among the Guns are the Oriental Guns distinguished by the Richness and often by the good taste and Style of their ornamentation, but not less by the beauty of the workmanship of their barrels. It may be allowed to mention here occasionally the profit which would derive for the Institution of Practical Art, from the establishment of similar

341.3 **Style.**] *before in opposite column ‡ siehe unten before probably del. line pointing to the space between this paragraph and the next one* 341.7–16 **The largest ~ celebrated collections,**] *in opposite column after undel.*

They formerly were conservatories¹ for Arms of War and Chase, with a pure practical Destination, or they were collected together in a antiquarian or historical Interest. Other partake of both of the two qualities, as the Armuries of some Souverains, Princes and healthy Private Personages².

1 **conservatories**] *after del. pure* 2 **Personages**] *after del. men*

341.7 **were in the beginning**] *interl. after del. had formerly a* **practical**] *after del. pure*
 341.7–8 **institutions**] *interl. before del. caracter* 341.8 **arsenals**] *after del. conservatories*
 341.10 **partake**] *'partake'* 341.11 **healthy**] *'wealthy'* 341.13 **important**] *above del. interesting* 341.16 **has not yet been explored sufficiently**] *repl. del. has been only occasionally mentioned by single connoisseurs and in the Guidebooks and Catalogues* **has been**] *after del. They contain objects of the highest artistic Interest, which last* 341.19 **contain**] *before del. certainly* 341.20 **acquasition**] *'acquisition'; altered from acquain*
 342.1 **scarcely**] *above del. little* 342.2 **the informations they give**] *above del. they will not* **appear not to be**] *inserted before undel. be* 342.4 **It**] *after del. The after del.*

the undersigned¹ ventures therefore² to Submit the following Propositions, respecting the Enrichment of the Museum of The Department of Practical Art with some selected Specimens of Arms, and Veapons, in Originals in Plastercasts, Electrotyps and in Drawings. –³

1 **the undersigned]** *after del.* In consideration of what has been fore-noticed,
 2 **therefore]** *interl.* 3 **Drawings. -]** *before undel.* Siehe oben.

342.4 **Superintendency]** *before del.* of the Departement of Practical Art 342.5 **re-
 specting]** *del.* submitted with 342.7 **Those]** *altered from those after del.* The high
 importance of **Metalworking]** *before del.* is trifold. They 342.8 **fallest]** '*fullest*'
 342.9 **herein]** *inserted* 342.9-10 **completeness.]** *altered from ~^ before del.* with regard
 to the means of 342.11 **Secondly]** *before del.* they are important and *after del.* on fol. 2r-v

Secondly they are important for the Study of Style, in so far as by Style is understood the
 artistical treatment of a practical problem ¹ and of all inward and outward cooperative

342.12 **which]** *del. before del.* on fol. 2r-v which are given in ¹ a practical Problem, and all
 which are given] *before del.* and contained 342.15 **peculiar]** *after del.* peculiar coin
 what the progressing time impresses upon the works of mankind and marks them with a
 time] *after del.* age works] *after del.* the artistical works of the centuri **character]** *above*
del. coin and mark **by which]** *after del.* which impresses upon the human works the
 progressing time. The different Styles of the *after del.* which progressing ages 342.15-16
distinguishable] *altered from distinguished* 342.18 **It]** *after inserted and del.* In con-
 sidering that *after three del. beginnings of variant* on fol. 2v:

In consideration, that it would be impossible to complete¹ the Museum with a sufficient
 number of Originals

In consideration, that it will be impossible to acquire for the Museum at once such a num-
 ber of selected specimens of Arms, as will be necessary to give an abstract of the whole
 Armourers Art, it will be very desirable:

firstly, that, in order to compensate this Gap

It will be² impossible to acquire for the Museum at once a proportionate number of select-
 ed Specimens of arms, proportionate to the importance³ of the object for public instruc-
 tion in art, it will be very desirable

firstly to fill up partly this Gap by some originals

1 **complete]** *after del.* make the acquisition of a sufficient number of original pieces
 of arms, 2 **It will be]** *after del.* In consideration that 3 **to the importance]** *after*
del. so as will be necessary to answer

342.20 **art.]** *altered from ~, before del.* - In this it will be desirable 342.21 **This]** *altered*
from this after del. firstly that firstly] *underl.* 342.22 **contents.]** *altered from ~^ before*
del. and exposing them for a time to the public 342.23 **Some]** *after four del. beginnings of*
variant:

secondly. that

None

The Royal Collection of Arms at Windsor is one of the

We have already

342.23 **generously]** *interl.* 342.24 **and by some Private Gentlemen,]** *inserted any]*
altered from an before del. abstract of the whole 342.26 **the rich]** *after del.* the *after del.*
 those beautiful **containts]** '*contents*' 342.29 **The Windsor]** *repl. del.* This 342.30
still now] *repl. del.* already **better]** *repl. del.* very well 342.31 **for the richness]** *after*
del. for the Knowledge of Processes and of s *after del.* for the richness and beauty of the
 342.38 **simplicity]** *inserted before del.* beauty 342.39 **A strong Gallo Roman]** *after del.*
 Mediaeval [G] 342.40 **was]** *after del.* had not two small 342.41 **Rosaces,]** *inserted*

after del. Medallons, **Enamel.**] *altered from ~^ before del.* which is now gone 342.45
**have] *above del.* are **the most interest] *inserted before undel.* the most interesting
interest] *after del.* practical **practical modern.] *inserted* 342.46 **bygiven]** *by-* | given
derived from German 'beigeben': 'enclosed'
 343.3 **Full-Armure]** '*full armour*' 343.6 **the second]** *after undel.* the **shows]** *repl. del.*
forms 343.7 **Stepp]** *after del.* Development **development of the]** *inserted* 343.8
has] *after del.* is interesting for the **formed]** *after del.* decoration. wi[t] 343.10 **Hilt]**
above del. Handle 343.12 **lshutt]** *after del.* The Halbard 343.13 **Enamel]** *after del.* Azur
 Enamel **en Camajeu]** '*en camaïeu*' 343.17 **careful]** *after del.* good execution 343.18
gives] *after del.* shows 343.21 **distinghed]** '*distinguished*' 343.23 **barrels]** *after del.*
 Cannons **It may]** *after del.* At this Occa *after del.* It will perhaps be recommendable to
 give a survey of th **allowed]** *after del.* occasionally mentionne[d] 343.24 **from the**
establishment] *inserted* **of similar]** *before del.* colle *and inserted after del.* of practical
 of practical] *after del.* if there were in the Collection some******

MS 107

To the Superintendency of the Departement of Practical Art.

I fol. 1r

Report on the Collection of arms at Windsor Castle etc.

The Instruments of War and of Chase have always been considered as the most suitable
 ornaments of their proud bearers, and therefore, they were very early objects of ornamental
 5 art, while, by their serious applications and uses they permit no other Decorations, than
 such, as answered rigorously to the principal laws of Style, fitness and convenience.

Their importance for the Study of Ornamental Art in general and of Metalworking especially
 is therefore evident. These Products of the Armourers and Swordsmiths-craft are first-
 10 ly interesting for the variety and perfection of the different Processes occurring in the Art
 of Metal-working, which processes have been applied in their fullest development on arms
 and veapons. It is certain, that no other branch of Metalworking, not even that of the Gold-
 smiths and Jewellers, presents the same choice, variety and perfection of Processes, as we
 find on the branch in question.

But they are not less important secondly for the Study of *Style*, in so far as we understand by
 15 this term those perfections || in works of art, arising from artistically using the means and
 observing the limits, which are contained in and defined by the Task and Problem which is
 in question, as well as by all the Accessories, which modify the Solution of it in every cases.
 It has already been mentionned why the objects in question must necessarily be suitable
 models for Stylistical studies. –

20 Arms and veapons are thirdly interesting for the study of what might be called the *Historical*
Style, which is that peculiar character, by which the artictical productions of the Different
 countries and ages are distinguishable from each other.

The History of Ornamental Art can not better be summed as by a collection of Arms and
 veapons; For we see at all conditions on them, what has been done the most convenient for
 25 *Style* and the most pure and rich for decoration. So we observe a relative elevation of art
 manifesting itself on the Arms and veapons of the very circumstances, when everywhere
 else the Practice and science of Art was allmost lost, in the centuries of Barbarism and
 Decay.

2 fol. 2r

- fol. 3r* 3 The same appeared at the Summits of Ornamental Art in the Ages of flourishing || Civilisation; The Craft of the Armourers has often been the Seminary for artistical Talents of every direction, and High art did not disdain this branch of Application.
A relative purity and Chastity of Taste and style is finally observable on arms in those luxurious periods of Art, when the principles of style were misregarded, and the Arts followed the general Direction of the Age for Novelties and Extravagancies of all kind. 5
We have happily a greater opportunity to pursue the before mentionned studies on the Arms and Veapons, than is given in any other Branch of Ornamental Art; since many fine collections of Arms are restant or new established in the Different countries of Europe, which form as many allmost *inexplored* treasuries for Ornamental art and for artistical investigations. 10
The largest and most renowned Armouries in Europe were in the beginning practical institutions, they were Arsenals. – Some other, for instance that of Vienna, formerly at Castle Ambrass, had since the beginning a more Antiquarian and Historical Destination ||
- fol. 4r* 4 Other pertake of both of the two qualifications; such as the Private Collections of Souverains, Princes, and other healthy Private Personages. 15
Among the last is the Royal Collection of Arms at Castle Windsor without doubt one of the most interesting and perhaps the most valuable of all.
Besides the Richness of its containts, it is highly important for the artistical significance of many of the Objects and their rare conservation. 20
But the artistical Significance neither of the Windsor Collection nor of any other Collection of Arms has as yet been sufficiently explored.
Some illustrated Publications on arms and veapons, as for instances the Works of Meyricks, that of Jubinal on the Madrid Armury, an other Publication on the Imperial Collections of Russia, Baron von Ebner's Work on Costumes of the Middle Ages, contain very usefull 25
Materials, and their acquisition for the Library of the Departement of Practical Art is most desirable, as well as that of the printed Catalogues of some of the most important Collections in Europe. ||
- fol. 5r* 5 But they give scarcely more than the general Forms and Characters of the Objects and are not sufficient for practical Instruction. 30
It may therefore be allowed to recommend moreover to the attention of the High Superintendency the following Propositions, respecting the Enrichment of the Museum of the Department for Practical Art with some Specimens of Arms, swords, guns etc.
It would be difficult to provide the new Establishment at once with a sufficient number of selected Specimens of arms, proportionate to their importance as means of Instruction; But 35
this blanc of the Museum may be temporarily filled out with the contributions of the Possessors of Collections of Arms, who will kindly favor the new Institution with their patriotic Sympathy, and lend some specimens of the contents of their collections.
Some beautiful pieces have already been generously lent by Her Majesty the Queen and by some Private Gentlemen, but it will be necessary to appeal once more to Her Majesties 40
Grace for some more Specimens || of the Rich Windsor-Caste Collection of Arms.
- fol. 6r* 6 The last is unique for its Treasures of oriental Arms, – but thinking, that Oriental Art is still now very well represented in our Museum, I spare my propositions for other branches of the armurerers art and mention here only three objects as very instructive and interesting for the Richness and Originality of the Processes, employed in their ornamentation. 45

1.) Burmese Sword n° 9356 for the beauty and Peculiarity of the Chased hilt etc.

2) Sword, which passes for Moorish, but which certainly is Chinese. n° 2315. for the Richness and Originality of the Processes employed for the Decoration of its Hilt and Scabbard with Ornaments of Various Metals,

5 3) The Breast-Plates, forming part of the Armurs of Tippto Saib. (hanging in the Passage, decorated like a Tent.). It is remarkable as a beautiful Specimen of Steel-chasing and of pure Simplicity of Design.

Among the Western arms may firstly be mentionned a strong Gallo Roman Sword of Iron, with Bronze Hilt. It || would appear modern and counterfeid, if it had not on the hilt some
10 small Silver Rosaces, like filigranworks, which once were filled up with Enamel. The General Form of the Sword and this Ornament on it, render this specimen interesting. The Rosaces are instructive for the History and practice of the Enamellers art.

7 fol. 7r

The collection of Renaissance veapons is very considerable; The same have perhaps the most interest for our modern practice.

15 Among the Swords, the three, which are given in the bylaid Sketches, are of first distinction.

One of them n° has been attributed to B. Cellini without reason. It has some relation in Style and Execution with the fine Shield which is at present in the Museum and perhaps belonged to the same Panoplie.

20 The second, n° 222 is of a somewhat later period, and inlaid with Silver.

The general Form is very elegant and the Ornaments are of the best Style.

The third n° 276 has been executed after the same Principle as the Second, and shows the third step of the Developpment of the Modern Swordform. ||

25 Another Sword, probably of James's the II. time, has a Hilt formed by Serpents, chased in Steel, and is of very good invention and well executed.

8 fol. 8r

The comes the Dutch Sword of the 17th Century, which is decorated with fine Chased Medallons with Portraits of some Heroes of the Dutch History.

30 This Series may be shutt in mentionning one very beautiful Sword of the time of Louis XVI, which in the Catalogue is given as an English work. The Hilt is Gold, with Enamel-Pictures en Camajeu on Azur Ground which no doubt are done by one of the best masters of the time. I newer saw better Enamel-pictures.

This specimen is not only recommendable for the beauty of its Details, but also for its general Form and the good taste and carefull Execution which appear on it.

35 It gives an Evidence of what has been said before, that Purity of Style is to be found on arms and veapons even when generally bad taste is dominant in Art.

Among the other Occidental veapons, except the guns, it must be noticed here for attention the beautifull Halbard of the Time of Henry 8th a Présent of the Pope to the || King, and of Italian Workman-ship. –

9 fol. 9r

40 Among the Guns are the Oriental Guns not less destinguished by the beauty of the Workmanship of the barrels, than by the good taste and the Richness of their ornamentation, and it is principally for the first quality that they excell our modern guns.

45 It may be allowed to allude here occasionally to the excellent arrangement in the Museum of Practical Geology, where the different Processes, (among the other also that of Barrelmaking) are shown in Technological surveys, to the greatest profit of the Students. Should it not be desirable to have similar Arrangements for our Museum? with the Difference, that the artistical element must predomine above the geological and the metallurgical. –

Among the Occidental Guns, which are altogether excellent, I distinguish only the famous Lazarino Cominazo Guns, for the Style of their Barrels, which is in the same time Decorative and practical. They are manufactured with the nails and the shoes of the Appenin-Mules. The Gun of Louis XIV, worked by Pirabe, is the finest gun in the world. The Barrel is ||
fol. 10r 10 inlaid with Gold-flowers, the Sight is Silver, the Hindsight Steel corved in open work. The
 5 whole is rich and sober in the same time, and the distribution of the decorated part is perfectly well understood. The execution is also very beautifull. It is a modell for ornamental Art in its application on Guns.

The same Case contains admirable other specimens of more modern workmanship. One Spanish Gun of Joachim da Zelaja, and the fine Pistols, worked by Weiss at Suhl in Germany. The same Master made two Guns which are at the same spot. These arms are the finest specimens of Louis XV Style, and for this reason, as well as for their fitness and for the excellent workman-ship of the whole, very interesting.

The same case holds also the renommted Kuchenreuter Guns and Pistols, they are the best for practical use, and the application of the Ornaments on them is gracefull.

These are the Objects which, among so many other things which call to attention, may be sufficient to point out for special notice. –

It may be allowed now to make two other propositions, relating to the same object. ||

fol. 11r 11 Firstly to collect colourd drawings of the most interesting armours and veapons to be seen at the Windsor Collection and at other Armureries in England and elsewhere. Sometimes
 20 colourd drawings are more usefull then plaster casts for Students.

Secondly to collect plastercasts for such cases, where this manner of reproducing the Originals is more usefull, as for instance for Repousse works. and Steel-carvings.

Thirdly to order Electrotypes to be made of the finest specimens of armures, for instance those at Dresden. One of the Officers of the Historical Museum at Dr. is a clever Electrotypist and has allready reproduced several of the beautifull Shields which are at Dresden.

London 20 Sptber 1852.

Gottfried Semper.

345.1 **To]** after Henry Cole's insertion in top margin:

for annual report in Demy 8°.

–

set in Bourgeois – full measure.

4 proofs,

Henry Cole

28 Sep: '52

345.1 **Superintendency]** cy altered by Cole to ts 345.2 **Report]** doubly underl. by Cole
on the] before interl. by Cole Private Private] above inserted and del. by Cole Royal **Col-**
lection of arms] doubly underl. by Cole **etc.]** repl. by Cole's insertion the property of Her
 Majesty the Queen, prepared with Her Majesty's gracious permission, by G Semper Pro-
 fessor of Metalworking in the Department of Practical Art G Semper Professor]
 underl. by Cole G] altered by Cole from Gotfried 345.3 **Chase]** after interl. by Cole the
 the] del. by Cole 345.4 **ornements]** first e altered by Cole to a **of]** repl. by Cole's insertion
 for **proud]** repl. by Cole's insertion noble **therefore]** before interl. by Cole from a very
 early period **very early]** del. by Cole **ornamental]** repl. by Cole's insertion decorative
 345.5 **by their serious applications and uses they]** repl. by Cole's insertion the uses to

which they were put did not **no**] *del. by Cole* 345.6 **answered**] *repl. by Cole's insertion*
conformed **Style**] *altered by Cole to & Style* & **Style**] *transposed by Cole's guide line to*
after convenience at 345.6 (cf. 76.10) **and**] *del. by Cole* 345.7 **for**] *repl. by Cole's insertion*
in 345.8 **Armurers**] *altered by Cole to Armourers* **Armurers**] *after interl. by Cole craft*
of the **Swordsmiths-craft**] **Swordsmiths-** **craft**] *del. by Cole* 345.8-9 **firstly**] *del. by Cole*
345.9 **interesting**] *before inserted by Cole* 1° 345.10 **Metal-working**] **Metal-**
working **have been applied**] *transposed by Cole's guide line to after development*
at 345.10 (cf. 76.15) 345.12 **the same choice,**] *repl. by Cole's insertion* **greater**
as] *repl. by Cole's insertion* than those which 345.13 **on**] *o altered by Cole to i* **the**
e altered by Cole to is **branch in question**] *del. by Cole* 345.14 **But they**] *altered by Cole*
to **They** **secondly**] *transposed by Cole's guide line to before* But they at 345.14 (cf. 76.19)
345.15 **perfections**] *repl. by Cole's insertion* **achievements** **arising**] *second r del. by Cole*
artistically] *transposed by Cole's guide line to after means at 345.15 (cf. 76.21)* 345.17 **cases**] *es*
altered by Cole to e 345.19 **Stylistical**] *del. by Cole* **studies.** -] *altered by Cole to ~. of*
Styles 345.20 **thirdly**] *transposed by Cole's guide line to before Arms at 345.20 (cf. 76.25)*
345.20-1 **Historical Style**] *repl. by Cole's insertion* **History of Styles** 345.21 **artificial**] *'artistical'*
345.23 **Art**] *before interl. by Cole in Metals* **can not**] *can | not* **summed**
as] *repl. by Cole's insertion* **illustrated** than 345.24 **at**] *before interl. by Cole once* **them,**] *altered*
by Cole to ~^ observed; **done**] *altered by Cole to ~;* what is 345.25 **Style and**] *before del. by Semper princip and before interl. by Cole* what is **observe**] *after interl. by*
Cole may 345.26 **of**] *after interl. by Cole arising out*
346.1 **same**] *before interl. by Cole results* **at the Summits of**] *del. by Cole after interl. by*
Cole when **Art**] *before interl. by Cole* attained its highest **Elevation** 346.1-2 **Civilisa-**
tion;] *altered by Cole to ~.* 346.2 **Armurers**] *altered by Cole to Armourers* 346.4
observeable] *altered by Cole to observable* 346.5 **misregarded**] *m altered by Cole to d*
346.7 **a greater**] *del. by Cole before interl. by Cole better* **opportunity**] *y altered by Cole to*
ies 346.7-8 **the Arms**] *the del. by Cole* 346.8 **given in**] *repl. by Cole's insertion* afforded
by 346.9 **restant or new established**] *repl. by Cole's insertion* **established** **restant**] *'extant'*
346.10 **as**] *repl. by Cole's insertion* so 346.12 **Armuries**] *u altered by Cole to o*
346.13 **they**] *after inserted by Cole for* **other**] *altered by Cole to others* **Vienna**] *W*
altered by Cole to V 346.14 **since the**] *repl. by Cole's insertion* from its 346.15 **Other**] *altered*
by Cole to Others **pertake**] *first e altered by Cole to a* 346.16 **other**] *altered by*
Cole to others **healthy Private Personages**] *del. by Cole* 346.17 **Castle**] *transposed by*
Cole's guide line to after Windsor at 346.17 (cf. 77.19) 346.19 **contents**] *ai altered by Cole*
to e 346.20 **rare**] *before interl. by Cole* state of **conservation.**] *altered by Semper from ~^*
before del. by Semper and beauty. and con altered by Cole to pre 346.21 **neither**] *del. by Cole*
nor] *repl. by Cole's insertion* or 346.22 **has**] *before interl. by Cole* not **explored.**] *before*
Cole's line connecting **explored. and Some** at 346.23 (cf. 77.25), thus deleting paragraph 346.23
instances] *es altered by Cole to e* **Meyricks**] *s del. by Cole* 346.24 **that**] *del. by Cole*
an other Publication] *repl. by Cole's insertion* that 346.25 **Russia,**] *altered by Cole to ~^ &*
346.25-7 **of the Middle Ages ~ desirable**] *marked to the left, possibly by Cole, by a vertical*
double line in pencil 346.29 **Characters**] *altered by Cole to Characteristics* 346.30 **suffi-**
cient] *altered by Cole to sufficiently* **sufficiently**] *before interl. by Cole* **detailed** **Instruc-**
tion.] *inserted by Semper after del. by Semper* **institution.** - 346.31 **It may therefore be**
allowed to] *repl. by Cole's insertion* I therefore beg leave to **moreover**] *del. by Cole*
High] *del. by Cole* 346.31-2 **Superintendency**] *altered by Cole to Superintendents before*
interl. by Cole of the Department of Practical Art 346.32-3 **of the Department for**
Practical Art] *del. by Cole* 346.36 **blanc**] *c altered by Cole to t (blanc can be misread as*
'Wanc' which consequently was altered by Cole to 'Want'; see 77.38: 'want') **filled out with**
the contributions of] *repl. by Cole's insertion* supplied by loans from 346.37-8 **who will**
kindly ~ contents of their collections] *del. by Cole* 346.39 **Some beautiful pieces**
have already been generously lent by] *del. by Cole* 346.39-41 **and by some Private**
Gentlemen ~ for some more] *del. by Cole* 346.41 **Specimens**] *after inserted by Cole* has
already graciously permitted the Department to borrow **of**] *altered by Cole to from*
Windsor-Caste] *'Windsor Castle'; after inserted by Cole in and both transposed by Cole's guide*

line to after Collection of Arms. at 346.41 (cf. 78.2) 346.41 of Arms.] del. by Cole 346.42
last] repl. by Cole's insertion collection **thinking]** repl. by Cole's insertion as it appears
to me 346.42-3 **still now]** repl. by Cole's insertion at present 346.43 **spare]** repl. by
Cole's insertion reserve **propositions]** altered by Cole to proposals 346.44 **armurerers]**
u altered by Cole to o (armurerers can be misread as 'armuurers' which would have been altered
to 'armourers'; see 78.5: 'armourer's') **objects]** before interl. by Cole of Eastern art **as]**
before inserted by Cole being
347.4 **Ornaments]** after del. by Semper Reliefo 347.5 **Armurs]** urs altered by Cole to our
347.6 **remarcable]** c altered by Cole to k 347.8 **firstly]** del. by Cole **mentionned]** second
n del. by Cole 347.9 **counterfeid]** d altered by Cole to t 347.10 **Rosaces]** repl. by Cole's
insertion rosettes **filigranworks]** an altered by Cole to ee 347.11 **interesting]** repl. by
Cole's insertion remarkable 347.12 **Rosaces]** aces altered by Cole to ettes **for]** repl. by
Cole's insertion in 347.13 **The same have]** repl. by Cole's insertion and has **most]** repl.
by Cole's insertion greatest 347.15 **the three]** the altered by Cole to there are **which are**
given in the bylaid Sketches, are] del. by Cole **bylaid]** derived from German 'beilegen':
'enclosed' **of]** before interl. by Cole the 347.17 **n°]** before blank left for number (see 335,
Explanatory Notes 78.25-6) **B.]** before interl. by Cole envenuto 347.18 **Shield]** before
inserted by Cole belonging to the Queen 347.19 **Panoplie]** ie altered by Cole to y 347.20
Silver.] before Cole's line connecting Silver. and The general Form at 347.21 (cf. 78.29-30), thus
deleting paragraph 347.23 **stepp of]** of repl. by Cole's insertion in **Modern]** after interl.
by Cole form of the **Swordform]** form del. by Cole 347.25 **invention]** repl. by Cole's
insertion design 347.26 **The]** altered by Cole to Then 347.27 **History]** after del. by Semper
Revolution 347.28 **shutt]** repl. by Cole's insertion closed closed] before interl. by Cole for
the present 347.30 **Camajeu]** ajeu altered by Cole to eo **Azur]** altered by Cole to Azure
are] repl. by Cole's insertion were 347.31 **newer]** 'never'; after interl. by Cole have **saw]**
repl. by Cole's insertion seen **Enamel-pictures.]** before Cole's line connecting Enamel-
pictures. and This specimen at 347.32 (cf. 79.1), thus deleting paragraph 347.32 **recom-**
mendable] altered by Cole to recommended after inserted by Cole to be 347.33 **appear on]**
repl. by Cole's insertion pervade 347.35 **generally]** ly del. by Cole **in Art.]** transposed by
Cole's guide line to after bad taste at 347.35 (cf. 79.5) 347.36 **Occidental]** above del. by
Semper Modern **except]** after del. by Semper is specially and repl. by Cole's insertion
besides **it]** del. by Cole **for attention]** del. by Cole 347.38 **Workman-ship]** Work-
man-|ship 347.42 **allowed]** ed repl. by Cole's insertion able **occasionally]** del. by Cole
347.45 **Arrangements]** after del. by Semper Groups of 347.46 **predomine]** final e altered
by Cole to ate
348.1 **distinguish only]** repl. by Cole's insertion remark for the present 348.2 **for]** after
interl. by Cole distinguished **in]** altered by Cole to at 348.3 **nails]** before del. by Semper
of the Italian **shoes]** altered by Semper from Horseshoes 348.4 **is the finest]** is before
interl. by Cole probably 348.5 **Hindsight]** 'rear sight' **corved]** 'carved' 348.6 **in]**
altered by Cole to at 348.11 **spot]** repl. by Cole's insertion place 348.13 **workman-ship]**
workman-|ship **whole,]** before interl. by Cole are 348.14 **renommated]** ommated
repl. by Cole's insertion owned 348.16 **which call to]** repl. by Cole's insertion exacting
may] after interl. by Cole it 348.18 **It may be allowed now]** repl. by Cole's insertion I take
this opportunity to 348.19 **Firstly to collect]** repl. by Cole's insertion I beg leave to
recommend 1° that **to be seen]** del. by Cole 348.20 **at the]** at repl. by Cole's insertion in
elsewhere.] before inserted by Cole should be made 348.21 **then]** 'than' **plaster casts]**
plaster|casts 348.22 **Secondly]** underl. by Cole **to collect]** repl. by Cole's insertion that
plastercasts] before interl. by Cole be made **for]** repl. by Cole's insertion in 348.23
Steel-carvings.] before inserted by Cole And 348.24 **Thirdly]** underl. by Cole **to**
order] repl. by Cole's insertion that **to be]** to del. by Cole **armures]** 'armours' **for]**
repl. by Cole's insertion such for **instance]** before interl. by Cole as 348.25 **One of the**
Officers of the Historical Museum at Dr. is a clever] repl. by Cole's insertion Some **Dr.]**
'Dresden' 348.25-6 **Electrotypist]** ist altered by Cole to es 348.26 **and]** del. by Cole
has] s altered by Cole to ve **reproduced]** after interl. by Cole been **several]** del. by Cole

MS 107

WITH HENRY COLE'S EMENDATIONS

76.1 (B.)—Report] Report Windsor Castle,] ~ ~ ^ 76.2 prepared,] ~ ^ 76.3 G. Semper,] ~ ^ ~ ^ Metal Working] Metalworking 76.3-4 Practical Art.] ~ ~ ^ 76.5 To the Superintendents of the Department of Practical Art.] *before title, with* 'Department' as Departement 76.7 period ^ ~, 76.8 while ^ ~, 76.9 decorations ^] Decorations, such ^] ~, 76.10 of ^ fitness,] ~, fitness ^ convenience,] ~ ^ and style] & Style 76.11 in general,] ~ ~ ^ 76.11-12 metal working] Metalworking 76.12 especially,] ~ ^ 76.13 interesting,] ~ ^ 76.14 First,] I° connected with] occurring in 76.15 metal working] Metal- | working 76.16 weapons] veapons certain ^] ~, 76.16-17 metal working] Metalworking 76.17 goldsmith] Goldsmiths jeweller] Jewellers 76.18 processes ^] Processes, 76.19 Secondly, they] secondly ^ They 76.22 problem in question;] Problem which is in question, 76.23 mentioned] mentionned 76.23-4 such objects] the objects in question 76.24 necessarily] necessarily 76.25 Thirdly,] thirdly ^ weapons] veapons 76.26 arising out of] which is character ^] ~, 76.27 artistic] artictical different] the Different 76.29 cannot] can | not therefore be better] better be 76.30 weapons; for] veapons; For requisite] om. 76.30-1 conditions] ~ on them 76.31 observed,] ~; done,] ~; style,] Style ^ 76.32 Thus] So 76.33 arms and weapons] the Arms and veapons these] the 76.34-5 in the centuries of barbarism and decay the practice and science of art was otherwise almost lost.] everywhere else the Practice and science of Art was allmost lost, in the centuries of Barbarism and Decay.

77.2 flourishing] florishing armourer] Armourers 77.3 artistic] artistical description] direction 77.6 art ^] Art, 77.7-8 extravagances] Extravagancies 77.8 kinds] kind 77.9-10 study of art on arms and weapons ^] before mentionned studies on Arms and Veapons, 77.11 to be found] established Europe ^] ~, forming] which form 77.12 almost unexplored] allmost inexplored treasuries of] ~ for for artistic investigation] and for artistical investigations 77.13 armouries] Armouries 77.14 arsenals. ^] Arsenals. — 77.15 commencement] beginning 77.16 destination.] Destination ^ 77.17 qualifications,] ~; 77.18 sovereigns] Souverains 77.19 Windsor Castle,] ~ ~ ^ 77.21 contents ^] ~, artistic] artistical 77.23 artistic] artistical collection,] Collection ^ 77.24 arms,] Arms ^ 77.25 weapons] veapons as, for instance,] ~ ^ ~ ~ ^ 77.26 Tubinal] Jubinal armoury] Armury 77.27 Russia, and] ~ ^ & 77.27-8 middle ages] Middle Ages 77.28 useful] usefull 77.29 Department] Departement the printed catalogues] that of the printed Catalogues of some 77.31 scarcely give] give scarcely 77.32 weapons,] Objects ^ 77.34 proposals ^] Propositions, 77.35 &c.] etc. 77.38 instruction.] Instruction; want] blant (*cf. 349, note 346.36*) temporarily] temporarily 77.39 arms ^.] Arms.

78.2 Windsor Castle.] ~-Caste ^ 78.3 Oriental arms, ^] oriental Arms, — 78.4 me ^] ~, 78.5 armourer's art,] armorers art ^ (*cf. 350, note 346.44*) only] here ~ 78.6 Eastern art,] ~ ~ ^ 78.7 processes ^] Processes, 78.8 1.] I.) Burmese sword, No. 9,356,] ~ Sword ^ n° 9356 ^ 78.9 &c.] etc. 78.10 2.] 2) 78.10-11 Chinese, No. 2,315,] ~. n° 2315. 78.12 scabbard,] Scabbard ^ various metals.] Various Metals, 78.13 3.] 3) Tippo Saib ^] ~ ~. 78.14 tent ^] Tent. 78.18 filigree works] filigree works 78.19 sword,] Sword ^ 78.22 Renaissance weapons] Renaissance veapons considerable,] ~; 78.24 swords ^ there are three ^] Swords, ~ ~ ~, 78.25 them, No. ,] them ^ n° ^

Benvenuto] B.envenuto 78.27 **Queen,]** ~^ **Museum,]** ~^ 78.29 **No. 222,]** n° ~^
 78.30 **elegant,]** ~^ 78.31 **third, No. 276,]** ~^ n° ~^ 78.32 **step]** stepp **development]**
 Developpment 78.33 **James II.'s]** James's the II. 78.36 **medallions,]** Medallons^
 78.37 **by mentioning]** in mentionning 78.38 **Louis XVI.]** ~ ~^ 78.39 **enamel pictures]**
 Enamel-Pictures **in cameo]** en Cameo **azure ground,]** Azure Ground^ 78.40
never] newer 78.41 **enamel pictures]** Enamel-pictures
 79.2 **careful]** carefull 79.5 **weapons]** veapons **art^]** Art. **dominant.]** ~^ 79.6
weapons] veapons **may]** must 79.7 **beautiful halberd]** beautifull Halbard **Henry**
VIII.,] ~ 8th^ **present]** Présent 79.8 **workmanship. ^]** Workman- | ship. - 79.9
Oriental guns,] ~ Guns^ **distinguished]** destinguished 79.10 **barrels^]** ~, 79.11
ornamentation;] ~, **excel]** excell 79.13 **arrangement]** arangement 79.14 **pro-**
cesses^] Processes, **others]** the other also 79.15 **barrel-making]** Barrelmaking
great] greatest 79.16 **Would]** Should 79.16-17 **Museum,]** ~? 79.17 **this difference]**
 the Difference **artistic]** artistical 79.18 **metallurgical? ^]** ~. - 79.19 **altogether]**
 alltogether 79.21 **which is,]** ~ ~^ **time,]** ~^ 79.22 **Appenine mules]** Appenin-Mules
 79.23 **Louis XIV.]** ~ ~^ 79.24 **gold flowers]** Gold-flowers **head-sight]** Hindsight
 79.25 **steel, carved]** Steel^ corved 79.27 **beautiful]** beautifull **model]** modell 79.28
other admirable] admirable other 79.28-9 **workmanship. -]** ~. ^ 79.29 **pistols^]**
 Pistols, 79.30 **Suhl,]** ~^ **guns,]** Guns^ 79.31 **Louis XV. style:]** ~ ~^ Style, 79.32
fitness] fitness **workmanship]** workman- | ship 79.34 **Kuchenreuter]** Kuchenreuter
pistols;] Pistols, 79.36 **graceful]** gracefull 79.38 **notice. ^]** ~. - 79.39 **to make]** to
 to make
 80.1 - **Firstly,]** ^ 1°^ **coloured]** colourd 80.2 **arms and weapons]** armours ~ veapons
armouries] Armuries 80.3 **elsewhere^]** ~. **made.]** ~^ **coloured]** colourd 80.4
useful than] usefull then 80.5 **Secondly,]** ~^ **plaster casts]** plastercasts **cases^]**
 ~, 80.6 **originals,]** Originals^ **useful;]** usefull, **as, for instance,]** ~^ ~ ~^
répoussé works^] Repousse ~. 80.7 **steel carvings; and,]** Steel-carvings. And^ 80.8
Thirdly,] ~^ **arms;]** armures, 80.8-9 **such, for instance,]** ~^ ~ ~^ 80.9 **already]**
 allready 80.10 **beautiful]** beautifull 80.11-12 **Gottfried Semper. London, Septem-**
ber 20, 1852.] London^ 20^ Sptber^ 1852. Gottfried Semper.

Berlin Productions of Plactical Art, Metal Casts, Plaster Casts

TEXTUAL RECORD

- MS 112¹ gta, 20-MS-112, fol. 5r-v (5r, beside and below the text, calculations and sketches in black ink and pencil; 5v calculation and sketch in pencil), in Semper's hand
- MS 112² gta, 20-MS-112, fols. 1r-4v (1r notes by Hans and Manfred Semper, early 1880s, see 355-6, Alterations in the Manuscript 80.14; 1v, 4v blank), in Semper's hand, dated 11 October 1852, *copy-text*
- K-1852 gta, 20-K-1852-10-11(S), fols. 1r-4v (receipt forms for Semper's fees for the Vienna Hofmuseen and Hofburgtheater on all versos), in Manfred Semper's hand, early 1880s, copy of MS 112²

BIBLIOGRAPHY Herrmann 1978, 131-2; Herrmann 1981, 108; Mallgrave 1996, 213

EXPLANATORY NOTES

When Semper submitted the report on the collection of arms at Windsor Castle to Henry Cole on 27 September 1852, he also informed him about a visit from an 'Importer of Berlin Metal works etc.' two days earlier – a certain 'Mr. Born, Southampton Street Strand' (probably the German David Born). Semper promised he would deliver a report as soon as he saw the catalogue. In the completed report, dated 11 October 1852 and published here, he presents Born's offer of plaster casts and metal casts from historical and modern objects of the applied arts – jewellery in renowned royal collections, and some private collections, in Berlin, such as engraved gems, medallions, brooches and bracelets, and a shield manufactured by the recently deceased Munich artist Ludwig von Schwanthaler. Semper makes recommendations for purchases for the Museum of Ornamental Art, which already had a considerable collection of casts and whose curator was Ralph Nicholson Wornum, later secretary of the National Gallery of London. The museum's catalogue records six items 'Purchased of Mr. D. Born' in 1852 'as examples of fine casting in metal' (CatM⁴, 40; DPA¹, 265; CatM⁵, 56; CatM⁶, 35-6). These metal castings correspond to those offered by Born as being 'cast Iron Ornaments of Devaranne at Berlin' and were recommended by Semper 'as proofs of Skill in Casting Iron' (81.26-9). Richard Redgrave agreed to these suggestions in a note at the bottom of Semper's manuscript and added some further comments (356, Alterations in the Manuscript 82.7). The cast iron jewellery acquired can be identified with some certainty with items held in the Victoria and Albert Museum (see below), although only three of them are attributed to Siméon Pierre Devaranne, one of the foremost artists of fashionable Berlin iron jewellery around 1850.

80.14 **Henry Cole Esquire**] preceded by a contemporaneous sheet with notes by Hans and Manfred Semper from the 1880s, which describe the manuscript's contents and the decision (in Manfred's hand), 'Not to be included because of too little general interest' (355-6, Alterations in the Manuscript 80.14) – that is, Hans and Manfred decided not to translate the

report for Gottfried Semper's *Kleine Schriften* (Semper 1884). 80.19 **Museum**] the Department's Museum of Ornamental Art at Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London 80.20 **bygiven**] derived from German *beigeben*: *enclosed* (see also 81.2) 80.24–5 **Stosch Collection ~ Museum at Berlin**] Philipp von Stosch's collection of antiquities (mostly engraved gems) was acquired by the Prussian King Frederick the Great in 1764; in Semper's time, it was kept in the Königliches Museum (Royal Museum) in Berlin, as Karl Friedrich Schinkel's Altes Museum of 1830 was originally called. 80.27 **Catalogue ~ by Winkelmann in ~ 1769**] This catalogue, established by Johann Joachim Winckelmann after Stosch's death, was published in 1760 (Winckelmann 1760). 80.29 **pens**] *pence* 80.30 **Hundert**] German for *Hundred*

81.1 **3444 pieces**] the complete number of engraved gems in the Stosch collection 81.5 **Speckstone**] derived from German *Speckstein*: *soapstone* **Royal Museum**] see note 80.24–5 81.6 **Kunstammer**] The Royal Kunstammer was housed in the Berlin Stadtschloss (converted by Andreas Schlüter around 1700) up to 1855, when it was transferred to Friedrich August Stüler's Neues Museum. 81.8–9 **Pisani ~ Jamnitzer**] 'Pisani': *Pisanello*. All of these artists were working as medallists; for identification of their names, see Index. 81.14 **peaces**] *pieces* 81.15 **pens**] *pence* 81.21–2 **table with Zinc-casts of Mr Eichler's Manufacture ~ exposed in the Exhibition of 1851**] The Berlin publisher Gustav Eichler had founded 'G. Eichler's Kunstanstalt für plastische Arbeiten' in 1841; among other things, he had on offer plaster casts of the engraved gems in the Stosch collection. If Eichler's 'table with Zinc-casts' (referred to by Richard Redgrave in his comment added to Semper's manuscript as 'frame of Zinc Castings'; 356, *Alterations in the Manuscript* 82.7) was shown at the Great Exhibition, then it was probably not a collection of zinc casts but rather the collection of plaster casts described as 'Tableaux with 52 portraits and medallions, cast in plaster of Paris, after sculptures of German artists of the 16th century' (ODIC 1851, 3:1064 [no. 272]). 81.26 **recommands**] *recommends* 81.27 **cast Iron Ornaments of Devaranne at Berlin**] Berlin cast iron jewellery, invented as a patriotic substitute for jewellery made of precious metals at the time of the Napoleonic wars, had become highly fashionable during the first half of the nineteenth century; Siméon Pierre Devaranne was appreciated for his original designs. All of the cast iron jewellery by Devaranne that Semper recommended was purchased by the Museum of Ornamental Art and listed in its catalogue, indicating its provenance from 'D. Born'. The items are identified below by their purchase price and description in the museum catalogue with the numbers there and – by comparing the purchase price – in the inventory of the South Kensington Museum of 1868 (Inventory 1868, acquisitions of 1852), from which the museum numbers in the Victoria and Albert Museum were derived and where the items can be located with some certainty. 81.30 **Brooch 2/6.**] CatM⁵, 56: 'M 112. – Cast iron brooch from Berlin. Purchased of Mr. D. Born'; Inventory 1868 (1852), 5: 'Brooch. Cast-iron filigree work. German (Berlin), modern'; V&A, 935-1852, attributed to Devaranne **Bracelet 5/6. – n° 540**] CatM⁵, 56: 'M 113. – Cast iron bracelet from Berlin. Purchased of Mr. D. Born'; Inventory 1868 (1852), 5: 'Bracelet. Cast-iron filigree work. German (Berlin), modern'; V&A, 937-1852, attributed to Devaranne 81.31 **Each à 4/6. – n° 126 – Bracelet and Brooch**] CatM⁵, 56: 'M 110. – Cast iron brooch from Berlin. Purchased of Mr. D. Born'; Inventory 1868 (1852), 5: 'Brooch. Cast-iron filigree work. German (Berlin), modern'; V&A, 934-1852, tentatively attributed to Johann Conrad Geiss who, besides Devaranne, dominated the production of Berlin iron jewellery in the first half of the nineteenth century; CatM⁵, 56: 'M 111. – Cast iron bracelet from Berlin. Purchased of Mr. D. Born'; Inventory 1868 (1852), 5: 'Bracelet. Cast-iron filigree work. Ger-

man (Berlin), modern'; V&A, 936-1852, registered as a work of an unknown artist 81.32 **6./ – n° 113 – Pendants**] CatM⁵, 56: 'M 114. – Pair of cast iron ear[r]ings from Berlin. Purchased of Mr. D. Born'; Inventory 1868 (1852), 8: 'Ear pendants, a pair. Cast-iron filigree work. German (Berlin), modern'; V&A, 922-1852, attributed to Devaranne 81.33 **3/6. – n° 558 – Brooch**] CatM⁵, 56: 'M 115. – Cast iron brooch from Berlin. Purchased of Mr. D. Born'; Inventory 1868 (1852), 5: 'Brooch. Cast-iron filigree work. German (Berlin), modern'; V&A, 938-1852, registered as a work of an unknown artist 81.38-40 **Copy of the Shield of Hercules ~ by Schwanthaler in Munich ~ cast and cisell'd in Copper or Bronze by the artist**] 'cisell'd': *chiselled*. Ludwig von Schwanthaler was a most successful Munich sculptor with many commissions from Ludwig I, the Bavarian king. His Shield of Hercules, which Schwanthaler designed and modelled after Hesiod's description, was a bronze cast manufactured in several copies by the Königliche Erzgiesserei (Royal Bronze Foundry) at Munich starting in 1841. In the second half of the 1840s, there were already several copies in collections in Germany and England, including the collection of the Duke of Devonshire in Chatsworth. In the first draft of his first lecture at the Department, 'On the Relations of the Different Branches of Industrial Art to Each Other and to Architecture', Semper mentions Schwanthaler as one of the modern artists who had worked according to Hesiod's and Homer's description of works of industrial art (99.1).

82.2 **Electro-type Copy of the Shield**] In 1841, the director of the Königliche Erzgiesserei (Royal Bronze Foundry) at Munich, Johann Baptist Stiglmaier, had already announced the manufacture of electrotype copies of Schwanthaler's shield. In his comment added to Semper's manuscript, Redgrave recommends postponing the purchase of a reproduction of the shield 'until the success of the repetition of Her Majestys is seen' (356, Alterations in the Manuscript 82.7). This refers to the shield attributed to Benvenuto Cellini, which Semper mentions in his 'Report on the Private Collection of Arms at Windsor Castle' (78.26-7) and which was brought to London on 12 May 1852 after Prince Albert agreed to lend it 'to be electrotyped' (Cole Diary). The shield was shown at Gore House during the exhibition of students' works there in May 1854, together with an electrotype copy prepared by Elkington from Birmingham, the intention being to have electrotype copies of choice objects produced for purchase both by the Schools of Art connected with the Department and also by the general public (DSA², 166, 202; Spectator 1854). An electrotype copy of the shield is also listed in the exhibition catalogue of a selection from the Museum of Ornamental Art, which circulated in the provincial schools of art from 1855 (Robinson 1856, 71 [no. 310]). 82.6 **feathfully**] *faithfully*

EDITORIAL EMENDATIONS

81.3 **Cinque-cento**] Cinque- | cento 81.21 **Zinc-casts**] Zinc- | casts 82.1 **summ**] m
geminated by upper horizontal stroke 82.2 **Electro-type**] Electro- | type

ALTERATIONS IN THE MANUSCRIPT

80.14 **Henry Cole Esquire**] *after Hans and Manfred Semper's notes on fol. 1r:*

III. e.¹

Brief an H. Cole

Vorschläge² für Ankäufe für das Marlborough-house³ Mus. – an Henry Cole
complet.

(1 Blatt; Entwurf dazu)

1^t Oct. 1852.

*Nicht*⁴ aufzunehmen, weil zu wenig allgemeines Interesse.

1 **III. e. ~ H. Cole**] in black ink by H. Semper 2 **Vorschläge ~ 1852.**] in violet ink by H. Semper, with correction in black ink by M. Semper 3 **Marlborough-house**] inserted in black ink by M. Semper before del. in black ink by M. Semper Kens. 4 **Nicht ~ Interesse.**] in pencil by M. Semper

80.19 **Museum**] M over Co **specified**] after del. contained 80.27 **ranged**] after del. and
80.28 **of transport**] after del. for 80.30 **pieces**] ie over ea
81.12 **Italian**] before del. Masters 81.19 **from Berlin**] before del. of the Commands 81.22
thinks] th over is 81.23–4 **for the comparison**] after del. as a mean 81.24 **with**] after del.
between 81.27 **gives**] i over a and s added 81.29 **Skill in Casting**] after del. skilfull
castings 81.30 **The Brooch 2/6. the Bracelet 5/6. –**] inserted in red ink **2**] over 5 81.31
Each à 4/6. –] inserted in red ink 81.32 **6./ –**] inserted in red ink 81.33 **3/6. –**] inserted in red
ink 81.34 **peculiar**] above del. particular **seems**] se over is 81.35 **I therefore**] after
del. so that I 81.36 **Museum**] after del. collection 81.37 **by the mediation**] after del. and
82.1 **large**] repl. del. much 82.2 **suffice**] after del. as well 82.5 **11 October 1852.**] inserted
82.7 **GSemper.**] before Richard Redgrave's note in black ink:

Order the 2^t bracelets & Brooches pendants

–

The frame of Zinc Castings

–

perhaps 2 frames Casts of Medals – from £2 to 3£

–

Casts of Cinque Cento medals to the same amount –

Sand for Berlin casting –

Shield had better be left until the success of the repetition of Her Majestys is seen –

Rich^d Redgrave

1 **2**] above del. 4

MANUSCRIPT VARIANTS

MS 112¹

fol. 5r 4b

The German Medals, which are extremely interesting for the beauty of their execution are altogether to be bought for 2 liv. Sterling.

It would be very desirable, to have together with the German Masters, some of the finest Italian Medals, for their comparison.

If the Superintendency agrees to purchase some of these articles, it will be good to commend them instantly, for in the winter season the water communication is sometimes interrupted.

4 Mr. Born proposed also to

356.3 **It**] *altered from it after del.* But 356.4 **comparison.**] *before del.* The last are more Grand in Style, but less finished and true as the first. –
357.1 **some**] *after del.* those arti 357.1–2 **commend**] *'order'* 357.2 **season**] *interl.*

Observations on Some of the Specimens of Metal Work

TEXTUAL RECORD

- MS III¹ gta, 20-Ms-III, fols. 5r–6v (6r–v blank), in Semper's hand, draft of CatM⁴
- MS III² gta, 20-Ms-III, fols. 1r–4v (4r and all versos blank), in Semper's hand, draft of CatM⁴
- MS III³ gta, 20-Ms-III, fols. 7r–8v (8r–v blank), in Semper's hand, draft of CatM⁴
- CatM⁴ 'Observations on Some of the Specimens of Metal Work', in *A Catalogue of the Articles of Ornamental Art, in the Museum of the Department*, 4th ed. (Feb. 1853), London: Eyre & Spottiswoode for Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1853, 22–3
- DPA¹ 'Observations on Some of the Specimens of Metal Work', in *First Report of the Department of Practical Art*, London: Eyre & Spottiswoode for Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1853, 248–9
- MS II3¹ gta, 20-Ms-II3, fols. 3r–4v, in Semper's hand, draft of second part of CatM⁵
- MS II3² gta, 20-Ms-II3, fols. 1r–2v (2v blank), in Semper's hand, dated March 1853, draft of second part of CatM⁵
- CatM⁵ 'Observations on Some of the Specimens of Metal Work', in *A Catalogue of the Museum of Ornamental Art, at Marlborough House, Pall Mall*, 5th ed. (May 1853), London: Eyre & Spottiswoode for Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1853, 37–9 (NAL, V.1853.003), *copy-text*
- CatM⁶ 'Observations on Some of the Specimens of Metal Work, Enamels, &c.', in *A Catalogue of the Museum of Ornamental Art, at Marlborough House, Pall Mall*, 6th ed. (March 1854), London: Eyre & Spottiswoode for Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1854, 18–20, revised and abridged ed. of CatM⁵
- Semper 1884^a 'Bemerkungen über einige Gegenstände der Metallotechnik', 86–9, German trans. of DPA¹; omits the last part of the concluding sentence (DPA¹, 249.36–8, corresponding to CatM⁵, 84.11–13)
- Semper 1884^b 'Kritik von Ankäufen für das Museum of practical art', 84–5, dated March 1853, German trans. of MS II3²
- Semper 2014^a vol. 2, 516–17, Karge's reprint ed. of DPA¹
- Semper 2014^b vol. 2, 545–7, Karge's reprint ed. of CatM⁵

BIBLIOGRAPHY Herrmann 1978, 82 n. 308, 132–3; Herrmann 1981, 107–8; Wainwright 1994; Mallgrave 1996, 213

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Semper's introductory remarks to the division on metalwork in *A Catalogue of the Museum of Ornamental Art* discuss a selection of items acquired from the Great Exhibition in 1851 and 1852, which was supplemented by further purchases in 1852 and early 1853. The first selection was made by a purchasing committee consisting of Henry Cole, Richard Redgrave, Owen Jones and Augustus Welby Northmore Pugin for the former School of Design. Semper wrote the first part of his 'Observations' (82.12–84.13) until February 1853, when it was published in the fourth edition of the museum catalogue and reprinted in the *First Report of the Department of Practical Art*. The second part of the 'Observations' discusses 'The newly acquired additions to the Museum' (84.14) and was published together with the almost unchanged first part in the fifth edition of the museum catalogue of May 1853, reprinted with some revisions and substantial abridgements in the sixth edition (see 364).

The first part of the 'Observations' focuses on three metal objects indicated in the earlier print variants with the subheading 'On M 1, M 20, M 2' (CatM⁴, DPA¹; also in two fragmentary drafts, see 364.3, 365.7). The three numbers designate Indian metalwork – two bracelets and a sword – among which Semper devotes most space to the sword (M 20). He mainly discusses here the way in which enamel colours are used, thus pursuing his general interest in questions of polychromy (in *Style in the Technical and Tectonic Arts*, he refers to his 'Observations' – citing the fifth edition of the catalogue – when discussing colours in textile work; Semper 1860/63, 1:52 n. 1). The other objects are alluded to in a cursory way, often without giving a catalogue number. Among the new objects added by early 1853, Semper highlights a few specimens of objects wrought and chased in metal – a technique that he introduced towards the end of the first part with works particularly by Antoine Vechte and now discusses in relation to architectural issues.

The extant fragmentary drafts of both the first and second parts of Semper's 'Observations' contain some interesting differences from the printed versions – apart from the fact that they were not revised like the latter, probably by Cole or Redgrave. One of the drafts of the second part mentions a 'Chinese Censor' (367.32), which is omitted in Semper's printed text (listed in CatM⁵, 58, as 'M 129. – Bronze tripod incense burner. Purchased of Hewett & Co. ... Rosewood stand and cover, and carved soapstone handle'; Inventory 1868 [1852], 23: 'Incense burner. Bronze. Standing on three legs, rosewood base and cover. Chinese'; V&A, 1566–1852). The printed text also omits the concluding sentence of the second draft, which provocatively states that 'Some of the Emblems etc. appear to me not interesting eno[ugh], to [keep] their places in the Museum' (369.22–3). Semper's discussion of the metalwork objects mostly differs in content from the short descriptive texts that were included with their listing in the museum catalogue. They were not provided by him but probably by members of the purchasing committee, as is fairly obvious in the case of the items from the Great Exhibition, which are described in a text that remains almost unchanged starting from the first edition of the museum catalogue, the introduction of which – signed by Henry Cole, Owen Jones and Richard Redgrave – is dated 17 May 1852 (CatM¹, iii–v). Most of the metal objects discussed are still preserved at the Victoria and Albert Museum; they are located by

comparing the list of metal objects in *A Catalogue of the Museum of Ornamental Art* with the list of acquisitions from 1852 and 1853 in the inventory of the South Kensington Museum of 1868 (Inventory 1868), from which the Victoria and Albert Museum numbers were derived.

82.12 **M 1**] CatM⁵, 41: 'M 1. – Dagger, with enameled sheath and handle. Manufactured at Scinde'; Inventory 1868 (1852), 25: 'Knife, or Dagger. Steel. With gold enamelled sheath. Indian (Scinde), modern'; V&A, 109-1852; cf. Wainwright 1994, 362 and fig. 22 **M 20**] CatM⁵, 44: 'M 20. – Drinking cup, silver-gilt and enameled. Manufactured at Kangra'; Inventory 1868 (1852), 7 (129-1852): 'Cup. Silver gilt, inlaid with floriated ornament in champ-levé translucent enamel. Indian (Kangra), modern'; missing from V&A today 82.13 **M 2**] CatM⁵, 41: 'M 2. – Thulwar or sword, with enameled hilt, point, and scabbard. Manufactured at Kotah, in Rajpootana'; Inventory 1868 (1852), 40: 'Sword ("Thulwar.") Steel, mounted in enamelled gold. In crimson velvet scabbard also mounted, and green velvet sword belt with two gold enamelled buckles. Indian (Kotah in Rajpootana), modern'; V&A, 110-1852 82.14-17 **blue and green enamel grounds ~ without being united by a common parentage ~ more harmonious**] The description in the catalogue characterizes the sheath of M 1 as 'a perfect illustration of the principle ever adopted by Eastern nations of always decorating their construction, and never constructing decoration' (CatM⁵, 41). This observation corresponds to Pugin's dictum in his *True Principles of Pointed or Christian Architecture* of 1841, 'that all ornament should consist of enrichment of the essential construction of the building' and should not be 'actually constructed, instead of forming the decoration of construction'. Semper would not have shared this apodictic opinion because of its reductive simplification of the relation between ornament and object. Accordingly, he comments only on the lack of colour harmony, which could not be compensated for by introducing ruby colour, and thus gives an alternative reading of the judgement in the catalogue list, which states that the sheath 'suffers a little from the absence of ruby colour, which would have made it more harmonious' (CatM⁵, 41). 82.17-19 **Even in M 20 ~ deficiency of harmony ~ less violent, the green and blue tints being broken and connected together by the neutral black**] In contrast, the catalogue list observes about this drinking cup that 'the colour is imperfect, requiring purple to balance the green' (CatM⁵, 44; CatM¹, 33, having 'to well balance the green'). 82.20-2 **Tulwar or Sword, M 2, and ~ M 11 and M 12 ~ same system of colouring and ornamentation**] M 11 and M 12 are enamel bracelets; see CatM⁵, 42: 'M 11. – Bungaree or bracelet, enameled, and set with diamonds and rubies. Manufactured at Dholepore, in Rajpootana'; Inventory 1868 (1852), 4: 'Bracelet. Gold, enamelled and set with diamonds and rubies. Indian (Dholepore in Rajpootana), modern'; V&A, 119-1852; CatM⁵, 42: 'M 12. – Bungaree or bracelet, enameled, and set with diamonds. Manufactured at Dholepore, in Rajpootana'; Inventory 1868 (1852), 4: 'Bracelet. Gold, enamelled and set with diamonds. Indian (Dholepore in Rajpootana), modern'; V&A, 120-1852. The observations in the catalogue list praise the sword M 2 for its 'arrangement of form, and harmony of colour' and point to its hilt and scabbard as specimens of Indian art which is 'adapting the ornament to the form or space to be ornamented'; the concluding sentence, however, reverses this relationship between ornament and form when it says that 'The lines of the ornament ... seem to suggest the general form, rather than to have been suggested by it' (CatM⁵, 41; CatM¹, 26, having 'adapting the ornament so perfectly to the form or space to be ornamented'). Semper does not discuss this relationship but focuses on the way in which the distribution of colours results in 'variety and contrast ... combined

with harmony and repose' due to 'a common key' of 'the whole tone of the system of colours' and to 'the system of subordination' (83.4–7). However, Semper's fragmentary drafts differ from the printed text in one major point. Whereas the latter – speaking of the colours used for the bracelets M 11 and 12, as well as for the sword – states that 'a common hue or tint' is 'passing from the green through the white to the red, which last ... is thus made the dominant colour of the whole system' (82.23–6), the drafts do not mention white or red as belonging to the 'general hue or tint', nor do they identify red as dominating the colour system generally but only refer to 'a neutral Jade Colour, which is the base and the key of the whole System' (365.20–1; similarly at 364.15–16). 82.28 **greenish on the scabbard, where]** The version in the sixth edition of the catalogue changes the sentence to 'greenish. On the scabbard' (CatM⁶, 18), thus erroneously claiming that the neutral jade colour of the bracelets is green (it is blue on the actual bracelets, combined with red, green and white) – which is, according to Semper, the dominant colour only of the scabbard and the lower part of the hilt.

83.20 **jade vases of the Chinese and Indian]** Matthew Digby Wyatt's monumental work on *The Industrial Arts of the Nineteenth Century* has two corresponding plates with a 'Group of crystal vases, and Indian jewellery' (Wyatt 1851/53, 1: pl. 40) and 'Chinese vases in jade stone' (Wyatt 1851/53, 2: pl. 118). 83.23 **jade vases, M 102 and M 103]** M 102 is not a vase but a box; see CatM⁵, 55: 'M 102. – Jade box and lid, inlaid with rubies. Manufactured at Lahore'; Inventory 1868 (1852), 4: 'Box. Green jade. Oblong, octagonal; with cover inlaid with gold and rubies. Indian (Lahore), modern'; V&A, 1627–1852. For M 103, see CatM⁵, 55: 'M 103. – Jade cup, inlaid with rubies and emeralds. Manufactured at Lahore'; Inventory 1868 (1852), 56: 'Vase. White jade, inlaid with gold and with rubies and emeralds. Indian (Lahore), modern'; V&A, 1625–1852. It is the vase illustrated to the left of the plate with Indian jewellery in Wyatt 1851/53, 1: pl. 40.

84.2–3 **works of Vechte ~ worthy of being placed at the side of the works of Michael Angelo and Cellini]** The French goldsmith and jeweller Antoine Vechte was exiled in London from 1848. Two of his works purchased from the Great Exhibition are listed in *A Catalogue of the Museum of Ornamental Art*: the shield with subjects from Italian poets, which he designed and executed in iron repoussé for the Parisian gunmaker Le Page Moutier (M 63 in CatM⁵, 49; Inventory 1868 [1852], 39; V&A, 1482–1851), and 'A large rosewater dish (suitable for a sideboard, centre ornament), representing a battle of Amazons', first being identified as a copy of 'The original ascribed to Cellini, but (? by Vechté)', and then of 'The original at Berlin, in iron, by Antoine Vechté' (M 91 in CatM⁴, 38; CatM⁵, 54). In *Science, Industry, and Art*, Semper refers to the electrotype copy of this dish exhibited by Elkington, Mason & Co. at the Great Exhibition (illustrated in Wyatt 1851/53, 2: pl. 138) – the original of which was bought for the Royal Kunstkammer in Berlin in the early 1840s – as Vechte's 'well-known dish in the Berlin Museum ...', which was purchased as an old-Italian work after drawings by Raphael' (Semper 1852, 48–9). He cites Elkington as an example of the growing quality of English manufacture, also praising the Cellini-like quality of a shield and vase by Vechte, namely the 'date-shaped vase with the battles of the Titans and the shield with the apotheosis of Shakespeare, Milton and Newton', 'of which Benvenuto had no need to be ashamed' (Semper 1852, 48). Vechte made them in silver repoussé for the jewellers and silversmiths Hunt & Roskell, who had shown them at the Great Exhibition (ODIC 1851, 2:686–8 [no. 97], here 686; Rep. Jur. 1852, 513, 736). Digby Wyatt, who illustrated them (Wyatt 1851/53, 1: pl. 27; 2: pl. 117), referred to 'the marvellous grace and refinement of the modelling and chasing' of Vechte's 'exquisite vase and unfinished shield' as proof that there

was ‘ample room for improvement in English silversmith’s work of the highest class’ in his lecture of 1852 on the results of the Great Exhibition (Wyatt 1853, 241). Digby Wyatt’s and Semper’s praise stand in contrast to the position of A. W. N. Pugin, who – as a proponent of the Gothic style – was opposed to the plans of the purchasing committee to acquire one of Vechte’s shields. This was probably the shield with the apotheosis of Shakespeare, Milton and Newton, of which only the Milton section was complete. Hunt & Roskell loaned the shield and vase to the Museum in 1852 (DPA¹, 287, 386), and the Museum appears eventually to have acquired the apotheosis shield (Cole 1884, 1:294). Vechte’s Italian Poets Shield was shown (together with the Queen’s ‘Cellini Shield’) with an initial specimen of a commercializable electrotype copy at Gore House during the exhibition of students’ works there in May 1854 (DSA², 166, 202; Spectator 1854). Semper suggested Vechte as a teacher in the Department in a draft of his ‘Plan of Instruction for the Metal and Furniture Classes’ (372, Explanatory Notes 88.7; 374.26). 84.3–4 **vases and other works of Sèvres manufacture are beautiful specimens of modern enameling**] Semper had a special affinity to the royal porcelain manufactory at Sèvres through his friend Jules Dieterle, its principal designer, whom he had known since their collaboration on the Dresden Court Theatre. The Department took advantage of this contact in early January 1853, when Semper was sent to Paris to obtain technical information on porcelain painting from the directors of the Sèvres manufactory. On 9 January 1853, he reported to Henry Cole that ‘Since I am at Sèvres, I have taken practical instructions in Enameling’. Three of the Sèvres enamels listed in the museum catalogue are illustrated in Matthew Digby Wyatt’s work on the industrial arts with the plate of a ‘Group of enamels from the royal manufactory at Sèvres’ (Wyatt 1851/53, 1: pl. 51): In the foreground and background ‘M 67. – Tazza and ewer, in enamel, on blue ground’ (CatM⁵, 50), listed in Inventory 1868 (1852), 21, as ‘Ewer and Stand or Plateau. Enamel on copper. In imitation of Limoges painted enamel. French (Sèvres), modern’ (V&A, 549–1852, ewer dated 1850; 550–1852, stand); in the middle of Wyatt’s illustration ‘M 68. – Large ewer, in enamel, on blue ground’ (CatM⁵, 50), listed in Inventory 1868 (1852), 21 (60–1852) as ‘Ewer. Enamel on copper, mounted in ormolu. Imitation of Limoges painted enamel; in front an oval medallion with a group of Venus and two cupids. French (Sèvres). 1849’. The Sèvres vase with lid to the left of Wyatt’s plate is the vase of which Semper had sketched the silhouette as an illustration of ‘Emaillé’ in his ‘Notes on the Great Exhibition’ (33.9). Semper discusses Sèvres porcelain and enamels at some length in his Department lecture on the ‘Influence of the Materials and Their Treatments upon the Development of Ceramic Types and Style’ (156–8). 84.5 **sword, M 55**] CatM⁵, 48: ‘M 55. – Sword. Manufactured by Froment Meurice, 52, Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris ... a copy of the sword presented to General Changarnier by the City of Paris’; maybe another copy in Inventory 1868 (1854), 29, as it was bought for a different price in 1854: ‘Sword. Steel scabbard, oxydised silver hilt, with figure of the Archangel Michael; a copy of a sword presented to General Changarnier by the municipality of Paris. French. Made by Froment Meurice. Dated June 13, 1849’; V&A, 164–1854 84.7 **hunting knife in the style of the 15th century, manufactured by Marrel Freres**] The version of CatM⁶, 19, also has ‘in the style of the 15th century’, while that in CatM⁴, 23 (also DPA¹, 249), has ‘in the style of the thirteenth century’, in accordance with the catalogue lists in CatM⁴, 31; DPA¹, 256; CatM⁵, 47: ‘M 50. – Hunting knife, representing the legend of St. Hubert. Style of the 13th century. Manufactured by Marrel Frères, 27, Rue Choiseul, Paris’ (in the list of CatM⁶, 26, the dating is omitted altogether); Inventory 1868 (1852), 40: ‘Sword. Steel. A hunting sword (“couteau de chasse”) with hilt and sheath in chiselled silver, representing subjects from the legend of St. Hubert, and various attributes of the chase. French,

modern. (Marrel, Frères, Paris.); V&A, 159-1851. 84.9 **amoureur's]** this misprint of *ar-moureur's* also in CatM⁴, DPA¹ and CatM⁶ 84.12 **for the copying]** The earlier and later print variants all correctly have 'or the copying' (CatM⁴, DPA¹, CatM⁶). 84.14-15 **newly acquired additions to the Museum, included in the numbers M 123 to M 134]** In contrast to this scope of new acquisitions by the Museum of Ornamental Art from early 1853, the fifth edition of the catalogue, in which Semper's supplementary text was first published, lists three additional numbers following M 121 – the last number for metalwork objects in the fourth edition of February 1853 (CatM⁴, 41; CatM⁵, 57-8): M 122 ('A series of medals in commemoration of the late Duke of Wellington'), M 135 ('Gold necklace') and M 136 ('An antique bronze jug'). The sixth edition of March 1854, which replaces some of the acquisitions of 1853, lists eight additional objects, M 137-M 144 (CatM⁶, 37-8), while the list of the objects purchased for the museum during 1853 in the *First Report of the Department of Science and Art* of 1854 has forty-one additions, M 122-M 162 (DSA¹, 239-41). 84.17-19 **cast-iron knocker, M 125 ~ from the end of the 15th century]** This door knocker, together with the Gothic key (85.6), was purchased from A. W. N. Pugin's collection of ancient objects sold at auction by Sotheby's on 12 February 1853. Pugin lent the knocker to an exhibition which took place at the Society of Arts in 1850; it is described in the catalogue of this exhibition as having 'probably belonged to some religious house dedicated to St. John the Baptist, as it presents the subject of his decollation; a curious example of the transition from Gothic to Renaissance' (Wainwright 1994, 358 and fig. 16). In one of the drafts, Semper similarly states in a deleted passage that 'It shows the first traces of Renaissance elements, introduced into the Gothic Style' (367-8, note 367.2), and later he calls it a 'very inter[est]ing specimen of this period of transition' (367.22). Semper's mistake of identifying this door knocker as being cast was corrected in the sixth edition of the catalogue, where the sentence stating that 'It is one of the earliest pieces of iron casting I know' was deleted and the knocker explicitly listed as 'Wrought iron knocker' (CatM⁶, 36). The knocker with plate and hammer is now said to be a composition assembled in the early nineteenth century from parts dating from the sixteenth century. See CatM⁵, 57 (M 125): 'Iron Knocker. Purchased at the sale of Mr. Pugin's property'; CatM⁶, 36 (M 125): 'Wrought iron Knocker, (Date, early part of 16th Century.); DSA¹, 239 (M 125): 'Ancient iron knocker wrought and chased'; Inventory 1868 (1853), 42: 'Knocker. Wrought iron. In form of a canopy; male and female figures in full relief on the columns; straight projecting hammer, on which is a kneeling figure under a canopy. German. About 1520'; V&A, 1221-1853. 84.34-8 **Peter Visscher's monument of St. Sebaldus ~ contrasts ~ with the design, made by another sculptor of the time ~ published by Heidclloff]** The bronze founder Peter Vischer cast the large shrine of St Sebaldus in St Sebaldus Church, Nuremberg, in 1507-19. The alternative design 'by another sculptor', dated 1488, had been attributed to Veit Stoss by Carl Heideloff in his *Ornamentik des Mittelalters*, where he had published it in three fascicles (Heideloff 1843/52, fasc. 6: pl. 3; fasc. 9: pls. 5-6; fasc. 10: pls. 2-4). The misprint of the author's name – correctly stated in the drafts (367.15, 369.3) – is corrected in CatM⁶. Semper had requested Heideloff's work from the British Museum Library as early as 1 July 1852, when he was working on his catalogue of 'Practical Art in Metals and hard Materials' (222.16-21). 84.38-9 **it would have been an error if Viet Stop's design had been adapted, suited as it is for wood carving, to be executed in cast-metal]** Both of Semper's drafts have the correct name of the woodcarver Veit Stoss. The misprint (also in CatM⁶) apparently was the result of a misreading of the manuscript. In the extant drafts, Semper has written the *ss* in *Stoss* as a German *ß* which looks similar to *p* (367.17, 369.4). The letter sequence *ei* in *Veit* is difficult to read in Semper's

manuscripts, not least because the dot on the *i* is placed between the two letters. Heideloff's attribution of the first design of 1488 with Gothic pinnacles and much higher, spire-like, roofing to Veit Stoss is no longer upheld, which somewhat weakens Semper's argument that it follows the logic of wood construction instead of metal casting. Semper similarly argued in his catalogue of 'Practical Art in Metals and hard Materials' that Vischer's shrine 'was intended to be executed in a so called pure Gothical Style after the wooden Models of Veit Stoss who was a Wood-carver ... , the Actual monument of Peter Vischer, if less pure in its Architectural parts, is nevertheless better adapted to Metal Casting than it would have been the Case, if the bronze Sculptor had followed the prescriptions of his Wood Carving Competitor' (Semper 2007a, 240–1). Digby Wyatt had discussed Vischer's shrine with reference to Heideloff in his *Metal-Work and Its Artistic Design* of 1852, describing it as 'in that style which is generally known as the German Renaissance' (Wyatt 1852, 63). In the *First Report of the Department of Practical Art*, where the first part of Semper's 'Observations' was reprinted, a brief text on the 'Shrine of St. Sebaldus, at Nuremberg' by the architect Sydney Smirke (dated 6 December 1852) suggests obtaining for 'the School of Practical Art a perfect cast of this fine work' (DPA¹, 375; see the plaster cast of c. 1869 in V&A, REPRO.1869-14). Semper also refers to Vischer's Sebaldus shrine in his lecture 'Classification of Vessels' (145.25–8) and discusses it in the section on metals technology in *Style in the Technical and Tectonic Arts* as an example of the appropriation of the Italian Renaissance style in Germany and of 'a genuine cast-metal style ... in comparison to the purer toreutic forms of the design prepared by Veit Stoss' (Semper 1860/63, 2:539, 586–7 n. 1).

85.6 **small Gothic key**] CatM⁵, 57 (M 126): 'Gothic Key. Purchased at the sale of Mr. Pugin's property'; CatM⁶, 36: 'Gothic key'; DSA¹, 239: 'Gothic key in chiselled iron'; Inventory 1868 (1853), 42: 'Key. Steel. Triangular head pierced with Gothic ornament, and transverse perforated tube on the stem. 15th cent?'; V&A, 900-1853 85.9-12 **Indian enamel vase ~ only example in the Museum ~ All the other Indian enamels are of the nature of Champleve's enamels ~ handles look rather Chinese or Japanese ~ a fine specimen of Oriental art**] This vase, which is tentatively identified here for the first time, seems to be missing from later inventories of the South Kensington Museum, as well as from V&A; the passage is omitted in the print variant of the sixth edition of the catalogue. The vase is listed as 'M 123. – An enameled Indian vase. Purchased of Mr. Heigham, at 7s. 6d. 1853' in the edition of the museum catalogue, in which Semper's text was first published (CatM⁵, 57), while the next edition of the museum catalogue corrects the attribution from Indian to Chinese, apparently due to Semper's critique (CatM⁶, 36, and DSA¹, 239, both have 'An enamelled Chinese vase'). Semper challenges the first attribution on formal grounds, saying of its handles that they 'look rather Chinese or Japanese', and adds technical reasons for distinguishing the enamels of the allegedly Indian vase from champlévé enamels (not 'Champlévé's enamels', as misprinted in the catalogue; correctly written in the drafts: 367.29, 369.16) – the technique in which he says that all the other Indian enamel objects in the Museum are executed. His expert opinion on the vase under scrutiny as not being done in champlévé and thus not being Indian left its mark in a review of the Museum of Ornamental Art in *The Illustrated London News* of January 1854, where what is probably the same vase is illustrated – a small slender vase with six vertical bow handles at its short neck – and is described in Semper's words, together with the misprint, as being 'of Oriental (perhaps Japanese or Chinese) manufacture; and the only example in the Museum of this kind of enamelling executed in that part of the world; all the others being of the nature of Champlévé's enamels' (ILN 1854, 60).

PRINT VARIANTS

82.9 **Metal Work.**] ~ ~, Enamels, &c. *CatM⁶* 82.10-11 **Semper.** —] *before subheading* On M 1, M 20, M 2. *CatM^t DPA^t* 82.16 **system**] ~ of arrangement *CatM⁶* 82.27-8 **pale, but always greenish on the scabbard, where**] pale, but always greenish. On the scabbard *CatM⁶*

83.15 **enter often**] often enter *CatM⁶* 83.20 **Chinese and Indian.**] ~ ~ Indians. *CatM⁶* 83.22 **in general.**] also. *CatM⁶* 83.23 **jade vases, M 102 and M 103,**] jade vases \wedge M 102 and M 103 \wedge *CatM^t DPA^t*

84.2-4 **The works of Vechte ~ enameling.**] *om. CatM⁶* 84.5 **sword, M 55,**] sword \wedge M 55 \wedge *CatM^t DPA^t* 84.7 **15th century**] thirteenth ~ *CatM^t DPA^t* 84.12 **required**] called for *CatM⁶* **for the copying**] or ~ ~ *CatM^t DPA^t* *CatM⁶* 84.13 **candelabra.**] candelabras. *CatM^t DPA^t* 84.14-85.15 **The newly acquired additions ~ models in themselves.**] *om. CatM^t DPA^t* 84.17 **cast-iron**] iron *CatM⁶* 84.38 **Heidcloff**] Heideloff *CatM⁶*

85.1 **classical (antique) style**] revived classical style *CatM⁶* 85.3 **cast-iron**] iron *CatM⁶* 85.4-5 **It is one of the earliest ~ specialty.**] *om. CatM⁶* 85.9-15 **3. Indian enamel vase ~ models in themselves.**] *om. CatM⁶*

MANUSCRIPT VARIANTS

MS 111¹

fol. 5r 1 a Observations on the Examples of Metal-Work in the Museum of the Department etc. etc. by GSemper.

To *M. 1, M. 20, and M. 2.*

The comparison of the two numbers M 1 and M 20 with the number M. 2 is very instructive for the Study of the use of colours in ornamental art.

We see at n^o 1 how the blue and green enamel-grounds stand crudely one against the other without being bound together and harmonized by a common tint. Even the introduction of Ruby or Purple colours into the system would hardly be sufficient for rendering it harmonious.

In M^o 20 we observe the same deficiency of harmony but less evidently, because the green and blue tints are broken and bound together by black.

fol. 5v In opposition to these and some similar Works of Indian art stand the beautiful Thulwar or sword n^o 2. Here are the different brilliant colours connected together by a general hue | or tint, which is spread over the whole. Every colour is one shade of the scale to which all the other belong, and the Ground is formed by a Neutral Jade Colour, which forms the base of the whole system.

This base is very pale greenish on the Scabbard; here it works together with the green leaves and gold rims, in opposition with the ruby or rather Sang de beuf flowers, which last are here governed by this combination.

The same "Alliance" between the Green of the leaves and the base or the Jade Ground against the Red is more expressively pronounced on the lower part of the hilt, where the Jade ground assumes a darker greenish tint.

5

10

15

20

On the middle part of the hilt. on the contrary we see the Base or Ground entering into an alliance with the Red, and so putting the Green into the Minority and Opposition.

3 So we observe here two accomplishments of orna-

364.6 **hov]** 'how' **enamel-grounds]** s added 364.7 **being bound]** after del. reliance tog
364.10 **In]** after del. The same deficiency is visible but less 364.13 **n° 2.]** altered from ~ ~,
before del. with 364.14 **is one]** is repl. del. forms a step upon the **to]** above del. by
364.15 **belong,]** altered from ~. before del. The Red is mixd with 364.18 **beuf]** 'bœuf'
364.19 **here]** after del. in 364.22 **the]** above del. an **assumes]** above del. takes

MS 111²

Few Observations on the Examples of Metal-Work, exhibited in the Museum for Practical

2 a fol. 1r

5 Art.
by G Semper.

To M 1. M. 20. M. 2.

The comparison between the numbers M 1 and M 20 and the number M 2 is very interesting for the Study of ornamental color.

10 We see at n° 1 how the blue and green Enamel Grounds stand crudely one against another without being bound together and harmonized by a common parenty. The introduction of Ruby or Purple into the System as it is, will hardly be sufficient for rendering it more harmonious.

15 In M. 20 we observe some deficiency of harmony, but here less evidently because the green and blue tints are broken and bound together by black.

In Opposition to these and some similar Works of Indian art stand the beautiful Thalwar or Sword n° 2 with some other || Objects of the same Style, as for instance the bracelets M 11 and M 12.; Here are the different brilliant colours connected together by a general hue or tint, which is spread over the whole. Every colour is one shade of the Scale to which all the other belong, and the Ground is formed by a neutral Jade Colour, which is the base and the key of the whole System.

3 a fol. 1r

20 This base is very pale, but greenish on the scabbard, here it works with the green leaves and the Gold rims against the ruby or rather against the Sang De boeuf flowers, which last are here governed by this combination.

25 This alliance between the green leaves and the Jade-coloured base against the Red is more powerful on the lower part of the hilt, where the Ground assumes a darker greenish tint.

30 On the middle part of the hilt, we see the Base or Ground || entering into an alliance with the Red and so putting the Green into the Minority and Opposition. The two principles of ornamental colouring are here most happily combined, viz variety and opposition, – harmony and repose, and this result has been obtained by observing the common relations between the colours and by the system of hierarchy, which has been adopted for them.

4 a fol. 3r

365.4 **Few]** interl. 365.8 **and the]** and repl. del. with 365.9 **color]** after del. Col after del.
Colorit 365.11 **parenty]** after del. tint 365.14 **some]** inserted before del. the Same
365.27 **Ground]** before del. entirely 365.28 **The]** inserted **two]** t over T 365.29 **most**
happily] repl. del. happily 365.30 **observing]** repl. del. holding

MS 111³

fol. 7r

of colours has been tempered, as well as by the hierarchical principle, which has been carried through the whole. –

The first quality, the harmony obtained by a common base or tune of the colours which enter into the system, is one of the great mysteries of beauty, which prevail unerringly throughout the whole nature, and such works of men, which are simple expressions of natural 5
artistic instinct.

They are generally very harmonious in colours, which result has been obtained by the natural hue of the materials which were employed for their confection, which hue forms the base and the ligament between the lively colours, which enter sometimes into their compositions. 10

So for instance the Straw and rush carpets of the Oriental, American, and African people, so the Embroideries upon Leather and Wood-barks of the Canadians, so the Raw-Silk and Cotton Tissues of the Chinese and the wool Shawls of the Persians. So also the Terra Cotta works of the Ancients, and the Jade vases of the Indian and Chinese.

fol. 7v

Specimens of these and other objects of primitive ornamental art are extremely necessary 15
for the Museum, and their utility will be increased by the juxtaposition of such things, which give occasions for comparison and explication. So for Instance will it be perhaps good to place the Jade Vases, n^o 102 and n^o 103, near the Enamels, which I mentioned before, the last being quasi imitations of the inlaid Stones upon the neutral ground of the natural materials. – 20

The accomplishment of an object of ornamental art, which arises from the due subordination of the ornamental parts under one main impression, is not often to be found on objects of early periods of art, and seldom prevails in oriental art, which generally suffers from the Absence of this principle. We see flowers and Ornaments spread over the whole forms like net-works. So most of the Vases, the pieces of armour and several other Objects of Oriental Art. The above mentioned Sword forms, herein a beautiful exception, though the hierarchical principle in it seems to be neutralized by its double application. 25

Herein the Egyptian, Grec and Renaissance works are far more instructiv

366.1 of colours] inserted 366.2 throw] 'through' 366.3 harmony] before del. of colours
366.4 beauty] above del. art prevail] above del. we find unerring] 'unerringly'; inserted
366.9 their] ir added 366.9-10 compositions] after del. systems of systems] final s added
366.11 Oriental, American,] repl. del. Indians 366.12 Raw-Silk] after del. Yellow
366.14 and the Jade vases] after del. and of some 366.15 Specimens of] inserted
these] t over T 366.17 perhaps] after del. very 366.18 which] before del. are
366.19 quasi imitations of] after del. a sort of imitation of 366.21 accomplishment] after del. second
366.27 it seems] after del. it appears not so effectfully as it is only

MS 113¹

fol. 3r 5.a

The objects, which have been newly acquired for the Museum (from n^o 123 – n^o 134) are all-together more or less interesting for history of style, and some of them are very fine specimens of ornamental art. 30

Among the last are to be named

a) the Iron knocker, coming probably from Nurnberg or Augsburg and dating from the End of the 15th or the Beginning of the 16th Century. –

The Gothic style in Germany had lost all its simplicity and purity with the beginnig of the 15th century and before and this early decay of the Gothic style was owed partly to the intro-

5

duction of new processes in executing the objects of architecture and practical art. One of the most influential innovations of this kind was that of casting objects, in metal; which before | were used to be cut or built in stone or other hard materials, or to be execut-

fol. 3v

ed in chased, hammered, and forged Metal. – The objects had obtained under the influence of the old processes a certain conventional

10

style, which now became contradictory to the new manner of execution, and its conserva- tion therefore would have been a fault from the part of the artist instead of being a merit. Peter Vishers Monument of St. Sebald forms one great and very interesting evidence of this fact. It is very impure in style as a Gothical monument, and contrasts in this respect very much with the plan for the same monument, which had been made by Veit Stoss, an other

15

great Sculptor; who's working drawings have been published by Heydeloff in its ornamental art.

Now it would have been a great fault if Veit Stoss's project had been executed, instead of that impur but for Metal-casting better adapted plan of Peter Fisher. – The classical (antique forms | and practical art in General, which first became at this time

20

to be introduced in architecture and practical arts, was therefore a happy solution of contra- dictions, which longtime before was felt The Cast Iron knocker is a small but very intersting specimen of this period of transition. It is one of the earliest known Iron-Casts, and has therefore a special Interest for the Study of processes. –

6 a fol. 4r

25

The small Gothic key is in some regard of companion to the first. as it shows Iron forging in combination with the purer forms of Gothic style. –

3) The Indian Enamel Vase if it is Indian, is the only example at the Musium which shows, that this kind of processes. in Enameling is known by the Indian Artisans. All the others are Champlévé Enamels or some-thing near to it. The handles look rather Chinese.

30

At all Events it forms a fine Specimen of Oriental Art and gives an evidence of the limits in employing bright colours without disharmony.

The Chinese Censor is a beautiful Specimen of old China Casting | The other Objects have more interest for the history of art. than for themselves.

fol. 4v

366.29 **The objects**] *after two del. variant beginnings:*

Some² new¹ acquisitions for the Museum of practical Art are fine specimens³ of Some of the new acquisitions for the Museum are fine Specimens of practical art, and all of them have Interest for

1 **Some new ~ Interest for**] *accompanied by sketch of what is possibly a plan of houses and streets* 2 **Some**] *repl. del. Among the the] undel.* 3 **fine specimens**] *after del. some some] before del. very interesting, as well for*

366.29 n° 123] n° interl. n° 134] n° interl. 366.30 **style**] *after del. ornamental art and ornamental art] repl. del. art very] interl.*

367.1 **probably from**] *inserted before del. without doubt from Nurnberg or Augsburg] repl. del. Germany, 367.2 15th] before del. century. Century.] before del. It shows the*

first traces of Renaissance elements, introduced into the Gothic Style. 367.3 **simplicity**] *after del.* purit 367.4 **before**] *after del.* even 367.4–5 **introduction**] *after del.* progresses *and before del.* of new processes, by which the objects of prac[t] processes,] *altered from* ~^ *before del.* in art 367.6 **that**] *after del.* the more general employment of Cast meta more] *after del.* intr **objects,**] *before del.* which before 367.7 **were**] *after del.* had taken [t] **used to be**] *above del.* usually **or other hard materials**] *interl.* 367.9 **The**] *after del.* The influence of the old processes in executing them had given to these objects a certain conventional style, and this style, although and] *after del.* which was not more necessary **of the old**] *repl. del.* of these 367.10 **and**] *after del.* and by this conflict, purity of forms could not well be 367.12 **Vishers**] V over F **great and**] *interl.* **this**] t over I *after del.* what 367.13 **and**] *after del.* and if the Models in wood 367.14 **plan**] *above del.* working drawings working drawings] *before del.* of another arti **an other**] an | other 367.15 **who's**] *after del.* which **its**] 'his' 367.18 **Metal-casting**] Metal- casting *after del.* casti **Fisher**] 'Vischer' 367.19 **The**] *after del.* This *and before del.* introduction of **forms**] *before del.* on fol. 4r in the forms of Architecture **first**] *interl.* **became**] *inserted before inserted and del.* reknown and *repl. del.* took place 367.20 **to be introduced** ~ **practical arts,**] *inserted* a] *after del.* long wished for and 367.21 **was**] as over ere 367.22 **Cast Iron**] *after del.* Iron 367.23 **known**] *inserted after del.* Cast-Iron specimens *and before del.* which I kn[o] Cast-Iron] *underl.* **Iron-Casts,**] *before del.* as metal-Casting which I know, as] *after del.* as Iron-Casting. 367.25 **in some regard**] *repl. del.* so to speak **of companion**] *after del.* a sort (*see 369.12: 'the companion'*) 367.26 **style.**] *altered from* ~, *before del.* which 367.27 **if it is Indian**] Indian *after del.* true **at the Musium**] 'at the Museum'; *interl.* 367.27–8 **which shows, that**] *inserted before del.* of Indian Enamels of of Indian] *after del.* of that process of Enameling Enamels] *before del.* of the third 367.29 **some-thing**] some- *altered from* ~^ *and thing after del.* kind 367.30 **At**] *after del.* This **in**] *after del.* which 367.32 **Censor**] 'censer' 367.33 **the**] *after del.* s[t]

MS 113²

fol. 1r

The Objects, which have been newly acquired for the Museum (from n° 123 – to n° 134) are, almost all, very interesting for history of style and some of them are fine specimens of ornament. –

Among the last takes the first place the Iron knocker, which comes very probably from Nürenberg or Augsburg, or some other town of Middle-Germany. It dates from the End of the 15th Century. –

The Gothic Style in Germany had lost all its simplicity and purity with the beginning of the 15th Century and even before. and the early decay of the Goth. Style was owed partly to the Introduction of new Processes in executing the Objects of Architecture and Practical Art.

