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THE MONUMENTAL NEWS.

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THE Quincy Granite Manufacturers Association of Quincy, Mass., has offered several prizes for the best designs of monumental work to be cut in Quincy granite for exhibition at the World's Fair.

VERMONT is the first of the New England states to discuss through its law makers the difficult problem of how to avoid a recurrence of the troubles through which the granite industry has just passed. A bill has been introduced in the legislature of that State which provides for compulsory arbitration as a means for regulating strikes and lockouts. The necessity for such a law, one that will provide for the equitable adjustment of such troubles has been amply demonstrated in that and other states and should be enacted.

WHEN Sig. Russo, the Italian sculptor, came to this country to superintend the erection of his statue of Columbus at New York, he brought some other examples of his work with him, for exhibition, having an affidavit of their values in his country from the American consul. Nevertheless they were seized by the customs officers in New York and a valuation placed

on them so high that the Italian artist had to leave them in the custom house. The beauty of a tariff on works of art lies in the fact that it keeps the beauty of art from getting into the country. When the new congress begins to tinker with the tariff, let them begin by abolishing all tax on works of art.

THE Nashua, N. H. *Republican*, doubtless mindful of the paucity of public monuments in that state, suggests that the next legislature provide for the erection of statues to Josiah Bartlett, a signer of the Declaration and to Gen. John Sullivan another revolutionary hero. Then it calls upon the wealthy and public spirited men of the state to imitate the example of Senator Chandler, who erected a statue of John R. Hale at Concord, and gives a list of eminent men who are worthy of like distinction. Nor does it stop here, but suggests it to societies and committees, as a patriotic duty. Certainly the old granite state has an abundance of raw material at hand, and for that matter a long line of heroes and statesmen worthy of monuments, and the *Republican* is writing to a good purpose.

THE long continued labor troubles that have so seriously interfered with the granite industry have at least one redeeming feature, although an exceedingly expensive one, which is to be found in the condition of trade now existing at the quarrying and manufacturing centers, where the trouble has been adjusted. The ordinary requirements of trade at this season usually necessitated diminishing the number of employees before winter sets in; this year, however, will be a notable exception, as there are the accumulated contracts of nearly six months to be gotten out, which will in all probability continue the present activity through to the opening of the regular spring season. This is indeed a fitting closing for this eventful year, in which all concerned have reason to rejoice, and as the year dies away let us hope that it will be accompanied by the spirit of—whatever you may choose to call it—that caused the ineffable blot upon the history of the granite industry in this country. The lesson has been learned that both capital and labor have rights that are to be respected, and now may we look forward to the glorious World's Fair year of 1893, with a feeling of confidence that the agreements entered into between manufacturers and workmen will be faithfully carried

out, not only during the memorable year ahead of us, but throughout the entire term of years that has been stipulated.

A FRESH example of the waste of time and money in making works of art the subject of competition is shown in the result of the competitions for the "War" and "Peace" groups, for the Indiana soldiers' monument. Five sculptors were invited to compete, each to receive a bonus of \$500, and such additional premiums as their designs might win for them. The sum of \$4,000 was to be expended in this way. Two American sculptors who had been invited did not, for some reason, enter the competition, so that the sum expended was \$3,000. The committee of artists, to whom the relative merits of the designs was referred, awarded the first prize for the War group to one artist and for the Peace group to another, but in their report say that "to observe the harmony of the monument both groups should be executed by the same hand," and in view of all the circumstances could "not recommend that the work be awarded to either of the competitors without further consideration." Here was a pretty pickle for the monument commission. Realizing that they, themselves, are not competent to judge of artistic values, but that they will be held responsible, both by the present and future generations, for the artistic excellence of the great monument, they are uncertain what next to do. What they ought to do, and what they should have done in the first instance, was to give the commission to some first-class artist; and in a memorial to the American soldier, that artist should have been an American. The utter folly and extravagance of paying five men for doing what one man can do has been demonstrated in this competition. It remains to be seen whether the monument commission will disregard the lesson by opening up a new competition on the same group, as has been suggested.

The Italians of New Haven recently erected a statue of Columbus in Wooster Square, in that city, first having obtained due authority. The statue has been pelted with all sorts of missiles since its erection, by the citizens of the neighborhood, who opposed its erection.

A Pennsylvania paper, the *Scranton Truth*, calls for a statue representing the miner as the proper embellishment for one of Scranton's squares. A group consisting of a Coal Baron and his miners extracting gold from the pocket of a mere typical ordinary American might be an interesting thing to contemplate, and would have the merit of truth, a quality only too rare in sculpture. —*N. Y. Times*.

A movement is on foot in Merrimack, N. H. to erect a monument to James G. Thornton, who was acting master of the Kearsarge during her memorable fight with the Alabama, off the coast of France, during the civil war. The state recently erected a monument to his grandfather, Matthew Thornton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Early Sculpture in England.

The first name of an artist recorded in England was a Roman employed by Henry III, who was the first royal patron of sculpture in this country. A few years after Henry's coronation, 1216, he began to enlarge, partly rebuild and magnificently adorn the Abbey of Westminster, in which the grand object of attraction was to be the shrine erected to the memory of Edward the Confessor. This monument was intended to surpass in splendor of design and execution all that had previously been attempted, and accordingly we learn that Richard Ware, shortly after being elected abbot in 1258, went to obtain his confirmation at Rome, where it is supposed he engaged a Roman artist to construct the tomb of his patron saint, also the beautiful mosaic pavement round the same and before the high altar. These works and the monument of Henry III have, on the authority of Vertue and Walpole, been attributed to Peter Cavilini, merely from an inscription on Edward's tomb, which was legible till within the last fifty or sixty years, in which appeared the words, "*Petrus Duxit in actum Romanus civis*", etc., which might signify any other Roman artist of the name of Peter.