One of the most influential innovations of this kind was that of Casting metal and of forming objects of architecture and ornamental art by casting them, which were used before to be cut or built in hard materials or to be executed in chased, hammered and forged metal. |

fol. 1v

The architectural and ornamental forms had obtained under the influence of the old processes a certain conventional style, which now became contradictory to the new manner of execution. –

Under these circumstances it would have been a fault, instead of being a merit, if the strong forms of the old style were conserved by the artists and architects of the 15th century.

Peter Visser's Monument of St. Sebaldus forms a great and very interesting Evidence of this fact.

5

10

15

It is indeed very impure in style as a Gothical Monument and contrasts in this respect very much with the plan, which was made by another Sculptor of the time, Veit Stoss. for the same Monument, who's working Drawings have been published by Heideloff.

Now I maintain that it would have been a great fault, if Veit Stoss's Wood-carved Models had been executed in Cast-Metal instead of that impur but for Metal-casting admirably adapted plan of Peter Visher.

The Classical, (antique) style, which at this time became to be introduced, was therefore a happy solution of these contradictions, which long before was waited for. |

The Cast-Iron Knocker is a small, but very interesting specimen of this Period of Transition. It is one of the earliest *Iron-Casts* I know, and has a special Interest for the history of this speciality.

2° The Small Gothic key is in some respect the companion to the first, as it shows Iron-forging in combination with the purer forms of Gothic style.

3° Indian Enamel Vase.

If it is Indian, then it is the only Example at the Museum of this kind of Enameling executed by Indians. All the other Indian Enamels being Champlevé enamels or something of the kind.

The Handles look rather Chinese or Japonese.

At all Events it forms a fine Specimen of Oriental Art and gives an evidence of the limits in employing bright colours without disharmony.

The other objects have more Interest for history of Style than they are beautiful models for themselves. Some of the Emblems etc. appear to me not interesting enow, to behold their places in the Museum.

GSemper
March, 1853.

368.2 **almost all, very**] *repl. del.* altogether more or less **fine**] *after del.* very 368.17
were] *after del.* would **and architects**] *inserted*
369.2 **Veit Stoss.**] *inserted* 369.7 **style**] *above del.* forms **therefore**] *fore added*
369.12-13 **Iron-forging**] Iron- | forging 369.15-16 **executed**] *repl. del.* used 369.16
being] *repl. del.* are 369.21 **more**] *repl. del.* only 369.22 **appear**] *after del.* are not very
behold] *derived from German 'behalten': 'keep'*

A Plan of Instruction for the Metal and Furniture Classes

TEXTUAL RECORD

MS 114	gta, 20-MS-114, fols. 11-10v (9r, 10r and all versos blank), in Semper's hand, dated 1 February 1853
DPA'	'A Plan of Instruction for the Metal and Furniture Classes', in <i>First Report of the Department of Practical Art</i> , London: Eyre & Spottiswoode for Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1853, 372-4 (NAL, 602.AD.0777), <i>copy-text</i>
Semper 1884	'Unterrichtsplan für die Abteilung für die Metall- und Möbeltechnik', 100-4, German trans. of DPA ¹ (85.20-87.33, 87.37-8, 88.8-21)
Wingler 1966	'Unterrichtsplan für die Abteilung für Metall- und Möbeltechnik am Department of Practical Art', 83-6, ed. of Semper 1884
Semper 2014	vol. 2, 542-4, Karge's reprint ed. of DPA ¹

BIBLIOGRAPHY Pevsner 1940, 251-3, 255-6, 264; Reising 1976, 60; Herrmann 1978, 65, 73-4, 129; Herrmann 1981, 108; Herrmann 1984, 59, 66-7; Mallgrave 1996, 212; Squicciarino 2009, 263-6

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Semper's explanation of his plans for teaching in the Department of Practical Art outlines his own input into the reform of education in the decorative and applied arts that Henry Cole was seeking to achieve through the founding of the successor organization of the Government Schools of Design. The latter were primarily concerned with teaching the basics of drawing and the mastery of ornamental forms. Semper's proposals correspond to the ideas for the new Department that Cole set out also in the *First Report of the Department of Practical Art* – namely, systematically combining into special classes instruction on the theories and principles of ornamental design and its stylistic history on the one hand, and the technical side of the various fields of manufacture on the other (DPA¹, 18-19). Yet Semper went beyond this for his special class on metalworking, furniture and jewellery by proposing new solutions to the never fully implemented objective of the Schools of Design, which was 'the direct practical application of the arts to manufactures' (DPA¹, 22).

Semper's proposals were only novel and revolutionary in England, as he was adopting the teaching system that he had already used in the Dresden Academy of Fine Arts, consisting of courses organized as studio workshops in which students at all levels worked together and were involved in the professor's private commissions, thus continually being in direct contact with practical work in manufacturing and architecture. Although Cole approved of this in principle, he called for 'much caution' and emphasized the experimental character of this kind of practical teaching (DPA¹, 22, 28) – a point explicitly highlighted as a 'new experiment' in Semper's appointment conditions (227.2). Cole's reservations may also be reflected in certain differences between the published text and Semper's extant draft – differences that arose due to revisions, possibly by Cole, not only of language but also content. Semper had also outlined his teaching principles in *Science, Industry, and Art* in terms of courses

conceived as practical studio workshops and against the backdrop of collections, lectures and competitions (Semper 1852, 62–72) – in a manner similar to his teaching plan for the Department of Practical Art and Cole’s intentions. Cole may therefore have been the person at whose ‘private request’ *Science, Industry, and Art* was written (see 262).

85.18 F.] designates the text as one of several miscellaneous texts in ‘Appendix VII’ of the *First Report of the Department of Practical Art*, to which Semper’s ‘Report on the Private Collection of Arms at Windsor Castle’ (76–80) also belongs 85.26–7 **It differs in the following essential points from that of schools of design and academies]** Semper here defines three ‘essential points’ – joint studio workshops for students of all levels, subjects of instruction according to the interests of the students, participation in work for which the professor has been commissioned – that correspond to the basic elements of his method of teaching architecture at the Dresden Academy of Fine Arts. He refers to this in the draft at the end of the third point, where he addresses ‘practical knowledge and experience’ (86.9); the draft here mentions an ‘Appendix on the School of architects at Dresden’ (373.15). The appendix must have largely corresponded to Semper’s report on his Dresden teaching programme, of which Hans Semper published a German version (Semper 1880, 10–11). This programme specifies the three ‘essential points’ of Semper’s London ‘Plan of Instruction’ and says of the second point that ‘The exercises took place in no particular order on the principle that each work was to be continued uninterruptedly until it was completed, although each person was free to take on another work in-between for a change’. Semper had already referred to his Dresden system of instruction in his plans for a private school of architecture. In one of them, he says of the ‘System of instruction’ that it ‘will embrace every branch of Architecture, comprising the science of Engineering, and the principles of Decoration’ (8.10–11). In the most elaborate school programme given in a German draft, Semper differentiates between the preparatory ‘Bauschule’ (school of architecture) and the ‘Atelier’ (studio) ‘where the work is carried out in front of my eyes and right next to my working cabinet’ (9.20–2). Cole was aware of the practical side of this teaching method, as Semper wrote to him about his school plans and probably sent the programme to him in March 1851 (see 236). When he wrote to Cole on 8 April 1852 – the letter is dated ‘Thursday 9 April 1852’ but written on Thursday, 8 April 1852 – during his visit to Herbert Minton’s pottery factory in Stoke-on-Trent, he also sketched out his Dresden method as a reference point for reversing the relationship between the teaching of details and the overall context of a practical work, from which ‘higher instruction in the Schools of Design ought to go out’: ‘I used to go this way with my pupils, which, after some short preparing exercises in the first use of drawing utensils, in projections etc, soonly tried to set upon paper some part of a building in conformity to modern practice in domestic disposition and construction, and then afterwards to put together a whole cottage etc, in working out, as well as possible, the whole inner & outer parts of the building. It was only when they wanted leaves, flowers, figures etc for some decorative parts of their compositions, that they were let to draw such objects, and to make studies after casts or after nature, which they could use for the purpose they actually intended’ (Semper to Cole, 8 April 1852). Semper again refers to his Dresden ‘system of instruction’ in his ‘Second Report on the Class for Practical Construction, Architecture, and Plastic Decoration’ (92.3–5).

86.25–30 **Composition of objects of ornamental art ~ art of composition]** Semper’s draft instead speaks of ‘Instruction how to invent objects of ornamental art’ and of the ‘talent and spirit for composition’ (373.26, 373.30). 86.33–6 **Those copies ~ work out to**

completion.] Semper's draft formulates a sharper critique of the traditional adherence to the task of copying after models and nature (373.31–2): 'Many good talent has been spoild by having been too long time engaged with copiing and studiing from models and even from nature.'

87.28–30 **To that medal might be attached, by the Board of Trade ~ advantages ~ to be ~ determined upon**] a cautious reformulation of the costly proposal in the draft, where Semper suggests a travel scholarship of three to four years, following the example of academies of art (374.15–16)

88.1–6 **Professors of the Department ~ combined for instructional purposes ~ Simpson ~ Townsend, Brucciani, and Semper**] In the *First Report of the Department of Practical Art*, Richard Redgrave similarly suggested ways of combining the special classes into 'a systematic course of instruction' intended to 'bring the various professors of those classes into more united action'. Semper is included there along with John Simpson, Domenico Brucciani and Henry James Townsend, with somewhat different responsibilities in the field of the 'Constructive and Plastic Art', where 'The instruction ... would belong to Professor Semper, conjoined with Mr. Townsend, for artistic anatomy, and the study of the figure by drawing, modelling, painting, &c.; with Mr. Richardson for geometrical &c. drawing, &c.; with Mr. Simpson for enamelling, and, assisted by Mr. Brucciani, for moulding, casting, and cast making.' While Semper does not name the architect Charles James Richardson, Redgrave in turn names Semper in the following group responsible for the 'Decoration of Surfaces', where 'The instruction ... would be entrusted to Mr. O. Hudson, conjoined with Mr. Simpson for enamels and the surface treatment of china, and with Professor Semper for architectural arrangements of surfaces' (Redgrave 1853, 369–70). Redgrave thus indirectly anticipated Richardson's replacement by Semper (see 328). 88.7 **Chasing and embossing. By**] The blank left for a name is filled with that of Antoine Vechte in Semper's draft (374.26). Henry Cole had already 'agreed to allow Vechte to teach Repousee' on 19 October 1852 (Cole Diary). However, further evidence of efforts made to employ Vechte in the Department is as yet lacking. Semper refers to Vechte in his 'Observations on Some of the Specimens of Metal Work' (84.2) and discusses some of his works in *Science, Industry, and Art* (Semper 1852, 48–9). 88.13–14 **on the relations of the different branches of practical art to each other, and to architecture**] This became the title of Semper's first public lecture at the Department of Practical Art given on 20 May 1853, of which he says in his 'First Report' that it had as its objective the explanation of his system, which he was developing in the following lectures (91.1–3; see section 'Lectures'). 88.20–1 **Department of Practical Geology**] for the application of geological museology to teaching of the arts and crafts, see 'Report on the Private Collection of Arms at Windsor Castle', 79.13–18

MANUSCRIPT VARIANTS**MS 114**

Scheme of Instruction for the Metal, – Furniture, – (and Pottery).
division conducted by Professor Semper

1. fol. 1r

I. *Method of Instruction.*

It has been proved by experiences, that for teaching practical art the form of the *work-shops* or *Ateliers* answers the best, which I propose to adopt for this class.

It differs essentially from that of classes or schools by a less systematical mode of instruction. In the workshops are

1° no divisions by classes of the Pupils or Students after their Ages and progresses in Art. –
2° no strong divisions of the time for teaching after a Plan of Studies, except for lectures
and such instructions, which the students will have || in common with other classes and by
other Professors.

3) The Pupils or Students assist the Patron of the Atelier in his profession, and being brought
by this way into contacts with the practice and with the different crafts, they will have the
best opportunity of getting practical knowledge.

(See Appendix on the School of architects at Dresden.).

2 fol. 2r

II. Subjects of Instruction.

a. *Geometrical principles of Design*, including Perspective and shadow-construction, illustrated
with examples, which are taken so as to be in the same time exercises in proportions and
the elementary forms of practical Art and Architecture. (See Lectures.) ||

b) *The principles of Style*, illustrated with examples, which are to be copied by the students.
These exercises must be in the same time courses of technology and history of practical art.
The models are either real objects of practical Art, or facsimiles of them, or finally drawings.
The most usual mode of copying is by drawings with or without colours. But it will be in
many circumstances desirable, to have them done by modelling, and therefore opportunities
are given in the Room for modelling in clay and wax.

c) Instruction how to invent objects of ornamental art.

This essential part of the instruction in art is the most neglected. The Students pass the
whole of their time in copying and making studies after nature, without trying their forces ||
on their own creations.

The talent and spirit for composition ought to find encouragement from the beginning of
the artistical education – Many good talent has been spoiled by having been too long time
engaged with copying and studying from models and even from nature.

I therefore make for my class, the following proposition.

3. fol. 3r

4 fol. 4r

Competitions

Competitions between the students will take place, regularly every fortnight on Monday.

The Students must then spend one day by composing sketches for any objects of ornamental
art, which have been proposed in written Programms fixed on the wall, the morning of the
same Day, by the Professor.

Two such Programms will be given at the same time, one for the beginners and one for the
more advanced Students. || which will be classified only by this distinction.

The sketches must be ready *in one day*. Those who are not delivered the same day, are out of
competition.

5 fol. 5r

The Professor will hold the next, or one of the next days a critical review of the delivered sketches and point out, together with his students, which of the sketches are the best. Small Rewards and official Certificates will be delivered to the compositors of the two best sketches.

Great Prizes.

Besides these small competitions there will be twice a Year competitions of finished works. (concoeurs rendus)

The Programms of these compositions will be given at the first Mondays of the Month's April, and September. The time allowed for the works is 6 weeks.

fol. 6r 6 The competition of the Month of September || will be the so called great price competition. Then the winners will be rewarded by golden, Silver and Brass Medals, and by Certificates. – The Great golden Medal is the highest price, which will only be given in such cases when one of the competitors was not only the best relating to the other, but did absolutely well; This great medal procures to the winner the pension, for travelling three, (or four) Years for finishing his artistical education;

The other competition takes place the same way as the former, except that no higher prices than the Silver Medal will be given.

The works of the Pensionairs are proprieties of the Department.

The works which have gained medals or certificates will in cases be acquired by the Department.

Further Details about these competitions must be given in a special Programm. ||

fol. 7r 7 *D. Different Processes.*

- 1) *Enameling*, different processes of Enameling by M^{rs}. Simpson and Semper.
- 2). Modelling, forming and casting (in plaster) by M^{rs} Townsend, Semper and Brucciani.
- 3) Chasing and embossing by Mr. Wechte.

E. Lectures.

1) on the relations of the different branches of practical art between each other and to architecture. (including notions on Style and history of art.).

Public lectures.

2). On the geometrical principles of Design, including Perspective and Shadow Construction.

For Students only.

Lecture prepared for following Semesters, on ||

- fol. 8r* 8
1. *Technology*, especially with regard to metalworking furniture, decoration etc. Public.
 2. *Construction*. Private.

1st February 1853.

Gottfried Semper

373.4 **for teaching**] *after del.* for institutions **work-shops**] work- | shops 373.8 1°] accompanied in opposite column by *del.* note. As conditions for entrance **note.**] *underl.* 373.16 **Instruction.**] *altered from ~^ before del.* within the Atelier. 373.27 **pass**] 'pass' 373.28 **without**] with | out 373.31 **Many**] *altered from many after del.* On the other hand 373.34 **Competitions**] *in left margin*
 374.6 **Great Prizes.**] *in left margin* 374.7 **twice**] *above del.* 3 times 374.8 **rendus**] *after del.* de 374.10 **April**] *above del.* January, May 374.11 **September**] *below del.* October 374.19 **proprieties**] 'the property' (see 87.31) 374.20 **will**] *after del.* will occasionally be

374.24 **M^{rs}**] 'Messrs' 374.25 **M^{rs}**] 'Messrs' 374.26 **Wechte**] 'Vechte' 374.27 **E.**] *after del.*
 4) 374.34 **Lecture**] *altered from Lectures* 374.35 **metalworking furniture, decoration**
etc.] *repl. del. the different productions of ornamental and practical art. furniture] after*
del. and

First Report on the Class for Practical Construction, Architecture, and Plastic Decoration

TEXTUAL RECORD

- MS 115¹ gta, 20-Ms-115, fols. 1r-2v (on blueish paper), in Semper's hand
 MS 159 gta, 20-Ms-159, *fol. 147r-v (on thin greyish paper, in a manuscript relating to Semper 1859), in Semper's hand
 MS 115² gta, 20-Ms-115, fol. 3r-v (on thick brownish paper), in Semper's hand, continuation of MS 159
 DSA¹ 'Report of Professor Semper on the Class for Practical Construction, Architecture, and Plastic Decoration', in *First Report of the Department of Science and Art*, London: Eyre & Spottiswoode for Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1854, 210-11 (NAL, 97.PP.83), *copy-text*
 Semper 1884 'Bericht über die Abteilung für Architektur-, Metall- und Möbeltechnik und praktisches Entwerfen', 95-9, German trans. of DSA¹ (88.27-89.36, 90.1-6, 90.10-27, 90.32-91.17)
 Wiegler 1966 'Bericht über die Abteilung für Architektur, Metall- und Möbeltechnik und praktisches Entwerfen', 87-90, ed. of Semper 1884
 Semper 2014 vol. 2, 561-2, Karge's reprint ed. of DSA¹

BIBLIOGRAPHY Ettlinger 1940; Reising 1976, 60-1; Herrmann 1978, 74-5, 80; Herrmann 1981, 108; Herrmann 1984, 67-9, 73; Mallgrave 1996, 214-15; Bonython/Burton 2003, 152-3; Squicciarino 2009, 268-71; Orelli-Messerli 2010, 210-36, 250-2; Hvattum 2021

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Semper's first report on his 'Class for Practical Construction' at the Department of Practical Art and its successor organization, the Department of Science and Art, is an important document – despite its brevity. It encompasses many of the topics that Semper addresses in his 'Plan of Instruction for the Metal and Furniture Classes' and gives information about two commissions with which he was able to put into practice the idea of organizing his teaching according to the concept of studio workshops – Wellington's funeral car, as a work connected to Semper's metal class, which he spent a great deal of energy on; and a sideboard for the Secretary of the Board of Trade, James Emerson Tennent, as a work related to his instruction in furniture, to which Semper attached less importance. Three fragmentary

drafts are extant; the first part of the most complete one is identified here for the first time (MS 159, with MS 115² as its already known continuation), preserved in a folder with notes for another text on which Semper was working at the time – his essay *Ueber die bleiernen Schleudergeschosse der Alten* (On the Lead Slingshot Bullets of the Ancients). On 24 January 1854, Henry Cole reminded Semper that ‘We have not yet received your Annual Report, will you send it as soon as possible – as we are waiting to send it to the Printers’. Cole, or perhaps Richard Redgrave, must have revised Semper’s definite manuscript – probably also with changes to the content in the places where the differences between the existing drafts and the printed text are particularly striking (see, for example, notes 88.28, 89.14).

88.24 d.] denotes Semper’s report as the first of the ‘Reports on Technical Instruction in Art’ (DSA¹, 210), which include the reports on ‘Textile Classes for Surface Decoration’ (e), ‘Mechanical Drawing’ (f), ‘Wood Engraving’ (g), ‘Lithography’ (h) and ‘Porcelain Painting’ (i) 88.28 **practical composition**] The term ‘practical composition’, possibly an amendment by Henry Cole, generalizes the term ‘practical construction’ named both in the title of Semper’s report on his special class and in the drafts, which here also have ‘practical construction’ or ‘practical construction in general’ (381.2–3, 381.20, 383.2). Equally, Semper’s drafts have – instead of ‘subject of *practical composition*’ in the next sentence (88.29) – ‘practical instruction’ (with ‘instruction’ preceded by deleted ‘ar’, for ‘architecture’; 381.4), ‘practical construction and the principles of architecture’ (in a parallel variant; 382, note 381.2) or, again, ‘practical construction’ (381.27, 383.3). One sentence later, the same amendment led from ‘practical construction, as I understand this expression’ (383.4–5) to ‘practical composition in the more extended sense of the expression (as I understand it,)’ (88.30–1). Semper apparently had in mind construction as a general term covering the foundations not only of architecture but also of other arts, including metalworking and furniture making, for which he was primarily responsible. The change from ‘construction’ to ‘composition’ was also made in the title of his position as ‘professor of practical construction’, as he wrote in one of the drafts (384.10–11), which was amended to ‘Professor of Practical Composition’ (90.10). In contrast, Semper’s ‘Second Report’ refers to his ‘class for Practical Construction’ (91.24–5). If the amendments from ‘construction’ to ‘composition’ are due to Cole, they may have resulted from the criticism the Board of Trade had expressed against the proposal of ‘a class for architectural details and practical construction’ (Cole 1884, 1:299) – the class with which Charles James Richardson was entrusted in 1852. **since its commencement**] Semper’s drafts have ‘in the Year 1853’, ‘during the Year 1843’ and ‘in the Year 1852’ (381.3, 381.20, 383.2). While ‘1843’ is obviously a misspelling of 1853, which applies to the spring and autumn of 1853, ‘1852’ applies to the beginning of Semper’s teaching in the Department from the autumn of 1852. 88.29–30 **subject of practical composition ~ entrusted to me since the last session**] Apart from ‘practical composition’ amended from ‘practical construction’ (see note 88.28), two fragments in one of Semper’s drafts have, instead of ‘since the last session’, ‘since the last six months’ or ‘since the last 6 Months’ (381.4, 381.28; cf. 383.4). This roughly corresponds to the date of Semper’s first public lecture held on 20 May 1853, while ‘the last session’ refers to the term that began in the autumn of 1853 (see 328). 88.31 **the foundation of my system of exposition**] Semper’s drafts have ‘instruction’ instead of ‘exposition’ (381.5, 381.29, 383.5); for Semper’s system, see his ‘Plan of Instruction’ (85–8). 89.1–2 **The want of knowledge of composition and of practice, the ignorance of the architectural principles of design, of style, and of beauty generally**] Some of Semper’s drafts emphasize architecture to a greater extent: one version speaks of the ‘want of ac-

quaintan[c]e with the architectural and ornamental principles of beauty and stile and with practical construction' (381.9–10), another mentions 'the want of knowledge of the difficulties which are connected with the practice of ornamental art' (381.30–1), and a third refers to the 'want of constructiv knowledge, the ignorance of the architectonical principles of beauty and style' (383.6–7). 89.14 **experimentally as it were**] This emphasis on the experimental character of the practical studio workshop as an essential part of Semper's teaching method is missing in the second draft, in which Semper stresses the importance that the students make 'their own experiences' (383.16). It was apparently amended by Cole, as it is a concession to the latter's reservations about this point (330–1, 370–1). 89.17–18 **funeral car of the late Duke of Wellington**] When Arthur Wellesley, the first Duke of Wellington, died on 14 September 1852, the Department of Practical Art was asked by Brownlow Cecil, the Lord Chamberlain, after a delay of more than a month, 'to suggest a design for a triumphal car and superintend its execution', as Henry Cole reported (Cole 1853, 29). Cole seized the opportunity to demonstrate the practical benefits of the Department's special classes, to which he assigned the work after the Board of Trade permitted the Department's assistance with the reservation 'that it was to be viewed as a private transaction' (DPA', 29). He states of the 'general design of the car' that it was 'chiefly suggested' by Richard Redgrave, while 'the successful realisation of the structure, with its ornamental details, was due to the ability of Professor Semper' who, as the head of the metal class, was particularly in charge of the lower parts of the carriage, which were cast and chased in bronze. Octavius Hudson, professor of the class for woven fabrics, superintended the textile decorations (Cole 1853, 31). The funeral procession through London took place on 18 November 1852 and ended in St Paul's Cathedral, where the car was subsequently kept in the crypt; today, it is at Stratfield Saye, Wellington's estate in Hampshire. The question of whether Redgrave or Semper can be credited with the greater part of the overall design is a controversial one, and was so already in 1852. Designs by Redgrave and Semper were presented to Prince Albert on 23 October 1852 (sketches of the car by Redgrave and one drawing by Semper, inscribed 'Redgrave design', at V&A; further drawings by Semper in Hamburg, Kunstgewerbemuseum, and at ETH Zurich, gta Archives). Cole wrote to Semper a day later that 'The Prince liked many parts of your design'. Semper, together with Octavius Hudson, Norman Macdonald, comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's office, and William Banting, the royal undertaker, held a conference about the funeral car at Marlborough House on 25 October (Cole Diary). On 6 November 1852, *The Illustrated London News* reported the Queen's approval of the design for the funeral car and spoke of 'Mr. Semper's splendid design' (ILN 1852a), while *The Builder*, on the same day, knew of 'Some dissatisfaction ... at the fact that the design for the car was intrusted to Professor Semper, the Berlin architect' (Builder 1852). The car was included by Manfred Semper in an initial fascicle of engravings of Gottfried Semper's works in 1881 (Semper 1881, pl. 49) – in a form similar to the actual car, except for two major differences. In the executed car, the bier and the coffin on top of the carriage superstructure were covered by a canopy supported by four halberds. In the version published in 1881, the canopy is missing and, instead of the halberds, four candelabra surround the superstructure. Apart from the candelabra, this comes close to the illustration in *The Illustrated London News* of the car as executed, which was published after the funeral procession had taken place. The magazine now asserted that the 'design of the Car ... was given by ... Mr. Redgrave', but it stated that the canopy was omitted in the woodcut 'by the wish of Professor Semper' (ILN 1852b). Afterwards, *The Illustrated London News* apologized for the omission, saying that the engraving was drawn by students at Marlborough House 'by especial arrangement with

Mr. Cole' (ILN 1852c). However, two of Semper's early sketches (in Hamburg) also show the funeral car with a canopy, although carried by six Nikes instead of the halberds, and with the corners of the carriage (with four wheels, instead of the six as executed) adorned by candelabra. This roughly corresponds to the description of Alexander the Great's funeral car that Semper discusses in *Style in the Technical and Tectonic Arts*, in connection with which he refers to Wellington's funeral car in stating that he had 'the opportunity to carry out a work for the corpse of the second greatest commander of our century, which was similar in purpose' (Semper 1860/63, 1:317-18 and n. 2). In the obituary for Semper, Thomas Leverton Donaldson wrote that Semper 'also designed the Wellington Car' and that 'it was conceived in the spirit of the Imperial Carpentum on the Roman coins' (Donaldson 1879, 234). However, Semper had less a chariot (*carpentum*) in mind than a triumphal car in the form of a Roman funeral pyre, such as he discusses and illustrates in *Style* with reference to the funeral monuments depicted on Roman medals. (In his example, the monument is surmounted by a chariot; Semper 1860/63, 1:135 fig.) The pyre's terraced, pyramidal form is best expressed in one of Semper's drawings of the funeral car without the canopy (gta, 20-108-1). Finally, Semper concludes the second volume of *Style*, at the end of the section on metals technology, with a woodcut showing the prow of the Wellington funeral car in a variant with two personifications of victory and fame instead of the lions as supporters of the coat of arms, stating that it was 'executed differently due to lack of time' (Semper 1860/63, 2:589). 89.18

Mr. Whittaker and Mr. Wills] C. H. Whittaker held a scholarship at the Department of Practical Art for 1852-53 as a student of artistic anatomy and metals (DPA¹ 297); he resigned from it in January 1853 (Cole Diary). During the same period, the student William J. Wills was appointed master of the modelling class (DPA¹ 210, 216; DSA¹, 167). *The Illustrated London News* reported that Whittaker and Wills had modelled 'Some beautifully-designed figures of Victory, introduced on the bronze ornaments' of the Wellington funeral car (ILN 1852a). They were probably also involved in the manufacturing of the 'Bronze Wheel of the Wellington Funeral Car. Manufactured by Tylor and Son, London. Designed by Professor Semper, Marlborough House', which, in 1858, was shown in an exhibition of students' works of art manufacture done in connection with the Department (Cat. DSA 1858, 43). Whittaker, to whom Semper refers as a medal winner for work done under his supervision (90.31), is mentioned as having been awarded a book for a work exhibited in May 1853 (DSA¹, 358). He possibly was the Charles Henry Whittaker who went bankrupt as a designer of art manufactures in Birmingham in the early 1860s (London Gazette 1862a, 3241; London Gazette 1862b, 3562). 89.19 **models of the ornamental posts]** One of the drafts has 'Models for the bronze ornaments' (381.15-16), another has 'details of the ornamental parts' (383.21). 89.20-1 **employed in inspecting ~ the bronze casts]** One of the drafts says of the two students that 'they have even been directing the moulding and chasing of the casts' (381.17), while another names 'Whittaker' as the only student who had 'been sent to the casters, for surveilling the operations of moulding and chasing' (383.21-2). 89.21 **A third student of Somerset House]** Both of Semper's drafts contain a blank at the place where this student was to be named (381.18, 383.23). Somerset House in the Strand, London, is a large neoclassical palace dating from the last quarter of the eighteenth century, where the Government School of Design was established in 1837. 89.23-5 **One of the students ~ appointed ~ in one of the great industrial establishments at Sheffield.]** A deleted passage in one of Semper's drafts names 'Whittaker' to be this student (384, note 383.24²). 89.28-9 **side-board commissioned by Sir James Emerson Tennant ~ in ebony wood]** James Emerson Tennant (in one of Semper's drafts 'Charles Emerson Tennant'; 383.28) was colonial

secretary of Ceylon (today Sri Lanka) 1845–50 and secretary to the Board of Trade 1852–67. He commissioned the ebony sideboard for his dining room after having contacted Henry Cole, and sent sketches to Richard Redgrave and Semper on 20 November 1852, accompanied by an issue of *The Art-Journal* with reference objects. The sideboard, as Tennent explained, was to have cupboards on each side, which were to frame a recessing central part with shelves, the whole carrying a buffet at the back with further shelves between two niches, crowned by a canopy done in open carved work. He suggested oriental ornaments such as elephant heads, alligators, serpents, Indian fruits and plants. Semper had drawn a first perspectival sketch of the sideboard on the sheet containing one of the explanatory drawings sent by Tennent to Redgrave (gta, 20-K[DD]-1852-11-20:1) and delivered two variant proposals for the sideboard, of which Tennent reported to Redgrave on 5 February 1853 that he was ‘greatly pleased with the designs’ but suggested a combination of elements of both variants (gta, 20-K[DD]-1853-02-05). Tennent’s sideboard was shown in 1858 at the exhibition of students’ works of art manufacture done in connection with the Department (Cat. DSA 1858, 68). A review of the exhibition gave ‘special notice and commendation’ of the sideboard and highlighted the oriental subjects of ‘elephants’ heads, peacocks, &c.’ and ‘an error’, namely that ‘the upper parts of the two side mirrors are framed in Saracenic arches, whilst those of the larger mirrors in the centre are bounded by low elliptic arches: the combination is incongruous’ (ILN 1858). The sideboard passed to the family of Ethel Sarah and Charles Arthur Langham in 1893 and was auctioned in 2004 (Jones 2006, fig. 8).

89.30 **The two students who were appointed to design this piece of furniture**] One of the drafts has ‘The two skillfull artists who were appointed to execute this piece of furniture’ (383.29–30). 89.31 **Mr. Cuthbert and Mr. King**] John S. Cuthbert and John Lewis King held scholarships at the Department of Practical Art for 1852–53 as students of artistic anatomy and furniture (DPA¹, 297); Semper refers to them further below as ‘decorators’ and as having been awarded medals for work done under his supervision (89.40 and 90.31). However, only King is listed for medals awarded in May 1853 (DSA¹, 357). Cuthbert is the illustrator of John Marshall’s *Anatomy for Artists* (Marshall 1878). The catalogue of the 1858 exhibition of students’ works of art manufacture records the sideboard without reference to Semper but as being designed by Cuthbert, while King assisted him in the working drawings (Cat. DSA 1858, 68). One exhibition review, which credited Semper as the designer, doubted that improvements in English manufacture were due to English students from the schools of design, arguing that students had played only a minor role in the design of the outstanding exhibits, as in the case of the sideboard, for which ‘the drawings of the design were enlarged ... by a student’ (Literary Gazette 1858, 57).

89.32 **course of architecture and practical composition**] One draft has ‘course of architecture and practical construction’ (383.31; see also note 88.28). 89.39 **Fallen**] Charles Follen, whose full name was Charles Christopher Follen, was born in Boston as the son of the abolitionists Charles Theodore Christian and Eliza Lee Follen. He continued to study with Semper in 1854 (386, Explanatory Notes 91.29) and became an architect, practising in Boston until 1867. In a draft letter to Edward Falkener probably dating from 1851, Semper called Follen his ‘Ami et élève’. Follen was possibly the person Semper had succeeded in recruiting as a pupil in early 1851, perhaps through Rachel Chadwick, who wrote to Semper at the time about a ‘young acquaintance’ who ‘wished to receive instruction from you’ (see 237). In any case, Follen wrote to Semper in a letter, probably also dating from 1851, that ‘Le mardi prochain, il ne me sera pas possible de prendre une leçon.’ As late as 1867, Semper remembered Follen as his ‘former student’ in a letter to Heinrich Mölling, his son-in-law. **Austin ~ Armitage**] Walter

Austin and Charles Armytage held scholarships in the Department of Practical Art for 1852–53 as students of artistic anatomy and metals (DPA¹, 297). Both are mentioned as medal winners for works exhibited in May 1853 (DSA¹, 356). Armytage, who resigned from the scholarship in January 1853 (Cole Diary), is mentioned by Semper as having been awarded a medal for work done under his supervision (90.31). 89.41 **Semper, architect**] Manfred Semper; see also 90.9. Manfred continued to study with his father in 1854 (386, Explanatory Notes 91.29).

90.1–4 **At the exhibition of furniture at the Gore House ~ I superintended ~ practical course**] Gore House was a Georgian mansion dating from the 1750s on the estate in Kensington on which the Royal Albert Hall was built in 1867–71. It was purchased, together with the whole estate, by the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851 in 1852 and served as an exhibition space for the Department of Science and Art starting in the spring of 1853 until its demolition in 1857. The exhibition of cabinet work in May 1853 consisted of specimens of furniture from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries, which were lent to the Department by the Queen and other persons. This exhibition was accompanied by student works to ‘illustrate the progress of the Schools of Art’; Semper and Octavius Hudson held classes in the exhibition (DSA¹, 299–300; cf. 384.3–9). Semper refers to the cabinet work exhibited and photographs taken from it in 1853 as a basis for the woodcut illustrations in the section on tectonics and metals technology in *Style* (Semper 1860/63, 2:347 n. 1, 560). 90.8 **Halgate, and Brenan**] Edward Holgate, from York School, and John J. Brenan, from Cork School, held metropolitan scholarships as students of drawing (‘Shading from the round’; DPA¹, 297). John J. Brenan, who became a painter principally of backgrounds to portraits by his brother James Butler Brenan, was probably the student elsewhere called John Joseph Brennan who won a medal for work done in Semper’s special class for ‘Plastic and Architectural Design’ (387, Explanatory Notes 93.3). 90.10 **Since I have been appointed the Professor of Practical Composition**] One of the drafts has ‘professor of practical construction’ (see note 88.28) and mentions ‘the second session of the year’ as the moment of appointment (384.10–11) – that is, the term starting in the autumn of 1853 (see 328).

91.1–3 **one lecture, as an explanation of my system ~ a series of lectures**] The dates of eight lectures up to the end of 1853 were listed in the *First Report of the Department of Science and Art* (DSA¹, 223), after the ‘Prospectuses of the Lectures on Art’ gave an outline of six lectures only (96–7). Semper’s first lecture at the Department, in which he explained his system, took place on 20 May 1853 and was announced under the title of ‘On the relations of the different branches of industrial art to each other and to architecture’ (see 96.3–4 and, for the draft variants, 97–117) – a title to which Semper also refers in his ‘Plan of Instruction’ (88.13–14). 91.6 **Letaroulz on Roman Architecture**] Letarouilly started the publication of his *Édifices de Rome moderne* in 1825; in 1854, the Department purchased the edition published in 1840–54; an additional fascicle was published in 1857 (DSA¹, 339; Letarouilly 1840/57).

91.11 **Dieterle**] see 310; 361, Explanatory Notes 84.3–4 91.14–16 **locality ~ unfit for a School of Design ~ students ought to be altogether in one room ~ benefit of a system of mutual instruction and emulation**] This critique of the classrooms takes up the suggestion in Semper’s ‘Plan of Instruction’ to establish ‘workshops or ateliers’ with ‘no classification of the pupils or students’ (85.28).

MANUSCRIPT VARIANTS

MS 115¹

To the Superintendents of the Department of Practical art.

fol. 1r

I have the Honour to submit a report of the state and activity of the Class for practical construction, metal working and furniture, in the Year 1853..

I am only intrusted with the latter part of practical instruction since the last six months, but I made it since the beginning of my appointment the base of my system of instruction.

The students who frequented my Class next after its first opening were partly well advanced in design and prepared for higher artistical education, but they had little | taste and a Sort of prejudice against the application of art to usefull things.

fol. 1v

I knew by experience that the reason of this was only their want of acquaintane with the architectural and ornamental principles of beauty and stile and with practical construction. and that it would be other when the occasion should be given to introduce them at wonce into practical Art.

A first occasion of this kind presented itself, when I was intrusted at the beginnig of the Year, with the execution of the funeral Car of the late Duke of Wellington. –

Two students of the Sculpture Class, Mr. Whitake and Mr have executed the Models for the bronce ornaments jointly with me and after my working drawings. and afterwarts they have even been directing the moulding and chasing of the casts. An other | student of the Somersethouse Mr.

fol. 2r

I have the honour to submit a report of the state and the activity of the Class of metalworking, furniture and practical construction in general, during the Year 1843.

The Students who frequented my Class soon after its opening were good designers and modellers, they had received a preparatory education for what is generally understood under high Art, they had little taste and a sort of prejudice against the application of art to industry and to material utility.

This was not the first time that I met with these prejudices, which generally prevail among youthfull artists, and which |

The latter part of my division, namely the teaching of practical construction, has only been intrusted to me since the last 6 Months – nevertheless I made it since the beginnig of my courses the base of my system of instruction.

fol. 2v

For the want of knowledge of the difficulties which are connected with the practice of ornamental art, and the ignorance of the fact, that a high degree of artistical accomplishment is wanted for the execution of objects of ornamental art, is the principal reason of the prejudices, which prevail among the students of our acadenies against the application of their talent to industry and material utility.

The first students which frequented my Class since its opening had made their preparatory studies for what is generally calld high art, they

381.2 I have the Honour] *after del.* Having been appointed *after undel.* in opposite column

I have the Honour to submit a report. of the activity and progress of the Class for metalworking furniture and practical construction.

Although¹ being only commissioned first only with the former two branches of technical art, I considered² the last, namely practical construction and the principles of architecture allways the

1 **Although]** *after five del. beginnings of variant:*

Although it is

Although the last of these three branches has only been expressly

Although I am only commissioned with the last of these three branches of practical art, namely practical construction

Although the last of these three branches, that of practical construction, I am only commissioned with since the last six months I made it

I was only commissioned

2 **considered]** *above del. made*

381.2 **activity]** *after del. progress of t[h]* **Class]** *after del. practical Class of met of]*
undel. 381.4 I am only intrusted] *after del.*

The special object¹ of the class for metalworking and furniture has with the beginning of the Year 1853² been successfully furthered by several not unimportant works of practical art which have been executed by the Department and partly under the superintendance of the undersigned Professor and

1 **The special object]** *after del. Since my appointment* 2 **beginning of the Year 1853]** *the term beginning in the autumn of 1852*

381.4 **instruction]** *after del. ar* 381.6–7 **The students ~ had little]** *accompanied in left column by inserted and undel. I observed that they* 381.6 **next]** *after del. at its* 381.10 **architectural]** *after del. more* **stile]** *'style'* 381.11 **at wonce]** *'at once'* 381.15 **Two students]** *after del. The after del.*

The two Sculptors, which jointly with the undersigned have executed the models and

381.15 **and Mr]** *before blank left for Wills (89.18)* 381.16 **afterwards]** *above del. not only this,* 381.17 **directing]** *after del. sent, for* **moulding]** *after del. c[a] after del. execution* 381.19 **Class]** *after del. class of practic[a]* 381.20 **during]** *after del. to which I am appointed in the* **1843]** *'1853'* 381.21 **The Students]** *after two del. variants:*

The Students who frequented my Class soon after the opening of the last were good designers and had made their preparativ

The students who, at the opening of my Class, frequented my instructions, had received their preparatory education for the exertion of what is generally calld high art, they were well advanced in design but

381.21 **frequented]** *after del. followed my* 381.22 **they]** *after del. but they* **for]** *after del. for entering into the career of* 381.25 **This]** *after del. I knew by experience that this prejudice. (generally prevailing among youthfull artists, di* *after del. This was not the first time that I met with such prejudices and* 381.26 **artists,]** *before del. being consequences of the* **which]** *before del. may only* 381.27 **The latter part]** *after del. Being only intrusted with the instruction of* 381.29 **base]** *after del. starting point* **instruction.]** *altered from ~, before del. being convinced and* 381.30 **For the want]** *after inserted and undel. in opposite column*

For the want of knowledge of the difficulties¹ which are connected with the practice of every branch² of ornamental art³ and of the resources and means which arise from the same⁴

1 **difficulties**] *before del.* and resources, which arise 2 **of every branch**] *inserted without insertion mark* 3 **of ornamental art**] *before del.* in general, 4 **the same**] *after del.* them for the deve

381.31 **accomplishment**] *after del.* talent and perfec 381.33 **students**] *after del.* juouthfull and

MS 159 MS 115²

I have the honour to submit a report of the state and activity of the Class for metalworking furniture and practical construction, in the Year 1852.

**fol. 147r*

The latter part of my division, namely the practical construction, has only been intrusted to me since the last Session, – nevertheless I made the practical construction, as I understand this expression, the foundation of my system of instruction since the opening of my Class.

The want of constructiv knowledge, the ignorance of the architectonical principles of beauty and style, the ignorance of the fact, that a high degree of artistical accomplishment is consistent with industrial art and even more that it is absolutely wanted for it, is the reason, why our jouthfull artists show little taste and a kind of prejudice against this sort of application of their talent, and generally believe that in applying themselves for this branch they lower their position.

The students who frequented my Class soon after its opening were well advanced in the academical principles of design and skillfull drawtsmen and modellers, but they partoke a little of the same prejudice knowing by precedent experiences that it would be useless to preach against this feeling, I waited for an oppourtuny of introducing them at once into practice and imparting them by their own experiences with the difficulties means pleasures and profits of the practical branch of art.

This oppourtuny presented itself when, at the beginnig of the Year, I was intrusted with the execution of the | Metalworks of the funeral Car of the late Duke of Wellington.

**fol. 147v*

Two Sculptors, Mr. Whitacker and Mr. have executed in common with me and after my working drawings the details of the ornamental parts of the car, and Mr Whitacker has been sent to the casters, for surveilling the operations of moulding and chasing. A third ancient student of the Somerset House, Mr – has been employed afterwards for chasing those parts of the ornaments, which could not be finished before. – One of these Students, has in consequence of his share of the work since been placed in one of the great industrial establishments at Sheffield.

After this came some other practical works of less importance, for instance a piece of furniture, commended by Sir Charles Emerson Tennant, destined for being executed in Ebony wood at Ceilan by Indian workmen. The two skillfull artists who were appointed to execute this piece of furniture, Mr. Cuthbert and Mr. – | have made at this occasion a short but effective course of architecture and practical construction which I believe vill add to the abilities by which they distinguish themselves.

fol. 3r

Several other students for architecture were occupied in the same time their special studies in architectural drawing and ornament. Some Copies of pieces of metalworking, belonging

to the Museum connected with the Department. have been made by Mr. Amentage and Austin.

At the Exhibition of furniture at the Gorehouse which opened last spring I was appointed as the intendant of the Atelier, established near the collection for copying modelling and casting the Ensembles and the Details of the most important pieces of the Exhibition

An interesting collection of drawings of Models and of Casts has been the result of this practical course, and several students, who knew little about architectural drawing, mouldings proportions, ornament and colouring, have learned at this occasion to manage such kind of works..

With the second session of the year when I was appointed as professor of practical construction, together with the above mentioned branches, I had to follow an other system of instruction: Formerly I had to deal with Students, who by their academical instruction were rather to much mounted by the Idea of executing high Art, while I now am endeavouring of comporting some higher direction and artistical feeling to the students in the same time with the practical knowledges which they exclusively reclaim and with the first elementary instructions of geometrical design of which they are ignorant, their school instruction beeing generally very much neglected

To Show the connection between practical application and Artistical conception has been the leading Idea of my course of lectures on the relations which exist between the different branches of practical Art among each other and to architecture.

383.2 in] *after del.* which 383.3 **The latter part]** *after del.* Since my 383.4 **Session]** *after del.* 6 [M] 383.5 **foundation]** *above del.* basse basse] *after del.* fund[a] 383.6 **constructiv knowledge]** *after del.* knowledge of the constructiv laws of bea **architectonical]** *after del.* more 383.8 **industrial art]** *after del.* practical industry 383.9 **youthful]** 'youthful' **show]** *after del.* generally 383.10 **believe]** *below del.* think **that]** *after del.* they abase their position in 383.12 **soon]** *interl.* 383.13 **drawtsmen]** 'draughtsmen' **partoke]** 'partook' 383.13-14 **a little]** *interl.* 383.14 **prejudice]** *before del.* and had but littl taste for 383.18 **beginnig of the Year]** *the term beginning in the autumn of 1852* 383.19-30 **Metalworks ~ Mr. Cuthbert and Mr. -]** *accompanied by note written up-side down on the same sheet:*

Name Stanley Bird¹.

Age 16 []

n^o 1.

38 Edgware Road D[] []

Articled to a builder Freytag.

¹ **Stanley Bird]** *Stanley George Bird, later colonel and president of the Central Association of Master Builders of London, born in 1837 as the son of the builder George Bird of Edgware Road, Marylebone, London*

383.20 **Sculptors]** *after del.* students of th **Whitacker]** 'Whitaker' (see also 383.21) **and Mr.]** *before blank left for Wills (89.18)* 383.21 **details]** *after del.* whole **ornamental parts]** *after del.* car **Mr Whitacker]** *interl.* **has]** *altered from* have 383.22 **casters]** *after del.* different 383.24 **before. -]** *before del.*

This practical course¹, I trust, has not been without consequence² for them.

¹ **This practical course]** *after del.* I believe that they have had profit ² **consequence]** *after del.* utility for them and one at least of them, Mr. Whitacker, has since

383.24 **Students,**] *before del.* who had little taste for the application of his art for technical taste] *after del.* application and the] *undel.* application] *after del.* technical applicat
 383.25 **since**] *after del.* rece[i] **the**] *above del.* our 383.27 **less**] *after del.* smaler 383.28
commended] *'ordered'* 383.30 **Mr. –**] *dash as placeholder for King (89.31)* **made**] *after del.* doubtless 383.31 **viii**] *'will'* 383.33 **Several**] *after del.* At the Exhibition of furnitures I was appointed as the surintendend **were occupied**] *above del.* have made
 384.1 **Meseum**] *'Museum'* **Amentage**] *'Armytage'* 384.4 **of the Atelier**] *after del.* of the modelling casting and copiing Atelier eastablished there 384.5 **Exhibition**] *after del.* Collection. 384.10 **when**] *after del.* the general princ[i] 384.11 **together**] *after del.* in *after del.* united **an other**] *after del.* an oppos[i] 384.11–12 **instruction:**] *altered from ~, before del.* for the *before del.* public [o] 384.12 **deal**] *above del.* do do] *after del.* complain 384.13 **to**] *'too'* **mounted**] *uncertain reading (cf. 90.13: 'elevated')* **high Art,**] *before del.* and had little taste for practical 384.14 **comporting**] *'imparting'* **to the students**] *after del.* to those *after del.* to the jounng Gentlemen 384.16 **are**] *after del.* generally 384.18 **To Show the connection between**] *above del.* The combination of combination] *after del.* same 384.20 **architecture.**] *before del. on fol. 3v* The students who The] *after del.* Several of my students have employed their time by

Second Report on the Class for Practical Construction, Architecture, and Plastic Decoration

TEXTUAL RECORD

- MS 116 gta, 20–Ms-116, fols. 1r–2v (1v, 2v blank), in Semper's hand
 DSA² 'Report of Professor Semper on Class for Practical Construction, Architecture, and Plastic Decoration', in *Second Report of the Department of Science and Art*, London: Eyre & Spottiswoode for Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1855, 147–8 (NAL, 97.PP.83), *copy-text*
 Semper 2014 vol. 2, 563–4, Karge's reprint ed. of DSA²

BIBLIOGRAPHY Herrmann 1978, 74 and n. 268, 80–3; Herrmann 1981, 108; Herrmann 1984, 67, 73–6, 277 n. 251; Mallgrave 1996, 214–15; Hildebrand 2003, 265; Nerdinger/Oechslein 2003, 285–7; Piggott 2004, 68, 129

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Two fragmentary drafts on separate sheets of the same paper quality are extant for Semper's second report on his special class at the Department, the first in German and the second in English (see 388). The English draft starts on the same sheet as the German draft and continues on the second sheet with reformulations of the first paragraph left unfinished, yet undeleted, on the first sheet. The German draft and the English draft variants contain information that is not retained in the printed text, such as the names of students. Both the German and English drafts refer, in relation to the 'System of instruction', to Semper's

'First Report' (covering the period from the autumn of 1852 to the end of 1853 and printed in 1854), in which he explains his system of instruction as focusing on introducing the students 'in medias res', to the 'principles and elements of design and composition' (90.18–19) – that is, when they already had to work on some practical task. Semper explained that this practice-oriented method accommodated the students' short attendance period – a point that he mentions critically in the German draft of his 'Second Report': 'Short stay of the pupils disadvantageous and makes work more difficult' (388.1–2). He now adds that the short period of study made it impossible to generally apply the teaching system that he used in the Dresden Academy of Fine Arts, which consisted of 'combining theory and aesthetics with immediate practice' (92.3–5). Whereas in the 'First Report' he implied that this practical teaching was particularly directed at the 'operatives' (90.15), he now limits it to the day students in his architecture class (92.1–2). The evening students, who 'are employed during the day in ... crafts connected with house-building' (92.18–19), are said to have been taught the basics of construction drawing – a specification of the field of 'geometrical projection' generally noted in the 'First Report' (90.20–7). Semper's German draft of his 'Second Report' contains one particularly important piece of information – namely the involvement of his students in the design and construction of the Mixed Fabrics Court in the rebuilt Crystal Palace in Sydenham.

91.29 **The day students of my special class**] In the German draft, Semper names Alexander Pilbeam, Charles Follen and Manfred Semper as the day students (388.12) and also mentions Pilbeam as the only student with perseverance, who – like Follen – 'has since taken on private work as an architect' (388.3–6). Pilbeam and Follen are the students of whom Semper says in the printed report that they 'have since entered into practice as architects' (92.36); on Follen, see 379, Explanatory Notes 89.39. 91.30 **Those who attend only in the evenings**] In the German draft, Semper says that these students were 'Handwerker' (craftsmen) who had learned to copy construction parts (388.13) – a narrower definition of the subject of 'geometrical drawing' as specified in the printed report (92.22–3). 91.31 **The masters in training**] In the German draft, Semper notes 'descriptive geometry' and the columnar 'orders' as subjects of the lessons for the training masters – the students who were to become teachers of drawing for the Schools of Art (388.14). In the printed text, this is replaced by a brief discussion of the importance of teaching 'the general principles of style in architecture' as 'being the same which prevailed in the whole world of industrial art' (92.25–7) – a summary that reflects Semper's contention as discussed in the drafts of his first lecture held in the Department on 20 May 1853 (see section 'Lectures').

92.3–4 **system of instruction ~ at the Royal Academy at Dresden**] see 371, Explanatory Notes 85.26–7 92.6–8 **opportunity ~ of employing the students on the works in course of execution, and making my class a real atelier for architects**] The German draft describes this opportunity as having been the 'work in Sydenham, in which I involved those students who agreed to participate', as it 'gave the opportunity for practical work' (388.9–10). This practical work was related to the redesigning of the Crystal Palace at its new location in Sydenham in south-east London, where it was rebuilt in a modified form after it had been dismantled at the close of the Great Exhibition in Hyde Park. Semper was commissioned through Joseph Paxton to design one of seven 'Industrial Courts' in Sydenham's Crystal Palace, namely the Mixed Fabrics Court, a commercial exhibition space for the presentation of textile samples. Semper discussed the involvement of the Department with Henry Cole on 21 January 1854 (Cole Diary) and received the contract from the Crystal

Palace Company with a letter from the Company's secretary, George Grove, dated 4 February 1854. At the opening of the new Crystal Palace on 10 June 1854, work on Semper's Court was still in progress; it was completed only towards the end of 1854 with the help of Semper's Paris friends Charles Séchan and Jules Dieterle. Despite these delays, Semper's contribution to the new Sydenham Crystal Palace was described in detail at the time of the opening, even in relation to elements not yet completed – apparently because Semper had provided detailed information. In the case of *Routledge's Guide to the Crystal Palace and Park at Sydenham*, its author, Edward MacDermott, had asked Semper on 2 May 1854 whether he would 'oblige me with the description of your Court for Printed Fabrics in the course of the present week' (gta, 20-K-1854-05-02:2). Although Semper's work is confused here with that of Charles Barry Junior and Robert Richardson Banks, who were responsible for the Printed Fabrics Court, the description of the 'Court for Woollen and Mixed Fabrics' in MacDermott's *Guide* possibly reflects Semper's description (MacDermott 1854, 157–8). Other details concerning the organization and decoration of the exhibition space divided into two parts (an open entrance part and a covered rear part) are omitted in the text but are present in the description of Semper's 'Mixed Fabrics Court' in the Company's concurrent official *Guide to the Crystal Palace and Park* – including objects that were still waiting to be executed, such as 'On the roof of the covered portion ... a fountain, composed of Majolica ware, at the angles of which are placed small figures of boys on sheep' (Phillips 1854, 117). In any case, the general descriptions correspond neatly to Semper's extant drawings of the court's plan, elevation and templates for ornaments (Nerdinger/Oechslin 2003, 286–7 figs. 71.1–3).

93.3 **Five Department medals and one book have been awarded]** The *Second Report of the Department of Science and Art* lists six students who attended Semper's special class for 'Plastic and Architectural Design' as having been awarded medals for works shown in the student exhibition at Gore House in May 1854: John Joseph Brennan (probably the student elsewhere properly spelled Brenan; see 380, Explanatory Notes 90.8), Arthur Crux, Charles Follen, Alexander Pilbeam, Manfred Semper and George Andrew Stubbs (DSA², 204–6). The exhibition presented 114 works by Semper's students, the results of his 'instruction in architectural construction and details in plastic relief ornament, and in the scientific projection of shadows' (DSA², 201). It probably included 'a valuable series of studies from the ancient furniture exhibited last year' (DSA², 209–10; for the 1853 furniture exhibition, see 90.1–6; 380, Explanatory Notes 90.1–4). In a review of the exhibition, *The Builder* judged that 'The *architectural* works of the metropolitan normal school (under M. Semper), are very unsatisfactory. It would have been wiser to have kept them out of sight altogether' (Builder 1854a). In a reply signed by the students, who felt 'bound in gratitude to do justice to Professor Semper', a request was made to take into account the fact that the drawings were the result of a period of instruction of 'averaging only six months', in which 'the whole of our class', which 'understood nothing about architecture before they came here', had 'been taught perspective, shadow-construction, tinting, and the principal laws of architecture' (Builder 1854b). 93.6–7 **two courses of five public lectures]** Semper apparently gave both courses in the autumn of 1854; see 393–4.

MANUSCRIPT VARIANTS

MS 116

fol. 1r

I. Bezug auf den Rapport v. 1854. Kurzer Aufenthalt der Schüler nachtheilig und erschwert die Arbeit.

Pilbeam der einzige der Ausdauer gezeigt hat und wirklich in kurzer Zeit bedeutende Fortschritte machte. Er war ganz ohne alle Kenntnisse und verliess die Schule nach 1½ Aufenthalt mit Kenntniss der Composition und Verhältnisse so dass er seitdem als Architect Privatarbeiten übernommen hat. Desgleichen der Amerikaner. Follen. – .

Die Abendschüler gehören meistens der arbeitenden Klasse an und beschäftigen sich fast ausschliesslich mit Kopiren der Constructions-Theile. –

Die Arbeiten in Sydenham bei denen ich diejenigen Schüler welche dazu sich bereit erklärten betheiligte, gaben Gelegenheit zu Praktischem.

3) Klassen. Tagesschüler, Abendschüler, Trainingmasters.

1) Klasse. – . Pilbeam, Follen, Semper.

2. Klasse. – . Handwerker. Kopiren von Constructionstheilen.

3 Klasse. – . Trainingmasters Descriptive Geometrie, Ordnungen. zu sehr beschäftigt. Trockenheit des Stoffes, zu weit vorgerückt in den übrigen Theilen der Kunst und zu weit zurück in den materiellen Kenntnissen..

Sir.

The System of instruction pursued this Year in 1^o). the class for practical construction, Architecture and plastic Decoration was based on the principles noticed in my report fothe Year 1854 and has undergone since then only some modifications according to circumstances. and to the different classes of Students which ||

fol. 2r

The System of instruction pursued this Year in the Class for practical construction remained generally that specified in my report for the Year 1853 but with some modifications according to the special applications of the students. I have three distinct classes of students under my instruction each of which requires its own method of instruction.

1^o the day students 2^o) those who attend only the Evenings. 3^o) the training masters.

Of these three classes the first named only which consists of Students of architecture properly speaking enables me to apply in some degree that method of instruction which I practised for many years past at the Royal Academy at Dresden, combining theoretical and aesthetical instruction with real practice, that is to say with the employment of the Students for copiing plans of buildings and other architectural works in curse of execution, making estimates for carrying out details and working drawings etc. That time I had full opportunity of carrying out

388.1 **1854.**] *before del.* Fortsetzung desselben Systemes Unmöglichkeit **Kurzer Aufenthalt**] *after del.* Wunsch eines systematischen Kurses. Wunsch eines] *undel. after del.* Einige Schüler haben. 388.4 1½] *1½-jährigem; above del.* einjährigem 388.10 **betheiligte**] *after del.* beschaf 388.14 **Descriptive**] *after del.* Construc *after del.* Perspective 388.15 **zu weit vorgerückt**] *after del.* vorgerücktes Geschicklichsein 388.16 **Kenntnissen**] *after del.* Theilen 388.17 **Sir.**] *after del.*

Sir. – In making my report on the state and general working of the Class for Practical construction, architecture and plastic Decoration I refer to the

388.18 **this Year**] *interl. before del.* by myself **1°**.)] *inserted* 388.19 **was based**] *after del.* has been explained in my report of the Year **principles**] *after del.* same and before del. which I had the honour to explain to **noticed**] *after del.* I **fothe**] ‘for the’ 388.21 **and**] *after del.* The course of instruction **to**] *interl.* 388.22 **The System**] *after two del. variant beginnings:*

The system instruction¹ pursued this Year in the class for practical construction was based on the same principles noticed² in my report for the Year 1853³ (mit Ausnahmen) The system of instruction pursued this year in the class for practical construction was generally. based on the same principles⁴ specified in my report for the Year 1853.⁵ I have three⁶ distinct⁷ classes of students under my instruction, 1^o the day students 2^o those who attend only in the Evening 3^o the training masters. It was only⁸

1 **system instruction**] *system above del.* system of 2 **noticed**] *after del.* which I had laid before 3 **1853**] 3 *over* 4 4 **principles**] ‘principles’ 5 **1853.**] *altered from ~^ before del.* with some modifications according to circumstances. 6 **I have three**] *after del.* The *after del.* As for the method 7 **distinct**] *above del.* different 8 **It was only**] *after del.* Of these

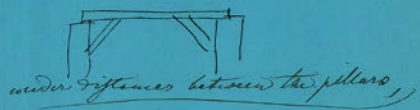
388.24 **special**] *altered from specialities applications*] *interl. after interl. and del.* and **the students.**] *altered from ~^ before del.* who attended my class. They 388.25 **method**] *after del.* treatment 388.26 **1°**] *after del.* 1^o the Day students who are generally studiing architecture as an art. and architecture] *before del.* as their speciality and 388.29 **combining**] *after del.* consisting of a combination of theoretical and practical **theoretical**] *after del.* practical 388.30 **real practice**] *after del.* practice and making the last the base of the system. I had then a great and] *undel. after del.* and introducing the students as early as possible into the the last] the *undel.* 388.31 **course**] ‘course’ 388.31–2 **making estimates**] *interl.* 388.32 **etc.**] *before del.* which I had the the] *after del.* full **That time I had**] *after del.* That time I had *after del.* I then had *after del.* This system 388.33 **carring**] ‘carrying’

erecting of a timber work forming a rigid system supported by pillars. (6)

see the bridge over the James River at Richmond in Virginia. (Engraving).
 The tubular system, adapted for also forming rigid tubes a rigid tube adapted invented and successfully employed in England (Victoria bridge).

Example.

b) the rigid system with an accessory system of compression.
 Indian roofs or ceilings with wider supported columns and columns of wider distance than was usual in Egypt;
 The Gothic ceilings, very minute in England, were in the arch principle but rather in ornamental details in Germany and France. (Engraving, Hampton Court, Winchester Beautiful roofs at Rouen, (town house) Italy, Engraving and drawings.)

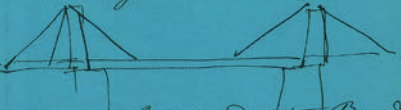


under distances between the pillars,

(Generally) sometimes adopted for English Roof and ceilings in the Middle Ages in England. of ornamentation.
 The constructive principle of the English Roof is much more rigid than in Germany and France, but in the latter countries they are very simple in construction but much richer more decorated by ornamental details.
 The style of some inner Roof decoration which is very frequently found in England is based upon this principle but is seldom at the continent.
 The best influences of English Roofs of the middle Ages are collected by Poppel and others in the book entitled the Open timber Roof of the middle Ages etc. London 1849.

c) the rigid system with an accessory system of extension

An instance of this construction is the mode of covering the large theaters with with Velas suspended on strong struts attached and with the aid of high masts, surrounded over the covering above. The highest works of the Walls. (Engraving).
 New adaptation of this



Poppel and others Porden in the book entitled the Open timber Roof of the middle Ages etc. London 1849.

LECTURES

Introduction

In the lectures he gave at the Department of Science and Art, the successor of the Department of Practical Art, Semper combined two perspectives involving the history and theory of architecture. On the one hand, he was following up on the essay *Die vier Elemente der Baukunst* (The Four Elements of Architecture) of 1851, in which he had condensed his project of a ‘Vergleichende Baulehre’ (Comparative Architecture), ongoing since the early 1840s; on the other hand, he was reformulating the latter’s global approach through his experiences at the Great Exhibition, from which he developed his booklet *Wissenschaft, Industrie und Kunst* (Science, Industry, and Art). All of this was finally incorporated into the two volumes of *Der Stil in den technischen und tektonischen Künsten, oder Praktische Aesthetik* (Style in the Technical and Tectonic Arts; or, Practical Aesthetics) of 1860–63.

Semper’s letter of appointment from the Department of Practical Art, dated 11 September 1852, lists under point 3 the lectures he would be obliged to give in connection with his class on ‘the principles and practice of Ornamental Art applied to Metal Manufactures’ (226.7). The lectures were to include ‘occasional public lectures, on the uses to be made of the objects in the Museum, the collection of casts, books, prints, drawings &c in the Library’ (226.22–4). During his time at the Department, Semper gave public lecture series in the autumn terms of 1853 and 1854. The lectures indicate that his initial subject area – metal manufactures – rapidly expanded to include the relationship of the industrial arts to architecture.

As was also announced in an advertisement by Henry Cole of 4 March 1853 (which was published several times in *The Athenaeum*), Semper gave the first of

his public lectures in London – his inaugural lecture – at Marlborough House on the evening of 20 May 1853. It was entitled ‘On the Relations of the Different Branches of Industrial Art to Each Other and to Architecture’. Starting from 11 November 1853, according to the original schedule – which was published on the same date in *The Journal of the Society of Arts* and was announced again in *The Athenaeum* on 12 and 19 November 1853 – five further public lectures were to follow. Both there and in the ‘Prospectuses of the Lectures on Art’ published in the Department’s *Report*, the dates were listed under the general title ‘On Architecture, Practical Construction, and Plastic Art Generally’. Lectures were scheduled for the Friday evenings of 11, 18 and 25 November and of 2 and 9 December 1853 (96–7).

In his inaugural lecture on 20 May 1853, Semper announced the programme of the five public lectures planned for the autumn term of 1853 (117.24–39). The stated structure of the public lectures corresponds to that of the detailed version of the programme in the ‘Prospectuses of the Lectures on Art’: it follows the five-part discussion of architecture tracing the elements of industrial art that Semper had used in 1851 in *The Four Elements of Architecture* (Semper 1851b, 54–6): textile art, ceramic art (including metallurgical works), timber construction (later termed ‘tectonics’), stone construction or stereotomy and the combination of these industrial arts in architecture. Semper used the same lecture structure in connection with his proposed reform of art education in *Science, Industry, and Art*, completed in January 1852 (Semper 1852, 67–8). In the draft of the English translation, the structure reads (gta, 20-MS-89; see also 261): ‘1. Art applied to ceramics in its widest meaning. 2. Art applied to Textile Industry 3. Art applied to Carpentry. 4 Art applied to Masonry and Engineering. 5. Comparative Architecture in which the working together of the above mentioned four elements under the Presiding power of Architecture must be shewn.’

Following the printing of the lecture programme for the autumn term of 1853, Semper’s public lectures were additionally scheduled for 16 and 23 December, as noted in a table listing the ‘Lectures delivered in the course of the year 1853’, dated 30 December 1853, in the *First Report of the Department of Science and Art* (DSA^I, 222–3). As the same *Report* records, these were the dates planned for two public lectures by Octavius Hudson ‘On Surface Decoration’ (DSA^I, 221). Another table in the *Report* on the public lectures delivered ‘during the Autumn and Winter Session of 1853–4’ shows that Hudson gave two public lectures ‘On Surface Decoration’ on 20 and 27 January 1854, as well as two additional public lectures ‘On the Varieties of Lace’ on 4 and 11 January 1854 (DSA^I, 198–9).

There is no programme detailing the additional two lectures and thus the total of seven lectures of the autumn term of 1853. In the *First Report of the Department of Science and Art*, Semper himself sums up his lecturing activity by

stating that he ‘delivered in the month of May one lecture, as an explanation of my system, which, in the course of the second session’, he had ‘been endeavouring to develop in a series of lectures’ (91.1–3). On the basis of the dates mentioned and the drafts of Semper’s lectures that are held in the gta Archives at ETH Zurich, the following programme can be hypothesized (the titles are taken from the printed prospectuses, except for the lectures of 25 November and 2 December, the titles of which are translated from those given by Manfred and Hans Semper in *Kleine Schriften*, and except for the lecture of 9 December, the manuscript of which includes the title):

- 20 May 1853 On the Relations of the Different Branches of Industrial Art to Each Other and to Architecture (MS 122, with a rejected draft in two versions, MS 118 and MS 117)
- 11 November 1853 General Remarks on the Different Styles in Art (MS 124)
- 18 November 1853 The Ancient Practice of Wall Coating and Tubular Construction (MS 129)
- 25 November 1853 Classification of Vessels (MS 133)
- 2 December 1853 On Vessel Parts (MS 134)
- 9 December 1853 Influence of the Materials and Their Treatments upon the Development of Ceramic Types and Style (MS 135)
- 16 December 1853 On Timber Construction, and Its Influence upon the Development of Architectural Forms (MS 136)
- 23 December 1853 The Combined Action of the Four Preceding Branches of Industry in Architecture (MS 138)

This structure shows some divergences from the original programme for the autumn term, which was restricted to five lectures. The lecture initially planned for 11 November 1853, devoted to textile art, would have been divided into two lectures, while the one on ceramic art would have been expanded to three lectures. The lecture on timber construction would have been held as the sixth instead of the third, while the lecture on stone construction originally planned as the fourth would have been omitted. Semper does in fact already discuss stone construction at some length in what was to have been the second lecture, on ‘Wall Coating’. The final seventh lecture corresponds to the last, fifth lecture in the original programme.

The programme for Semper’s public lectures in 1854 is less clear. The prospectus for instruction in art at the Department of Science and Art in the spring term, from 1 March to 31 July 1854, published in *The Athenaeum* starting on 11 February 1854, mentions class lectures but no public lectures relating to his field of teaching. Accordingly, a list of public ‘Lectures delivered at Marlborough House from October 1, 1853 to October 1, 1854’, dated December 1854 and printed in the *Second Report of the Department of Science and Art*, does not include any

lectures given by Semper in the spring term of 1854 (DSA², 162–3). The prospectus for art instruction in the next two terms, from 1 October 1854 to 28 February and from 1 March to 31 July 1855, published in *The Athenaeum* on 9 September 1854 (and reprinted in the Department's *Second Report*; DSA², 123–5), says that Semper would give public lectures 'On Architecture and Plastic Decoration' in each term. However, travels to France and Switzerland, due to his departmental work for the British section at the Exposition universelle in Paris and his prospective professorship in Zurich, most probably prevented him from giving the spring lectures of 1855.

Semper himself notes in his 'Second Report on the Class for Practical Construction, Architecture, and Plastic Decoration' that, in 1854, he 'delivered, in the public lecture-room at Marlborough House, two courses of five public lectures on the different styles of ancient architecture, their distinctions and connexions' (93.6–8). However, drafts of only three lectures for this period are extant in the gta Archives. In accordance with the above-mentioned records of public lectures then given by Semper, they are clearly identifiable for the autumn term of 1854: The draft of the last of these lectures is dated 6 December 1854 (201.19), a Wednesday, and the two other draft lectures (the first of which exists in two versions) directly precede it in terms of content – a connection confirmed by corresponding cross-references. Henry Cole's diary reveals that Semper was staying on the Continent at least from 7 to 13 November and gave a lecture on 22 November 1854 – apparently the date of his first public lecture in the autumn of 1854. This fits in with a weekly lecture rhythm for the extant drafts of these public lectures (the titles of the first two lectures are translated from those given by Manfred and Hans Semper in *Kleine Schriften* and derived from Semper's draft in the case of the third lecture):

- 22 November 1854 On Architectural Symbols (in two versions, MS 141 and MS 142)
- 29 November 1854 On the Relation of Architectural Systems with the General Cultural Conditions (MS 144¹)
- 6 December 1854 Explanation of the Expression of Spatial Arrangements in Architecture (MS 144²)

The term's remaining weeks in December 1854 would have allowed two more lectures (possibly adding – as promised in both drafts of the first of these lectures – a more extensive discussion of Greek architecture), so that one course of five lectures would have been completed. This suggests, in relation to Semper's two courses of five public lectures, that he gave the same course twice – possibly, as other professors did, in the morning and evening of the same days.

Semper's drafts of the London lectures scarcely reflect the textual state in which they were given. They are mostly so heavily revised that it would hardly

have been possible for him to read from the manuscript while giving the lectures. Several draft lectures have survived only in fragmentary form. Semper most probably revised the drafts not only during the first writing of them but also after the lectures had been held – perhaps with a view to publication. Wolfgang Herrmann has interpreted a list by Semper (gta, 20-Ms-151), possibly drawn up while he was still in London, in this sense – as representing variant titles for a new work. The list includes ‘Tectonologische Studien’ (Tectonological Studies), ‘Vorträge über Baukunst und die in ihr zusammenwirkenden technischen Künste’ (Lectures on Architecture and the Technical Arts Combined in It), ‘Culturgeschichtliche und kunsttechnische Studien über Baukunst mit Holzschnitten und farbigen Tafeln illustriert’ (Cultural-Historical and Art-Technological Studies on Architecture, Illustrated with Woodcuts and Coloured Plates) and a ‘Handbuch der Tectonologie’ (Handbook of Tectonology). These titles may perhaps also reflect an attempt by Semper to organize the lecture material in accordance with his project for the book ‘Comparative Architecture’, regarding which he resumed contact with his publisher Eduard Vieweg in summer 1855, after he had already settled in Zurich. Semper wrote to him that ‘I held lectures in the Department of Science and Art on comparative theory of forms, emphasizing specific aspects of industrial art’.

One of the most intriguing issues in Semper’s London lectures concerns the relationship between architecture and the arts of Western peoples and the rest of the world. He made it a special topic in his first published essay – in German – on ‘The Great Exhibition’, in which this topic is addressed with the subtitle ‘The peoples of European and non-European culture’ (20.29). Semper is genuinely committed to doing justice to the particularities of non-European peoples as he sees them expressed in their artistic production. With regard to the handling of ornament in the industrial arts, he speaks in *Science, Industry, and Art* of ‘the recognized victory which the semi-barbarian peoples, above all the Indians, had over us in some points of their magnificent industries of art’, compared to which ‘we have as yet achieved little on these points with our science’ (Semper 1852, 11). However, as becomes evident here and in his lectures, this superiority of non-Europeans is at most a partial one. For Semper, it is left to European science and culture to assemble the fragmentary elements scattered across the world into a higher unity with a global scope.

BIBLIOGRAPHY Pevsner 1972, 260–2; Herrmann 1978, 78–80; Herrmann 1984, 71–3; Mallgrave 1996, 216–18

Prospectuses of the Lectures on Art

TEXTUAL RECORD

DSA¹ 'Appendix F.III.(j.)', in *First Report of the Department of Science and Art*, London: Eyre & Spottiswoode for Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1854, 218–21, here 220–1 (NAL, 97.PP.83), *copy-text*

BIBLIOGRAPHY Herrmann 1978, 78 nn. 287–8; Herrmann 1981, 108–9, III–12; Herrmann 1984, 278 n. 267, 279 n. 269

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Under the title 'Prospectuses of the Lectures on Art', 'Appendix F' to the *First Report of the Department of Science and Art* lists several of the public lectures planned for the period between April 1853 and January 1854, including six lectures by Semper. The details given for Semper's lectures certainly derive from Semper himself. A draft by Semper for the first public lecture of 20 May 1853 has a German title (97.6–7) that corresponds precisely to the English title given in the 'Prospectuses of the Lectures on Art'. In an advertisement dated 4 March 1853, Henry Cole announced Semper's inaugural lecture under this title (printed in *The Athenaeum* on 9, 16 and 23 April 1853): 'May 20. – A Lecture on the Relations of the different Branches of Industrial Art to each other and to Architecture, will be delivered by Professor Semper.' An advertisement in *The Athenaeum* on 14 May also indicates the time for the start of the lecture (6 p.m.). In a table of 'Lectures delivered in the course of the year 1853' dated 30 December 1853 that was printed in the same 'Appendix F' (DSA¹, 223), this lecture is listed under the title 'On architecture and its relation to industrial arts'. The details of the five other lectures given by Semper were probably published in a separate brochure. In newspaper advertisements, only the general title of Semper's lecture series was given along with the dates, as in *The Journal of the Society of Arts*, which announced on 11 November 1853 – the day the series started – that Semper would be giving five lectures 'on Architecture, Practical Construction, and Plastic Art Generally' on Friday evenings from 11 November to 9 December. This information was repeated in *The Athenaeum* on 12 and 19 November. As explained in the introductory section (392–3), the lecture programme for the autumn term of 1853 that is given in 'Appendix F' differs from the actual series, with its two additional lecture dates.

96 **Prospectuses of the Lectures on Art**] title taken from DSA¹, vi, 218 96.1 **Architecture.**] subtitle taken from left margin in DSA¹, 220; see next note 96.3–4 **On the relations ~ to architecture. By Professor Semper.**] accompanied in left margin by 'Professor Semper. Architecture.' 96.6–8 **On Architecture ~ Five Lectures. By Professor Semper.**] accompanied in left margin by 'Professor Semper. Architecture, &c.' 96.23 **tnbular**] *tubular* 96.28–97.2 **Lecture V. ~ these examples.**] accompanied in right margin by 'Appendix F. — Prospectus of Lectures on Art. — Architecture. &c.' 96.29 **architecturc**] *architecture*

On the Relations of the Different Branches of Industrial Art to Each Other and to Architecture

First Version

TEXTUAL RECORD

- MS 118* gta, 20-Ms-118, fols. 1r-4v, 'Entwurf zu den Vorlesungen über die Beziehungen der verschiedenen Zweige der industriellen Kunst zu einander und zur Architectur' (1v calculations and sketches probably for Semper 1859), in Semper's hand, *copy-text* (97.6-19, 98.6-100.11)
- MS 161* gta, 20-Ms-161 (Konv. 7), *fol. 73r-v (one preceding sheet missing at least; 72r-v, 73v calculations and sketch probably for Semper 1859; in a manuscript relating to Semper 1859), in Semper's hand, *copy-text* (97.20-98.6)
- MS 123^f* gta, 20-Ms-123, **fols. 1r-2v (2r-v blank), in Semper's hand, *copy-text* (100.11-32)
- MS 121* gta, 20-Ms-121, fols. 1r-11v (all versos except 3v blank), partly in Hans Semper's hand (1r-2r, 4r-11r; two emendations in Manfred Semper's hand), partly in Manfred Semper's hand (3r-v), early 1880s, Hans and Manfred Semper's German trans. of MS 118, fols. 2r-4r (additional sections: German trans. of MS 117; see 403), published in Semper 1884; see Herrmann 1981, 109
- Semper 1884 'Ueber das Verhältnis der dekorativen Künste zur Architektur', 344-50, German trans. of MS 118, fols. 2r-4r (additional sections: German trans. of MS 117; see 403); for details of this composite translation, see Herrmann 1981, 168-70

BIBLIOGRAPHY Herrmann 1978, 78-80; Herrmann 1981, 108-10, 169; Herrmann 1984, 71-3; Mallgrave 1996, 217; Hildebrand 2021, 116 fig. 7, 117

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Manfred and Hans Semper combined parts of manuscripts MS 118 and MS 117, which correspond to the first and second versions of Semper's inaugural lecture, into a single text, the German translation of which they published in *Kleine Schriften* under the title 'Ueber das Verhältnis der dekorativen Künste zur Architektur', describing it as a 'Lecture, given in London in 1854' (Semper 1884, 344 n. *). Wolfgang Herrmann correctly assumed that these two manuscripts refer to the lecture Semper gave on 20 May 1853 (Herrmann 1981, 108). However, he did not notice that manuscript MS 122 represents a third version of the same lecture – namely the one that Semper actually delivered (see 410, 426).

The first version (MS 118) is clearly identifiable from the fact that the first third of it is written in German. Its title, 'Entwurf zu den Vorlesungen über die Beziehungen der verschiedenen Zweige der industriellen Kunst zu einander und zur Architectur', corresponds to the English title of the lecture given on 20 May 1853 that appeared in the 'Prospectuses of the

Lectures on Art' (see 96.3–4). The subtitle 'Erste Vorlesung' (First Lecture) indicates that Semper regarded this lecture and the lectures given in the autumn term of 1853 as a coherent series. The first version is fragmentary: it includes only an incompletely preserved introduction (97.10–100.18) and two paragraphs of the main part (100.20–32). In addition, three manuscript pages archived in other document bundles can also be assigned to it, whose connection with it was not yet recognized by Herrmann (97.20–98.6, 100.11–32; see Herrmann 1981, 109).

Semper begins the introduction to the first version of his lecture with the principle established by Owen Jones and adopted by the Department of Science and Art that 'The decorative arts arise from and should properly be attendant upon Architecture' (97.11–14; see below, Explanatory Notes 97.11–12, 97.13–14). He takes up a position critical of this principle: even if 'the individual arts' could find 'an external bond and a route towards a common artistic effect' through architecture (98.3–5), it would nevertheless be the case – as he demonstrates on the basis of descriptions in Homer and Hesiod of early Hellenic industrial works of art and buildings (98.23–30, 99.5–18) – that 'the forms and rules of architecture' can be traced back to 'those practised long before in the more specialised branches of practical art' (98.15–17). He therefore states that the plan of his lecture course is to discuss 'the relations of the different branches of practical art' first and then 'their combination in architecture' (97.20–2). Semper abandoned this draft after two paragraphs of the main part. Apart from the fact that he needed to draft the entire lecture in English, he may have felt that the firmness with which he stated that his view 'may ... appear contradictory to the principle' set out by Owen Jones (100.16–17) was too provocative.

97.11–12 **The decorative arts ~ upon Architecture]** With a few divergences in orthography and punctuation, this principle corresponds to the first of thirty-four propositions that Owen Jones discussed on 3 and 7 June 1852 in a lecture – given twice – on the collection of the Museum of Ornamental Art (see CatM¹, 10). In a printed summary of the lecture, the proposition reads (Jones 1852b, 1): 'The Decorative Arts arise from, and should properly be attendant upon, Architecture.' Jones had already presented propositions 11 and 14–34 to the Society of Arts on 28 April 1852 (Jones 1852a, 7–12), and he repeated most of them in *The Grammar of Ornament* (Jones 1856, 4–6). The Department of Science and Art in turn printed propositions 1–11 and 14–33 in 'Appendix D' of the fifth and sixth editions of the catalogue of the Museum of Ornamental Art (CatM⁵, 118–20; CatM⁶, 96–8). 97.13–14

Dieser Satz steht an der Spitze der ~ Grund Regeln, welche das Departement ~ aufgestellt hat.] In a deleted passage in the second version (MS 117), Semper describes Owen Jones's principle as 'the first of those who are fixed on the walls of the Marlborough-House' (404, Alterations in the Manuscript 101.4). These principles probably corresponded to those printed by the Department of Science and Art in 1854 under the title 'General Principles of Decorative Art' in 'Appendix B' of its *First Report* (DSA¹, 22–4). 97.13 **Grund Regeln]** *Grundregeln* 97.15 **nachdachte]** *nachdächte* 97.18 **konnte]** *könnte* 97.24–5 **sie nach dem vergleichenden Prinzip in Arten, Geschlechter und Familien gruppieren]** This grouping resembles zoological classification and is probably inspired by Georges Cuvier's comparative anatomy, which Semper regarded as a model for comparative architecture (see 105.26–37, 118.19–28).

98.18–23 **There was a rich industrial art ~ before the invention of architectural forms ~ Domestic industry ~ furnished ~ trinkets.]** cf. Semper 1852, 31 98.24–6 **Homer and Hesiodus, whose brilliant Descriptions ~ are ~ formed upon things, they had seen**

before their eyes] cf. Semper 1860/63, 1:130, 161 n. 1, 234, 275–6, 287, 304 n. 1; 2:76, 487 n. 2, 576 n. 2 98.36 **Mihel Angelo]** *Michelangelo*
 99.1 **Thorwaldson]** In 1830, during his first study visit to Rome, Semper lived ‘in via Gregoriana no. 17, near Thorwaldson’ (gta, 20-K-1830-12-03[S]), and he probably also became acquainted with the Danish sculptor during the stay. In 1857, there was a portrait of (or a reproduction of a work by) Bertel Thorvaldsen hanging in Semper’s study in Zurich (gta, 20-K-1857-12-08[S]; see 545, Explanatory Notes 213.16). **Flaxmann]** cf. Semper 1852, 54–5, 62; Semper 1860/63, 1:XIII **Schwanthaler]** Semper informed Henry Cole on 11 October 1852 that he had been offered ‘a Copy of the Shield of Hercules, composed and executed by Schwanthaler in Munich’ (81.38–9). 99.2 **rang]** derived from German *Rang*: *rank* (see also 100.30) 99.9 **with fireplaces]** The two manuscripts of the first version (MS 117, MS 119), in which the discrepancy between the luxury of the industrial arts and primitive architecture is also discussed, state the opposite: ‘no fireplaces’ (101.37, 406.27). 99.15 **tent of Achilles]** cf. Homer, *Iliad*, 24.448–56 99.16 **Palace of Priamus]** cf. Homer, *Iliad*, 6.242–50 99.17 **Palace of the King of the Phaeaks]** ‘Phaeaks’: *Phaeacians*; i.e. Alcinous’s palace; cf. Homer, *Odyssey*, 7.78–133; Semper 1860/63, 1:302 n. 1 99.18 **dwelling of Uliesses]** ‘Uliesses’: *Ulysses*; cf. Homer, *Odyssey*, 17.264–71 99.30 **reciets]** possibly Semper’s anglicization of French *recits* or a misspelling of English *recites* (obsolete by the end of the eighteenth century), which both mean *narratives*; cf. 401, Alterations in the Manuscript 99.30
 100.10–14 **This column ~ shows flowers ~ in the same manner as ~ hairdresses.]** cf. Semper 1860/63, 1:211, 420–1 100.20–32 **As I was ~ a Student at Paris, my usual walk was to the jardin des plantes ~ the same ~ will be the case with the works of my art.]** Semper revised and enlarged this reference to Georges Cuvier’s Cabinet d’Anatomie comparée in the third version of his inaugural lecture (105.1–31).

ALTERATIONS IN THE MANUSCRIPT

97.13 **Dieser Satz]** *after five del. beginnings of variant:*

This principle, which forms the
 Dieser Satz¹, der an der Spitze der Grundprincipien² steht, welche das Departement der praktischen Kunst
 Dieser Satz³ der an der Spitze der⁴ für das Department aufgesetzten Grundprincipien der praktischen Kunst, steht,⁵ veranlasste⁶ mich,⁷ zu diesem Versuche, den ich den verehrten Hörern in dem Laufe weniger Vorlesungen mitzutheilen veranlasst worden bin – Nur die Zuversicht, die ich auf Ihre gastfreundliche Nachsicht setzte, konnte mir den Muth geben, Dieses Prinzip⁸ ist Ihnen wohlbekannt, es steht
 Sie wissen, meine Herren.⁹

1 **Dieser Satz]** *after del.* So 2 **Grundprincipien]** *after del.* für das Departement als Norm des 3 **Satz]** *after del.* erste *and before del.* in den 4 **der an der Spitze der]** *inserted* 5 **steht,]** *inserted* 6 **veranlasste]** *after del.* erweckte in mir den Gedanken, dasjenige, *after del.* gab mir die erste Veranlassung, die folgenden [] 7 **mich,]** *before del.* das folgende das folgende] *after del.* dasjenige, 8 **Dieses Prinzip ~ steht]** *inserted in opposite column* 9 **Sie wissen, meine Herren.]** *inserted in opposite column after inserted and del.* Sie

97.13 **wenigen Grund Regeln]** *repl. del.* Grundprincipien Grundprincipien] *after inserted and del.* Grund- **Grund]** *interl.* 97.14 **Doch jeder]** *after del.* Doch fühlt *after del.*

Er¹ bedarf, in der gedrängten Kürze und Allgemeinheit wie er hingestellt ist, näherer Durchführung um in seinem ganzen Inhalte verstanden und anwendbar gemacht zu werden, und freilich auch um zu verhindern, dass

1 **Er]** *repl. del.* Er ist sehr inhaltreich und **Er]** *after del.* Er ist so inhaltreich

97.16 **in seiner]** *after del.* erstens 97.17 **Consequenz]** *after del.* Ausdehnung **praktisch anwendbar]** *after del.* für die Anwendung 97.18 **zu denen er führen]** *after del.* zu denen er bei nicht hinreichend nicht] *after del.* absoluter 97.22 **dann]** *repl. del.* und zuletzt **auf]** *interl.* 97.23 **die Werke]** *after del.* das so entstandene Resultat, 97.23–4 **als die]** *repl. del.* als als] *after del.* unter sich. 97.24 **behandeln]** *after del.* unter sich vergleichen und ihre Verwandtschaften und Unterschiede 97.27 **ersten]** *inserted*
98.1 **Die Baukunst]** *after del.*

nämlich¹ dass die Baukunst wohl ihrem Namen nach und in vieler Beziehung auch der Sache nach die erste der Künste, die Urkunst ist, dass sie aber unter allen Künsten.

1 **nämlich]** *after del.* Ich meine

98.1 **als Urkunst]** *after del.* und ist auch in der That 98.2 **Beziehungen,]** *before del.* besonders in der 98.3 **brauche.]** *before del.* Dazu gehört **finden]** *repl. del.* fanden 98.5 **eigentliche]** *below del.* höchste [K] 98.6 **ist die Baukunst]** *after del.* sind die Werke der höheren Baukunst des *after undel. on *fol. 73r* ist 98.7 **praktischen Künste]** *after del.* Künste 98.8 **und artistischen Elemente]** *after del.* und Formen, dieselben Gesetze 98.11 **der übrigen Zweige]** *after del.* der Formen und Verzierungen, auf die Behandlung der Stoffe 98.13 **Entlehnten die übrigen Künste]** *after del.* Entlehnte die Baukunst ihre Prozesse der Behandlung ihrer Stoffe, ihre Formen und Ornamente von **Behandlung]** *after del.* stoffliche 98.17 **Sicher das letztere. –]** *before del.*

Dieses in speziellen Beispielen¹ nachzuweisen, wo immer sich spätere Gelegenheit dazu darbietet, behalte ich mir vor – halte² diese Aufgabe für die wichtigste die ich mir stelle –

1 **Dieses in speziellen Beispielen]** *repl. del.* Dieses Dieses] *after del.* So weit es die Zeit *after del.* Dieses *after del.* Dieses im Einzelnen nachzuweisen und die Elemente der Baukunst 2 **halte]** *after undel.* ihre *after del.* es *after del.* ich halte diess für eine der wichtigsten Aufgaben *after del.* es wird zu

98.18 **There was a rich industrial art and]** *inserted* 98.19 **the invention]** *after del.* monumental Architecture and monumental] *after del.* architecture as a monu 98.24 **the Ionic poets]** *after del.* Homer, whose descriptions of the tent the whose] *after del.* so it was descriptions] *after del.* practical **brilliant Descriptions]** *after del.* descriptions of the camps barracks descriptions] *after del.* well 98.25 **hellenic]** *above del.* art **industrial art,]** *before del.* however poetically th 98.26 **no doubt]** *above del.* certainly **eyes;]** *altered from ~, before del.* and and] *after del.* although embellische *after del.* however 98.28 **be mere]** *above del.* invent **inventions of their rich imagination]** *above del.* them en-

tirely 98.29 **In this case]** *after del.* they would not have been understood by their hearers. **art]** *repl. del.* artful inventions 98.32 **modern]** *inserted after del.* the **practice]** *before del.* of our times **of art]** *interl.* 98.33 **Graec]** *repl. del.* Renaissance **occupied]** *below del.* influenced **the greatest talents]** *after del.* these artists who were the most powerfull 98.34-5 **Phidias ~ at Athens]** *inserted with caret erroneously placed after* the artists (98.33) 98.34 **Parthenon]** *after del.* Acr[o] 98.35 **Leonardo da Vinci]** *before del.* Michel Angelo **who decorated]** *after del.* who painted a beautiful shie 98.36-7 **in many of his powerfull compositions.]** *inserted* 98.37-8 **are attributed to]** *repl. del.* go under the name of 98.38 **whose]** *se added* **name got]** *inserted after del.* got 99.1 **Schwanthaler.]** *after del.* and 99.2 **did more]** *after del.* tried and succeeded to introduce *after del.* succeeded to influence greatly the 99.5 **buildings]** *above del.* architectural works 99.6 **state]** *before del.* of architecture **no]** *repl. del.* the absence of 99.6-7 **monumental architecture]** *before interl. and del.* at all 99.7 **organic laws,]** *before undel.* barracks, court-Yards, Halls, Halls] *after del.* coarse 99.7-9 **Luxury ~ ornamental]** *inserted* 99.8 **barraks]** *after del.* all ornamental parts, 99.9 **with]** *after del.* and 99.10 **partly of]** partly *above del.* greatly 99.11 **moveable]** *interl.* 99.13 **give]** *after del.* be usefull 99.14 **matter for]** *after del.* stuff of **reflexion]** *after del.* contemplation 99.20 **of the Graec]** *interl.* 99.22 **The]** *inserted* **Graec mythology]** *after del.* The Ionic poets, the founders of the founders] *merged from Italian 'fondatori' and English 'founders' an]* *n added* **ingenious]** *inserted before del.* compound of 99.23 **and so to speak ~ plastical]** *repl. del.* out of a dead 99.24 **borrowed from]** *after del.* introduced from t[h] 99.29 **representations]** *repl. del.* objects 99.30 **reciets]** *after del.* compositions 99.33 **But]** *after del.* It would conduce to for if I would *and before del.* We shall see in one of the to for] 'too far' in one of the] *after del.* toward the end of o[n] 99.38 **Many thousand Years before we see]** *inserted* **the Graec]** *after del.* While **making their first steps]** *repl. del.* were in the infance 99.39 **national]** *after del.* their 100.1 **following its]** *after del.* forming their **Nevertheless]** *after del.* However it may be, 100.3-4 **originally borrowed from]** *after del.* originating from 100.4 **industrial art,]** *altered from ~ ~. before del.*

It will not yet be in time to give¹ the characteristics of the different styles in architecture² but You may see³ here by some details taken from Egyptian monuments of the eldest periods, that the ornaments are mere applications and based⁴

1 **give]** *above del.* explain 2 **of the different styles in architecture]** *repl. del.* of Egyptian Assyrian and Chinese art, or to 3 **You may see]** *after del.* as an illustrative example 4 **and based]** *after del.* hiding the *after del.* fixed on t[h]

100.5 **ornamental]** *repl. del.* practical 100.7 **to]** *del.* **penetrate deeper in this question by analysing]** *repl. del.* give **analysing]** *above del.* giving 100.7-8 **the different styles of architecture]** *inserted after del.* the characteristics of the] *undel.* characteristics] *after del.* different *and before del.* of Aegyptian, Assyrian and other styles of] *inserted* 100.9 **pure structure]** *repl. del.* construction **is]** *del. before del.* only only] *before del.* forms, given by constructiv parts are **veiled by]** *after del.* disguised b 100.12 **evidently]** *interl.* **only]** *after del.* not 100.15 **I thought]** *after five del.* beginnings of variant:

It may be possible to

As I was a Student at Paris it

This for apologizing for the system which I adopted for this paper

These remarks wer

I thought these few Remarks necessary for the apology of the plan¹ which I adopted by treating the difficult and rich material which forms

1 **plan**] *repl. del.* System and the order System and the order] *after del.* order *after del.* System which I adopted

100.17 **I alluded to**] *after del.* I have placed on the head of 100.20 **my usual walk**] *after del.* I used to walk I used] *after del.* it was my 100.22 **like**] *above del.* as 100.23 **foregone formations of the earth**] *repl. undel.* animals animals] *above del.* vorweltlichen Thiere (vorweltlichen Thiere *repl. del.* Vorwelt) **together**] *after del.* are ordered 100.24 **carcasses of**] *before del.* Stone **species**] *above del.* creatures **stand**] *repl. del.* are 100.25 **comparation.**] *before del.* by the celebrated inventor of the comparing Osteology, Cuvier by ~ Cuvier] *after del.* as all these various formations *and before del.* are but different variations and developments of some few (as *after del.* Like *and before del.* in) 100.26 **As all**] *after del.*

As all¹ those antedeluvial and postdiluvial organic formations are but different developments of the same principles, as² Nature, for its³ infinite richness⁴ variety and originality of⁵ creations, is nevertheless very sparing and simple in its elementary forms,⁶ from⁷ which the different species are derived so the same.

1 **all**] *after del.* the infinite variety of 2 **as**] *after del.*

as Nature for the infinite richness is very simple and sparing in its elementary forms

richness] *before del.* in creating *before undel.* millions of different species, (millions of different species *repl. del.* new forms) forms] *after del.* ideas,

3 **its**] *above del.* the 4 **richness**] 'richness' 5 **of**] *repl. del.* in its 6 **forms,**] *before del.* so I said to myself, the same the same] *after del.* there must be some analogical 7 **from**] *repl. del.* to

100.26 **organisations**] *altered from* organic *before del.* formations 100.28 **ideas,**] *before del.* the same, will be the case with our human creations same,] *before del.* I told to myself **observe**] *above del.* see 100.28-9 **the same scaffolding**] *after del.* in all the most different *after del.* the same sceleton *after del.* a repetition of 100.30 **rang**] *after del.* gradual **which**] *above del.* of of] *after undel.* of the *after del.* which the imdividuals possess in the (second the *undel.* and imdividuals *after del.* creatures o) **universal creation**] *after del.* scale of gradual progress 100.32 **my**] *above del.* human

Second Version

TEXTUAL RECORD

- MS 119 gta, 20-Ms-119, fols. 4r–5v, 11–3v (all versos with calculations and sketches possibly for Semper 1859), in Semper's hand
- MS 117 gta, 20-Ms-117, fols. 11–6v (all versos blank; 2r, 3r, 4r, 5r variant of MS 119, fols. 5r, 11, 2r, 3r; 6r variant of MS 119, fols. 4r, 5r), in Semper's hand, *copy-text*
- MS 120 gta, 20-Ms-120, fols. 11–6v (5v–6v blank), in J. Ruston Palen's hand (emendations in Manfred Semper's hand), 1880, copy of MS 117
- MS 121 gta, 20-Ms-121, fols. 11–11v (all versos except 3v blank), partly in Hans Semper's hand (11–2r, 4r–11r; two emendations in Manfred Semper's hand), partly in Manfred Semper's hand (3r–v), early 1880s, Hans and Manfred Semper's German trans. of MS 117, fols. 11–6r (additional sections: German trans. of MS 118; see 397), published in Semper 1884; see Herrmann 1981, 109
- Semper 1884 'Ueber das Verhältnis der dekorativen Künste zur Architektur', 344–50, German trans. of MS 117, fols. 11–6r (additional sections: German trans. of MS 118; see 397); for details of this composite translation, see Herrmann 1981, 168–70

BIBLIOGRAPHY Herrmann 1981, 108–9, 168–70; Mallgrave 1996, 217; Squicciarino 2009, 401–3; Gnehm 2020, 30–2

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The second version of Semper's inaugural lecture is not complete in itself, as Wolfgang Herrmann thought (Herrmann 1981, 109), but is limited to the introduction. With several modifications, it takes over from the first version only the part referring to Egyptian, Assyrian and early Hellenic architecture as described by Homer and Hesiod (101.18–37, 102.6–12, 102.21–31). In the second version, Semper again starts from Owen Jones's principle that 'The decorative arts arise from and should be attendant upon Architecture' (101.3; cf. 398, Explanatory Notes 97.11–12). As in the first version, he takes up a critical position towards this principle by insisting on 'its true meaning', on the correct interpretation of it (101.4–5). Whereas in the first version he confines himself to the remark that architecture gave the various arts 'an external bond and a route towards a common artistic effect' (98.4–5), in the second version he adds to this the view that 'The laws of beauty and style which we acknowledge in practical art and in art generally speaking, have first been fixed and systematically settled by architects' (101.10–11). But this contradicts the statement implying the priority of the industrial arts, that 'the rules and laws of beauty and style ... were determined and practised long before the existence of any monumental art' (102.29–31). This contradiction reflects Semper's diagnosis that architecture – as the second version concludes – had lost its

supremacy, which could be regained only by giving renewed attention to the 'present state of Industry', that is, to 'practical art' that needs to be reformed (103.28–31). Semper's rejection of this second version as well may be explained by the fact that he now regarded even a direct reference to the Department's principle as being too provocative.

Another fragmentary manuscript of the second version has been preserved (MS 119; 406–7). It corresponds almost exactly to three-quarters of the later manuscript (MS 117) but is structured differently: the first three parts (406.1–10) correspond to the end of MS 117 (103.24–34), while the rest (406.11–407.34) appears at an earlier point in MS 117 (101.18–103.14).

101.1–2 **1° Some excuses ~ etc.**] This shortened heading may be a relic of a lecture 'On the present state of practical art', the fragmentary draft of which (gta, 20–Ms-93) starts with the crossed-out words 'Some excuses and introductory remarks, first relative to the difficulty I must feel to read an English paper' and continues with the following sentences in their place: 'I. Some Excuses relative to the embarrassment I must feel to read a paper in English before the high committee. 2°) Some introductory remarks about the plan and aim of the intended exhibition.' If 'the intended exhibition' refers to the furniture exhibition that the Department of Science and Art held in Gore House in 1853, which is probable (see 411), then the reference to 'the high committee' is to the Royal Commission for the Great Exhibition.

101.3 **The decorative arts ~ upon Architecture.**] see 398, Explanatory Notes 97.11–12. This sentence differs from the corresponding one in the first version (97.11–12) in that 'should properly be' is reduced to 'should be'. 101.4 **bee]** *be* 101.18–19 **Luxury dwelt in simple tents ~ before the invention of architectural forms.**] see 398, Explanatory Notes 98.18–23 101.21–3 **The descriptions ~ are ~ based upon real things.**] see 398–9, Explanatory Notes 98.24–6 101.36 **covered]** *covered* 101.37 **no fireplaces]** see 399, Explanatory Notes 99.9

102.1–2 **Homeric dwellings]** see 399, Explanatory Notes 99.15, 99.16, 99.17, 99.18 102.4–5 **I refer for this to ~ Mr Layard ~ in his travels in Mesopotamia.**] cf. Layard 1851, 69–71 102.14 **deviding]** *dividing* 102.21–7 **Again if we look at the Aegyptian columns ~ we recognize ~ flowers ~ in the same manner as ~ Hairdresses.**] see 399, Explanatory Notes 100.10–14

103.14 **then]** *than* 103.16–23 **At the end ~ things. – .]** crossed out in thin pencil probably by Hans Semper or Wolfgang Herrmann and omitted in Semper 1884, 350; cf. Herrmann 1981, 170 103.26 **loose]** *lose*

EDITORIAL EMENDATIONS

101.2 **etc.**] *before one-quarter page blank*

ALTERATIONS IN THE MANUSCRIPT

101.2 **feel]** *before del.* of of *over* to 101.4 **This principle,]** *before del. in ink over pencil* which is the first of those who are fixed on the walls of the Marlborough-House, **bee]** *transposed by guide line in ink over pencil from after freely at 101.4* 101.5 **relations,]** *repl. del.* intimate connections 101.6–7 **in the choice of forms and colours.]** *transposed by guide*

line in ink over pencil from after hands at 101.7 101.6 in the] in pencil repl. del. in pencil by 101.10 in art] after del. generally 101.11 first] after del. the fixed] before del. and settled 101.12 The] T in pencil over t seems] after del. gives us 101.13 Nevertheless] transposed by guide line in pencil from before The History at 101.12 101.15 A.] inserted Firstwe find] after del. First we find that the periods in which the arts in general and the so called industrial arts especially had arrived to a high degree of Development, 101.20 Homer] altered in pencil from Homeros 101.21 Hesiod] altered in pencil from Hesiodos 101.23 based] above del. traced 101.23-4 by that liberty which poets take] transposed by guide line in pencil from after richness of these objects, at 101.24-5 101.25 but] after del. in pencil and have, had no] in pencil above del. in pencil been effect] after del. in pencil without and both above del. effectless 101.29 altogether,] transposed by guide line in pencil from after prouve at 101.29 101.31 arrangements.] before del. Architecture had not yet reached to that state, where it stands as an independent art for itself.

102.1 might here be drawn if time allowed] interl. 102.2 which] before del. in pencil still own] interl. in pencil 102.3 Orientals] before del. would be here on its place if it was permitted by time nations] interl. 102.5 of] interl. in pencil an account] interl. in pencil his travels] after del. in pencil the report on 102.6 Greeks] k in pencil over c were in this stage] in pencil repl. del. in pencil stood on that step 102.7 ancient] repl. del. old 102.10 Thebes] s in pencil over n undoubted] above del. doubtless 102.13-14 materials for ~ room,] repl. del. Divisions of space, 102.15 for their] after del. to make 102.19 history] above del. system system] after del. whole begins and] inserted 102.20 motive] ve in pencil above del. in pencil f 102.21 Again] inserted in pencil if] i in pencil over I 102.25 Lottusplant] first t added thrust] in pencil repl. del. in pencil stick stick] altered in ink from stickt capital] second a over e 102.28 A great part] after del. A great part of the forms used in Architecture, took origine in the works after del. A part Architecture,] before del. and the laws of beauty and proportion origine] after del. their thus] after del. are originate] altered from originating 102.30 determined and] inserted practised] repl. del. practised long] before del. time 102.34 B.] inserted 102.35 that the periods] after del. that it shows 102.37 or] above del. and industrial] in pencil above del. in pencil practical 102.38 In] inserted relation] altered from relations after del. on fols. 4r and 5r state || of state] del. in ink of] del. in pencil 102.39 directly the opposite of what has been described] repl. del. to be the inverse of the first

103.1 pointed] transposed by guide line from after Gothic at 103.1 103.2 dependant] ant above del. ing 103.3 decorative motives] above del. motifs of decoration 103.3-4 construction.] altered from ~^ before del. more than 103.5 ogee] in pencil above del. in pencil gargussed 103.6 became] before del. even motives] ves above del. fs 103.7-8 the dominant influence ~ downwards even to the] repl. del. the pointed style governs even the even] undel. the] before del. arts of the 103.7 dominant] in pencil above del. in pencil hierarchical 103.8 bootmaker] altered in pencil from bootmaker's 103.12 architectonic] altered from architectonical 103.13 upheld] above del. beheld 103.14 furnitures] altered from furniture after del. Arc[h] 103.15 to] in pencil repl. del. in pencil for 103.16-23 At the end ~ things. - .] crossed out in thin pencil probably by Hans Semper or Wolfgang Herrmann (cf. 404, Explanatory Notes 103.16-23) 103.16 the empire] after del. an other principle to be we see] after del. which is 103.17 and especially] repl. del. namely namely] after del. in pencil and guided] after del. in wich it was and before del. only and repl. del. on fol. 5r influenced only 103.19 allso] interl. 103.22 stone,] altered

from ~^ before del. and plaster **and architects adopted forms, which]** accompanied by probably Semper's own note in ink × **forms, which]** before del. were first intended to be executed in Porcelain **can]** after del. can be justified if ex 103.24 **Revolutions]** altered from revolutions after del. We see that We] altered from we after del. So **thus]** interl. in pencil 103.25 **mode]** repl. del. manner 103.26 **dominion]** repl. del. hierarchy **over]** above del. upon 103.28 **over]** above del. upon 103.29 **shall]** above del. will 103.31 **practical]** after del. in pencil the **art]** altered in pencil from arts 103.32 **In this light we may]** in pencil above del. in pencil Therefore we may praise and **right feeling]** after del. in pencil skill and 103.32-3 **efforts]** after del. in pencil generous

MANUSCRIPT VARIANTS

MS 119

fol. 4r

thirdly that revolutions in the architectural styles were allways prepared by innovations which had been introduced before in the manner of practising Industrial art, which has for its object the embellishment of the necessities of life.

Fourthly That our architecture is devoyd of originality and has lost its influence upon the other arts. That it will only revive when more attention will be payd to our present state of Industry by modern architects and that the impulsion to such a change will again go out from the practical arts. ||

fol. 5r

That therefore lastly we may recognise the skill and right feeling, which presides the generous efforts of our government for the artistical education of the nation, by paying especial attention to the practice of the industrial arts. - .

Luxury dwelt in simple tents, in barracks and in rude strong-holds many thousand Years before the invention of architecture and of architectural forms. So it was for instance with the Grecs downwards to the time of Homeros and Hesiodos. and even much later. The descriptions which these old Greec poets give of the arms of the heros, of tripods, vases, draperies embroideries and other objects of practical art are without doubt traced upon real things; they were allowed to exagerate the beauty and richness of these things, by that liberty which poets take and have, but their art would have been effectless, if their hearers were not acquainted with things analogous to those which they describe. Now what are the descriptions of monuments and architectural works which the same poets lay before us? These descriptions proouve, that an immense luxury was then combined with the most primitive simplicity of construction in buildings. Architecture had not yet reached to that state, where it stands as an independent art for itself. ||

fol. 1r

All the embellishments of the barracks of the heros, as well as those of the more solid dynastical Halls and Court Yards were mere applications consisting in draperies or metallic incrustations, in shields, trophées, Metalfigures, festoons, flowers and other mouveable things, borrowed from the industrial arts, or from nature. The same buildings, which were covered with Gold and tinplates, had no floors, no fireplaces no flues.

A parallel between the Homeric dwellings and that singular mixture of luxury and simplicity which still in our times prevails in the interiors of the Orientals, would be here on its place if it was permitted by time.

I must refer for this to the lively description which gives Mr Layard in his report on his travels in Mesopotamia of a tent of an Arabian Cheik.

But while the Greeks stood in that state of antearchitectural civilization, there existed in other parts of the old world some centerpoints of very old culture, based upon other principles, which were, if considered under a certain point of view more favorable for the development of architecture as a selfexisting art.

5 But what see we on the monuments of Niniveh and Theben? The doubtless proofs of the same what has been advanced before; the architectural forms and motifs of the Aegyptian and Assyrian Monuments are all borrowed from the industrial arts.

Mats, and afterwards carpets and draperies || were the earliest divisions of space they were employed for this service long time before the construction of walls with bricks was invent-
10 ed, and the well known Alabasterplates with which the earthwalls of the Assyrian Pallaces were covered, are nothing but imitations of the original carpets, plastically executed in stone.

fol. 2r

If we look at the Aegyptian columns of the earlier periods, we recognize square pillars, covered with cane, which is fastened with strings and a piece of ornamented tapestry round it, so that the square pillar remains visible at the top above the capital. the last is formed by
15 flowers, or knops of the Papyrus and Lothus plant, stickt into the strings by which the ornamental cover of the column is supposed to be fastened, quite in the same manner as the fair Egyptian Ladies of the time used to stick the same flowers into the Laces of their hairdresses.

20 A great part of the forms, used in architecture, as well as the laws of beauty and proportion, have their origine in the works of industrial art, which last practiced the same laws long time before the existance of any monumental art.

The works of industrial art give therefore very often || the veritable keys for the understanding of the architectural forms and rules.

fol. 3r

25 But in other periods of art, the state of relations between the two manifestations of art became to be the inverse of the first mentionned.

Under the influence of the so cald Gothicalstyle for instance the forms of the industrial arts became quite depending upon those which prevailed then in architecture. The reliquaries were small houses, the vases had buttresses ogival arches, mouldings with gargusses, and
30 covers like roofs. the arches became even the principal motifs of the surface ornamentations. The pointed style was introduced even in the art of the bootsmaker and tailor. Was this a normal and sound state of things? I believe not.

The architectonical System of decoration beheld its influence a long time after the revival of the antik principles of art, at least for some parts of practical art, for instance for furniture.

406.1 **thirdly]** *after del.*

thirdly, that periods of revolutions in architectural styles were allways prepared by innovations which before had taken place in the manner of practising the practical arts, and that probably an improvement of the present state of architecture, which is devoyd of originality, will begin with improvements and new

406.2 **Industrial]** *repl. del. that* 406.3 **life.]** *altered from ~, before del.*

and that probably the first impulsion for an improvement of the present state of architecture, which is devoyd of originality, will go out from progresses in practical art; that therefore the attempts which

406.4 **Fourthly**] *'Fourthly'* 406.5 **only**] *interl.* **revive**] *before del.* only under the condition that our architects will pay more attention to the 406.8 **That therefore lastly**] *after del. on fol. 4r*

that therefore finally¹ the generous care² with which our government watches³ over the education of national taste and artistic feeling

1 **that therefore finally ~ feeling**] *repl. del.* that therefore finally the generous attempts which we see of the government, to forward and improve the 2 **care**] *above del.* attempts 3 **watches**] *after del.* is endeavouring to forward and forward] *before del.* the education of

406.9 **for**] *after del.* in *after del.* in spending 406.11 **strong-holds**] *strong-* | holds 406.12 **forms.**] *before del.* Domestic Industry, trade war and robbery furnished the household 406.14 **heros**] *'heroes' (see also 406.23)* 406.15-16 **real things**] *real interl. and things before del.* they had seen before 406.17-22 **their art ~ for itself.**] *inserted after del.*

would not¹ have been understood by their hearers, if the last had never² seen some analogical things before them. Their artful descriptions would have been without effect.

1 **would not**] *after del.* these exaggerated descriptions 2 **had never**] *after del.* were not acquainted with the view of some analogical things

406.19-20 **These descriptions**] *above del.* They 406.20 **proouve**] *altered from prove* 406.23 **heros**] *after del.* warr[] 406.25 **incrustations**] *after del.* wall 406.26 **natate**] *'nature'* 406.27 **no flues**] *no above del.* and 406.32 **Cheik**] *'sheikh'* 407.8 **Mats, and afterwards**] *inserted carpets*] *after del.* The 407.9-10 **invented.**] *repl. del.* known, 407.15 **the last**] *after del.* And **is formed by**] *above del.* are 407.16 **stickt**] *'stuck'* 407.23 **give**] *above del.* are 407.25 **state of relations**] *after del.* relation 407.27 **Under**] *after del.* This may be shortly shown by one example; that of Gothical art. In the **cald**] *'called'* 407.28 **The reliquaries**] *after del.* The details of the vases and even their ornaments were small imitations of ogival arches and 407.29 **the vases**] *after del.* and even the vases borrowed their forms from the ogival arches **gargusses**] *after del.* water 407.30 **became**] *repl. del.* were **even**] *before del.* introduced as **motifs**] *f over v* 407.32 **I believe not**] *after del.* It is perhaps not yet not yet] *after del.* audacious 407.33 **beheld**] *derived from German 'behalten': 'retained'* **revival**] *after del.* introduction of the 407.34 **antik**] *'antique'* **furniture.**] *before del.* But the Grec forms of Architecture were perhaps for this more accomodating. Architecture] *before del.* with the (the *after del.* their)

Third Version

TEXTUAL RECORD

- MS 123² gta, 20-Ms-123, fols. 3r-4v (4v calculations possibly for Semper 1859), in Semper's hand
- MS 123³ gta, 20-Ms-123, fols. 6r-v, 5r-v, 8r-v, 7r-v (between 5v and 8r one sheet missing at least), in Semper's hand
- MS 123⁴ gta, 20-Ms-123, fol. 9r-v, in Semper's hand; continuation of del. passage in MS 122, fol. 16v (see 418-20, Alterations in the Manuscript 116.29)
- MS 122 gta, 20-Ms-122, fols. 1r-23v (19v-23v blank; 2v-3v variant of MS 123²; 3r-8r variant of MS 123³; 17v-18v variant of MS 123⁴), in Semper's hand, *copy-text*
- MS 125 gta, 20-Ms-125, fols. 1r-22v (21v-22v blank), in J. Ruston Palen's hand (additions and emendations in Manfred Semper's hand), 1880, copy of MS 122
- MS 147¹ gta, 20-Ms-147, fols. 13v, 14v (1r-13r, 14r, 15r-22v see 515, MS 147²), in unknown hand (emendations in Hans and Manfred Semper's hands), early 1880s, Manfred Semper's del. German trans. of MS 122, fols. 8r-9r, 11r-v
- MS 127 gta, 20-Ms-127, fols. 1r-39v (2v, 3v, 4v, 5v, 6v, 7v, 8v, 9v, 10v, 11v, 12v, 13v, 20v, 21v, 24v and all following versos blank; 14v, 15v, 16v, 19v, 22v, 23v notes relating to Semper's new Dresden Court Theatre; 17v three del. words), 'Entwurf eines Systemes der vergleichenden Stillehre', partly in unknown hand (1r-13r, 17r, 18r-v, 20r-22r, 23v-38r; emendations in Hans and Manfred Semper's hands), partly in Manfred Semper's hand (1r, 8r, 11r, 13r-14r, 15r, 16r, 18r, 19r, 22r, 23r, 37r-39r; one emendation in Hans Semper's hand), early 1880s, Manfred Semper's German trans. of MS 122, fols. 1r-8r, 9r-18r (additional sections: German trans. of MS 124; see 426), published in Semper 1884; see Herrmann 1981, 110
- Semper 1884 'Entwurf eines Systemes der vergleichenden Stillehre', 259-91, German trans. of MS 122, fols. 1r-8r, 9r-18r (additional sections: German trans. of MS 124; see 426); for details of this composite translation, see Herrmann 1981, 159-66
- Semper 1983 'London Lecture of November 11, 1853', 5-22, here 8-17, Mallgrave's ed. of MS 122

BIBLIOGRAPHY Semper 1880, 21; Rykwert 1976, 74-5; Vogt 1976, 191, 193-4; Herrmann 1978, 79-80; Herrmann 1981, 109-10, 114, 159-66; Mallgrave 1983b; Rykwert 1983, 6 fig.; Herrmann 1984, 73; Hauser 1985; Herrmann 1990, 76, 78, 80; Laudel 1991, 9, 43-5; Wae-nerberg 1992, 60-4, 143; Mallgrave 1996, 217-18; Gnehm 2004, 32; Arburg 2008, 271-2; Squicciarino 2009, 359-61; Poerschke 2012; Hildebrand 2014, 9-10; Papapetros 2016, 55; Poerschke 2016, 75, 82-3; Hildebrand 2020b, 67-8; Hildebrand 2021, 114-16, 119 and fig. 11

EXPLANATORY NOTES

This manuscript (MS 122), identified here as the third, definitive version of the inaugural lecture of 20 May 1853, was previously considered to be a variant of another manuscript (MS 124), with which it has certain similarities. Manfred and Hans Semper combined parts of MS 122 and MS 124 into a single text, the German translation of which they published in *Kleine Schriften* under the title 'Entwurf eines Systemes der vergleichenden Stillehre', describing it as a 'Lecture, given in London in 1853' (Semper 1884, 259 n. *). Wolfgang Herrmann and Harry Francis Mallgrave believed that MS 122 corresponded to the lecture Semper gave on 11 November 1853 and that MS 124 was a preliminary version of it (Herrmann 1981, 109–10; Mallgrave 1983b, 23). However, the connections between the content of MS 122 and the first and second versions of the inaugural lecture (MS 118 and MS 117) and – even more obviously – its references to the planned lecture series reveal that it is the definitive version of the lecture Semper gave on 20 May 1853. It mentions 'a plan for a course of lectures on the different branches of industrial art, to which this paper may be considered as an introduction' (109.4–6), and explains the plan by outlining the contents of five subsequent lectures (117.27–34). This list of contents corresponds precisely to that given in the 'Prospectuses of the Lectures on Art', originally limited to five public lectures in the autumn term of 1853 (see 96–7), which then started on 11 November with MS 124, 'General Remarks on the Different Styles in Architecture'. The 'Remarks' in turn refer to the lecture of 'some months' ago – the inaugural lecture – as an 'introduction to a series of lectures' (118.1–2). The third version of the inaugural lecture, which is preserved in full, no longer starts with Owen Jones's principle, supported by the Department of Science and Art, like the first and second versions, but rather – appropriately for an inaugural lecture – with an address to the audience, followed by an admission of the difficulty for a foreigner of discussing a topic in English which in itself is already difficult (104.1–10). However, Jones's principle still reverberates in a paragraph of the main part on the relationship between architecture and the industrial arts (108.3–11). The contradiction latent in the second version (see 403) persists. On the one hand, 'The laws and principles of Style and beauty which we acknowledge in art, have probably been the first systematically fixed by Architects' (108.4–6), while on the other, 'The principles of Aesthetics in Architecture have had their first applications on objects of Industry' (108.8–9). In addition to the admission of his difficulty with English mentioned above, the detailed remarks on the division of the sciences caused by 'the immense amount of learning' (104.23) and on the few attempts that had been made to overcome this division through a comparative or unifying approach can be regarded as providing the introduction to the lecture (104.1–106.26). Most of these remarks are taken from a prospectus for 'Comparative Architecture' published in 1852, which in turn is based on a letter that Semper wrote to the publisher Eduard Vieweg on 26 September 1843 (see Herrmann 1976, 211, 215–18). As in the last two paragraphs of the first version (100.20–32), the third version also refers to the Cabinet d'Anatomie comparée established by Georges Cuvier in the Jardin des Plantes in Paris (105.1–22). However, it arrives at the remarkable suggestion that Cuvier's comparative approach should be transferred to the arts to obtain 'a Sort of topic or Method, how to invent' (105.26–31).

Semper begins the main part (106.27–117.20) with a second admission: he confesses that in his Dresden lectures he had paid 'too little' attention to the relationship between architecture and 'the other branches of practical art' – that is, the industrial arts (106.33–4). It was only in 1851, in *The Four Elements of Architecture*, that he had connected each architectural

element to a specific ‘original technique’ and investigated the connection between the element of enclosure and tapestry (Semper 1851b, 56–68). Despite the lecture’s promising title, Semper does not discuss the relationships in question in the first London lecture systematically but only on the basis of examples and with constant reference to the explanation of his concept of style. The explanation starts with a provisional representation of a work of art as a mathematical function with variable coefficients that determine its style (108.35–41), runs through the rest of the main part and makes use of several of Semper’s writings: *The Four Elements of Architecture, Science, Industry, and Art*, ‘Practical Art in Metals and hard Materials’ and the first draft of a treatise *Ueber die bleiernen Schleudergeschosse der Alten* (On the Leaden Slingshot Bullets of the Ancients). The main part concludes by developing the programme for further lectures planned for the autumn term of 1853 on the basis of a classification of the practical arts (116.30–117.39). Henry Cole, who attended Semper’s inaugural lecture – among an audience of 90 (DSA¹, 223) – described it in his diary entry of 20 May 1853 as ‘thoughtful & suggestive’ (Cole Diary).

The material state of MS 122 indicates that Semper replaced the front and back parts (104.1–108.17, 116.30–117.39) and therefore wrote them after the middle part (108.18–116.29). The pages of the front and back parts are much smaller than those in the middle, and a manuscript fragment preserved in the gta Archives (MS 123⁴) originally continued the middle part of MS 122 (see 418–20, Alterations in the Manuscript 116.29). This means it must be assumed that another, partly lost stage of the drafts existed between the second and third versions.

Wolfgang Herrmann assigned the second half of another manuscript (gta, 20-MS-93) to the manuscripts that are here classified as the third version (Herrmann 1981, 100, 110). Although this fragment corresponds fairly precisely to two passages in MS 122 (111.11–112.23, 113.10–20), Herrmann’s assignment is not plausible, since the second half of the manuscript in question is materially connected (with the same paper sheets) with the first half, entitled ‘On the present state of practical art’, and thus most likely refers to the same event, namely ‘the intended exhibition’. Herrmann’s assumption that this refers to the art exhibition planned for February 1852 in the Crystal Palace (Herrmann 1981, 100; cf. 43.23–44.4) cannot be correct, as the manuscript contains reflections on ‘the power of animal and vegetable life’, which Semper began to make only after he had attended the presentation of a paper on ‘Proportions and Curves of the Parthenon of Athens’ by David Ramsay Hay at the Royal Institute of British Architects on 7 February 1853. The manuscript probably refers to the furniture exhibition that the Department of Science and Art held at Gore House from May to September 1853 (DSA¹, liii–liv, 329; see 404, Explanatory Notes 101.1–2).

104.18 **simetimes]** *sometimes* 104.21 **it not new]** *is ~ ~*

105.16 **which]** *with* 105.29 **a Sort of topic or Method, how to invent]** The word ‘topic’ is altered from ‘topics’, which would be closer to what Semper was wishing to express (see 414, Alterations in the Manuscript 105.29). In two fragmentary manuscripts of the inaugural lecture (MS 123³, MS 123²), the corresponding phrase is ‘a sort of topic or science of invention’ (422.1) or ‘a science how to invent’ (420.26; cf. 421, note 420.25). It is therefore similar to the title of a book written by Christian August Lebrecht Kästner that Semper apparently owned: *Topik, oder Erfindungswissenschaft* (Kästner 1816; see 216.8). When Semper returned to the subject in the lecture ‘General Remarks on the Different Styles in Art’ (MS 124), he shortened the phrase used in the inaugural lecture to ‘a Sort of Method how to invent’ (118.21). On 26 September 1843, he had already written to Eduard Vieweg: ‘es wird ...

möglich seyn, eine architectonische Erfindungslehre ... zu begründen, welche den Weg der Natur lehrt' (it will ... be possible to found ... a theory of architectural invention that teaches the path of nature). The words 'Topik oder' are deleted before 'Erfindungslehre' in the letter (Vieweg Archives, V1S:246; cf. Herrmann 1976, 217). In the 'Outline' of the 'Letters on the Great Exhibition', by contrast, Semper left the words 'Erfindungslehre, Topik' in place (29.27). On Semper's relation to topics, see Gnehm 2004, 30–4, 45–8. 105.33–4 **Book of Cuvier on the animal Empire and his comparing Osteology**] Cuvier 1812, Cuvier 1817 105.34 **Cosmos of Humboldt**] Humboldt 1845/62. Only three of five volumes of Alexander von Humboldt's *Kosmos* had been published when Semper gave his inaugural lecture. He owned two of them but had not read them by the summer of 1852 (see 212.32; 541–2; 544, Explanatory Notes 212.32).

106.1 **Durand in his parallels and other works on Architecture**] Durand 1800/01, Durand 1802/05, Durand 1821 106.2 **looses**] *loses* (see also 106.6, 112.16)

107.4–108.2 **Let us compare ~ Greek Architecture.**] Semper repeated the comparison between the Egyptian *situla* and the Greek *hydria* almost verbatim in the first lecture on ceramic art (137.5–40); see 454. 107.10 **Jockes**] *yokes* 107.15 **chaped**] *shaped* (see also 112.22) 107.21 **to**] *the*

108.36 **indefite**] *indefinite*; cf. 414, Alterations in the Manuscript 108.36 108.38 **U = Φ x, y, z, t, v, w.**] Mallgrave has 'U = C x, y, z, t, v, w.' (Semper 1983, 11). In the 'Kunstformenlehre' (Theory of Art Forms), the predecessor of *Style*, Semper also represented a work of art as a mathematical function, there using the equation 'U = Φ (x, y, z, t, v, w,)' (Vieweg Archives, V3:I.I.3.32, sect. 'Introduction', 34).

109.3 **undefined**] Wolfgang Herrmann translates this word as 'unbestimmbar' (Herrmann 1981, 161). In fact, Semper himself used the word 'unbestimmbar' (undefinable) in the corresponding sentence of the 'Theory of Art Forms' (Vieweg Archives, V3:I.I.3.32, sect. 'Introduction', 35). 109.14–110.11 **That part of the Doctrine of Style ~ at our times.**] cf. Semper 1852, 16–18 109.24 **wether**] *whether*

110.12 **shiefly**] *chiefly* 110.25–111.21 **Every market ware ~ Study of Style.**] cf. Semper 1852, 24–6 and n. ** 110.25 **market**] *market* 110.30 **recommandation**] French for *recommendation* 110.37 **soal**] *soul*

111.21 **aesily**] *easily* 111.39 **exercing**] *exerting* (see also 112.7)

112.24–5 **Sling bullets, which have the form of plumkernets executed in lead**] In *On the Leaden Slingshot Bullets of the Ancients*, bullets of this type are illustrated and described as 'slingshot bullets made of lead in the shape of almonds or plum kernels (hence called *balanoi* among the Greeks and *glandes* among the Romans)' (Semper 1859, frontispiece figs. 1, 3–4; 6). 112.25 **laying**] *lying* 112.26 **Prussian pointed musket-ball**] cf. Semper 1859, frontispiece fig. 5; 416, Alterations in the Manuscript 112.26 112.28–30 **It is questionable whether these Projectiles are the Result of an instinctiv feeling ~ or ~ proofs of the high state of Mechanical Science with the Greecs.**] 'whether': *whether*. Semper still does not resolve this question even in *On the Leaden Slingshot Bullets of the Ancients* of 1859, where he remarks that evidence might 'perhaps' be found to show 'that the leaden almond projectiles of the ancients were shaped in accordance with strictly scientific principles' (Semper 1859, 12). In 'Practical Art in Metals and hard Materials' in 1852, by contrast, Semper does apparently exclude the first alternative, as he admires ancient slingshot bullets 'for their well calculated general forms' (Semper 2007a, 227). 112.33 **preceeding**] *preceding* 112.33–8 **If such a leaden bird is fliing ~ positive power.**] 'flying': *flying* (see also 113.1); cf. Semper 1859, 14–15 112.41–113.6 **So does Nature ~ by the same reasons.**] cf. Semper 1859, 11

113.3 **allongated**] derived from French *allonger*: *elongated* (see also 113.7) **tale**] *tail*
 113.10–114.3 **We know pretty well ~ only to History.**] cf. Semper 1859, 3–5 113.11 **fric-
 ture**] *friction*; cf. Semper's draft of a report 'On the present state of practical art' (gta, 20-
 Ms-93, fol. 4v): 'the laws of certain natural forces, for instance that of gravity; the friction
 and others' 113.13 **sattled**] *settled*
 114.2 **joung**] *young* 114.6–9 **Attempts have often been made to explain the Greek
 forms and to find out a Scheme for them ~ by comparing the Geometrical projec-
 tions ~ after these measures.**] Two such attempts of which Semper was evidently aware
 are Francis Cranmer Penrose's *Investigation of the Principles of Athenian Architecture* (Penrose
 1851; see Semper 1851, 10–11) and David Ramsay Hay's paper 'An Attempt to Develop the
 Principle which Governs the Proportions and Curves of the Parthenon of Athens'. This
 paper, read by Penrose at the Royal Institute of British Architects on 7 February 1853,
 prompted Semper to plan the book *On the Leaden Slingshot Bullets of the Ancients* (see Semper
 1859, 1–7). Shortly before Semper's inaugural lecture, Hay published an expanded version of
 his paper under the title *The Orthographic Beauty of the Parthenon Referred to a Law of Nature*
 (Hay 1853). 114.9 **drown**] *drawn* 114.12 **artistical**] Mallgrave has 'artificial' (Semper
 1983, 14). 114.26 **lays**] *lies* (see also 114.36) **give a systematical suit to**] derived from
 French *donner systématiquement suite à*: *systematically pursue* 114.41 **separed**] derived from
 French *séparer*: *separated*
 115.6–7 **Style ~ represents them.**] In his *Italienische Forschungen*, Carl Friedrich von
 Rumohr wrote (Rumohr 1827/31, 1:87; italics in original): 'We shall therefore not be diver-
 ging substantially either from the word's usage or from the true intentions of the best artists
 of this [recent] period if we define style *as a compliance, which has become habitual, with the
 inner requirements of the material in which the sculptor shapes his figures in reality and the painter
 makes them appear.*' 115.17 **revue**] French for *review* 115.32 **separing**] *separating*; cf. 418,
 Alterations in the Manuscript 115.32
 116.10 **Othersides**] derived from German *anderseits*: *On the other hand*. Mallgrave has
 'Otherwise' (Semper 1983, 16). 116.16 **penneld**] *panelled* 116.17 **Pantheon Doors and
 that of Remus in Rome**] cf. Donaldson 1833/36, 1:41–4, pls. 17–20; Semper 1860/63, 1:367–9
 116.22 **pennypeace**] *penny piece*
 117.16 **Antik**] *antique* 117.21–3 **A thorough illustration ~ towards this object.**] Semper
 expressed similar reservations to Eduard Vieweg on 26 September 1843 in relation to the
 planned 'Comparative Architecture' (Vieweg Archives, V1S:246; cf. Herrmann 1976, 217): 'I
 repeat that I do not feel equal to the task of creating a pure theory of architecture in this
 sense; however, I do believe that I am able to make occasional contributions to it from what
 I have thought, observed and collected in the context of my work as a teacher and practising
 architect.' This passage, with slight changes, was included in the printed prospectus for
 'Comparative Architecture' in 1852. 117.24 **purpose**] Mallgrave has 'propose' (Semper
 1983, 17). 117.34 **chown**] *shown*

EDITORIAL EMENDATIONS

104.17 **overpowered by]** overpowered by | by 106.6 **tabular-formularies]** tabular- | formularies 113.4 **Ground-plans]** Ground- | plans 114.41 **treating]** trea- | (ting *missing*) 116.18 **Cabinets makers-work]** Cabinets makers- | work 117.29 **timber-construction]** timber- | construction

ALTERATIONS IN THE MANUSCRIPT

104.3 **English]** *after inserted and del.* broken 104.12 **are our own]** *above del.* belong to us 104.22 **and classifications]** and *above del.* of 104.23 **instituted]** *after del.* made 104.26 **ages,]** *after del.* times, 104.32 **things,]** *before del.* which we no longer 104.34 **coordination]** *after del.* comparison. 104.35-6 **Sciences, begins now to be much]** *accompanied by probably Semper's own note ?* 104.36 **more constructive than it was before,]** *accompanied by probably Semper's own note ?* **constructive]** *below del.* spirited 104.38 **natural]** *altered from nature. after del.* laws of **forces.]** *inserted*

105.4 **the present]** *after del.* our 105.6 **empire,]** *after del.* world, 105.26 **which]** *after del.* by 105.29 **topic]** *altered from* topics 105.34 **Empire]** *above del.* world

106.8 **many]** *after del.* And *after del.* And finally at his time the amount of 106.9 **which we now possess,]** *inserted* 106.10 **time]** *before del.* for instance that of mediaeval art for instance] *after del.* which was not yet prepared for **as Durand]** *after del.* as he intended to execute. 106.15 **less]** *after del.* with *and before del.* fortune. **happily.]** *inserted*

106.16 **the amount]** *after del.* very precious 106.19 **England]** *after del.* France 106.22 **But]** *after del.* But all these works are evidences of what 106.24 **at]** *after del.* to 106.25 **all these knowledges]** *repl. del.* knowledge 106.37 **paragons in]** *after del.* types in **Industrial art.]** *after del.* practical art. 106.38 **The laws]** *after del.* The laws of proportion, of Symmetry and harmony, the principles the traditional forms which are current in the letter, principles] *before del.* of ornamentation the special forms which occur by tradition letter] 'latter'

107.13 **Greek]** k over c 107.20 **traced]** *repl. del.* taken

108.2 **Greek]** k over c 108.4 **in one]** in *above del.* to 108.5 **aknowledge]** *after del.* recognize 108.10 **causes.]** *repl. del.* reasons 108.18 **I shall]** *after undel.* been treated by philosophers and artists of all periods. Many Volumes. have been written about it; treated] *in pencil above del. in pencil* treated Volumes.] *repl. del.* books it;] *altered from ~, before del.* without bringing certainty in the **and]** *interl. before del.* which have been made of the aesth 108.19 **senses]** *inserted before del.* and notions 108.20 **connection]** *before del.* between these notions **which]** *over is* 108.21 **them]** *altered from these before del.* notions 108.22 **pursued]** *after del.* well defined and 108.24-6 **I therefore ~ expression; but the]** *inserted* 108.24 **to]** *after del.* for **that of Style]** *after del.* that which will be sufficient for 108.25 **for the following]** *inserted on fol. 7v* **sense]** *after del.* sense of this word for the following [] 108.26 **expression;]** *altered from ~^ before del.* in t **but the]** *before del.* definition **following]** *after del.* The 108.27 **absolute and of]** *repl. del.* of 108.29 **This]** is over e **term]** *before del.* style 108.35 **using]** *after del. in ink over pencil* for 108.36 **indefite]** te *in pencil over hyphen of* indefi- | ned indefined] ned *del. in pencil* 108.39 **coefficients]** *before del.* of **vary]** *in pencil below del. in pencil* variate variate] *above del.* vary 108.39-40 **likewise]** *in pencil above del. in pencil* the same 108.40 **features]** s *added in pencil*

109.3 **Their number]** *after four del. beginnings of variant:*

Their¹ number is undefined and we shall point out² only some of the most influential³, such, which will lead us to the explanation of that System of classification of the objects of industrial art

Their number is undefined and we shall only point out here some of them, such, which are of the most⁴ influential, and which will lead to the explanation of the order which I adopted⁵ for a course of lectures on the industrial arts,⁶ which I have prepared on

Their number is undefined, and we shall only point out here some of them, which are of the most general influence; for it lays⁷ not in the plan of this lecture to give a systematical Suit⁸ to this important question

Their number is undefined, and we shall only point out here some of the⁹ most important, for it lays⁷ not in the plan of this lecture to give to the question a systematical Suit⁸ and to give more specialities as will be necessary for the explanation of a plan for a suit¹⁰ of lectures which has been prepared by the reader

1 **Their]** *after del. Bef* 2 **point out]** *repl. del. take out of their rang* 3 **influentials]** *s added* 4 **of them, such, which are of the most]** *repl. del. of the most* 5 **I adopted]** *after del. has been adopted for the* 6 **on the industrial arts,]** *inserted* 7 **lays]** *'lies'* 8 **give a systematical Suit]** *'systematically pursue' (see 413, Explanatory Notes 114.26)* 9 **the]** *after del. them, such as may be considered as* 10 **suit]** *'course'*

109.4 **course]** *in pencil above del. in pencil suit* 109.7 **We must distinguish]** *after four del. beginnings of variant on fols. 8v-9r:*

But before giving some specification, we may divide¹ |

But before

We may divide¹ the agents, which are acting upon [t]

We may divide them into two distinct Classes

1 **divide]** *'divide'*

109.9 **of the]** *in pencil above del. in pencil which lay in the* lay] *'lie'* 109.10 **laws of nature]** *after del. natural* all] *in pencil above del. in pencil every* 109.11 **circumstance]** *e in pencil above del. in pencil es* 109.13 **a work of art]** *after del. an artistic* 109.14 **treats]** *in pencil repl. del. in pencil treats* **of]** *in pencil above del. in pencil on* **embraces]** *in pencil repl. del. in pencil embraces* 109.15 **the elementary Ideas]** *after inserted and del. r'* 109.16 **cloathed.]** *before del. ‡ ‡] accompanied by del. ‡ 2°. the* 109.23 **Mattings]** *after del. Watting* 109.31 **principles]** *s added* 109.32 **historical element]** *above del. part* 109.34-5 **But this first part ~ should teach,]** *repl. del. But the second division contains another part, which we commonly call the practical part, which should teach,* 109.37 **of]** *in pencil above del. in pencil to* 109.38 **in]** *in pencil above del. in pencil at* 110.13 **climate]** *in pencil above del. in pencil clime* **country,]** *after del. Land,* 110.19 **the doctrine of]** *inserted* 110.27 **latter]** *in pencil above del. in pencil last* 110.31 **the]** *in pencil repl. del. in pencil a* 110.33 **appropriately]** *inserted in pencil* 110.38 **even]** *interl.* 111.1 **the]** *in pencil above del. in pencil a* 111.3 **sense]** *in pencil above del. in pencil thought* 111.5 **soldiers]** *in pencil repl. del. armed Fellows* armed] *del. in pencil* Fellows] *del. in ink over pencil* 111.11 **appliances]** *after del. sciences* 111.23 **different]** *interl.* 111.24 **uni-**

versal] repl. del. general III.27 **the things]** the over a and things altered from thing
 III.33 **Idea]** after del. fundamental **of satisfying]** in ink over pencil repl. del. in pencil for
 contenting **It is]** repl. inserted in pencil and del. in ink suffice it to be suffice it to be] repl.
 del. in ink over pencil It is III.34 **or]** above del. and III.35 **no matter]** inserted in ink over
 pencil III.39 **on the one hand]** above del. in ink over pencil onesides and accompanied in
 opposite column by undel. identical insertion in pencil **on the other]** above del. in ink over
 pencil othersides and accompanied in opposite column by undel. identical insertion in pencil
 II2.3 **arrive at]** at above del. in ink over pencil to and accompanied in opposite column by undel.
 identical insertion in pencil II2.9 **natural forms]** after del. in pencil the II2.13 **never
 fails]** in ink over pencil repl. del. in pencil fails never II2.14 **case]** after del. in pencil Same.
the more] more after del. less we II2.14-15 **it seems]** repl. del. we seem to loose loose]
 'lose' II2.16 **strength]** before del. in pencil and sharpness **attained to the]** in pencil repl.
 del. in pencil on fols. 11v-12r arrived to | that II2.17 **this]** is over e **loss]** before del. of
 instinctiv feeling. II2.18 **led]** in ink over pencil above del. in pencil conducted II2.19 **were]**
 above del. are **heretofore]** repl. del. in pencil till now and accompanied in opposite column by
 undel. identical insertion in pencil **semi-]** in pencil repl. del. in pencil half II2.20-1 **peb-
 bles]** in pencil repl. del. in pencil Galenas II2.21 **ground]** repl. del. in ink ground ground]
 in pencil above del. in ink over pencil grinded II2.24 **ancient]** interl. in ink over pencil
Sling bullets] above del. Projectiles and accompanied in opposite column by undel. identical
 insertion in pencil II2.26 **a]** after del. one of the and both above del. a **muskett-]** inserted
ball,] altered from balls, before del. which they shot into the window of my sitting Room in
 the Year 1849; II2.28 **It]** altered from it after del. But II2.30 **of Mechanical]** after del. of
 Greec M II2.32 **knowledge]** altered in pencil from knowledges **for the defense]** after
 del. for defending their II2.33-II3.9 **These bullets ~ great masses,]** inserted in left col-
 umn of fol. 12r, in right column of fol. 12v and in left column of fol. 13r II2.33 **bullets]** above
 del. forms **preceding,]** altered from ~^ before del. assertions. II2.34 **an]** n added **En-
 velop]** above del. nybus II2.35-6 **The condensed air]** after del. Now after del. Now
 nature II2.36 **in proportion to its density]** interl. II2.37 **also in proportion to its
 density]** interl. II2.39 **Further]** repl. del. Secondly Secondly] repl. del. Now II2.40
therefore,] altered from ~^ after del. it will and before del. be reasonable to **by]** interl.
filling] ing added **vacuum]** after del. room II2.41 **we]** interl. **will]** after del. and to
 increase by this way the living force of the bullet which and before del. diminue the vacuum
 and diminue] derived from French 'diminuer': 'diminish'
 II3.2 **form,]** before del. with sharp **this]** altered from the before del. thik II3.3 **filling up]**
 after del. forming II3.4 **the]** interl. **and of]** above del. all II3.4-5 **their bodies,]** before
 del. have the same form. II3.5 **The same is]** repl. del. It is **evident on the]** above del.
 the form of the **on the flame]** on above del. of II3.9 **masses,]** before siehe oben. (indi-
 cating continuation on fol. 12r; see II3.10) II3.10 **We know]** after del. If we go **principles]**
 above del. laws II3.11 **instance that]** interl. II3.14 **gasses]** in pencil above del. in pencil
 gazes II3.15 **the investigations]** after del. to our science II3.16 **of]** above del. in pencil
 from and accompanied by undel. identical insertion in pencil II3.17 **it,]** altered from ~. **and
 that it is a defined force,]** inserted II3.28 **industrial]** repl. del. artistical II3.31 **appli-
 cation]** over acc (for 'accessories') **accessories,]** repl. del. forms, **Aegyptians]** before
 del. and II3.34 **Greek]** k in pencil over c II3.35 **Greeks]** ks in pencil over cs II3.36
entablatures] en added in pencil II3.38 **aware and]** interl.
 II4.1 **Greek Architecture]** k in pencil over c **Greek art]** k in pencil over c II4.6 **Greek]**
 k in pencil over c II4.11-12 **natural]** before del. forms II4.12 **and]** above del. of II4.15

or what they call templates.] *inserted below inserted in pencil and del. in ink* (templates)
 114.16 **treats]** *altered in ink over pencil from treatens* **of]** *altered in ink over pencil from on*
 114.17 **simplest]** *after del. most* 114.19 **in]** *in ink over pencil above del. in pencil for* 114.20
Greeks] *altered in pencil from Grecs before del. in pencil are* 114.24 **We pass now]** *after del.*
on fol. 13v

We pass now to the materials¹. –

The general principles of Style, in so far as depends² on³ the substance are the following:
 1°) Take that material which is the most adapted for the proposition, which You intend to resolve.

1 **materials]** *after del. second* 2 **depends]** *after del. in pencil it* 3 **on]** *after del. upon*

114.24 **we employ]** *after del. come into consideration for the* 114.26–7 **this important question;]** *this altered from the and question; altered from questions, before del. and* 114.31
The abstract of] *inserted* 114.32 **is]** *after del. may be* 114.34 **You]** *interl. intend]*
altered from intended after del. is **resolve.]** *before inserted and del. in opposite column*

The choice of the best¹ material is a very important question, for instance Modelling Wax or Clay, *Choice of the Paper for drawings*² and³ of the other drawing materials a condition of Style which we feel every day.

1 **best]** *interl.* 2 **drawings]** *before del. is a very* 3 **and]** *after del. Choice of the best pencils or co*
 co] *undel. after del. br[]*

114.35 **but observe]** *after del. which lay within the limits of the* lay] *'lie'; after del. may be*
 114.36 **a]** *above del. the* 114.37 **whatever]** *repl. del. in question* **will]** *after del. comes*
 115.1 **The importance]** *after del. The importance of the material in the question of Style is so great, that some of the best writers – .* 115.2 **it]** *repl. del. it* it] *after del. the manner of treatment of the materials* 115.10 **We generally order]** *after del.*

We generally order them after the materials of which they are made.

We devide¹ them in different classes

1 **devide]** *'divide'*

115.13 **facility.]** *altered from ~ before del. for their arrangement.* 115.14 **mistake]** *in ink over pencil above del. in ink over pencil fail* **belongs.]** *before del.*

But is it in the same time the most accomodating for¹ study of Style?

This leads to some remarks with which I may be allowed to conclude this introductory lecture.

1 **for]** *after del. for comparisons and*

115.15–19 **It will ~ For instance]** *inserted* 115.15 **always]** *after del. therefore* **the simplest]** *after del. the best for museums* **perhaps]** *interl.* 115.17 **But for an ideal collection]** *after del. But is it in the same time the most accomodating for study of Style? after del.*

But for *after del.* But it will appear that for **or rather**] *after del.* it may perhaps be less
 115.18 **may**] *after del.* will **be**] *above del.* appear 115.19 **accomodating.**] *altered from ~^*
before del. as it is under is] *after del.* appears to be 115.22 **Indians.**] *repl. del.* the same
 people. 115.23 **related**] *after del.* very 115.24 **not by**] *after del.* by 115.29 **Systems of**
arrangement] *repl. del.* modes, **for collections of art**] *below del.* to observe 115.32
separing] *ing above del.* ating **conspicuous**] *second o over u* 115.33 **not less**] *after del.*
 very **and interesting**] *after del.* to be made conspicuous. 115.34 **Before**] *after del.* We
 must *after del.* but 115.35 **have**] *interl. in pencil* 115.36 **this paper**] *after del.* the course of
 115.37 **^ as we have seen,**] *above del.* , as You know, 115.40 **types.**] *before del.* In the
 116.1 **plastic**] *altered in pencil from* plastical 116.4 **of the types**] *of above del.* with 116.5
latter] *in pencil repl. del. in pencil* last 116.6 **of the style**] *of above del.* with 116.8 **hap-**
pens] *in pencil above del. in pencil* comes, **material**] *repl. del.* stuff 116.11 **qualities,**]
before del. for instance, Leather, Woven stuffs, Wood and Metal, 116.14 **with flat surface**
ornamentations,] *inserted in pencil* 116.17 **Remus**] *in pencil over R and blank space* **in**
Rome] *interl. in ink over pencil* 116.18–19 **In this state ~ principle.**] *inserted in pencil*
 116.19 **another**] *above del.* the 116.21–2 **have no more relation**] *in pencil repl. del. in pencil*
 are not at all relating 116.22 **than**] *after del. in pencil* not more and *before del. in pencil* to
has.] *has inserted in pencil and full stop inserted in ink* 116.23 **Mails**] *s added* 116.24 **else-**
where. –] *in pencil repl. del. in pencil* occasionally. occasionally.] *altered from* occasion.
after del. on an other 116.25 **A system of Classification**] *after del. on fol. 16r–v*

The impressions¹ which are produced by forms and colours upon our minds are partly based
 upon conventional or traditional signs or symbols, like² as³ is the case in Musik and in
 Speech; which⁴ we are not free to neglect or to change, | if we wish to be understood⁵.
 Art in its highest progress enriched by all the discoveries which science has made,⁶ cannot
 and indeed should not,⁷ entirely free itself from this influence.
 This is⁸ one of the first rules of Style which we have to observe.

1 **The impressions ~ influence.**] *del. in pencil* 2 **like**] *after del.* like in Musik 3 **as**] *in*
pencil below interl. in ink and del. in pencil it 4 **which**] *after del.* These are even the Types,
 (a type is a letter, a Character.) 5 **understood**] *before del. in pencil* and to act upon the
 minds 6 **made,**] *altered from ~^ before del.* since 7 **cannot and indeed should not,**]
in ink repl. del. in ink cannot and indeed should not cannot and indeed should not] *in*
pencil above del. in pencil can and must not (not *del. in ink*) 8 **This is ~ observe.**] *del. in*
ink

116.25–6 **to indicate**] *before del.* as well as I was allowed to 116.26 **close**] *above del.* near
 116.27 **Space;**] *repl. del.* room, 116.29 **Heroic age.**] *before del. on MS 122, fol. 16v, and un-*
del. on MS 123⁴, fol. 9r–v

The¹ whole Province of practical art may be² brought according to such a system, into
 4 General Classes, for their relations³ to certain types, which they have in common.
 The *first Class* comprehends all the things which have their types in the art or in the *industry*
*of Coating.*⁴ *Weaving* forms.⁵ one important branch of this very extensive and important
 Class, but it includes a great number of other methods of⁶ covering or protecting things
 with thin⁷ surfaces.
Second Class. Things which have their types⁸ in the ceramic art;⁹ |
Third Class. Manufactures, which have their types in Woodconstruction

Fourth Class Such as have their types in Stone Construction or maçonry¹⁰.

Fifth Class. Monumental Art, the combining of the special branches of Art. – .

Many formations¹¹, are transitional, they may find their places between the classes of which they partake. For.. instance the Chinese Bamboo treillis, which is an important element for industrial art in China. It¹² is the transition from *weaving* toward¹³ *wood construction*, and the type for some higher forms in Antik¹⁴ and mediaeval Architecture.¹⁵ |

A thorough illustration¹⁶ of the system I have briefly sketched out, is too arduous a task for me. But I shall perhaps be able to offer some usefull contributions towards this object;¹⁷ This then is the extent of my ambition; and with this view I purpose to give five lectures. as follows.

1°) on the Industry of Coating.

2°) On ceramic Art.

3°) on woodconstruction

4°) On Stone construction

5°) On monumental Art.

1 **The]** *altered from the after del.* It seems that 2 **may be]** *repl. del.* can be 3 **relations]** *after del.* common 4 **Coating.]** *above inserted in pencil and del. in ink coating coating]* *repl. underl. in ink and del. in pencil Coat-making.* 5 **Weaving forms.]** *repl. del.* Weaving forms Weaving] *altered in pencil from Weavery (Weavery above del. The Art of Weaving)* 6 **methods of]** *above del. in ink methods of methods of]* *in pencil repl. del. in pencil contrivances, which consist in* 7 **thin]** *after del. in pencil the aid of and before del. in ink and generally pliable* 8 **types]** *after del. fundamental* 9 **art;]** *before del. if we take this word in its more general sense, where it* 10 **maçonry]** *merged from French 'maçonnerie' and English 'masonry'* 11 **Many formations]** *after three del. beginnings of variant:*

There are many transitional formations, and others, which are composite,
Many transitional formations,
Many formations are transitional and stand at the boundary

There are ~ composite,] *accompanied in opposite column by del. for instance the Chinese Bamboo treillis, which form an important motiv for housebuilding in Ch and others]* *after del. which may have theyr places*

12 **It]** *after del.* It is the type for some higher forms in Antik and modern European Architecture. This treillisworck is evidently a transition from the It is] *after del.* It is a transition from Weaving to and before del. also higher] *after del. important Antik]* 'antique' 13 **weaving toward]** *repl. del.* the art of weaving to 14 **Antik]** 'antique' 15 **Architecture.]** *before del.* Others are composite, which then more or less 16 **A thorough illustration ~ monumental Art.]** *in right column after four del. beginnings of variant in left column:*

A thorough illustration of the System, I have here briefly sketched out, is scarcely possible in the present state of artistic knowledge – it is too arduous a task for me to hope to grapple with on it entirely, but I flatter mysel

A thorough illustration of the System I have here briefly sketched out, is too arduous a task for me

A thorough illustration of the system I have here briefly sketched out is too arduou

A thorough illustration of the System I have here briefly sketched out is scarcely possible in the present

too arduou] *after del.* is scarcely possible in [t]

17 **this object;**] *before del.* and and] *after del.* and the artist[*c*]

116.33 **First**] *altered from first after del.* The **It**] *interl.* 116.35 **extensive**] *before del.* and important 116.36 **or**] *repl. del.* and 116.39 **Ceramic**] *before del.* or rather in the plastic plastic] *underl.*

117.1 **first**] *before del.* Class **Pottery**] *before del.* for this class 117.2 **Ceramic**] *after del.* plastic 117.5 **in timberconstruction.**] *repl. del.* in Woodconstruction 117.6 **their origins**] *repl. del.* their types 117.11 **Many formations**] *after underl. and del.* Fifth Class. *after del.* Many formations 117.16 **as well**] *repl. del.* and 117.18 **Other**] *repl. del.* Many Many] *repl. del.* Other 117.19 **elements,**] *repl. del.* formes, 117.20 **which I mentioned above.**] *after del.* which I named before. 117.26 **as follows:**] *after del.* Each of the first four of them would treat of one of the four Classes o of one] *of interl.* 117.27 **1° Art**] *after del.* 1°) On the Industry of coating 117.36 **material.**] *altered from ~^ before del. on fol. 19r for industrial art.* 117.38–9 **Industrial art,**] *repl. del.* execution,

MANUSCRIPT VARIANTS

MS 123²

fol. 3r

This beautiful collection is the work of the celebrated inventor of the comparing system of Zoology, M^r Cuvier who showed, that all those antediluvian and postdiluvian creatures were and are but different developments of principles, which are common to all. Nature for its infinite richness is nevertheless very sparing and simple in its elementary ideas. For instance the Same scaffolding of the sceleton, goes threw the whole of that part of animal creation which has bones but it is more and less developd and thousandfoldly modified according to the rangs and gradual progresses of the individuals and their conditions of existence. Some inferior animals have the elementary spina dorsalis without any extremities, others are nothing but head, like the fish, called Orthagoriscus Mola, other are nothing but tail, like the Myxine glutinosa. – The Kenguru has short forefeet but very long and well developed hind feet, with the zeal it is the opposite case its hindfeet are nothing but indications of feet, they are the transitions to fins. With the birds we see the forefeet transformed into wings and some of them, have no wings at all, as for instance the Australian Ostrich. But even these beheld some slight indications of the non developed articulations, like symbols – They are all related together by one and the same fundamental | principle. –

fol. 3v

When I was observing this variety of nature in its oeconomy and simplicity I very often sayd to myself – The same as in nature There exist similar fundamental laws for the creations of my art, and a comparing method of contemplating them, analogous to that of Cuvier for natural history, will enable us to find out the elementary forms and the principles, of which all millions appearances in art are but as much different modifications. It may be of consequence to search out these fundamental forms of architecture, and to follow them from the simplest to their highest expressions and even to their state of misformation Verkrüppelung – |

fol. 4r

By this way we will be able to get a wide survey over the history of art the knowledge of the principles of beauty, of style and construction, and far more, it will enable us, to make this system the base of a science how to invent architectural compositions, which is more than it was allowed to the naturalist in his department. –

The man of Genius it is true knows no laws, he will half unconsciously succeed in its creations, he wants no instruction how to invent, no matter, it may always be a worthy proposition, to explore the dominion of the arts upon this way and to pursue thereby the porticular aim of fixing some chalons and starting points for invention for his own use and for other.
 5 He will meet with the greatest difficulties and in the best case obtain a Result full of errors and voids, but by this endeavour being obliged to

420.1 **This]** *after del.* All those 420.5 **skeleton,**] *before del.* more or less developd and modified **threw]** *'through'* 420.6 **thousandfoldly]** *above del.* differently 420.7 **rangs]** *derived from German 'Rang': 'ranks' and gradual progresses]* inserted **individuals]** *before del.* which they occupy in the 420.9 **Orthagoriscus Mola]** *scientific name for 'sunfish'* 420.10 **Myxine glutinosa]** *scientific name for 'bagfish'* **Kenguru]** *derived from German 'Känguru': 'kangaroo'* 420.11 **zeal]** *'zeal'* 420.11-12 **indications]** *before del.* and Symbols 420.13 **some of them]** *before del.* behelt only some short indications of wings, like useless symbols as for instance the Australian Ostrich. 420.14 **beheld]** *derived from German 'behalten': 'retained'* 420.15 **related]** *above del.* bound 420.16 **When]** *after four del.* *beginnings of variant:*

When I observed this

By observing¹ all these different variations of th

By making such comparisons I told to myself that

When I observed² this variety of Nature in its simplicity I very often thought by muself³, that it may be possible to reduce the creations of man, and especially the works of architecture to certain normal and elementary forms, which, may⁴

1 **observing]** *after del.* following 2 **When I observed ~ forms, which, may]** *undel. in opposite column* 3 **muself]** *'myself'* 4 **may]** *inserted before del.* although the same by their general ideas, may permit an infinite variety of apparitions

420.16 **variety]** *after del.* beautiful 420.17 **The same as in nature]** *interl.* **exist]** *above del.* must be 420.18 **method of contemplating them]** *above del.* system 420.20 **all millions]** *above del.* every **appearances]** *es over e* **are]** *over is* 420.21 **follow]** *above del.* pursue 420.21-3 **them ~ Verkrüppelung -]** *repl. del.* their gradual developments and embranchments from the Origins to their accomplishments and accomplishments] *after del.* highest 420.22 **state]** *after del.* starved and *after del.* miscreat 420.24 **By]** *after del. on fol. 3v* It may be possible by this way, not only to find a good base for **wide]** *interl.* **survey]** *after del.* good base for good] *above del.* real 420.24-5 **the principles of beauty]** *after del.* styles 420.25 **far]** *above del.* what is **enable us]** *above del.* be possible **to make]** *after del.* to base upon this system an architectural Topic or art to invent **this]** *above del.* such a 420.27 **the naturalist]** *after del.* Cuvier **department. -]** *before del.*

I tried to give consequence to these speculations, in gradually working out a system which¹ I explained in my lectures which I held annually as Professor of architecture at the academy of fine arts at Dresden. Some essays on architecture, which I have published in Germany were.

1 **system which]** *before del.* formed afterwards the base of

421.1 **The]** *after del.* The Genius will succeed in his creations without the knowledge of
 rul[c] succeed] *after del.* not want **man of]** *interl.* **it is true]** *interl.* **its]** 'his'
 421.2 **may]** *above del.* will 421.3 **dominion]** *above del.* territory 421.4 **chalons]** *derived*
from French 'jalons': 'range poles' probably in the sense of 'reference points' 421.5 **and]** *after*
del. and in the best case he will in this aim

MS 123³

fol. 6r not only that, – it may be the base of a sort of topic or science of invention, which may enable
 us to find the natural way of composition and may hold equally distant from Schematism
 without individuality and from arbitrariness without thoughts. And This will be more than
 what was possible for the great Naturalist to do upon his field. |

fol. 6v These reflections I made at. an early period of my life, and since that time I was investigating 5
 in the works on art and especially on architecture in search of a guide for artists analogous
 to the book on the animal world of Cuvier or the Cosmus of Humboldt | which are guides
fol. 5r for naturalists and will be more effectif for the progress of that science than are all the Vol-
 umns which were written before them on the same matter.
 Very few among the great number of writers on art have made attempts of the kind I allude 10
 to, and these few followed the track of some special preference they felt for one or the other
 branch of art or style of art, by which they were unconsciously distracted far from the aim
 which they had perhaps before their mind. The Frenchman Durand in his works on archi-
 tecture has perhaps comen the nearest to that aim, but he looses his way under the influence
 of the proposition which was maid to him, namely to set up a sort of compendium of art for 15
 the pupils of the ecole polytechnique, which were by no means artists, as well as under the
 influence of the general tendency of the time of Napoleon; He looses himself into the do-
 main of schematism, he puts the things into rows and brings about a sort of alliance be-
 tween them by the mechanical way instead of showing the organic laws by which they are
 connected together. Nevertheless, and in spite of these defects, his books, and namely his 20
 paralels, are remarcable and important for the comparing principle which they contain. |

fol. 5v Some new attempts have been made upon the same principle but with less fortune.
 On the other hand we are so much richer in specialities and the mass of materials which
 increases every day, is allmost overpowering. while these publications of matters of fact and
 of representations of real objects of art of all periods were multiplying in France and Eng- 25
 land, the speculative Germen on the other side were the inventors of that abstract science of
 taste, which they call Aesthetic, and the history of Art was the first treated by them on a
 more critical system. But all these publications are nothing but evidences of what I men-
 tionned before, that we have not yet arrived to that point where knowledge will increase the
 power of artistical invention in art instead of paralyzing it as it now does. – 30

Since the time that the reader first felt this want, he had the opportunity of giving frequent
 lectures on architecture at one of the first schools for Architects in Germany, and it needs
 not to be added, that these lectures were more or less influenced by the same impressions.
 But since then his position has altered, and the point of view, out of which he now considers
 the same question | 35

fol. 8r Let us compare for instance those two forms of ancient vases.
 The first is the holy Nile pail or Situlus of the ancient Egyptians, the other is that beautiful
 Grec Vase which is kalld the hydria.

Both forms relate to the same use, that of intercepting water. But the first is a drawing vessel, for intercepting water out of a river, and therefore characteristic for Egypt; – Two of these Vessels were carried and ballanced on bars or Jokes so that one hung before and the other behind. The haviest part is very properly the bottom, as a precaution to prevent spilling. this form which is prescribed by use and fitness, is calld the canopic form. It forms a very significant contrast to the Grec Hydria, which was a *well-Vessel*, for intercepting water which runs from fountains. Hence the funnel chaped feature of the neck and mouth which was rigourously described by the object in view, and the mode in carriing them naturally led to the Idea of removing the heavy part of the vessel towards the summit. For they were carried on the heads, upright when full, and lenthways, when empty. (as is to be seen on a picture at one hydria of the Brittish Museum.) †

Any one attempting to balance a stick on his finger will find the feat much easier if the heaviest end is uppermost.

This explains the form of the Grec Hydria, which by the Addition of two horizontal Handles placed in the high of the point of Gravity was completed, tho' a third vertical handle was often added, not only for the sake of variety, and as a mark of distinction between the front and back of the Vessel but also with respect to its utility.

How striking symbolical appears the light spiritual and lucid Sense of the Greeks in this structure, opposed to the Sytulus of the Egyptian, in whose Genius the physical Laws of Gravity found a corresponding expression. And the two nations were well conscious of the significance of these forms, – in making them to national and religious emblems. The Nile-pail was the holy vessel of the Egyptians, and in like manner the hydria of the Greeks was the sacred Vessel carried by Virgins in religious processions.

It may be added, that the fundamental features of Egyptian architecture seem to be contained in Embryo in the Construction of the Nile-pail |

And in the same manner we are allowed to recognise in the Hydria of the Greeks the Key to the Doric order of Hellenic Architecture.

No doubt, The history of architecture and of art in general is based upon that of practical art; The laws of beauty and style in architecture have their Analogs and parallels, and it may be added their origines and keys in the principles of Style in practical art. The separation which now exists between both of them, has shown itself as one of the principal reasons of their decay.

But it may be asked here, which are those principles of beauty and what is style?

This question leads us to a very dangerous matter, which has been treated by philosophers and artists of all ages; Many books in folio and in 8° have been written about it. the result of which for practice was not very great.

I shall not enter into an examination of the different definitions which have been made of such notions, as Beauty and beautiful † It luckily happens, that all the notions which constitute the aesthical science, are such, that you be allowed to attack the matter where You like one of these notions if well defined and pursued in its consequences leading to the understanding of the others.

I shall therefore restrict myself in explaining how I wish to be understood in using here in this paper the word style. in this paper I say, for I have not the pretention of giving a definition of general application and valeur.

By the term style I mean those achievements in works of art, arising 1° from using artistically the means and

fol. 8v

fol. 7r

fol. 7v

2° from observing the limits which are contained in and defined by the task and problem in question, as well as by the accessories which modify the solution of it in every case.

Every work of art is a result or for using a Mathematical term, it is a function of a undefined number of quantities or powers,

4

422.1 **it may be**] *repl. del.* we may be able to make it be able] *after del.* by this way to] *undel.* **topic**] 'topics' (see 411–12, *Explanatory Notes* 105.29) 422.3 **individuality**] *above del.* Character **And**] *inserted* 422.4 **possible**] *after del.* was allowed to 422.5 **These**] *after del. on fol. 6r–v*

A fundamental form, the simple expression of an Idea, will, in its application undergo a great variety of modifications Now one of the greatest secrets' of art will consist first in making prevail and showing the fundamental forms and Idea through these modifications, secondly in making evident the reasons and what we call the motifs of the variations of the fundamental forms which we altered. So we will have a work which will be consistent with itself and with | what it is surrounded.

The Genius² may and will find the true way³ by itself and half unconsciously but it may always be a worthy proposition for an architect, to investigate on the field of his art after those simple relations which I alluded to before. This I thought⁴ then w

1 **secrets**] *after del.* mysteries 2 **Genius**] *after del.* force of 3 **the true way**] *above del.* this natural way of inventi 4 **This I thought**] *after del.* He will encounter in this way the greatest difficulties and in the best case have a result full of errors and deficiencies, but he will at least fixe although it may be to great a proposition for one man fixe] *before del.* some of the most conspicuous to] 'too'

422.5 **investigating**] *before del.* in vain after a guiding 422.8 **progress**] *repl. del.* development 422.11 **special**] *before del.* direction, 422.11–12 **preference ~ art.**] *inserted* 422.12 **branch**] *after del.* special **far**] *after inserted and del.* very 422.13 **mind.**] *altered from ~, before del.* but we are rich in materials collected and even **The**] *after del.* One remarkable work has been 422.14 **looses**] 'loses' (see also 422.17) 422.15 **maid**] 'made' 422.17 **Napoleon**] *after del.* the great *after del.* the French Empire 422.18 **alliance**] *after del.* unity by the mechanical way, 422.21 **principle**] *after del.* Idea which 422.23 **materials**] *before del.* collected in beautiful editions **which**] *after del.* increases every day and is almost impossible to be overlooked 422.25 **real objects**] *repl. del.* objects 422.26 **Germen**] 'Germans' **were**] *after del.* gave their contributions on their way 422.26–7 **science of taste**] *after del.* art 422.27 **treated**] 'treated' (see also 423.35) 422.28 **But**] *after del.* But all these publications belong to that critical period of the sciences, what I mentioned before. – critical period] *after del.* second period of]] *repl. del.* we have 422.30 **artistical**] *interl. before interl. and del.* skill 422.31 **the reader**] *above del.* I **felt this want**] *repl. del.* felt the want for instruction **he**] *above del.* I **frequent**] *interl.* 422.32 **first**] *above del.* largest 422.33 **the**] *after del.* ideas similar to the impressions of my *after del.* the same idea which I laid before You 422.34 **his**] *above del.* my **the point of view**] *after del.* my ideas on art, which then were **he**] *above del.* I **considers**] *final s added* 422.35 **question**] *before del.* has in the same time undergone 422.36 **Let**] *after del.* If we take for instance a parallel between two very expressif forms of ancient vases, between the Egyptian Situlus or Nile Bucket and the beautiful Hydria of the Greeks, that *after del.* It may be allowed to illustrate this by an example. 422.37 **holy**] *interl.* **pail**] *above del.* bucket 423.1 **Both**] *after del.*

Both forms relate to¹ the same use, that of intercepting² water. Both are in the same time symbolical and National emblems, they had a religious and mystical signification. the first³ of these formes contains the fundamental features of Egyptian Architecture⁴, in Embryo.⁵ The second is the key to the Doric Order of Hellenic Architecture.

1 **relate to**] *repl. del.* are founded upon 2 **intercepting**] *repl. del.* collecting
3 **the first**] *after del.* In *after del.* The first form gives us evidently the fundamental
features *after del.* And in the same time 4 **Architecture**] Arch- | tecture 5 in
Embryo.] *repl. del.* it seems to be the Embryo of Egyptian Archi Archi] *undel.*

423.3 **Jokes**] 'yokes' 423.4 **part**] *before del.* of these vessels 423.6 **which**] *after del.* which
was used for intercepting water from springs, **well-Vessel**] 'spring water vessel' 423.7
chaped] 'shaped' 423.8 **described**] 'prescribed' 423.9 **part**] *above del.* point 423.10
picture] *after del.* representation 423.15 **high**] 'height' 423.19 **Egyptian**] *altered from*
Egyptians 423.20 **And the two nations**] *after del.* How *after del.* How characteristic are
the[] characteristic] *after del.* speaking 423.21 **in making**] *after del.* for they made
them to their national and religious Emblems. 423.29 **No doubt,**] *inserted* **The**] *altered from the*
after del. This is only one instance out of many others, which show the
assertion, that 423.30 **art;**] *altered from ~^ before del.* and that **The**] T over t 423.34
But] *after del.*

But what are these laws of beauty¹ and what is style?
This question² may be

1 **beauty**] *before del.* which I alluded to at several times 2 **This question**] *after del.*
Here it would seem

423.35 **This question**] *after del.*

This question leads us to a dangerous matter¹, which has already filld up many books in
folio, and² octavo, without bringing³ any great practical.

1 **matter**] *above del.* chapter 2 **folio, and**] *before undel.* and 3 **without bringing**] *after del.*
without being carried to any

423.35 **has been treated**] *after del.* has occupied many *and before del.* so often since the
philosophers] *after del.* many 423.36 **ages;**] *altered from ~, before del.* and filld up
423.37 **great.**] *repl. del.* large. 423.38 **enter**] *before del.* here 423.39 **such**] *above del.*
these **as Beauty and beautiful**] *inserted before del.* and **It**] *after del.* in restricting
myself only in the explanation of what I understand under the word style. in restricting]
after del. in confining *after del.* confine explanation] *after del.* question style] *undel.*
423.40 **aesthical**] 'aesthetical' 423.40-2 **are such ~ others.**] *repl. del.* are such, that one
of them includes all the other; you be allowed to attack the matter where You like. in-
cludes] *above del.* contains 423.41 **one of these notions**] *after del.* one of them, if pur-
sued consistly leading consistly] 'consistently' 423.44 **in this paper**] *after del.* This
definition has no way the pretention of general application and I say here **I say**] *interl.*
I have] *after del.* it has not the pretention of a *after del.* I give it not 423.45 **valeur**] *French*
for 'value', here misused for 'validity' 423.46 **mean**] *repl. undel. and del.* understand
arising] *before del.* from using the means artistically and
424.2 **case.**] *before del.* Style is the artistical treatement of some fundamental Idea in a
work of our hands, - 424.3 **Every**] *repl. del.* A A] *over a after del.* We may consider
is] *above del.* as **for**] *after del.* as a function (if it is allowed to 424.4 **number**] *after del.*
quantity of **quantities**] *after del.* variable

General Remarks on the Different Styles in Art

TEXTUAL RECORD

- MS 124* gta, 20-*Ms-124*, fols. 1r–21v (1v, 2v, 3v, 4v, 5v, 6v, 7v, 8v, 9v, 10v, 11v, 21r blank; 21v notes and sketch), in Semper's hand, *copy-text*
- MS 126* gta, 20-*Ms-126*, fols. 1r–14v (14r–v blank), in J. Ruston Palen's hand (emendations in Manfred Semper's hand), 1880, copy of *MS 124*
- MS 128* gta, 20-*Ms-128*, fols. 1r–7v, 'Vergleichende Technologie', in Hans Semper's hand (five emendations in Manfred Semper's hand), early 1880s, Hans Semper's German trans. of *MS 124*, fols. 1r–14v; see Herrmann 1981, 111
- MS 127* gta, 20-*Ms-127*, fols. 1r–39v (2v, 3v, 4v, 5v, 6v, 7v, 8v, 9v, 10v, 11v, 12v, 13v, 20v, 21v, 24v and all following versos blank; 14v, 15v, 16v, 19v, 22v, 23v notes relating to Semper's new Dresden Court Theatre; 17v three del. words), 'Entwurf eines Systemes der vergleichenden Stillehre', partly in unknown hand (1r–13r, 17r, 18r–v, 20r–22r, 23v–38r; emendations in Hans and Manfred Semper's hands), partly in Manfred Semper's hand (1r, 8r, 11r, 13r–14r, 15r, 16r, 18r, 19r, 22r, 23r, 37r–39r; one emendation in Hans Semper's hand), early 1880s, Manfred Semper's German trans. of *MS 124*, fols. 3r–7r, 9r–14v (additional sections: German trans. of *MS 122*; see 409), published in Semper 1884; see Herrmann 1981, 110
- Semper 1884 'Entwurf eines Systemes der vergleichenden Stillehre', 259–91, German trans. of *MS 124*, fols. 3r–7r, 9r–20v (additional sections: German trans. of *MS 122*; see 409); for details of this composite translation, see Herrmann 1981, 159–66
- Semper 1983 'London Lecture of November 11, 1853', 5–22, here 18–22, Mallgrave's ed. of *MS 124*, fols. 5r–11r, 13v, 14v–20v (119.21–120.23, 120.37–121.26, 122.34–126.38)

BIBLIOGRAPHY Vogt 1976, 191, 193–4; Herrmann 1981, 109–11, 159–66; Mallgrave 1983b; Herrmann 1990, 80; Mallgrave 1996, 217–18; Gnehm 2004, 45–6; Poerschke 2012; Poerschke 2016, 79–82; Hildebrand 2020b, 67, 69–70; Hildebrand 2021, 114, 118 fig. 10

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Wolfgang Herrmann and Harry Francis Mallgrave assumed that manuscripts *MS 122* and *MS 124* relate to one and the same lecture – the first lecture in the 1853 autumn series, held on 11 November – and that *MS 124* was written before *MS 122* (Herrmann 1981, 109–10; Mallgrave 1983b, 23). Both of these assumptions are incorrect, since *MS 122* is obviously the manuscript of the inaugural lecture given on 20 May 1853 (see 410). The fact that *MS 124* actually relates to the lecture of 11 November 1853 is evident from the first paragraph (118.1–6), which refers to *MS 122*.

The first assumption by Herrmann and Mallgrave is understandable to the extent that, in the first half of the lecture of 11 November 1853, Semper discusses topics that he had already dealt with in the inaugural lecture: the lack of comparative books on architectural history,

his own view of the relationship between architecture and the industrial arts, and the representation of a work of art as a mathematical function with variable coefficients, which is used to explain his concept of style. In the inaugural lecture, Semper implicitly assigned the requirements of use to the coefficients of this function (109.1–13). Now he explicitly assigns them to the function sign Φ (120.4–6). This assignment means that he is making a fundamental distinction between the motif and type of the work of art and its material, ethnological and personal stylistic influences (cf. Mallgrave 1983b, 28).

In the second half of the lecture, Semper discusses part of the topic announced in the ‘Prospectuses of the Lectures on Art’ under number 1, ‘The ancient practice of wall coating, and its significance in history of architecture and art in general’ (96.14–15). He regards the use of hedges, fences, skins and mats for spatial separation as being the origin of this practice. Quite briefly, he explains the way in which these methods were replaced due to secondary needs by solid walls, the coverings of which – regardless of their material quality – reveal their descent from meshes and textiles, ‘the true representants of the idea of *Space-separation*’ (124.34). Semper discusses only one example in greater detail, that of glazed brick walls (125.27–126.14). Finally, he concludes that ‘the principle of *Coating*’ dominated ornamental art and architecture throughout the whole of antiquity (126.33–4). This is the first time that he mentions this principle, for which he provides detailed evidence in the first volume of *Style in the Technical and Tectonic Arts* in 1860 (Semper 1860/63, 1:217–513).

Semper based his explanations of wall covering closely on *The Four Elements of Architecture* (Semper 1851b, 54–9, 61–2) – in accordance with his remark that ‘the principal material to the present and to the following lectures’ was based on his ‘pamphlets’ that had been published in Germany (118.37–8). However, his claim that he had already had ‘different pamphlets’ published ‘under the title of Contributions to a comparing science of architecture’ (118.34–6) is overstated: only one of his books, *The Four Elements of Architecture*, had been published with a similar subtitle.

118.1 **For some months]** *Some months ago* 118.6 **our naturalists]** This non-specific wording has been changed from ‘our great naturalist’ (see 429, Alterations in the Manuscript 118.6), a phrase that repeats ‘the great Naturalist’ from the inaugural lecture (105.31) almost verbatim. A fragmentary manuscript of the inaugural lecture (MS 123²) shows that the great naturalist being referred to is Georges Cuvier: it includes the words ‘the naturalist’ following the deleted name ‘Cuvier’ (420.27; 421, note 420.27). 118.21 **A Sort of Method how to invent]** see 411–12, Explanatory Notes 105.29 118.34–6 **different pamphlets ~ published in Germany under the title of Contributions to a comparing science of architecture]** These ‘pamphlets’ can only be *Preliminary Observations on Painted Architecture and Sculpture of the Ancients* (1834), which does not have a subtitle, and *The Four Elements of Architecture* (1851), which has the subtitle *Ein Beitrag zur vergleichenden Baukunde* (A Contribution to Comparative Architecture). Semper’s other books – *Ueber den Bau evangelischer Kirchen* (On Protestant Church Building, 1845), *Das königliche Hoftheater zu Dresden* (The Royal Court Theatre in Dresden, 1849) and *Science, Industry, and Art* (1852) – can scarcely be regarded as ‘Contributions to a comparing science of architecture’.

119.15–16 **The laws and principles ~ fixed by Architects.]** cf. the similar passage in the definitive version of the inaugural lecture (108.4–6) 119.18–19 **considering ~ art and Industry ~ as attendant upon Architecture]** an echo of Owen Jones’s principle that ‘The Decorative Arts arise from, and should properly be attendant upon, Architecture’ (see 398, Explanatory Notes 97.11–12) 119.24 **Y = Φ (x, z, t, v, w, .)]** Mallgrave has ‘Y = C (x, y, z,

t, v, w, ...)' (Semper 1983, 18); he has 'C' wherever 'Φ' stands in the following text. For the reading of 'Φ', see 119.27: 'the Greec letter Φ or Function'. Accordingly, Manfred Semper noted on fol. 3r of MS 128, Hans Semper's partial German translation of MS 124, where 'ε' stands instead of 'Φ': 'In mathematics, φ (phi) is used as an indication of the expression "function". Therefore, I have corrected all ε by replacing them with φ.' Gottfried Semper did in fact write the capital letter phi (Φ) like an oversized small phi (φ). In *Kleine Schriften*, however, the Greek letter φ is replaced by the Latin letter F (Semper 1884, 267–9). 119.26 **to gether]** *together* 119.32 **cet]** *etc.* (see also 119.36) 119.33 **before]** ~, 120.1 **shedula]** *schedule*, here misused for *formula*; see 119.25, 120.38; cf. 430, Alterations in the Manuscript 120.1–2¹, 120.2–3² 120.6 **cub]** *cup* 120.38 **formule]** French for *formula* 121.9 **Clime]** *climate* 121.14 **commenders]** *commanders*, here misused for *establishers* or *purchasers* 121.30 **vues]** French for *views* 122.27 **Antik]** *antique* (see also 125.24) 122.37 **maid]** *made* 123.7–13 **constituent parts ~ fireplace ~ Roof ~ Enclosure ~ Substruction]** These parts correspond to the architectural elements distinguished in *The Four Elements of Architecture*: 'Feuerstätte' or 'Herd', 'Dach', 'Umfriedigung' and 'Erdaufwurf' or 'Terrasse' (Semper 1851b, 54–5, 55 n. *). However, the word 'Substruction' translates neither 'Erdaufwurf' nor 'Terrasse'. It refers to a substructure consisting of solid material, which – in contrast to 'Erdaufwurf' or 'Terrasse' – is a part of the building rather than of the terrain. 124.3 **maçonry]** merged from French *maçonnerie* and English *masonry* **substruction]** *substruction* 124.4 **Appartenences]** *appurtenances* 124.11 **tresses]** French for *plaits*. Mallgrave has 'dresses' (Semper 1983, 21). 124.14 **propriety]** *property* 124.21 **New Seelanders]** merged from German *Neuseeländer* and English *New Zealanders* 124.24 **barches of trees]** *barks* ~ ~, here *inner barks*; cf. Semper 1884, 287: 'Baumbast'. Mallgrave has 'branches of trees' (Semper 1983, 21). 124.27 **barches of trees]** *barks* ~ ~, here *outer barks*; cf. Semper 1884, 287: 'Baumrinde'. Mallgrave has 'branches of trees' (Semper 1983, 21). 124.28 **preceeded]** *preceded* 124.30 **interlaces]** *wattles* 124.31 **beheld]** derived from German *behalten*: *retained* 125.6 **enterlacs and tress works]** 'enterlacs' derived from French *entrelacs*: *wattlework*; 'tress works': *plaitwork* (see note 124.11). Mallgrave has 'interlaced and trellis works' (Semper 1983, 21). 125.15 **reimplaced]** *replaced* 125.22 **maçons]** French for *masons* 125.27 **re-impacement]** *replacement* 125.30 **unbound]** *unburned*, here misused for *unbaked* 125.31 **burning]** *baking* (see also 125.35, 126.10, 126.13) 125.35 **unburnt]** *unbaked* (see also 126.12) 125.36 **whith]** *which* 126.1 **fourdly]** *fourthly* 126.7 **last]** *latter* 126.12 **than]** *then* 126.34 **Romains]** French for *Romans* 126.35 **lais]** *lies* 126.36 **jet]** *yet* 126.38 **depassing]** derived from French *dépasser*: *exceeding* (cf. 435, Alterations in the Manuscript 126.38). Mallgrave has 'surpassing' (Semper 1983, 22). **permit it. –]** This is followed by a deleted passage first stating that the Assyrians were 'the most faithful adhearants of the principle in question' – i.e. of the principle of wall covering – and then discussing 'Assyrian tapestries' (435–6, Alterations in the Manuscript 126.38). Semper takes the content of this passage, which is borrowed from *The Four Elements of Architecture* (Semper 1851b, 59–60), over into manuscripts MS 129 and MS 131 for the lecture 'The Ancient Practice of Wall Coating and Tubular Construction' (see 128.26, 129.2–4, 129.9–11, 448.26, 448.28–32).

EDITORIAL EMENDATIONS

122.16 **timber-construction**] timber- | construction 122.26 **timber-construction**] timber- | construction 124.37 **stone-walls**] stone- | walls

ALTERATIONS IN THE MANUSCRIPT

118.2 **series of**] *after del.* suite of **for which**] *before inserted and del.* since long 118.2-3 **prepared the materials**] *after del.* collected and collected] *before del.* the materials and 118.3 **outlines**] *repl. del.* plan plan] *after del.* outlines **At that time**] *after del.* In *after del.* I then *after del.* I endeavoured to prove in the paper I allude to, *after del.* In *after del.* It was to 118.4 **want of a**] *after del.* utility of a *after del.* necessity of t **Technology**] *after del.* art 118.5-6 **so very successfully**] *above del.* since since] *after del.* since by our 118.6 **naturalists**] *altered from* naturalist *after del.* great 118.8 **we**] *interl. in black ink may*] *before del. in black ink* we not **will**] *above del.* may 118.9 **art.**] *altered from ~?* 118.22 **composition.**] *in black ink below del. in black ink* invention invention] *before del.* which would be more 118.24 **a guide**] *after del. in red ink* such 118.26 **Cosmos**] *second o over u* 118.29 **I always painfully felt this want**] *repl. del.* I felt this want at an early time of my I felt ~ my] *repl. del.* Since the time that I first felt this want, (Since *after del.* I do not entertain the pretention to *after del.* I felt this want at an early) **always**] *in pencil below del. in red ink* very often 118.29-30 **at my lectures ~ opportunity of giving at**] *in red ink repl. del. in red ink* and having had the opportunity of giving lectures on Architecture at one of lectures on Architecture at one] *undel.* 118.30 **Academie**] *altered in red ink from* Academies **at Dresden;**] *in red ink above del. in red ink* in Germany. **and**] *interl. in red ink it was*] *after del.* As 118.31 **that**] *interl.* **by this feeling.**] *above del.* by similar reflections; and accompanied in opposite column by *del.* by the desire of parallelising the by the desire of parallelising the] *above del.* by the desire of parallelising between (by *undel.*) 118.31-2 **Although**] *repl. del.* but 118.32 **pretention**] *before del.* of giving a **filling up**] *after del.* succeeding in givi **want;**] *altered from ~^ before del.* by 118.33 **it was then**] *inserted in red ink my*] *in red ink above del. in red ink* My My] *after del.* I only was endeavouring of prepar **to contribute**] *after del. in red ink* was then only 118.34 **have**] *inserted* **laid down**] *after del.* collected and published in severa 118.35 **were published**] *repl. del.* I wrote on the subject **in Germany**] *interl.* 118.37-8 **The contents ~ lectures.**] *in red ink repl. inserted and del. in red ink* These publications will form the frames to this and to my following lectures. These publications] *repl. del.* They (They *after del.* The contents of these essays form the esse *after del.* The content of my) 118.37 **have**] *in pencil above del. in pencil* will **suggested**] *ed added in pencil* 119.1 **But**] *inserted before del.* at that time at] *a over A* **when I wrote them**] *interl. existing*] *interl. in pencil* 119.12 **This will be shown ~ instances.**] *repl. del.* Instances of this will be given in the course of these lectures 119.13-16 **So architecture ~ Architects.**] *in pencil repl. del. in pencil*

So¹ Architecture is certainly² the last born³ of the⁴ arts, but it is the combining to gether⁵ of all the branches of industrial art and of art in general in one great general⁶ effect and after one directing Idea; The laws and principles of Style and beauty which we acknowledge in art have probably been the first systematically fixd by Architects

1 **So**] *inserted after del.* But in the same time it can not be denied that architecture is the com But ~ com] *after del.* But in the same time Practical art had reached to a high degree of development long before 2 **certainly**] *interl.* 3 **last born**] *above del.* youngest youngest] 'youngest' 4 **the**] *above del.* her sister- 5 **to gether**] 'together' 6 **general**] *after del.* com[]

119.17 **apologizing**] *after del.* just *after del.* explaining or of 119.18-19 **by considering ~ art and Industry,**] *repl. del.* in materials by considering them mai[n] in] *undel.* before *del.* producing the 119.21 **a result**] *after del.* the 119.24 **x,**] *before del.* in red ink y, 119.25 **formula,**] *before del.* where **and**] *inserted* 119.26 **which way**] *repl. del.* which 119.27 **here**] *interl.* in pencil 119.29 **(x + a)**] *before del.* or z **U,**] *interl.* 119.30 **in the principle**] *repl. del.* in the same time in the same time] *after interl. and del.* remain **principle**] *altered in pencil from* principles 119.30-1 **remain identical to the last, being**] *inserted* 119.30 **identical**] *after del.* principally 119.33 **change ~ fundamentally**] *repl. del.* change again and will be principally principally] *underl.* **than before**] *in red ink repl. del.* in red ink than than] 'then' 119.34 **the Change took place**] *interl.* in red ink 119.35 **have**] *after del.* remain **The**] *altered in pencil from* This 119.37-40 **It will be said ~ taste.**] *repl. del.*

I know what objection will¹ be made² against this, it will be said³ that an artistical Problem is not a mathematical one and that artistical results are hardly obtainable⁴ by calculation This is very true and I certainly am the last to⁵ believe,⁶ that the creating force⁷ of artistical genius⁸ may⁹ be obtainable by the way of mere reflexion and knowledge.

1 **objection will**] *above del.* You may object 2 **be made**] *inserted and del.* in pencil 3 **it will be said**] *above del.* You will say 4 **are hardly obtainable**] *del.* in pencil but *repl. del.* can not be obtained 5 **to**] *interl.* 6 **believe,**] *after del.* of those who may pretend this. 7 **the creating force**] *del.* in pencil but *repl. del.* creations creations] *above del.* works 8 **genius**] *after del.* skill and 9 **may**] *above del.* could

119.37 **It**] *altered in red ink from* it *after del.* in red ink I know what objection will be made against this argumentation; 119.38 **results**] *after del.* the 119.39 **mere reflexion**] *after del.* genius 119.40 **talent**] *after del.* genius **and**] *interl.* in pencil **taste**] *before del.* in pencil and genius

120.1-2 **Also I only wanted ~ subject**] *repl. del.* in pencil

I only wanted this general shedula¹ as² a crutch³ for leaning on it in explaining⁴ a subject which otherwise it would be difficult⁵ for me to explain as shortly and clearly in a language which I know but little.

1 **shedula**] *repl. del.* formula 2 **as**] *after del.* for facilitating 3 **crutch**] *before del.* for the explanation 4 **explaining**] *interl.* 5 **difficult**] *after del.* more

120.1-2 **this shedula ~ subject**] *inserted in pencil* 120.2-3 **I therefore ~ letters.**] *repl. del.* in pencil

Let us therefore¹ give some attributions and values to those letters.²

1 **Let us therefore**] *del.* in ink *after del.* in ink Besides there will be 2 **letters.**] *altered from* ~^ *before del.* which constitute the sheme which I layd before You. sheme] 'scheme'

120.2 **I**] *in pencil above del. in pencil* You **be**] *inserted in pencil* **allowed**] *altered in pencil from allow me* **my proposition**] *after del. the theme which I* 120.3 **real attributions and values to those letters.**] *inserted in pencil* 120.5 **in**] *interl. which are*] *after del. the use and destination* 120.7 **for all nations**] *after del. every where and at every times, when* 120.8 **in principle**] *above del. principally* 120.9 **no matter.**] *interl.* 120.10 **The elementary Idea**] *after del. The fun (for 'function')* *after del. The elementary idea, prescribed by the use of a thing, may this use be materially or symbolically understood, no matter, a thing*] *after del. the symbolical* **no matter**] *after del. nor* 120.10–11 **destination;**] *altered from ~, before del. (may the last be materially or symbolically understood, no matter,)* 120.11 **upon material and upon**] *interl.* 120.12 **conditions.**] *accompanied in opposite column by del. And this is the case, this*] *altered in pencil over red ink from these before del. in pencil elementary idea* **idea**] *altered in pencil over red ink from ideas* **motiv**] *altered in pencil from motives* 120.19 **Motive**] *after del. fundamental* 120.20 **observed**^] *altered from ~.* 120.20–1 **in composition.**] *inserted in red ink* 120.23 **fashion.**] *before del. Consistency and clearness in expressing the elementary idea in a work of art is the first and most important qualification of an artist, which he may acquire only by incessant study of nature and of the works of early art.* 120.30 **works**] *s added in pencil* 120.33 **consider**] *after del. should* **Direct**] *interl.* 120.34 **art**] *inserted in red ink* **leading**] *repl. del. leads* 120.37 **those coefficients**] *after del. the qualification of* 120.38 **x,**] *before del. y* 120.39 **Those**] *o over e*

121.1 **I must specify them here forthwith**] *repl. del. They must be specified here* **undefined,**] *before del. in red ink*

and I¹ shall only point out some of the most important which will lead to the explanation of my plan²

1 **I**] *interl. and undel.* 2 **plan**] *before del. in black ink for this course of lectures.* **lectures.**] *altered from ~^ before del. on the different branches of industrial art.*

121.2 **but**] *inserted in red ink* **they**] *t in red ink over T* 121.3 **1°) Materials and processes.**] *inserted* 121.7 **2°) Ethnological influences,**] *inserted* 121.8 **comprises**] *altered from comprehends* 121.10 **conditions.**] *altered from ~^ before del. which have influenced and will allways influence the productions of human skill; the history* 121.11 **includes**] *after del. comprehends and both above del. comprises* **personal**] *before del. and individual* 121.13 **arise**] *repl. del. come* 121.14–15 **and the practical performers**] *after del. and manufa* 121.16 **different**] *above del. groups* 121.17 **significations**] *after del. notions of that* **important artistical**] *inserted after del. general* 121.18 **of**] *above del. which we call* 121.19 **Thus we say**] *after del. The first signification is* **first**] *before del. and most* **when**] *above del. if* **treated**] *before interl. in ink and del. in pencil by the maker* 121.25 **of Style**] *inserted in red ink* **can**] *in pencil repl. del. in pencil could* **could**] *after del. may be* 121.27 **The first two**] *after del.*

The¹ first two² of these three significations of style³ will be taken up as the general proposition of the following:

First⁴ The⁵ treatment of the materials, principally⁶ as influencing the⁷ style of the works of art⁸ and secondly, in an additional lecture, some general remarks on the historical notion of Style.

1 **The]** *after del.* The Specification of that what constitutes the notion style will be the first object of the following, but only as 2 **two]** *interl.* 3 **of style]** *interl.* 4 **First]** *inserted and altered from Firstly and del. in red ink* 5 **The]** *del. in red ink* 6 **principally]** *above del. mainly* 7 **the]** *above del. upon* 8 **of the works of art]** *interl.*

121.29 **with respect]** *after del. chiefly* **style]** *after del. its influencing the* **its]** *after del. the development of (development after del. modification)* 121.30 **on the works of art,]** *repl. del. on art,* 121.30-1 **and especially of architecture]** *inserted* 121.31 **expressions of]** *above del. influenced by* 121.31-2 **of the ~ institutions]** *of repl. del. by* 121.34-6 **The different manners ~ certain]** *repl. del. on fols. 11r and 12r*

The manners¹ of treating raw materials and of transforming them to productions of industrial art² are so manifold that it will appear³ almost impossible to⁴ || classify them in a manner that every one of them finds its right place.

1 **manners]** *after del. different* 2 **industrial art]** *after del. industry and art* 3 **it will appear]** *after del. at the first sight they* 4 **to]** *del. before del. bring them into classifications so [t]*

121.36 **types]** *after undel. certain* 121.37 **common.]** *altered in pencil from ~, before del. in pencil according to our comparing system.*

122.3 **word coating]** *after del. branch of industry in the widest* 122.7 **pottery]** *underl. in red ink* 122.13 **Stone,]** *inserted in red ink* 122.16-17 **This is ~ textile art.]** *inserted* 122.22 **These are]** *after del.*

These are the four classes which will be specified¹ in this and the following lectures² as far as time

1 **specified]** *before del. as far as it may be allowed for* **as far]** *as undel.* 2 **lectures]** *undel.*

122.22 **transitional]** *after del. trad* 122.23 **find]** *after del. belong to* 122.26 **is]** *above del. forms* 122.29-123.20 **for Metalworking ~ fireplace.]** *repl. del. on fol. 14r*

for Metalworking¹. The reason for this lies near; Metal is not a primary material. The types were fixed before the employment of metal for their execution. But we shall not forget this branch of industrial art to be sure.

These different branches of industrial art find their common application² and act together in the works of architecture,³ and⁴ Each⁵ of the 4 classes of industry has⁶ given the type to one of the constituent⁷ elements of architectural construction.

Which are these constituent elements of architectural construction?

The earliest⁸ Symbol of Settlement⁹ is the arrangement of a fire place, and the lighting of a warming, vivifying and nurrishing flame; The first groups of men, forming the germs of association¹⁰ and civilisation met round the hearth, on which the first alliances¹¹ were concluded and the first religious¹²

1 **for Metalworking]** *after undel. on fol. 13r* for 2 **application]** *before del.* in the works of architecture and every one of the four classes is represented by the four principal is represented] *after del.* found so to speak. *after del.* has given 3 **architecture,]** *altered from ~.* 4 **and]** *interl.* 5 **Each]** *above del.* Every one 6 **has]** *after del.* is the 7 **constituent]** *after del.* most 8 **earliest]** *above del.* first 9 **Settlement]** *before del.* the first beginning is now 10 **association]** *after del.* human 11 **alliances]** *after del.* pledges were 12 **religious]** *before one-sixth page blank*

122.29 **for Metalworking]** *after inserted and del. on fol. 12v* for metal working, The re 122.35 **been mentionned]** *after del. in red ink* here 122.35–8 **It may be doubtfull ~ education,]** *in black ink repl. del. in black ink*

It may be doubtful, if it is that in which the¹ earliest² attempts of mankind in artistical productions were maid³, if it is the first by anciennity – but undoubtedly it has had the greatest influence upon the general development of art,

1 **the]** *after del.* artistical skill began to 2 **earliest]** *above del.* first 3 **maid]** *'made'*

122.37 **earlier]** *before interl. and del.* and stron 122.38 **by giving]** *after del.* by its early application on [a] **first]** *repl. del.* earliest 122.41 **other]** *interl.*

123.1 **one Element]** *after del.* one of *after del.* one of the three principle elements of principle] *'principal'* 123.3 **substance]** *after del.* material **all]** *above del.* every 123.4 **settlement]** *after del.* humanity and civili 123.6–15 **But Here ~ Architecture,]** *repl. del.*

The hearth¹ is the first, and the most important, the moral element of architecture. It forms the center to which all the other parts of the building relate and it is the only element of architecture which is selfexisting² and has³ a meaning without the coexistence of other constructions, without the protection of a roof, without beeing included by walls, or elevated on basements and terraces. It therefore constitutes in itself the elementary⁴ idea of a great number of edifices, of those namely which we comprise under the term of monuments, if we take this term in its special sense.

1 **The hearth]** *after del.* The lighting of a *after del.* The Hearth is the 2 **is selfexisting]** *after del.* by itself 3 **and has]** *after del.* and forms an 4 **elementary]** *after del.* fun (for *'fundamental'*)

123.6 **But]** *inserted* 123.7 **constituent parts]** *after del.* constructiv elements 123.13 **Substruction]** *before del.* or the 123.17 **near]** *repl. del.* at at] *repl. del.* round 123.19 **The Altar]** *after del.*

The fireplace forms,¹ Through all the Phases of social development the² holy focus,³ the center of relations for⁴ all the other formal expressions of society.

1 **The fireplace forms,]** *interl.* 2 **the]** *after del.* the fireplace formed 3 **focus,]** *before del.* round which the whole 4 **for]** *above del.* of

123.19 **this early Symbol]** *after del.* this highest Symbol *after del.* the Symbol of spiritual live and 123.21 **The hearth]** *repl. del.* It 123.24–5 **certain important class]** *above del.* num-

ber 123.25 **edifices**] *after del.* important 123.28 **will relate.**] *after del.* relate. 123.30 **form**] *after del.* are 123.31-2 **These defenders of the hearth are**] *repl. del.* namely 123.33 **these**] *altered from the* 123.33-4 **protected and protecting parts**] *repl. del.* four above mentioned constituent parts 123.35 **take place.**] *repl. del.* grew up grew up] *repl. del.* developed themselves; **happened**] *after interl. and del.* generally 123.37-41 **I shall ~ practical art.**] *inserted after inserted and del.* I Shall explain this I Shall explain this] *before del.*

At¹ the same time they became the centers for the division of labor. The different crafts² of industry were grouped around them;

1 **At**] *after del.* In the same time they became at an very early time 2 **krafts**] 'crafts'

124.2 **representative**] *tive above del.* nt 124.3-4 **Engineering ~ Appartenences.**] *after del.* The art of Engineering a *and repl. del.* The Engineering and Maçonry round the Terrace, the Carpenters kraft round the Roof and its appertenences; Maçonry] 'masonry' (see 428, *Explanatory Notes 124.3*) kraft] 'craft' appertenences] 'appurtenances' 124.7 **of mat-makers**] *after del.* of Coatmakers, 124.8 **appear**] *above del.* seem **strange.**] *altered from ~^ before del.* to You, at the first t (*for 'time'*) **wants justifying.**] *repl. del.* wants to be motivated. here. 124.10 **sill**] *after del.* first treshold of 124.12 **tribes.**] *above del.* people 124.15 **As the first raw attempts of this kind**] *repl. del.* As The first raw motive for separation of space **As**] *inserted* **perhaps**] *before del.* with some right 124.17 **of a**] *repl. del.* that shows a **with**] *above del.* which possesses 124.18 **has**] *above del.* knows **a Sort of**] *inserted* 124.19 **nothing**] *before del.* else 124.25 **fibrous**] *after del.* other 124.26 **hangings**] *after del.* such 124.28 **by far preceeded**] *after del.* preceeded far 124.29 **walls.**] *after del.* stone walls or even that of wooden 124.31 **beheld**] *after del.* became 124.32 **part of its**] *interl.* 124.34 **remain**] *repl. del.* were 124.35 **are**] *above del.* were 124.36 **walls;**] *above del.* Separations; 124.38 **to give**] *inserted after del.* to be supporters of haevy to] *inserted after underl. and del.* Security, *and before del.* Stability, Durability etc. 125.1 **Where**] *after del.* Every where else, except on 125.2 **means of**] *inserted* **separation**] *altered from* separations **when**] *above del.* where 125.3 **they**] *after del.* there 125.8 **the visible part**] *after del.* the outer part, the] *undel.* 125.9 **has**] *after del.* is derived 125.10 **root**] *above del.* racine 125.10-11 **The constructiv part of**] *after del.* The inner part o *after del.* It 125.13 **The significance of the**] *repl. del.* These relations between the **space**] *before del.* and the material walls, 125.14 **were**] *after del.* became 125.16 **new**] *above del.* such 125.19 **coolness**] *above del.* freshness freshness] *before del.* or **Durability etc.**] *inserted before del. on fol. 18r*

better conservation and durability.

One of the most ancient and most generally adopted surrogates was suggested by the maçons¹; the coating of the walls with stucco. The² painting on Stucco and the style of wall-decoration³ with the antik⁴ nations down to the late Romans never denied its origine. The⁵ same is the case with the mediaeval Walldecorations, for instance with those well known decorations in the Church of Francesco di Assisi which have been modelled upon Drapperies and which even in their historied parts show⁶ the caracter and Style of Embroideries

The Wall decorations of Pompeia⁷ suggest⁸ the same

1 **maçons**] *French for 'masons'* 2 **The**] *altered from the after del.* We shall later see that later] *undel.* 3 **and the style of wall-decoration**] *inserted* 4 **antik**] *'antique'* 5 **The**] *after inserted and del.* We see the proofs of this 6 **show**] *after del.* belong to 7 **Pompeia**] *'Pompeii'* 8 **suggest**] *after del.* give a

125.20 **Every branch of Industry**] *after del.* Every branch of industry has been set into requisition. has been] *repl. del.* was (was *after del.* took its part *after del.* contributed one or more requisition.) *altered from ~^ before del.* for suppling new 125.23 **of painting**] *after del.* of the art 125.23-4 **Wall-painting**] *repl. del.* it 125.28 **the glazed bricks**] *repl. del.* the Glaced tyles **This invention**] *after del.* which seem to be invented by the Assyrians to 125.29 **probable**] *after del.* more than 125.30 **glazing**] *after del.* colour **bricks**] *above del.* tiles 125.31 **bricks.**] *repl. del.* the tiles. 125.32 **glazed**] *after del.* paint **bricks**] *above del.* tyles 125.35 **quite**] *repl. inserted and del.* perfectly **unburnt**] *after del.* in a quite *and before del.* state 125.36 **Glazing**] *after del.* cover of 125.37 **Glazings**] *before del.* or Enamelings 125.38 **fixed**] *before del.* on these tyles **smooth fire**] *after del.* soft fire 125.39 **ornamental**] *after del.* archite

126.1 **bricks only**] *only interl.* 126.7 **ornaments**] *repl. del.* different patterns 126.8 **work**] *interl. before del.* in colourd bricks 126.9 **excepting on the basements of the buildings**] *repl. del.* even at instances where the raw materials appeared and were only covered with a thin coating of Colours. **excepting on**] *above del.* except on 126.10 **bricks**] *above del.* tiles 126.12 **put**] *repl. del.* placed 126.13 **process**] *repl. del.* method **bricks**] *repl. del.* tiles 126.18 **Metal plates**] *after del.* thin 126.18-19 **sometimes with Goldplates,**] *inserted* 126.21 **Finally may be mentionned**] *repl. del.* As the last of Surrogate may be mentionned the last] *after interl. and del.* one of 126.22 **stones,**] *before del.* which we find on the remains **with which the walls**] *inserted* 126.23 **were frequently invested.**] *inserted* 126.25 **Such heterogeneous**] *after del. on fols. 19v-20r*

These¹ different materials and processes applied to Wall decoration, must have produced naturally results², very different from the old³, – but this variety of Artistical inventions and improvements was bount together by a common relation; | Painting amd plastical Art, on Wood, Stucco, Terra Cotta, Metal or Stone remained perhaps inconsciously dependant upon that Style, which is peculiar⁴ to Embroidery and tabestry. Ornamental Art and Architecture in its general features⁵ down to the Romans⁶ remained subject to the same principle of *Coating*. Polychromy⁷, the mode of covering the entire edifices even those of Marble, with Colours, t⁸

1 **These**] *after del. in opposite column* The Character wich was observed for the treatment of the new employed stuffs, was [b] 2 **results**] *after del.* great changes in the 3 **the old**] *after undel.* the 4 **peculiar**] *after del.* particular 5 **in its general features**] *repl. del.* never entirely 6 **Romains**] *French for 'Romans'* 7 **Polychromy**] *after del.* Antik polychromy Antik] *'Antique'; after del.* That System of (of *undel.*) 8 **t**] *after del.* is

126.33 **was**] *after del. on fol. 20r-v* remained, | lengtime dependant upon that Style, which is peculiar lengtime] *'for a long time'* 126.38 **depassing**] *repl. del.* exceding **besides.**] *repl. del.* apart **permit it.** –] *before del.*

By² passing¹ through the history of art³ and by examination⁴ of the remaining traces of ancient architecture we must feel convinced, that the Assyrians⁵ have been the most faithful adherents of the principle in question.

The Assyrian tapestries are mentioned and celebrated in the oldest records of mankind, for the richness of their colours and the art⁶ with which they were ornamented. The descriptions of Dragons⁷, Lyons⁸, Tigers unicorns and other mystic animals which we read, accord perfectly with what we

1 **By passing]** *above del.* If we pass 1f] *after del.* One remark *after del.* But one remark must 2 **By]** *over* In 3 **art]** *above del.* architecture 4 **by examination]** *after del.* examine the remnants of the oldest edifices, 5 **the Assyrians]** *after del.* there *after del.* among the nations of the old civilised world 6 **art]** *before del.* of the repres 7 **Dragons]** *after del.* mystic animals, 8 **Lyons]** '*lions*'

The Ancient Practice of Wall Coating and Tubular Construction

TEXTUAL RECORD

- MS 131 gta, 20-MS-131, fols. 1r-6v (6v blank), in Semper's hand
 MS 130¹ gta, 20-MS-130, fols. 1r-3v (3r-v blank), in Semper's hand
 MS 130² gta, 20-MS-130, fol. 4r-v, in Semper's hand
 MS 129 gta, 20-MS-129, fols. 1r-18v (13r-18v blank; 1v-6v variant of MS 131, fols. 1r, 2v-6r; 7r-8r variant of MS 130¹; 9r-v variant of MS 130²), in Semper's hand, *copy-text*
 MS 132 gta, 20-MS-132, fols. 1r-31v (all versos blank), 'Entwicklung der Wand- und Mauerconstruction bei den antiken Völkern', in Hans Semper's hand (one emendation in Manfred Semper's hand), early 1880s, Hans Semper's German trans. of MS 131, fols. 1r-3r, 6r, and of MS 129, fols. 1r-8v, partly published in Semper 1884^a; see Herrmann 1981, 111
 Semper 1884^a 'Entwicklung der Wand- und Mauerkonstruktion bei den antiken Völkern', 383-94, German trans. of MS 131, fols. 1r-2v, 6r, and of MS 129, fols. 1r-8v; for details of this composite translation, see Herrmann 1981, 175-7
 Semper 1884^b 'Ueber den frühesten Stil der Metallkonstruktion und Metalldekoration', 90-4, German trans. of MS 129, fols. 9r-12v; for details of this translation, see Herrmann 1981, 159
 Semper 1986a 'London Lecture of November 18, 1853', 33-42, here 33-9, 41, Mallgrave's ed. of MS 129

BIBLIOGRAPHY Herrmann 1981, 32, 36, 55, 58, 111, 159, 175-7; Herrmann, 1984, 144, 148, 167, 169; Squicciarino 2009, 351-4; Gnehm 2020, 37

EXPLANATORY NOTES

On 18 November 1853, Semper concluded the topic he had started on in the second half of the lecture of 11 November (122.34–126.38) – namely the ancient practice of wall covering. Using the example of a hut on the Caribbean island of Trinidad, a model of which had attracted his attention in the Great Exhibition, he illustrates the four elements of architecture that he had distinguished on 11 November (123.6–13). He evidently regards the hut, to which he returns in two later lectures (174.16, 178.24–32, 185.5–15), as providing evidence of the origin of architecture as described in *The Four Elements of Architecture* (Semper 1851b, 54–5) and also of the phenomenon mentioned on 11 November that ‘the oldest ornaments in architecture’ can in most cases be traced back to ‘the process of twisting and weaving with natural stuffs of different colours’ (125.5–7). He places Chinese architecture, which has remained unchanged for thousands of years (127.18–20), at the same elementary level of development but recognizes in it two changes directly affecting the topic: firstly, the transition from wattled or woven walls to covered wooden panels and brick walls (127.21–2, 127.37–8), and secondly, the covering of another element, the wooden supports and beams of the roof, with small ornamental laminae and coloured paint (127.25–9). Starting from contemporary Chinese architecture, the ornamentation of which appears to him to provide a key to the understanding of ancient ornaments and buildings (128.7–9), he sets out to trace ‘the gradual transition of the principle of wallcovering to a more constructiv style’ in the architecture of the Assyrians, Persians, Egyptians, Greeks and Romans (128.15–18).

In his explanations, Semper goes beyond *The Four Elements of Architecture* in many places. In discussing Greek architecture, for example, he emphasizes two aspects that are not mentioned in the book: firstly, ‘an organic connection between the single elements of construction’ (131.27–8), and secondly, the inseparable connection between the constructive parts and the ornaments (131.37–8). The emphasis on this second aspect can be regarded as a way of distancing himself from Karl Bötticher, whose *Tektonik der Hellenen* Semper borrowed and made excerpts from in December 1852 (see 225.27–32, 499). In contrast to Bötticher, Semper does not recognize in Greek monuments any applied ornamentation that is distinguishable from the constructive parts but does see this in ‘barbarian architecture’, which for him includes Assyrian, Persian and Egyptian architecture (131.34–6). Whereas Semper discusses Assyria, Persia, Egypt and Greece in more or less equivalent detail, he deals with Rome in a single paragraph (132.15–22) and dispenses with any explicit discussion of the Roman use of wall coverings. He expects the members of his audience themselves to be able to interpret, in relation to the principle of covering, his remarks that the Romans were ‘the inventors of real stone construction’ (132.15–16) and, through their inclusion of vaulting among architectural forms, that they were also ‘the inventors of architecture as an selfexisting art’ (132.20–1). When Semper describes the Romans as ‘the inventors of real stone construction’, he is implying that – in contrast to the Assyrians, Persians, Egyptians and Greeks – they used uncovered stone construction, designed in accordance with its own rules, not only in the element of substructure but also in the elements of enclosure and roof. The description of the Romans as ‘the inventors of architecture as an selfexisting art’ is scarcely understandable, as the Romans developed their wall and vault architecture from one of the industrial arts, stereotomy. Semper expresses himself more cautiously and comprehensibly in *The Four Elements of Architecture*: under the Romans, he explains there, stone wall construction attained a ‘higher artistic validity’ and extended its dominance ‘into the area of the roof’ (Semper 1851b, 99).

In partial fulfilment of his earlier promises that he would not ignore metalworking, which had been excluded from the four general classes of industrial arts (117.38–9, 122.31–2), Semper supplements his remarks on the principle of covering with a few comments – closely modelled on ‘Practical Art in Metals and hard Materials’ – concerning metal objects: ornaments and insignia, furniture and weapons, roofs and doors (132.32–135.26; cf. Semper 2007a, especially 104–13, 115–17, 120, 148–9). He describes the procedure used to reinforce thin sheet metal in Greek and Roman protective armour ‘by corrugations and curvatures’ as being ‘an important moment for the history of construction’ (134.26–8). In the lecture, Semper does not explain that the procedure appears to be important to him because tubular construction is also based on it (cf. Semper 1860/63, 1:366–7). The subject announced in the ‘Prospectuses of the Lectures on Art’ under number 2 – ‘Tubular construction, well known by the ancients, and forming the fundamental idea of Greek architecture’ (96.15–16) – is dealt with in a few sentences (135.1–15), in which Semper hints only vaguely at the influence of tubular construction on Greek architecture (135.5–6).

Three additional drafts of the lecture ‘The Ancient Practice of Wall Coating and Tubular Construction’ have survived. The first (MS 131), which – in contrast to what Wolfgang Herrmann assumed (Herrmann 1981, 111) – is probably complete, does not begin with the explanation of a Caribbean hut but rather, after a brief introduction, with the description of two Israelite buildings (447.6–448.6): the Mosaic Tabernacle and the Temple of Solomon, to which Semper inadvertently still makes a reference in the final draft of the lecture (131.17–18). This description, which takes up about one-third of the entire draft, would involve Semper having to postpone discussion of the principle of covering in Greek and Roman architecture – and consequently also the treatment of the second topic, tubular construction – until the following lecture (see 449.34–6). The second, fragmentary draft (MS 130¹) is concerned with Greek architecture and, in contrast to the definitive draft, deals with individual parts of temples – for example, the entablature of the Parthenon (451.15–23). The third draft, also fragmentary (MS 130²), contains a few remarks ‘On the early style of Metalconstruction and of Metalornamentation’ (453.3–15).

127.1–2 **On Friday last ~ division.**] Wolfgang Herrmann’s assumption that this sentence refers to MS 122 (Herrmann 1981, 111) is not correct. Semper did not draw a distinction between the four elements of architecture in MS 122 but rather in MS 124 (123.10–13). However, his claim that he had based the plan for his lectures on this distinction on the previous Friday, i.e. on 11 November 1853, is inaccurate. On that date, he only hinted at the plan in connection with the three groups of stylistic influences (121.27–32), whereas in his inaugural lecture on 20 May 1853 he derived it from the classification of the practical arts (117.24–34). 127.1 **devided**] *divided* (see also 127.10) 127.4 **Caraib**] derived from French *caraiibe*: *Caribbean* (see also 127.20, 127.24) 127.5 **52**] 1851 127.19 **pallases**] *palaces* 127.21 **shrines**] *screens* (see also 127.22); cf. 518, Explanatory Notes 196.25; Semper 1986a, 34 n. * 127.33–4 **of the flooring**] *off ~ ~* 127.35–7 **At other cases ~ room.**] cf. Chambers 1757, 8 127.36 **gase**] *gauze*; cf. 443, Alterations in the Manuscript 127.36; Chambers 1757, 8; Mallgrave 1986a, 34 n. 3

128.1 **lit up and down**] *open and close*. Mallgrave has ‘lift up and down’ (Semper 1986a, 34). William Chambers, whose *Designs of Chinese Buildings* Semper uses for support on some points, describes the typical house of a Cantonese merchant as having a saloon that is open on the courtyard side, ‘having only a cane-mat, which lets down occasionally to keep out

rain or sun-shine' (Chambers 1757, 8). 128.4 **gilt paper**] Mallgrave has 'yellow paper' (Semper 1986a, 34). 128.5 **Arnemental**] *ornamental* 128.13 **rapports**] *respects* 128.18 **Romain**] French for *Roman* 128.21 **tombs**] *tombs* (see also 131.7) 128.26 **The Assyrians ~ old principle.**] see 428, Explanatory Notes 126.38 128.30–1 **The Assyrian architecture ~ as we shall see it in the last lecture.**] see 176.26–177.6 128.32 **maçon**] French for *mason* (see also 130.1, 130.29) **artistical**] Mallgrave has 'architectural' (Semper 1986a, 35). 128.39 **Frieases**] *friezes*

129.2–4 **those renomated Assyrian Tapestries ~ Skillfull execution**] 'renomated': *renowned*; see 428, Explanatory Notes 126.38 129.9–11 **The descriptions ~ Embroideries which we**] see 428, Explanatory Notes 126.38 129.18 **52**] 1851 129.23 **Queen**] *wife* 129.33 **pannelating**] *panelling* 129.37 **beautiful publication on Persia, made by Mrs Coste and Flandin**] 'Mrs': *Messrs*; Flandin/Coste 1851; cf. 449.7–8 129.40–1 **in immense blocks, of black marble**] In *Kleine Schriften*, this phrase is translated without comment as 'von ungeheuren Blöcken weissen Marmors', and thus the colour is expressed as white, not black (Semper 1884, 390).

130.1 **stopps**] *stops*. Mallgrave has 'steps (forward)' (Semper 1986a, 36). 130.5 **behold**] derived from German *behalten*: *retain* 130.6–7 **This we shall see in the Chapter on wood Construction.**] This sentence refers to the lecture 'On Timber Construction, and Its Influence upon the Development of Architectural Forms'. However, in the two fragmentary manuscripts for that lecture (MS 136, MS 137), Semper does not touch on Persian stone columns derived from wooden columns. If he did actually include them in the lecture, he would have had to discuss them before roof forms and roofing tiles (161.2–162.23). 130.14 **unburnt**] *unbaked* 130.25 **roc**] French for *rock* 130.28 **cisel**] merged from French *ciseau* and English *chisel*

131.2 **Torus**] see 323, Explanatory Notes 68.4 131.6 **Champlevé Enameling**] Champlevé enamels are produced by pouring liquid enamel into troughs gouged out of a metal base. Semper addresses champlevé enamelling in his 'Observations on Some of the Specimens of Metal Work' (85.11) and mentions its technique as being known to the Egyptians in *Style* (Semper 1860/63, 1:425), where he also gives a definition of it when discussing enamels in the chapter on metals technology (Semper 1860/63, 2:566). 131.12 **interlaces**] *plaits* 131.16 **massivity**] Mallgrave has 'majesty' (Semper 1986a, 37). 131.17–18 **like we have seen ~ Tempel of Salomon**] an inadvertent reference to a passage in the abandoned manuscript MS 131; see 447.6–448.6 131.23 **overkame**] *overcame*, here misused for *received*; cf. Semper 1884, 393; 'empfangen'. In the corresponding passage of a rejected draft (MS 130'), Semper uses two verbs: 'took up and overkame' (451.3). He apparently writes 'took up' for *adopted* and 'overkame' for *received* there (not for *overcame*, as the next sentence reveals). An equivalent passage in *The Four Elements of Architecture* reads (Semper 1851b, 52): 'Hellenic culture could only have arisen on the humus ... of foreign motifs ... brought over from abroad'. The question of who brought over the motifs remains unexplained. In 'On the Origin of Polychromy in Architecture', Semper states that the Greeks 'inherited' foreign artistic principles (69.34). 131.31 **depassed**] derived from French *dépasser*: *overstepped*; cf. Semper 1986a, 38 n. 11 131.32 **is**] *I* 131.36 **kernet**] *kernel*, here misused for *core*

132.9 **Ewery where**] *everywhere* 132.35 **sheeds**] *sheets*. Mallgrave has 'shields' (Semper 1986a, 39). 132.38–133.1 **Ornaments in Gold- Silver and Tinleaves ~ at the British Museum ~ stamped and pierced with ornaments and figures**] In 'Practical Art in Metals and hard Materials', Semper mentions 'Gold, Silver and tin leaves, with stamped

and pierced figures and Ornaments' preserved in the British Museum (Semper 2007a, 105). 133.1–2 **metalsheets]** *metal sheets*. Mallgrave has 'metal shields' (Semper 1986a, 39). 133.3 **metalthreads and filigran work]** cf. Semper 1860/63, 2:490–5 133.4 **processes]** Mallgrave has 'principles' (Semper 1986a, 39). 133.6 **also]** *also* 133.8 **Chains]** cf. Semper 1860/63, 2:497–500 133.11–12 **woven staffs and Embroideries]** 'staffs': *stuffs*; cf. Semper 1860/63, 1:160–5; 2:495 133.13–14 **The Pallaces of the Kings of Babylone ~ were ornamented with carpets in Gold and Silverweavings instead of pictures.]** cf. Semper 1860/63, 1:364. In 'Practical Art in Metals and hard Materials', Semper describes the same sentence as being a quotation from Philostratus's 'life of Apollonius of Tyane' (Semper 2007a, 107). However, the relevant passage in Giovanni Francesco Salvemini's French translation, *Vie d'Apollonius de Tyane*, to which Semper is probably referring, reads differently (Philostratus 1774, 2:148): 'Les maisons royales sont couvertes de cuivre qui leur donne un certain éclat; les chambres des hommes & des femmes, les portiques & les colonnades sont, au lieu de peintures, ornés de tapisseries tissues d'argent & d'or, & même d'or massif.' 133.15–16 **Gold and Silver-embroideries ~ Waldecorations of the temple of Jerusalem]** In 'Practical Art in Metals and hard Materials', Semper mentions 'The Wall decorations of the Temple of Soloman, consisting in Wooden panels, covered with Gold Plates and representing Palm Trees, Cherubim &c (Book of "the Kings", Flavius Josephus Jewish Antiquities)' (Semper 2007, 108). While Josephus does not specify these coverings, they are described in the biblical Books of Kings in a passage Semper refers to in *Style* (1 Kings 6:29–30; cf. Semper 1860/63, 1:402–3): 'And he [i.e. Solomon] carved all the walls of the house round about with carved figures of cherubims and palm trees and open flowers, within and without. And the floor of the house he overlaid with gold, within and without.' Semper's 'Gold and Silver-embroideries' are an interpolation possibly derived from the Books of Chronicles (also cited in *Style*) – with 'cieled' for *covered* or *coated* (2 Chronicles 3:5–7): 'And the greater house he cieled with fir tree, which he overlaid with fine gold, and set thereon palm trees and chains. ... He overlaid also the house, the beams, the posts, and the walls thereof, and the doors thereof, with gold; and graved cherubims on the walls.' Semper might have had in mind also Aloys Hirt's discussion of Solomon's Temple in the work he had in his library (Hirt 1821/27, 1:124): 'The walls ... were thoroughly panelled with planks of cedar, with carvings of flowers, palms and cherubs.' 133.18–19 **The arts of nielling and enameling ~ derive from the same origine.]** In 'Practical Art in Metals and hard Materials', Semper claims that 'The Art of Nielling is derived from Tattoo' (Semper 2007a, 105). 133.18 **nielling and enameling]** cf. Semper 1860/63, 2:564–74. In 'Practical Art in Metals and hard Materials', Semper defines *niello* as 'Engraved Ornaments and Figures filled out with black or dark Mastick', while in *Style* he defines it as 'a fluid metal compound with which engraved indentations in a heated sheet are filled' (Semper 1860/63, 2:564; Semper 2007a, 100). 133.21 **Emaux ~ Cloisonnés]** In *Style*, Semper defines *émaux cloisonnés* as 'thin gold threads that are soldered onto a metal surface, with the spaces between them being filled with enamel' (Semper 1860/63, 1:425). 133.21–2 **7 different Styles of Enameling]** These seven styles are described in 'Practical Art in Metals and hard Materials' (Semper 2007a, 97–9). 133.23–31 **Oriental art ~ antiquity.]** These sentences are taken over almost verbatim from 'Practical Art in Metals and hard Materials' (Semper 2007a, 108–9). 133.25 **instinctive]** Mallgrave has 'intuitive' (Semper 1986a, 39). 133.32–3 **gold ornaments ~ in the Tomb of Childeric]** In 'Practical Art in Metals and hard Materials', Semper describes these ornaments as 'A sort of filigran Work with transparent

Enamels', referring to the 'Magazin pittoresque year 34, p 272' and to a 'Work of Montfaucon' (Semper 2007a, 109; cf. Semper 1860/63, 2:518 n. 1). The ornaments are described and illustrated in Bernard de Montfaucon's *Monumens de la monarchie française* (Montfaucon 1729/33, 1:10–16, pls. 4–6) and in the nineteenth volume of *Le Magasin pittoresque* (Magasin pittoresque 1851b) but not in the second volume of the journal, published in 1834. 133.33 **imperial Ornaments of Charlemagne]** In 'Practical Art in Metals and hard Materials', Semper mentions '*The Crown and Sword of Charlemagne at Present at Vienna*', referring to 'Arnehts Monography relative to the Gold and Silver Works of the Cabinet in Vienna' and to 'Willemin' (Semper 2007a, 110; italics in original). The ornaments are described and illustrated in Nicolas-Xavier Willemin and André Pottier's *Monuments français inédits* (Willemin/Pottier 1839, 1:12–14, pls. 19–20), but not in Joseph Arneht's catalogue *Die antiken Gold- und Silber-Monumente des k. k. Münz- und Antiken-Cabinettes in Wien* (Arneht 1850), which also includes a few post-classical objects. 133.37–8 **The taste for rich ~ implements preceded ~ the want of fixed settlements.]** 'preceeded': *preceded*. This sentence is taken over almost verbatim from 'Practical Art in Metals and hard Materials' (Semper 2007a, 111); cf. 98.18–20, 101.18–19.

134.3–4 **The Egyptians ~ Metal.]** These sentences are taken over almost verbatim from 'Practical Art in Metals and hard Materials' (Semper 2007a, 112). 134.4 **A.] Aegyptian**

134.5–6 **The Assyrian Warcharriots ~ in the former style those of Egyptians ~ of Cast metal.]** cf. Semper 1860/63, 2:375–6 134.10–11 **Wooden Chair covered with Goldplates and with Precious stones]** In 'Practical Art in Metals and hard Materials', Semper describes this chair as 'gold Covered Wood ... richly ornamented with stones, gems and enamels', referring to 'v Murr. The Imperial Ornaments at Aix la Chapelle' (Semper 2007a, 113; cf. Semper 1860/63, 2:274 n. 2). However, Christoph Gottlieb von Murr's *Beschreibung der ehemals zu Aachen aufbewahrten drey kaiserlichen Krönungs-Zierden* does not refer to the chair but to three other items owned by Charlemagne: a book of Gospels, a sabre and a reliquary known today as St Stephen's Purse. Both the book's cover – which was only made around 1500 – and the reliquary have wooden cores, which according to Murr's details are 'covered with gold foil and set with jewels' or 'covered with gold foil' and 'set with pearls and very many uncut jewels' (Murr 1801, 10, 25; cf. pl. 1 figs. 1, 3). 134.13–18 **In the Life of Charlemagne ~ other compositions.]** Chapter 33 of Einhard's *Vita Caroli Magni* cites a codicil of Charlemagne, which names the 'valuable things' that Semper mentions. Semper also refers to the codicil in *Stytle*, although he incorrectly assigns it to Chapter 27 (Semper 1860/63, 2:525 and n. 3). He listed a duodecimo edition of the *Vita Caroli Magni* in the inventory of his Dresden library (see 211.22). 134.13 **secertery] secretary constained] contained**

134.22 **Application of Metal for defensiv arms]** cf. Semper 1860/63, 2:485–90 134.24–8 **The oriental Style of defensiv arms ~ not adopted by the Greeks and Romans ~ the principle of strenghtening thin Metal plates by corrugations and curvatures]** In 'Practical Art in Metals and hard Materials', the corresponding passage reads (Semper 2007a, 120): 'The Oriental Style of Defensive Arms, a sort of Wire texture (coat of Mail) not adopted by the Greeks and Romans. Greek and Roman Shields, helmets and Armures, show a perfect Application of the principle of strenghtening thin metal plates by corrugations & curvations, thus combining strength with lightness.'

134.26 **Armures]** French for *armours* 134.27–8 **principle of strenghtening ~ by corrugations and curvatures]** 'strenght | tening': *strenghtening*. Mallgrave has 'strength (by) tensing' (Semper 1986a, 41). When Semper explains the historical significance of this principle in *Stytle*, he also

clarifies the principle itself more precisely: it is based on the fact ‘that curved and pleated metal sheets enclosing a space of suitable stereometric shape as an envelope achieve the greatest solidity and stability with the least material expense’ (Semper 1860/63, 1:366). 134.34 **Id]** *id*: Latin for *it* 134.35 **Chield]** *schild* **alle]** German for *all* 134.36–7 **scrow Zones]** Mallgrave has ‘seven doves (?)’ (Semper 1986a, 41). 134.37 **Haeven]** *heaven* 135.8–9 **roof of the Pantheon which formerly consisted of tubular bronze spars, riveted together]** ‘spars’: *rafters*; cf. Semper 1860/63, 1:368, 369 fig.; Semper 2007a, 149 135.10–11 **brassplates ~ taken in time of Sixte V by ~ Borromini for the large Baldachin in St Peters]** This claim is doubly incorrect: the baldachin in St Peter’s was in fact created during the reign of Pope Urban VIII, and it was based on a design by Gian Lorenzo Bernini. In ‘Practical Art in Metals and hard Materials’ and in *Style*, Semper attributes the baldachin correctly to Bernini, without mentioning the reigning pope (Semper 1860/63, 1:368; Semper 2007a, 149). 135.12 **antik Bronze doors ~ a second example of tubular construction]** ‘antik’: *antique*. In ‘Practical Art in Metals and hard Materials’, Semper describes ‘the Splendid doors of the Pantheon, which consist of two Cast bronze panels separated by a space, and only connected by the Cross panels, at the four edges’ as being examples of ‘the Tubular Style’ (Semper 2007a, 148; cf. Semper 1860/63, 1:368 and fig., 369 figs.). 135.18–19 **Such were the Silver Doors of St Peters ~ 975 lb.]** ‘lb’: abbreviation of Latin *librae* (pounds); cf. Semper 2007a, 116–17 135.19 **Jear]** *year* 135.20–2 **This styles appeared ~ in the Byzantine doors at St Peter et Paolo at Rome, which dissappeared ~ some 20 Years ago.]** ‘et’: French and Latin for *and*. In ‘Practical Art in Metals and hard Materials’, Semper notes under ‘Specimens of Metal Coated Doors’ (Semper 2007a, 117): ‘Door of S^t Pauls, Donation of Gregory VII. flat, with inlaid figures in Silver and Damascen Work. It was covered with brass on the outside, No longer existing, XIII. (D’Agincourt Sculpture)’; cf. Agincourt 1823, sect. ‘Sculpture’, 2:48; 3:13–17; 4: pls. 13–20. In *Kleine Schriften*, Manfred and Hans Semper note on this (Semper 1884, 94 n. *): ‘Fragments of them, packed into chests, were found by Piper in the monastery of St Paul several years ago.’ 135.23–5 **But elder doors, in Germany ~ belong rather to the advanced Roman Style with panels in imitation of wooden framework.]** cf. Semper 2007a, 117, 150 135.25 **brass doors of the Cinque Cento]** cf. Semper 2007a, 151–2

EDITORIAL EMENDATIONS

127.23 **frame-work]** frame- | work 130.13 **Door-frames]** Door- | frames 130.17 **some thing]** some | thing 133.6 **Gold-bracelets]** Gold- | bracelets 133.15 **Silver-embroideries]** Silver- | embroideries

ALTERATIONS IN THE MANUSCRIPT

127.1–3 **On Friday last ~ sketch, which]** *repl. del.*

On Friday last I endeavoured¹ to demonstrate the development of the principle² of wall-covering on the tabernacle³ of Covenant of the ancient Israelites and of the Temple of Sa-

lomon, which are known only by the records of the sacred⁴ scriptures. We⁵ shall now pursue the gradual development of this principle on actual existing buildings or remnants of buildings.

An⁶ interesting example of primitive⁷ housebuilding is this cottage; This sketch⁸

1 **endeavoured**] *after del.* mentionned the 2 **principle**] *after del.* important 3 **the tabernakle**] *after del.* the descriptions of 4 **the sacred**] *after del.* sacred and profane 5 **We**] *over I 1]* *after del.* But it will be 6 **An**] *after del.* One 7 **primitive**] *after del.* a construction, where all the elements 8 **This sketch**] *after del.* This drawing has been made

127.2 **based**] *after del.* made this division the base of **plan**] *above del.* order order] *before del.* which I thought to observe by trying to give a **of**] *in black ink repl. undel.* for **on**] *in black ink repl. del. in black ink* upon **An instructiv**] *after del.* Here is one 127.4 **exhibit-ed**] *after del. in black ink* which was 127.5 **we**] *after del.* Here **here**] *interl.* **construc-tion**] *after del.* housebuilding and *before interl. in brown ink and del. in black ink* exhibited **expressions**] *final s added in black ink* 127.6 **combinations**] *s added in black ink* **Every**] *altered from every after del.*

Every Element stands for itself without being connected together with the other by any intention from the side of the builder

You see here

127.6 **is**] *interl.* **alone**] *before del.* and protecting the fireplace which stands in the center. 127.6-7 **and has no connection with the others.**] *inserted* 127.8 **This**] *after del.* There is no architectural or decorativ intention to be *after del.* There is no intention to be seen, from the side of the builder. *after del.* You observe 127.10 **which devide**] *after del.* which are employed here as the divisions of the inner localities **inner**] *after del.* 100 127.12 **barks of trees**] *before del. on fol. 1v and Coconut bones* **first**] *after del.* very 127.14 **There is a nation**] *after del.* There is a nation which stands on a high step of industrial 127.19 **ages.**] *altered from ~^ before del.* and **their**] *altered from the* **imperial pallases**] *after del.* house of the Emperor of China 127.20 **pillars,**] *before del.* which are simple beams, regularly round 127.21 **mouveable**] *after del.* simple 127.25 **inside**] *before del.* and richly ornamented. 127.27 **are**] *before del.* generally of Wood; even for 127.28 **Entasis,**] *before del.* and Canne (*for 'Cannelures'*) 127.35 **At other cases the**] *above del.* The bottom The] *after del.* All the 127.36 **gase**] *accompanied in opposite column by probably Hans Semper's note in pencil gaze? gaze] French for 'gauze'* 127.37 **wood,**] *before del.* have several caracters and figures on them

128.4 **paper,**] *before del.* and instead of pictures they 128.5-7 **We may say ~ is also very**] *repl. del.* These details are very These details are very] *inserted before del.* There is nothing more 128.5 **Chinese**] *after del.* the Study of **is**] *repl. del.* has been **disdained**] *after del.* neglected 128.8-9 **nations,**] *before del. on fol. 2v* than the actual Chinese 128.10 **compleatness**] *altered from compleatedness compleatedness] above del.* true appearances 128.11 **frameworks,**] *altered from ~^ before del.* and mouveables, **mouveable**] *altered from mouveables* **things**] *interl.* 128.12-13 **approach**] *after del.* seem to us as 128.15-23 **We shall now proceed ~ Botta and Layard.**] *repl. del.*

The Aegyptian¹ monuments are without doubt the most ancient²; Some³ of them, and the most important, have been built many thousand Years before the Assyrian⁴ monuments, which have been discovered⁵ since a few Years by Mrs⁶ Layard and Botta.

1 **The Aegyptian**] *after del.* Among the rest of ancient Architecture and ornamental Art on the Egyptian 2 **ancient**] *before del.* documents of human art which exist art which] *undel.* 3 **Some**] *after del.* they are many thou- 4 **Assyrian**] *after del.* most ancient 5 **have been discovered**] *after del.* we know only since a few Years only] *after del.* now 6 **Mrs**] 'Messrs'

128.15 **proceed in**] *above del.* try to **showing**] *ing added* 128.23 **greater**] *interl.* 128.27 **Construction,**] *altered from ~, before del.* and had also made some progress towards 128.29 **mention at once,**] *repl. del.* add 128.30 **Architecture;**] *before del.* That element of architecture which we called the terrace, was even the dominant and Characteristic constructiv element 128.32 **the cooperation**] *after del.* the stone construction and the] *undel.* 128.40 **analogical to**] *above del.* like 129.2 **renomated**] *above del.* celebrated 129.3 **richness,**] *altered from ~^ before del.* of **colours**] *after del.* Colouring and 129.3-4 **and designs,**] *interl.* 129.6 **ornaments**] *after del.* representatio[n] **on the outer walls,**] *interl.* **as well as for**] *repl. del.* and likewise they were the models for for] *undel.* 129.7 **about 5 to 8 feet**] *after del.* 5 to 6 feet high from the 129.8 **pavement.**] *altered from ~; before del.* and for the whole inner Wall-decoration in general. 129.10 **the ornaments**] *after del.* those well known Assyrian Basreliefs at the Brittish museum, **Basreliefs**] *after del.* Repr 129.13 **ancient**] *inserted* **Descriptions**] *before del.* of Daniel and Herodote 129.15 **but by the reaction**] *after del.* the sculpture *after del.* on fol. 3v but by the reaction of certain laws of execution and of processes upon sculpture 129.27 **Very often**] *after del.* The ceilings and at many occasions t *after del.* Thus the Assyrian dwellings show the first step towards stone Construction, the pannelating pannelating] 'panelling' 129.31 **and covered**] *after del.* and richly gilt o and] *undel.* 129.40-1 **of black marble**] *after del.* freestones 129.41 **very regularly**] *after del.* very regularly although not allways s **view**] *above del.* intention 129.41-2 **employing**] *repl. del.* taking 130.13 **only built**] *after del.* constructed 130.16 **a few**] *after del.* one or t[w] **Corner**] *after del.* lower 130.18 **covered**] *after del.* probably 130.19 **by the history**] *after del.* by the circumstance, that this building has been destroid 130.25 **The**] *above del.* The masses of 130.26 **first formed**] *after del.* became afterwards not only sculptured, 130.34 **On some**] *after del.* We shall 130.36 **appears**] *above del.* remains 131.1 **employ**] *before del.* still **Corners;**] *altered from ~, before del.* where it would look 131.2 **Torus**] *after del.* round **walls**] *after del.* Egyptian 131.3 **The sculptured**] *after del.* The principle of Walldecoration by picture **greatly**] *inserted after del.* have lost a great part of their original typical 131.4 **origine;**] *altered from ~^ before del.* being transformed into 131.9 **like**] *inserted* **as being**] *after del.* in the frame of t 131.10 **patterns, executed in a**] *repl. del.* examples of 131.13 **Lastly**] *interl.* 131.13-14 **The ceilings ~ Hypostilium.**] *inserted before del.* The fourth path towards the constructiv 131.15 **I shall trie**] *after del.* We shall see at the **principle**] *after del.* whole 131.16 **has taken its Analoga**] *after del.* is related and deriveable 131.19 **by the Grecs.**] *before del.*

While¹ the Architectural styles of the Barbarians were the simple expressions of one condition² of social life, the Architecture of the Greeks was of a very compound character.³

1 **While**] *altered from while after two del. beginnings of variant:*

We shall see in one of the following lectures that,
Grec Architecture was not a simple combination;

combination;] *altered from ~, before del. like the other barbarian*

2 **condition**] *above del. principle* 3 **character.**] *altered from ~^ before del. and contained in
itself the whole whole] before del. All the*

131.20 **The Greeks**] *after del.*

the roofs.

2^o) the ornamental parts are one and indivisible with the constructiv parts.

3^o) the

131.26 **pure artistic sense.**] *after del. higher symbolical sense;* 131.27 **We first observe
on the Grec monuments**] *after del. On t[h] after del.*

We see on the Assyrian and Aegyptian monuments the ornamental parts being real applica-
tions or atleast¹ being represented like such; This was not the case with

1 **atleast**] *'at least'*

131.30 **The Greeks**] *after inserted and del. on fol. 7r*

We will see¹ that the Greeks, by carrying out their conceptions felt even in some cases
obliged to be² inconsistent in their principles of construction.

1 **We will see ~ construction.**] *repl. del. We will see that the Greeks in certain cases felt
obliged to sacrifice for the embodiment of a sacrifice] after del. surpass the boundaries
of (depass derived from French 'dépasser': 'overstep') 2 **be**] after del. tr[] after del. sacrifice
the consistency of their construction*

131.30-1 **by doing so ~ principles,**] *repl. del. herein* 131.32 **idea**] *inserted after del. inten-
tion* 131.34 **architecture**] *above del. art* 131.37 **are one**] *after del. are organically grown
together and both* 131.39 **functions**] *over expr (for 'expressions')*

132.1 **They**] *inserted after del. The Grec ornaments, with the Exception of the historical
representations explain] before del. and to support the artistic effect of the con-
structiv] interl. forms] before del. to which they belong* 132.3 **on**] *repl. del. of* 132.6
The accuracy] *after del. The principle of coating, led the Grecs first to the Idea of tubular
Construction. It appears that the It appears that the] the after del. hollow construction*
132.14 **Assyrians. -]** *before del. The Stone, as a selfrepresenting material, was only entirely
The Stone ~ entirely] after del. The new principle of Stone construction after del. The last
step to the emancipation of the Stone as a selfrepresenting] after del. selfexisting*
132.16-17 **in the whole civilised old world**] *after del. in Euro* 132.17 **The art**] *after del.
Perhaps* 132.18 **were acquainted**] *after del. knew* 132.19 **adopted**] *repl. del. accepted*
132.20 **this form**] *after del. the vaults element of architecture.] after del. artistic one.*

132.22 **exist**] *repl. del. stand art..] before del. The stone* 132.24 **It would be interesting**] *after del. After the fall of the Western Roman Empire* *after del. It is* **pursue**] *above del. follow* 132.25 **again**] *after del. once* 132.26-7 **and the starting point ~ in general.**] *inserted before del.*

The¹ swaddling cloths of the arts, the variegated hangings and carpets, became in the dark centuries of the bas Empire², as it were the winding sheets of the first.³

1 **The**] *after del. In the dark time of centuries of the bas* 2 **bas Empire**] *derived from French 'Bas-Empire': 'late Roman Empire'* 3 **first.**] *altered from ~^ before del. and the modern o the modern] after del. the same were the*

132.29 **which**] *after del. or art* 132.32 **On the early style ~ Metaldecoration.**] *accompanied by Manfred Semper's underl. note in pencil NB*

133.6 **Gold-bracelets,**] *before del. Arm* 133.8 **Chains**] *before del. and coats of mails* 133.10 **in**] *above del. at* 133.11 **Metal threads**] *after del. A very old application of Metal threads was also that for w* 133.16 **Jerusalem,**] *altered from ~.* 133.18 **The arts of nieling**] *after del. Othersides the inlaid stones,* 133.20 **precious**] *after del. inserted* 133.21 **(Emaux à Cabochon and Cloisonnés)** *inserted* 133.24 **oriental art**] *after del. The Character of* 133.31 **productions of the earliest antiquity.**] *after del. earlier oriental productions. after del. original and far more ancient productions of the* 133.36 **Furnitures**] *s added* 133.39 **Wooden furnitures**] *after del. The most ancient specimens of furniture on which metal is employed*

134.2 **earlier**] *ier in black ink over y* **times**] *s added in black ink* 134.7 **in the early medi-aeval ages**] *after del. under the Frankish Kings in France and Germany* 134.9-12 **The Emperor Othon ~ Vienna.**] *inserted in black ink on fol. 10r after underl. Folgende Seite.* 134.13-14 **In the Life ~ list of**] *in black ink* 134.14 **Imperator,**] *before del. Eginhard Eginhard] after del. He mentions* 134.16 **others**] *altered from other before del. things of valu* 134.29 **after**] *after del. afther the forms of the Breast* 134.30 **Interesting**] *after del. Insta[n] and both above del. One of the earliest* 134.33-7 **consisting ~ Haeven.**] *inserted* 134.33 **plates of**] *interl.* 134.35 **reproduce the**] *after del. represent the* 134.36 **the praecited**] *after del. the given*

135.1 **hollow Metal construction**] *after del. principle of* 135.1-2 **tubular construction**] *after undel. of* 135.7 **have**] *above del. know* 135.8 **the roof**] *before del. and the waults* 135.11 **for the large**] *after del. and smelted and before del. and ugly* 135.12 **The antik Bronze doors**] *before del. of the later Roman ti (for 'time')* **construction,**] *before del. but which* 135.14 **propositions**] *after del. objects* 135.18 **Silver**] *above del. Golden* **stripped of their valuable coat**] *repl. del. taken away* 135.19 **The silver**] *after del. These doors were* 135.20 **This**] *is over e* 135.21 **destruction**] *after del. great* 135.23 **Hildesheim**] *before del. and Augsburgs.*

MANUSCRIPT VARIANTS

MS 131

Since the important discoveries of Layard and Botta at the Ground which once was the Seat of the Assyrian Capital, and since we are, by recent publications, better informed about the Art of the ancient Persians, the materials of a complete history of the pannelated Style of Wall construction lies before us. We can now follow it from the beginning to its final transition to another principle of more constructiv Style of Decoration and Architecture. –

i. fol. 1r

The records of the holy scripture, and Josephus book on the Jewish Antiquities contain very important details about this subject, which are completely intelligible only now, since the abovementioned discoveries at Nimrud and Chorsabad.

Who knows not the celebrated description of the tabernakle of covenant in the Exodus! It was the Original type to the magnificent tempel of Jerusalem, which was built meny centuries afterwards by Salomon.

The Tabernakel was a mouvea- | ble edifice, a Sort of richly decorated hut, it remained the only sacred Edifice of the nation, down to the time of Salomon, throw 592 Years. Its construction and richness are testimonies of a very advanced state of practical Art with the Yews in that early time. They had learnt it from the Aegyptians.

fol. 1v

The Hutt was 30 Yards long, 10 Yards wide and had the same hight.

The Walls were executed in wooden frameworks and pannels, The pannels fixed one next the other in the Ground, by means of silver shoes on their bottom. Outerly of the wooden Walls were rings, 5 on each Pannel, one over the other, which contained as many transversal beams, for fastening the pannels one to the other. A Sort of Construction very similar to our Shopshutters.

Inside the room was divided into two, by 4 Pillars, which were the holders of precious draperies. which formed the division of the Room. –

The smaler division on the bottom of the hut was the Sanctuary containing the ark of the Covenant. The intrance was on the East Side, and here also were hangings for the only Separation of space, attached | on wooden Pillars with Silverbases, and golden Capitels;

2 fol. 2r

The wood on all these Pannels, Pillars and transverse beams inside and Outside of the building, was *covered with Goldplates*.

Four Carpets, one over the other, formed the roof of the Hutt; The lowest carpet, that which appeared inside, was a rich woven Staff of Cotton. The Second was of Wool or Goathares, the third was of read Leather and the fourth of skins.

The whole was surrounded by a Peribolus 100 Yards long 50 Yards wide.

It was enclosed by hangings fastened on stringes between pillars, similar to those of the Hutt, but mounted only with bronze on the bottom. –

The entrance to the Peribolus was, like that of the tabernakel shut by draperies. – .

The Tempel of Salomon was a treatement of this given type in an higher style; it was not a large building, only twice de size of its Original, 60 Yards to 20, and 30 Yards high. We Shall not give here all the Details of it; it is sufficient to say that the walls were constructed in stone but covered with Metal. The Cealing was of Cedarwood with a Roof of the same material. The Roof was outerly covered with Goldplates, and on the Gables of the Roof were Golden Acroteries. |

The inner decoration of the tempel was magnificent; the *walls were entirely* covered with Cedarwood, which was sculptured in the Style of Draperies, with flowers, Palm-leaves and Winged Lyons. But these covering Sculptures were covered on their side with Goldplates, so applied on the basreliefs, that the forms of the sculptured wood appeared.

fol. 2v

The wooden Doors were decorated after the same Style and plated with Gold. The ceilings and even the floors were covered with Goldplates.

This the Description of the temple so far as it belongs to our present object. We see the Strong walls of the building hidden behind a rich cover of Wood and Gold, being the Stone Scaffolds of the last, which itself was the Representativ of the former Tapestries of the Tabernakel.

-
- fol. 3r* 3 Very interesting for our Question are also the Chinese buildings, as they are Still now They give the striking example | of an Architecture, whose elements have remained unaltered through the ages, The Roof has its own pillars, and has nothing to do with the walls, which are only shrines, or hollow brick Constructions made in imitation of the shrines. The wall does not touch the Roof there is a distance between the top of the Wall and the frame of the Roof. Bamboo hedges and treillis are very often employed on the stead of the walls, and the principal motif of Decoration is taken from this simplest production of textile Art. Tapestry has in China the same significance which it had of old with the Assyrians. The *Stucco* Surrogates for the Corpets and the paper hangings, a Chinese Invention, are very usual in China; Polychromy in architecture and Sculpture was the natural consequence of this manner of Construction, as it was the Same in Antiquity, with the Assyrians, Egyptians, and Greeks. | 10
- fol. 3v* But still more interesting are the Antiquities of Assyria Aegypt Greece and Rome, for the study of the gradual progress to an other more constructiv Style of Architecture. We feel convinced, that the Assyrian monuments are the most primitives in style and principle, although they have been built thousand of Years after the monuments of Egypt; Notwithstanding their higher antiquity the last belong to a later state of Development, but this is true only respecting the *constructive* elements of Aegyptian Architecture 15
- The Assyrians remained the faithfull Adhaerants, of this principle, although they knew very well Stone-Construction and had also maid even one Step towards the last even for the interior of their houses by pannelating them with Stoneslabs; on the place of those Assyrian tapestries, which are mentionned in the oldest records of Mankind, and celebrated for their richness of colours and skillfull Execution. | 20
- fol. 4r* 4 The Description of Dragons, Lyons, Tigers, Unicorns and other Mystic Animals, which we read in the ancient books, accord perfectly with what we now see at the Brittish Museum, with the representations on Dresses of the Gods and Kings and other Personages. But even more, the whole ensemble of the Assyrian Basreliefs reminds us the Description of Similar Objects as being represented on tapestries. It is little doubt that the last were the Originals for the first. 25
- These Sculptures remain within certain limits which seem not to be prescribed by hierarchical laws, which was the case in Aegypt.) but by the reaction of laws of execution, which belong not to Stone sculpture. 30
- They are copies in stone of woven or embroidered Tapestries, and look like that. We have seen in the Great Exhibition of 51 certain Chinese Hautelisse figures which reminded perfectly those basreliefs. 35
- fol. 4v* These figures are, as it were shakled but they are not mere types or | hieroglyphs like the Egyptian figures are. 40
- Other representations such like battles, hunting partys etc, remind very much the well known Bayeux drapery with the battles between the Normans and the English. 45

The edifices which were decorated with these Plates stood on a large artificial hill, on which the mighty freestones, were arranged in an ornamental manner.

Real Draperies and rich floor carpets were combined with the sculptured and painted tapestries to a splendid general effect.

5

The second stepp towards an other principle of Construction is visible on the Ruins of Persepolis and Pasargadae, in Persia. They are better known since the publication of Coste's work. Here are the same imposing foundations | but in a better State of Conservation, and better executed. The Sculptures are neorly the same in general Style, but Stone is already employed not only as a Cover, but also as a Constructiv part.

5 fol. 5r

10

For inst. the beautiful Columns in white marble, instead of the Wooden or bronze-covered columns of the Assyrians.

15

Very interesting are the Morble Doors and the marble blocks at the corners of the former walls, which exist no more because they were only of unburnt bricks. They are Stones of immense size, one or two of them forming one Corner of the Wall. but they are hollowed out, so that they form some thing like a solid shell for the protection of the angels of the Earthenwalls.

20

The Stone began to be constructively employed, but not yet as a selfrepresenting material. We pass now to Egypt, whose Monuments show the third stepp of progress towards stone Construction.

25

The Aegyptian temples are Stonebuildings the old type of Wallconstruction is not more very distinguishable on them. | Nevertheless the *constructiv* principle of decoration was not yet adopted. These Masses are no *Stoneconstructions*, they are cutt out of an artificial rock; The joints are not regular on them, and must not have been calculated to be seen.

fol. 5v

30

On some of the oldest edifices, as for instance on the *Pyramids* and in the oldest part of the temple of Karnac the principle of *Coating* remains visible, The Sandstones are covered with Coatings of Granite.

There is a moulding in Aeg. Architecture, one of the two which the Aegyptians knew, which seems to me to be a reminiscence of the oldest Style. I mean the Slab round the angels of the walls, which may have originally had the destination to cover the joints of the covering slates. Our carpenters emploi the same moulding | on similar occasions.

6. fol. 6r

35

The columns of the Aegyptians have partly the appearance of reed bunds, fastened together with an envelopping carpet and surrounding the pillar;

The forth path of development of the constructiv principle was made by the Greeks; we shall see next what they made out of the panneld style, and how the constructiv principle of ornamental Art and Architecture was carried out. under the Romans.

447.2-3 **and since ~ Persians,**] inserted 447.3 **pannelated]** 'panelled' (see also 448.28)
 447.4 **lais]** 'lies' **it]** inserted before del. the the] after del. on the rests of the monuments
 after del. the 447.6-7 **The records ~ and Josephus book ~ contain ~ details about
 this subject]** see the descriptions of Solomon's Temple and Palace in the Books of Kings (1 Kings
 6-7), the Books of Chronicles (2 Chronicles 3-4) and Flavius Josephus, *Antiquities of the Jews*,
 8.61-94, 8.130-40; cf. 440, *Explanatory Notes* 133.15-16 447.7 **details]** repl. del. revelations
 447.12 **mouveable]** mouvea- | (ble missing) **hut]** after del. barr[a] (for 'barrack') 447.13
throw] 'through' 447.14 **are testimonies]** after del. shows the progress in art, which
 447.15 **Yews]** 'Jews' 447.17 **wooden]** after del. panneld 447.22 **precious]** after del.
 beautiful 447.30 **Staff]** 'stuff' **Goathares]** 'goat hair' 447.31 **read]** 'red' 447.33

stringes] 'strings' 447.35 **draperies]** *after del.* mouveable 447.37 **de]** 'the' 447.39 **covered]** *after del.* entirely **Cealing]** 'ceiling'; *repl. del.* Roof 447.43 **sculptured]** *after del.* hidden **Palm-leaves]** Palm- | leaves 447.44 **Winged Lyons]** 'winged lions'; *after del.* Cherubims or
 448.1 **plated]** *after del.* guilt 448.8 **Very interesting]** *after del.* Another living illustration of 448.10 **The Roof]** *after del.* Each of the Elements th[] *after del.* and have never been combined and stand isolated toget 448.11 **shrines]** 'screens' (cf. 518, *Explanatory Notes* 196.25) **hollow]** *after del.* feable 448.12 **Wall]** *altered from* Wan (for 'Wand')
 448.17 **Polychromy in architecture and Sculpture]** *repl. del.* A System of Polychromy, probably very related to that of the Antik nations, Antik] 'antique' 448.26–32 **The Assyrians ~ accord perfectly with what we]** cf. *deleted passage at the end of MS 124* (435–6, *Alterations in the Manuscript* 126.38) 448.27 **maid]** 'made' 448.28–9 **Assyrian tapestries]** *after del.* celebrated 448.31 **Lyons]** 'lions' 448.45–6 **Other representations ~ English.]** *repl. del.*

The¹ Appearanceces² of other subjects³ on Assyrian Slates such like battles, Hunting parties Ceremonies,⁴ look still more like embroideries than these large figures do. They are treated in the same Style as the celebrated Bayeux drapery with the battles between the English

1 **The]** *after del.* The fact of being sculptured imitations of Tapestries 2 **Appearanceces]** ces added 3 **subjects]** *repl. del.* representations 4 **Ceremonies,]** *before del.* and others

449.1 **Plates]** *in pencil repl. del. in pencil* Slabs Slabs] *above del.* Stones, 449.2 **free-stones,]** *before del.* which 449.6 **The second]** *after del.* We will see now 449.9 **general Style]** *after del.* style 449.11 **For inst.]** *accompanied in opposite column by probably Hans Semper's note in ink* For instance **bronze-covered]** bronze- | covered 449.13 **are]** *after del.* is **the Morble Doors and the]** *inserted before del.* the appearance of the of the] *before interl. and undel.* D 449.14 **unburnt]** 'unbaked' 449.16 **some thing]** some | thing **angels]** 'angles' (see also 449.29) 449.18 **constructively]** *after del.* more 449.21 **the old type]** *after del.* the old type has been bannished substantially, not more 449.22 **on them.]** *inserted before del. on fol. 5v* but nevertheless it shows itself at many parts. 449.23 **These Masses]** *after del.* The Stone walls are **rock;]** *altered from ~, before del.* prepared for this purpose bef 449.29 **angels]** *after del.* corners 449.32 **bunds]** 'bundles' 449.33 **an envelopping]** *after del.* strings and **pillar;]** *after del.* constructiv and *before del.* Other indices of this transitional State of Aeg. Architecture are visible in the tumbs] 'tombs' 449.34 **The forth path]** *after two del. beginnings of variant:*

The fourth path toward the Emancipation of the matter¹ in construction and decoration² was made in Greece; but their Architecture was under this point of view little more advanced than the Aegyptian was.

The fourth path towards the Emancipation of the Mate[r]

1 **matter]** *after del.* constructiv 2 **in construction and decoration]** *inserted*

449.34 **forth]** 'fourth' 449.35 **next]** *before del. in pencil* time **pannel style]** *repl. del.* principle principle] *before del.* in question 449.36 **was]** *after del.* only was invented by the Romans. and carried out in **out.]** *in pencil repl. del. in pencil* out only

MS 130¹

The Greeks were a heap of tribes, not much distant in civilisation from the condition of the American Indians, while Assyria and Egypt were already the seats of highly developed forms of society. So it was natural that The former took up and overcame the types for their institutions and for their art at a period, when the last were not more understood in their proper and material sense. The Greeks remained faithful to these traditional types, but they took them up in a higher symbolical sense. |

fol. 1r

The accuracy and beauty of Grec Stoneconstruction has never been reached since, but their edifices are sculptured, and not constructed in stone.

fol. 1v

Also they did not show the stone in its natural appearance; it was generally covered with a thin coating of Stucco which last was painted and ornamented after the ancient principle; This was even the case for white marble monuments, which last material was adopted principally for the reason, because the marble surface was favorable and indispensable for a new invented process that of Encaustic painting, unknown to the Aegyptians and to the Assyrians;

Many parts of the Grec buildings chiefly those which from the beginning have the destination to be ornamented with sculptured and painted subjects, show the antique slab construction. Such are for instance the tympanons or fields | of the pediments, the opaea, which in the oldest types of Doric architecture were Apertures between the Triglyphs, the frieses, which turn round the outer walls of the Doric temples, forming a rich bandeau of sculptured representations, finally the slabs which formed a sort of sculptured parapet between the Columns like those on the Egyptian temples, all these parts remember the old style of Slabconstruction; and the same is even visible on the more constructiv parts of the building which are hollowed out, as we see here on this section of the Parthenon entablement.

fol. 2r

These instances show that the ancient principle was in reality not entirely laid aside with the Greeks, but they took it up in a higher symbolical sense. – |

By examining the Assyrian and Egyptian monuments we observe the following.

fol. 2v

1^o) The elements of construction are not very much more connected together than on the Chinese buildings

2^o) the ornamental parts are as it were fastened round the kernet of construction, they are mere applications

3^o) The ornamental Symbols have a historical or a political or a religious sense, but they have no relation to the constructiv and dynamical function of that part of the building whereto it is applied.

On the Grec monuments in the contrary we observe

1^o) an intimate connection of all the different elements of construction, which even in some cases are combined in a not quite justifiable manner to a general Ensemble. Instances the walls supporters of

451.1 **The Greeks]** *after seven del. beginnings of variant:*

Religious¹ and political principles, which

Like in nature, th

They Greeks have borrowed or inherited the old forms from the barbarians of earlier² civilisation, and by

Like³ nature produced its most perfect⁴ creation, *mankind*, after having fixed the types for all the qualities which are united in the man
 Like nature created its
 like it was the case with their religious and political institutions.
 They

1 **Religious]** *after del.* principles of 2 **earlier]** *above del.* older 3 **Like]** *L over* 1
 4 **most perfect]** *after del.* best

451.3 **So it was natural that]** *interl.* **overkame]** 'overcame', here misused for 'received' (see 439, *Explanatory Notes* 131.23) 451.4 **art]** *before del.* ready made but 451.5-6 **proper and material sense ~ symbolical sense.]** *inserted after del.* first meaning. But they took them up in a new form and with a new idea, by taking took them up in a) *inserted before del.* combined those elements in a 451.5 **proper]** *above del.* original **faithfull]** *before del.* observers of the 451.6 **sense.]** *before del.* This is true for the General Character of their architecture, which will be shown in one of the following lectures, but it is also true for 451.7 **The accuracy]** *after del. on fol. 11*

Thus we observe the Stone constructed buildings of the Greeks materially not very progressed towards the new principle as compared with Aegyptian architecture. Although¹ the Accuracy of workmanship of Stonecutting

1 **Although]** *after del.* The constructiv elements of the building are more

451.7 **reached since,]** *before del.* it is true, 451.7-8 **but ~ stone.]** *repl. del.*

but nevertheless this material was not yet entirely¹ emancipated with the Greeks. Their monuments² are Sculptured but not constructed in stone.

1 **yet entirely]** *repl. del.* more more] *after del.* yet 2 **with the Greeks. Their monuments]** *repl. del.* with the Greeks than it was under the Aegyptians. The temples

451.9 **Also ~ generally]** *inserted after del.* The stones were *after del.* A great *after del.* All the *after del.*

The stones¹, and even the white marble of the Athenian temples were covered with coatings of picture and ornamented² with motifs³, which mostly⁴ take their origins from the art of weaving.

1 **The stones]** *after del.* They 2 **ornamented]** *after del.* over and over 3 **motifs]** *after del.* painte 4 **mostly]** *below del.* altogether

451.13 **that of Encaustic painting]** *repl. del.* of Wall-painting Wall-painting] Wall-painting 451.17 **opaea]** *repl. del.* triglyphs and frieses frieses] 'friezes' 451.18 **Triglyphs,]** *before del.* which last formed the supports of the frame-work of the roofs; the frame-work] frame-work **friezes]** 'friezes' 451.19 **rich]** *above del.* richly ornamented 451.23 **are]** *after del.* general **entablement]** 'entablature' 451.24 **principle]** *repl. del.* mode of construction 451.25 **they took]** *after del.* now it remains to be proved that 451.29 **round]** *after del.* only **kernel]** 'kernel', here misused for 'core' 451.31 **3°)]** *after del.* 3°) the sense of the ornamental-symbols has no relation to the constructiv or dynamical function of the part of the building, whereto they are applied, they give historical, polit-

ical, religious and other notices, which have nothing to do with artistical feeling [ornamental-symbols] ornamental- | symbols (ornamental- *inserted*) 451.32 **and dynamical**] *inserted before del.* or historical 451.34 **On**] *after del.* We observe the opposite of all this on 451.36-7 **in a not quite justifiable manner ~ supporters of**] *inserted after del.* in a manner, which is not justifiable before 451.36 **general**] *after del.* common

MS 130²

I may now be allowed to give some additional notices about the different specialities of industrial art, which derive from and are connected with the same principle of coating.

fol. 4r

On the early style of Metalconstruction and of Metalornamentation.

Man in his material state is more anxious about ornament than the habiliments of his body. and the earliest attempts in the art of decorating and ornamenting are made on things which have no practical utility

Goldleaves employed as ornaments by the Indians on the discovery of America by Columbus and Cortez.

Such Ornaments in Gold- Silver- and Tinleaves with stamped and pierced ornaments and figures have been found in Aegyptian and Etruscan tombs. Br. M. |

So the processes of Stamping and engraving metalsheeds and bending the sheeds into certain forms was probably the first treatment of Metal Afterwards the Art of enchasing cabochon stones and the filigran work came into application. Very early Egyptian ornaments with inlaid Stones and pearls are at the British Museum.

fol. 4v

The inlaid stones lead to the invention of artificial stones and of the process of Enameling.

453.1 **I**] *above del.* We **additional**] *above del.* Short 453.3 **On ~ Metalornamentation.**] *repl. underl. and del.* On Dresses and ornaments. 453.5 **earliest**] *above del.* first **made**] *after del.* independant from the u 453.7 **Goldleaves**] *after del.* Metall employed *after three del. beginnings of variant:*

I shall therefore begin with the ornaments as being connected with the question about textile art¹ and such arts which derive from the last⁻²

I shall omit the feather and teath³ ornaments of the Savages and begin with the Metallic ornaments.

I shall only speak of metallic and stone ornaments, as []

1 **textile art**] *after del.* dresses and 2 **last-**] *before del.* Metalsheeds are the earliest and most simple orna Metalsheeds] *'Metal sheets'* 3 **teath**] *'teeth'*

453.10 **Br. M.**] *'British Museum'* 453.11 **metalsheeds**] *'metal sheets'* **sheeds**] *'sheets'* 453.12-13 **cabochon**] *after inserted and del.* coloured 453.13 **the**] *after del.* that of 453.15 **lead**] *'led'; after del. let after del. were replaced*

Classification of Vessels

TEXTUAL RECORD

MS 133 gta, 20-MS-133, fols. 11–14v (14r–v blank), in Semper's hand, *copy-text*
 Semper 1884 'Klassifikation der Gefässe', 18–34, German trans. of MS 133; for details of this translation, see Herrmann 1981, 156–7

BIBLIOGRAPHY Van Zanten 1977b, 249–50; Herrmann 1981, 33, III, 156–7; Herrmann 1984, 145–6; Hauser 1985, 105–6; Waenerberg 1992, 64–5; Mallgrave 1996, 216–17; Gnehm 2004, 218–21; Squicciarino 2009, 339–42; Poerschke 2016, 61–4, 66, 69–70, 77; Chestnova 2021, 125–6, 128–30

EXPLANATORY NOTES

In discussing ceramic art, Semper diverges considerably from the initial intentions expressed in the 'Prospectuses of the Lectures on Art' (96.17–19). Firstly, he devotes not one but three lectures to the subject (see 393); and secondly, he scarcely discusses the topics announced in the spring of 1853, 'On the Connexion of Ceramic Art with the art of Metal casting' and 'Its influence on architecture and the other arts'. He mentions metal casting explicitly only once (136.22) and touches only faintly on the influence of ceramic art (136.16–31, 137.36–40). The first divergence can probably be explained by the fact that Semper considers that ceramic art is the most important of all the industrial arts 'for the general history of art and for artistical science' (135.27–8), since he regards it as having major significance 'with all the nations at all times' and strong direct and indirect influences on monumental, architectural art (136.26–31). The fact that he nevertheless places ceramic art in the second class of industrial arts (116.38–9, 122.5–6) and discusses it in second place in the lecture series may therefore seem inconsistent. But the contradiction can be resolved by Semper's remark that the art of covering, 'by giving the first motives for monumental decoration', had an earlier influence on 'the general artistic education' than the other industrial arts (122.37–9). The second divergence is more difficult to explain than the first. It may be due to the fact that the topics 'On the Connexion of Ceramic Art with the art of Metal casting' and 'Its influence on architecture and the other arts' would have required too much involvement with material questions, which Semper considered secondary, and with tectonics, which he intended to discuss in a later lecture.

None of Semper's other lectures was structured more systematically than the three on ceramic art. This was probably one reason why large parts of the lecture manuscripts on ceramics were later incorporated into his 'Kunstformenlehre' (Theory of Art Forms) and *Style in the Technical and Tectonic Arts*. Semper starts the first lecture with an etymological explanation of the words 'pottery' and 'ceramic' and with remarks on the historical significance of ceramic art, returning to the comparison of the Egyptian *situla* – which he now calls *situlus* – with the Greek *hydria* (137.5–40). He had already discussed this comparison in the inaugural lecture and had mentioned it for the first time in 'Practical Art in Metals and hard Materials' (107.4–108.2; NAL, 86.FF.64, art. 3.2, 117, 119–20; cf. Semper 2007a, 210,

212–13). After a few remarks on bibliographic matters, and with support from Jules Ziegler's *Études céramiques* (Ziegler 1850), he explains the basic forms of ceramic vessels and the combined forms derived from them (138.1–140.14). From this geometrically descriptive explanation – illustrated with a few examples – Semper moves on to distinguishing the functions that determine the shapes of vessels: storing, scooping and pouring (140.21–28). Following these functions and a fourth, hybrid function, drinking, he divides the vessels into four classes, which he discusses and provides examples of in detail (141.16–145.8). He closely follows the corresponding sections of 'Practical Art in Metals and hard Materials' (NAL, 86.FF.64, art. 3.2, 98–142; cf. Semper 2007a, 191–227). Finally, he explains a few rules related to the ornamentation of the individual parts of vessels (145.9–146.24). The mechanical justification provided for these recalls the definition of the craft product as a machine, as mentioned in the inaugural lecture (III.32–III.2.8).

135.29–31 **The word pottery ~ drinking cup.**] These sentences are translated almost verbatim from Alexandre Brongniart's *Traité des arts céramiques ou des poteries* (Brongniart 1844, 1:3), which Semper follows closely, particularly in the third lecture on ceramics (see 468).

136.5–9 **The Grec name for pottery ~ analogical applications.**] These sentences are also translated almost verbatim from Brongniart's *Traité* (Brongniart 1844, 1:3). In *Kleine Schriften*, they are replaced with a sentence that has the opposite meaning (Semper 1884, 18): 'The Greek word for pot is *κέραμος*, which originally referred merely to clay, i.e. the material of the vessel.' In his 'Theory of Art Forms', Semper himself had implicitly rejected Brongniart's derivation of the word 'ceramic' by translating *κέραμος* as 'the clay, the plastic earth' (Vieweg Archives, V3:1.1.3.32, sect. 'Ceramics', 2); and in *Style* he explained that the word 'ceramic' 'in the first place suggests only the material to be handled, namely the clay (*κέραμος*)' (Semper 1860/63, 2:1). 136.8–9 **applications.**] This is followed by a deleted passage on the *rhyton* (see 458, Alterations in the Manuscript 136.8–9), which possibly borrows from Brongniart's *Traité* and Joseph Marryat's *Collections towards a History of Pottery and Porcelain* (Brongniart 1844, 1:3–4; Marryat 1850, 285). 136.10–12 **But the signification ~ was afterwards extended ~ even to the terra cotta sculptures.**] cf. Brongniart 1844, 1:4; Marryat 1850, 260

136.11 **unburnt**] *unbaked* 136.16–19 **The vases of Gold ~ settled by potters.**] cf. Semper 2007a, 190 136.38 **burnt**] *fired* 136.39 **mor**] *more*

137.5–40 **I had at an other occasion the opportunity ~ Nile-pail;**] cf. 107.4–108.2 137.12 **Jokes**] *yokes* 137.18 **chaped**] *shaped* 137.30–1 **monteneer inhabitants**] *mountaineers*

138.1 **possede**] derived from French *posséder*: *possess* 138.2 **work of Brogniard, traité des arts céramiques**] Brongniart 1844 138.3–4 **history of pottery by Marriat**] Marryat 1850

138.7–8 **Ziegler ~ Etudes Ceramiques**] Ziegler 1850 138.10–11 **He gives a SHEME ~ which I reproduced here**] The scheme is presented in Jules Ziegler's *Études céramiques*

under the heading 'Classification et nomenclature' (Ziegler 1850, 40–2). Semper attached a copy of the same illustrated scheme to 'Practical Art in Metals and hard Materials' (Semper 2007a, 227), and he also reproduced the scheme in *Style* (Semper 1860/63, 2:80–1). In contrast

to Semper, Thomas Delf – under the pseudonym Charles Martel – printed Ziegler's illustrated scheme in his *Principles of Form in Ornamental Art* in 1856 without naming its author (Martel 1856, frontispiece, ix–x).

138.18 **Cylinder**] cf. Ziegler 1850, 71–8 138.19 **Conoid**] cf. Ziegler 1850, 79–85 138.20 **Clavoid**] cf. Ziegler 1850, 91–7 138.23 **Spere**] uncertain reading, *sphere*

thre] *three* 138.25 **Spheroid**] cf. Ziegler 1850, 98–101 138.26 **Ovoid**] cf. Ziegler 1850, 109–13 138.27 **Ogivooid**] cf. Ziegler 1850, 102–8. In a deleted passage, Semper oddly enough describes the pineapple not as a spheroid, but as 'an Ogivoide of great

beauty by its general form and by its natural ornamentation' (see 459, Alterations in the Manuscript 138.40). In *Style*, he replaces 'Ogvoid' with 'Umgekehrtes Ovoid' (inverted ovoid; Semper 1860/63, 2:81).

139.2 **Austrich]** derived from French *autruche: ostrich*; cf. 459, Alterations in the Manuscript 139.2 139.14 **Canopian form]** cf. Ziegler 1850, 114–16, 118–20 139.17 **Phocceanform]** *Phocaeen form*; cf. Ziegler 1850, 114, 117–20 139.21–3 **The Phoccean form ~ of upper Egypt, ~ the Nile pale ~ of the lower Country ~ called Canopus.]** 'pale': *pail* (see also 139.24). This sentence suggests that the Nile pail had a Canopic form, but Hans Semper correctly noted in MS 133 that the Nile pail corresponded to the Phocaeen form (see 459, Alterations in the Manuscript 139.21–3). In *Kleine Schriften*, 'the Nile pale' is accordingly replaced with 'die kanopische Form' (Semper 1884, 23). Semper himself confirms in the next sentence of the draft lecture that the shape of the Nile pail was Phocaeen (139.23–4). 139.25 **momies]** French for *mummies* 139.34 **Corolle ~ first third of its hight]** cf. Ziegler 1850, 120 139.36 **Corolle ~ Second third of the hight]** cf. Ziegler 1850, 120 139.37 **Campaula]** cf. Ziegler 1850, 120–1 139.38 **tiges]** cf. Ziegler 1850, 121 139.39 **distinguishable]** French for *distinguishable*

140.1 **Crateroids and discoids]** cf. Ziegler 1850, 121–3 140.13–14 **This diagramm ~ denominations]** cf. Ziegler 1850, 125 140.13 **vase mixt]** *vase of mixed form*; cf. Ziegler 1850, 125 and fig.: 'un vase de forme mixte' 140.14 **Composite Vase]** cf. Ziegler 1850, 125 fig.: 'un vase composite' 140.20 **first Consideration]** In *Kleine Schriften*, Manfred and Hans Semper note that Semper dealt with the second consideration in a separate 'treatise' (Semper 1884, 25 n. *). The 'treatise' referred to is the lecture 'Influence of the Materials and Their Treatments upon the Development of Ceramic Types and Style' (151–60). 140.21 **distinct]** Poerschke 2016, 63, has 'different'. **devide]** *divide* 140.24 **holding a containing]** ~ or ~ (cf. 141.16, 146.16–17). Poerschke 2016, 63, has 'holding or containing'.

141.31 **uns]** *urns* **Unrs]** *urns*

142.13 **vessels of state]** In *Kleine Schriften*, this phrase is translated as 'Prachtgefäße' (Semper 1884, 27). 142.28 **Gold Patera found at Rennes]** cf. Semper 2007a, 201 142.29 **Sardonyx Cup]** In 'Practical Art in Metals and hard Materials', Semper notes under '*Basins with convex bottoms requiring a stand to rest upon*' (2007b, 198–9; italics in original): 'A rare Vessel of this kind is the Costly Sardonyx Cup, six inches in diameter, richly ornamented on both sides, preserved at Naples, perforated in the centre by an unskillful Artist, and originally intended of stand upon a golden Tripod.' With the exception of the diameter, this description matches the Tazza Farnese (Farnese Cup), which is today held in the National Archeological Museum of Naples – known as the Real Museo Borbonico in Semper's time. 142.30–2 **The inside is covered with a flat Goldplate ~ which can be separated from the body of the cup ~ an Emblem in the first sense of the word.]** These sentences are inserted beside the text column without any mark indicating their position in the text (see 460, Alterations in the Manuscript 142.30–2). In *Kleine Schriften*, the corresponding sentences precede the remarks on the sardonyx bowl and thus relate to the Patera of Rennes (Semper 1884, 28). This relation is confirmed by the fact that Semper notes in 'Practical Art in Metals and hard Materials', concerning the '*Gold-Patera discovered at Rennes*' (2007b, 201; italics in original): 'the bottom is ornamented with a Composition in repousse Work which can be separated from the body of the Cup. This is what the Ancients called an *Emblem* in the first Material sense of the Word ... see *Magazin pittoresque* 1851'. The implied report, which appeared with three illustrations in the nineteenth volume of *Le Magazin pittoresque*, contains three sentences that were evidently misunderstood by Semper (*Magazin pittoresque* 1851a, 199; italics in original): 'La patère a été fondue tout unie. Le fond est orné d'une com-

position exécutée au repoussé qui se détache de la coupe: c'est ce que les anciens appelaient *l'embléma*. These sentences mean that the Patera of Rennes was cast as a single unit and that the base, whose inside is decorated with repoussé, differs from the rest of the bowl artistically. 142.30 **rihly**] *richly* 142.36 **Holy Graal at Genova**] 'Gaal': French for *Graal*; the so-called Sacro Catino in the Cathedral of San Lorenzo at Genoa 142.37 **flet**] *flat* 142.39 **the take**] *they* ~

143.2 **subverted**] *inverted* 143.20 **Le Moyen Age et la Renaissance**] Lacroix/Seré 1848/51 143.21 **Mediaeval spoons**] cf. Lacroix/Seré 1848/51, 3: four unnumbered coloured plates under the titles 'Orfèvrerie religieuse' and 'Orfèvrerie civile'

144.4–5 **spouded**] *spouted* 144.6 **Spoud**] *spout* (see also 144.21, 145.35) 144.24 **Bures**] derived from French *buire*: *ewers* (see also 144.26); cf. Semper 1860/63, 2:62–4 144.26 **Mayolica**] *Enamel*] probably *maiolica*, *enamel*; cf. Semper 1884, 31 144.29 **Evers**] *ewers* 144.33 **Geek**] *Greek*

145.2 **bespoken**] derived from German *besprechen*: *discussed* 145.8 **solemn**] merged from French *solennel* and English *solemn* 145.9–10 **remarks about the laws of ornamentation of vessels**] Semper borrows points in these remarks from Karl Bötticher's *Tektonik der Hellenen*. Under the heading 'Abstecher von den Geräthen', he had taken excerpts from Bötticher's remarks on vessels and candelabras in the British Museum Library in 1852 (gta, 20-Ms-150c, ed. in Gnehm 2004, 218–21; cf. Bötticher 1844/52, 1:42–57). 145.11–15 **Every vase ~ appearance**] cf. Bötticher 1844/52, 1:42 145.19–20 **Like it is necessary ~ mouveability.**] cf. Bötticher 1844/52, 1:42. Wolfgang Herrmann incorrectly claimed that Semper emphasized the fundamental difference between utensil and monument 'for the first time in "Die Theorie des Formell-Schönen"' (Herrmann 1984, 145), i.e. in the introduction to the 'Theory of Art Forms'. 145.25 **Stowly**] *slowly* 145.27 **Fisher**] *Vischer* **Sebaldus monument**] cf. 84.34–41; 362, Explanatory Notes 84.34–8 145.30 **wanted**] *wanted* 145.32–7 **A composite Vessel, has ~ handles.**] cf. Bötticher 1844/52, 1:43 145.39 **rifed**] derived from German *riffeln*: *grooved* 145.40 **rifles**] derived from German *Riffel*: *grooves* 146.1 **f.e.**] *for example* 146.6 **structive**] *structural* 146.7 **Rubans**] *rubans*: French for *ribbons*

EDITORIAL EMENDATIONS

141.10 **Ground forms**] *Ground | forms* 144.24 **Hand-washing**] *Hand- | washing* 145.6 **semi-ovoidal**] *semi- | ovoidal*

ALTERATIONS IN THE MANUSCRIPT

135.27–8 **The most important ~ industry**] *above del.* Among the different branches of industry the most important Among ~ important] *accompanied in opposite column by del.*

Among¹ the different branches of practical art the² most important for the history of art and for artistic³ science is the Ceramic art, of which I shall try to give some notions in the following. –

The potters art is after the⁴ textile art⁵ and that of manufacturing veapons that, which has been cultivated by men the first.⁶

1 **Among**] *after del.* There is no other branch of practical art 2 **the**] *after del.* there is none which 3 **artistic]** *after del.* science is 4 **the**] *inserted* 5 **textile art]** *after del.* the art of cloating the] *undel.* cloating] 'clothing' 6 **first.]** *altered from ~^ before del.* and which has been everywhere the first

135.27 **general]** *interl.* 135.28 **perhaps]** *interl.* 135.31 **object]** *altered from objects before del.* which were understood. with it with it] *interl.* (with *repl. del.* by)
 136.1 **Another name]** *after del.* Another name for this branch of art is taken from the Greeks, *after del.* There is another Word, the this branch of art] *above del.* potteries 136.6 **but the horn of an animal]** *underl. in pencil probably by Manfred Sempfer and accompanied in opposite column by Manfred Sempfer's note in pencil Κερας Siehe Styl, II Bd. pag 1. Κερας]* 'κέρας': Greek for 'horn' 136.7 **has been]** *after inserted and del.* occasionally and before del. maintained its antique right 136.8–9 **applications.]** *before del.*

This¹ form was very usual with the ancients even at the time of their highest artistic development. It then became ornamented with heads of Lyons², eagles³, dogs, stags and other sculptures, and garnished with precious stones and gems. In this later period the horn-shaped drinking cup, that original wessel, was calld Rhiton.

1 **This]** *after del.* In the *after del.* The Greeks called their horn shaped drinking vassel vassel] 'vessel' 2 **Lyons]** 'lions' 3 **eagles]** *after del.* birds

136.10 **But]** *after five del.* beginnings of variant in opposite column:

Thus we are fully justified when we take the expression¹ Ceramic² art and even that of pottery in a wider sense in understanding with it all the

But the proper sense

This word, *ceramic art*, comprehends all the productions of the potter, from the brick and the tile

Thus we are fully justified by taking the expression ceramic art in our own sense, and Afterwards the entire domain of the potters craft, from the brick to the finest³ earthen Vase and even to the terra Cotta sculptures were comprehended, at⁴ their precedence by the

1 **expression]** *above del.* word 2 **Ceramic]** *after del.* pott 3 **finest]** *before del.* and richest ornamented 4 **at]** *after del.* by the Greeks and

136.10 **the]** *after del.* her her] *referring to female German noun 'Töpferei' (pottery): 'its' signification]* *after del.* first 136.14 **or]** *above del.* and 136.17 **wood]** *above del.* other precious materials 136.18 **natural and traditional laws of generation and]** *after del.* traditional and natural laws of formation and 136.24 **in statuary]** *after del.* for 136.25 **division.]** *before del.* But the first consideration must be paid to the products of pottery properly speaking. pottery] *underl.* 136.29 **parts]** *after del.* ornamen **materially]** *inserted* **adopting]** *above del.* assuming 136.30 **ornamentation]** *repl. del.* eurithmy 136.31 **and]** *repl. del.* by potters and 136.32 **pottery]** *above del.* the potters art 136.37 **conservation]** *con above del.* pre 136.38 **The burnt clay]** *after del.* The material *after del.* The softest *after del.* These fragil works

137.4 **Show me]** *after del.* Show me some Urns which bel[o] 137.5 **tell]** *after del.* be able to
 137.6 **forms]** *after del.* kinds 137.10 **of the Nile,]** *after del.* of a River, 137.11 **Gift of the Nile.]** *before del.* They have no running fountains in the Valley of the Nile. 137.14 **lowest,]** *repl. del.* bottom 137.24 **feat]** *after del.* task 137.28–9 **a second person ~ woman]** *repl. del.* assistance 137.37 **sacred]** *after del.* Secondary 137.38 **type for]** *repl. del.* model of 137.39 **in]** *repl. del.* for
 138.1 **some]** *above del.* many many] *above del.* some **Ceramic art,]** *before del.* and rich collections of engravings but the material has at yet been treated technically and historically rather than artistically. technically] *after del.* more by scientific men and by arc[h] (*probably for 'archaeologists'*) **which]** *above del.* the first 138.8 **Etudes Ceramiques]** *inserted in opposite column without insertion mark beside the manuscript line* artist and manufacturer at 138.7 138.10 **He gives a Sheme]** *after del.*

He gives an Classification of¹ the works of Ceramic art after the fundamental forms to which they belong, which I shall reproduce here as being usefull, although it shows not the relations which exist between the forms and the destinations of the things and the material which is employed.

1 of] *del. after del.* of the different forms which occur in *and before del.* the Ceramic w w] *after del.* forms o[f]

138.11 **gives]** *after del.* shows not the relations which 138.12 **among]** *repl. del.* between 138.14 **He derives]** *after del.* He classifies 138.17 **From the first derive]** *after del.* From these he de[r] 138.30 **it appears]** *after del.* it has no direction towards a certain upper and lower part, no 138.34 **Ellipsoid;]** *after del.* Spheroid, 138.39 **architecture;]** *altered from ~, before del.* where it forms the 138.40 **The Ovoid]** *after del.* The pineappel is an Ogivoide of great beauty by its general form and by its natural ornamentation; the Eggs and the Flam (*for 'Flames'*)
 139.2 **Austrich]** s inserted **clay or marble and]** *inserted after del.* Stone and 139.3 **the]** *above del.* a very **oldest]** est added 139.12–13 **I. Such ~ inside;]** *inserted* 139.21–3 **The Phoecean form ~ Canopus.]** *accompanied in opposite column by Hans Semper's notes in ink ? and (Die phokäische Form entspricht nach Stil II p. 80 E. i. dem Nileimer.) phokäische]* *underl.* 139.21 **Phoecean]** *above del.* Canopian 139.22 **upper Egypt,]** *after del.* lower Egypt, **while the Nile pale]** *underl. in black ink probably by Hans Semper* **the lower Country]** *after del.* Lower 139.31 **Some]** *above del.* The **Columns]** *before del.* themselves 139.41 **are very important]** *after del.* form without accessories very beautiful form] *above del.* are applicable
 140.1 **are the Crateroids]** *after del.* are those which derive are] *undel.* 140.4 **inside and]** *before del.* have no 140.10 **Nevertheless]** *repl. del.* But 140.13 **three principal]** *above del.* different 140.16 **by taking these forms and their ornamentations as]** *repl. del.* Their forms and ornaments Their forms and ornaments] *repl. del.* first from the point of 140.17 **supposed uses]** *after del.* symbolical uses, 140.18 **come]** *after del.* are 140.21 **preside]** *after del.* direct 140.22 **as]** *after del.* to
 141.1 **Vessel,]** *altered from ~^ before del.* invented 141.10 **By connecting]** *after del.* The most ancient Vessels are without feet **Ground forms]** *after del.* original 141.12 **accessory Components]** *after del.* Accessories 141.20–2 **The Spanish Tinajas ~ Reservoirs]** *inserted in opposite column without insertion mark, starting alongside the manuscript line*

antique Dolia are nearly at 141.19 141.23 **The]** after del. An Egypt **dolia]** after del. oldest 141.23-4 **small apertures ~ lower end and]** repl. undel. no feet, feet,] altered from ~^ before del. and 141.23 **no necks,]** before del. no handles 141.25 **Deriving forms]** after del. When the orifices of the Dolia become wider, they take the character of Amphorae and 141.26 **dolia]** after del. small **high]** after del. higher 141.30 **no necks,]** before del. wide openings and 141.36 **The Urns with feet]** after del. In the high Classic Age these urns became low feet; became] derived from German 'bekommen': 'obtained' 142.1 **class]** after del. derived for[m] 142.8 **whole]** after del. Crater 142.13 **vessels]** after del. first 142.14 **Villa Albani,]** before del. The vase of the Museum Barberini 142.15 **Class.]** altered from ~^ before del. of Craters. Craters] underl. 142.20 **Tanks,]** altered from ~^ before del. or **or Basins]** inserted 142.23 **There]** after del. They are convex on the lower part 142.24 **rest]** before del. upon 142.28 **the Gold Patera ~ now]** repl. del. is a Gold Basin Gold] after del. Silv 142.30-2 **The inside ~ word.]** inserted in opposite column without insertion mark, starting alongside the manuscript line Paris library and the celebrated at 142.29 (cf. 456-7, Explanatory Notes 142.30-2) 142.30 **inside]** above del. outside **cover]** above del. ornamented 142.31 **separated]** after del. taken 142.35 **sacrifices.]** altered from ~^ before del. with the pagants, pagants,] altered from ~^ before del. and **the]** inserted after del. on fol. 8v adopted in the **form]** before del. which is one of the sacred for 142.37 **flet]** before del. and low 143.1 **Cups]** s added **are]** after del. in Silver is 143.4 **Christianity]** after del. our 143.6 **Division]** above del. Class of **for]** after del. are such, which 143.11 **religious]** after del. very 143.16 **antiquity]** after del. old 143.17 **numbered]** after del. were 143.18 **are as many]** repl. del. show the 143.19 **proofs]** after del. artfull feeling 143.21 **Mediaeval spoons]** after del. Silver 143.23 **As the type for the]** repl. del. As The second **As]** inserted after del. We scarcely possede an Example of an antique funnel as a selfstanding Vase and **considered]** above del. mentionned 143.26 **signification]** tion over nce 143.29 **Division contains]** repl. del. types are types] after del. great division 143.39 **mediaeval times.]** before del. An especially important kind of Vessels, nearly related to this division are the lamps which have had at all times a highly religious and Symbolical meaning and are of considerable importance even in private life. lamps] underl. 143.40 **this form,]** before del. the pouring form **Art]** after del. fine 144.4 **Ancient and modern]** after del. The richness and beauty of forms, which the ancient lamps show - is **combinations]** after del. other and before del. where the 144.21 **The Egyptians]** after del. The old 144.21-2 **the ancient writers]** after del. Apulejus and 144.22 **a small modell in]** repl. del. a small collection of small Egyptian 144.24-5 **The Arabian Bures ~ Vessels, which]** inserted 144.25 **were also]** above del. This form was 144.27 **judiciously]** after del. an judicious use of new technical and use] after del. conception of the 144.30 **tell]** repl. del. have 145.3 **esspecial]** altered from special after del. pecul 145.6 **without]** out inserted 145.8 **festivals.]** before del. on fols. 11v-12r They were in the Earlier centuries of Christianity constantly ornamented with | precious stones. 145.14 **whole]** altered from ~, **of the thing]** of inserted 145.16 **characteristic]** after del. significance o[f] 145.21 **Ancient]** altered from Ancients **mouveable things]** inserted 145.24 **standing upon]** repl. del. whose feet are **which]** before del. themself 145.26 **reinforcement]** after del. increaseme **idea]** after del. intended 145.29 **The handles]** after del. The tripod vases 145.31 **hands]** s over full stop 145.32 **A composite Vessel,]** after del. A Vessel of the composite and before del. such as most of the artistical forms A Vessel of the composite] after del. Every Vessel [h] 145.40

upwards.] *altered from ~, before del. on fol. 13r* but the Middlepart of the body can be considered as a neutral [G] (*for 'Ground'*) Middlepart] *after del.* Center
 146.1 **other]** *after del.* many 146.1–2 **for the stripes]** *after del.* for this is a sort of 146.4 **Ground;]** *altered from ~, before del.* where the acting forces ar 146.5 **a]** *inserted* **representation]** *altered from* representations **the]** *inserted before del.* which have their **of which has nothing]** *inserted* **in common with]** *above del.* not in 146.6 **body;]** *before del.* but o[n] 146.7 **to show that]** *above del.* as if **are]** *above del.* were **Attributions]** *repl. undel.* applications applications] *after del.* embroideryes fastened (*fastened after del.* fixed) 146.8 **Vase itself.]** *before inserted and del.* The same is the case with the Attributions inside of the Assyrian 146.10 **center;]** *before del.* The lower Part works downwards, works] *after del.* develop 146.12 **and it]** *after del.* generally it 146.13 **seems to be]** *repl. del.* is 146.17 **may be considered as]** *repl. del.* is 146.19–20 **should be]** *repl. del.* is 146.23–4 **a hyperboloid formed funnel.]** *repl. del.* it is equally it] *inserted after del.* The hyperboloidal form of a funnel is] *undel. before del.* the most

On Vessel Parts

TEXTUAL RECORD

- MS 149 gta, 20-Ms-149, fol. 25r–v (25v blank), in Semper's hand
 MS 134 gta, 20-Ms-134, fols. 1r–7v (6r variant of MS 149; 7r–v see 472, Alterations in the Manuscript 154.6), in Semper's hand, *copy-text*
 Semper 1884 'Ueber die Gefätssteile', 35–42, German trans. of MS 134, fols. 1r–7r; for details of this translation, see Herrmann 1981, 157–8

BIBLIOGRAPHY Herrmann 1981, 33, 111–12, 157–8; Herrmann 1984, 145–6; Gnehm 2004, 141–3; Poerschke 2016, 61–3, 66–7, 83–5; Chestnova 2021, 125–6, 131–3

EXPLANATORY NOTES

In his second lecture on ceramic art, Semper delves into the topic he already touched on at the end of the first lecture (145.9–146.24): the ornamentation of the individual parts of the vessel. Following a few introductory remarks, some of which refer to the first and third lectures (146.25–147.7), he draws a distinction between two principles of ornamentation, which he also applies to the other industrial arts and to architecture (147.8–148.7). He calls the first one 'the *dynamical* principle' (147.11), and here – in contrast to the mechanical considerations he discussed earlier (112.1–8) – he ignores static force relationships. This principle consists of the artist using 'ornaments ... in the first sense of the word', ornaments proper, to clearly express the dynamic mode of action of the work of art and its parts (147.14–20). Semper does not describe the second principle directly but expresses it as the principle of

applying ornaments whose expression does ‘not immediately’ affect – one might add: or does not affect at all – the dynamic mode of action of the work of art (147.22–5). With reference to James Fergusson, he calls ornaments of this type, which can be executed in free sculpture or painting, ‘phonetical ornaments’ (148.24–8; see 463, Explanatory Notes 148.27–8). Semper regards the extent to which these two principles are distinguished as being a measure of the development of the artistic sense (147.28–32), and he illustrates this by comparing Egyptian and Greek monuments. He does not recognize any ornaments proper among the Egyptian ones, only phonetic ornaments, whereas in Greek monuments he finds that phonetic ornaments are restricted to areas that are scarcely effective dynamically (147.33–5, 147.38–148.2). He regards this restriction as representing one of the most important rules of ornamentation and also recommends it to his contemporaries (148.2–3). Applied to vessels, it means that phonetic ornaments may be applied only to the body and, to a small extent, to the neutral fields of the stand (148.8–9, 148.24–6, 149.1–3).

Semper discusses the body, stand, neck, spout and handles of a vessel, taking into account the mechanical preconditions for them and explaining not only the ornamentation but also the relationships and proportions of the parts to one other (148.10–151.18). He concludes the discussion of handles in the form of keywords in the manuscript (151.19–27); and one of the vessel parts that he mentions, the cover (145.36, 146.34), is not discussed at all. Wolfgang Herrmann concluded from this that the manuscript of the second lecture on ceramics (MS 134) was fragmentary (Herrmann 1981, 111). This conclusion is incorrect, at least in the material sense, since the manuscript does not break off after the keywords for handles but continues – under the title ‘Influence of the Material upon Style. in Ceramic art’ – to the beginning of the third ceramics lecture (472, Alterations in the Manuscript 154.6).

146.31–2 **3) the Neck 4 the spoud]** ‘spoud’: *spout* (see also 151.2, 151.11–12). Following on from the manuscript of the first lecture on ceramics (145.35), Semper initially wrote ‘3) the Neck with the Lip and the spoud’ (see 464, Alterations in the Manuscript 146.31, 146.32). It is possible that he only divided this number 3 into numbers 3 and 4 in the Zurich period, when he was drafting the ‘Kunstformenlehre’ (Theory of Art Forms). Indications at least suggesting this are the facts that he used the title ‘3^o) *The Neck and the Spout*’ in the second half of the lecture (150.4) and that he distinguished the neck and the spout as numbers 3 and 4 in his ‘Theory of Art Forms’ (Vieweg Archives, V3:1.1.3.32, sect. ‘Ceramics’, 66) – as in *Style* as well (Semper 1860/63, 2:78).

147.4 **upon this I shall call Your attention hereafter]** This remark refers to the corresponding section of the lecture ‘Influence of the Materials and Their Treatments upon the Development of Ceramic Types and Style’ (153.16–27). 147.5–6 **I am now only speaking of principles ~ which are independent upon the materials]** In contrast to Wolfgang Herrmann’s assertion (Herrmann 1981, 33), the discussion of these principles, which occupies the whole of the remaining lecture, does not show any clear influence of Karl Bötticher’s *Tektonik der Hellenen*. 147.22 **variating]** *varying* 147.24 **thinks]** In *Kleine Schriften*, the word is translated as ‘Gedanken’ (thoughts; Semper 1884, 36). However, three alterations in the manuscript of the lecture confirm that Semper must have meant *things* here (464, 466, Alterations in the Manuscript 147.13, 147.15–16, 149.14). 147.25 **structiv]** *structural* (see also 148.2, 148.5, 149.4) 147.37 **like it was always in oriental art]** This phrase is inserted beside the text column without any mark indicating its position in the text (see 464–5, Alterations in the Manuscript 147.37). In *Kleine Schriften*, the corresponding phrase follows the word ‘Prosodie’ (prosody) and thus twists the sense of the whole sentence

by saying that Oriental art was also composed prosodically (Semper 1884, 37). In *The Four Elements of Architecture*, Semper himself declares the opposite (Semper 1851b, 78): 'Just as the forms of Egyptian art were arrested as hieroglyphic characters, the colour music of its polychromy was not allowed to become more than a colour language, and had to assume a measured and distinct colour prosody instead of the melodic oriental colour play.'

148.7 **Frieases**] *friezes* 148.17 **othe**] *other* **rifled**] derived from German *riffeln*: *grooved*
 148.18 **direction of the Channels from downwards, to upwards**] cf. Bötticher 1844/52, 1:43 148.27–8 **This name has been introduced ~ by Mr. Fergusson ~ in his work on Architecture.**] In the book indicated, *An Historical Inquiry into the True Principles of Beauty in Art, More Especially with Reference to Architecture*, James Fergusson does not use the expression 'phonetical ornaments'. He divides the 'Anthropic Arts' into 'Technic Arts' (mechanical), 'Æsthetic Arts' (sensory) and 'Phonetic Arts' (intellectual) and assigns ranks to these three classes in ascending order (Fergusson 1849, 72–124). 148.36–8 **These two activ forces ~ Ground.**] accompanied in the left column by a trigonometric equation with figures 148.37–8 **representativ**] *representative*. Poerschke 2016, 62, has 'representation'. 149.7 **insinuating**] *sinuate* 149.14 **Ripps**] *ribs* 149.20 **rips**] *ribs* 149.21 **Romain**] French for *Roman*

150.9 **one side**] derived from German *einerseits*: *on the one hand*. Poerschke 2016, 62, has '[on one side]. **give it out**] Poerschke 2016, 62, has 'give it [out]'. **other side**] derived from German *anderseits*: *on the other hand*. Poerschke 2016, 62, has 'on the other side'. 150.14–16 **The height of the neck ~ high neck.**] These sentences are inserted beside the text column without any mark indicating their position in the text (see 466, Alterations in the Manuscript 150.14–16). In *Kleine Schriften*, the corresponding sentences follow the remarks on the fulcrum and an ornament with upward and downward effects (Semper 1884, 41). 150.27 **report**] *relation* 150.28 **pendant**] French for *counterpart* (see also 151.11) 151.15 **handls**] *handles* **branches, ears**] cf. Bötticher 1844/52, 1:50 151.17 **forns**] *forms* 151.21 **cubs**] *cups*

EDITORIAL EMENDATIONS

150.14 **increases**] *increa* | *es* (*first s missing due to upper fourth of left margin torn off*)

ALTERATIONS IN THE MANUSCRIPT

146.25 **On Friday last**] *after two del. variant beginnings:*

On last Friday ad¹ the End of my lecture I was demonstrating² some of the principles of ornamentation applied on Ceramic art, when I

On Friday last the time was passd, when I began to demonstrate some principles of ornamentation applied on Ceramic art;³ It will be allowed to recommence this matter to day from the beginning

1 **ad**] *Latin for 'at'; over I* 2 **demonstrating**] *after del. mentioning* 3 **art;**] *altered from ~, before del. arising from the arising*] *after del. as far as they*

146.25 **I had commenced**] *after del.* the time was passd, when the] *undel. after del.* I interrupted 146.26 **ceramic Art;**] *before del.* It may be allowed, for the sake of connection and clearness, to recommence this matter from the beginning to day. clearness] *before del.* in what I proposed to explain 146.27 **I mentionned,**] *inserted the] t over T to be] repl. del.* are, as we have seen, 146.31 **Neck**] *before del.* with the Lip and 146.32 **4**] *inserted 146.33 5°)* 5 *repl. del.* 4 146.34 **6**] 6 *repl. del.* 5
 147.1 **function.**] *altered from ~^ before del.* and and] *after del.* and the appearances of each **Their]** T *over t* 147.2 **attending]** *repl. del.* depending 147.3 **they]** *repl. del.* their forms and ornaments their forms and ornaments] *above del.* they 147.4 **hereafter,**] *altered from ~.* 147.5 **while I am now only]** *inserted before four del. beginnings of variant on fol. 1r-v:*

Before specifying¹ each of the 5 uppermentioned constituent parts of a Vessel² with respect to the

Before specifying the 5 constituent parts of a vessel for themselves and for their proportions³ to each other, I must †

I speak now only from their forms and ornaments in as much they are results of th

I speak⁴ now independently of the material so that the following may find its application for Earthenware as well as for Metalwork; – but before specifying the above mentioned 5 constituent parts of a Vase under this point of vue⁵, I must give a general introductory notice about the two different principles of ornamentation which come in

1 **specifying]** *above del.* taking 2 **each of the 5 uppermentioned constituent parts of a Vessel]** *repl. del.* each part aside, and explaining 3 **proportions]** *repl. del.* relations 4 **I speak]** *after del.* I must introduce the specification 5 **vue]** *French for 'view'; after del. sight*

147.5 **speaking]** *after del.* I am now 147.6 **finds]** *altered from find after del.* may 147.8 **on]** *above del.* about 147.9 **principles of ornamentation]** *before del.* which come in application wherever we may be come] *after del.* I find in application] *above del.* into question wherever] *after del.* at nearly *after del.* every **industrial]** *above del.* ornamental 147.10 **one of the]** *interl.* **principles]** s *added* 147.11–12 **construction]** *after del.* word 147.12–13 **while its]** *above del.* but the 147.13 **function]** *before del.* of a think think] *'thing' remains]* *after del.* is independant u[p] 147.14 **part]** *after del.* for[m] **tell]** *after del.* be **what]** *before del.* destination **dynamical]** *above inserted and del.* or 147.15 **function]** *inserted to fullfill]* *interl.* **ornaments]** s *above del.* ation 147.15–16 **When the last]** *after del.* The last can speak out the destination of the think or of a part of it by a sort of think] *'thing'* 147.16 **significations]** *altered from signification signification]* *repl. del.* significance **symbols]** *before del.* or Analogies 147.17 **with the sole intention]** *after del. on fol. 1v* with the intention to support and to strengthen the f[u] with the intention] *after del.* to strengthen the impression of what the 147.18 **a clear]** *after del.* a strong 147.20 **word.]** *after del.* work. 147.23 **outlines]** out *added* 147.24 **representing]** *above del.* symbolizing **thinks, actions]** *above del.* relations 147.25 **connected]** *after del.* depend *after del.* attending 147.27 **the destinations]** *after del.* their persons to which they were **Vases]** *after del.* object 147.28 **observe]** *after del.* find the 147.29 **strong]** *after del.* sharp 147.33 **shows]** *above del.* knows 147.35 **topographical]** *after del.* geogra 147.36–7 **with colours]** *after del.* with colours, which it is 147.37 **like it was allways in oriental art]** *inserted in opposite column without insertion mark, starting alongside the manu-*

script line is not a musik at 147.36 **allways]** *interl. before del. the case (cf. 462-3, Explanatory Notes 147.37)* **prosody.** -] *before eight del. beginnings of variant:*

It would be easy to find¹ other parallels for this² in mediaeval and recent art, but we shall not be able to follow them here for want of time.

It would be easy to find other parallels to this in mediaeval and recent ages³, but we shall be obliged to confind ourselves here with

It would be easy to find other parallels to this in mediaeval and recent art to show the difference of the two ornamental principles. but I must confine myself

I must confine myself to this

It would be a interesting matter of seaking⁴ other parallels to this in mediaeval and recent –
But

It is⁵ easy to find parallels to this in mediaeval and recent ages, and⁶

It⁷ would be a interesting matter of seaking⁴ the bounderies –

1 **It would be easy to find]** *repl. del. We find* We] *after del. But this asides* 2 **for this]** *repl. del. of the kind* 3 **ages]** *after del. ti (for 'times')* 4 **seaking]** 'seeking' 5 **is]** *above del. would be* 6 **and]** *after del. but I* 7 **It]** *I over i*

147.38 **Greec art]** *after del. The Greeks, as I sayd before were less rich of* 147.40 **the Enrichment of]** *interl. in ink and Enrichment accompanied in opposite column by probably Wolfgang Herrmann's note in pencil enrichment*

148.2 **activ]** *after del. acting* 148.4-7 **Instances ~ Frieses, etc.]** *inserted before two del. variants on fol. 3r:*

I hope to be able to explain¹ this by some more instances in the next following.

but it will be better² to explain this at once at instances given.

1 **to explain]** *after del. in the next following* 2 **it will be better]** *above del. I shall be able*

148.5 **temple]** *above del. building* **the]** *repl. del. one of [t]* 148.8 **The body]** *after del.*

The body of a Vase is another¹ such a neutral Ground on which the higher conceptions of art may find their application.

The body of a Vase has the function to contain a fluid; The hydrodynamic action² of the fluid which it contains neutralizes itself; Thus³ The structiv⁵ Idea⁴ which⁶ a well shaped Body of a Vessel is a complete Equilibrium of action and reaction of forces from

1 **another]** *interl.* 2 **The hydrodynamic action]** *inserted before del. The Equilibrium*
3 **Thus]** *inserted* 4 **The structiv Idea ~ Vessel]** *inserted before del. there there] after del. there is no other direction of forces but from the center of* 5 **structiv]** 'structural';
del. after del. dyn and both above del. dynamical 6 **which]** 'of'

148.13 **upon]** *above del. of* 148.15 **impression produced by]** *above del. feeling of* 148.16 **impression]** *after del. feeling* 148.17 **pumkins]** *altered from pumpkins* 148.20 **or]** *above del. and* 148.22-3 **perfectly smooth]** *after del. smooth* 148.23 **In]** *after del. The after del.*

We do allways well to adopt 148.24 **plain**] *after del.* smooth 148.25 **ornaments**] *repl. del.* objects 148.27 **introduced in England for**] *repl. del.* given to 148.28 **Idea of applying**] *above del.* Application of Application] *underl.* **applying**] *after del.* fixing and 148.30-1 **This we see ~ Etruria.**] *repl. del.* This was allways or at least generally the Case with the Gree[c] 148.33 **part**] *interl.* 148.36 **activ forces**] *above del.* functions 148.39 **This fulcrum**] *after del.* This fulcrum or knob between the two opposed **is generally**] *repl. del.* must be 149.1 **it is**] *after del.* quasi 149.3 **ornaments,**] *altered from ~^* 149.3-4 **or at least.**] *repl. del.* and 149.5 **Enamels etc.**] *before del.* The principle of ornamentation 149.7 **nature,**] *altered from ~^ before del.* are the most 149.9 **the stand.**] *before del.* At other cases the stands remind those At other cases] *above del.* Very often 149.11 **bolder than on the first,**] *repl. del.* stronger, than the first, 149.12 **Gravity;**] *altered from ~, before del.* with strong expression of **It must show**] *after del.* It must show in its appearance that it is not a dead support, dead] *above del.* mere support] *repl. del.* medium (medium *after del.* trans *after del.* trans) 149.13 **mouveability**] *u interl.* 149.14 **thing**] *g over k* 149.16 **and phonetic**] *interl. and phonetic after del.* even 149.17 **pictures**] *after del.* or Phonetical **seldom**] *above del.* never 149.18 **working**] *repl. del.* supporting 149.19 **support**] *below del.* Stand 149.22 **exhibit**] *after del.* sh 149.25 **As to**] *after del.* I shall conclude these observations about the stands with **proportions**] *after del.* relations **it**] *after del.* no general rule may hold **will**] *above del.* may 149.26 **application.**] *before del.* The center of gravity of the whole should be in all cases lower than the half of the whole elevation of the Axis. center] *repl. del.* point **But I may say**] *after del.* I believe that 149.26-7 **must be**] *before del.* one of the two, 149.27 **subordinated**] *after del.* unimpor 149.28-9 **But this ~ for when**] *inserted after del.* When 149.34 **ornamenting**] *above del.* colouring 150.1 **Stand**] *above del.* foot 150.14-16 **The height ~ high neck.**] *inserted in opposite column without insertion mark, starting alongside the manuscript line* ornamentation they adopted at 150.13 150.14 **The height of the neck**] *after del.* The propotion of a neck's hight is generally 150.15 **body with a large opening**] *after del.* large Vase 150.17 **neck.**] *altered from ~^ before del.* although here also there must be shown the double 150.20-9 **The juncture ~ Greec Vases.**] *inserted in opposite column* 150.20 **junction**] *below del.* join join] *above del.* junctures **is often**] *above del.* must be 150.21 **embraces**] *after del.* mostly 150.26 **descending.**] *above del.* vegetable 150.30 **The spouts**] *after del.* The Spouts are for the Vases what the faces are for the **very**] *above del.* most **the wase**] *after del.* the wh *after del.* the whole vase *after del.* a Ceramic 151.1 **limitation;**] *altered from ~, before del.* but 151.5 **The lips**] *after del. on fol. 6r-v*

The symbols employed for the lips or spouts of the Vessels are often taken from animal nature.¹ The² Shells show

1 **nature.**] *undel. before del.* These are the only parts where the interior of the vase is visible,
2 **The**] *after del.* Such natural forms like shells for **Such**] *altered from such after undel.*
and

151.6 **This gives**] *after del.* Excellent types and Symbols for these parts of the Vases are the Shells **transitions**] *repl. undel.* contrasts 151.12 **Vertical**] *after del.* line of the 151.15 **Symbol**] *above del.* Style 151.15-16 **fingers, Serpants.**] *inserted in opposite column without insertion mark* 151.16 **barbarians**] *s added* **Clasps, masks.**] *inserted in opposite column*

without insertion mark before del. on fol. 7r The Greeks adopted sometimes the constructive principle of ornamentation, Clasps, Masks, sometimes] *interl.* the] *repl. del.* a more ornamentation,] *inserted* Clasps] *underl.* 151.17 **In a great many]** *after del.* Generally such *after del.* Sometimes **forns]** *after del.* beauty was was] *after del.* consisted in the 151.25 **bands]** *after del.* laces, 151.27–8 **kind. — .]** *before variant beginning of lecture 'Influence of the Materials and Their Treatments upon the Development of Ceramic Types and Style'; see 472, Alterations in the Manuscript 154.6*

MANUSCRIPT VARIANTS

MS 149

We have here on the neck also a neutral part towards the center, but there is no fulcrum wanted; Therefore we see, with the Greeks at least here an other principle of ornamentation adopted, such as this, which partakes of the two senses, in which the neck may be taken,

fol. 25r

467.1 **We]** *after del.* But here the force *after del.* The Centerpart of the neck belongs no **towards]** *above del.* in **center]** *after del.* neck 467.2 **see, with the Greeks at least]** *repl. del.* want 467.3 **senses,]** *after del.* sensens. *after del.* directions. **neck]** *repl. del.* funnel **taken,]** *before del.* as a recipient or as a recipient] *after del.* funnel or as a

Influence of the Materials and Their Treatments upon the Development of Ceramic Types and Style

TEXTUAL RECORD

- MS 135* gta, 20-Ms-135, fols. 11–13v (11–2v variant of MS 134, fol. 7r–v), in Semper's hand, *copy-text*
- Semper 1884 'Einfluss der Materialien und ihrer Behandlung auf die Entwicklung keramischer Typen und Stile', 43–57, German trans. of MS 135; for details of this translation, see Herrmann 1981, 158–9

BIBLIOGRAPHY Herrmann 1981, 112, 158–9; Chestnova 2021, 125–6, 134–7

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Semper starts the third lecture on ceramics with a critique of the contemporary European industrial arts in general and ceramic art in particular, drawn largely from *Science, Industry, and Art* or from an English translation of the book (151.32–152.28; cf. Semper 1852, 7–8, 11–12; gta, 20-Ms-89). He notes a discrepancy between the dearth of truly artistic works and the

wealth of technological and scientific resources. In the latter, however, he recognizes a second deficiency (he had described a first one in two earlier lectures; see 105.32–7, 118.23–8): ‘we are wanting of a manual, which teaches the principles of beauty and style as applied to the new inventions of science and manufacture’ (152.24–6). A manual of this type was probably what he had in mind when he wrote the ‘Kunstformenlehre’ (Theory of Art Forms) and *Style in the Technical and Tectonic Arts* a few years later.

Semper introduces the main part of the lecture with a few remarks on ceramic materials and a list of the most important methods of processing them. He discusses the first process, ‘the mixture of the past[e]s’ (153.3), only in relation to the pastes themselves and, ‘for want of time’, only briefly (153.16–27). He discusses the second process in detail – the method of shaping designated by the French word *façonnage*, referring here frequently to a work he had mentioned in the first ceramics lecture: the *Traité des arts céramiques ou des poteries* by Alexandre Brongniart, the former director of the porcelain manufactory in Sèvres (Brongniart 1844; see 138.2). Following Brongniart, Semper distinguishes three types of shaping: turning, pressing and casting. He does not name turning explicitly but describes it by explaining the use of the potter’s wheel and the lathe (153.29–155.4); and he only hints at an explanation of the difference between pressing, which he calls ‘moulding’, and casting (155.5–156.5). However, the process of ‘moulding’ is not self-evident. It involves filling a paste into a mould and then pressing it manually or mechanically into a finished shape. Semper also includes the mounting of the stand, handles, spout and cover as part of the shaping process (156.29–157.3), as well as the painting and gilding of the finished form (156.9–28, 157.4–28), diverging here from Brongniart (cf. Brongniart 1844, 1:118–170). With regard to the artistic mastery of painting and gilding, he praises his friend Jules Dieterle, ‘the arts superintendent’ of the porcelain manufactory in Sèvres (156.22–8, 157.27–8). Semper discusses the process of glazing in almost as much detail as he does the process of shaping (157.34–160.24), again drawing on Brongniart for technical matters. In the only surviving manuscript of the third lecture on ceramics (MS 135), he does not keep his promise that he will discuss the process of firing (157.31–2) – he ends the draft with a few keywords and sentences that do not refer directly to ceramic art but rather to metal vases and statues and possibly to the topic announced in the ‘Prospectuses of the Lectures on Art’: ‘On the Connexion of Ceramic Art with the art of Metal casting’ (96.18).

152.8 **recollections**] *replications* 152.13 **herself**] referring to female German noun *Industrie* (industry): *itself* **her**] *its*; see previous note 152.18–19 **Bernhard Palissy**] cf. Brongniart 1844, 2:61–9 152.22 **the old**] ~ ~ *ones* 152.23 **news**] *new ones* 152.31 **wishes**] *wishes*

153.3–9 **1°) The first process ~ potters industry.**] This division corresponds to chapters 2–5 in the first volume of Alexandre Brongniart’s *Traité des arts céramiques ou des poteries*, which Semper draws on many times in the main part of the lecture. The titles of chapters 2–5 in Brongniart’s *Traité* are: ‘Formation des pâtes céramiques’, ‘Façonnage des pièces’, ‘Des glaçures ou enduits vitreux’ and ‘Cuisson des pâtes céramiques’ (Brongniart 1844, 1:33, 118, 171, 184). 153.3 **past[s]**] *pastes* (see also 153.18, 153.21, 153.23–4, 155.35, 155.37, 158.8, 159.2, 159.7, 159.20) 153.5 **Façonnage**] *façonnage*: French for *shaping* (see also 156.6, 157.5, 157.30) 153.8 **burning**] *firing* 153.15 **Böttcher’s**] *Böttger’s* 153.19 **proprieties**] *properties* 153.24–5 **The Portland Vase ~ is not to be imitated in Stoneware**] In *Science, Industry, and Art*, Semper claims that the Portland Vase consists of ‘hard stone’ (Semper 1852, 52–3). This ancient Roman glass vase entered the British Museum in 1810 as a loan from William Henry

Bentinck, 4th Duke of Portland. 153.25 **cisel**] merged from French *ciseau* and English *chisel* 153.26 **selfunderstanding**] *self-explaining* 153.30 **horizontal potters wheel**] cf. Brongniart 1844, 1:119–24; 3:36–7, pl. VIII figs. 1, 3–4, pl. IX figs. 2, 4 154.3–5 **But for this reason ~ or what he has been drilled for himself.**] The corresponding sentence in the ‘Theory of Art Forms’ reads (Vieweg Archives, V3:1.1.3.32, sect. ‘Ceramics’, 101): ‘But precisely for this reason, it [i.e. the wheel] should everywhere be operated by intelligent hands and not by other, less tractable machines which can only turn after templates for which they are drilled.’ This suggests that the male pronouns ‘he’ and ‘himself’ refer to ‘an other machine’ (154.4) and thus should read *it* and *itself*; cf. 472, Alterations in the Manuscript 154.4–5². 154.6 **potters wheels represented in the Tombs of Beni hassan and Thebes**] cf. Brongniart 1844, 1:507; 3:34, pl. III figs. 4–5 154.10 **one of their great philosophers**] i.e. the Scythian Anacharsis; see 473, Alterations in the Manuscript 154.7–11²; cf. Brongniart 1844, 1:20 154.13 **lath**] *lathe* (see also 154.22, 154.36, 155.10) 154.16 **terre**] *terra*: Latin for *earth* 154.21 **rifles**] derived from German *Riffel*: *grooves* 154.24 **à la barbotine**] Alexandre Brongniart refers to this type of ornamentation as ‘Relief en trochisque ou Pastillage’ and describes it as follows (Brongniart 1844, 1:24; cf. 1:425; italics in original): ‘Il consiste à faire des ornements en relief au moyen d’une *barbotine* épaisse déposée sur la surface des Poteries, comme les confiseurs font les pastilles.’ Brongniart defines the material called ‘barbotine’ as a ‘pâte délayée en consistance de bouillie épaisse’ (Brongniart 1844, 1:169). 154.25 **brosh**] *brush* (see also 157.13) 154.30 **new**] *knew* 154.31 **Germans**] *Germanic peoples*; cf. Semper 1884, 47: ‘Germanen’ **process calld Colombin**] Brongniart describes this process as ‘le procédé du *Colombin* et du façonnage à la main sur le plateau’ (Brongniart 1844, 1:21; italics in original). It consists of shaping ‘au moyen de *colombins* ou *boudins*, c’est-à-dire de longs cylindres de pâte que l’ouvrier place successivement l’un sur l’autre et qu’il lie ensemble avec les mains’ (Brongniart 1844, 1:124; italics in original). 154.32–3 **here it is not the piece ~ but the potter who turns round the pot**] cf. Brongniart 1844, 1:21 154.34 **Jarres of France**] cf. Brongniart 1844, 1:391: ‘*Jarres et Cuviers, en France*’ **Tinacas of Spane**] ~ *Spain*; cf. Brongniart 1844, 1:391: ‘*Tinajas, qu’on prononce tinacas, en Espagne*’ 154.34–5 **Camucis of Bresilia**] ~ *Brazil*; cf. Brongniart 1844, 1:391: ‘*Camucis, au Brésil*’ 154.36 **lath or horizontal wheel**] *lathe ~ vertical ~*. If the tool in question shall be called a wheel, it must be called a vertical wheel since its axle is horizontal. It is used for finishing the raw shape made with the horizontal wheel; cf. Brongniart 1844, 1:120, 159–60; 3:36, pl. VIII fig. 2. Hans Semper added the note ‘? vedi p. 5’ to the word ‘lath’ in the manuscript of the lecture (see 474, Alterations in the Manuscript 154.36) to refer to the passage in which ‘the horizontal potters wheel’ is discussed (153.29–154.15). 154.39 **wedd**] *wet* 154.40 **Calibrage**] cf. Brongniart 1844, 1:125–6 155.5 **2° Process, the Moulding**] cf. Brongniart 1844, 1:126–47 155.13 **evoid**] *avoid* 155.22 **doe**] *do* 155.24 **Evaded**] derived from French *évaser*: *expanded*. Expansion probably relates to one specific vessel part, the rim. 155.25 **smoth**] *smooth undercutts*] In *Kleine Schriften*, the word is translated as ‘Unterscheidungen’ (distinctions; Semper 1884, 49), but Wolfgang Herrmann correctly recognizes it as a ‘Druckfehler für “Unterscheidungen”’ (printing error for ‘undercuttings’; Herrmann 1981, 159). 155.29 **burnt**] *fired* (see also 157.32, 159.29) 155.34 **The process of Casting Coulage**] cf. Brongniart 1844, 1:147–58. Semper may also have based his remarks on this process on handwritten ‘Notes sur le procédé du Coulage appliqué au Façonnage des pièces de Porcelaine dure’ dated 29 April 1850 (gta, 20-Ms-49a), which Wolfgang Herrmann believes he received from a member of staff in the porcelain manufactory in Sèvres ‘as documentation for his essay on porcelain painting’

(Herrmann 1981, 85). 155.35 **propriety**] *property* 155.36 **versed**] derived from French *verser*: *poured*

156.9 **Potteries painting**] In June 1850, while in exile in Paris, Semper wrote the first of three parts of an essay on porcelain and enamel painting addressed to his daughter Elisabeth (gta, 20-Ms-47; cf. Semper 1884, 58–75). In it, he made use of insights obtained during visits to the porcelain manufactory in Sèvres, arranged by Jules Dieterle. 156.11 **owr**] *our* (see also 156.19) 156.16 **depassed**] derived from French *dépasser*: *overstepped* (see also 156.20) 156.17 **Eameling**] *enamelling* 156.28 **depassed**] derived from French *dépasser*: *surpassed* 156.29 **Garniture**] cf. Brongniart 1844, 1:165–70 156.30 **outerworks**] *outer parts* 156.31 **spouds**] *spouts* (see also 156.39) 156.35 **reconduces**] *reconducts* 156.38 **Stonewases**] *stone vases*

157.4 **gilding**] *gilding* (see also 157.6, 157.17–18, 157.25–7) 157.20 **Venitian**] merged from French *vénitien* and English *Venetian* 157.24 **Faenca**] *Faenza* 157.33 **potteriesworks**] *potters' works* or *works of pottery* 157.34–158.1 **The glazing ~ stanniferous.**] cf. Brongniart 1844, 1:171

158.7 **Engobe**] cf. Brongniart 1844, 2:627–32 158.8 **overthe**] *over the* 158.12–14 **But the discovery reached its highest degree of development ~ at Faenza, Pesaro Gubbio and Tlorence.**] cf. Brongniart 1844, 2:58–9 158.13 **Duc**] *duc*: French for *duke* 158.14 **Pesaro Gubbio**] ~, ~ **Tlorence**] *Florence* 158.24 **pitterresque**] derived from French *pittoresque*: *picturesque* 158.29 **pipeware**] *pipeclay ware* 158.30 **opposite**] *opposite* 158.39 **instanes**] *instances* 158.40 **Fayence fine**] *faïence fine*: French for *fine earthenware*; cf. Marryat 1850, 49

159.10–11 **Mr. Brogniard gives ~ a very good description ~ now.**] see Brongniart 1844, 2:175–9; cf. Marryat 1850, 49–55 159.13–16 **A third glazing process ~ hard China.**] cf. Brongniart 1844, 1:171 159.14 **smelts**] *melts* 159.17 **gypse**] French for *gypsum* 159.20 **Caoline**] *kaolin* 159.23 **translucide**] French for *translucid*. Herrmann 1981, 159, has 'translucent'. 159.32–3 **difine**] *define*

160.2 **Chinawase**] uncertain reading, *china vase*. Herrmann 1981, 159, has 'Chinoisan'. 160.5 **renomated**] *renowned* 160.20 **ancient German**] *old German*; cf. Semper 1884, 57: 'altdeutschen' **Canns**] derived from German *Kanne*: *jugs* **Cannettes**] *canettes*: French for *small jugs*

EDITORIAL EMENDATIONS

153.27 **has**] *ha* (*s missing due to upper sixth of right margin torn off*) **manufacturers**] *manufacturers missing due to upper sixth of right margin torn off*; cf. Semper 1884, 46: 'Industriellen') 156.22 **China-manufacture**] *China- | manufacture* 159.4 **the same paste**] *the | the same paste*

ALTERATIONS IN THE MANUSCRIPT

151.32 **We are infinitely more advanced**] *accompanied in opposite column by del.* We considered on last Friday the 151.33 **any other nation**] *after del.* those nations, whose productions in pottery as well as in other branches of Art we still admire and can not desist of copying; not] *undel.*

152.1 **see]** *after del.* look 152.3 **little.]** *altered from ~^ before del.* with respect to 152.18 **knowledge]** *above del.* mastery 152.19 **Enamel]** *after del.* opaque 152.20 **how]** *after del.* better 152.22 **before]** *after del.* and **had time]** *after del.* are ready with the old 152.24 **We have]** *after del.* it would be Under such circumstances of the greatest utility to have Under such circumstances] *transposed by guide line from before* it would be **but]** *after del.* it would be a very usefull one 152.25 **the principles]** *after del.* the artistical application of the] *undel.* **style]** *repl. del.* art **as applied]** *inserted* 152.27 **applicable]** *above del.* true with respect respect] *above del.* applicable **ceramic art]** *before del.* and furniture. 152.28 **which ~ view.]** *inserted after inserted and del.* whose techni **to day]** *interl.* **point of view.]** *after del.* side. 152.30 **plasticity,]** *before del.* what 152.36 **Ceramic art]** *after del.* the entire domain of 152.37 **to You.]** *inserted* 152.38 **Although]** *after del.* Every piece of Ceramic art **appears]** *above del.* is **nevertheless]** *before del.* every piece 152.39 **plainest]** *above del.* simplest **pottery]** *repl. del.* ceramic Art **passes]** *altered from pass after del.* must

153.1-2 **respecting their]** *after del.* with respect to their 153.6 **formation]** *after del.* general 153.10 **theoretically]** *after del.* artistically 153.16 **!° On the materials]** *inserted* 153.17-21 **I shall ~ For every speciality]** *inserted in left column of fols. 2v-3r after del. on fol. 2v*

As for the Nature¹ of the materials, I will not be permitted to enter here into the specification of their differences and special applications as I wished to be able to do; for²

¹ **As for the Nature ~ do; for]** *inserted after del.* As for the materials and their nature I can not here as I desired, enter into the specification of the different pasts of ancient and modern potteries; Perhaps shall I find the [i]

pasts] 'pastes' Perhaps] *after del.* I only shall point out for the moment that one great distinction between potteries properly speaking and Ceramic

² **for]** *intended to be continued by 'Every Speciality' (see note 153.21)*

153.18 **plastic]** *below del.* other 153.19 **speak]** *above del.* insert one or the other observations **influences]** *after del.* stylistic 153.21 **every speciality]** *before undel.* etc **of pasts]** *after undel.* Every Speciality (*cf. note 153.17-21*²) 153.23 **Fayence]** *above del.* Parian 153.25 **Stoneware,]** *altered from Stone after del.* Gr *after del.* Wedgewood 153.26 **principle]** *repl. del.* remark 153.27 **at present.]** *before del.*

I regret that it will not be permitted¹ by want of time to enter into a detaild specification of the different pasts² and materials of old and modern potteries, at least shall I for the moment leave this object and spare³ some remarks respecting to the Stylistic influences of the different pasts² which were employed in Ceramic art, for the following.

¹ **permitted]** *above del.* allowed ² **pasts]** 'pastes' ³ **spare]** 'save'

153.29 **frequently]** *after del.* usual 153.31 **for the development of the forms]** *accompanied in opposite column by del. folgende Seite (referring to 'Here' on fol. 4r and 'Here' on fol. 4v; see notes 154.6²⁸, 154.6³⁴)* **Engines]** *after del.* mashines and 153.32 **hand]** *after del.* feeling 154.3 **everwhere]** *repl. del.* only 154.4-5 **which knows ~ for himself.]** *repl. del.*

which knows¹ nothing but what he² was taught by his master and to turn³ his objects after templets.

1 **knows**] *after del.* lerned 2 **he**] *above del.* it 3 **to turn**] *after del.* what th

154.6 **We find potters wheels**] *after undel. on MS 134, fol. 7r-v, and del. on MS 135, fol. 4r-v (cf. 467, Alterations in the Manuscript 151.27-8)*

Influence of the Material upon Style. in Ceramic art. –

The¹ proper materials for the Ceramic works are the plastic masses; We call plasticity the quality, which have certain soft materials, to take under the hand of the workman all the forms which he wishes² to produce. The common clay is a very plastic material¹ and³ that which since the earliest times was found to be the most convenient for the production of vessels. The⁴ qualities of this material and the processes and manipulations necessary for it, had therefore a great part⁵ in the first development of the traditional forms which are accepted in that branch of industrial art, which I understood under the general expression of Ceramic art. We are infinitely more advanced in the practical sciences and the knowledge of utilising the materials, than it was the case with those nations, whose productions in pottery we Still admire and can not desist of copying; but still our knowledge is very deficient with respect to that great secret of utilising all our means artistically.

Every piece⁶ of Ceramic art must pass through a great number of different processes, before its completion.⁷

First the *mixture and formation of the pasts*⁸, presupposing the knowledge of the natural⁹ materials and their qualities.

2^o) the *Façonnage*.

3^o) the covering and glazing.

4^o) the firing and all preparatory and accessory manipulations,¹⁰ connected with this important process.

All¹¹ of them should be known practically as well as theoretically by those who undertake to make designs for manufacturers of potteries, which unhappily is not always the case. Practical knowledge¹² and artistical skill and feeling are not more so often combined in one person as it was¹³ | once the case, at Palissy's and Cellini's time.¹⁴

As for the materials and their nature I can not enter here as I desired,¹⁵ into the specification of the different pasts¹⁶ which were and are employd for potteries; I only shall point out¹⁷ that¹⁸ one great distinction between potteries¹⁹ properly speaking and Ceramic²⁰ products executed in other materials principally in *Metal*.

But I must at least give this general observation,²¹ that every speciality of pasts⁸ necessitates²² its own treatment and style,²³ and that for instance the antique urns and Etrurian Vases, consisting of a very soft, slightly tempered clay,²⁴ are not fit for being executed in our modern China- or Gray-pasts²⁵, nor²⁶ in metal.

Some remarks, respecting to²⁷ the stylistic influences of the different pasts⁸, may perhaps occasionally find their place.

The²⁹ *façonnage*.²⁸

a) The *Wheel* and the *lath*.³⁰

The tool which is the most ancient and still now the most usual,³¹ in pottery³² that which is³³ the most important for the development of the forms, | is the potters wheel;³⁴

1 **The]** *after four del. beginnings of variant:*

We shall first o

The Forms which belon

The productions of Ceramic Art

The proper material of the productions of Ceramic art is that plastic mass which is called clay. The well known properties of this material were

productions of Ceramic Art] *after del.* Ceramic

2 **wishes]** '*wishes*' 3 **and]** *after del.* which quality has been *after del.* and therefore it has been taken 4 **The]** *after del.* The specialities of the manipulation of the clay 5 **a great part ~ artistically.]** *inserted before del.* vice versa a great influence on the forms of the vessels; although the last may originate and derive from natural or other forms. – 6 **Every piece ~ completion.]** *repl. del.* There is a great number of different processes wanted through which every piece of Ceramic art must pass before it is complete; is complete] *after del.* becomes. fit for being 7 **completion.]** *after del.* completedness. 8 **pasts]** '*pastes*' 9 **natural]** *after del.* elements 10 **preparatory and accessory manipulations.]** *repl. del.* the processes 11 **All]** *after del.* All these different processes 12 **Practical knowledge ~ as it was]** *inserted after del.* It is very very seldom 13 **]** *after del.* Those who have artistical skill 13 **was]** *before del.* in 14 **once the case, at Palissy's and Cellini's time.]** *repl. del.* the case of old, at the time when Palissy, the French potter wrote his book on Potteries at the time] *after del.* The Bernhard Palissy's and Cellinis 15 **as I desired.]** *inserted* 16 **pasts]** '*pastes*'; *after del.* earth 17 **shall point out]** *repl. del.* make 18 **that]** *after del.* the general di 19 **potteries]** *above del.* Ceramic works 20 **Ceramic]** *after del.* between Metalwases and such other 21 **at least give this general observation.]** *above del.* remind you 22 **necessitates]** *after del.* necessary must have 23 **and style.]** *inserted* 24 **consisting of a very soft, slightly tempered clay.]** *inserted* 25 **Gray-pasts]** Gray- | *pasts: 'grey pastes'; after del.* Earth 26 **nor]** *after del.* or 27 **respecting to]** *after del.* belonging to 28 **The façonnage.]** *accompanied by Hier (cf. notes 153.31, 154.6³²)* 29 **The]** *after del.* We shall 30 **a) The Wheel and the lath.]** lath: '*lathe*'; *inserted* 31 **usual.]** *altered from ~^ before del.* in plastic art, and 32 **in pottery]** *interl.* 33 **that which is]** *inserted* 34 **is the potters wheel;]** *accompanied by doubly underl. Hier (cf. notes 153.31, 154.6²⁸)*

154.7–11 **So the Greeks ~ wheel.]** *repl. del.*

So the Greeks in attributing¹ this invention to one of their countrymen, Thales, who lived 1200 Years before Christ;² were certainly wrong, but although they³ were⁴ not the inventors of the wheel they at least knew to take from it the best possible advantages.

1 **So the Greeks in attributing]** *repl. del.* The Greeks attributed 2 **Christ;]** *before del.* and the Scythian Philosopher Anacharsis is told to be the inventor of a new wheel; 3 **were certainly wrong, but although they]** *inserted* 4 **were]** *after del.* If the Greek 1f] *altered from if after del.* But

154.9 **certainly]** *interl.* 154.10 **said]** *after del.* even 154.10–11 **being the inventor]** *after del.* the introd[u] 154.14 **for]** *above del.* but 154.15 **of being finished that way.]** *after del.* of the last. 154.16–17 **The Romans ~ treatment.]** *repl. del.*

The Roman Potteries¹ are of an other paste than the more ancient vases are,² which is able to be burnished and to take a lustre, which last is given with the aid of³ the lath⁴.

1 **The Roman Potteries]** *undel. before del.* have been made on the Wheel; but stamped and finished afterwards with the aid of other processes. – The Roman vases 2 **than the more ancient vases are,]** *interl.* 3 **is given with the aid of]** *repl. del.* they received on 4 **lath]** 'lathe'

154.16 **made of]** *interl.* 154.17 **which]** *after del.* which is able to be burnished which] *undel.* **required]** *above del.* wanted **mode of]** *repl. del.* kind of 154.26 **a curious fact, that]** *after del.* curious that 154.27 **aid]** *repl. del.* application 154.28–9 **The Style ~ circumstance.]** *inserted* 154.32 **potter]** *above del.* man 154.33 **the pot.]** *after del.* it. 154.33–5 **Sometimes ~ hand.]** *inserted before del.* Other instrument was the turning table; 154.36 **lath]** *accompanied by Hans Semper's note in pencil ? vedi p. 5. (cf. 469, Explanatory Notes 154.36)* 154.37 **rather]** *above del.* very 154.39 **templets]** *repl. del.* patterns patterns] *after del.* forms cutt o 154.40–155.4 **By employing ~ execution.]** *inserted* 154.40 **may]** *over can* 154.41 **give to the forms]** *above del.* obtain **obtain]** *interl.* 155.3 **paterns]** *above del.* objects, 155.6–7 **important]** *before del.* for artistical producti[] 155.8 **submit]** *below del.* obei 155.9 **and remember]** *and interl. after del.* and he must he] *after del.* observe the 155.11 **ought to be]** *repl. del.* should always be **not circular]** *after del.* more ornamented with reliefs and not spheri **or angular]** *interl.* 155.12 **A form]** *after del.* An interrupted and imperfect Spheroid makes interrupted] *before del.* Spheroid **Circular]** *after del.* regular 155.14–17 **These offsets ~ potteries.]** *inserted* 155.14 **regular]** *interl.* **which]** *above del.* of **have]** *after del.* never 155.15 **they may be hidden]** *after del.* at least at least] *before del.* hidden 155.18–19 **frequently]** *above del.* often 155.20 **more]** *above del.* a **application]** *altered from* applications 155.21 **potteries, when]** *after del.* forms, w 155.22 **turned]** *before del.* or cast 155.24 **intended]** *after del.* who are destined **China]** *after del.* generally in 155.25 **high]** *after del.* haut 155.26 **for]** *after del.* for being cast and 155.28 **must]** *above del.* want to 155.29 **burnt]** *after underl. and del.* executed 155.30 **great]** *above del.* much **work]** *after del.* vase, and every vase] *above del.* pottery work 155.32 **generally]** *repl. del.* always **accepted]** *after del.* felt 155.33 **who pay very little for the models.]** *repl. del.* which often are afraid of the costs for models, and find it more convenient to copy which] *after del.* which are afraid to spend money for their models, 155.34 **Coulage.]** *in opposite column* 155.37 **mould]** *above del.* cast

156.1 **On this]** *after del.* These circumstances have given rise **pottery]** *after del.* cast **partly]** *interl.* 156.2 **pieces of earthenware, as columns, Water-pipes,]** *inserted* **Vases]** *before del.* and for others 156.2–3 **partly ~ Eggshells,]** *inserted before del.* which in the contrary are very thin and fragile 156.4 **Ancients. It]** *after del.* Grecs; it **executed]** *repl. del.* applied 156.9 **Potteries painting.]** *in opposite column* 156.10 **applied]** *above del.* employed 156.11 **the ancients and ovr ancestors]** *inserted* **knew]** *above del.* have been 156.11–12 **than we do.]** *above del.* known by known by] *before del.* the ancients and our own forefathers than by us. 156.12 **I shall ~ which]** *inserted before del.* This matter 156.14 **some principles]** *some above del.* those 156.18 **less]** *after del.* evidently done **advanced]** *altered from* advant 156.19 **The wide boundaries]** *after four del.* beginnings of *variant:*

And we try even to depass¹ the wide boundaries² of modern

We are even not satisfied of []

Although the means are very great, we

Although the fabrication³ of standing colours.

1 **depass**] derived from French 'dépasser': 'overstep' 2 **boundaries**] after del. field 3 **fab-**
rication] after del. knowledge of

156.19 **wide**] after del. limit 156.20 **depass**] after del. must 156.23 **to the strict observa-**
tion] after del. to the influence of my 156.23-4 **of the stylistic limits**] after del. on fol. 7r-v
of the limits prescribed by the materials and processes | as well as by the fundamental forms
and ideas, which 156.24 **and**] inserted before del. and China ornamenting, and 156.24-6
as well as ~ purpose.] inserted 156.24 **moderated style**] after del. moderation in the
employment of colours 156.29 **counts**] after del. there is one which I **Garniture**] after
del. Garnissage 156.31 **piece;**] altered from ~, before del. but are parts 156.31-3 **as**
handles ~ happens to be] inserted 156.33 **art;**] altered from ~, before del. for instance
Metal ornaments, precious stones pearls and smalts. 156.34 **mounting**] repl. del. decorat-
ing 156.35 **our manufacturers**] inserted after del. we may be **pay**] after del. able to
156.36 **dangerous**] before del. and abusiv 156.38 **precious potteries**] after del. beautiful
Vases in **glasses**] interl. 156.39 **has**] before del. not only **frequently**] inserted before
del. in the most []

157.1 **It was dominant also**] after del. It has been also adopted or **is**] before del. a **suc-**
cessfully] y added **practiced**] repl. del. mode of treating Chinavases 157.4 **gilding,**
altered from ~^ before del. and **silvering and platinizing**] below inserted and del. applying
metallic 157.5 **façonage.**] before del. They are employed with the brosh or in powder or in
chemical dissolutions brosh] 'brush' 157.6 **The gilding**] after del. The gilding should
be employed only for 157.7 **extremities**] after del. outer 157.9 **junctures**] before del. or
mouldings which indi 157.9-10 **decorations**] over orna 157.10 **vases.**] before del. There
is a distinction to be made between the metallic lustre and the There] after del. It seems
n 157.11 **Gold**] after del. metal 157.13 **glazing**] before del. and 157.14 **shows a**] repl. del.
becomes a **very agreeable natural luster**] after del. mat luster 157.16 **Greecs**] before del.
and it is the same now it is the same now] inserted before del. which gave only a polish to
some 157.17 **knew**] repl. del. employd **Earthenwares**] after del. Stonewa 157.17-18
But they ~ Vessels.] inserted 157.17 **followed**] above del. had 157.19-20 **it will be ad-**
visable to] inserted after del. we must we must] repl. del. we should 157.20 **follow the**
after del. reserve t[h] **Venitian Painters**] after del. good **distribution**] after del. light
in the pictures, and 157.21 **for**] inserted 157.21-2 **brillancies**] repl. del. brillant parts
brillant parts] repl. del. polish 157.22 **only**] after del. only for 157.34 **follows some-**
times] after del. is given in some cases 157.39 **transparent**] inserted **coating**] after del.
Glazing or varnish
158.1 **glazing,**] after del. covering, **generally stanniferous.**] after del.

generally stanniferous.

The opaque Pottery-Enamel¹

1 **The opaque Pottery-Enamel**] inserted and undel. after del. These Enamels were known
to the Arabian potters in the 11th Century and afterwards adopted by Luca della Robbia,
at the beginning of the fifteenth century. It obtained its

Robbia,] before del. the Faenza potters and ot] 'at'; repl. inserted and del. in

158.8 **past,**] *altered from ~^ forming*] *repl. del.* and formed 158.14 **Enamelig**] *ig added*
 158.15 **paste,**] *altered from ~^ after del.* grosse pottery or **a composition ~ marl,**] *inserted*
 158.17 **the Faenza potteries**] *after del.* decorat 158.18 **its opaque cover;**] *before del.* The
 plastic element is not prevailing for this s The] *after del.* The painter is *after del.* It bor-
 rows its greatest beauty 158.19–21 **The façonnage ~ These circumstances**] *inserted*
before del. Both of them Both] *after del.* Both are not very favorable 158.20 **Enamel]**
after del. liquid **wants**] *after del.* covers 158.22 **but most convenient for painting]**
after del. the painter has the greatest part of the decoration 158.22–4 **It was ~ ornamen-**
tation.] *inserted* 158.26 **China.]** *before del.*

A third process² of glazing¹ is that which is technically calld the *cover. la couverte*. It is a vitrifiable and earthy Substance, which smelts³ only at a very high temperature, equal to that which is wanted for the burning of the paste. It is that which is employed for hard China and some Stonewares.

Many of the⁵ Specialities⁴ which show the fine old⁶ Gray⁷ or Stonewares, for instance the old Flamish and German drinking vessels, as well as those of the better Chinas are evidently consequences

1 **A third process of glazing ~ some Stonewares.]** *cf. 159.13–16* 2 **process**] *after del.*
 class is 3 **smelts**] *'melts'* 4 **Many of the Specialities ~ consequences**] *cf. 160.13–18;*
notes 160.9, 160.16 5 **Many of the**] *inserted before del.* The difficulties which The]
altered from the after del. It is evident that 6 **fine old**] *inserted after del.* better 7 **Gray]**
after del. productions of

158.27–36 **The Frensch ~ group.]** *in opposite column* 158.28 **treated]** *after del.* this last
 being less thick and 158.29 **like pipeware]** *after del.* fin 158.34 **belong]** *after del.* relate
 158.36 **group.]** *altered from ~^ before del.* which
 159.3 **moulding]** *altered from moulds* **cover]** *after del.* lining of 159.4 **ornaments]** *before*
del. were placed 159.5 **The Engobe]** *after del.* Mr Brogn 159.6 **made]** *interl.* **with]**
repl. del. in 159.7 **pasts.]** *altered from ~^ before del.* of different **The whole]** *after del.*
 The style is not only Arabian in the **Oriental feeling]** *repl. del.* Arabian feeling 159.8
which] *before del.* feeling 159.11 **40]** 4 *over* 2 159.19 **This glazing]** *after del.* The paste of
 the China's is short and effor 159.20 **less]** *after del.* much **pasts]** *after del.* clays,
 159.24–5 **agreable for the]** *after del.* precious for the 159.25–6 **application]** *above del.*
 exhibition 159.27 **But]** *after del.* The white China's are engaging *after del.* The practical
 difficulties which *after del.* But 159.29 **heigh]** *above del.* great degree of **Tempera-**
tures] *s added* 159.30 **necessitates]** *after del.* makes **precautions]** *after del.* observa-
 tion 159.34 **pottery]** *interl.* 159.36 **wares.]** *altered from ~, before del.* and we shall perhaps
will] *before del.* depend **in China pottery]** *in above del.* of **be allways]** *after del.* allways
 a little from the 159.37 **and I]** *after del.* and these are not the less happ **am excusing]**
repl. del. see no wrong in 159.38 **industry,]** *altered from ~. before del.* Perhaps it is a better
 way than that 159.40 **own]** *inserted*
 160.1 **well]** *after del.* although 160.2 **a good model of]** *inserted before del.* a Grec Style
 applied on China Style] *above del.* Character China] *underl.* 160.5 **renomated]**
accompanied in opposite column by Hans Semper's note in ink renomated 160.6 **more fusible]**
after del. softer in fire **China]** *after del.* Po[r] 160.9 **Some other]** *after del.* Among the
 Gla. *after del. on fol. 12v*

Among the other potteries are to be mentioned as artistically interesting the Stonewares, which have sometimes¹ no glazing² and at other times³ are glazed only by the process of *smearing* but⁴ are impermeable⁵ by themselves. Those who have the best developed this sort of pottery, technically as well as artistically are the Flamish and the Germans. beautiful Stonewares also in Italia in China Japon

1 **sometimes**] *interl.* 2 **glazing**] *before del.* at all but form a very hard 3 **and at other times ~ smearing**] *interl.* 4 **but**] *after undel.* all 5 **impermeable**] im- | permeable; im altered from in and permeable after del. penetrable by them

160.9 **important**] *interl.* 160.14 **It was**] *after del.* The forms of the German after del. They are 160.16 **They are rich**] *after del.*

They show generally their¹ gray natural ground surfaces² ornamented with³ deep and quiet colours,⁴

1 **They show generally their**] *inserted after del.* This Style of the old Stonewares with their 2 **ground surfaces**] *repl. del.* grounds 3 **ornamented with**] *above del.* and the 4 **colours,**] *inserted before del.* Style of colouring on this ground ground] *undel.*

160.16 **forms**] *above del.* colours 160.18 **sustain**] *repl. del.* pass throw throw] *'through' fire.] altered from ~^ before del.* and h 160.22 **mention**] *above del.* remember 160.24 **composed.] before del.** The 160.25-7 **Assyrische Vasen ~ Reichthum an**] *in left column* 160.27 **Grosser Reichthum an**] *inserted after del.* Style Style] *after underl. and del.* Griechische Metallvasen (Griechische: 'Griechische') 160.28-33 **(Aegypter ~ Griechenlands.)** *in right column, starting alongside the manuscript line* Bleche Embleme. - . at 160.26 160.28 **der**] *after del.* of 160.30-1 **Die Archaischen**] *repl. del.* Die

On Timber Construction, and Its Influence upon the Development of Architectural Forms

TEXTUAL RECORD

MS 137 gta, 20-Ms-137, fols. 11-4v (11-v, 4v blank), in Semper's hand
MS 136 gta, 20-Ms-136, fols. 11-8v (2v-5r variant of MS 137), in Semper's hand, *copy-text*

BIBLIOGRAPHY Herrmann 1981, 112

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Only a fragment of the manuscript of this lecture (MS 136) is preserved: it lacks the original beginning and the original end, as can be seen from the fact that both the start and the end are in the middle of sentences. Thematically, the fragment is divided into four parts. The first part (161.2–162.23) is concerned with concavely and convexly curving roof forms, on the one hand, and on the other with a field that is not directly related to wooden construction, namely the external covering of the roof. In the second part (162.24–166.9), Semper uses sketches, which he probably transferred to a blackboard in the auditorium, to explain – by means of specific examples – the three elementary and six most common combined static systems for spanning horizontal distances. In the process, he makes use of his own practical experience as a professional architect, as well as the knowledge of bridge construction that he had taught his students in Dresden in the 1840s (see 479, Explanatory Notes 162.24). Yet he describes one of the most important combined systems from an architectural point of view – the extension system ‘with an accessory system of compression’ – in an incorrect way (166.5–9), since in a roof construction corresponding to the sketch the main system consists of rafters that resist compression and carry a vertical accessory extension system, a king-post (which in turn carries a horizontal accessory extension system; cf. 165.8–13).

On the basis of this combined system, Semper in the third part (166.10–167.8) discusses the ancient and medieval use of wooden gabled roof construction in Europe, focusing only on the structure visible from the interior, without a ceiling cover. He justifies this construction – which is actually against his own preference for concealing the supporting structure and the symbolic translation of the spatial enclosure – by the fact that it was used to cover public spaces, which due to their origin were not regarded as interiors but rather as exteriors, as courtyards. In the fourth part (167.9–168.28), Semper deals firstly with what represented the opposite of Roman wall and vault architecture, namely the constructively varied wooden architecture encompassing walls and roof in northern and central Europe, and its earliest Mediterranean antecedents, which can be deduced only from illustrations and descriptions. Secondly, he touches on three areas peripheral to wooden construction: ships, funeral piles, which he examines more closely in *Style in the Technical and Tectonic Arts* (Semper 1860/63, 1:314–17), and carpentry products. In the fifth part (168.29–169.18), which is concerned with the secondary theme announced in the ‘Prospectuses of the Lectures on Art’ – ‘Metal works as belonging to timber construction, in opposition to other modes which belong to the [u]bular construction, or to ceramic art’ (96.22–4) – Semper concludes by considering the elements of the various roof constructions for which cast or forged metal could be used. Here he makes no secret of the difficulty for him of overcoming the conflict between adapting to the specific properties of materials, on the one hand, and following traditional types of wooden construction on the other.

Semper had long been sceptical about the use of iron in architecture. In 1842, in an expert opinion provided for a church project in Saxony, his view was that previous attempts to give iron ‘a significant and leading role in serious, great architecture’ had failed because ‘iron, due to its peculiar lack of volume, eludes the gaze even from a short distance, when it appears in its legitimate strength and shape’ (gta, 20-Ms-7, fols. 4v–5r; cf. 485, Alterations in the Manuscript 169.15). In 1849, in his essay ‘Der Wintergarten zu Paris’ (The Winter Garden in Paris), Semper did not take a more favourable view of the contemporary use of iron but did mention one way of overcoming the conflict involved – namely, tubular formation of all construction elements that are exposed to deflection or compression (Semper 1849h, 521–2).

A second, shorter manuscript for the lecture 'On Timber Construction, and Its Influence upon the Development of Architectural Forms' is preserved, with the title 'On the Modes of resistance of the materials' (MS 137). It corresponds approximately to the second part of MS 136, the longer manuscript (162.24–166.16), and deals with the same elementary and combined static systems but describes three of them more succinctly than MS 136. Only the 'System of compression with an accessory system of extension', which is described as 'the most interesting in architecture as an art', is illustrated in greater detail. It concludes with the remark that Semper will return to this system 'hereafter' (486.8–16; cf. 165.8–13). In his last lecture in the autumn series of 1853, Semper did touch on the system concerned, on which the gabled roof is based, but only in passing (173.31–2, 176.24–5). He discussed it in more detail in the lecture 'On Architectural Symbols' in the autumn term of 1854 (180.15–181.4).

161.2–4 **The Chinese adopted the same anomaly ~ not ~ in imitation of the tents of their ancestors]** The words 'anomaly' and 'ancestors' refer to the concave curvature of the roof shape and the Mongols, respectively (cf. 482, Alterations in the Manuscript 161.3–4). In the essay 'On the Origin of Polychromy in Architecture', which was published in the appendix of *An Apology for the Colouring of the Greek Court in the Crystal Palace* (Jones 1854a), Semper did not contradict the view that the shape of the Chinese roof was derived from the shape of the Mongolian tent (61.27–8), whereas in *Style* he made a more critical assessment of it again (Semper 1860/63, 1:2). 161.15–16 **Two kinds of coverings ~ scales ~ skin.]** The same distinction appears in the 'Outline of a Cultural-Historical Exhibition' (42.25–31, 301.28–35, 304.21–5, 307.25–9). 161.23 **let]** *led* 161.25 **burnt]** *baked* 161.28 **guilt]** *gilt* 162.3 **board]** *eaves* (see also 162.8) 162.5 **in lined]** *inclined* 162.6 **corniche]** French for *cornice* (see also 164.13) 162.8 **Watercourses]** *gutters* 162.9 **gutters]** *gargoyles* **lyon-heads]** *lions' heads* 162.11 **Vienna]** merged from German *Wien* and English *Vienna* 162.20 **M' Minton at Staffortshire]** On 8 April 1852, during a three-week visit to Herbert Minton's ceramics factory (see 329), Semper wrote to Henry Cole (Herrmann 1978, 129): 'The glazed roof tiles of Mr. Minton are less perfect with regard to practical service than his floortiles, and it will perhaps be difficult to overwhelm all the obstacles which our climate opposes to their employment.' In *Science, Industry, and Art*, Semper mentions 'Minton's beautiful faiences' (Semper 1852, 52), and in *Style* he refers to Minton's 'imitations of the Arabian glazed tiles' with which Owen Jones coated his Alhambra Court at Sydenham Palace (Semper 1860/63, 2:123). 162.21–2 **The Chinese ~ tyle construction is ~ that of the Ancients.]** Semper is here apparently assuming fired and glazed clay tiles, whereas in the lecture 'On the Relation of Architectural Systems with the General Cultural Conditions' he refers to 'stoned [i.e. stone] tiles of different colours' whose style of shaping and joining reminds him of ancient Greek and Roman roofs (196.33–5). 162.24 **I shell now ~ consider the constructiv part of the question.]** 'shell': *shall*. Two lecture notebooks preserved in Zurich show that in 1841 and 1842 Semper lectured on ancient and modern bridge-building at the Academy of Arts in Dresden (gta, 20-Ms-26, 237–86; 20-Ms-28, 33–41, 43–4). Shortly before his flight from Dresden, he was also intensively concerned with the construction of the iron roof framework of the Gemäldegalerie in Dresden. 162.29 **Resistance by Rigidity]** This expression is not analogous to the expressions assigned to the second and third types of load, 'Resistance to compression' (162.32) and 'Resistance to Extension' (163.2), since it does not designate the potential deformation (namely deflection) but rather the property of the system that reduces or prevents it.

163.17–19 **Diodor calls the Rooms ~ pipes ~ adding that they were highly ornamented]** cf. Semper 1851b, 82 163.19 **allongated]** derived from French *allonger*: *elongated* 163.24–5 **Grec Architecture was, as we shall see in the next lecture of a very compount car-acter.]** In the two surviving manuscripts for the lecture ‘The Combined Action of the Four Preceding Branches of Industry in Architecture’ (MS 138, MS 139), Semper does not fulfil his promise to explain the ‘compount character’ of Greek architecture (see 169–77, 496). 163.28–9 **bridge over the James Rivver ~ in Virginia]** This wooden bridge for the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad was built in 1836–38 under the direction of Moncure Robinson. 163.30–1 **tubular System ~ employed in England (Victoria bridge)]** The use of a purely tubular system is seen only in Wales and Canada and not in England. Three famous iron railway bridges were constructed using this system, under the direction of Robert Stephenson: the Conway Bridge over the River Conway in Wales (1846–49), the Britannia Bridge across the Menai Straits in Wales (1846–50) and a bridge over the St Lawrence River near Montreal in Canada (1854–59), which at the time of Semper’s lecture was already being called the Victoria Bridge. As the latter bridge was only in planning at the time, it can be assumed that Semper was referring to the larger bridge in Wales, the Britannia Bridge. 164.2 **weider]** merged from German *weiter* and English *wider* 164.8–9 **book intitled the Open timber Roof of the middle Ages cet. London 1849]** ‘cet.’: *etc.*; Brandon/Brandon 1849 164.11–12 **Roman mode of covering the large theaters with Velas suspended on stringes with the aid of high Mates]** ‘stringes’: *strings*; ‘Mates’: *masts* (see also 164.26). Semper himself used the ancient motif of a suspended *velum* in 1858 in his design for a theatre in Rio de Janeiro. 164.15 **Hippodromes at Paris ~ by Mr Hittorff]** cf. Semper 1853, 296. This refers to Jacques Ignace Hittorff’s Cirque d’Été (1841–43) and Cirque d’Hiver (1852), although their roofs were not constructed according to ‘the rigid system with an accessory system of extension’ (164.10). Hittorff used this combined system only in the Panorama building (1838–39) on the Champs-Élysées in Paris. 164.24 **wauding]** *vaulting* 165.10–11 **This is the most important ~ by its having been the types for the sacred edifices.]** Semper explains the significance of this roof system more precisely in the lecture ‘On Architectural Symbols’ when he discusses ‘The gabled roof’ (180.15–181.7). 165.12–13 **in combination with an other system, which will follow on its turn]** This refers to the vertical extension system, the combination of which with a horizontal extension system and an oblique compression system Semper discusses under the title ‘Extension with an accessory system of compression’ (166.5–9). 165.18 **wayfaring trees]** These are bushes of the genus *Viburnum*, but Semper probably means *vines* growing from one brook bank or gorge slope to the other. 165.24 **Pompea]** *Pompeii* (see also 167.35) 166.3 **frightfull accidents]** For example, two smaller suspension bridges in England and two larger ones in France collapsed due to structural flaws: one over the River Irwell near Broughton, north-west of Manchester, in 1831 (opened in 1826); one over the River Bure near Great Yarmouth, east of Norwich, in 1845 (opened in 1829); one over the River Maine in Angers in 1850 (opened in 1838); and one over the River Vilaine near La Roche-Bernard, north of Saint-Nazaire, in 1852 (opened in 1839). Over 300 people died in the disasters. 166.12–14 **It was introduced with the ancients ~ Basilicas]** cf. Semper 1851b, 74–8, 95 n. * 166.18–19 **the above mentioned Odeon of Pericles]** see 164.25–165.3 166.25–6 **the richly already bespoken ornamented roofs in the English Gothic style]** ‘bespoken’ derived from German *besprechen*: *discussed*. Semper hints at this type of roof only in the second section of the first class of static systems (164.5–6). Perhaps he discussed it in front of the audience, using examples from the book *The Open Timber Roofs of the Middle Ages* (164.7–9;

Brandon/Brandon 1849). 166.26–7 **Westminster hall, Hampton court, Windsor]** Semper apparently refers to the Great Hall at Westminster Palace (usually called Westminster Hall), the Great Hall at Hampton Court Palace and St George's Hall at Windsor Castle. Their gable roofs are examples of the varied constructions gathered together under the term 'Hammer-Beam Roofs' in the book by the Brandon brothers (Brandon/Brandon 1849, 20–5). In an initial, abandoned approach, Semper incorrectly places them in the second section of the first class of static systems, i.e. under 'the Rigid system with an accessory system of compression' (164.1; see 482, Alterations in the Manuscript 164.3–9). 166.27 **an]** and 166.27–30 **They take their Ornaments from the ~ construction itself, while the German and French Gothic Roofs are ~ much richer in ~ ornamental details.]** In two initial, abandoned approaches, Semper adds a similar remark to the second section of the first class of static systems (see 482–3, Alterations in the Manuscript 164.3–9, 164.4).

167.4 **Tacitus in his Germania]** Semper's private reference library in Dresden included a copy of Tacitus's *Germania* (see 211.12, 215.34). 167.6–8 **instances ~ Norwegian Churches, (9th or 10th Century)]** This probably refers to plates in Johan Christian Clausen Dahl's book *Denkmale einer sehr ausgebildeten Holzbaukunst* (Dahl 1837), which Semper mentioned in the next lecture (171.26). 167.11–12 **The Gothic architecture inherited of this northern style of ornamenting the wood constructions.]** This is followed in the manuscript by two deleted sentences referring to unnamed books on Gothic wood constructions and to drawings that Semper himself had made 'at Rouens and elsewhere in Normandy' (see 483, Alterations in the Manuscript 167.12). Another deleted passage referring to the second section of the first class of static systems mentions 'Engravings and drawings' of 'Beautiful roofs at Rouen, (town house) Nurnberg, Italy' (see 483, Alterations in the Manuscript 164.3–9). Semper illustrates two corresponding 'gabled houses in Rouen' in *Style* (Semper 1860/63, 2:305), where he also mentions a book of plates that may have been one of those unnamed books on Gothic wood constructions: Augustus Welby Northmore Pugin's *Details of Antient Timber Houses of the 15th & 16th Centuries*, published in London in 1837 (Pugin 1837). 167.15 **ad]** Latin for *at* (see also 168.38) 167.16 **blockhouses]** *log houses* 167.22–3 **Such were the old Colchian houses ~ such are still now the houses of the Tyroleans and Switzer peasants]** cf. Semper 1860/63, 2:306–16. In *Style*, Semper classifies Tyrolean houses not as log houses, but as timber-framed houses. 167.24 **Sueden]** merged from French *Suède* and English *Sweden* **Norvegia]** Italian for *Norway* 167.25 **collection of Switzer Edifices]** This refers to the plates in Adolf von Graffenried and Ludwig Stürler's book *Architecture suisse* (Graffenried/Stürler 1844). Stürler, a former fellow student of Semper's in the studio of Franz Christian Gau in Paris (see 250), presented the book to Semper in 1850 (Stürler to Semper, 11 May 1850, 23 June 1850, 7 July 1850, gta, 20-K-1850-05-11, 20-K-1850-06-23:1, 20-K-1850-07-07:1). 167.28 **maçonry]** merged from French *maçonnerie* and English *masonry* 167.29–30 **beautiful exemples ~ by Mr Bötticher in Berlin]** see Bötticher 1842 167.31–2 **drawings, from buildings, from buildings ~ in Normandy]** see note 167.11–12; 483, Alterations in the Manuscript 167.12 167.39 **massif]** *massive*

168.1 **tablatures]** *wall panels* 168.6–7 **Rogi or funeral piles ~ represented on some Roman medals]** cf. Semper 1860/63, 1:314–17 168.9–12 **I have the Idea that the Lycian monuments ~ are nothing but the stone Copies of the original funeral piles ~ erected.]** cf. Semper 1860/63, 1:229–30, 430–1 168.20 **leining]** *lining* 168.26 **Niello]** see 440, Explanatory Notes 133.18 168.27 **Venitian]** merged from French *vénitien* and English *Venetian* 168.30 **these diagramms]** the nine diagrams illustrating the individual sections of the three classes of static systems; see 163–6

169.10–15 **It is evident, that a new Material ~ requires many alterations ~ On the other side we are bount to observe some traditional types ~ borrowed from timber-construction.**] cf. Semper 1849h, 521–2; Semper 1860/63, 2:263–6

EDITORIAL EMENDATIONS

162.7 **palmets,**] palme (ts, *on fol. 3r*) 162.8 **ornamented**] ornamente (*d on fol. 3r*) 162.13 **drapery-like**] drapery- | like 167.6–7 **wood-constructions**] wood- | constructions 167.12 **wood constructions**] wood | constructions

ALTERATIONS IN THE MANUSCRIPT

161.2 **less**] *after del.* more **roofs,**] *before del.* perhaps in imitation of the old buildings of 161.3–4 **tents of their ancestors**] *after del.* Mon (*for 'Mongol'*) 161.4 **Wooden**] *after del.* holy edifices 161.6–7 **hydrodynamical**] *repl. del.* mechanical 161.12 **The covering**] *after del.* One important 161.18 **also**] *above del.* secondly 161.19 **opportunity**] *repl. del.* occasion 161.20–1 **appropriate**] *after del.* happy for or[n] 161.22 **The**] *altered from the after underl. and del.* Instances **the Hellenic buildings**] *repl. del.* the Greeks, **is**] *above del.* a happy 161.29 **usual**] *after del.* very 161.30 **constructed**] *altered from ~, before inserted and del.* so as to form a sort of inclined wall, one stone covering the other and securing the joints against the introduction of water. The 161.31 **(see the drawing)**] *after del.* here are parts [o]

162.1 **were**] *above del.* was was] *after del.* layer 162.2 **row of**] *interl.* 162.3 **Channel-formed tyles**] *repl. del.* tyles in form of a Channel tyles] *s added* 162.3–4 **The last ridge was finally protected with**] *repl. del.* On the Ridge was 162.4 **ridge**] *interl.* 162.5 **Saddletyles**] *after del.* Channel-tyles 162.8 **roofs**] *after del.* Sides of the 162.14 **new**] *interl.* 162.15 **executed in imitation**] *after del.* in the Oriental Style or in im[i] **Saracenesk roofs**] *after del.* oriental roofs 162.18 **tyles**] *after del.* roofs 162.19 **good**] *after del.* resuscitation of a 162.19–20 **ornamental**] *inserted* 162.21 **tyle**] *after del.* mode of 163.4 **cases**] *after del.* circumsta 163.6 **with the view of**] *above del.* to **counteracting**] *ing added* 163.7 **of**] *above del.* to **forming**] *ing added* 163.11 **three**] *after del.* 1^o) 163.13–14 **a multiplication**] *after del.* narrow 163.15 **diagramm).**] *after del.* figure). 163.16 **some parts of**] *interl.* 163.18 **protected**] *after del.* underneath 163.19 **adding**] *repl. del.* and says 163.22 **the Construction**] *after del.* temple 163.24 **formgiving**] *after del.* they were 163.26 **newly**] *after del.* in the new 163.27 **bridges,**] *below del.* System, 163.28 **supported by pillars.**] *inserted* **Example.**] *repl. del.* see 163.30 **a rigid tube**] *after del.* also forming rigid tubes **invented**] *after del.* adopted

164.2 **weider distances between the pillars,**] *inserted before* columns of wider columns of wider] *after del.* wider distanced columns and *and before del.* distanced 164.3–9 **Generally adopted ~ London 1849.**] *inserted before del.*

The Gothic ceilings, mainly in¹ England, more simple in the constructiv principles but richer in ornamental details in Germany and France. Westminster, Hampton court – Windsor.

Beautiful roofs at Rouen, (town house) Nurnberg, Italy. (Engravings and drawings.)

1 **mainly in]** *repl. del.* very developed in

164.3 **Generally]** *above del.* Sometimes 164.4 **in England.]** *before del.*

The constructiv principle¹ of the English Roof is much richer than in Germany and France, in² the later³ countries they are very simple in construction but much more⁴ decorated by ornamental details

1 **principle]** *before interl. and del.* of ornamentation 2 **in]** *after del.* but 3 **later]** 'latter'
4 **more]** *after del.* richer

164.11 **Roman]** *interl.* 164.12 **with the aid]** *after del.* attached and 164.12-13 **towering above]** *after del.* surrounding and over 164.14 **circular]** *inserted* 164.22 **instances]** *after del.* Celtic 164.23 **the principle]** *after del.* the principle of stone vaults 164.25-165.3 **The Periclean Odeon ~ building.]** *inserted* 164.26 **Persian]** *interl.*

165.4 **another]** *repl. del.* an 165.12 **It seldom]** *after del.* it only 165.25 **which will find a leader]** *after del.* which will not be embarrassed *after del.* which will not fail if they remind this origine 165.26 **if they remember]** *repl. del.* in

166.2 **applied]** *after del.* the best the] *undel.* **first and best]** *interl.* 166.11 **all]** *above del.* many **most]** *above del.* many 166.12 **introduced]** *above del.* taken 166.13 **courtyards]** *after del.* usual **formed]** *above del.* were **usual]** *interl.* 166.15 **abroad.]** *after del.* the barbarians. **inside]** *interl.* 166.17 **independently]** *ly added* 166.20 **likewise]** *interl.* **first]** *before del.* like 166.23 **roofs]** *after del.* basilica 166.25-30 **Some ~ details.]** *inserted* 166.25 **Some of the richly ~ ornamented]** *repl. del.* The The] *after del.* The English Churches and the roofed halls remi **already bespoken]** *interl.* **roofs]** *altered from roofed before del.* halls

167.1-3 **of northern woodconstruction ~ countries,]** *repl. del.* of roofs was different from this in the northern countries, where of] *undel. after del.* was altered in the time *and before del.* Gothic architecture, when the wood sculpture was for such 167.3 **cutting and]** *inserted* 167.4 **timbers]** *after del.* wood and 167.9-11 **In these northern countries ~ dominant;]** *inserted* 167.11 **The Gothic architecture]** *after del.* In this book is a collection of 167.12 **wood constructions.]** *before del.* Here are several books, containing such Gothic woodconstructions. These drawings I made at Rouens and elsewhere in Normandy. 167.13 **We must make a distinction]** *after del.* Two distinct styles of wooden house constructions are visible *after del.* But I must speak here a little more systemati *after del.* Two sor 167.14 **pieces]** *after del.* beams 167.14-15 **disposed]** *above del.* laid 167.15 **joined]** *repl. del.* engrafted 167.17 **are used for]** *repl. del.* form the 167.18 **beautifully]** *after del.* simply and 167.20 **Ensemble.]** *repl. del.* effect. 167.22 **Such were the old Colchian houses]** *after del.* Such houses are commonly seen in Switzerland 167.25 **collection]** *after del.* book containing 167.26 **house.]** *after del.* building. 167.29 **Germany,]** *before del.* where 167.31 **drawings]** *after del. on fol. 6r* Buildings drawn by Buildings] *after del.* N **actually existing]** *interl. without insertion mark* 167.32-3 **You furtherly see ~ arranged.]** *inserted* 167.32 **You furtherly see in this collection here]** *above del.* In this collection you will see collection] *after del.* book 167.36 **wood and metal]** *repl. del.* such light light] *above del.* mouveable 167.36-168.2 **This diagramm ~ authors.]** *inserted* 167.37 **support-**

ers] *after del. in pencil* columns which form the **phantastic]** *after del.* lofty combinations **constructions]** *in pencil above del. in pencil* buildings 167.39 **notwithstanding]** *repl. del.* had on the side of
 168.1 **Assyrians,]** *before del.* which had only wooden columns and whose houses had had] *after del.* were ornamented **Their]** *interl.* 168.1-2 **are mentioned]** *above del.* as we know 168.4 **and detail]** *interl. in pencil* 168.5 **some of them]** *before del. in pencil* which I wished to be permitted to communicate here wished] 'wished' 168.7 **The funeral piles]** *after del.* Alexanders 168.9 **I have the Idea]** *after del.* The woodconstructions had a high relig 168.11 **original]** *inserted* **piles]** *before del.* which the dead who w[e] 168.12 **erected. -]** *before del. in ink over pencil*

I shall finally have to spend¹ only some few minutes to² metal-construction as typically connected with the first. –

1 **have to spend]** *repl. del.* spend 2 **to]** *after del.* to the application of this constructiv principle of] *undel. before del.* the timbercons

168.13 **monuments,]** *before del.* comp[a] 168.14 **striking;]** *before del.* and thus the singular idea, of a ra[] 168.15 **of]** *above del.* telling some **giving]** *altered from give after del.* to 168.18 **am obliged]** *after del.* must *after del.* shall **The art of the joiners]** *after del.* The joiners art belongs more or less to surface decoration 168.20 **a wall or]** *after del.* pannelled bo[a] 168.24 **has]** *after del.* belongs to the same Class and 168.26 **Marquetry]** *after del.* Inlaid wood. 168.26-7 **Aegyptian]** *after del.* Inventio 168.29 **Metal]** *after del.* other Materials, **Roofconstruction]** *after del.* timber 168.30 **If we look at these diagrams]** *after del.*

If we look at these Diagramms, we observe some parts of the constructions, which belong more to the domain of¹

1 **belong more to the domain of]** *repl. del.* claim for an other material claim] *after del.* seem to demand

168.30 **affected]** *above del.* acted upon 168.31 **which seems ~ rather]** *repl. del.* as to be better of Metal as] *above del.* so **stone and]** *interl.* 168.32 **Wood]** *over St (for 'Stone') Wood.]* *altered from ~^ before del.* or any other Material. or any other Material.] *before inserted and del.* Others are best executed of Stone or any other rigid substance. 168.33 **for instance]** *after del.* This is evident 168.34 **we]** *after del.* Here **may]** *interl.* 168.34-5 **Stone or Bronze or cast Iron]** *after del.* cast Iron or 168.36 **At c, in turn]** *after del.*

at c we want¹ the extension or suspension strings being² of wrought³ metal,⁴ rather than of any other material

1 **want]** *above del.* wish in tur[n] wish] 'wish' 2 **being]** *interl.* 3 **wrought]** *above del.* metal, 4 **metal,]** *inserted after inserted and del.* cast or w

168.37 **chains]** *after del.* pieces *after del.* str 168.38 **feel]** *before del.* it to be better **application]** *after del.* aptetute aptetute] 'aptitude'

169.1 **this is also**] *after underl. and del.* at e **may best be**] *after del.* we observe 169.3 **Metal**] *after del.* thin 169.5 **This leads**] *repl. del.* The Architects were therefore soon let let] '*led*' **roof**] *repl. del.* ceiling 169.7 **The**] *above del.* A A] *after del.* The Theory 169.10 **adopted**] *repl. del.* employed employed] *after del.* must not 169.11 **one**] *above del.* material **requires**] *repl. del.* will afford **many**] *after del.* other 169.13 **On the other side**] *after del.* and nevertheless we are bount to old *nevertheless*] *before del.* I **traditional**] *before del.* and typical 169.15 **timber-construction.**] *before del.*

Meantime it is evident that Metal¹ chains or wrought and cast Metal constructions have² the inconvenience of being rather an invisible Meterial for elevations³ like the inner Roofs of Churches, halls, etc,

1 **Metal**] *after del.* the application of thin 2 **have**] *ve over s* 3 **elevations**] *repl. del.* such distances

MANUSCRIPT VARIANTS

MS 137

On the Modes of resistance of the materials.

fol. 2r

The Meterial which can be employed in constructions can resist in three different manners:
1) To a force, which is directed perpendicularly on the length of the piece of construction, and which tends to break it transversally. (*Resistance by Rigidity*)

2^o) To a force, which is directed in the sens of de length of the piece of construction, and which tends to *crush* it. (*Resistance to compression*)

3^o) To a force directed in the sens of the length and which tends to dilate it (Resistance to Extension).

Every timber construction, is composed of parts, which are affected in one or the other of these three different manners; and at many circumstance one part is affected by a combined action of two of the three manifestations of forces; The modes in which the materials are employed to counteract these forces and to form a solid system of resistance are very manifold, but they may be classified as followes: |

I. Class. (*The rigid principle prevailing*)

a) The rigid system without any accessory system.

The tubular system Pantheon, baths of Caracalla.

Egyptian roofs. The narrow Standing and multiplied supporters and columns are natural consequences of the adoption of this system of protecting edifices.).

b) The rigid system with an accessory system of compression.

Indian roofs. (Gothic ceilings. The columns and supports may be placed in wider distances. (see the Indian temples).)

c) The rigid system with an accessory system of extension. |

A kind of instance of this system employed by the ancients are the vela employed for the Amphitheatres and Theaters of the *Romans*.. Suspension of the Vela on Strings which were sustained by mates or poles standing round the upper story of the Edifice. Modern imitation of this idea by Mr Hittorf, who employed it for supporting the roofs of his large hippodromes..

fol. 2v

fol. 3r

*II. Class.**The principle of compression is prevailing.*1^o) a System of compression without any accessory system

The old Etruscan Tombs, the doors in the Cyclopean walls, the roofs of the inner rooms of the Pyramids. Origine of the vaults. – . Celtic buildings. 5

2^o) System of compression with an accessory system of compression.

Gothic ceilings.

3^o) System of compression with an accessory system of extension.This system is the most interesting in architecture as an art, not only by the artistical development of it in the different periods of architecture but also and principally by its having been the type for the sacred edifices of all nations. *The Egyptian Sekos* or Sanctuaries, The Assyrian temples standing on the tops of the moles or Pyramids (Tower of Babel) Herodot

gives us the description of the Tempel of Belus which stood on the top of that edifice which probably was identic with | the Babel tower of the bible. The Caaba at Mecca the holy sanctuary of the Moslem is a roofed building. This roof the characteristic of Grec temples and

Grec style in general. but I shall come back to this hereafter. 15

*fol. 3v**III. System.*1 *The principle of Extension is prevailing.*1^o) The system of Extension without any accessory system.

The natural suspension bridges, formed by wayfaring trees, in South America. Bridges usual in China, the Original suspension bridges. The Vela of the Grecs and ancients, being

the types for ceiling decoration, the inner ceilings of the Grec temples stood in no constructiv rapport with the Roof, which was only formgiving for the outer architecture. (Importance of this remark for ornamental art. The velum the type for flat ceilings. 20

The names of the single parts of the Grec ceilings, the stone beams, the plates pierced by holes, which were covered with other stones all taken from textile art, and ornamented consequently with textile ornaments. 25

2^o) The system of Extension with another accessory system of Extension.

A modern invention which has been most happily developd by the English Engineers – but still imperfect, chiefly for the artistical question. 30

3^o) The system of Extension with an accessory system of compression.

The full development of the Roof construction. Antique Roof introduced when the wide courts of the buildings became to be covered. Basilicas. This is also one of the important |

circumstances in history of art, all the wide rooms typically are uncovered courts, and have maintained the appearances of outer architecture through the whole history of architecture. 35

Antique Roof, about a third of the amplitude.

*fol. 4r*485.1 **On the Modes]** after Hans Semper's note on fol. 1r:

II. e.

On the modes of resistance of the materials

4 Seiten. Englisch.

485.4 **tends**] *after del.* works **transversally**] *after del.* hor **(Resistance by Rigidity)**] *before sketch resembling one in MS 136, fol. 2v (162, upper sketch)* 485.5 **in the sens**] *after del.* perpendicularly **de**] *'the'* 485.6 **crush it**] *after del.* break it **(Resistance to Compression)**] *before sketch resembling one in MS 136, fol. 2v (162, lower sketch)* 485.7–8 **(Resistance to Extension.)**] *before sketch resembling one in MS 136, fol. 2v (163, upper sketch)* 485.9 **is composed of**] *after del.* or construction composed out of 485.11 **manifestations**] *after del.* different modes of **forces;**] *before del.* The different combinations which arise from the static equilibrium of 485.12 **these**] *se added* **forces**] *before del.* in question **form**] *after del.* maintain 485.14 **I. Class.**] *after del. on fol. 2r–v*

I Class,¹

The mode of protecting edifices with The Aegyptians, only by large horizontal layers of stone plates. (*narrow*² (system of supports and Columns). †

IIa Class

1^o) The⁴ system³ resisting to compression without⁵ an additional or accessory system of resistance⁶

The old Etruscan Tombs, the Doors in the Cyclopean Walls, the Pelasgic or old Hellenic Edifices, The Pyramids; The elementary principle of arches and vaults. –

2^o)⁷ The system⁸ resisting to compression, with an accessory system resisting to

1 **I Class.**] *inserted after del.* (The rigid system without suspension.) *and before sketch resembling one in MS 136, fol. 3r (163, lower sketch)* (The rigid system without suspension.)] *after del. 1^o)* 2 **(narrow)**] *inserted* 3 **1^o) The system ~ resistance**] *before sketch resembling one in MS 136, fol. 4r (164, lower sketch)* 4 **The**] *above del.* Suspension 5 **without**] *above del.* with 6 **of resistance**] *above del.* of suspension 7 **2^o)**] *after del. 2^o)* The system resisting to compression with an accessory system of suspension, or extension *and del. sketch resembling one in MS 136, fol. 4r (165, middle sketch), and del. sketch of suspended beam* 8 **system**] *after del.* principal

485.14 **principle**] *above underl. and del.* system 485.15 **a) The rigid system without any accessory system.**] *before sketch resembling one in MS 136, fol. 3r (163, lower sketch)* 485.17 **Egyptian roofs**] *after del.* Egyptian roofs.. Old Galic monuments, (This system necessitates arrangements of supporting the roofs, which are characteristics for styles which Egyptian roofs] *underl.* **Standing**] *interl.* 485.19 **b) The rigid system with an accessory system of compression.**] *before sketch resembling one in MS 136, fol. 3v (164, upper sketch)* 485.22 **c) The rigid system with an accessory system of extension.**] *before sketch resembling one in MS 136, fol. 3v (164, middle sketch)* 485.23 **A kind**] *after del.* We have no notices of this system having been known to the ancients. Modern examples of bridges executed in this system. Adopted by Mr Hittorf Architect for two Hippodromes executed in Paris 485.25 **mates**] *'masts'* 485.25–7 **Modern imitation ~ by Mr Hittorf ~ hippodromes**] *see 480, Explanatory Notes 164.15* 485.26–7 **hippodromes..**] *before del. 3^o)* A Rigid system with an accessory system of exte[n]

486.3 **1^o) a System of compression without any accessory system**] *before sketch resembling one in MS 136, fol. 4r (164, lower sketch)* 486.4 **roofs**] *after del.* inner **rooms**] *'rooms'* 486.6 **2^o) System of compression with an accessory system of compression.**] *before sketch resembling one in MS 136, fol. 4r (165, upper sketch)* 486.8 **3^o) System of compression with an accessory system of extension.**] *before sketch of tied arch and sketch resembling one in MS 136, fol. 4r (165, middle sketch)* 486.12 **moles**] *below del.* tombs 486.14 **identic**] *altered from identical* **bible**] *after del.* holy 486.17 **III. System.**] *after del. 4^o* 486.19 **1^o) The system of Extension without any accessory system.**] *before sketch resembling one in MS 136, fol. 4r (165, lower sketch)* 486.20 **wayfaring trees**] *'vines'*

(see 480, *Explanatory Notes 165.18*) 486.22 **stood in] 486.23 **rapport] 486.23–4 (**Importance ~ ceilings.**) *inserted* 486.24 **ceilings] 486.25 **The]o** [] **names of the] interl.** 486.28 **2^o) The system of Extension with another accessory system of Extension.] before sketch resembling one in MS 136, fol. 4v (166, upper sketch)** 486.31 **3^o) The system of Extension with an accessory system of compression.] before sketch resembling one in MS 136, fol. 4v (166, lower sketch)** 486.34 **all] 486.36 **Antique]amplitude]**********

The Combined Action of the Four Preceding Branches of Industry in Architecture

TEXTUAL RECORD

- MS 139 gta, 20–Ms-139, fols. 11–2v (21–v blank), in Semper's hand
 MS 138 gta, 20–Ms-138, fols. 11–16v (12v–16v blank; 11 calculations and sketch of superposed triangles; 8r–v variant of MS 139), in Semper's hand, *copy-text*
 MS 140 gta, 20–Ms-140, fols. 11–8v (3v, 4v G. Völckers's letter probably to Manfred Semper, 1 October 1880), in Manfred Semper's hand, early 1880s, copy of MS 138
 Semper 1884 'Ueber den Ursprung einiger Architekturstile', 369–82, German trans. of MS 138; for details of this translation, see Herrmann 1981, 172–4
 Semper 1985a 'London Lecture of December 1853', 53–60, here 53, 55–60, Mallgrave's ed. of MS 138

BIBLIOGRAPHY Herrmann 1981, 112–13, 172–4; Mallgrave 1985a, 74, 76–7; Luttmann 2008, 145–7; Gnehm 2020, 36

EXPLANATORY NOTES

This concluding lecture of Semper's 1853 public course 'On Architecture, Practical Construction, and Plastic Art Generally' provides – as Semper announces in its first paragraph – 'some remarks on the different Styles of architecture' (169.20–1) in their relation to various combinations of the four architectural elements of the hearth (fireplace), the roof, the enclosure (wall) and the terrace. According to the prospectus, this would have included 'Assyrian, Egyptian, and Grecian architecture, as examples of three different principles of monumental art, being expressions of the political and religious differences between the three nations' – all of which would have been concluded with 'Modern parallels to these examples' (96.30–97.2). However, after having dealt with Egyptian architecture, the lecture breaks off with the Assyrian pyramid; Greek architecture is mentioned only in passing

comparisons. Instead, Semper starts his discussion of architectural styles with an excursus on the Germanic farmhouse and multistorey constructions from fortificatory towers and castles to urban residential buildings. These constructions and their irregular grouping in settlements form instances of an architecture determined by the architectural type of the hut with the roof and the terrace as its dominating elements. Opposed to this is the 'court-style' (172.13) – that is, an architectural type dominated by the element of the wall enclosing a courtyard – which Semper discusses on the basis of the architecture of Egypt and Assyria. His aim is to define different architectural developments in terms of the genesis of social and political orders. On the one hand, there are the individual and the domestic family related to the hut and to Germanic peoples, and on the other hand the two different socio-politically collective organizations of Assyria and Egypt: the first characterized by conquests and revolutions and architecturally expressed in the regular military camp (combined with terrace works) and its monotone (mechanical) multiplication of units under the rule of despotism, the other by an autochthonous society architecturally expressed in a hierarchical but organic development built around a kernel connected to the idea of priesthood. The lecture reproduces essentially the ideas developed in *The Four Elements of Architecture*, sometimes in literal translations (Semper 1851b, 54–5, 69–83).

169.23–170.3 **The earliest and highest symbol ~ other combinations.**] cf. Semper 1851b, 55 169.29 **indefined**] *infinite* 169.31 **clime**] *climate* (see also 170.5, 172.34) 170.4–29 **It wants no proof ~ fortifications.**] cf. Semper 1851b, 69–70 and n. * 170.5 **thee**] *the* 170.15 **sattlers**] *settlers* (see also 171.32) 170.40 **allongated**] derived from French *allonger*: *elongated* 170.41 **rightangular**] *rectangular* 170.41–171.3 **diagramm ~ which gives a farmers house ~ in the old saxon countries, in Westphalia, Friesland, Holstein and Schleswig ~ England**] In 1849, Semper had Oswald Winkler from Altona make drawings of the plan, section and perspective of 'a Holstein farmhouse in the old Saxon style' for his 'Comparative Architecture' (Winkler to Eduard Vieweg, 17 November 1849, gta, 20-K[DD]-1849-11-17). The three drawings are extant in the gta Archives (20-0163-387, 20-0163-388), and the plan and section are reproduced in Semper 1884, 371. In *The Four Elements of Architecture*, Semper associates 'the Saxon settlements' with those 'in Northern Germany, Holland, Belgium, England and North America' (Semper 1851a, 70–1). 171.6 **sutt**] *soot* 171.8 **thrashing**] *threshing*; cf. 492, Alterations in the Manuscript 171.8 171.13–17 **the first is to juxtapose one roof to the other ~ unsymmetrical group of roofs ~ Each mainpart ~ having its own roof**] cf. Semper 1851b, 70: 'The roofs are actually joined to one another in free and asymmetrical groups, where each main part keeps its own roof'. 171.18–26 **The same principle ~ (Dahl's Churches.)**] 'Dahl's churches' refers to Norwegian churches described and illustrated in Johan Christian Clausen Dahl's *Denkmale einer sehr ausgebildeten Holzbaukunst* (Dahl 1837). In a manuscript on 'Comparative Architecture', Semper had compared the roof construction of Norwegian wooden churches and imperial Chinese garden pavilions, known as *tai* (gta, 20-Ms-66, 89, ed. in Luttmann 2008, 488): 'The picturesque roof combination in this *tai* shows the greatest possible similarity to the assembled roofs of the Norwegian wooden churches published by Dahl. The wooden architecture of the North also shows strong affinity with Chinese motifs in other parts. Is this sufficiently explained by the generally applicable laws of wood construction, or does it indicate early relations between the Aesir, the oldest inhabitants of Scandinavia, and the East Asians? I cannot venture to judge.' 171.23 **congenious**] *congenial* 171.27 **The second mode of increasing a Saxon house is the Story construction.**] cf. Semper 1851b, 70:

‘secondly, multistorey building emerges’ 171.29–30 **Switzerhouses which I have shown in the last lecture]** see 167.25; 481, Explanatory Notes 167.25 171.35 **prize]** *prize* 172.13 **court-style]** at another point called ‘Court principle’ (176.24); cf. Semper 1851b, 71: ‘constructions which, as the opposite of hut building, may be called court building’ 172.19 **repetition]** *repetition* (see also 176.17) 172.22 **variated]** *varied* 172.33–6 **This other principle of architecture ~ national enterprises.]** cf. Semper 1851b, 71 172.34 **favorised]** derived from French *favoriser*: *favoured*

173.4–5 **the sole form of society under which such combined action of forces]** The German translation in *Kleine Schriften* emends the incomplete sentence by adding ‘denkbar ist’ (is conceivable; Semper 1884, 375). 173.11–176.3 **The prosperity of the fertile plains of Mesopotamia ~ later styles.]** cf. Semper 1851b, 71–6 173.22 **pray]** *prey* (see also 176.14) 173.36 **one side]** derived from German *einerseits*: *on the one hand* 173.37–8 **despotism, otherside^ the same difference]** ~ ^ ~, ~ ~ ~; cf. 493, Alterations in the Manuscript 173.37 173.37 **otherside]** derived from German *anderseits*: *on the other hand*

174.1–2 **The Wealth and power of the Satrap and feodary ~ is a gift ~ and suddenly overcome]** ‘suddenly overcome’: probably *arises suddenly*. In *The Four Elements of Architecture*, the corresponding sentence reads (Semper 1851b, 72): ‘The power of the satrap and the vassal, on the contrary, is a gift of favour and arises suddenly.’ 174.5 **outerly]** *outer* 174.14–15 **China ~ has been arrested by a sudden torpidity, while the military principle was in its vigour]** cf. Semper 1851b, 73 174.16–17 **The Chinese Architecture, is, with the exception of this Caraib Hutt, the most elementary of all.]** ‘Caraib’ derived from French *caraiibe*: *Caribbean*. In this translation of the corresponding passage in *The Four Elements of Architecture* (Semper 1851b, 73), ‘Caraib Hutt’ replaces ‘Hütte des Wilden’ (hut of the savage). 174.20–1 **It remained unaltered the same]** Mallgrave has ‘It remained unaltered the house’ (Semper 1985a, 58). For Chinese architecture as remaining unaltered through history – and therein comparable to the Caribbean hut – see the lecture ‘The Ancient Practice of Wall Coating and Tubular Construction’ (127.18–20): ‘The Architecture of the Chinese remains unaltered through the ages. their imperial pallaces and temples show in principle no difference from this Caraib Cottage.’ Semper also states in ‘On the Origin of Polychromy in Architecture’, in a passage similarly adapted from *The Four Elements of Architecture*, that Chinese architecture ‘has remained stationary from its early birth, and, consequently, the elementary motives of it are most distinctly preserved’ (68.15–17). 174.27 **cast of inborn priests]** *caste* ~ *native* ~. In *The Four Elements of Architecture*, Semper speaks with respect to Egypt of the ‘system of a native aristocracy’ (Semper 1851b, 78). **foundators]** merged from Italian *fondatori* and English *founders*

175.8 **cutt of]** *cutt off* 175.12 **wholy]** *wholly* 175.24 **thirth]** *third* 175.27 **than]** *then* 175.34 **Canope]** *canopy* (see also 175.36) 175.39 **axe]** French for *axis*

176.11 **planes]** *plains* 176.12 **under many reports]** derived from French *sous plusieurs rapports*: *in many respects* 176.13–177.9 **The starting point ~ Enrichments.]** cf. Semper 1851b, 78–83 176.40 **jouth]** *youth*

177.1–3 **large intrance Gates, after which this whole part ~ had its name the high port, the seat of the government]** ‘high port’: *High Porte*. In *The Four Elements of Architecture*, Semper speaks of ‘significant gates guarded by mystical colossal beasts’, adding in a footnote (Semper 1851b, 81 and n. *): ‘*αι πύλαι*, the gates, had the same meaning as now with the Turks. They meant the ruler’s residence and seat of government.’ In relation to Turkey, the French term *Sublime Porte* was usual at Semper’s time.

EDITORIAL EMENDATIONS

172.12 **day-light**] day- | light 172.13 **court-style**] court- | style 172.21 **town-dwellings**] town- | dwellings 173.40 **house-hold**] house- | hold 174.35 **Wall-enclosure**] Wall- | enclosure

ALTERATIONS IN THE MANUSCRIPT

169.20 **I shall terminate**] *after del.*

I shall terminate to day the¹ cours of my lectures with some² remarks on the combined action of the different manifestations of industrial art in architecture, and

1 I shall terminate to day the] *repl. del.* I promised to terminate the [I promised] *after del.* I promised to speak at the End of the cours of my lectures *after del.* This my last lecture shall be devoted to **2 some**] *repl. del.* general

169.21 **architecture,**] *altered from ~^ before del.* as an art **which last we take as the**] *repl. del.* which art is the **result**] *after del.* combin 169.23 **The earliest and highest symbol**] *after five del. beginnings of variant:*

The kindling of the nurrishing

We have seen

The earliest¹ symbol of sattlement

The highest² earliest symbol of civilisation is the fireplace, it is the first³ and most important element and as it were⁴ the soul of

The high

1 earliest] *above del.* first **2 The highest**] *repl. del.* The center of every settlement and the **3 the first**] *after del.* in the same time **4 and as it were**] *repl. del.* and so to speak

169.23 **human culture**] *after del.* cult 169.24 **element**] *before del.* of archite 169.25 **as the protecting Negations**] *after del.* as I endeavoured to show, the three other elements, 169.28 **The number of possibilities**] *after two del. beginnings of variant:*

The combinations of these four elements

There is an infinity of possibilities how

169.28 **parts**] *before del.* of every edifice 169.29 **or**] *repl. del.* and 169.30 **natural genius,**] *after del.* specialities, natural genius, 169.31 **political and religious tendency and development,**] *inserted after del.* education

170.4 **It wants no proof**] *after del.* It wants no proof, that where man lives in isolated groups or families, and the sattlements have no other Ennemies than 170.7 **has grown out of**] *inserted after del.* since the beginning 170.8–9 **similar to these**] *inserted* 170.9 **The roof must**] *after del. in opposite column* the Roof must obtain the dominant Element of architecture obtain] *above del.* be 170.11 **first**] *interl.* **an**] *n added* **excavation**] *after del.* excavated *after del.* hole or a **Ground,**] *altered from ~.* 170.11–12 **and afterwards ~**

basement.] *inserted and basement after del.* Eart 170.16–17 **life in free nature**] *after del.* free 170.19 **holes**] *before interl. and del.* and windows 170.20 **are single standing**] *after del.* stand 170.26 **form of rows**] *after del.* long rows 170.28 **concentric forms**] *after del.* their **or square or round**] *inserted* **Marketplaces of regular disposition**] *after del.* regular 170.30 **It is evident**] *after del.* But the original forms are soon altered by circumstances 170.32–3 **the introduction of foreign customs**] *after del.* to that of external 170.33 **principle**] *after del.* full 170.33–4 **inhabited by the descendants of the German races**] *after del.* of German 170.34 **races;**] *altered from ~, before del.* which is chiefly evident and **The best mode**] *after del.* This principle appears in contrast in] *after del.* in cons *after del.* in its cons **differences**] *repl. del.* character 170.35 **between**] *above del.* of 170.36 **laws**] *after del.* laws according to which each of them is the 170.40 **The first**] *after del.* When such *after del.* The

171.1–2 **in Westphalia, Friesland, Holstein and Schleswig,**] *inserted* 171.2–3 **The farmers houses of the Anglo Saxons**] *after del.* The houses of the Saxon Conquerors 171.4 **is a low brickconstruction**] *inserted after undel.* is 171.4–5 **or flue, and**] *inserted* 171.5 **the turfsmoke**] *after del.* the smoke goes its 171.6 **coated like the walls with**] *above del.* brillant of **a brilliant black coating of sutt,**] *repl. del.* Sutt and coating *after del.* colour 171.8 **thrashing**] a *over e* 171.10 **has only at later periods been**] *above del.* is **by glazed walls.**] *inserted* **partitions**] *after interl. and del.* glazed 171.12 **mode**] *after del.* only 171.13 **is only twofold; the first is**] *repl. del.* is 171.17 **it tells**] *after del.* and 171.19 **showing**] *repl. del.* which shows **being**] *above del.* are 171.22 **show this**] *repl. del.* are distinguishd by the 171.23 **Gothic**] *after del.* pointed 171.24 **the ornaments**] *after del.* the principle followed by followed by] *after del.* observed by 171.27 **The second mode**] *after del.* Another mode of growing became introduced mode] *above del.* way **increasing**] *after del.* passing 171.28 **elevation**] *after del.* higher 171.31 **This mode**] *after del.* It has been more 171.32 **become**] o *over a* **necessary,**] *altered from ~^ before del.* at the time, 171.33 **quarrels**] *after del.* subsequent 171.34 **times**] *after del.* later 171.36 **This**] *after del.* So the lofty towers 171.37 **top.**] *altered from ~^* 171.37–8 **generally ~ marsh.**] *inserted* **naturally fortified place**] *after del.* place fortified by nature 171.38 **The tower is**] *interl.* 171.40 **combined**] *above del.* arranged **irregular**] *after del.* cercle and *before del.* fortification

172.1 **The most important**] *after del.* Among the surrounding parts was the pallace the principal 172.3 **and having**] *repl. del.* and under this 172.6 **castle**] *above del.* building 172.7 **hill**] *before interl. and del.* or rock **edifices**] *before del.* on fol. 4v for 172.9 **feodal**] *after del.* allodial 172.10 **caracterised by**] *above del.* showing that specific caracer, of showing] *before del.* the irregular combination of single roofed houses, of (irregular *after del.* particularities of and single *after del.* different) 172.11 **one**] *below del.* of which is of which is] *above del.* being **and taking the**] *above del.* and by the intrance of 172.12 **windows**] *above del.* holes **outer**] *interl.* 172.14 **I should now give**] *after del.* I should complete this chapter with the] *undel.* this chapter] *repl. del.* this description of a Northern house 172.16 **by**] *above del.* for 172.19 **stories,**] *before del.* devided only in the opper devided] *'divided'* 172.21 **The**] *before del.* variety **interior arrangements**] *interl. after interl. and undel.* in the 172.22 **are**] *above del.* is **more variated**] *after del.* greater, although they are not less and *before del.* than here 172.23 **individuality.**] *altered from ~, before del.* because they are generally the possession of 172.24 **are aranged**] *after del.* have a very fine 172.27 **In the Southern**] *after del.* But I must finish here 172.28 **are more mingled with**] *repl. del.* has been influenced greatly by 172.29 **motifs**] *repl. del.*

influences **influenced]** *inserted* 172.31 **conclude]** *before del.* this important chapter **this chapter]** *interl.* **an other]** *before del.* principle of architecture, **most]** *st over re* 172.33 **This other principle]** *after del.* In such lands, which can only be conquered for which] *above del.* whose richness 172.34 **southern]** *after del.* Climes of Climes of] *after del.* more favorised (favorised *derived from French 'favoriser': 'favoured')* **by clime and]** *before del.* position. 172.35 **activity]** *before del.* of national national] *after del.* natural **great]** *interl.* 172.37 **Such lands]** *after del.* The richness of the country wanted to 172.38 **inhabited by]** *above del.* of **the richest countries]** *after del.* rich by agriculture and commerce 172.39 **labor^]** *altered from ~, before del.* and of hands, 172.40 **nearily]** *interl.* 173.3 **These countries]** *after del.* In these countries, the seats of thick populations, and the *after del.* They were gained from the water an *after del.* For these countries, rich and fertile as they are wanted to be conquered populations, and the] *the inserted before del.* the craddles of the (the craddles *after del.* of) **strong]** *repl. del.* centralising strongly certain centralising strongly] *inserted after del.* the protecting system of politics 173.4 **society]** *after del.* human 173.6 **here]** *interl.* 173.7 **This explains]** *after del.* This observation *after del.* This remark is *after del.* In these countries 173.11 **prosperity]** *above interl. and del.* richness **of the]** *interl.* 173.12 **from nature]** *interl.* **a stupendous system]** *after del.* astonishing works **soon]** *interl.* 173.15 **constructions]** *after interl. and del.* defensiv 173.16 **must have been]** *after del.* had 173.16-17 **of the oldest Assyrians]** *repl. del.* adopted in the country 173.18 **while]** *after del.* But *after del.* But As long as the first founders of the Assyrian civilisation were successfull against their warlike and But As] *But above del.* But and As *altered from as* 173.18-19 **could not alter]** *after del.* could not be of a subversing 173.20 **develop]** *after del.* follow their original 173.24 **Now an other principle]** *after del.* Now a second principle was prevailing over the first, but so as to combine itself prevailing] *undel. after del.* added and mingled [] 173.26 **sons of the desert or mountaneers,]** *before del.* and both people, 173.27 **They built]** *after del.* While they ranged themselves round [t] 173.28 **northern]** *interl.* 173.29 **to a new]** *repl. del.* to an to an] *after del.* with **first]** *after del.* funda[m] **exigeancies]** *repl. del.* rules 173.31 **The roof]** *after del.* Thus the Roof remains the Symbol only for the *after del.* The roofed hofu] **remembrance]** *repl. del.* reminiscence 173.33 **generally prevailing]** *after del.* prevailing for the mass of the building mass] *after del.* other 173.34 **Egyptians]** *altered from Egyptian before del.* architecture **That]** *repl. del.* The same 173.34-5 **a nativ and originally national Monarchy,]** *repl. del.* a rich national Monarchical institution national] *interl.* 173.35 **nativ and]** *interl.* **and powerfull]** *interl.* 173.37 **Conquest,]** *altered from ~^ before del.* and a feodal System **feodality]** *inserted otherside]* *inserted* 173.38 **styles of]** *after del.* productions of Styles of **the two nations.]** *before three del.* beginnings of *variant on fols. 6v-7r:*

This difference is chiefly evident in the | laws¹ of increasing their edifices particular to each of them.

This difference is also here the most evident in the transitions of one

The power and

¹ laws ~ each of them.] *after del. on fol. 6v* laws, how the two styles, which I am comparing laws ~ comparing] *repl. del. on fol. 7r* mode, how the Assyrian (mode *after del. on fol. 6v* mode how each of the two Styles)

173.41 **from inside]** *after del.* of the formerly existing *after del.* of the interior parts.
 174.1 **hand]** *above del.* side **gift]** *after del.* gracefull 174.5 **the way]** *after del.* addition
after del. additional parts 174.7-8 **of the Small]** *ll over ler* 174.10 **The military principle]** *after two del.* beginnings of variant on fol. 7r:

But where not, like it was the case in China, a sudden torpidity

But¹ it happened some-times², that by superannuation the³ military principle became to be overpowered after having had the time of depositing⁴ some

1 **But]** *after del.* When 2 **some-times]** some- | times 3 **the]** *interl. after del.* this generally unfavorable generally] *above del.* utterly 4 **depositing]** *repl. del.* giving

174.10-22 **in architecture ~ Motivs.]** *repl. del. in opposite column*

is generally¹ a very sterile one² for the arts³, but where it was overpowered by superannuation after having had the time of depositing some of its better elements, like it was the case in Assyria, there it is of great importance for the history of art.

This was not the case in China, which has been arrested by a sudden torpidity in the flourishing⁴ of that unfavorable period of military and feudal construction.

The Chinese style of⁵ Architecture is, with the exception of this Carai⁶ Hutt, the most primitive of all. Each of⁷ The three Elements of architecture is⁸ quite independently working for itself,⁹ the fireplace, in its higher qualification as Altar, is almost wanting¹⁰ and with it the center of relation between the other elements.

Grown out of the Tartar camp, this style had no opportunity of¹¹ being¹² fructified with foreign motifs; It stands since 5 or 6000 years at the same state. Description¹³ of an Chinese house

1 **generally]** *before del.* speaking 2 **sterile one]** *after del.* unfavorable one 3 **arts]** *after del.* deve 4 **florishing]** *above del.* middle 5 **style of]** *interl.* 6 **Carai]** *derived from French 'caraïbe': 'Caribbean'* 7 **Each of]** *interl.* 8 **is]** *above del.* are are] *after del.* are standing in the strongest separation from one another 9 **itself,]** *altered from ~^ before del.* and not bound 10 **is almost wanting]** *after del.* forms no centr[] *and before del.* and gives no point of 11 **of]** *above del.* to to] *before del.* mingle itself with other 12 **being]** *ing added* 13 **Description]** *after del.* Large Courts surrounded with Galleries, and Large Courts] *before del.* on the End and] *undel.*

174.10 **arts]** *after del.* development 174.12 **It sometimes]** *after del.* Under circumstances *after del.* In some **overpowered]** *before del.* by natura natura] *after del.* more 174.13 **soil;]** *before del.* in the same manner, as the political form of feodality had had] *after del.* looses its 174.15 **torpidity,]** *altered from ~^ before del.* in the middle of the domination and vigou[r] **was in its vigour]** *after del.* was behel 174.17 **qualification]** *after del.* signi- 174.18 **in it]** *interl.* 174.20 **The Tartar Camp]** *after del.* Grown and **Pallace.]** *altered from ~, before del.* and it had no opportunity of being fructified and 174.21 **of older]** *after del.* of new Motivs and by a 174.23 **But I must]** *after del.* But I leave the Chinese style here returning to the Egyptians and Assyrians. *after del.* But I hasten now to the m[o] returning] *above del.* and hasten **here]** *interl.* 174.26 **nativ]** *inserted* 174.27 **a cast of]** *above del.* the **priests]** *altered from* priesthood 174.29 **They judiciously observed]** *after del.* They were the judicious observers of popular and natural motifs, and not less s[k] judi-

cious] *above del.* skillfull motifs] *before del.* which they exploited 174.35 **embanke-ment]** *after del.* hig 174.36 **stood]** *s over a (for 'altar') after del.* a stone 174.40 **greater]** *after del.* increas
 175.1 **is wanted]** *above del.* was made, 175.3 **some essential alterations]** *after del.* the construction undergoes also *and before del.* inside of it 175.6 **now]** *after del.* now they executed the linnen ceilings in wood and made woo **Ceiling made of temporary draperies becomes]** *repl. del.* drapery Ceiling becomes becomes] *undel.* 175.7 **wood.]** *altered from ~^ before del.* and supported by wooden columns. **or stone.]** *inserted* **tempel-room]** *after del.* inner 175.8 **walls]** *after del.* compartments **for the temple treasure, for]** *inserted* **documents]** *after del.* for stores, treasures and other 175.10 **Sanctuary]** *after del.* temple 175.11 **increasing]** *after del.* highe 175.12 **wall]** *interl.* **exterior]** *before del.* wall 175.13 **gradually]** *interl.* 175.16 **stands]** *final s added* **getting]** *after del.* soon 175.17 **the real temple.]** *after del.* or tempel. tempel] *underl.* 175.18 **covered,]** *before del.* like the first, 175.19 **was not]** *after del.* could not be 175.21 **This Court]** *after del.* While this alteration is going on in the Second court, an other arrangement an other] an] *other arrangement]* *after del.* one was 175.22–3 **district]** *after del.* village 175.23 **which]** *after del.* where the Sanctuary first was erected. *and before del.* erected 175.24 **after some time]** *after del.* soo[n] *and both above del.* often 175.29 **a Portico]** *after del.* There is *and Portico after del.* higher **of higher proportions]** *interl.* **is formed]** *inserted before del.* established 175.30 **door of the Pronaos]** *after del.* inner **out of the]** *after del.* to the 175.31 **later]** *after del.* at *and before del.* times 175.32 **These columns]** *after del.* You See 175.32–3 **at Carnac]** *interl.* 175.33 **never had the destination of being]** *repl. del.* they are columns which never were **supporters]** *ers over ing* **of a ceiling.]** *repl. del.* any roofs. 175.33–4 **They only were the pillars]** *after del.* They were supporters of Lyonsphinxes, which in their turn were the holders of draperies. Lyonsphinxes] *'lion sphinxes'* 175.34–5 **the Images]** *after del.* the passing and the] *undel. before del.* Procession 175.35 **on the shoulders]** *after del.* by high **Processions]** *P over C (for 'Ceremonies')* 175.38–9 **with or without a higher passage through the axe.]** *inserted* 175.40 **combinations]** *after del.* inside
 176.1 **architecture;]** *before del.* It seems to be quite as necessary and pehaps more necessary, for the understanding of history of architecture, to study the general for the understanding of] *del. separately* 176.1–3 **and whose knowledge ~ styles. – .]** *inserted and whose knowledge above del.* which 176.4 **I shall not]** *after del.*

I shall not speak here of any details of the Eg.¹ buildings, except of the Pilones², at the Entrances. which are³ repetitions of the form of the Sekos,⁴ and in the older Combinations very simple and have been only made double

1 **Eg.]** *'Egyptian'* 2 **Pilones]** *'pylons'; after del.* Pilones which form the flanks of the
 3 **are]** *del. separately* 4 **Sekos,]** *before del.* which is the true is] *after del.* is invisible

176.4 **speak to day]** *repl. del.* give any more details **architectural details]** *above del.* arch.
 176.5 **arrangement]** *above del.* decoration **of the intrances, known]** *below del.* of the doors, known **under]** *del.* 176.10 **tablet]** *after del.* monumental 176.11 **became]** *repl. del.* fate hat the hat] *'had'* 176.12 **similar]** *after del.* nearly 176.13 **starting point for architecture]** *above del.* beginning **or very similar]** *interl.* 176.14 **always]** *after del.* since the oldest ti 176.18 **colonial]** *repl. del.* political **country]** *above del.* people

176.21 **Embryo and fundamental form]** *repl. del.* fundamental Idea **Architecture]** *altered from* Architectural *before del.* form 176.23 **a combination]** *after del.* with a very developed system of terraces with ~ terraces] *accompanied in opposite column by del.* the principle of Courtstyle 176.24 **but]** *inserted* **The Gabled roof]** *after del.* But the Roof was only a symbol for the holy 176.25 **divinity]** *altered from* divine 176.26 **The terrace]** *after del.* The Assyrian Pyramids, were th[e] were] *after del.* standing on the **principle]** *after del.* System 176.28 **substructions]** *repl. del.* Bases **Small]** *after del.* very 176.29 **similar]** *after del.* which last was in form 176.30 **But]** *inserted* **pyramidal]** *altered from* pyramide *after del.* Terrace **Terrace,]** *inserted* **only]** *interl.* 176.31 **still]** *below del.* an extremely an] *undel.* **a wider system]** *above del.* complication complication] *altered from* complex **Yards,]** *before del.* succeeding each other. 176.32 **and]** *above del.* and the point of 176.34 **Oblong]** *repl. del.* Rightangel Rightangel] 'rectangle' 176.35 **towers,]** *before del.* groves **details,]** *altered from* ~^ *before del.* and accessible on beautifully ornamented bridges and staircases. and accessible] *after del.* as pinacles and bea 176.36 **a sort of]** *above del.* the **with tents for the]** *repl. del.* for 176.37 **guards and soldiers]** *after del.* and soldiers servants, and the followers of the the followers] *after del.* low 177.1 **fortified terrace]** *after del.* terrace with walls and 177.3 **states]** *final s added* 177.5 **Belus Pyramid]** *after del.* Pyramidal 177.7 **connected]** *before del.* and woven **with]** *repl. del.* by 177.7-8 **paradises,]** *before del.* hunting woo (*for* 'woods')

MANUSCRIPT VARIANTS

MS 139

fol. 1r

It is only possible to give more importance of one palance before the others by the addition of new courts, of new terraces, and of new pavillions, each of these parts being repetitions of one uniform motif.

But this besides – we better pay now a little more attention to the Egyptian Style and that of Assyria.

The Egyptian style is the only which grew undisturbed on the nativ ground. It has been fixd not by foreigners, but by a cast of inborn priests, the skillfull exploiters of popular and natural motifs, of which they were the judicious observers.

The sacred cage, with the holy bird or Serpant, the representative of the God of the nomos or district was standing with the Altar, in a very simple Wall-enclosure. on the bank of the Nile.. it was the starting point and the end of the procession, to which the pilgrims of the neighbouring districts assembled.

fol. 1v

The fame of the Sanctuary was growing, and the Mass of the Pilgrims increasing. † An new Court or enclosure was made, in addition to the first, for containing the pious assembly and for the use of preparing the procession.

At the same time the service of the God, with the increesing of his dignity, required new arrangements inside of the enclosures.

Principally the inner court was covered for the occasion of a holy day and divine service only with draperies or tended sails; hereafter it received a solid roof and partitions were made for the stores and treasures of the Sanctuary;

496.1 **It is only possible to give]** *accompanied by note in pencil ad 8. (referring to MS 138, fol. 8r with page number 8; 174.23-38) ad 8.] ad: Latin for 'to'; after underl. and del. ad 7.*

give more] *repl. del.* elevate the 496.4 **But]** *after del.* But we shall now give a little more
 [o] give] *above del.* speak a] *undel.* **pay]** *repl. del.* give 496.6 **The Egyptian
 style]** *after two del. beginnings of variant:*

The Egyptian Style is that, which shows the organic development of
 The Egyptian style is the only, which has grown¹ undisturbed out of the nativ ground, and
 monumentally arranged

¹ **grown]** *above del.* developd itself

496.6 **fixd]** *before del.* under the judicious legislation of 496.7 **not by foreigners, but]**
inserted **cast]** 'caste' **inborn]** 'native' **the skillfull]** *after del.* the observers and
 artfull exploiters of the natural motivs tenderd by popular and natural 496.8 **of]** *insert-
 ed* **were]** *after del.* judiciously observed and maintained. 496.10 **in a]** *after del.* first
 first] *before interl. and del.* surrounded with **Wall-enclosure]** Wall- *inserted* **bank]**
after del. dike of the ter 496.11 **it]** *above del.* Here **starting point]** *above del.* com-
 mencement 496.13 **An]** *after del. on fol. 1r-v* It became necessary | to make **new]**
above del. additional 496.14 **pious]** *after del.* devoti 496.16 **increasing]** 'increase'
 496.17 **inside]** *below del.* in the interior 496.18 **inner]** *interl.* **covered]** *before del.* only
 496.19 **tended]** 'tensed' **and]** *after del.* and the suchwise covered part was devided de-
 divided] 'divided' 496.20 **Sanctuary;]** *before undel.* []

On Architectural Symbols

First Version

TEXTUAL RECORD

- MS 143¹ gta, 20-Ms-143, fols. 1r-2v (2r-v blank), in Semper's hand
 MS 161 gta, 20-Ms-161 (Konv. 7), *fol. 157r-v (157v calculations possibly for Semper
 1859; in a manuscript relating to Semper 1859), in Semper's hand, continu-
 ation of MS 143¹, fol. 1v
 MS 143² gta, 20-Ms-143, fol. 6r-v (6v blank; variant of MS 143¹, fol. 1v, and MS 161,
 *fol. 157r), in Semper's hand
 MS 143³ gta, 20-Ms-143, fols. 3r-5v (5v blank; 3r, 4r variant of MS 143²), in Semper's
 hand
 MS 141 gta, 20-Ms-141, fols. 1r-12v (10v-11v, 12v blank; 12r sketch of human head,
 possibly by Hans Semper; 1r-v variant of MS 143¹, fol. 1r-v; 2v-5r variant of
 MS 143³), in Semper's hand, *copy-text*
 MS 141a gta, 20-Ms-141a, fol. 1r-v (1v blank), in Hans Semper's hand, early 1880s,
 Hans Semper's German trans. of MS 141, fols. 7v-8r; see Herrmann 1981, 113
 Semper 1884 'Ueber architektonische Symbole', 292-303, German trans. of MS 141; for
 details of this translation, see Herrmann 1981, 166-8
 Winkler 1966 'Architektur', 104, ed. of Semper 1884, 292

Semper 1985b 'London Lecture of Autumn 1854', 61–7, here 61–2, 66–7 (additional sections: ed. of MS 142; see 511), Mallgrave's ed. of MS 141, fols. 2r–v, 5r–6v (177.28–178.19, 180.6–181.26)

BIBLIOGRAPHY Herrmann 1981, 27, 32–3, 38, 50–1, 58–60, 113, 166–8; Herrmann 1984, 140, 145, 150, 163, 169, 171–2; Waenerberg 1992, 64–5, 144–5; Mallgrave 1996, 217; Gnehm 2003, 318–19; Gnehm 2004, 210–17; Mallgrave 2004, 40; Arburg 2008, 271–3; Poerschke 2016, 68, 77; Gnehm 2020, 36

EXPLANATORY NOTES

This is the first of two drafts of the same lecture that was apparently the opening one in Semper's five-part course of public lectures 'on the different styles of ancient architecture, their distinctions and connexions' (93.7–8), held on 22 November 1854 (see 394). The second version (184–9), though incomplete – it refers for its missing concluding part to a section of the first version – provides linguistic improvements, some rearrangement of material and a few omissions and additions. Apart from that, both versions address the same broad range of topics, which is only partially (though to a large part) covered by the title 'On Architectural Symbols', taken from the German translation of the first version in *Kleine Schriften* (Semper 1884, 292). Both versions, which begin with the programmatic juxtaposition of an inventiveness of architecture independent of the imitation of nature and its simultaneous dependence on the 'laws of nature' and 'matter', refer to later lectures with respect to the comparison of different architectural styles.

In the first version, Semper promises elucidations of his revolutionary, anti-evolutionist understanding of the history of architectural styles and his contention that Greek architecture formed a certain exception among these (178.18–19). The respective section (177.28–178.17) is omitted in the second version but inserted by Harry Francis Mallgrave in his edition of the latter (Semper 1985b, 61–2). Semper then puts off until later 'a more orderly explanation of the forms ... used in the different styles of architecture' (179.40–1) and, finally, 'the explanation of the parts of Greek architecture in their Ensemble and separately' (183.38–9). Greek architecture in particular is only a marginal topic in the remaining drafts of the two following lectures (189–201, 201–3); it is therefore plausible that Semper planned to discuss it in another two lectures in December 1854, thus completing his course of five lectures.

Architectural symbols are generally important in Semper's argumentation in so far as they belong to his assertion that architectural components 'tell their history', etc. (179.4, 185.30). This 'language' of architecture leads to the two sections on 'traditional Symbols reminding old constructions' (Semper's four elements of architecture) and 'On natural symbols'. The latter section, which concludes the first version (it is transferred to another place in the second version, there headed 'On Structural Symbols'), discusses architectural symbolism by means of variations of one ornamental element in Greek architecture, the cyma. This frieze-like moulding with abstractly rendered leaves serves as an illustration of the Greeks' way of dealing symbolically with the conflict between free development and the (gravitational) 'laws of nature'. The somewhat surprising attention paid to one moulding is consistent with the fact that Semper was not simply supposed to deal with architectural styles in general but especially with 'Architecture and Plastic Decoration', as the departmental

announcements of his 1854 public lectures stated. Semper's characterizations of the Greek *cyma* closely follow Karl Bötticher's *Tektonik der Hellenen* in an often paraphrasing, sometimes literal, translation of passages from the section 'Symbolik des Tragens und Stützens im Konflikte' (Bötticher 1844/52, 1:28–37) – albeit without acknowledging the source. Semper, who had studied the book for the first time in the British Museum Library in 1852 (225.27–32), had previously translated into English excerpts from the same section under the heading of its German title (gta, 20-Ms-150b, ed. in Gnehm 2004, 210–15), there accompanied by sketches after Bötticher's plates with which his references to figures in this lecture can also be identified.

177.10–13 **Architecture is a pure inventiv art ~ the freest among the different arts of design]** Architecture, which is 'not an imitativ' art, as a deleted insertion says (502, Alterations in the Manuscript 177.10), is here seen as 'an art of invention' – as the draft of the second version reformulates it (184.1) – because it is not subject to the doctrine of imitation of nature to the same extent as painting and sculpture – in the words of the second version (184.1–2): 'it has not, like the other arts of design, the immediate imitation of nature for its object.' This ties in with positions in German idealism. In England, John Soane similarly described architecture as 'an Art purely of Invention' in the seventh of his Royal Academy lectures, first held in 1815 (Soane 1929, 119). Together with Semper's following contention that architecture is, despite its independence from nature, dependent on the 'laws of nature', this has a parallel in a fragmentary manuscript from the context of his 'Letters on the Great Exhibition' (gta, 20-Ms-95, fol. 12r): 'Architecture, and with it a considerable part of the technical arts, also produces original creations that are not absolutely determined by models in nature, although in accordance with the same incontrovertible laws that the latter follows in its works; they are called organic if they are the expression of a true idea and bear the impression of an inner lawfulness and necessity, like those of nature. Such natural creativity is very common among the technical arts in their infancy; hence the great importance of these beginnings of industry – which are, as it were, still fused together with nature like coral – for the [history of civilization]'. A similar passage appears in Semper's 'Comparative Architecture', preceded by the following sentences (gta, 20-Ms-55, 9–11, trans. in Herrmann 1984, 193–4): 'Although architecture produces original formations and is not an imitative art like painting and sculpture, it has over the centuries created its own store of forms from which it borrows the types for new creations; by using these types, architecture remains legible and comprehensible for everyone.' 177.16 **rosen]** *risen* 177.17 **clime]** *climate* 177.25–7 **The works of architecture ~ once inhabited them.]** Semper here applies his reference to Georges Cuvier and the study of 'fossil Remains' in the drafts of his inaugural lecture in 1853 (100.23, 105.3); cf. the parallel passage in the second version of the lecture 'On Architectural Symbols' (184.26–9), the comparison of 'The Terra Cotta vases' with 'the fossil remains of plants and animals' in the lecture 'Classification of Vessels' (136.41–137.2) and Semper's elaboration on 'the ancient monuments as the fossil shells of extinct social organisms' in *Ueber Baustyle* (On Architectural Styles; Semper 1869, 10). 177.26 **Coraltrees]** These are bushes of the genus *Erythrina*, but Semper obviously means *coral skeletons* formed like trees. 177.30–178.19 **1°) There is no state of childhood ~ I shall trie in the curse of my lectures, to give the evidences of these assertions.]** Semper omits this section in the second version. However, in the following lecture 'On the Relation of Architectural Systems with the General Cultural Conditions', he uses Chinese architecture to exemplify his contention that 'There is no state of childhood and gradual development observable for any independ-

ant style of architecture': It presents 'no organic development, no growing up of an individual out of a more incomplete state of Childhood into adulthood' (195.40–196.1). In 'Comparative Architecture', Semper similarly says of Assyrian-Chaldean architecture that 'it had to come into the world fully armed, finished and closed in itself' (gta, 20-Ms-58, 80, ed. in Luttmann 2008, 399). Similarly, he says in another chapter of 'Comparative Architecture' that 'the first great centres of civilization in Asia and Egypt ... were shaken together by floods and earthquakes. Not in slow development, but like Athena in full armour, they were born to the world violently by the iron hammer of distress' (gta, 20-Ms-66, 163, ed. in Luttmann 2008, 463). In contrast, when speaking in 'Comparative Architecture' not generally of Egyptian civilization but of its architecture, he contends that 'the composition of the parts of an Egyptian sanctuary can impossibly have been born in full equipment, like Minerva, from the head of a legislative priest', since it bears 'the clearest signs of a gradual emergence and expansion' (gta, 20-Ms-68, 15, ed. in Luttmann 2008, 528). However, in his 'Kunstformenlehre' (Theory of Art Forms) – a manuscript which directly preceded his work on *Style* – he generally suggests again that 'We cannot help but assume that the Egyptian temple palace, the Assyrian royal castle, the Hindu rock temple, the Doric gable-crowned building so to say suddenly emerged as finished types and, like Pallas Athena, fully armed' (Vieweg Archives, V3:1.1.3.32, sect. 'Prologue', 3). In *Style*, Semper refutes theories that the 'Hellenic columnar style' had as its 'model' the 'wooden utilitarian construction' or – criticizing Bötticher's *Tektonik der Hellenen* – that it 'emerged from stone construction finished and armed like Athena from the head of Zeus' and contends instead that it had elementary antecedents in the Asiatic 'pegma' – in carpentry work, which architecture has in common with furnishings and implements, i.e. with the industrial arts (Semper 1860/63, 1:436; cf. 2:210).

178.2–3 **suddenly**] *sudden* 178.8 **separed**] *separated* 178.18 **curse**] *course* 178.22–3 **We see nations ~ who have no history of architecture at all.**] In the second version, Semper places the Chinese and Arabian peoples close to such nations (184.36–185.4), thus implying that their buildings are related to the Caribbean hut in principle. For the comparison of the Caribbean hut with Chinese architecture, which remained 'unaltered' through history, see the lectures 'The Ancient Practice of Wall Coating and Tubular Construction' (127.18–20) and 'The Combined Action of the Four Preceding Branches of Industry in Architecture' (174.16–22).

178.24 **Caraib**] derived from French *caraïbe*: *Caribbean* 178.29 **matts**] *mats* 178.31 **sheme**] *scheme* (see also 178.32, 182.13, 182.15, 183.16) 178.33–6 **It would appear that the next step ~ would be ~ forms, such as are prescribed by ~ conditions, which each part of the whole has to perform, and their combination to a structure.**] This confusing sentence, which also occurs in the second version (185.17–20), results from Semper writing 'conditions' instead of 'functions' as in another draft (509.6). In *Kleine Schriften*, the corresponding sentence resolves the confusion by translating 'perform' as 'berücksichtigen' (take into account) and by relating 'their' to 'each part' (Semper 1884, 295).

179.1 **blocs**] *blocks* 179.26 **foundator**] merged from Italian *fondatore* and English *founder* 179.30 **lorrel-leaves**] *laurel leaves* 179.31 **Mirth**] derived from German *Myrthe*: *myrtle* 179.35 **valeable**] *valuable*, here misused for *valid*

180.1–2 **traditional Symbols reminding old constructions**] The elements of 'old constructions' mentioned in the following – fireplace, roof and wall – correspond to three of the four elements which Semper elaborates on in *The Four Elements of Architecture* (Semper 1851b, 54–6) and which he recapitulates in the first and last lectures of the autumn term 1853 (123.6–32, 169.23–7). Now, the 'terrace' as the fourth element is mentioned only in passing (180.26, 180.34).

180.5–6 **The fireplace ~ the first Embryo of social settlement**] In a draft of

the 'Outline of a Cultural-Historical Exhibition', Semper similarly calls the 'Heerd' (hearth) the 'Mittelpunkt jeder Niederlassung & Embryo der Gesellschaft' (centre of every settlement & embryo of society; 305.5). 180.27 **the gabled ark of the covenant]** As in the following instance of the Kaaba, it is unlikely that Semper had in mind any source which actually describes the Ark of the Covenant as 'gabled'. 180.29 **The holy Caaba or grave of Mahomet, is gabled]** Mallgrave has 'The holy *Graba*' (Semper 1985b, 67; italics in original). The sentence contains two confusions: On the one hand, Muhammad's grave is in Medina, not in the Kaaba in Mecca; on the other hand, the Kaaba does not have a gable. Semper may have misinterpreted, or overinterpreted, descriptions such as in Edward Gibbon's *History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, according to which the Kaaba was 'a square chapel' with a 'double roof ... supported by three pillars of wood' (Gibbon 1776/88, 5:191). In any case, Semper repeatedly conflated 'gabled' and 'roofed' in relation to the Kaaba from his time in London onwards. In *The Four Elements of Architecture*, he relates 'the gable roof of the hut' with 'the holy Kaaba' (Semper 1851b, 73 and n. *). In a draft of one of his lectures given in 1853, 'On Timber Construction, and Its Influence upon the Development of Architectural Forms', he vaguely calls the Kaaba 'a roofed building' but does so below the sketch of a gable corresponding to the roof of 'Grec temples' mentioned just after the Kaaba (486.14-16). In *Style*, 'the Kaaba of the Mussulmans' is referred to as 'a hut with a roof' and subsumed, together with the Temple of Solomon and the Greek temple, under the 'type' of 'the gable roof with its supports' as the 'symbol of the *sanctuary*', which was adopted by the 'Christian church' (Semper 1860/63, 2:209 and n. 1; italics in original). Even in the early 1870s, in the draft of the introduction to the planned third volume of *Style*, he still places the 'Arabian Kaaba' in a series with the 'timbered roof' of the Israelite and Christian tabernacles (gta, 20-Ms-283, 21-2, ed. in Herrmann 1981, 255; cf. Semper 1869, 13). 180.37 **defended]** derived from French *défendre: prohibited*

181.13-14 **selfunderstanding]** *self-explaining* 181.19 **tye]** *tie* **attache]** French for *attachment* 181.21 **soils and floors]** *exterior and interior floors* 181.22-183.39 **On natural symbols ~ separately.]** see the parallel section headed 'On Structural Symbols' in the second version (186.36-189.19) 181.35-6 **Instance foot of a chair, but an foot sense upright and mouveable. Vase of Dieterle. not clear easing. Coping round.]** 'but an', 'easing' and 'Coping round' uncertain readings. Herrmann 1981, 167, has 'hat and', 'eating' and 'loping round'; cf. the emending translation in *Kleine Schriften* (Semper 1884, 299) and the parallel passage in the second version of the lecture 'On Architectural Symbols' (189.4-5).

182.8 **leave]** *leaf* (see also 182.13-14) 182.10-12 **One of the most important symbols ~ is the Cyma ~ which includes the ideas of ending ~ and ~ of a conflict between two forces.]** From here to the end of the draft, Semper relies without acknowledgement on the section 'Symbolik des Tragens und Stützens im Konflikte' in Karl Bötticher's *Tektonik der Hellenen* with partly literal translations, as in the case of this paragraph (cf. Bötticher 1844/52, 1:28). Semper's 'ideas ... of a conflict between two forces' reads in Bötticher 'Begriff ... des Konfliktes zwischen Existenz gebenden und Existenz gewinnenden Theilen' (italics in original). The German translation here acknowledges in a note the parallels to Bötticher in the case of the cyma (Semper 1884, 300 n. *) and cites Semper's critique from another manuscript, headed 'Ueber Böttichers Tektonik. etc' (gta, 20-Ms-150a, ed. in Gnehm 2004, 206-9). In the final draft of his 1853 inaugural lecture 'On the Relations of the Different Branches of Industrial Art to Each Other and to Architecture', Semper notes on behalf of 'the power of animal and vegetable Life' (113.15-16; italics in original) that 'the more

the works of our hands have the appearance of being results of such living forces, which act against gravity and substance, the higher they stand upon the scale of artistical accomplishment' (113.19–21). 182.13–17 **Take (fig 1) ~ free finishing]** This is another quite literal translation from Bötticher (Bötticher 1844/52, 1:28). The reference to 'fig 1' as well as the following references to figures and other mouldings that are only described can be identified with plates from Bötticher's *Tektonik der Hellenen*; for 'fig 1', see Bötticher 1844/52, 3: pl. 1 fig. 1. 182.14 **board]** derived from French *bord*: *edge* (see also 182.15) 182.15 **free laing]** *free-lying*, derived from German *freiliegen*: *exposed* 182.17 **free finishing]** *free-ending*; cf. Bötticher 1844/52, 1:28: 'a symbol for the concept of an ... unladen end' 182.20 **Coronation of the roof of a Doric temple]** the *sima* running along the eaves and the gables; cf. Bötticher 1844/52, 1:28; 3: pl. 1 fig. 2 182.21–6 **when we lay ~ and so on.]** another quite literal translation from Bötticher; cf. Bötticher 1844/52, 1:29; 3: pl. 1 figs. 3–5 182.25 **an]** and 182.27–8 **Sometimes two leaves ~ forming a double row]** cf. Bötticher 1844/52, 1:29; 3: pl. 2 fig. 1 182.36 **ebauche]** derived from French *ébauche*: *raw shape* (see also 183.28, 183.35). Semper uses 'ebauche' in place of Bötticher's 'Realisation' or 'Darstellung' (Bötticher 1844/52, 1:29–30). In *Kleine Schriften*, 'ebauche' is translated as 'Ausbildung' (formation; Semper 1884, 301). 183.6 **leaveband]** *leaf band* 183.9 **forehanging]** *overhanging* 183.10–11 **which is curved outward in a certain elastic line of great resisting power]** accompanied in the right column by a tiny, rather undefined, sketch of a curved leaf tip in ink 183.12 **ripped]** *ribbed* 183.14 **edifices]** uncertain reading, *edifices* 183.16 **egg and tong]** ~ *tongue*; cf. Bötticher 1844/52, 1:32; 3: pl. 2 figs. 3–7 183.18 **Echinos]** cf. Bötticher 1844/52, 1:33; 3: pl. 4 figs. 1, 3 183.19 **too]** *two* 183.25 **Lesbian Cyma]** cf. Bötticher 1844/52, 1:34; 3: pl. 2 figs. 8–9 183.35 **of curse]** ~ *course* 183.38 **spare]** *save*

EDITORIAL EMENDATIONS

178.21 **house-building]** house- | building 179.24 **house-furniture]** house- | furniture
180.13 **altar-formed]** altar- | formed

ALTERATIONS IN THE MANUSCRIPT

177.10 **inventiv]** *before inserted in ink and del. in pencil* and not an imitativ **ready made]** *in pencil repl. del. in pencil* direct **prototypes]** *after del. in pencil* models or **nature]** *before del. for imitation,* 177.11 **for its forms, they are]** *in pencil repl. del. in pencil* its forms are **imagination]** *after del. genius* genius] *repl. del. inventiv* power 177.12 **would]** *in pencil above del. in pencil* may 177.13 **design,]** *altered in pencil from ~.* **if it was not]** *in pencil repl. del. in pencil* But othersides it is, 177.14 **object]** *after del. special* 177.19–20 **for those constructions]** *inserted* 177.20 **observance]** *after del. obedience* **principles]** *after del. laws of the last* 177.21 **on natural laws and conditions]** *inserted* **natural laws and]** *above del. everlasting* 177.21–2 **which remain ~ at all times]** *inserted* 177.22 **architecture]** *after del. nat* 177.23 **necessity and]** *inserted before del. homogeneity* which 177.23–4 **natural works,]** *repl. del. works of nature itself,* 177.24 **creates]** *s over d* 177.25 **freely acting]** *above del. perfectible and freely altered in pencil from free* **or]** *r in pencil over f* 177.27 **them.]** *before three del. beginnings of variant in opposite columns:*

Notwithstanding this,¹ there is² a character of individuality³ and independency visible even on the most elementary works of man, for instance on this Carai⁴ Hut, erected out of Bambu trees and Palm leaves.⁵

Every part of it does well its function and speaks it out in a very intelligent⁶ manner.⁷ but it evidently works⁸ only accidentally, it has not been made for the function it performs, and much less is it a self speaking⁹ vivid personification of those functions.¹⁰

The junctures between the different members

There is only this difference that the monuments¹¹ speak their own history in an articulated language invented by the men who built them, they¹² live historically as long as they last, while the shells are dead impressions

This is the difference between the

I Notwithstanding this,] *above del.* Nevertheless **2 is]** *after del.* exists **3 individual-ity]** *repl. del.* free action **4 Carai]** *derived from French 'caraibe': 'Caribbean'* **5 leaves.]** *altered from ~^ before del.* on a low ledge of earth. ledge] 'mound' **6 intelligent]** *before del.* though unartificial **7 manner.]** *before del.* The same character of independency from independency] *before del.* which prevails in this **8 but it evidently works]** *repl. del.* It works **9 self speaking]** *after del.* living personification of **10 functions.]** *altered from ~^ before del.* as are the same parts in their artistical investments on the Grec monuments. **11 monuments]** *above del.* works of man **12 they]** *after del.* while the shells and coral-trees are coral-trees] 'coral skeletons' (see 499, Explanatory notes 177.26)

177.28 **these]** *altered from the* **works and of the]** *above del.* remains of archite 177.29 **very striking facts]** *after del.* two **this art]** *after del.* architec[t] 177.30 **state of childhood]** *after del.* childhood **and gradual development]** *inserted*
 178.1 **in its first period.]** *inserted* **period]** *altered from periods* 178.2 **represented,]** *altered in pencil from* represents, represents,] *altered from ~^ before del.* in the beginning **2°) most of them]** *inserted and 2°) above inserted and del.* and 178.5 **seems to make]** *repl. del.* makes **exception]** *before del.* among 178.7 **solution]** *after del.* co[m] **of reconciliating]** *after del.* of combining of] *undel.* 178.8 **for a long time stood]** *after del.* prevailed at the same time at] *after del.* since 178.9 **tribes]** *above del.* races **race.]** *accompanied by probably Hans Semper's T-shaped sign in pencil* 178.9-10 **every one ~ Ionic style]** *repl. del.* every style 178.10 **each]** *above del.* as 178.12 **commencement of]** *after del.* beginning of 178.13 **an exception]** *after del.* in a certain 178.14-15 **in its principles]** *repl. del.* entirely **its]** *after del.* some of 178.15 **nature]** *before del.* because they are of general and everlasting truth; and comprehensible by themselves 178.15-16 **are of general and absolute truth,]** *repl. del.* are absolutely true 178.16 **speak to]** *after del.* therefore spe and before del. every 178.18 **shall]** *before del.* perhaps 178.20 **it must be remembered,]** *repl. del.* it is a fact, 178.22 **We see nations]** *after del.* There were nations **perfection]** *after del.* accomplish 178.23 **at all.]** *accompanied by probably Hans Semper's slash in pencil, referring to beginning of MS 143² (508; cf. 508, note 508.1)* 178.24 **cottage]** *above del.* hut 178.29 **The wall partitions ~ trees.]** *inserted* 178.34 **modelling]** *after del.* working out of 178.36 **and their combination to a]** *after del.* and the assembling of them to a assembling] *after del.* scientific 178.37 **Style of construction]** *after del.* constr 179.1 **marble]** *after del.* tim 179.10 **naked shematical parts]** *repl. del.* shematical forms forms] *after del.* bodies 179.11 **found]** *inserted after del.* also 179.23 **productions]** *after del.* industrial 179.25 **A third class of Symbols]** *repl. del.* There are thirdly symbols There are thirdly symbols] *after del.* There were thirdly symbols employed which had their

key not in the constructiv functions of the parts nor (*constructiv after del. structur and parts after del. house*) **employed**] *before del. of a mere hieratic caracter a mere*] *after del. an externa refers only*] *repl. del. referring only 179.26 building,]* *altered from ~^ before del. the keys of which were the keys*] *after del. and not of general of it.] inserted 179.27 generally*] *interl. 179.28-9 they had ~ signification*] *inserted 179.28 at the same time a*] *above del. a 179.31-2 the statical signification*] *after del. but 179.35 the duration*] *after del. the time of and before del. of the existence the existence*] *the above del. their special social*] *interl. 179.37 a few*] *repl. del. some 179.40-1 in the different styles*] *after del. and characteristic for the d 179.41 comming*] *after del. next 180.1 examples of traditional*] *repl. del. the 180.1-2 reminding old constructions*] *repl. del. taken from reminiscencies of the first stages of social establishment of the*] *after del. but constructions*] *altered from constructiv before del. parts, 180.2-3 had the greatest influence ~ monuments*] *repl. del. do mostly refer to the whole feature of the buildings 180.8 to*] *repl. del. round 180.9-10 parts and divisions*] *repl. del. members 180.12 the symbol*] *after del. therefore object,]* *altered from ~^ before del. will be the symbol of an holy place in general. will be*] *undel. before del. symbolised as an holy object 180.12-14 will be symbolised ~ temple.] inserted after inserted and del. employed as [a] 180.15 gabled roof*] *after del. Gablerroof. 180.16 The Roof with gables is*] *before del. for every style of architecture 180.16-19 the universal Symbol ~ honours.] repl. del. the Symbol of divinity. the Symbol*] *undel. before del. of a divine house. (house. altered from ~, before del. probably because tribes, which in their) of divinity*] *after del. of the im 180.16 universal*] *above del. general 180.17 divine dwellings.] after del. the houses of God. also*] *interl. 180.21 God;]* *altered from ~, before del. the Serpent, the hawk or any other while the*] *repl. del. The 180.22 being*] *repl. del. are 180.23-4 were covered with flatt roofs.] inserted before del. the only gabled part of the whole was the house of the god. part of the whole*] *repl. del. sanctuary house*] *after del. temple 180.25 The same is the case*] *after three del. beginnings of variant in opposite columns:*

The same form is visible in a diminute state in proportion to the who

The same Symbol crowns the highest terrace of the Assyria

The same is the case in Assyria.

A Small chapel with a gable stands on the top of the tower

180.26 **Assyrian palace**] *after del. immense 180.27 It was*] *after del. The gabled ark of the covenant was symbolically carried out in the great 180.29 Caaba*] *C over g (C resembling 'G' due to undel. descender of g) 180.29-30 It is the only temple of the Islams*] *inserted 180.30 Mosques*] *before del. of the Islams 180.33 like in Egypt*] *inserted 180.34-5 like in Assyria*] *inserted 180.35 it governs*] *after del. but the principal*] *after del. a striking 180.36 ordinance*] *i over o 180.37 of Grecian history*] *inserted 181.1 Gabled*] *d added part of its*] *repl. del. its whole 181.3-7 Some ~ forms.] inserted 181.3 constructiv*] *after del. struct in Grec architecture are*] *repl. del. employed for the Grec entablatures are 181.4 gabled*] *interl. 181.5-7 as quasi natural objects ~ plants and animal forms.] repl. del. quasi as natural symbols because seized from antearchitectural forms. forms.] before del. They had the principle not. 181.6 and treated them*] *after del. and did not hesitate to take them as prototypes or analogies for further symbolical 181.6-7 and animal*] *after del. and organic 181.9 has derived from*] *repl. del. has been taken from making partitions*] *after del. wall 181.10 sails*] *after del. te[x] 181.16-17*

and every other ornament ~ none at all.] *inserted* 181.16 **meaning]** *above del.* significance 181.18 **signifiing]** *after del.* ornamenting 181.19 **an attache]** *after del.* a member **one part to another]** *after del.* two differ 181.19–20 **as a symbol ~ structural part.]** *inserted* 181.22–6 **On natural symbols ~ nature.]** *after del.*

instances. –

I shall now give an example of a symbol taken from natural analogies, one of those which the Greeks so frequently and successfully

181.22 **On natural symbols.]** *accompanied by possibly Hans Semper's note in pencil* × 181.25 **have]** *before interl. and del.* been 181.27–8 **What principles ~ such symbols?]** *repl. del.* How did they employ natural forms for such artistic symbols? *after del.* on fol. 6v The principal law which prevailed in the 181.31 **was not necessary for]** *after del.* did not belong t[o] **its]** *repl. del.* the **explanation.]** *altered from ~^ before del.* of the Idea which was to be symbolised; 181.32 **2°)]** *after del.*

they¹ gave on purpose² conventional colours to their leaves and flowers when³ the natural colours of the original was⁴ out of question and⁵ not that

1 **they]** *after del.* for they had for their artistic creations 2 **on purpose]** *inserted*
3 **when]** *above del.* because 4 **was]** *after del.* were no 5 **and]** *after del.* and not necessary
to

181.32 **altered]** *after del.* even 181.33 **Symbol,]** *altered from ~.* 181.33–6 **and put ~ (Cof-femill)]** *inserted* 181.38 **colours]** *after del.* for[m] 181.39 **sought for.]** *after del.* wanted. 182.1–2 **permitted]** *repl. del.* admitted admitted] *after del.* left doubts 182.3 **made]** *before del.* also **originals]** *s added* 182.3–4 **of the building]** *after del.* of the material of] *undel.* 182.5 **for this abstraction]** *after del.* on fol. 7r It was only by this abstract view of the view] *above del.* mode of 182.6 **forces,]** *before del.* and give, through the elastic curve which the leaves performed by the supposed pression, 182.8 **degree]** *above del.* form 182.9 **painter. –]** *before del.* The simple blocs in their pure static forms would never have given to the eyes even of practical men blocs] 'blocks' given to] *after del.* permitted to eyes] *before del.* a clear ear 182.10 **Cyma]** *after del.* symbol 182.13 **of any]** *after del.* after any real and *before del.* real **sectional]** *inserted* 182.14 **rib.]** *repl. del.* ripp **in] del. take]** *above del.* Imagine 182.18 **as an upright]** *after del.* as a crowning upright crowning] *before del.* piece. 182.21 **when]** *above del.* if if] *after del.* Now 182.25 **When]** *above del.* If **the]** *inserted* **leaves]** *after del.* the wreath or row of the] *undel.* *before del.* leave threa 182.26 **on.]** *altered from ~, before del.* until they take a 182.27 **standing]** *above del.* laying laying] 'lying' **before]** *after del.* over 182.30 **You will understand]** *after del.* on fol. 8r You will easily understand how it was possible to establish a very accurate scale to the dynamical and artistic feeling to the dynamical] *after del.* for 182.31 **an ideal but in the same time]** *inserted* **accurate]** *after del.* significant 182.32–3 **the same]** *after del.* an upright 182.34 **of altering and]** *inserted after del.* of strenghtening or moderating the **for any intended musical mode]** *inserted* **any]** *above del.* every 182.35 **parts.]** *altered from ~^ before del.* so as to answer to any special answer] *after del.* respond 182.37 **speaking]** *inserted before inserted and undel.* and and] *before del.* expressiv 182.38 **expressing]** *repl. del.* which express 182.40 **in general.]** *inserted*

183.5 **admissible.**] *before del.* They had no established shemes and rules vale [] established] *after del.* rules but that of their (that *after del.* their es) shemes] 'schemes' 183.9 **they will]** *interl.* 183.10 **below]** *repl. del.* part which is below, 183.10–11 **resisting]** *after del.* inner 183.11 **leaves]** *after del.* plan (for 'plants') *after del.* vegetable 183.15 **ornamented with]** *after del.* painted or sculptured and then painted w **that]** *above del.* the same 183.16 **very unartistically]** *inserted* **tong,]** *altered from* ~^ 183.16–18 **whose first sheme ~ sectional curve.]** *repl. del.* and in its first sheme reminds of a broken leave. first] *undel.* sheme] 'scheme'; *after del.* for (for 'form') *after del.* signif reminds] *before del.* the analogy of a broken leave.] leave: 'leaf'; *undel.* and leave. *altered from* ~^ *before del.* which turns 183.21 **periods]** *after del.* stage 183.23 **symbol.]** *after del.* for[m] 183.24 **symbol.]** *before del.* of 183.26 **whose]** *after del.* covering with 183.28 **results from the]** *repl. del.* gives the **from]** *above del.* of 183.29 **architects;]** *altered from* ~, *before del.* who employed it sometimes **It is]** *after del.* We shall see 183.30 **leaves]** *after del.* orna- | ment which w orna-] *undel.* 183.33 **true]** *repl. del.* the case 183.34 **upside down,]** *before del.* as for instance at the bottom of the wall of the Cella of the temple of Theseos, 183.34–5 **a form which we call the cyma recta,]** *inserted* 183.36 **meaning.]** *altered from* ~^ *before del.* and **only]** *after del.* here and *before del.* to **to day, to]** *inserted* **illustrate]** *after del.* give an example of the mode how the Greec knew [t] 183.36–7 **by some examples]** *inserted* 183.38 **lectures]** *inserted* 183.38–9 **of the parts of Greec Architecture]** *repl. del.* of the Greec ornamental forms 183.39 **separately]** *after del.* in the

MANUSCRIPT VARIANTS

MS 143¹ MS 161

fol. 1r

Architecture is a pure inventiv art, for it has no prototypes in nature for imitation and its forms are free productions of human intellect and inventiv power. With respect to this, it may appear to be the freest among all the arts who speak to us through the medium of sight. But on the other hand it is the most dependant upon the laws of nature in general, and the mechanical laws of matter especially, for, whatever special object of this art we may consider, we will find that its first and original conception has arisen from the want of providing for some necessity of private or social life, essentially that of protection and shelter against the injuries of the elements or of other hostile powers. – and as we can obtain this protection only by combination of dead natural materials to strong systems of construction we are constrained to the strict observation of the statical and mechanical laws of nature.

fol. 1v

Thus the monuments of the different ages of human civilisation | are as it were works of nature itself, but works which nature had created through the medium of mankind, in that position of its social development, on which it stood at the time when these works were erected; in a certain degree comparable to the shells and corail trees, which give us an account of the nature of the organizations which once inhabited them.

Notwithstanding this dependency from necessity and mechanical laws of nature there is a character of independency and free action visible even in the most elementary works of man, which makes it to a work of his own. Such for instance as this Carair hut, erected out of trees of bambou and palmleaves on a low didge of ground. Every part of it does well its function and speaks it out in a very intelligent manner, there is even some element of decoration visible on the matts, which form the walls and partitions between the pillars. and the whole forms an Ensemble which is not wanting of unity and proportion. | But still it is far

**fol. 157r*

from being a work of architectural art and can not give any further occasion to us for observations.

We shall start from a point, where we already see a higher intention acting and influencing upon the constructions of

4

506.1 **Architecture is a pure inventiv]** *accompanied by note in pencil ad. 1. (referring to MS 141, fol. 1r with page number 1; 177.10–23) ad] Latin for 'to'* 506.2 **With]** *above del. In this to this,]* inserted 506.2–3 **it may appear to be]** *repl. del. it is* 506.3 **among]** *repl. del. of* 506.4 **But]** *after del.*

But on the other side it is more dependant than any other on nature in general and matter¹ for its objects are, in their first conceptions at least,

1 **matter]** *before del. especially.*

506.4 **dependant]** *before del. among all the sister-arts* **the laws of]** *interl. in general,]* *before del. and human condition of life* 506.4–5 **and the mechanical laws of]** *inserted before del. and* 506.7 **necessity]** *after del. essential* **essentially]** *repl. del. generally* 506.8 **injuries of the]** *inserted* **of other hostile powers]** *of repl. del. against* 506.9 **dead]** *interl. to strong]* *repl. del. to some* **systems]** *final s added* **we]** *after del. we must form* **form]** *above del. follow in the mechanical cheme of our work the cheme]* *'scheme'* 506.10 **the statical and mechanical laws]** *the above del. those* **of nature.]** *repl. del. which govern the universal material world.* 506.11 **Thus]** *above del. So we may consider* **are]** *after del. as works of nature* 506.12 **mankind]** *kind added* 506.14 **comparable]** *above del. similar* **corail trees]** *'coral skeletons' (see 499, Explanatory Notes 177.26)* 506.15 **the nature of the]** *repl. del. that* 506.16 **Notwithstanding ~ laws of nature]** *repl. del. But* 506.17 **visible]** *inserted* **man]** *after del. arch (for 'architect')* 506.18 **Caraib]** *derived from French 'caraibe': 'Caribbean'* **erected]** *above del. made* 506.19 **didge]** *'mound'* 506.21 **matts]** *altered from mats* 506.21–2 **and the whole forms]** *after del. but this is not* 506.22–507.4 **But still it is ~ constructions of]** *in right column of MS 161, *fol. 157r, after four del. variants in left column of MS 143¹, fol. 1v, in left column of MS 161, *fol. 157r, and in right column of MS 143¹, fol. 1v:*

But this is not yet a work of architecture. This art begins only, where we see the dead cheme¹ of mechanical construction first becoming animated through the genius of art, where the different parts of the construction | are personifications of the functions² which they fulfill in the whole combination³

But this is not yet a work of architecture. This art begins first with the poetical idea or intention of the builder to personify his work

But the man of higher organization becomes soon dissatisfied with this mere technical sheme⁴ |

But still it is far from being a work of architectural art. This art begins only with the intention of the builder of⁵ giving⁶ higher expression and meaning to his work, of⁷ animating⁸ its parts and to elevate⁹ the dead sheme⁴ of construction¹⁰

1 **cheme]** *'scheme'* 2 **functions]** *after del. natural forces,* 3 **combination]** *before del. of the activ and passiv* 4 **sheme]** *'scheme'* 5 **of]** *inserted after del. to* 6 **giving]** *altered from give* 7 **of]** *inserted after del. to* 8 **animating]** *altered from animate* 9 **elevate]** *above del. transform* 10 **construction]** *before del. into a*

507.3 **a point]** *after del. a higher* **allready]** *interl. a higher]* *after del. the activ influence of* 507.4 **of]** *before mathematical calculations*

MS 143²

fol. 6r

This cottage considered as a whole does well its function and every part of it speaks it out clearly enough but evidently works only accidentally it has not been made and modelled on purpose for the function it performs, and much less is it a self speaking and living personification of the last, as are the very same parts with their artistical investments on the Greek monuments.

Art only begins 1^o) where we perceive the material worked out to artificial forms, which are prescribed only by the statical and other material functions which each part has to perform and 2^o) where the material shemes which are obtained by this way, become to be still more expressive through a poetical and ornamental

5

508.1 **This cottage considered as a whole**] *inserted after del.* The whole cottage and Every part of it, The whole cottage and] *inserted* Every part of it,] *it, repl. del. this cottage and* Every part *after two del. variant continuations of missing manuscript part:*

are nothing but material ties, there is not the slightest indication¹ of those² swelling forms or contractions with the aid of which nature prepares and indicates³ its articulations and which the Greeks

are nothing but common strings there is not the slightest indication visible of the wish for preparing and mediating the transition from the part which supports to that which is supported, nothing of those swelling forms or contractions with the aid of which nature prepares the articulations of

1 **not the slightest indication**] *above del.* no idea 2 **those**] *inserted before del.* that articulation with which nature symbolises its 3 **indicates**] *before inserted and undel.* of its creatures the places places] *del.*

508.1 **This cottage**] *accompanied by note in pencil Ad 4. (referring to MS 141, fol. 2v with page number 4; 178.14–30; cf. 503, Alterations in the Manuscript 178.23) Ad] 'ad': Latin for 'to' and every part of it] *inserted after del.* and 508.2 **evidently**] *after del.* it 508.2–3 **on purpose**] *inserted* 508.4 **with**] *above del.* in **on**] *n (o missing due to lower left margin torn off)* 508.6 **1^o**] *interl.* 508.6–9 **we perceive ~ poetical and ornamental**] *inserted before undel.* the material shemes of construction apparent in the general form as well as on each part of the building shemes] *'schemes' in the] the (in missing due to lower left margin torn off)* well] *ll (we missing due to lower left margin torn off)* the building] *building (the missing due to lower left margin torn off)* 508.6 **perceive**] *after del.* see **to artificial forms**] *repl. del.* in such a manner **are**] *above del.* is 508.7 **only**] *interl.* **material**] *interl.* 508.8 **shemes**] *'schemes'**

MS 143³

fol. 3r

The history of architecture begins not at the same point with the history of housebuilding and Engineering; they are more two different things there is a wide distance between the two and there are nations who have no history of architecture at all.

This Carairb cottage for instance, in its ensemble as well as every part of it, does well its function, but each member of it works only accidentally, it has not been modelled on purpose for the function it performs;

10

15

It therefore has nothing in common with architecture as an art and can only occupy our attention as a most elementary scheme for Roof construction. combined with matting as the elementary sheme of vertical partitions.

The first step to architecture as an art would appear to be the working out of the materials to artificial regular forms such as are prescribed only by the statical and other material functions which each part has to perform.

But we find no example of an art standing and resting on this point of development except perhaps in our own times of merely practical and commercial tendency. ||

Of old people had probably less practical but certainly much more poetical qualifications They could not help giving a sort of plastical life to the blocs of timber, of marble and granite, in preparing and modelling them into cylinders and prismatic beams for the use of their temples and other architectural works. They made them tell the reasons for their existance, the direction and power of their action, the part which they would take in the whole work, and how their relation would be to each other.

These tales were made in a language consisting of symbols and characteristic forms which were partly to be painted only, partly to be carried out plastically, and then painted; on the surface of the Schemes; This symbolical language was found almost ready prepared for this purpose by the other branches of industry which, it must be known had reached to a high degree of technical and artistical perfection long ere the building of monuments was thought of.

So this language was already prepared for general understanding, | and so much the more as most of its symbols are taken or at least derived from analogies in nature, and self-understanding for every man who has the slightest feeling for natural forms and their dynamical signification.

But there are others, (and some of them are very important as relating to the general features and dispositions of the monuments) which are not taken from nature directly but from reminiscences out of the first stages of society and social establishment, from old traditional types of construction or from processes formerly prevailing in some branch of industry connected with the housebuilding or housefurniture. –

Before going farther, I want to give you some examples of symbols used in architecture to show their tendencies. their expressiv power and their application. I shall do this with the only view of explaining the containt of the foregoing, referring for a more systematical development of the forms used in the different styles of architecture, to the comming lectures. |

1^o) Symbols taken from reminiscences out of the first stages of social establishment.

The *fireplace*

508.10–12 **The history ~ at all.**] *inserted* 508.10 **begins**] *after del.* begins not with the beginning and first has 508.11 **they are**] *above del.* not **more**] *before del.* than history of painting **two different things**] *interl. before interl. and del.* which 508.12 **nations**] *after del.* many 508.13 **Caraib**] *derived from French 'caraïbe': 'Caribbean'; interl.* **for instance**] *interl.* 508.15 **performs;**] *altered from ~, before del.* and there is much less any 509.1 **in common**] *repl. del.* to do **only**] *repl. del.* not further 509.3 **sheme**] *'scheme'* 509.4 **The first step**] *after del.*

The first indications of art appear only where¹ the materials are² worked out to artificial regular forms such as are prescribed only by the statical and other material functions which each part has to perform.³

fol. 4r

fol. 4v

fol. 5r

1 **where]** *before del.* we perceive 2 **are]** *inserted* 3 **each part has to perform.]** *undel.*

509.4 **first]** *above del.* next **appear to]** *inserted* 509.7 **and resting]** *interl.* 509.7-8 **except perhaps in our own times]** *repl. del.* except in the times and under conditions similar to ours 509.8 **perhaps]** *interl.* **of]** *after del.* where practical science has entirely absorbed artistical feeling 509.9-11 **Of old ~ preparing and]** *accompanied in opposite column by Hans Semper's note in pencil* Wiederholg v. 5 unten, u 6 – (*referring to MS 141, fol. 3r-v with page numbers 5 and 6; 178.39-179.16*) 509.9 **Of old]** *after undel.* on fol. 3v The symbolic language in architecture *after three del.* beginnings of variant on fol. 3r-v:

In the times¹ of the first development of architecture

Of old² mankind had a more vivid imagination |

Of old people had³ perhaps less practical but certainly much more poetical qualifications.⁴

They could not model their blocs⁵ of granite and marble which they employed for building,⁶ into cylinders and prismatic beams without giving to them a sort of plastical life.

They personified them and⁷ made them tell the reasons for their existence, the direction and measure of their action,⁸ in what manner they make part of the whole to which they were destined,⁹ and how they would relate to each other, when on their places.¹⁰

For this they wanted a language – a symbolic language¹¹ consisting of certain characteristic forms partly painted only partly plastically executed and then painted which they found almost ready prepared by the other branches of practical industry and art, which, it most¹² be known, had reached to a high degree of technical as well as artistical perfection long before the building of monumental works was thought of.

1 **In the times]** *accompanied in opposite column by Hans Semper's note in pencil* Wiederholung von 4 u 5. (*referring to MS 141, fols. 2v-3r with page numbers 4 and 5; 178.14-179.3*) 2 **Of old]** *repl. del.* In those times in which fell the development of architectural forms 3 **Of old people had]** *repl. del.* Formerly people had Formerly] *after del.* it was much less practical perhaps than people had] *inserted before del.* it was 4 **qualifications.]** *inserted before del.* than we are now. 5 **blocs]** 'blocks' 6 **which they employed for building,]** *inserted* 7 **They personified them and]** *repl. del.* They They] *after del.* and making them parts of *after del.* and personifying their future functions in them by giving to them certain 8 **the direction and measure of their action,]** *inserted after del.* and 9 **they were destined,]** *repl. del.* they belong, 10 **each other, when on their places.]** *repl. del.* their neighbours. 11 **a symbolic language ~ plastically executed and then painted]** *inserted* 12 **most]** 'must'

509.9 **probably]** *repl. del.* perhaps 509.10 **blocs]** 'blocks' 509.12 **They made them]** *accompanied in opposite column by Hans Semper's note in pencil* 6 – (*referring to MS 141, fol. 3v with page number 6; 179.4-16*) 509.13 **would take]** *repl. del.* took 509.16-17 **on the surface of the Schemes; This]** *inserted after del.* which 509.17 **was]** *repl. del.* they 509.22 **So this language ~ understanding,]** *repl. del.* on fol. 4r-v By this reason this language was generally | understood reason] *above del.* circumstance **and so much]** *accompanied in opposite column by Hans Semper's note in pencil* zu 6. u 7 (*referring to MS 141, fols. 3v-4r with page numbers 6 and 7; 179.4-29*) 509.23 **or at least derived]** *inserted and]* *after del.* which every one who has the slightest degree of feeling for natural 509.23-4 **selfunderstanding]** 'self-explaining' 509.26 **(and]** *altered from ^~* 509.26-7 **general features and dispositions of the monuments)]** *repl. del.* Edifice as an Ensemble, 509.28-9 **reminiscences ~ or from]** *repl. del.* old traditional types of houseconstruction and 509.28 **of society]** *after del.* of the formation 509.29-30 **processes ~**

housefurniture. –] *repl. del.* processes of some branch of industrial art related to architecture and from 509.29 **prevailing] *after del.* used 509.31 **Before going farther, I want to give you] *repl. del.* I shall give **some] *after del.* for an explanation of the foregoing and before *del.* few 509.33 **containt]** ‘content’ 509.34 **development]** *after del.* explanation **the coming]** *after del.* my 509.37 **The fireplace]** *after underl. and del.* The altar.******

Second Version

TEXTUAL RECORD

MS 142 gta, 20-Ms-142, fols. 11–10v (10v blank), in Semper’s hand, *copy-text*
 Semper 1985b ‘London Lecture of Autumn 1854’, 61–7, here 61–6 (additional sections: ed. of MS 141; see 498), Mallgrave’s ed. of MS 142

BIBLIOGRAPHY Herrmann 1981, 33, 113, 166–7; Herrmann 1984, 145; Mallgrave 1996, 221; Gnehm 2004, 113, 210–17

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The second version of the lecture ‘On Architectural Symbols’, which reformulates the programmatic first sentence as ‘Architecture is an art of invention’, generally revises the first version in terms of language, arrangement of the material and clarification of content. On the one hand, the section on natural symbols – now headed ‘On Structural Symbols’ (186.36), again with the Greek cyma as an example adapted without acknowledgement from Bötticher’s *Tektonik der Hellenen* – does not conclude the draft, as in the first version, but precedes the section on ‘symbols of the traditional kind’, which forms the new conclusion (189.18–20). However, instead of writing out the latter, the second version refers to the ‘other paper’ (189.20) – that is, to the corresponding section of the first version on traditional symbols with its discussion of the fireplace, the roof and the walls (180.5–181.21). On the other hand, the second version contains clarifying additions. A first, longer one is provided with the third paragraph and the distinction between the ‘Structural forms in general’ and the ‘ornamental parts’, with the latter as the ‘symbolical investments of the bare structure’ of architecture (184.5–9). A second addition, associated with this, concerns ‘nations ... who have no history of architecture’: their buildings – Semper now refers to China and the ‘Arabian tribes’ – consist of ‘bare structures’ with only externally applied enrichments derived from the ‘industrial arts’ (184.36–185.4). Finally, the second version omits the developmental assertions on the fully fledged emergence and violent death of most independent architectural styles, with the exception of those of the Greeks (177.30–178.17). While the reference to later lectures for elucidations of these assertions is also omitted (178.18–19), the other two references in the first version (179.40–1, 183.37–9) are retained with some modifications, here

announcing 'a more complete and systematical explanation of the symbolical forms in architecture' (186.34–5) and the explanation of the 'Cyma recta' and 'other symbols' in Greek architecture (188.32–5).

184.1–11 **Architecture is an art of invention ~ the freest among the different arts of design**] see 499, Explanatory Notes 177.10–13 184.13 **rosen**] *risen* 184.15 **clime**] *climate* 184.26–9 **The monuments of former ages ~ once inhabited them.**] see 499, Explanatory Notes 177.25–7 184.28 **corall-trees**] *coral skeletons*; see 499, Explanatory Notes 177.26 185.5 **Caraib**] derived from French *caraiïbe*: *Caribbean* 185.12 **matts**] *mats* 185.14 **sheme**] *scheme* (see also 185.15, 187.14–15, 187.39, 188.16) 185.17–20 **The first step ~ would appear to be ~ forms, such as are prescribed by ~ conditions, which each part of the whole has to perform, and their combination to a well calculated structure.**] see 500, Explanatory Notes 178.33–6 185.21–3 **But we find no example of a style ~ resting on this point ~ except in our own days of merely practical ~ tendency.**] In a deleted passage, however, 'the Chinese style' is described as such an example; see 513, Alterations in the Manuscript 185.21. 185.26 **bloccs**] *blocks* 185.36 **nacked**] merged from German *nackt* and English *naked* (see also 188.2) 186.7 **self understanding**] *self-explaining* 186.11 **foundators**] merged from Italian *fondatori* and English *founders* 186.18 **espacial**] *especial* 186.24 **lorrel**] *laurel* 186.24–5 **Mirth-leaves**] *myrtle leaves*; see 500, Explanatory Notes 179.31 186.36–189.17 **On Structural Symbols ~ curvature.** –] see parallel section headed 'On natural symbols' in the first version (181.22–183.36) 187.1–188.31 **One of the most important symbols ~ the so called Cyma ~ Grec buildings of all periods.**] As in the first version, Semper here adapts corresponding passages from Karl Bötticher's *Tektonik der Hellenen*; see 501–2, Explanatory Notes 182.10–12, and – for the subsequent parallel passages – the explanations thereafter. 187.5 **boards**] derived from French *bord*: *edges* (see also 187.6) 187.6 **free laing**] *free-lying*, derived from German *freiliegen*: *exposed* 187.8 **free finishing**] *free-ending*; see 502, Explanatory Notes 182.17 187.14 **sheme**] *scheme* (see also 187.15, 187.39, 188.16) 187.15 **reddition**] *rendition*. Mallgrave has 'reduction' (Semper 1985b, 64). 187.30 **on**] *one* 187.36 **ebauche**] derived from French *ébauche*: *raw shape* (see also 187.40, 188.18, 188.26, 188.33); cf. 502, Explanatory Notes 182.36 188.2–3 **pepresented**] *represented* 188.6 **leaveband**] *leafband* 188.8 **leave**] *leaf* (see also 188.10) 188.13 **ripped**] *ribbed* 188.15 **tong**] *tongue* 188.17 **tye**] *tie* 188.33 **of curse**] ~ *course* 188.34 **spare**] *save* 188.35–7 **adding ~ some general remarks on the principles ~ of their structural symbols**] Beside the end of this passage, Hans Semper noted in pencil 'Bis hierher Manusc. A.', referring to the first version of the lecture (177–83), which is translated in *Kleine Schriften* (Semper 1884, 292–303). The passage provides a transition to the last formulated part of the second version (188.38–189.19) – a part which is a reformulation of a passage in the first version (181.29–182.9), serving there as an introduction to the discussion of the Greek *cyma*. 189.7 **thee**] *the* 189.20 **1° The fireplace. see other paper.**] The reference to the 'other paper' means the section on traditional symbols in the first version of the lecture, which begins with '1° The fireplace' and ends with 'Symbols taken from textile art' (180.5–181.21).

EDITORIAL EMENDATIONS

184.28 **corall-trees**] corall- | trees 186.24-5 **Mirth-leaves**] Mirth- | leaves

ALTERATIONS IN THE MANUSCRIPT

184.1 **Architecture is an art of invention**] *after del.*

Architecture is an art¹ of pure invention – not finding² any adaequate prototypes or paragons in the natural forms

1 **art**] *altered from ~, before del.* which 2 **finding**] *after del.* having

184.2 **design,**] *before del.* to its disposition the world of real natural forms, which it may take for models, for expressing its ideas and conceptions. to its disposition] *after del.* for the expression of its conceptions **the immediate imitation of nature for its object.**] *inserted* 184.3 **Works of architecture have**] *repl. del.* The architects have The architects have] *repl. del.* The last have 184.3-4 **no prototypes ~ science.**] *repl. del.* no prototypes in nature for immediate imitation they are entirely the results of human imagination and intellect. 184.3 **nature,**] *altered from ~^ before del.* for their ideas and conceptions, which **they**] *inserted* 184.4 **experience,**] *altered from ~. after del.* and combination 184.6 **Structural**] *al over e* **forms**] *interl.* 184.8 **bare**] *above del.* naked **significance,**] *altered from ~^ before del.* to our works and **artistical**] *inserted* 184.10-12 **Architecture ~ consider.**] *repl. del.* The first conception of every object of architecture, 184.11-12 **material**] *interl.* 184.13 **its first conception will have rosen**] *above del.* arises 184.15 **elements**] *interl.* 184.18 **principles**] *after del.* laws 184.19 **itself**] *inserted* 184.25 **The history**] *after del.* The study of *after del.* As long as we **forms**] *above del.* is **a very important**] *above del.* an essential 184.26 **of mankind**] *after del.* of nature 184.27 **generations**] *before del.* of mankind **fossil**] *inserted* 184.30 **But in turn**] *after del.* But in turn, we want the knowledge of human nature as it still **remnants**] *after del.* historical 184.31 **human culture**] *after del.* culture 184.32 **these works,**] *before del.* whose remains 184.33 **general**] *interl.* 184.34 **important**] *interl.* 184.37 **whose**] *after del.* or at least, **architectural**] *al over e* **works are**] *inserted before del.* is **bare structures**] *after del.* nothing but ornamented structures of the simplest ornamented] *after del.* an structures] *final s added* 184.38 **furnitures**] *altered from furniture before del.* works **implement,**] *after del.* outer works, 185.1 **works themselves,**] *repl. del.* work itself, 185.2 **textile art**] *after del.* weaving 185.3 **and with**] *after del.* as we shall 185.7 **in its construction**] *interl.* 185.8-9 **There is ~ partitions.**] *inserted* 185.8 **an**] *n added* **element**] *above del.* beginning **in the matings**] *after del.* in the application of variated 185.9 **partitions**] *after del.* w (*for 'walls'*) 185.10 **this Ensemble**] *above del.* it 185.12 **wall partitions are**] *after del.* walls are 185.21 **But we find**] *after del.*

But we find no¹ example of a style of construction resting on this point of development, excepting perhaps the Chinese style, although it is not entirely devoid² of symbols.

1 **no**] *above del.* only one 2 **devoid**] *after del.* without

185.27–8 **in order to**] *after del.* for the use of their 185.35 **types**] *above del.* forms
 186.5 **types,**] *before del.* which perform the elements of the 186.7 **not**] *after del.* partly
 186.7–8 **reminiscencies of**] *above del.* from 186.8 **elements**] *repl. del.* types **of processes**] *of above del.* from 186.9 **housefurniture.**] *altered from ~, before del.* or finally
 being mystical symbols of a mere conventional kind, as for instance most of the symbols]
above del. types 186.10–14 **A third class ~ religion.** –] *repl. del.*

A third class of symbols refers finally to the special destination of the building, to the God of the temple and the religion of the worshippers and founders¹, which last class of symbols is generally of a mystical² character, which³ never were intended to be of general understanding

1 **foundators**] *merged from Italian 'fondatori' and English 'founders'* 2 **mystical**] *after inserted and del.* voluntary and 3 **which**] *after del.* the understanding of which was always the privilege of, was] *after del.* is only possible with the aid of a key

186.12–13 **and composed**] *after del.* but purposely 186.16–17 **as the Assyrians and Egyptians,**] *interl.* 186.17 **such**] *interl.* 186.19 **they were at the same time**] *after del.* they answered in the same time a certain statical or dynamical answered] *above del.* fulfilled
 186.21 **For instance**] *after del.* For instance, they ornamented the moulding, which represents a tie or a band, and which which represents] *after del.* whose statical function is the binding together of two 186.22 **often**] *above del.* generally 186.23 **according**] *after del.* for the different Gods 186.25 **The caracters of the leaves were different,**] *inserted*
 186.26 **unaltered;**] *altered from ~^ before del.* by the special applications which were given to it. 186.27–8 **whose monuments**] *after del.* wherefore their symbolism is not of general but only of special 186.32–3 **and in showing ~ application;**] *inserted* 186.33 **I shall**] *after del.* only with the intention of expl[a] 186.33–4 **the foregoing assertions**] *after del.* the meaning *after del.* what I 186.36 **Structural**] *above del.* natural 186.38–9 **analogical forms in nature.**] *before del. on fol. 5r–v*

What principles did they | observe in the choice of such natural forms and how did they apply them?

1^o) they did not transfer the copy of the natural object which gave the analogy to the Idea which was to be represented in all its accidental details, they left out all what was not necessary for its explanation.

2^o) they altered the originals in those

187.2–3 (**Κύμα, Κυμάτιον**) *inserted before del.* which includes the ideas of ending or crowning, that of receiving, and that of a conflict between two forces. 187.4 **Take**] *after del.* Take (fig 1.) as the sheme of sheme] 'scheme' 187.11 **coronations**] *after del.* antique
 187.18 **on**] *above del.* to **structural**] *altered from structure before del. on fol. 6v* and so on, until the heads of the leaves will entirely cover the lower part of it, and their points touch the band. 187.19 **part.**] *inserted* 187.27 **By this way we shall**] *repl. del.* We 187.34 **in architecture**] *after del.* every | where 187.35 **place.**] *altered from ~^ before del.* between two
 187.37 **speaking**] *repl. del.* expressiv 187.40 **moulding,**] *altered from ~.* 187.40–188.1 **or painted, or sculptured and then painted.**] *inserted*

188.2 **architecture**]; *altered from ~, before del.* which contained the 188.6 **leaveband**] *altered from leave band leave*] 'leaf' 188.18 **curve**] *before del.* of powerfull resisting expression 188.21 **variation**] *after del.* conflict 188.23 **Echinos**] *above del.* first **water-leaves**] *before del.* of another caracter 188.35 **following**], *altered from ~.* **adding only here**] *after del.* What principles did the *after del.* and 188.36 **observed**] *after del.* seem to 188.36–7 **of their structural symbols.**] *accompanied in opposite column by Hans Semper's note in pencil Bis hierher Manusc. A. (cf. 512, Explanatory Notes 188,35–7)*

189.3 **sufficient**] *before del.* and wanted only **leaving out the other parts and**] *inserted* 189.4 **to represent the whole thing.**] *repl. del.* to take the whole complexe of the natural object. whole] *after del.* real 189.9 **troubled**] *after del.* permitted a double sense of the Symbol *after inserted and del.* left a doubt, if it was 189.17 **their curvature.** –] *repl. del.* curvature which the hand of the sculptor gave to a moulding which which the hand] *after del.* which the elastic line of a tender leave wreath received leave] 'leaf' 189.18 **which had**] *after del.* because they are

On the Relation of Architectural Systems with the General Cultural Conditions

TEXTUAL RECORD

- MS 145 gta, 20-Ms-145, fols. 1r–6v (4r–6v blank), in Semper's hand
- MS 144¹ gta, 20-Ms-144, fols. 1r–18r, in Semper's hand, *copy-text*
- MS 146¹ gta, 20-Ms-146, fols. 1r–12r, in H. T. Wegener's hand (emendations in Manfred Semper's hand), 1880 or 1881, copy of MS 144¹
- MS 147² gta, 20-Ms-147, fols. 1r–13r, 14r, 15r–22v (1v, 2v, 3v, 6v, 9v, 10v, 17v, 18v, 19v, 20v, 22v blank; 4v, 5v, 7v, 8v, 11v, 12v, 21v del. notes relating to Manfred Semper's architectural works, among them 'a new stable building for Mr Theodor Wegener in Ottensen'; 13v, 14v see 409, MS 147¹), 'Über den Zusammenhang der architektonischen Systeme mit allgemeinen Kulturzuständen', partly in unknown hand (1r–4r, 5r, 6r–7r, 8r, 9r–11r, 12r, 13r, 14r, 15r–21r, 22r; emendations in Hans and Manfred Semper's hands), partly in Manfred Semper's hand (8r), early 1880s, Manfred Semper's German trans. of MS 144¹, fols. 1r–16v, published in Semper 1884; see Herrmann 1981, 114
- Semper 1884 'Ueber den Zusammenhang der architektonischen Systeme mit allgemeinen Kulturzuständen', 351–68, German trans. of MS 144¹, fols. 1r–17r; for details of this translation, see Herrmann 1981, 170–2
- Semper 1986b 'London Lecture of November 29, 1854', 43–53, here 43–51 (additional sections: ed. of MS 144²; see 530), Mallgrave's ed. of MS 144¹

BIBLIOGRAPHY Herrmann 1981, 113–14, 170–2; Luttmann 2008, 147–9

EXPLANATORY NOTES

This lecture, which can be dated 29 November 1854, discusses – as announced in the first two paragraphs – ‘architectural styles’ as ‘the artistic expressions of ... social political and religious institutions’. Semper’s main example is the architecture of China, followed by a shorter section on that of Assyria and Chaldea and brief notes on Egyptian architecture. He alludes to his responsibility for teaching ‘Architecture, and Plastic Decoration’ (see 91.22, 91.25) when pointing out that ‘the ordinances and mouldings of a style’ can be understood only in the broader historical and social context of the architectural monuments to which they belong (189.29–190.2). After referring back to the embryonic role of the fireplace as discussed in the preceding lecture ‘On Architectural Symbols’ (190.13–14; cf. 180.6), Semper applies the cultural-historical approach of his ‘Comparative Architecture’, in which the much more extensive discussion of China, Assyria and Chaldea provides the basis for his present account (for the chapters on China in ‘Comparative Architecture’, see gta, 20-Ms-66, 149–97, ed. in Luttmann 2008, 455–90; for those on Assyria and Chaldea, see gta, 20-Ms-58, 38–121, ed. in Luttmann 2008, 372–417). The importance Semper attributes to China is due to his identification of primeval architectural elements in an advanced yet politically ‘petrified Chinese civilisation’ corresponding to a mechanistic, material-bound architecture that was ‘never elevated from its common reality to higher symbolism and to the field of art’ (as Greek architecture was), so that ‘we may recognize in the buildings of the Chinese the wooden architecture of primeval times’: ‘The roof is an umbrella for the rain, the columns are supports, the supports are vertically standing trees, planed and painted’ (gta, 20-Ms-66, after 189, ed. in Luttmann 2008, 604). This likens the Chinese house to Semper’s Caribbean hut, in which – as he says in the previous lecture – ‘The columns are trees and nothing else’ (178.28). However, despite his contention, advanced in 1853, that Chinese architecture was ‘arrested by a sudden torpidity’ and thus became ‘most elementary’, comparable to the Caribbean hut (174.14–17), it is precisely this elementary perspective that leads him to say in ‘Comparative Architecture’ that ‘the Chinese still remain our teachers in many things closely related to architecture, even when it comes to its formal aspects’ (gta, 20-Ms-66, 152, ed. in Luttmann 2008, 456).

The exact sources for Semper’s discussion of the relation between Chinese society and architecture are difficult to establish. He relies particularly on Guillaume Pauthier’s *Chine* (Pauthier 1839) and William Chambers’s *Designs of Chinese Buildings* (Chambers 1757), to both of which he refers in ‘Comparative Architecture’ and in the lecture (198.2–3). Further information is taken from other sources, some of which were included in a second volume by Pauthier, his *Chine moderne* (Pauthier 1853). As it would be speculative to try to identify these sources, we broadly refrain from mentioning possible works. All in all, Semper apparently proceeded directly from the draft of his ‘Comparative Architecture’, as some passages in the lecture that are translated literally from it suggest. Misspellings in the naming of persons and places also suggest that Semper used a fair copy (gta, 20-Ms-72) of his original manuscript (gta, 20-Ms-66), which he had received from Germany in 1851 and which contains the same misspellings. The notes on Egypt with which the draft lecture breaks off cover only part of the lecture as apparently intended to be held, since at the beginning of the next lecture Semper writes that he had ‘explained in the last lecture the general idea laid down in the disposition of the Egyptian temples’ (201.20–1).

190.3 **were]** *we* 190.11 **lays]** *lies* (see also 197.19) 190.13–14 **I considered in my last lecture the fireplace as the Embryo of social forms ~ and the Symbol of ~ united vol-**

ition.] see 180.5–14 190.13 **social**] uncertain reading 190.29 **creddles**] *cradles* 190.30 **onesides**] derived from German *einerseits: on the one hand* 190.31 **othersides**] derived from German *anderseits: on the other hand*

191.2 **foundators**] merged from Italian *fondatori* and English *founders* (see also 191.13)

191.5 **priniple**] *principle* 191.8–9 **resorting**] *resulting* 191.15 **seasing**] *seizing* 191.19–20 **Bactrans**] *Bactrians* 191.26 **inimities**] derived from French *inimitié: enmities* 191.31 **merveilloously**] merged from French *merveilleusement* and English *marvellously* 191.32 **hundert**] German for *hundred* 191.33 **evenement**] derived from French *événement: event*. Mallgrave has a blank and notes the word as illegible (Semper 1986b, 44 and n. 1). In *Kleine Schriften*, ‘of such an evenement’ is translated as ‘eines derartigen Alleinherrschers’ (of such an autocrat; Semper 1884, 354). 191.34–5 **electiv imperor ~ Jao**] Pauthier 1839, 35: ‘Yao’ 191.38 **Sii**] Pauthier 1839, 42, 45, 47, 52: ‘Yu’ (cf. 192.18: ‘Ju’) 191.40 **Roc named Hong-Chan**] ‘Roc’ derived from French *roc: rock*; actually a rock of the mountain ‘Heng-chan’ (Pauthier 1839, 53)

192.2–17 **O our assistant ~ peace.**] cf. Pauthier 1839, 53–4, and Semper’s German translation in ‘Comparative Architecture’ (gta, 20–Ms-66, 165, ed. in Luttmann 2008, 465–6)

192.5 **didges**] *dykes*; cf. Pauthier 1839, 53: ‘digues’. Mallgrave has ‘ridges’ (Semper 1986b, 45). On a later occasion in this lecture, Semper uses ‘didges’ for *ditches* (199.31). 192.7 **Tho-lou**] Pauthier 1839, 53: ‘Yo-lou’ 192.10 **Tho**] Pauthier 1839, 53: ‘Yo’ **Thai**] Pauthier 1839, 53: ‘Tai’ 192.13 **but my sorrows have not ended**] In Semper’s source, the sorrows have ended (Pauthier 1839, 53): ‘(Mon) affliction a cessé’, translated by Semper into German in his ‘Comparative Architecture’ as ‘Betrübniß hat aufgehört’ (gta, 20–Ms-66, 165, ed. in Luttmann 2008, 465). 192.14 **disturbances of natural forces**] Semper first had ‘revolution’ instead of ‘disturbances’ (522, Alterations in the Manuscript 192.14). This corresponds to his contention that ‘the Asiatic nations ... felt induced ... to regain by great national constructions the t[er]ritory which by the great revolution of nature, they had been obliged to abandon’ (191.21–8). This ‘revolution of nature’ is counterbalanced by a social revolution in China, where ‘Every revolution ... is made under the pretext of reviving the old institutions’ (192.21–2). 192.16 **seads**] *seeds* 192.17 **peace.**] The deleted continuation of this sentence, ‘and can enjoy’ (see 522, Alterations in the Manuscript 192.17), is the beginning of the translation of ‘et pourront se livrer éternellement à la joie’ (Pauthier 1839, 54). 192.32–193.6 **Description of the Pallace ~ sunshine.**] cf. Pauthier 1839, 54 n. *, and Semper’s German translation in ‘Comparative Architecture’ (gta, 20–Ms-66, 168, ed. in Luttmann 2008, 467)

192.35 **port**] *portal* **laying**] *lying*

193.1 **curt**] *court* (see also 196.4) 193.19 **Mongol**] *Mongols* 193.20 **Marco Polo’s travels**] Semper owned the German translation by August Bürck (Polo 1845); see 211.2, 215.23. 193.31 **thre**] *three*

194.2 **separed**] *separated* (see also 194.9) 194.12 **one**] *own* **The**] *They* **lay**] *lie*

194.12–13 **intran**] *entrance* 194.16 **suit**] *suite* (see also 194.26) 194.24 **cannels**] *canals*

194.27 **Van-Sie**] ‘Van-Sui’ in Semper’s ‘Comparative Architecture’ (gta, 20–Ms-66, 173, ed. in Luttmann 2008, 471) 194.28 **indescriptible**] French for *indescribable* 194.32 **Confut-sie**] *Confucius* 194.34 **guorderobes**] *garderobes*. Mallgrave has ‘barracks’ (Semper 1986b, 46). **Offices for the different Courtcharges**] This is Semper’s translation of ‘Intendanz des Hofes’ and ‘Hofintendanz’ (gta, 20–Ms-66, 174, ed. in Luttmann 2008, 472), which he translated first as ‘Court intendances’ (see 523, Alterations in the Manuscript 194.34). 194.37–8 **marmorbridges**] joined from German *Marmor* (here with minuscule) and English *bridges: marble bridges* 194.38 **On a high hill is a buddha temple in form of a bottle.**] In

his ‘Comparative Architecture’, Semper similarly describes a monument on an island in a lake of Beijing (gta, 20-Ms-66, 175, ed. in Luttmann 2008, 473): ‘A white obelisk in the shape of a bottle, called Pai-tha, stands on the summit.’ This corresponds – with the exception of the words ‘in the shape of a bottle’ – to a passage in Pauthier’s *Chine moderne*: ‘le sommet est couronné par un obélisque blanc appelé *pai-tha*’ (Pauthier 1853, 21; italics in original). Semper apparently identified the ‘buddha temple’ with a ‘Ta’ as described and depicted in the anonymous ‘Essai sur l’architecture chinoise’ – an eighteenth-century manuscript held in the Bibliothèque nationale in Paris, to which he refers in his ‘Comparative Architecture’ and later in *Stytle* (gta, 20-Ms-66, 176, 189, 192, ed. in Luttmann 2008, 474, 484, 487; Semper 1860/63, 1:244). In that manuscript, the ‘Ta’ are described as ‘les espèces de Pyramides dédiées à Foë & aux Esprits’; the form particularly of the first of the visualized ‘Ta’ can be interpreted as that of a bottle (BnF, RESERVE OE-13-PET FOL, 1: unpag., pl. 125).

195.2 **Tshin Chi Houang Ti**] ‘Tshin-chi-hoang-Ti’ or ‘Tshin-Chi-Hoang-Ti’ in Semper’s ‘Comparative Architecture’ (gta, 20-Ms-66, 160, 179, ed. in Luttmann 2008, 461, 476), ‘Tshin-chi-hoang-ti’ in Pauthier’s *Chine* (Pauthier 1839, especially 213–15) 195.4 **dis-solved**] Mallgrave has ‘dispersed’ (Semper 1986b, 46). 195.6 **Yu Zhou reconquished**] *reconquered* 195.10 **Hien Yong**] ‘Hien-Yang’ in Semper’s ‘Comparative Architecture’ (gta, 20-Ms-66, 180, ed. in Luttmann 2008, 477), ‘Hien-yang’ in Pauthier’s *Chine* (Pauthier 1839, especially 215–16) 195.12 **rebuild**] *rebuilt* 195.20 **board**] derived from French *bord*: *bank* 195.24 **created**] Mallgrave has ‘erected’ (Semper 1986b, 47). **transplated**] *transplanted* 195.28 **frensh**] *French lieux*] *lieues*: French for *leagues*; cf. Pauthier 1839, 10 195.31 **innerest**] *innermost*

196.1 **adultness**] *adulthood* 196.1–2 **E contrary**] derived from Latin *e contrario*: *on the contrary*. Mallgrave has ‘and contrary’ (Semper 1986b, 47). 196.16 **nacked**] merged from German *nackt* and English *naked* **Stonemaçon**] joined from English *stone* (here with majuscule) and French *maçon*: *stonemason* 196.20 **corniches**] French for *cornices* (see also 196.36) 196.25 **mouveable shrines**] *movable screens*; cf. Semper 1986b, 48 n. 5. In the essay ‘On the Origin of Polychromy in Architecture’, Semper says of Chinese architecture that ‘The wall is only a screen’ (68.21–2). In ‘Comparative Architecture’, he calls the walls in question at one point ‘jene beweglichen Tapetenwände’ (those movable paper walls) – he first wrote ‘jene Charnierwände’ (those hinged walls) – and at another point ‘bewegliche Scheidewände’ (movable partitions; gta, 20-Ms-66, 187, 191, ed. in Luttmann 2008, 482, 486). In the lecture ‘The Ancient Practice of Wall Coating and Tubular Construction’, he also describes the walls of the Caribbean hut as ‘mouveable shrines’ (127.21). 196.33 **stoned**] *stone* 196.37 **Dragonteeth**] In ‘Comparative Architecture’, Semper mentions ‘an ornament difficult to understand, comparable to dragons’ teeth’ (gta, 20-Ms-66, 190, ed. in Luttmann 2008, 485; cf. Semper 1860/63, 1:254–5). **sparheads**] *rafter heads*; cf. ‘Comparative Architecture’ and *Stytle* (gta, 20-Ms-66, 189–90, ed. in Luttmann 2008, 485; Semper 1860/63, 1:254): ‘Sparrenköpfe’

197.2 **angels**] *angles* 197.5 **polygon**] *polygona* 197.6 **sparrheads**] *rafter heads*; see note 196.37 197.15–30 **Chambers describes the house of a Chinese merchant at Canton as follows ~ hall. etc.**] Semper here refers to the section ‘Of the houses of the Chinese’ in William Chambers’s *Designs of Chinese Buildings* with its corresponding plates (Chambers 1757, 7–11, pls. 8–11) but retranslates into English most of his German digest from his ‘Comparative Architecture’ (gta, 20-Ms-66, 191–2, ed. in Luttmann 2008, 486–7). 197.15 **describes**] Mallgrave has ‘depicts’ (Semper 1986b, 48). 197.18 **bad room**] *bedroom* **Elavation**] *elevation* 197.21 **et.**] *etc.*

198.9 **marchy**] *marshy* 198.11 **step**] *steppe* 198.17–18 **The nation ~ belonged to the Semitic race**] In ‘Comparative Architecture’, Semper differentiates the racial attribution of this first ‘nation’ of Mesopotamia as a ‘people’ belonging to the ‘Syrian Semitic tribe’, which was ‘certainly mixed with other tribes from early on’. In a later revision, he replaced ‘other tribes’ with ‘Arian and even Turanian (Mongol) and Cushitic (Ethiopian) elements’ (gta, 20-Ms-58, 41–2, ed. in Luttmann 2008, 373). 198.21–4 **Behold the land of the Chaldaeans ~ palaces of the land.**] In a first variant of this quotation of Isaiah, 23:13, Semper cites the English translation, which is also found in Layard’s *Nineveh and its Remains*: ‘Behold the land of the Chaldeans, says Isaiah, this people was not, till the Assyrians founded it for them that dwelt in the wilderness, They set up the towers thereof, they raised up towers thereof’ (529, note 528.9–11; the second ‘towers’ is written erroneously instead of ‘the palaces’; cf. Layard 1849, 2:238 n. ||). However, he subsequently adapted this translation for consistency with the German translation by Johann David Michaelis, which he also cites in his ‘Comparative Architecture’ (gta, 20-Ms-58, 43, ed. in Luttmann 2008, 374) and in *The Four Elements of Architecture* (Semper 1851b, 71 n. *). He most likely knew Michaelis’s translation through Arnold Heeren’s *Ideen über die Politik, den Verkehr und den Handel der vornehmsten Völker der alten Welt* (Heeren 1824/26, 2:157; see 212.30–1). 198.32 **subjects**] *subjects* 199.6 **devided**] *divided* 199.16–22 **The camp of Cyrus ~ Xenophon ~ heavy infantry.**] cf. Xenophon, *Cyropaedia*, 8.5.2–14, and ‘Comparative Architecture’ (gta, 20-Ms-58, 32–3; 20-Ms-62, 80, ed. in Luttmann 2008, 310, 577). 199.20 **Charotiers**] *charioteers* 199.22 **Oplites**] *hoplites* 199.27–8 **new discoveries made by Mrs Layard and Botta on the ground where ~ Ninive stood**] ‘Mrs’: *Messrs*; for the respective publications, see 318, Explanatory Notes 51.29 199.31 **480 Stadiums each side**] *120 stadiums ~ ~* (see also 199.33); cf. Herodotus on Babylon in *Histories*, 1.178, quoted by Semper in ‘Comparative Architecture’ (gta, 20-Ms-58, 45, ed. in Luttmann 2008, 375): ‘The city ... has 120 stades on each side. For it is square. Therefore, it has a circumference of 480 stades.’ **unburnt**] *unbaked* (see also 201.6) **didges**] *ditches*; cf. Herodotus on Babylon in *Histories*, 1.178, quoted by Semper in ‘Comparative Architecture’ (gta, 20-Ms-58, 45, ed. in Luttmann 2008, 375): ‘In the first place, a deep and wide ditch flows around it, which is always full of water.’ 200.10 **castels**] *castle* 200.16 **terrae**] *terrace* 200.22 **kame**] *came* 200.24 **pinnakels**] *pinnacles*. Mallgrave has ‘periwinkles’ (Semper 1986b, 50). 200.26 **terraced gardens or paradises**] Mallgrave has ‘Terraced garden. Paradises’ (Semper 1986b, 50). Semper deleted ‘or’ by mistake in a sequence of alterations of the sentence which first read ‘The hanging gardens or paradises were terrace works’ (see 527, Alterations in the Manuscript 200.26). In the last lecture of the autumn term 1853, he similarly says of the Assyrian pyramid that it ‘was connected with beautiful gardens, the so calld paradises’ (177.7–8). 200.40–1 **discoveries of Mr. Layard and Botta ~ on the ground of ancient Ninive**] see note 199.27–8 201.14 **sane**] *same* 201.16–17 **splendour military aristocray**] *~ of ~ aristocracy*. Mallgrave has ‘splendrous military aristocracy’ (Semper 1986b, 51).

EDITORIAL EMENDATIONS

191.3 **hieratical-language**] *hieratical- | language* 191.25–6 **family-alliances**] *family- | alliances* 191.32 **years**] *years | years* 194.3 **court-yards**] *court- | yards* 195.21 **double storied**] *double | storied* 195.26 **well known**] *well | known* 197.18 **bad room**] *bad |*

room 197.27 **bambu treillis**] bambu | treillis 199.20 **an other**] an | other 201.10
mouveable.] *before one-quarter page blank* 201.18 **two**] *before one-half page blank*

ALTERATIONS IN THE MANUSCRIPT

189.21 **We shall not be able**] *after two del. variant beginnings in opposite columns:*

As every style of architecture is the artistical expression of the social¹, political and religious condition of that nation or that age which invented the same style,
 We will not be able to conceive² any clear idea³ about the individual character by which the different styles of architecture

1 **social**] *after del. whole* 2 **conceive**] *repl. del. make us make us] above del. have*
 3 **idea**] *above del. notice*

189.21 **shall**] *above del. will* **understand the**] *in pencil repl. del. in pencil conceive the idea*
 and **characters**] *s added in pencil* 189.22 **systems**] *in pencil repl. del. in pencil styles*
having first gained] *repl. del. having having] after del. knowing* 189.23-4 **to whom the**
sayd architectural styles were] *after del. by whom those architectural forms were* 189.25
For architectural monuments] *after del.*

For architectural monuments,¹ are in reality nothing but the artistical expressions of² the same Idea which was underlaid³ to those social political and religious institutions

1 **architectural monuments,**] *after del. all the and before del. which are so which are so]*
after del. of which we know 2 **of**] *after del. of the idea out of which resulted a certain*
out of which] repl. del. on which every society 3 **underlaid**] *'underlying'*

189.26 **same social**] *above inserted and del. state of a nation* **institutions;**] *altered from ~^*
before del. of a nation 189.26-8 **both ~ older than both.**] *repl. del. and both together the*
results of some social Idea. Idea.] altered from ~^ before del. based upon 189.27 **some**
absolute] *above del. some principle* **principle**] *before inserted in pencil and undel. of social*
order. (of social order. repl. del. in pencil which under certain conditions of higher necessity
was just governing.) 189.29 **any**] *above del. some* 189.30-1 **ordinances**] *after del. pro-*
portions of 189.31 **of a style,**] *repl. del. of the different architectural styles,* 189.31-190.1
notions about the] *repl. del. idea of the*
 190.2 **principle**] *above del. Idea* 190.3 **But we are unhappily yet in a very great uncer-**
tainty] *repl. del. But we are altogether the learned as well as the unlearned, in a very great*
darkness darkness] undel. 190.3-4 **just about the most essential of these general**
notions] *repl. del. just about this most important subject just about] undel.* 190.4-5 **of**
whom very few remains] *after del. who belong to the remote antiquity and antiquity]*
repl. del. ages 190.5 **and historical evidences**] *inserted* **existing**] *after del. still*
also] *above del. even* 190.6 **precisely**] *interl.* 190.7 **present**] *interl.* 190.8-9 **How-**
ever ~ architecture.] *repl. del. Nevertheless we must start from that point, and shall en-*
deavour to explain the parts out of the whole feature of an Ensemble. 190.8 **However**
this may be, I shall feel] *repl. del. However this may be, I feel* **However this may be,**]

undel. I feel] *above del.* we are 190.9 **the different forms**] *after del.* some of the forms
after del. the characters of the 190.10–12 **I give ~ some of them.**] *inserted after inserted and
del.* My conceptions about this subject *after inserted and del.* Even a feature *after del.* on fols.
1V–2r

The following general conceptions about the different barbarian Styles of antiquity | are of my own and somewhat different from the views usually given about the same Subjects. –

190.10 **in every case**] *repl. del.* even where they fail, **some hold**] *after del.* at least 190.11
immense] *interl.* **happen**] *above del.* be 190.13 **considered**] *above del.* mentioned
social] *accompanied by H. T. Wegener's note in pencil social (cf. 517, Explanatory Notes 190.13)*
190.15 **The first social form**] *after del.* The simple familiar constitution *after del.* The first
social form was the family under patriarchal **aggregating itself round this focus of
humanity**] *interl.* 190.18 **existing.**] *after del.* to be found. 190.19–20 **it may allow
some degree of progress in**] *inserted* 190.20 **ornamental art**] *altered from ~ ~, after del.*
there may be a certain development of ar[t] a] *after del.* great luxury **and luxury,**] *in-
serted* 190.23 **suffered no essential**] *repl. del.* was undergoing no 190.24 **the different**] *inserted*
190.26–8 **This political form ~ everywhere**] *repl. del.* This political form of
confederation, although it is the most natural and the most reasonable of states, we find it
everywhere of states ~ everywhere] *undel.* 190.28 **overthrown**] *after del.* extinguished
or *after del.* abolished and at a very early stage of history 190.29 **are the**] *after del.* form the
190.33 **the large centers**] *after del.* all **civilization**] *after del.* human 190.35 **very**] *in-
serted* **our**] *interl.* 190.36 **These principles**] *after del.* The hierarchical principle
190.37–9 **The two mentioned principles ~ out of them.**] *inserted* 190.40 **old**] *after del.*
the *and before del.* feder 190.41 **conservation**] *before del.* of certain traditional forms of
society 190.42 **comprehensible enough,**] *repl. del.* the easiest to understand **were
not**] *after del.* were not stamped and **partly invested**] *repl. del.* invested invested]
before del. with

191.1 **which has been**] *after del.* which was a pure invention of the priests and [o] 191.2 **by
the priestly founders of this political system**] *inserted* 191.5 **renders**] *above del.*
makes **the explanation of**] *inserted* 191.6 **rather**] *inserted* **douptful**] *after del.* very
aenigmatical aenigmatical] *after del.* difficult for explaining f[] **although**] *after del.*
out of the ruined remains of the 191.6–7 **the remainders**] *repl. del.* we have more testi-
monies testimonies] *after del.* remainders (remainders *altered from* remaining) 191.7
are more important] *inserted* 191.8–9 **The Egyptian monuments ~ India.**] *inserted*
191.10 **the despotical one**] *interl.* 191.11 **therefore**] *interl.* **its**] *repl. del.* several
point;] *altered from* points. 191.11–12 **The old forms ~ different one.**] *inserted before in-
serted and del.* But this last is easy to be understood by itself and the 191.12 **entirely**] *above del.*
whole 191.12–13 **but the dynastical**] *after del.* but it is less inventi *after del.* on
fol. 3r Othersides it is less inventiv and therefore it comes that, although it retained but little
of those general forms [] general] *repl. del.* social 191.13 **of the new political form of
society**] *repl. del.* of it 191.14 **circumstance**] *interl.* 191.15–17 **the meaning ~ prin-
ciple of society.**] *repl. del.* it.. it.] *altered from ~ ^ ^ before del.* and in the same time we
find the oldest traditions of elements of architecture put together in a 191.17 **architec-
tural**] *inserted* 191.19 **Chinese, of the**] *inserted* 191.21 **traditions**] *altered from* tradition
after del. old 191.22–3 **agree together and concur in mentioning a**] *repl. del.* begin with
the remembrance of some 191.24 **drove together**] *after del.* shaken 191.24–5 **in conse-**

quence of their common distress] *below del.* forcibly 191.25–6 **family-alliances]** *after del.* hostilities an 191.26 **inimities]** *before del.* and submit to one man's command **com-**
mand] *after del.* order **to stop]** *repl. del.* to face 191.28 **by the great revolution of na-**
ture,] *inserted* 191.29 **submitting to one man's command;]** *inserted after del.* great order
 191.30 **subordination]** *before del.* which **became]** *above del.* was 191.31–4 **The history**
of China ~ nation.] *after five del. beginnings of variant in opposite columns:*

But instead of developing farther

The¹ state of things which² an general revolution

I shall give You an example out of the old history of China which is authentically witnessed
 by contemporary documents since more than three thousand Years before Christ,

The result of such a revolution for

In order to show³ the result which must follow out of such a revolution for the form of soci-
 ety I shall give You an example out of the history of China, which last, most merveillously⁴,
 is ascertained

1 **The]** *T over t* 2 **which]** *before del.* must result out of such 3 **show]** *before del.* by an
 example 4 **merveillously]** *merged from French 'merveilleusement' and English 'marvel-*
lously'

191.34 **It]** *above del.* and **reign]** *repl. del.* narrative 191.35 **Jao]** *repl. del.* Hoang Te
general] *above del.* great 191.36 **overflown the whole China]** *repl. del.* invaded China
and overflown above del. submerged 191.39–40 **an inscription]** *after del.* There is still
 191.40 **executed]** *after del.* existing **was hewn into a Roc]** *repl. del.* on the Roc **named]**
interl. **Hong-Chan]** *before del.* was remembering his works was] *inserted*
 192.2–17 **O our assistant ~ peace.]** *inserted in right column of fol. 4v and in left column of fol.*
5r 192.4 **overflown]** *above del.* submerged **everywhere]** *after del.* as far as our 192.5
back] *altered from backward* 192.10 **restless]** *after del.* The 192.14 **disturbances]** *after*
del. revolution 192.17 **peace.]** *altered from ~^ before del.* and can enjoy [] 192.18 **Chun**
and Ju] *interl.* 192.19 **imperial crown]** *after del.* government 192.20 **of the Dinasty**
Hia] *interl.* **a golden age]** *interl.* 192.21 **Every]** *after del.* All the institutions which
 were introduced at that time **revolution]** *after del.* restaurat 192.22 **Jao.]** *before del.* We
 must confess, that never greater things have been undertaken and fulfilled than by those
 three imperors. But the high Genius of these great Lawgivers has for all 192.23 **These**
antiquarian reactions] *after del.* These endless reactions and antiquarian 192.24 **one of**
the] *above del.* the **reasons]** *final s added* 192.25 **So for instance has the]** *above del.*
 The **Jao,]** *before del.* whose description we have, 192.26 **become]** *repl. del.* is **fun-**
damental motif] *before del.* of every building in its 192.27 **style]** *after del.* arch
arranged] *repl. del.* fixed 192.28 **invariable]** *inserted* 192.30–1 **We are ~ following:]**
inserted 192.30 **an old]** *repl. del.* the 192.32 **Yao,]** *before underl. and del.* the model Palace
 for all the later works of house building in China. 192.33–4 **the rains ~ coat of gras.]**
accompanied in opposite column by note in cursive script Ursprung der gebogenen Form der
 Chin Dächer Grün die Farbe des Kaiserdaches. Chin] *'Chinesischen'* 192.35 **triumphal]**
after del. arch 192.36–7 **opposite side]** *repl. del.* western End 192.37 **hall, surrounded**
with a wall, containing the public] *repl. del.* building or Saloon, where they held the
 193.1 **balances]** *repl. del.* wages wages] *derived from German 'Waage': 'balances'; after del.*
 weights 193.2 **hall]** *above del.* Saloon **northern side of]** *repl. del.* western side of
 193.5–6 **an audience]** *after del.* attend[a] 193.7 **model of a pallace]** *repl. del.* pallace

193.8-15 **This is true ~ tiles.**] *inserted* 193.10-11 **we are told that**] *interl.* 193.12 **antiquity**] *after del.* state of 193.13-14 **shingle**] *interl.* 193.14 **of Jao's hall**] *interl.* 193.16 **A striking contrast**] *after del.* The form of **makes**] *after del.* is given 193.18-19 **of the Mongol Cublai Chan**] *after del.* Mongol Chan 193.19 **13th**] 13 *over* 10 193.20 **travels.**] *after del.* boo (*for 'book'*) and *before del.* he says: he says:] *before del.* This pallace is the largest which has ever been seen, The roofs are exceedingly high. (roofs *after del.* ceil) 193.21 **the Ensemble**] *after del.* its arran 193.28 **transverse**] *inserted* 193.29 **to**] *above del.* on 193.30 **The City**] *after del.* It has a large street in the center conducting from the outer Door to the Gates of the City. the outer] *above del.* one **Gates**] *after del.* inner **City**] *over in* 193.36 **It is the residence ~ men**] *inserted* 193.39 **4**] *after del.* 1 194.4 **built**] *interl.* *after interl.* and *del.* made 194.8 **parquets**] *after del.* floo 194.9 **again**] *interl.* 194.12 **from**] *after del.* increasing gradually in hight by terraces from in] *undel.* 194.14 **many**] *after del.* square 194.15 **halls.**] *altered from ~, before del.* for different dif-ferent] *after del.* government. 194.16 **an immense**] *repl. del.* a **Gateways or**] *inserted* 194.17 **terraces.**] *altered from ~^ after del.* standing on high and *before del.* of white marble. **ballustrades, bridges etc.**] *inserted* 194.17-18 **It contains**] *after del.* The effect 194.18 **13**] *over* 11 **northern**] *over eas (for 'eastern')* **on an elevated terrace**] *interl.* 194.20 **last pavillon.**] *after del.* on fol. 7v end, 194.21 **all**] *above del.* the whole **apartment**] *after del.* hab 194.23-4 **Each lady has her own house**] *inserted after del.* These buildings are These] *after del.* In 194.24 **flowers**] *after del.* and garden arrangements *after del.* flower 194.26 **But on the northern Side**] *after del.*

The Pallace for the mother of the imperor is in the western main division.¹ the Eastern division² contains³ the pallaces for the princes.

Behind the private appartments of the Imperor is a fourteenth division with a very large hall and then comes the last, over the northern Gateway of the Pallace. The houses⁴ On the other Side of the Street belong to the imperial town and not more to the Pallace. but there is a large bridge of marble communicating with the pallace and the imperial Garden outside the wall. of the Imperial town.

1 **division.**] *altered from ~^ before del.* which 2 **the Eastern division**] *interl.* 3 **con-tains**] *before del.* also 4 **The houses**] *interl.*

194.27 **pavillon**] *after del.* main edifice 194.28 **private**] *interl.* **richness**] *altered from ~.* 194.29 **forming a large square surrounded with a wall.**] *inserted* 194.30 **east**] *after del.* right **Pallace**] *before interl.* and *del.* are quite of 194.33 **theaters;**] *after del.* pallaces belonging to the imperial Service. **and**] *after del.* Each of these singel parts is enclosed by walls and *before del.* surrounded with fine gardens. 194.34 **Offices for the different Courtcharges**] *after del.* Court intendants 194.34-5 **the Chancery etc.**] *inserted before del.* etc etc. 194.35 **Westside,**] *altered from ~^ before inserted and del.* corresponding to the eastern division **of the pallace**] *repl. del.* of this waste ensemble waste] *'vast' large*] *interl.* 194.38-9 **bottle. —**] *before del.*

Very great monotony exterior military order.

Existing laws¹ for three things, the number of courts, the height, depth and length of the dwellings, the form of the walls and roofs. Every Stand² and grade has to observe the rule prescribed for him³

*Tchao-Ting*⁴ *shreen*⁵.

1 Existing laws ~ Tchao-Ting shreen.] cf. Semper's 'Comparative Architecture' (gta, 20-Ms-66, 176, ed. in Luttmann 2008, 474-5): 'The laws distinguish between three things in the dwellings: the number of courtyards, the height, length and depth of the buildings, and the shape and colour of the roofs and walls. The hierarchy of the classes is combined and arranged in accordance with these, from the citizen to the scholar, from the scholar to the mandarin, through all of the grades up to the Emperor. This gradation is so clearly expressed that one can see from a building who lives in it. However, since degradations, promotions and the awarding of new degrees of rank would make the observance of this law very difficult ... an attempt has been made to circumvent it by devising the so-called Tchao-Ping or Tchao-Hiang. These are isolated screen walls that are erected at a certain distance in front of the main entrance door.' 2 Stand] German for 'class' 3 him] referring to male German nouns 'Stand' (class) and 'Grad' (grade): 'it' 4 Tchao-Ting] 'Tchao-Ping' 5 shreen] 'screen'

195.1 constructions,] after del. architec and before del. which were 195.5 under the] above del. of the last feable] repl. del. feable 195.11 He made] after del. This Pallace was composed out of as many made] repl. del. ordered to make drawings] above del. copies 195.12 rebuild] after del. to 195.13 furnishing them] after del. to furnish them with all the riches which they contained and all ~ and] undel. 195.14 forcing] above del. ordering 195.16 courts] after del. court-arrangement 195.17 as] interl. after del. how we have seen are] interl. 195.20 on] after del. along 195.22 He] after del. The same Emperor ordered his 195.23 principle.] before del. The plan which he followed was an imitation of the constellation of heaven; Each Pallace was a Star 195.25 into] after del. to 195.27 which] after del. an undertaking from the Gulf] after del. on fols. 9v-10r round the frontier | of China the yellow sea] after del. Liao-Tung 195.29 This was only] after del. This was only an extension of the same principle of despotic architecture, which we have of the same principle] of undel. of the Idea] after del. of an Idea owed to one of the first imperors, of the Year bef. Chr. 2200, who divided to one ~ who divided] undel. 195.31 concentric squares.] after del. circles. or 195.32 imperial] after del. Roy 195.33 between the second and] accompanied by possibly Hans Semper's note in ink + for] after del. filled up by 195.35 outlaws] after del. Exi 195.37 One and the same Idea prevails] after del. The same principle is Chinese] repl. del. manifestations of Chinese 195.39 bands.] altered from ~^ before del. without any organic and [] 195.39-40 the military and despotic system of order.] inserted 195.40 development,] altered from ~^ before del. of the greater individuals out of the smaler and simpler unites; unites] 'units' 195.40-196.1 no growing up ~ adulthood;] inserted 196.1 of Childhood] after del. into that of completedness 196.2 simpler] repl. del. simplest simplest] st over r specimens] after del. units of architecture] interl. 196.3 pallaces;] altered from ~^ before del. and follow the 196.3-4 The houses ~ scale, with] inserted 196.6 If we look at] after del.

If¹ we look to the constructiv parts and the details of Chinese architecture, we find the same individualising² principle³, bound together by exterior⁴ order and

1 If] after del. But there is one great principle of individuali after del. Vice versa are the 2 individualising] interl. 3 principle] before del. of indivi- | duals duals] undel. 4 exterior] after del. outer

196.7 again encounter.] repl. del. find principle. -] altered from ~^ ^ before del. of individua of] after del. again 196.9 primitiv and material sense.] accompanied in opposite column by inserted and del. But the whole forms an aggregation of 196.10 roof;] altered from

~, before del. which has nothing in common wit[h] 196.10–11 **without capitals or bases. and without Entasis.**] inserted 196.12 **The terraces**] after del. The walls are mostly mouveable partitions or at least do they represent such partitions; Stone which is generally hollow. – . and before del. only partitions;] altered from ~, before del. even where they are constructed out of brickwork. **these constructions**] after del. the woo **stand**] repl. del. are placed **sometimes**] repl. del. generally 196.13 **mouldings**^] altered from ~, and **rusticated work,**] inserted 196.13–14 **very much different**] after del. d[i] 196.14 **Grec and Roman**] after del. Roman 196.16 **naked stone and the**] inserted 196.17 **shows itselfs.**] repl. del. showed itselfs; itselfs;] altered from ~^ before del. which never 196.18 **are**] before del. made 196.19 **hollow brick**] after del. bric[k] **construction, covered with Stucco,**] repl. del. and covered with painted ornaments imitating painted] after del. coloured 196.21 **are real or painted**] repl. del. are 196.21–2 **bambutreillis work**] after del. treillis work of bambu 196.23 **and**] above del. or **draperies,**] altered from ~^ before del. with Embroideries. **or like**] inserted 196.24 **embroidered carpets**] after del. and 196.27–30 **The outer walls ~ pavillons.**] inserted 196.29 **placed be-tween**] after del. fixed between the walls 196.30 **for small pavillons**] after del. which takes takes] after del. is the case 196.31 **The roof**] before del. shows the 196.33 **The covering is of**] after del. The tyles are of **rather**] interl. 196.34 **colours;**] altered from ~, before del. which are **The form of**] after del. The mode of co after del. Every condition of life has 196.35 **Ancient Greeks and Romans.**] after del. Greeks. 196.36 **corniches are**] after del. columns have 196.37 **at other cases.**] inserted 197.4 **on stone**] repl. del. on 197.5 **terraces.**] altered from ~^ before del. of the building. 197.7 **The thickness**] after three del. beginnings of variant:

Every Story has its own system of columns and f¹

When there are different Stories

A² house which has more³ than one story,

1 f] undel. after del. nat[] 2 A] over a after del. In 3 more] after del. different

197.8 **policy**] after del. laws A] above del. Every 197.13 **Thus, in this country**] after del. on fol. 12r

Thus all is settled by law,¹ in this country² where the maintenance of³ the principles of beauty and aesthetics is⁴ overwatched by⁵ police-men⁶ and constablers

1 law,] before del. for every sort of construction has its own proportions; the aesthetical laws of the 2 in this country ~ constablers] inserted 3 the maintenance of] inserted 4 is] above del. are 5 overwatched by] del. separately after del. prescribed by w[] after del. prescribed by policemen 6 police-men] police- | men

197.13 **the principles**] after del. all is 197.16–17 **on each side**] after del. into 197.19 **stair-case.**] altered from ~^ before del. for the ups 197.20–1 **bambuplants**] after del. and 197.21 **vases,**] inserted 197.24 **Grandfloor**] after del. lower floor 197.26 **walls**] before del. are 197.32 **buildings.**] altered from ~^ before del. which lay 197.34 **tradesmans**] final s added house] interl. **columns**] before del. allowed for his house. he 197.35 **professional**] after del. learned 197.36–7 **of giving**] repl. del. of

198.2 **pittoresque.**] *altered from ~^ before del. tome* 198.9 **in]** *before del. sum (for 'summer')*
spring] *after del. early time of the* 198.10 **ground]** *interl. for the neighbouring tribes]*
after del. of the 198.13 **energetic]** *before del. preparatory* 198.15 **It]** *altered from it after*
del. Besides its richness of ground **of old]** *interl. after interl. and del. before the* 198.16
lands.] *before inserted and del. Being* 198.27 **know]** *repl. del. see* **of history]** *interl.*
198.28 **conquest,]** *altered from ~. altered from ~^* **by a]** *above del. A A]* *over a after del.*
and 198.29 **military and]** *inserted* 198.32 **language, dresses and habits]** *repl. del.*
languages and manners languages] *interl.* 198.33 **was the cause]** *after del. had brought*
their 198.38 **period,]** *altered from ~^ before del. of the history*
199.1 **conquest of]** *after del. Persian and before del. the Assyrian plane plane]* *'plain'*
Assyria by the Persians] *inserted* 199.10 **families of the old]** *inserted* **vainquished**
race] *after del. inhabitants of the con[q]* 199.14 **of vassals,]** *repl. del. of curtisans,*
curtisans] *derived from French 'courtisan': 'courtiers'* 199.16–17 **The camp of Cyrus ~ fol-**
lows.] *repl. del. on fol. 15r–v To this we must at once add the description which the same*
Greek writer, Xenophon, † gives of the Camp of Cyrus. It was, according to him, 199.17
arranged as] *after del. ordered as* **staff]** *before del. and the silver armed guards* **were**
erected] *after del. formed an elevated Square* 199.18 **terrace]** *inserted* 199.19 **life**
guards] *after del. silver armed* 199.20 **men]** *inserted* 199.21 **last]** *before del. and st*
199.23 **Thus]** *after del. And the architectural* **principle,]** *altered from ~^* 199.23–4 **that**
of subordination order and strength] *inserted* 199.25 **Architecture.]** *altered from ~^*
before four del. beginnings of variant:

only with that difference [b]

with¹ the p[]

But the Assyrians; being more exposed to invasions than the isolated Chinese, were induced to make fortresses² of great strength out of their houses.

But the inhabitants of Assyria were more warelike³ than the Chinese and []

1 **with]** *before del. the difference that* 2 **fortresses ~ houses.]** *repl. del. stronghold out*
of their houses 3 **warelike]** *'warlike'*

199.27 **new discoveries]** *after del. newly discovered remains of some of]* *undel. after del.*
confirm 199.29 **Herodotus on Babylone.]** *after del. Herodotus on Babylone.* 199.31
unburnt] *un interl.*

200.1–3 **The walls ~ bronze.]** *inserted in opposite column without insertion mark, starting*
alongside the manuscript line Asphalt. didges round. at 199.31 200.1 **were]** *repl. del. had*
400 feet] *after del. 200 Yar (for 'Yards')* **tops of]** *interl.* 200.2 **town gates]** *above del.*
doors 200.3 **and frameworks of the door]** *interl.* 200.7 **Behind]** *above del. Between*
an other wall] *before del. of less hight.* 200.8 **occupied with the tents of the]** *above del.*
for **caravans,]** *before del. foreigners. and tents* 200.10 **castels]** *final s added* 200.11–
12 **on a very elevated terrace ~ dominated by it–]** *inserted in opposite column after del. very*
elevated over the very elevated over the] *inserted in opposite column without insertion mark*
beside the manuscript line town was a royal castels. at 200.10 200.11 **town]** *after del. nev*
nev] *'new'; above del. whole* 200.12 **ancient]** *above del. old* **Belus]** *after del. old* **con-**
tains] *above del. with* 200.13 **Sanctuary of Belus]** *before del. (tower of Babylone).*
200.14 **tower of Belus]** *before del. (known* 200.14–15 **square ~ terraces.]** *repl. del. one*
stadium high and one each side of the square 200.16 **top of. the]** *after del. highest and*
before del. terrace **the statue]** *repl. del. the coloss* 200.18 **The royal Castel]** *after del.*

Ninive was build¹ in the same system and nearly of the same extent².

It was built by Ninus, who called the richest inhabitants of the country together to live therein.

His queen³ build¹ the tomb of the king at the end of the pallace, which was of the same form with that at Babylone.

1 build] 'built' 2 extent] before del. with Babylone 3 queen] 'widow'; i.e. Semiramis

200.19 **The second wall]** after del. 60 Stadium 200.25 **moved]** after del. op 200.26 **terraced gardens]** repl. del. hanging gardens hanging gardens] after del. The **or]** del. **paradises]** after del. paradysos **were]** before del. terrace works 200.30 **70]** above del. 100 200.31 **Each terrace]** after del. The substructions of after del. The whole was like an amphitheater **32 feet]** after del. only 200.33-5 **On the terraces ~ enrichments.]** inserted 200.36 **The spaces]** after del. The light 200.40 **plans]** after del. very 201.4 **with isolated buildings]** after del. of sma of] above del. with 201.12 **Egyptian institutions]** after del. The same difference [] **before]** after del. long after del. Pri 201.12-14 **the monarchical power ~ Christ.]** inserted 201.12-13 **monarchical]** interl. 201.13 **power]** before del. of the kings **5 or]** inserted 201.16 **splendour]** interl. 201.18 **The difference]** after del. The same difference is visible in the development of styles. is] undel.

MANUSCRIPT VARIANTS

MS 145

want of invention; no organic life

The same in the constructiv parts. No symbols but realities. Symbols only relating to the character of the inhabitant, not to the function of the parts of the construction. details of a house, the different elements not working together. Each for itself no columns but only supports. Antique mode of covering the roof.

Great Restaurator of the Monarchy of China, Tshin Chi-Houang Ti. (249 bef. Christ).

The land had been dissolved into many independent states, He vainquished all the independant Vassals of the Empire and destroyed the aristocratical power of the learned men a sort of priesthood, which made opposition to his system. He gave an architectural expression to his Idea, in the foundation of a new capital or Pallace Hien-Yong. He ordered to make copies of the pallaces of all the independent vassals of the Empire which he had vainquished and killed and to rebuild them on the place of his Residence, and to furnish them with all the furnitures and richnesses they contained. and to unite them in a general place with Galleries and courts. In one of these courts was place for 10000 Soldiers. He destroyed the old town to give place for his new work, (like Nero did after him,) so the whole became one immense pallace. †

The land whose monumental remains will occupy us now is that vast alluvial plain, watered by the Tygris and Euphrates, which extends from the Persian Gulf to the foot of the Armenian hills, unbroken by any single eminence.

It was once, what it is to day, a marshy prairie, being for a short time the common pasture ground for the tribes of the neighbouring montains and for Arabs, but for the rest of the year a morass, or a dry desert without water.

fol. 1r

fol. 1v

It is the most fertile ground in the world but its riches must be gained from nature by energetic preparatory works, which can not be carried out except by great national Enterprises. |

fol. 2r

Besides its great fertility it is, or it was the great commercial Overland way between India and the western seats of ancient culture, the two rivers affording the means of easy and expeditious communication. – The nation, which, as far as we know, first had taken possession of this land and gained it from nature, belonged to the Semitic Race; It appears in the oldest records as an enterprising luxurious and somewhat overbearing nation.

5

Behold the land of the Chaldeans, this people was not till the Assyrians dammed up the land for them, that dwelt in the wilderness; They transformed the tents of the nomads into solid settlements and raised the palaces of the land.

10

The first records of this nation are again, like in China, speaking of a great deluge which gave the Occasion for the great work of civilization; they mention a certain Xithurus and his followers as the founders of the Assyrian Empire, whose history closely resembles to that of Noah. – |

15

fol. 2v

This may be as it will, we see the land since the beginning as one governed by military institutions founded on the right of conquest.

Its history is the continual repetition of the same political event, the submission of a highly cultivated but luxurious and enervated nation by uncivilised but energetic invaders, who take possession of the land, adopt a great part of the institutions of their new subjects, and soon fall into the same state of political and moral relaxation, which | them.

20

fol. 3r

There is a certain periodical regularity perceptible in the succession of such events for the history of the countries in question, like in that of certain natural phenomena; and they fulfill their regular course in the same manner. What applies to one period of the history of the land holds also good for the precedent periods as well as for the following

25

fol. 3v

The Persian conquest for instance is one of the later revolutions of the country, but the instructions, which Cyrus, the Persian conqueror gave to his satraps, contain in a few words the essence of the political state of the land as it was | before him under former despots and as he restored it to the advantage of his own conquering race.

He divides the provinces between his generals and relations; to govern the subjects, to collect the taxes, to pay the Garrisons etc.

30

He recommends them to follow his example, and to create a military nobility with their friends and the first inhabitants of the province;

To establish a rigid court-ceremonial, to give regular audiences to the great proprietors and houseowners, to invite them to large dinner- and hunting parties – a. s. on. and so on. –

35

Who in proportion to his fortune, he continues, entertains the greatest number of courtisans, horsemen and charioteers, will be my best friend and the boldest support of my empire.

527.1 **want of invention; no organic life**] accompanied by note in pencil ad. 9. (referring to MS 144¹, fol. 9r with page number 9; 195.1–16) ad] Latin for 'to' **want**] after del. conglomeration of the same elements with 527.2 **but**] after del. except such as have no relation to the ornamented part but. ornamented] after del. structural 527.3 **character**] after del. dignity **function**] after del. structural **details**] after del. Description of the 527.4 **the different elements not working together**] cf. 127.20–3 527.4–5 **no columns but only supports**] cf. 127.27–9 527.5 **Antique mode of covering the roof**] cf. 162.21–2 527.6 **Restaurator**] German for 'restorer' **Tshin Chi-Houang Ti**] see 518, Explanatory Notes 195.2 527.7 **many**] above del. feudal **He**] after del. each in consequence of the abno in] undel. 527.8 **Empire**] after del. kinddom kinddom 'kingdom' 527.9

made] *above del.* was in **He]** *after del.* He was a g[] 527.10 **Hien-Yong]** *see 518, Explanatory Notes 195.10; after del.* at 527.12–13 **and to furnish them]** *interl.* 527.13–14 **a general place]** *before del.* extending to an immense d[] 527.14 **Soldiers]** *after del.* men 527.17 **The land]** *after del.* W *after del.* The land, whose monumental antiquities will occupy us to day, is an immense *after del.* Assyri *after one-eighth page blank* 527.18 **Persian Gulf]** *after del.* road Sea road] 'Red' 527.20 **It was once]** *after del.*

It was once what it is to day, a marchy¹ prairie, being covered wholeover for a short time of the Year with luxuriant grass, then being the common pasture ground for the mountaineer and Arabian tribes of the neighbourhood, but for the rest of the Year

1 **marchy]** 'marsby'

527.20 **time]** *before del.* of the Year 527.21 **montains]** 'mountains'
528.1 **most fertile]** *after del.* richest and **but]** *after del.* but nature wants to be 528.2 **except]** *after del.* by single families hand and afford a great national 528.4 **is, or it was]** *inserted before del.* is very favorably situated for commerce, being **commercial]** *inserted India]* *after del.* Eastern Asi[a] 528.5 **ancient]** *after del.* civil **culture,]** *repl. del.* civilisation, 528.6 **communication. –]** *altered from ~^ ^ before del.* between 528.7 **gained]** *after del.* founded **nature]** *before del.* by its energy its energy] *after del.* great canalization and great 528.7–8 **It appears ~ nation.]** *inserted* 528.9–11 **Behold ~ land.]** *inserted after one undel. variant and two inserted and del. beginnings of variant:*

Behold the land of the Chaldeans, says Isaiah, this people was not, till the Assyrians founded it for them that dwelt in the wilderness, They set up the towers thereof, they raised up towers thereof. –

Behold the land of the Chaldaeans, this nation¹, which not long ago was not a nation, Behold the land of the Chaldaeans, this people was not, till the Assyrians dammed up² the land,³

1 **nation]** *above del.* people 2 **dammed up]** *after del.* secured the 3 **land,]** *before del.* and gave it to the inhabitants of the

528.12 **The first records ~ speaking]** *del. and then undel. with dots cancelling deletion The first records]* *after interl. and del.* It is remarkable *after interl. and del.* Here, like in China, 528.13 **great]** *after del.* people who 528.13–15 **they mention a certain Xithurus ~ whose history closely resembles to that of Noah]** *cf. Layard 1851, 342 n. † 528.13 Xithurus]* *usually spelled 'Xisuthrus'* 528.14 **foundators]** *merged from Italian 'fondatori' and English 'founders'* 528.16 **This]** *after del. on fol. 2r* To whatever origine th *after del.* Whatever origine *after del.* This land has been the *after del.* Whatever **beginning]** *before del.* of history 528.18 **Its history is the]** *inserted after seven del. beginnings of variant:*

The history¹ of it is a continual repetition² of conquests

Its favorabl

Its position and high culture []

Its fertility high culture and happy position as the main commercial road maid³ it the aim for the uncivilised tribes which dwelt around it, and its history is a continual record of conquests which last had their regular

It allways was the aim for

One conques

The history of it⁴ is a

1 **history**] *after del.* whole 2 **a continual repetition**] *after del.* nothing but the Chronicle of c[o] 3 **maid**] 'made' 4 **it**] *over A (for 'Assyria')*

528.18 **political**] *after del.* occur 528.20 **land,**] *altered from ~^ before del.* and having no elements of **adopt**] *altered from adopted after del.* adopted most of the institutions adopted most of the institutions] *repl. del.* adopted the institutions. the language and the vices 528.21 **which**] 'with'; *before del.* had 528.22 **There**] *after del.* The succession of such political events is a regular as certain natural phenomena, which The] *repl. del.* The regularity in the a] 'as' 528.24 **fulfill**] *above del.* make **course**] 'course' 528.26 **The Persian conquest**] *after del.*

The Persian Conquest for instance was one of the later revolutions¹ of the country² – nevertheless the constitution³ which Cyrus, the Persian Conqueror, gave to his empire, and which the Grec author Xenophon

1 **was one of the later revolutions**] *repl. del.* was one of the later periods 2 **of the country**] *after del.* of the history 3 **constitution**] *after del.* principle of Cyrus in constituting

528.26–7 **instructions**] *after del.* order *after del.* following 528.27 **contain**] *after del.* is the true [] 528.28 **essence of the**] *above del.* whole 528.29 **conquering race.**] *after del.* race. 528.30 **devides**] 'divides' **provinces**] *after del.* land **between his**] *after del.* among his 528.32 **create**] *above del.* form **a military nobility with**] *repl. del.* a cortege out of 528.33 **province**] *after del.* country 528.34 **To**] *after del.* To call the first of the p **rigid**] *repl. del.* regular 528.35 **a. s. on.**] *interl.* **and so on**] *after del.* to *after del.* in a word to 528.36–7 **Who ~ empire.**] *accompanied in opposite column by del.* I shall consider that of my servants the 528.36 **te**] 'the' **courtisans**] *French for 'courtiers'* 528.37 **will**] *above del.* may

Explanation of the Expression of Spatial Arrangements in Architecture

TEXTUAL RECORD

- MS 144*² gta, 20-MS-144, fols. 18v–30v (20v–30r blank; 30v sketches of plan of Babylon and of elevations and sections of Belus pyramid in pencil, calculations in pencil), in Semper's hand, dated 6 December 1854, *copy-text*
- MS 146*² gta, 20-MS-146, fols. 12r–14v (14r–v blank), in H. T. Wegener's hand (emendations in Manfred Semper's hand), 1880 or 1881, copy of *MS 144*²
- Semper 1986b 'London Lecture of November 29, 1854', 43–53, here 51, 53 (additional sections: ed. of *MS 144*¹; see 515), Mallgrave's ed. of *MS 144*²

BIBLIOGRAPHY Herrmann 1981, 38, 113–14, 172; Herrmann 1984, 150

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Dated 6 December 1854, this draft lecture provides the reference point for the dates of Semper's lectures in the autumn term of 1854. It refers to the previous lecture in relation to 'the general idea ... of the Egyptian temples' (201.20–1), and it starts on the same manuscript sheet on which the draft of that lecture ends. Our lecture title is derived from a misleading phrase in the draft: 'Explanation of the Expression of local arrangements' (202.3). The context reveals that the word 'local' should read *spatial* here. Semper's overview of Egyptian temple types – from the simple, uncovered courtyard enclosure to the many-layered basilica – is concerned with a developmental quality in Egyptian architecture which he mentions in the last of the lectures given in 1853 (174.34–176.10) – borrowing from his discussion in *The Four Elements of Architecture* (Semper 1851b, 74–8) and in 'Comparative Architecture' (gta, 20–Ms-68, 15–28, ed. in Luttmann 2008, 528–35). In the latter, he contends that 'an Egyptian sanctuary' bears 'the clearest signs of a gradual emergence and expansion' (gta, 20–Ms-68, 15; see 499–500, Explanatory Notes 177.30–178.19). This leads up to a declaration of the importance of the last of the Egyptian temple types, the basilica, as 'the actual key for the entire history of architecture' (gta, 20–Ms-68, 28; cf. Semper 1851b, 103): 'Almost no new internal combination is possible since the Egyptian hypostyle basilica became the richest architectural form. Only it could take shape more freely, where the material and the external constraints no longer set the same narrow limits. This happened under the Greeks and Romans, but especially in the Christian basilica. Later on we will have to say what is necessary about the striking kinship between the fully developed Gothic basilica and the Egyptian temple complexes in terms of the idea and its general expressions.'

201.21 **kernel**] *kernel*, here misused for *core* 201.22–3 **erected**] Mallgrave has 'created' (Semper 1986b, 51). 201.26 **local**] *spatial* (see also 202.3, 202.14) 201.28 **foundators**] merged from Italian *fondatori* and English *founders* **policy**^**religion**] ~, ~. Mallgrave has 'policy in religion' (Semper 1986b, 51). 201.30 **adapted**] Mallgrave has 'adopted' (Semper 1986b, 51).

202.4 **precinction**] for Semper's understanding of 'precinction' as *enclosure*, see 202.5 ('mere precinctions'), 202.13 ('precinctions or fenced open courts'), 202.17–19 (a series of synonyms: 'precinctio', 'presaepium', 'fence'); cf. Semper 1986b, 51 n. 9 **architecture**] uncertain reading, *architecture*; cf. 533, Alterations in the Manuscript 202.4 202.5 **solid**] Mallgrave has 'Jewish' (Semper 1986b, 51). **eastern**] *Eastern* (see also 202.6) **mere**] Mallgrave has 'new' (Semper 1986b, 51). 202.6 **protection on terraces**] 'on' uncertain reading. Mallgrave has 'protection or terraces' (Semper 1986b, 51). The phrase can be seen in relation to a preceding alteration in which Semper first wrote 'mere precinctions of terr' (for 'terraces') and then deleted 'of terr' (see 533, Alterations in the Manuscript 202.5). In his theory, the protective enclosure and the terrace are two of four distinct architectural elements – the enclosure is not built as a terrace but on a terrace (Semper 1851b, 54–5, 55 n. *). 202.7 **yet**] Mallgrave has 'get' (Semper 1986b, 51). 202.9 **floggs**] *flocks* 202.11 **obtained**] Mallgrave has 'attained' (Semper 1986b, 51). 202.12 **canevas**] French for *canvases* 202.13 **such**] Mallgrave has 'each' (Semper 1986b, 51). 202.15 **architectural**] *architecture*. Mallgrave has 'architectural (planning)' (Semper 1986b, 51). 202.17 **precinctio**] *precinct*; cf. note 202.4. In Vitruvius, *De architectura*, 5.3.4, 5.6.2, 5.7.2, the Latin word *praecinctio* denotes a diazoma – a horizontal, semicircular gangway that separates an upper from a lower block of seats in a theatre. 202.18 **presaepium**] *praesaepium*: Latin for *enclosure* 202.20 **wholly**] *wholly*

202.21 **οἰκημα**] *οἰκημα* (*oikema*): Greek for *room* or *house*, here used in the first sense. Mallgrave has 'οιαζns' (Semper 1986b, 53). 202.22 **cubiculum**] Latin for *room* or *chamber*
 202.25 **peristyle**] H. T. Wegener, who copied MS 144 for Manfred Semper (see 515, 530), noted 'Webster' below the word 'peristyle' (see 533, Alterations in the Manuscript 202.25). In a letter dated 13 December 1880 (gta, 21-K-1880-12-13), he wrote to Manfred Semper: 'I would like to draw your attention to the fact that some words in the manuscript are not spelt as prescribed by "Webster's Dictionary" (recognized as the standard dictionary in England and America), and I have therefore taken the liberty of making a few changes in this respect, e.g. temple for tempel, tabernacle for tabernacel, constructive for constructiv, lions for lyons, through for throu, etc.'

203.1-2 **combination of 4 and 5. tempel of. Lucsor**] 'Lucsor': *Luxor*. Semper's sketch suggests a combination of the types 3 and 4 in one spatial unit. However, the plates in the multivolume work *Description de l'Égypte*, which Semper knew – he listed it in 'Practical Art in Metals and hard Materials' (Semper 2007a, 77; cf. Semper 1860/63, 2:187) – show, starting from the entrance, a sequence of the types 3, 4, 3, 2b, 1 and, in the rearmost area, a dense cluster of the types 2a and 2b (Description de l'Égypte 1809/22, sect. 'Antiquités' 7: pls. 5, 7-10). 203.7 **heving**] *having* 203.11 **large writing tables. formig a kind of lock**] Mallgrave has 'A large writing tablet, forming a kind of book' (Semper 1986b, 53). Semper first wrote 'A large writing table' and altered it to 'large writing tables' (see 533, Alterations in the Manuscript 203.11). Treating Egyptian architecture in the last lecture of the autumn term 1853, he says that the two pylons framing the entrance formed 'like a lock of a bracelet the End and the beginni[n]g of the Enclosure' and were 'intended ... to be a tablet for inscriptions' (176.4-10). 203.15 **trochleus pulley**] The Latin word *trochlea* means *winch* or, as translated by Semper, *pulley*.

ALTERATIONS IN THE MANUSCRIPT

201.20 **I explained**] *after two variant beginnings del. in ink and pencil, respectively:*

I explained in the last lecture how¹ the Egyptian temples affected in their general disposition to be works grown

I explained in the last lecture the idea² laid down in the general³ disposition of the Egyptian temples by their founders⁴, who affected to make their work⁵ appear like agglomerations⁶ round an invisible cernet⁷ gradually grown up on the ground⁸ itself where it stood and⁹ as being still capable of indefinite ingrandishment¹⁰;

But¹¹ it remains now for us¹² to show how they succeeded in the same time to give a high degree of organic deve

1 **how**] *after del. how the disposition of the Groundplan of a disposition] after del. Egyptian temples affected in their* 2 **idea**] *after del. general disposition and idea followed by the* 3 **general**] *interl.* 4 **foundators**] *merged from Italian 'fondatori' and English 'founders'* 5 **their work**] *above del. them* 6 **like agglomerations ~ cernet**] *repl. del. as a work as] undel.* 7 **cernet**] *'kernel', here misused for 'core'* 8 **on the ground**] *after del. out of a small and after del. round an after del. gro* 9 **and**] *after del. and quasi like a*

peace of Aegyptian nature. **peace]** 'piece' 10 **ingrandishment]** merged from French 'agrandissement' and Italian 'ingrandimento': 'enlargement' 11 **But]** after del. While after del. It remains now to give an explanati[o] 12 **for us]** interl.

201.20 **general]** interl. **disposition]** after underl. and del. general 201.21 **who]** interl. in pencil after del. in pencil whose founders made them founders] merged from Italian 'fondatori' and English 'founders' them] above del. their works 201.22 **sanctuaries]** ies above del. y **Gods]** altered from God after del. Divinity **to the honour]** after del. which were after del. to whose honour it was e 201.23 **the Aegyptians]** in pencil repl. del. in pencil on fol. 18v they **succeeded]** after del. on fol. 18v succeeded in the same time in giving to them a highly developped in giving] after del. in giving a truly organic inner development to these works, and in (to undel.) 201.24 **giving to these agglomerations]** after del. organizing them **of walls]** interl. in pencil **an]** n added in pencil **organic]** after del. in pencil more 201.25 **first inventors of]** after del. inventors of **almost]** interl. 201.26 **which still]** after del. and 201.27 **having]** in pencil repl. del. in pencil and which have **augmented]** after del. since the time of the Aegyptians 201.28 **architecture.]** before del. And we must add that they have only been de that] before del. the made Explanation of the expression local arrangement (local arrangement: 'spatial arrangement'; underl.) 201.30 **who adapted]** after del. how had not the same richnesses how] 'who'; after del. who knew not and

202.1 **arrangements,]** before del. which were grown in the temple architecture of this n[a] which] after del. and called them wit[h] the] undel. 202.1-2 **the grec templestyle]** after del. the Grec temple architecture being much less rich in such 202.4 **for]** over in **architure]** altered from architer 202.5 **precinctions]** before del. of terr 202.6 **The eastern countries are]** after del. The countries of Morea a after del. Still now the 202.8 **for which]** after del. which they did 202.10 **the]** after del. Seco[n] **protection]** above del. Cover **is only]** after interl. and del. the roofing **afterthought,]** before del. with the exception of the Sanctuary which we shall now not consider. 202.11 **obtained]** after del. carri after del. mouveable and provisional 202.12 **or wooden ceilings]** after del. blankets blankets] before del. supported by wooden columns, 202.13 **The]** inserted 202.14 **gave]** after del. with 202.21 **hypostyle]** second y in pencil over i 202.24 **protected]** after del. covered with 202.25 **peristyle]** accompanied by H. T. Wegener's note in pencil Webster (cf. 532, Explanatory Notes 202.25) 202.26 **a roof]** after del. an alley or a 203.1 **the combination]** after del. the courtyard protected both by. 203.6 **Stone Style]** after del. the two **Beginnig.]** before del. the 203.8 **steeple]** after del. Church 203.9 **stations]** after del. places or 203.11 **large]** after del. A **tables]** s added 203.12 **Entire dependency]** after del. General caracter of the **ensemble no individuality]** above del. general idea

Press Mark.	Title of the Work wanted.	Size.	Place.	Date.
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1263.c. C. Alfred Müller
 Die Alterthümer v.
 Athen mit Beiträgen
 von ... 4^{te} 1. 1829.

(Date) 11 Jun. 52. G. Semper. (Signature).
 Please to restore each volume of the Catalogue to its place, as soon as
 done with.

Press Mark.	Title of the Work wanted.	Size.	Place.	Date.
-------------	---------------------------	-------	--------	-------

787.i. Müller Karl Bluff
 De. Minervae Palatinæ
 sacra et desca etc 4^{te} Götting 1820

(Date) 11 Jun. 52. G. Semper. (Signature).
 Please to restore each volume of the Catalogue to its place, as soon as
 done with.

Press Mark.	Title of the Work wanted.	Size.	Place.	Date.
-------------	---------------------------	-------	--------	-------

1260.a. Böttcher Carl G.
 1263.d Die Tektonik der Paläont.
 Hellenen. (unterst.)
 2 Volumes. 4^{te} 1844-52.

(Date) 18^{de} G. Semper. (Signature).
 Please to restore each volume of the Catalogue to its place, as soon as
 done with.

SUPPLEMENTARY TEXTS

Introduction

This section assembles various additional pieces from the context of Semper's exile in London. On the one hand, it includes three newspaper articles from March 1851, written by friends of Semper's to support his attempts to make a living in London: either regarding his plans for a private school of architecture, for which Lothar Bucher, the London correspondent of the Berlin *National-Zeitung*, placed an announcement in that newspaper (206–8) and Richard Wagner, the composer and conductor, published a recommendation in the Zurich *Eidgenössische Zeitung* (208–9); or in connection with Semper's work for the Great Exhibition – namely an advertisement by the Hamburg architect Franz Georg Stammann, saying that Semper would accept further commissions for arranging exhibitions from private or official clients in the Crystal Palace (209–10). On the other hand, there are two sets of manuscript texts by Semper: two lists of books in his private Dresden reference library, written in 1852 for British customs after the library had been returned from New York, where he had had it sent in view of his planned emigration to North America (210–17), and his call slips from the British Museum Library for the period from March to December 1852 (217–25). Two other supplementary texts belong to Semper's early period at the Department of Practical Art: the letter of appointment (226–7) and the official description of the first course he gave there (228).

London

Lothar Bucher

TEXTUAL RECORD

NZ 'Grossbritannien. London, 15. März', *National-Zeitung* (Berlin) 4, no. 132 (19 March 1851, evening issue), [3] (ULB Bonn, Ztg 219), *copy-text*

BIBLIOGRAPHY Studt 1992, 105 n. 9; Hildebrand 2020a, 109

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Lothar Bucher – another German political refugee in London – included an announcement of Semper's plan for a private school of architecture in his newspaper article on British events (206–8), published in the liberal Berlin *National-Zeitung*. Bucher was asked by Rudolph Schramm – a German journalist exiled in London – to report on Semper's school plans, as Schramm wrote to Semper on 25 February 1851 (see 245). Bucher became the 'dear friend' to whom Semper addressed his 'Letters on the Great Exhibition' some weeks later (27–31, 260–1, 280–9). We publish Bucher's entire report here, as it makes it possible to situate Semper's school plans within the British political climate of the day, particularly among German emigrants and political refugees. Among the individuals whose speeches on the occasion of the third anniversary of the Vienna Revolution of March 1848 Bucher refers to, special mention should be made of the German Gottfried Kinkel. He was one of the founders of a short-lived refugee committee, to the board of which Semper was elected in summer 1851 (Bucher was another member of the board). Kinkel was also to become a colleague of Semper's at the Swiss Federal Polytechnic School in Zurich in 1866 as professor of archaeology and art history. Bucher's article abruptly switches from politics to Semper's school plans (207.36–208.13) but gives a politically tinged biographical sketch, including a characterization of Semper – in relation to the reasons for him becoming a refugee – as 'one of the few artists who did not seek out the favour of the nobility, but instead let their favour seek him out, and turned his back on it when the Fatherland called' (207.37–9).

206.2 **Jahrestag der Wiener Revolution**] The Vienna Revolution broke out on 13 March 1848. It led to the resignation of Klemens von Metternich as foreign minister and state chancellor of Austria on the same day and ultimately also to the abdication of the Austrian Emperor Ferdinand I on 2 December 1848. 206.27 **Roley**] *Rónay* (see also 206.30–1)

207.40–208.1 **Erbauer des neuen Theaters, des Museums, der Synagoge, des Materni-hospitals**] Semper's first Hoftheater (Court Theatre) at Dresden, built in 1838–41, was destroyed by fire in 1869 and rebuilt following a different design in 1871–78. The second building in turn was bombed in 1945 and restored as the 'Semperoper' in 1977–85. The Dresden Gemäldegalerie (Picture Gallery), which Semper had been designing since 1838, was constructed in 1847–55, i.e. partly during his London exile. It opened in the autumn of 1855, shortly after he moved to Zurich. The Dresden Synagogue – the only religious building

by Semper that was completed – was built in 1838–40 and burnt down during the Reichskristallnacht in 1938. The Maternihospital, constructed in 1836–38, was completely destroyed during the bombing of Dresden in 1945.

208.2 **errichtete – Barrikaden**] Semper's participation in the Dresden Uprising of May 1849 on the side of the democrats was given particular mention in a contemporary Prussian report that noted the possibly unprecedented solidity of the barricades he had erected.

208.3 **Nachdem Dresden gerettet war**] an ironic comment on the suppression of the Dresden Uprising on 9 May 1849 by Saxon government troops supported by Prussian units

208.4–6 **als das hiesige Gesundheitsamt ihn einlud, den Bau der Leichenhäuser zu übernehmen, die in der neuen Begräbnissbill vorgeschrieben sind**] It was not the

General Board of Health in London but rather Emil Braun who prevented Semper from emigrating to America (see 233). He explained to him on 22 September 1850 (gta, 20-K-1850-09-22): 'The Board of Health has just pushed through a major regulation and decided on the construction of several large graveyards, which you might be able to transform into classical necropolises.' Semper received more information about the Board's decision on 29 September 1850, one day after his arrival in London, from Braun and Edwin Chadwick, commissioners of the Board of Health. At their suggestion, he immediately started to design a Reception House (a building in which the dead and the mourners were to be received prior to interments) for the planned national cemetery in Abbey Wood near Erith, south-east of London, on the south bank of the River Thames (pl. 7). The Board of Health received Semper's design, which also included a chapel, in the second half of May 1851 but rejected it on 16 June 1851.

German Studio for Architects and Engineers in London

Richard Wagner

TEXTUAL RECORD

- Spyri Spyri Archives, without shelf mark, fol. iv, supportive note for Semper's advertisement 'Deutsches Atelier für Architekten und Ingenieure in London' (see 249), in Richard Wagner's hand, dated 25 March 1851
- EZ supportive note for Semper's advertisement 'Deutsches Atelier für Architekten und Ingenieure in London' (see 13, 249), *Eidgenössische Zeitung* (Zurich) 7, no. 87 (28 March 1851, morning issue), 348 (ZB Zurich, WB 87; another copy gta, 20-DOK-1851:8), *copy-text*
- Kirchmeyer 1985 supportive note for Semper's advertisement 'Deutsches Atelier für Architekten und Ingenieure in London' (see 249), 58–9, ed. of EZ

BIBLIOGRAPHY Knoepfli 1976, 264–5, 271–2; Mallgrave 1996, 191–2; Lütteken 2008, 43 fig. 107, 188; Weidmann 2010, 290–1, 293 n. 163

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Richard Wagner was the most prominent personality to support Semper in his plans to establish a private school of architecture in London. He had been a long-standing friend of Semper's since their time together in Dresden. Wagner had staged his musical works in Semper's Royal Court Theatre at Dresden, completed in 1841, and Semper had attended preparatory meetings for the 1849 May Uprising in Wagner's Dresden home. During his exile in Zurich, Wagner arranged for the publication of Semper's advertising text for his 'Deutsches Atelier für Architekten und Ingenieure in London' (German Studio for Architects and Engineers in London; 13) in the *Eidgenössische Zeitung* – a Zurich daily newspaper edited by Wagner's friend Johann Bernhard Spyri, later the husband of Johanna Spyri, who gained fame with her *Heidi* books. Wagner's recommendation for the school – actually a brief essay on Semper's view of architecture – was published in the same issue as a supportive note (without a title of its own) for Semper's advertisement (for the context of Wagner's involvement, see 249–50). Wagner later tried – albeit unsuccessfully – to recruit Swiss students for Semper's private tuition, as he wrote to him on 24 February 1853 (Wagner 1993, 203): 'I can't help you with any "young Swiss" at the moment: no one has shown up since the first inquiry; but I shall certainly think of advertising.' In the end, Semper's plans for a private school never materialized. However, Wagner also played a mediating role in getting Semper from London to Zurich: On 14 August 1854, he wrote to Semper that he had been asked 'whether you would accept the position of Professor of Architecture at the new Federal Polytechnic School that is to be established' (ETH Library, University Archives, HS 09:6). Further networks of politicians, academics and architects finally led to Semper's appointment to the chair in Zurich by the Swiss Federal Council on 7 February 1855.

209.2–4 in **unnützen Bauwerken ~ auf Anordnung des Königs Ludwig von Baiern**] These 'useless buildings' must include those by the two most important architects in Munich during the reign of Ludwig I of Bavaria: Leo von Klenze, the court architect, and Friedrich von Gärtner. 209.13–14 **aus ~ dem Schauspielhause und dem ~ Museum zu Dresden**] see 536–7, Explanatory Notes 207.40–208.1

MANUSCRIPT VARIANTS

Spyri

208.26 **unserm**] *unsrem* 208.28 **Schrift: A**] $\sim \wedge$ – 208.29 **Altona A**] \sim , **1834 A**] \sim .
 209.4 **Baiern**] *Bayern* 209.7 **unsern**] *unsren* 209.8 **hat A**] \sim , 209.10 **unserm**] *unsrem*
 209.16 **Athens**] *Athen's* 209.21 **Freundes,**] *altered from $\sim \wedge$ before del.* und Schicksalsgenossen, **schätze,**] $\sim \wedge$ **wärmste**] *Wärmste* 209.23 **Näheres**] *N over n*
 209.24 **25.**] $\sim \wedge$

Submissions for the Great Exhibition

Franz Georg Stammann

TEXTUAL RECORD

- K(DD)-1851 gta, 20-K(DD)-1851-03-20, fol. 1r–v, ‘Nachricht in Betreff der Einsendungen aus Deutschland, zur allgemeinen Industrie Ausstellung in London’, in Franz Georg Stammann’s hand, dated 20 March 1851
- HN ‘Tagesbericht. Hamburg, den 22sten März’, *Hamburger Nachrichten*, no. 70 (22 March 1851), [3] (CB Hamburg, Safe Holdings, S/934), *copy-text*
- KöZ ‘Nachricht in Betreff der Einsendungen zur allgemeinen Industrie-Ausstellung in London’, *Kölnische Zeitung*, no. 71 (23 March 1851, morning issue), [6]
- MüB ‘Miscellen. Hamburg, 20. März’, *Münchener Blätter für Handel, Industrie, Gewerbe und Landwirthschaft*, no. 26 (30 March 1851), 102

BIBLIOGRAPHY Lankheit 1976, 34; Herrmann 1978, 50 n. 163; Herrmann 1984, 272 n. 159

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Semper’s Hamburg connections were behind the advertisement recommending him for services involving submissions for the Great Exhibition. A letter written on 20 March 1851 by the Hamburg architect Franz Georg Stammann – with whom Semper had been friends since their studies together in Franz Christian Gau’s studio in Paris – contains the draft of the published announcement (540–1). Semper’s brother Wilhelm, who ran a pharmacy in Hamburg, can be inferred as the addressee of the letter through his mediation between Semper and Stammann on another occasion, as evidenced by two letters of 8 and 9 March 1851 concerning Semper’s plans for a private architectural school (gta, 20-K-1851-03-08, 20-K[DD]-1851-03-09:2). It is therefore plausible that Wilhelm, on Semper’s behalf, discussed with Stammann the possibility of advertising Semper’s availability for services in the Crystal Palace in a newspaper and that Stammann then drafted an advertisement that he published, with Wilhelm’s consent, in the *Hamburger Nachrichten* on 22 March. With minor differences, the advertisement also appeared in the *Kölnische Zeitung* on 23 March and in the *Münchener Blätter für Handel, Industrie, Gewerbe und Landwirthschaft* on 30 March. The only known direct response to it came from a certain George William Lüders of Hamburg, who applied for ‘a minor post’ as a bookkeeper on 30 March 1851 (gta, 20-K-1851-03-30:2). Another inquiry possibly prompted by the advertisement followed from Hamburg on 25 April 1851: The lawyer Wilhelm August Kramer, the secretary of the Hamburg Society for the Promotion of the Arts and Useful Industries, which was coordinating contributions from the North German states to the Great Exhibition, asked his friend Semper whether he – along with two others – would like to represent these states in the official juries for the prizes to be awarded (gta, 20-K-1851-04-25). Although Semper accepted and was indeed appointed a juror, he did not receive the promised certificate of appointment by 12 May, when the juries started their work. This is evidenced by a letter he sent to his brother Johann

Carl Semper on 5 May and by another letter his sister Elise Semper sent to him on 9 June (gta, 20-K-1851-05-05[S]:I, 20-K-1851-06-09).

209.27–8 **ist ~ mit dem Arrangement der englischen Coloniewaaren beschäftigt**] This is an overstatement, as Semper was responsible for the arrangement of exhibits only for some of the British colonies, namely Canada and the Cape of Good Hope. He was possibly also involved in the sections for Newfoundland, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia (see 258–60). 209.29–30 **hat unter Anderm auch für Schweden die Aufstellung ~ zu besorgen**] see 259

PRINT VARIANTS

209.25 **Hamburg, den 22sten März**Λ] *omitted KöZ* ~, 20. März. *MüB* 209.26 **Der Architect**,] ~ ~Λ *no paragraph MüB* 209.26–7 **welcher sich gegenwärtig in London aufhält**] gegenwärtig in London *KöZ MüB* 209.27 **Executiv-Commission**] Executivkommission *MüB* 209.27–8 **im Ausstellungsgebäude**] ~ Aufstellungsgebäude *KöZ* der grossen Industrieausstellung *MüB* 209.28 **englischen Coloniewaaren**] Waaren aus den englischen Colonieen *KöZ MüB* 209.29 **Anderm**] *Andern KöZ* 209.30 **besorgen.** –] ~. Λ *KöZ MüB* **Es**] *paragraph KöZ* 209.31 **Comité**] *Comite KöZ*
 210.1 **diesen bekannten**,] einen ~, *KöZ* einen ~Λ *MüB* 210.3 **kennt**Λ] ~, *MüB* 210.4 **Decorirung &c.**] ~ und darauf bezüglichen Auskunft *KöZ* Dekorirung und darauf bezügliche Auskunft *MüB* 210.4–5 **Einzelnen, als ganzen Landestheilen, Städten, Provinzialabtheilungen**] für Einzelne, wie auch für ganze Landestheile, Städte u. s. w. *KöZ MüB* 210.5–6 **seine Bekanntschaften**] *Bekanntschaften KöZ MüB*

MANUSCRIPT VARIANTS

K(DD)-1851

fol. 1r

Nachricht
 in Betreff der Einsendungen aus Deutschland, zur
 allgemeinen
 Industrie Ausstellung
 in London.

5

Der Architect, Professor Semper aus Dresden, gegenwärtig in London, ist, im Auftrage der Executiv-Commission, im Ausstellungsgebäude mit dem Arrangement der englischen Coloniewaaren beschäftigt & hat, unter Andern, auch für Schweden die Aufstellung der von dort eingesandten Sachen zu besorgen.

10

Es wird noch jetzt für manche deutsche Behörde, Comite od. Privaten von Interesse sein zu erfahren, dass sich dieselben in London an einen bekannten, zuverlässigen Landsmann wenden können, der im Gebäude selbst schon mit Arrangements beschäftigt ist, daselbst seinen steten Aufenthalt hat, die dortigen Behörden & Arbeiter kennt & also bei der Einrichtung, Decorirung & darauf bezüglicher Auskunft, sowohl für Einzelne, wie für ganze Landestheile, Städte, Provinzialabtheilungen u. s. w., durch seine Befähigung & Bekanntschaften von wesentlichem Nutzen sein kann. †

15

Vorstehend den Entwurf.

Correspondent, Allg. Augs. Zeitung, Bremer, Berliner, Winerblätter etc scheinen mir, wenn es bekannt werden soll, zweckmässig. Für Hamb. Nachricht werde ich, wenn Sie es wollen? sorgen.

fol. rv

5 20 März 51

FGeoStammann

540.3 **allgemeinen**] *a over A* 540.7 **Professor**] *interl. gegenwärtig*] *after del. welcher sich in London*] *before del. aufhält* 540.15 **& darauf bezüglicher Auskunft**] *above del. etc.*

541.2 **Allg.**] *'Allgemeine'* **Augs.**] *'Augsburger'* **Winerblätter**] *'Wiener Blätter'* 541.3 **Hamb.**] *'Hamburger'* **Sie**] *i.e. Wilhelm Semper*

List of Books for Customs

Gottfried Semper

First Version

TEXTUAL RECORD

MS 148^t gta, 20-Ms-148, fol. 5r-v, in Semper's hand, *copy-text*

BIBLIOGRAPHY Herrmann 1981, 114; Laudel 1991, 42; Weidmann 2021, 88–9

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The two lists edited here under the title 'List of Books for Customs' represent a partial inventory of Semper's private Dresden reference library. The first list, which is very fragmentary, records the books without any order, while the second, which is more detailed, arranges them according to four subject areas: art and architecture, general history, classical philology and modern philology (including miscellaneous writings). Semper's numbering indicates that the second list is also a fragment: it is probably lacking one sheet with 51 book titles from the field of art and architecture (see 213.11–12). The fact that the lists are written in English and Semper's note on the only two English-language books, published in London, that they were duty-free (210.7, 210.12, 214.30–2) indicate that the lists were intended for British customs. With his planned emigration to North America in mind, Semper had his library sent by his wife from Dresden to Altona in August 1850 to his brother Johann Carl, who then had it shipped from Hamburg to New York in September 1850. In February 1851, when Semper was sending Rudolph Schramm a draft programme for his private architectural school (see 8–11, Second Version; 245), he mentioned that 'my whole library and my collection of drawings is in New York. I am leaving the boxes there until I know for certain

whether I will be staying here' (II.26–8). Although he was still not certain about this three months later, he had the boxes sent from New York to London by his brother Johann Carl in May 1851 (gta, 20-K[DD]-1851-05-13). However, the books were still in storage in a bonded warehouse in London in August 1852, as can be seen from a letter to his wife Bertha in which Semper writes that 'My box of books ... is still at the warehouse and has not been cleared through customs. I've only managed to get my drawings out, by special concession' (gta, 20-K-1852-08[S]). The first version of the list contains only two works that do not also appear in the second version: one by Einhard – almost certainly his *Life of Charlemagne* – and one by Arnold Heeren (210.26, 211.22). Apart from these two works, the titles are listed here only from the second version, with additional details in the first version being consulted for further identification. With a few exceptions – for example, if the format or number of volumes indicates a later edition – the works are listed only in their first editions. If it is unclear whether the reference is to a German translation, the edition in the original language is given. Titles that cannot be identified with a high degree of probability are generally not annotated.

210.7 **On Dorways**] ~ *doorways*; cf. 214.30–1 210.8 **Grec Dictionary**] cf. 214.27 210.9 **Latin d°**] cf. 214.28 210.10 **d° d°**] cf. 214.29 210.11 **Some numbers of the R. Institute of Br. Architects**] cf. 214.33 210.12 **on Steam Engineering**] cf. 214.32 210.13 **The Analysis**] cf. 214.34 210.14 **Mathem. in their application to art and architecture**] cf. 214.35–6 210.16 **Analysis**] cf. 214.37 210.17 **pure Mathematiks**] cf. 214.37 210.18 **differential Calculus**] cf. 214.38 210.19 **Algebra with ~ Solutions**] cf. 214.39–40 210.20 **Mathematiks**] cf. 214.41 210.21 **Physiks**] cf. 215.1 210.22 **Logarithmik tables**] cf. 215.2 210.23 **Log. tables**] cf. 215.3 210.24 **Mathem.**] cf. 215.4 210.25 **Cours de Mathematiques pures**] cf. 215.5 210.26 **Historical works**] probably the first three volumes, published as *Vermischte historische Schriften* (Heeren 1821), of Arnold Heeren's collected *Historische Werke* 210.27 **Travels**] cf. 215.8 210.28 **History**] cf. 215.11 210.29 **History of Mexico**] cf. 215.13 210.30 **The old World**] cf. 215.14 210.31 **Universal History**] cf. 215.15

211.1 **Storia di Firenze**] cf. 215.22 211.2 **Marco Polo**] cf. 215.23 211.3 **Homeri Ilias and Odyssea, and Prolegomena**] cf. 215.25 **Wolff**] *Wolf* 211.4 **Euripidis Tragoediae**] cf. 215.26 211.5 **Pindari Carmina**] cf. 215.27 211.6 **Aristophanis Opera**] cf. 215.28 211.7 **Herodotus**] cf. 215.29 211.8 **Sophocles**] cf. 215.30 211.9 **Aeschylus**] cf. 215.31 211.10 **Plinius, letters**] cf. 216.14 211.11 **Tacitus**] cf. 215.33 211.12 **Taciti Germania**] cf. 215.34 211.13 **Cicero**] cf. 216.1 211.14 **Cicero de amicitia**] cf. 216.2 211.15 **Sueton**] cf. 216.3 211.16 **Persius & Juvenalis**] cf. 216.4 211.17 **Horatius**] cf. 216.5 211.18 **Livius**] cf. 216.6 211.19 **Virgilius**] cf. 216.7 211.20 **Cornelius Nepos**] cf. 216.8 211.21 **History**] cf. 216.9 211.22 **Eginhartus**] Semper cites Einhard's *Vita Caroli Magni* in his lecture 'The Ancient Practice of Wall Coating and Tubular Construction' (134.13). 211.23 **Vellejus Paterculus**] cf. 216.10 211.24 **Seneca**] cf. 216.12 211.25 **Julius Caesar**] cf. 216.13 211.26 **Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius**] cf. 216.11 211.27 **Justinus**] cf. 216.15 211.28 **Plautus**] cf. 216.16 211.29 **Sallustius**] cf. 216.17 211.30 **Vigerus**] cf. 216.18 211.31 **Seneca Hercules furens**] cf. 216.19 211.32 **Homerus and Hesiodus**] cf. 216.20 211.33 **Latin Grammar**] cf. 216.21 211.34 **d° Grammar**] cf. 216.22 211.35 **notes to Homerus**] cf. 216.23 211.36 **Orationes Salustii Livii & other**] cf. 216.24 211.37 **Artis Latine Scribendi principia**] cf. 216.26 211.38 **Wolf's**] *Wolff's* **Philosophy**] cf. 216.27

ALTERATIONS IN THE MANUSCRIPT

210.8 2] *over* 3 210.16 101)] OI *over* II 210.21 **Mayer**] *after del.* Loren 210.26 **Historical**] *after del.* Statis
 211.1 118)] *after del.* 117) The war of 1809 by Valentini I. Vol. 8. 211.3 120.] *inserted after del. on fol. 5r*

120) On Saxe

121) The Battle of Leipzig

211.4 121] *inserted* 211.5 122.] *inserted* 211.6 123] *inserted* 211.7 124)] *inserted* 211.8 125.] *inserted* 211.9 126.] *inserted* 12°] I *over* 8 211.10 127.] *inserted* 211.11 128.] *inserted* 8°] 8 *over* I 211.12 129.] *inserted* 211.13 130.] *inserted* 211.14 131.] *inserted* 211.15 132.] *inserted* 211.16 133.] *inserted* 211.17 134.] *inserted* 211.18 135.] *inserted* 211.19 136.] *inserted* **Vol.**] *underl. in pencil by unknown hand* 211.20 137.] *inserted* 211.21 138.] *inserted* 211.22 139.] *inserted* 211.23 140.] *inserted* 211.24 141.] *inserted* 211.25 142.] *inserted* 211.26 143.] *inserted* **Tibullus**] *after del.* I Vo[1] 211.27 144.] *inserted* 211.28 145.] *inserted* 211.29 146.] *inserted* 211.30 147.] *inserted* 211.31 148.] *inserted* 211.32 149.] *inserted* **Hesiodus in German**] *underl. in pencil by unknown hand* 211.33 150.] *inserted* **Latin**] *interl.* 211.34 151.] *inserted* d°] *interl.* 211.35 152.] *inserted* 211.36 153.] *inserted* 211.37 154.] *inserted* 211.38 155.] *inserted* **Wolf's**] *after del.* Inscriptions

Second Version

TEXTUAL RECORD

MS 148² gta, 20-Ms-148, fols. 1r-4v (4v blank), in Semper's hand, *copy-text*

BIBLIOGRAPHY Herrmann 1981, 114; Laudel 1991, 42; Gnehm 2004, 32, 37 n. 30, 47 n. 73, 119 n. 72; Weidmann 2021, 88-9

EXPLANATORY NOTES

212.3 **Magazin for Engineers**] Böhm/Hauf 1777/95 212.4 **Hydrotechnics**] probably all four fascicles of Gilly/Eytelwein 1802/08, bound in one volume 212.5 **Manuel of Hydrostatics**] Eytelwein 1826 212.6 **Antiquities of Athens**] the third volume of Stuart/Revett 1829/33 **Cckerell**] 'c' uncertain reading, *Cockerell* 212.8 **Manuel of Mechanics**] Eytelwein 1801 212.9 **The Engineer**] Weisbach 1848 212.10 **On Roofs**] probably Linke 1840, the second, enlarged edition of Gustav Linke's *Bau der Dorn'schen Lehmdächer* (1837)

212.11 **Art of building**] Rondelet 1833/36 212.12 **Statics**] Eytelwein 1808 212.13 **Architecture**] the first and third volumes of Milizia 1781 212.14 **geometrical Drawing**] probably the first volume of Burg 1822, which is about ‘General Geometric Drawing’ (the second volume is about ‘Drawing and Recording Artillery Objects’) 212.15 **on Private dwellings**] Gärtner 1837 212.16 **on beauty in Art, (Laocoon)**] ‘beauty’: *beauty*; Lessing 1766 212.17 **Archaeologia of Art**] Müller 1830, divided into two volumes 212.18 **History of Architecture**] Hirt 1821/27 212.19 **Italian Researches**] the first and third volumes of Rumohr 1827/31. The part here listed as ‘wanting’ must be the volume Semper had lent to Friedrich Wilhelm Meinert, his Dresden lawyer. In 1849, he asked his wife, Bertha Semper, twice to claim it back (gta, 20-K-1849-07[S], 20-K-1849-12-09[S]). 212.21 **On Vaults and their Statiks**] Knochenhauer 1842 212.22 **on heating with hot air**] Meissner 1821 212.23. **History of the Hellenic tribes**] Müller 1820/24, its second and third volumes divided into two volumes each 212.24 **On the Art of Wallpainting with the Ancients**] Wiegmann 1836 212.25 **Manual of Engineering and Mechaniks**] probably three different works: Weisbach 1835/36, Weisbach 1845/46 and Weisbach 1849 (though the third work does not discuss mechanics but its mathematical basis). On 21 September 1849, Semper advised his wife, Bertha Semper, to sell ‘various expensive books that I’ve never even read yet ... e.g., von Humboldt’s *Cosmos* 2 parts and an incomplete work on mechanics by the professor in Freiberg, I’ve forgotten his name’ (gta, 20-K-1849-09-21[S]). The professor concerned, Julius Weisbach, did not complete his *Lehrbuch der Ingenieur- und Maschinen-Mechanik*, begun in 1845, until 1860. 212.26 **Vademecum, (Manual) for Civil-Engineers and architects**] possibly Delaistre 1825a or Pernot 1844, the third, enlarged edition of Louis-Théodore Pernot’s *Dictionnaire du bâtiment* (1826). A third book with a similar title – *Vademecum für den praktischen Ingenieur und Baumeister* (Schubert et al. 1850) – appeared in the year after Semper’s flight from Dresden and is therefore not a candidate. 212.27 **Manuel for rural architecture**] Gilly 1805 212.28 **The Greec Theaters**] Geppert 1843 212.29 **Aesthetiks of the Architecture**] Wagner 1838 212.30–1 **Ideas on the State of the arts ~ with the old Nations**] five volumes of Heeren 1824/26; cf. note 215.7 212.32 **Cosmus. and letters on the same**] the first two volumes of Humboldt 1845/62 and Cotta 1848; cf. note 212.25 212.33 **Aesthetiks of Arch.**] Wolff 1834 212.34 **On Perspective**] Hetsch 1840 212.35 **Archaeologia**] probably Schaaß 1806/08 212.36 **Architecture**] probably Heine 1842, the second, enlarged edition of Gustav Heine’s *Kurzer Unterricht in der bürgerlichen und Land-Baukunst* (1836), though it is in large octavo. Heine’s *Handbuch der landwirthschaftlichen Baukunde* (Heine 1838) is in quarto but does not discuss what Semper understood by architecture. Heine, professor for architectural drawing at the Academy of Fine Arts in Dresden, was a former colleague of Semper’s.

213.1 **Architectural laws**] Heine 1846 213.2 **33**] nearly written as ‘37’; hence the erratic number ‘38’ at 213.3 213.3 **Tables**] Reimer 1782 213.4 **Archeologia**] Böttiger 1837/38 213.5 **On Theaters**] Weinbrenner 1809 213.6 **On fascineering**] Eytelwein 1800 213.7 **Theater at München**] Meiser 1840 213.8 **Models of old German Architecture**] probably Heideloff 1838/43 213.9 **Historical development of the arts**] Cavallari 1847 213.10 **the Orders of Architecture**] Normand 1819 213.11 **Art of the Carpenter**] Romberg 1831/33 213.12 **Magazin for Italian Art**] one volume of Magazin 1780/85 213.13 **Lexicon of the artists (Künstlerlexicon)**] probably the first fifteen fascicles of Nagler 1835/52 213.14 **The Railway of the lower Danube**] Kreuter 1848; cf. 216.34, where Semper lists ‘6 Copies’. The Bavarian architect and engineer Franz Kreuter wrote to Semper in 1842 about the use of asphalt for roofs, and Semper was in contact with him during his period in London between

1850 and 1852. 213.15 **Instruction for Engineers]** Tielcke 1769 213.16 **On art and artists]** probably Koch 1834. Semper owned a portrait of (or a reproduction of a work by) the Austrian landscape painter Joseph Anton Koch, which he mentioned in 1857, in a letter to Carolyne Sayn-Wittgenstein, as hanging in his Zurich study with portraits of (or reproductions of works by) Bertel Thorvaldsen, Friedrich Overbeck, Peter Cornelius and Johann Christian Reinhart (gta, 20-K-1857-12-08[S]). 213.17 **On Architecture]** Wolff 1831 213.18 **Old-Christian Art at Ravenna]** Quast 1842 213.19 **Stereotomia]** Strobel 1819 213.20 **Perspective]** Quaglio 1811 213.21 **Carpenters art]** Mitterer 1817 213.22 **Monuments of German Style]** probably some fascicles of Moller/Gladbach 1815–51 213.27 **Description of Rome]** Fèa 1820 213.28–9 **Annals and Bulletins of the Roman Institute of archeological Correspondence]** some numbers of *Annali* 1829/85 and *Bullettino* 1829/85. Semper had his article on the polychromy of Trajan's column published in the *Bullettino dell' Instituto di corrispondenza archeologica* (Semper 1833). 213.31 **The Florentine Observer]** Lastri 1797/99 (the first edition, published in 1776–78, has only six volumes) 213.33 **The Cathedral of Florence]** possibly Richa 1757 or Molini 1820 213.34 **Perspective]** Thibault 1827 213.35 **L'art de bâtir]** probably Briseux 1743 213.36 **History of French Architecture]** Ramée 1846 213.37 **on Greece]** probably two fascicles of Thiersch 1816/25, though they are in quarto. The second edition, published in 1829, is in octavo but did not appear in fascicles. Friedrich Thiersch's *De l'état actuel de la Grèce et des moyens d'arriver à sa restauration* (Thiersch 1833), a two-volume work in octavo, discusses politics only. 213.38 **Traité de la Science du Dessin]** Vallée 1821 213.39 **Memoires sur le pont de Jarnac]** Quénot 1828

214.1 **Traité des couleurs pour la peinture en Email]** Arclais de Montamy 1765 214.2 **Le Vignole de Poche]** Thierry 1823 214.3 **Traité de Geometrie descriptive]** Hachette 1822 214.4 **Monumens Antiques]** probably Millin 1802/06 214.6 **Dictionnaire d'Architecture]** Vagnat 1827 214.7 **La Science de l'ingenieur]** Delaistre 1825b 214.8 **La science des Ingenieurs]** Belidor 1729 214.9 **Architectonographie des Theatres]** one volume of Donnet/Kaufmann 1837/40. Semper had known the native Cologne architect Jacques-Auguste Kaufmann since his student years in Paris. In 1839, he used his acquaintance with him to get in touch 'with the most skilled *peintres en batimens, mouleurs*, etc.' in Paris, in view of the decoration of the Dresden Court Theatre (gta, 20-K-1839-01-02[S]). 214.10 **Perspective]** Isabeau 1827 214.11 **Revue Generale d'architecture]** some numbers of *Revue générale* 1840/90, bound in one volume 214.13 **Lettres d'un antiquaire à un Artiste]** Letronne 1835 214.14 **Polychromy]** Kugler 1835 214.15 **Polychromy]** Semper 1834; cf. 216.33, where Semper lists '24 Copies' 214.16 **Nouvelle architecture pratique]** the second volume of Miché 1825 (the first edition, published in 1812, has only one volume) 214.17 **Etudes de Constructions]** one volume of Bruyère 1823/28 214.18 **On colours]** Chevreul 1840 214.19 **Annals of Antiq. Society at Dresden]** one volume of Mittheilungen 1835/63 214.20 **Architecture]** probably Stieglitz 1834 214.21 **Description of Amsterdam]** Zesen 1664 214.22 **German Antiquities]** probably Wagner 1833 214.23 **On Mineral and vegetable forms]** Metzger 1835 214.25 **Vitruvius]** probably Daniele Barbaro's Latin quarto edition (Vitruvius 1567) 214.27 **Graec Dictionary]** Schneider 1805/06 (the first edition, published in 1797–98, is in octavo) 214.28 **Lat. dto]** Scheller 1788 (the first edition, published in 1783, has only one volume) 214.29 **d° d°]** the first two volumes of Weber 1770 (the first and second editions, published in 1734 and 1745, have only one volume each). In the first version, Semper lists three volumes instead of two (210.10), possibly including the German-Latin dictionary mentioned on the title page of the first volume. 214.30 **a Col-**

lection of the most approved doorways] probably the first volume of Donaldson 1833/36. In the first version, Semper lists one volume (210.7). He refers to the first volume, which presents examples from antiquity, in *Style* (Semper 1860/63, 2:277 n. 2, 281 n. 2). 214.32 **on Steam Engineering]** Alderson 1834 214.33 **Some numbers of the R. Institute of Britt. Architects]** probably some papers read between late 1841 and early 1849, when RIBA did not publish any transactions in volumes 214.34 **On Analysis]** Fischer 1808 214.35 **Mathematics in their applications to Art etc.]** probably three volumes of Vieth 1796/1821 214.37 **Analysis. and pure Mathematics]** Thibaut 1809 and Thibaut 1801. Semper attended Bernhard Friedrich Thibaut's 'Lectures on ... Analysis, Differential and Integral Calculation, Introduction to Practical Geometry, ... Applied Mathematics' at the University of Göttingen in 1823–25 (gta, 20-DOK-1825:1). 214.38 **differential Calculus]** Euler 1790/93 and Gruson 1798. Semper bought the second and third volumes of Leonhard Euler's work and its supplement from the Göttingen bookshop of Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht in January 1825, as two receipts prove (gta, 20-DOK-1824:4, 20-DOK-1825:5). 214.39 **Algebra with ~ Solutions of the problems]** Hirsch 1804 and Sachs 1810 214.41 **Mathematics]** one volume of Lorenz 1785/86

215.1 **Physiks]** Mayer 1801 215.2 **Logarithmes]** In the first version, Semper lists Georg von Vega's work as 'Logarithmik tables' (210.22), which might indicate the two-volume work *Logarithmisch-trigonometrische Tafeln* (Vega 1812) – the work he requested from the British Museum Library on 28 May 1852 (see 219.25–31), while his own book was still being held back by British customs. In the first and second versions, however, he lists a one-volume work, probably *Logarithmisch-trigonometrisches Handbuch* (Vega 1793), which also consists mainly of logarithmic tables. 215.3 **Logarithmes]** Lalande 1802 215.4 **Mathematics]** probably an incomplete collection of two works: the six-volume work *Cours de mathématiques, à l'usage des gardes du pavillon et de la marine* (Bézout 1764/69) and the four-volume work *Cours de mathématiques, à l'usage du corps royal de l'artillerie* (Bézout 1770/72) 215.5 **Cours de Math. pures]** Francœur 1809. Semper bought the two volumes of Louis-Benjamin Francœur's work from the Göttingen bookshop of Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht in January 1825, as two receipts prove (gta, 20-DOK-1824:3, 20-DOK-1825:5). 215.7 **Statistiks]** probably one volume of Heeren 1824/26, listed as 'wanting' at 212.31. Semper attended Arnold Heeren's 'Lectures on ... Ancient History, History of the European State System, Statistics' at the University of Göttingen in 1823–25 (gta, 20-DOK-1825:1). Heeren gave lectures on statistics in each autumn term between 1805/06 and 1839/40 (Becker-Schaum 1993, 227), but he never published them. However, his *Ideen über die Politik, den Verkehr und den Handel der vornehmsten Völker der alten Welt*, which Semper incorrectly lists as 'Ideas on the State of the arts, sciences, commerce etc with the old Nations' in the first group of books (212.30–1), contain many statistical elements. 215.8 **Travels]** probably the first two volumes of Volney 1788/1800. In the first version, Semper lists only one volume (210.27). 215.9 **Old History]** Heeren 1799; cf. note 215.7 215.11 **History]** probably Pölitz 1808 215.12 **System of the Eur. Empires]** Heeren 1809; cf. note 215.7 215.14 **The old world]** Bürck 1844 215.15 **Universal History]** probably two volumes of Rotteck 1835, the eleventh, three-volume edition of Carl von Rotteck's *Allgemeine Geschichte vom Anfang der historischen Kenntniss bis auf unsere Zeiten* (all earlier editions have nine volumes) 215.16 **The war of 1809]** Valentini 1812 215.17 **Saxe]** French for *Saxony* 215.21 **Histoire de Napoleon]** the first volume of Ségur 1825 (all earlier editions are in octavo) 215.22 **Storia di Firenze]** Nardi 1582 215.23 **Marco Polo]** Polo 1845 215.25 **Homeri Ilias and Odyssea]** probably Homer 1784 (divided into two volumes), Homer 1785 (divided into two volumes) and Wolf

1795. In the first version, Semper lists five volumes comprising the *Iliad*, *Odyssey* and Friedrich August Wolf's *Prolegomena ad Homerum* (211.3). Hence, he probably owned Wolf's editions of Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey*. 215.33 **Tacitus**] Tacitus 1752. In the first version, Semper lists Johann August Ernesti's edition of Tacitus's works (211.11).

216.1 **Cicero with clavis Ciceroniana**] Cicero 1737 and Ernesti 1739 216.9 **Historiae**] Olaus Magnus's *Historia de gentibus septentrionalibus* was first published in folio (Magnus 1555), but Semper lists an octavo edition in the second version and a duodecimo edition in the first version (211.21), respectively. This points to a small octavo edition, for example the Antwerp edition of 1558 or the Frankfurt edition of 1618. 216.11 **Catullus**] In the first version, Semper lists a duodecimo volume containing works of Catullus, Tibullus and Propertius (211.26). 216.18 **Vigerus**] Viger 1802 216.21 **Latin, Grammar**] probably Bröder 1787 216.22 **ditto**] probably Grotefend 1822 216.23 **Notes to Homer**] probably three volumes of Köppen 1787/92 216.25 **Apparatus Eloquentiae**] Schönsleder 1630 216.26 **Artis latine scribendi Principia**] probably Beck 1801 216.27 **Institutiones Philosoph**] possibly Friedrich Christian Baumeister's or Johann Heinrich Winckler's adaptations of Christian Wolff's philosophy (Baumeister 1735, Winckler 1735) 216.28 **Introductions in lingua latina**] possibly Reimmann 1718 or Harless 1764 216.29 **Lexilogus**] one volume of Buttman 1818/25 216.31 **Classic literature**] Eschenburg 1783 216.33 **Polychromy**] see note 214.15 216.34 **Pamphlet on Railways in Ungaria**] see note 213.14 216.35 **Italian Dictionary**] the first volume of Jagemann 1790/91 216.36 **d° d°**] the second volume of Jagemann 1790/91

217.1 **Synonymics**] Quandt 1838 217.2 **English-German Grammar**] Fick 1793 217.4 **Sketches**] Detmold 1844 217.6 **Bellona a Military Journal**] 36 fascicles of Bellona 1781/87 217.7 **Ben Johnson**] Baudissin 1836. In late 1835 or early 1836, Semper had reconstructed one elevation, two sections and one plan of the Elizabethan Fortune Playhouse to illustrate the description of this edifice in the first volume of Wolf von Baudissin's *Ben Jonson und seine Schule* (Baudissin 1836, 1:XXXVII–XXXVIII and pl.; cf. Nerdinger/Oechslin 2003, 135 and fig., 171–2). 217.8 **Topiks or the Art to invent**] Kästner 1816 217.9 **Works**] some volumes of Börne 1829/34

ALTERATIONS IN THE MANUSCRIPT

212.1 **1.]** inserted 212.2 **architecture.]** altered from ~, before del. Mathematical etc. 212.9 **1]** before del. 5 212.11 **Art]** after del. Architec **5]** before del. 5 **5]** over [4] 212.13 **1st]** after del. first and third third] after del. sec **3^d]** 3 over 2 212.14 **1 Vol.]** 1 over 2 212.17 **2.]** 2 over 1 212.23 **5.]** 5 over 1 212.24 **20)]** after del. Eros 212.26 **Manual]** above del. Handbook 212.27 **Manuel]** after del. Handb 212.28 **Theaters]** s added 212.30 **State]** after del. arts **of]** inserted 212.35 **2 Vol.]** inserted before del. 1 v. 212.36 **Architecture]** after del. on

213.8 **33)]** after del. 33) Homer in German 2–8. Homer] after del. Homer and **Models]** after del. Old Germ 213.13 **Lexicon]** after del. Artists dict **Cahiers]** above del. Vol. 213.31–2 **of art]** after del. and 213.33 **Cathedral]** after del. Do 213.37 **108)]** 10 inserted and 8 over 7 213.38 **109)]** 10 inserted and 9 over 8 213.39 **110)]** 11 inserted and 0 over 9

214.1 **111)]** first 1 inserted and third 1 over 0 214.5 **builders]** b over a 214.11 **Some numbers]** after del. 1 Number 214.14 **4°]** 4 over 8 214.16 **Nouvelle architecture]** after del. Lettres d'un Antiquaire à un artiste 214.19 **Annals]** after del. Ant 214.20 **Stieglitz's]**

Architecture 2 Vol. 8°] inserted 214.21 **129**] inserted 214.24 **Plinii**] P over [H] after del. The 214.28 **Scheller**] above del. Schaller Schaller] Sc over [Br] 214.29 **d° d° by Weber 2 Vol. 8°**] inserted 214.30 **doorways**] second o over r 214.31 **dutifree**] i above del. y 214.32 **dutyfree**] y over i 214.34 **On Analysis**] after del. Old Hist 214.35 **applications**] s added 214.37 **and pure Mathematics. 2 Vol.**] inserted 214.39 **Solutions**] after del. 145)
 215.1 **146**] 4 over o 215.5 **Cours**] after del. M 215.6 **II.**] over inserted 2) **Archeology**] after underl. and del. and **Travels.**] after underl. and del. etc 215.11 **by**] over of 215.12 **7**] after del. 6) Archeologia by Schaaf. 2 vol. 8. 215.15 **8.**] over I 1] over [2.] 215.16 **x**] inserted 215.17 **x**] inserted **Saxe**] S over [t] 215.18 **x**] inserted **1 Cahier.**] below del. 2 Vol. with 2] over I 215.19 **x**] inserted 215.20 **x**] inserted **12.**] I over [8] 215.21 **x**] inserted 215.23 **18) Marco Polo ~ 8°**] inserted 215.24 **ancient**] above del. Modern **linguages**] above del. Authors 215.28 **Aristophanis opera**] after del. Euripidis Tragoediae 215.29 **not complete.**] inserted **8.**] after del. 8 8] over I[2]
 216.10 **Vellejus**] above del. Valerius 216.16 **Plautus**] after del. Herodotus. 3 Vol. not complete 8° 8° undel. 216.24 **Orationes**] after del. Selected 216.30 **Observationes**] after del. Vigerus
 217.6 **fascicles**] after del. parts 217.9 **incomplete**] after del. very

British Museum Library Call Slips

Gottfried Semper

TEXTUAL RECORD

Mscr. Dresd. SLUB, Mscr. Dresd. t 3584, fifty slips with printed text (edited in bold) and with orders in Semper's hand, all but two slips dated between 8 March and 11 December 1852, *copy-text*

BIBLIOGRAPHY Herrmann 1978, 68 and n. 239; Herrmann 1981, 27 and n. 12; Herrmann 1984, 62, 140, 276 n. 226, 290 n. 12; Hildebrand 2021, 107–8, 114–15

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Fifty call slips, preserved in Dresden, which Semper completed to request books in the British Museum Library between March and December 1852 provide evidence for the wide range of his reading in the same year in which he successfully applied for a post in the Department of Practical Art. The great majority of the books ordered are connected with his work on the metals catalogue, which he compiled at the request of Henry Cole from mid-April to mid-August 1852 (see 329). Work on the catalogue brought him into contact with leading figures at the British Museum and other institutions. On 16 April, Samuel Birch,

the assistant keeper of the Department of Antiquities at the British Museum, assisted him in obtaining access to ‘any works upon the Moyen age’ in the holdings of the Archaeological Institute. Birch also asked the Institute’s secretary, Albert Way, to help Semper in his research (gta, 20-K[DD]-1852-04-16). On 22 May, Semper himself asked Antonio Panizzi, the keeper of the Department of Printed Books at the British Museum Library, for permission ‘to make some tracings of several engravings; for instance of some, contained in the works of Agincourt and of Willemin’, which he was intending to use for his ‘illustrated catalogue for a projected collection of metalworks’ (gta, 20-K-1852-05-22[S]). The day before, he had borrowed *Histoire de l’art par les monumens* by Louis Georges Séroux d’Agincourt and *Monuments français inédits*, illustrated by Nicolas-Xavier Willemin, and he borrowed them again on 24 May, when his request was granted (see 219.1–24). Probably intending to make a tracing of the ‘drawing of the bronze roof truss of the vestibule of the Pantheon in Serlio’, to which Emil Braun had drawn his attention (gta, 20-K-1852-05-04), he consulted Sebastiano Serlio’s books on architecture in various editions (220.6–12). Semper’s mirror-inverted copy of the relevant woodcut (Serlio 1619, 52 verso) was ultimately included in *Style in the Technical and Tectonic Arts* (Semper 1860/63, 1:369). Again for the metals catalogue – out of interest in museology and its connections with ethnology – Semper also borrowed books by Gustav Klemm (221.11–20), a Dresden historian of culture, while he used several other works for his book project on ‘Vergleichende Baulehre’ (Comparative Architecture) – for example, the first book requested, Charles Texier’s *Description de l’Asie Mineure* (217.11–17). The final call slip deserves particular attention. Semper used it on 11 December 1852 to order Karl Bötticher’s *Tektonik der Hellenen* (225.27–32), to study it probably for the first time. Wolfgang Herrmann was the first to draw attention to the existence of these call slips. When we consulted them in 2014, they were stored in a folder with the inscription ‘Wolfgang Herrmann, London 9. 11. 1972’ and were affixed to five sheets of paper using adhesive tape, without any recognizable order. We present them here in chronological sequence and have placed the only two undated slips (217.18–21, 222.22–5) alongside others to which they are related either by topic or by author. Works for which today’s library shelf marks can be traced to the pressmarks used by Semper are indicated in the holdings of the British Library, the successor of the British Museum Library. The following is printed at the bottom of each call slip:

Please to restore each volume of the Catalogue to its place, as soon as done with.

The following is printed on the back of each call slip:

READERS ARE PARTICULARLY REQUESTED

1. Not to ask for more than *one work* on the same ticket.
2. To transcribe *literally* from the Catalogues the title of the Work wanted.
3. To write in a plain clear hand, in order to avoid delay and mistakes.
4. Before leaving the Room, to return the books to an attendant, and to obtain the corresponding ticket, the *Reader being responsible for the Books so long as the Ticket remains uncancelled.*

N.B. Readers are, under no circumstances, to take any Book or MS. out of the Reading Rooms.

217.12–13 **Description de l’Asie Mineure**] two volumes of Texier 1839/49. Semper excerpted passages from the first volume of the work in French on eight manuscript pages, the first of

which is headed 'Brittish Museum 8th. Mars. 1852' – the date when he requested the book from the library (gta, 20-Ms-149, fols. 8–13; covering parts of Texier 1839/49, 1:1–III, XI–XII, XIV, II n. 2, 23, 82, 209, 211). 217.12 **1839**] 1839–49 217.19–20 **Atlas von Vorder Asien**] a map series, published in individual fascicles, accompanying Carl Ritter's *Erdkunde im Verhältniss zur Natur und zur Geschichte des Menschen* (Ritter 1817/52) 217.25–7 **Ueber den protestantischen Geist aller wahrhaften Kunst**] Toelken 1839 (BL, 1401.k.37)

218.2 **1827**] 1827–31 218.3 **Italienische Forschungen**] Rumohr 1827/31 (BL, 786.h.23). Semper's own – incomplete – copy of the work (see 212.19–20) was held back by British customs. 218.8 **Drei Reisen nach Italien**] Rumohr 1832 (BL, 791.b.17) 218.13–14 **Sammlung fur Kunst und Historie**] Rumohr 1816/23 (BL, P.P.1898) 218.19–20 **Scriptores rerum Brunswicarum**] Leibniz 1707/11 218.24 **1813**] 1813–18 218.25 **Storia della Scultura**] Cicognara 1813/18 218.29 **1813**] The engraved title page has the year 1813, whereas the imprint below it says: 'London. Published by Cadell & Davies. June 1st 1815.' 218.30–1 **the Arabian Antiquities of Spain**] Murphy 1815 (BL, Tab.487.a)

219.3–4 **Monumens Francais inédits**] Willemin/Pottier 1839 (BL, 74/558*.g.2); cf. 219.14–18 219.9–11 **Histoire de l'art par les monumens**] probably the second to sixth volumes of Agincourt 1823 (the first volume is only concerned with architecture); cf. 219.19–24 219.15–16 **Monumens Francais inédits**] see note 219.3–4 219.20 **1811**] 1811–23 219.21–2 **histoire de l'Art par les monumens**] Agincourt 1823 (BL, 130.h.2–7); cf. 219.8–13 219.24 **M.**] probably *May* 219.27 **Tabulae Logarithmicae**] Vega 1812 (BL, 1394.h.2). Semper owned a similar book by Georg von Vega (see 210.22, 215.2), which was held back by British customs.

220.3–4 **Lecons sur le calcul des fonctions**] Lagrange 1806 (BL, 529.e.8) 220.7 **Architettura**] Serlio 1559/62 (BL, 559*.e.2). The other date mentioned, 1537, refers to Sebastiano Serlio's *Regole generali di architettura* (Serlio 1537), the first of his books on architecture to be published, which finally became the fourth book. 220.11 **Architettura**] Serlio 1619 (BL, 559*.c.8) **Vicenza**] This corresponds to the place of publication to be found on the title pages of most of the individual books assembled in this edition, while the main title page has 'Venetia'. 220.12 **M**] probably *May* 220.14–15 **Phil. naturalis principia**] Newton 1822 (BL, 535.g.10–11) 220.21–2 **De Minervae Poliadis Sacra et aede**] Müller 1820 (BL, 787.i.15) 220.26–7 **Die Alterthumer v. Athen**] Müller 1831 220.31 **Εφημερίς αρχαιολογική**] probably the first 27 numbers, published from October 1837 to June 1843, of *Ephemeris archaeologica*

221.2 **Revue Archeologique**] the second and third volumes of *Revue archéologique* (BL, P.P.1926) 221.6 **1818**] 1818–21 221.7 **Briefe in die Heimat**] Hagen 1818/21 (BL, 1049.f.22,21) 221.12–15 **Zur Geschichte der Sammlungen ~ in Deutschland**] Klemm 1837 (BL, 619.g.11) 221.18–19 **Allgemeine Culturgeschichte der Menschheit**] 'Culturgeschichte': *Culturgeschichte*; probably the first nine volumes of Klemm 1843/52 (BL, 1310.e.12–16). The tenth volume was published after 28 June 1852 (its preface is dated 15 September 1852). 221.18 **1843**] probably 1843–51 221.22–4 **les monumens de la Monarchie Francaise**] Montfaucon 1729/33 221.28–30 **a Critical inquiry into ancient Armour**] Meyrick 1824 (BL, 562*.f.3–5)

222.2–3 **Specimens of ancient furniture**] Shaw/Meyrick 1836 (BL, 562*.f.8) 222.10 **de architectura opus**] Androuet du Cerceau 1559 (BL, 60.h.5.[2]) 222.14 **Architectura**] the first volume of Dietterlin 1593/94 (BL, 559*.e.5) 222.18–19 **Die Ornamentik des Mittelalters**] the first three volumes of Heideloff 1843/52 (BL, 1268.g.5) 222.23 **Oeuvres**] Marot 1731 (BL, 85.h.1–4). Semper may have filled in this call slip erroneously, confusing the father

of the poet Clément Marot, Jean Marot, with the architect of the same name (see next note). 222.28–30 **Recueil des plans ~ des plusieurs palais ~ à Paris**] Marot 1659 (BL, 61.d.5) 223.2–3 **vetera monumenta**] Ciampini 1690/99 (BL, 142.f.11, 142.f.12) 223.8–9 **De sacris aedificiis a C. M. constructis**] Ciampini 1693 (BL, 143.f.21) 223.13 **1573**] 1573 223.14 **Chronica**] Leo Marsicanus 1513 (BL, 1367.f.13) 223.17–18 **Instituto di corrispondenza archeologica**] the first four volumes of *Monumenti inediti* 1829/85 223.19 **2 July**] The year, omitted by Semper, is almost certainly 1852, as with the other call slips. 223.21 **Archeologia**] the 28th to 32nd volumes of *Archeologia* 223.25 **Index to Archeologia**] Carlisle 1844

224.2–3 **Indian Archipelago Exhibition of 1851**] Indian Archipelago 1851 (BL, D-7955.c.34. [3]) 224.9 **Nurmburg**] *Nuremberg* 224.10–11 **Merkwürdigkeiten der Stadt Bamberg**] Murr 1799 (BL, 573.e.18) 224.15–18 **Beschreibung der ~ Konigl. Kronungszierden**] Murr 1801 (BL, 619.e.23. [6]) 224.21–5 **A true description ~ Harlejan Miscellany**] Anonymous 1811 (BL, 1326.g.1–12) 224.30–2 **Historische Nachricht von den Nurnberger Mathematicis**] ‘*Nachricht*’; Doppelmayr 1730 (BL, 819.m.2)

225.2–4 **Nuovissima Guida dei viaggiatori in Italia**] *Nuovissima guida* 1842 (BL, 1300.a.3) 225.7 **Museo Borbonico**] the first fourteen fascicles, published in 1824–27, or the first fourteen volumes, published in 1824–52, of *Real Museo Borbonico* 1824/57. An advertisement in the Augsburg *Allgemeine Zeitung*, no. 223 (10 August 1852), 3568, indicates that the 56th fascicle, which concluded the fourteenth volume of the work, had just been published. Whether Semper would have been able to consult this volume on 3 August 1852 is uncertain. **1824.–37.**] 1824–27 or 1824–52 225.11–13 **Ueber die Theorie der Musik**] Forkel 1777 (BL, 556.c.14) 225.16 **1846**] 1845–46 225.17 **Sec. Opera Cufica**] Lanci 1845/46 (BL, J/7707.f.20) 225.23–4 **Traité de la Chaleur**] Pécelet 1844. Semper excerpted passages from the second chapter of the work in French on two manuscript pages, headed ‘Auszug aus Pecelet: über Kamine’ (Excerpt from Pecelet: on chimneys) and concerned with the air needed for and the gas caused by the combustion of different fuels (gta, 20-Ms-149, fols. 14–15; covering parts of Pécelet 1844, 52–4 [par. 10: arts. 242, 244, 246–54, 256, 258–60]). 225.29–30 **Die Tektonik der Hellenen**] Bötticher 1844/52. Semper excerpted passages from the preface and the introduction of the work in English and German (gta, 20-Ms-150, ed. in Gnehm 2004, 202–3, 206–21; cf. Herrmann 1981, 114–15). 225.32 **11 Dec.**] The year, omitted by Semper, is almost certainly 1852, as with the other call slips.

ALTERATIONS IN THE MANUSCRIPT

217.28 **(Date)**] *after in pencil by unknown hand* 127 12[]] 2 *over* 1
 218.1 **Title**] *after in pencil by unknown hand* 48 218.5 **27**] *above del.* 29 218.6 **Press Mark**] *after in pencil by unknown hand* 2¹/₈ 218.11 **27¹**] 7 *over* 9 218.12 **Press Mark**] *above in pencil by unknown hand* 40 218.29 **T.487.a.**] *altered in pencil by unknown hand to* Tab487.a. Tab487.a.] *above in pencil by unknown hand* Table
 219.1 **Title**] *below in pencil by unknown hand* 140 219.8 **wanted**] *below in pencil by unknown hand* 45 219.15 **fol.**] *below del.* Par. 219.25 **Title**] *below in pencil by unknown hand* 32
 220.1 **wanted**] *below in pencil by unknown hand* 189 220.7 **Architettura**] *above del.* 5 Lib. [] **fol.**] *below del.* 155[9] 220.10 **Work wanted**] *below in pencil by unknown hand* 190
 220.13 **Press Mark**] *below in pencil by unknown hand* 10[9] 220.18 **Jun.**] *altered from* M[]
 220.19 **Press Mark**] *after in pencil by unknown hand* 2¹/₇₉ 220.20 **787.i.**] *before in pencil by*

unknown hand 15 220.24 **Title**] *below in pencil by unknown hand* 7 220.25 **1829**] *after undel. in 'Place' column* 1[] 220.30 **wanted**] *below in pencil by unknown hand* 10[7] 221.4 (**Date**)] *above in pencil by unknown hand* 29 **June**] *altered from* Juin 221.11 **Press**] *below in pencil by unknown hand* 2/155 221.12 **619.g.**] *above in pencil by unknown hand* 11 221.17 **Press Mark**] *before in pencil by unknown hand* 11/77 221.26 **Title**] *below in pencil by unknown hand* 16 221.27 **4°**] *above del. fol.*

222.1 **Title**] *below in pencil by unknown hand* 17 222.3 **with**] *before del. des* 222.5 **M.**] *before del. f* 222.7 **Date**] *below in pencil by unknown hand* 9[2] 222.11 **July**] *after del. M[a]* 222.12 **Date**] *below in pencil by unknown hand* 93 222.16 **Date**] *below in pencil by unknown hand* 107 222.31 **Paris.**] *before del. etc.*

223.1 **Date**] *below in pencil by unknown hand* 152 223.6 **Date**] *below in pencil by unknown hand* 15[3] 223.12 **Press**] *after in pencil by unknown hand* 39 223.16 **Press**] *below in pencil by unknown hand* 91 223.17 **552.g.7.**] *below del. 742.d.* 223.21 **8°**] *8 over 1*

224.1 **Press Mark**] *below in pencil by unknown hand* 44 224.8 **Mark. Title**] *below in pencil by unknown hand* 117 224.13 **Size**] *below in pencil by unknown hand* 159 224.14 **619.e**] *above del. 6* 224.20 **Place. Date**] *below in pencil by unknown hand* 1[2] 224.26 **Volume 12.**] *above del. Vol12.* 224.28 **Place. Date**] *below in pencil by unknown hand* 180

225.1 **Date**] *below in pencil by unknown hand* 11 225.10 **Title**] *below in pencil by unknown hand* 11/152 225.11 **1777**] *second 7 over 1* 225.15 **Press Mark**] *below in pencil by unknown hand* 24/33 225.22 **Date**] *below in pencil by unknown hand* 22[9] 225.27 **Mark**] *below in pencil by unknown hand* 159

Appointment Letter from the Department of Practical Art

Walter Ruding Deverell

TEXTUAL RECORD

K-1852 gta, 20-K-1852-09-11, fols. 11–2v, one folded sheet with printed letterhead (edited in bold) and with letter in Walter Ruding Deverell's hand, dated 11 September 1852, *copy-text*

BIBLIOGRAPHY Herrmann 1978, 70–1; Herrmann 1984, 64

EXPLANATORY NOTES

As Henry Cole, the general superintendent of the Department of Practical Art, noted in his diary, he reached verbal agreements with Semper and with the textile designer Octavius Hudson on 10 September 1852 on their professorial appointments: 'Semper & Hudson approved of the conditions of their appointment.' The same evening, Cole was busy 'writing appointments to them', and the Department's secretary, Walter Ruding Deverell, con-

firmed Semper's appointment in an official letter on 11 September. Together with Joseph Warner Henley, the president of the Board of Trade, Cole had already agreed on the 'Class book in Metals for Semper' on 2 July 1852 (Cole Diary). During their discussion, he had also mentioned Semper's status as a foreigner and a refugee, but Henley did not regard this as any disadvantage, as Cole's diary shows: 'He did not object to his being a foreigner, if he were fit, not ... his being a political refugee, not if he had "hoofs & horns"'. Henley and Cole had finally settled the 'professorships of Metal & Printed fabrics' for Semper and Hudson on 8 September (Cole Diary). The 'Superintendents' mentioned in the letter of appointment (226.30, 226.32–3) – Cole and Richard Redgrave, the 'Superintendent of Art' – were to become Semper's most important contacts in the Department. A particularly notable point is what is explicitly referred to in the letter as a 'new experiment to afford practical instruction in Art for industrial purposes' (227.2–3) – a venture in which the Department was relying on Semper's teaching experience in Dresden, although with some reservations (see 330–1, 370–1; 377, Explanatory Notes 89.14).

EDITORIAL EMENDATIONS

226.18 **principle,**] principle[^] | principle, (*catchword on fol. 1r repeating first word of fol. 1v*)
 227.16 **on**] on | on (*catchword on fol. 2r repeating first word of fol. 2v*)

ALTERATIONS IN THE MANUSCRIPT

227.3 **dependent**] *third e over a*

Principles and Practice of Ornamental Art Applied to Furniture, Metals, Jewellery, and Enamels

Henry Cole

TEXTUAL RECORD

- Prospectus 'II. Principles and Practice of Ornamental Art Applied to Metals, Jewellery, and Enamels. III. Pottery and Other Manufactures', in *Department of Practical Art: 1. A Brief Statement of the Contents of the Museum. 2. Prospectus of the Department* (separately paginated appendix to CatM³), London: Eyre & Spottiswoode for Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1852, 13
- DPA^t 'II. Principles and Practice of Ornamental Art Applied to Metals, Jewellery, and Enamels. III. Pottery, Furniture, and Other Manufactures', in *First Report of the Department of Practical Art*, London: Eyre & Spottiswoode for Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1853, 380–1

CatM^s 'II. Principles and Practice of Ornamental Art Applied to Furniture, Metals, Jewellery, and Enamels. III. Pottery, and Other Manufactures', in *A Catalogue of the Museum of Ornamental Art, at Marlborough House, Pall Mall*, 5th ed. (May 1853), London: Eyre & Spottiswoode for Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1853, 126–7 (NAL, V.1853.003), *copy-text*

BIBLIOGRAPHY Herrmann 1978, 131–2

EXPLANATORY NOTES

After Semper had been appointed professor for 'the principles and practice of Ornamental Art applied to Metal Manufactures' (226.7), Henry Cole drafted the programme of Semper's first class, to be included in the prospectus of the Department of Practical Art as part of the information about all the special classes meeting at Marlborough House. He had the programme delivered to Semper by John Matthias Dodd, the clerk of the Department's Museum of Ornamental Art. Semper returned it to Cole on 27 September 1852 with the following comment, included in the letter with which he sent Cole the 'Report on the Private Collection of Arms at Windsor Castle' (76–80), and told him about 'Berlin Metal works etc.' offered for purchase (NAL, 55.BB Box 10; cf. 80–2):

Mr. Dodd has communicated to me the Prospectus of my special Class which I return with the sole remark, that perhaps at the first article it will appear sufficient to set: 'A Class of Students meet daily to practice ornamental art in metal. They have the advantage of attending demonstrations of actual processes, and of their expedients, value and means for ornamental art.' –

It will be the most important to instruct the Students in those specialities of Style which arise from the different processes and to introduce them in the full possession of the 'resources' of each Process. This must be indicated in a few words. –

It is probable that Cole hardly changed his draft following these proposals. In particular, he did not adopt Semper's suggestion regarding the 'specialities of Style'. In relation to metals, Semper already addresses this point, which was very important to him, in his 'Report on the Private Collection of Arms at Windsor Castle' (see 76.14–23), and he more generally discusses the consequences of 'the different processes in treating [materials]' for 'the question of Style' in his inaugural lecture of 20 May 1853 (see 114.24–115.33).

The different printings of the prospectus reflect changes in the areas of teaching for which Semper was responsible. The first printing of 1852 mentions 'Principles and Practice of Ornamental Art applied to Metals, Jewellery, and Enamels' and adds in the next section 'Pottery and other Manufactures' as belonging to his provisional areas (for Cole's first apparent intention to employ Semper for ceramics, see 329). The second printing, published in April 1853 in the Department's *First Report*, adds 'Furniture' to the latter section, while the third printing of May 1853, included in *A Catalogue of the Museum of Ornamental Art*, moves 'Furniture' to be part of Semper's regular special class. In fact, furniture – to which Semper refers in his 'Plan of Instruction' (see 85.18) – became one of his teaching areas starting in January 1853 at the latest and remained so until his last term of teaching at the Department in the autumn of 1854 (see 328, 331).

PRINT VARIANTS

228.1 **Furniture, Metals,**] Metals, *Prospectus DPA'* 228.2 **Enamels. -]** ~. ^ *Prospectus Conducted]* paragraph *Prospectus* 228.3 **student,**] ~^ *Prospectus* 228.6 **Professor]** paragraph *Prospectus* **daily]** ~ at Marlborough House (except Saturdays) *Prospectus* 228.9 **may have]** have *Prospectus DPA'* 228.11 **Designers]** designers *Prospectus DPA'* **&c.^]** ~., *Prospectus DPA'* 228.21 **Fees]** fees *no italics Prospectus* 228.24 **class),]** ~) ^ *Prospectus DPA'* 228.29 **Designs]** Design *Prospectus* 228.31 **Pottery,**] ~^ *Prospectus* ~, Furniture, *DPA'*

APPENDIX

ABBREVIATIONS OF HOLDING SITES

BL	British Library, London
BnF	Bibliothèque nationale de France, Paris
CB Hamburg	Commerzbibliothek, Stiftung Hanseatisches Wirtschaftsarchiv, Hamburg
ETH Library	Library of the Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule, Zurich
gta	gta Archives, Institute for the History and Theory of Architecture, Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule, Zurich
HfBK Dresden	Hochschule für Bildende Künste, Dresden
Spyri Archives	Johanna Spyri Archives, Zentralbibliothek, Zurich
NAL	National Art Library, Victoria and Albert Museum, London
RCIN	Royal Collection Inventory Number, Royal Collection Trust, London
RIBA Library	Library of the Royal Institute of British Architects, London
SLUB	Sächsische Landesbibliothek – Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek, Dresden
ULB Bonn	Universitäts- und Landesbibliothek, Bonn
V&A	Victoria and Albert Museum, London
Vieweg Archives	Vieweg Archives, University Library, Technische Universität, Brunswick
ZB Zurich	Zentralbibliothek, Zurich

BIBLIOGRAPHY

The three-part bibliography, starting with Semper's writings, lists all titles referred to in the editorial material. Texts edited in this volume are not listed here. Manuscripts referred to but not edited in this volume are specified only in the editorial material, together with their archival places. Writings cited by Semper are grouped in

the second section. Writings whose use by Semper cannot be ascertained completely are listed among the third section, the secondary sources. Ancient authors are omitted from the bibliography in cases where they can be cited independently from a particular edition or where the use of a particular edition by Semper cannot be inferred.

Writings by Gottfried Semper

Semper 1833 'Scoprimento d'antichi colori sulla colonna di Trajano: Al dott. Kellermann' (10 July 1833), *Bullettino dell'Istituto di corrispondenza archeologica*, no. 7 (July 1833), 92–3.

Semper 1834 *Vorläufige Bemerkungen über bemalte Architectur und Plastik bei den Alten*, Altona: Hammerich, 1834.

Semper 1836 *Die Anwendung der Farben in der Architectur und Plastik: In einer Sammlung von Beispielen aus den Zeiten des Alterthums und des Mittelalters*, Dresden: Auf Kosten des Herausgebers, 1836. (Only 1 fasc. with 6 pls. on 'Dorisch-Griechische Kunst' published.)

Semper 1845 *Ueber den Bau evangelischer Kirchen: Mit besonderer Beziehung auf die gegenwärtige Frage über die Art des Neubaus der Nikolaikirche in Hamburg und auf ein dafür entworfenes Project*, Leipzig: Teubner, 1845.

Semper 1849a *Das königliche Hoftheater zu Dresden*, Brunswick: Vieweg, 1849.

Semper 1849b 'Thor in Harlem', *Zeitschrift für praktische Baukunst* 9 (1849), 457–8, pl. 40.

Semper 1849c 'Die Kunst unter der französischen Republik', *Zeitschrift für praktische Baukunst* 9 (1849), 481–4.

Semper 1849d 'Reise nach Belgien im Monat October 1849', *Zeitschrift für praktische Baukunst* 9 (1849), 501–6, pl. 50. (With an editorial addendum on Amiens Cathedral, 506–14.)

Semper 1849e 'Gebäude der alten Münze zu Caen', *Zeitschrift für praktische Baukunst* 9 (1849), 513–14, pls. 48–50.

Semper 1849f 'Glockenthurm in Brügge', *Zeitschrift für praktische Baukunst* 9 (1849), 515–16, pls. 51–2.

Semper 1849g 'Thor in Brügge', *Zeitschrift für praktische Baukunst* 9 (1849), 515–16, pl. 53.

Semper 1849h 'Der Wintergarten zu Paris', *Zeitschrift für praktische Baukunst* 9 (1849), 515–26, pl. 54.

- Semper 1849i 'Farbiges Erdpech', *Zeitschrift für praktische Baukunst* 9 (1849), 525–8, pl. 54.
- Semper 1850a 'Wohnhaus in Paris in der Rue St. George', *Zeitschrift für praktische Baukunst* 10 (1850), 9–10, pls. 1–3.
- Semper 1850b 'Hof eines alten Holzhauses in Rouen', *Zeitschrift für praktische Baukunst* 10 (1850), 9–10, pl. 4.
- Semper 1850c 'Wasserzuleitung für Locomotiven auf der Station zu Gent', *Zeitschrift für praktische Baukunst* 10 (1850), 23–4, pl. 7.
- Semper 1851a *Ueber Polychromie und ihren Ursprung: Ein Beitrag zur vergleichenden Baukunde*, Brunswick: Vieweg, 1851. (Pre-edition of Semper 1851b with different title.)
- Semper 1851b *Die vier Elemente der Baukunst: Ein Beitrag zur vergleichenden Baukunde*, Brunswick: Vieweg, 1851.
- Semper 1852 *Wissenschaft, Industrie und Kunst: Vorschläge zur Anregung nationalen Kunstgefühles, bei dem Schlusse der Londoner Industrie-Ausstellung*, Brunswick: Vieweg, 1852.
- Semper 1853 'Die neuesten pariser Bauten', *Unterhaltungen am häuslichen Herd* 1, no. 19 ([Feb.] 1853), 296–8.
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Gottfried Semper spent close to five years exiled in London in the wake of his revolutionary participation in the Dresden Uprising of May 1849. The present volume offers the first comprehensive selection of his writings on architectural theory and the applied arts from this period in a critical and commented edition.

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