The design of the tomb is unquestionably Italian; corkscrew columns, surmounted by Ionic and Corinthian pilasters, certainly had not appeared in England before this date, nor again until 250 years afterwards. Although possessing very considerable merit as far as regards mechanical ingenuity, this tomb can scarcely be considered as a work of art, and there is no authority whatever for supposing the Roman artist was employed about any other work than the newly-invented ornament called mosaic. It is extremely doubtful whether Cavilini ever was in England; and according to the best authorities for dates he was not born until some years after St. Edward's shrine was completed. But such is the love of foreign origin that the moderns have ascribed all the principal works sculptured within many years of the reign of Henry III to Cavilini. All the crosses erected by Edward I to his beloved Elenor, the figure of King John on his tomb in Worcester Cathedral, the brass figure of Henry III on his monument in Westminster Abbey, and the four remaining statues in the niches of the buttresses on the north side of the same church, with many other works, have been attributed to this Roman artist.

The diversity of materials used for sepulchral statues, in the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, is rather remarkable, but whether from motives of economy, expedition of execution or other causes, of which we are uninformed, it appears that figures in wood were not so uncommon as some persons imagine; one of the earliest is probably that of Caducan, bishop of Bangor, in Dore Abbey, Hereford; another to Robert Curthose, or Courtois, eldest son of the Conqueror, in Gloucester Cathedral, and many others, most

of which were originally painted, gilt or otherwise elaborately decorated. In St. Edmund's Chapel, Westminster, is the tomb of William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, half-brother to Henry III; on a wainscot chest lies the effigy of the deceased, carved in oak and covered with thin plates of copper, originally richly gilt, enameled and decorated with precious stones. The chest was formerly plated with copper gilt, and had around it thirty, some writers say thirty-three, small niches containing images now all gone, leaving only a few vestiges of the panelled recesses wherein they stood. Gilbert de Clare, first Earl of Gloucester, who died in 1230, had an image of silver on his tomb in Tewksbury choir.

At a later period Queen Katherine caused a statue of her husband, Henry V, to be placed on his tomb at Westminster; it was carved in oak, covered all over with thin plates of silver gilt, the head composed entirely of massive silver, and consequently very soon sacrilegiously stolen, in which headless condition the wooden core alone remains to this day.

The monument of Henry III at Westminster was erected in the eighth year after his decease, or in A. D. 1280; the statue of the king, reclining at full length in an attitude simple yet noble, is cast in brass, and was originally gilt; the pedestal, which is in the same style of ornament and workmanship and the tomb of St. Edward, is much too high to show the statue to advantage, but not so high as to have prevented sacrilegious plunderers from having robbed Henry of his two sceptres, which he originally held one in each hand; the lion at his feet, and the canopy over the king's head passing down both sides, are also gone, and only the marks of the fastenings remain to indicate they had ever existed.

The commemoration of Elenor, queen to the first Edward, was an event that seems to have given a surprising stimulus at that time to the artists in England. This lady, whose attachment to her husband has been so pleasingly recorded, lived thirty-six years the constant associate of his perilous undertakings and expeditions, accompanying him even to the Holy Land. She died A. D. 1290 or 1291, at the mansion of Richard de Weston, near Hardeby in Lincolnshire, whilst attending the king into Scotland. Edward's affection for his beloved and departed Elenor required no embellishment from legendary writers to set it off; he was personally the chief mourner in the solemn procession that conveyed the precious remains to Westminster; and that pilgrims and passengers might be reminded to pray for her soul, he ordered a cenotaph or cross to be raised to her memory on the side of the high road nearest to each place where the cavalcade rested for the night in its progress to her sepulchre. Such unparalleled memorials of conjugal love adorn the pages of regal history in no other kingdom.

It is uncertain how many of the crosses were erected. Historians have mentioned seventeen places as having been so honored, but now only those at Northampton, Geddington, and Waltham remain in their original form.

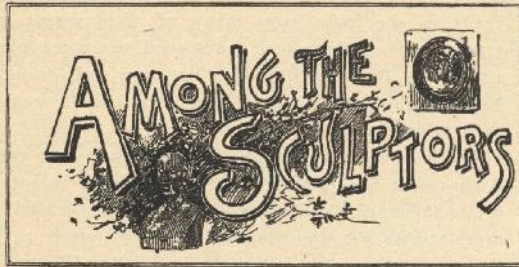
The general design of all these cenotaphs was rather similar, but the architectural details and sculptured ornaments varied considerably. They are divided into three stories, of an octagonal plan (the upper part of that at Northampton is square). The middle stories contained eight niches, with figures about six feet high, several of which still remain and are in tolerably perfect condition. These may be considered amongst the earliest and decidedly some of the finest specimens of English sculpture, possessing considerable simplicity and elegance. The statue of the queen on Waltham cross is certainly a most delicate figure of a beautiful female in an easy unaffected attitude. Her left hand, raised lightly to her breast, holds the hem of her dress with the forefinger, while her right gracefully retains the sceptre. Her head is adorned with a coronet of fleurs-de-lis and trefoils, under which her hair falls in ringlets down her neck. The raiment consists of a simple dress in well-disposed folds, without any band or girdle, and so long as to envelop her feet. Over her shoulders is a mantle reaching to the ground, nearly covering the arms, but leaving the hands at liberty.

The same remark, as far as regards beauty of design and execution, might be applied to the few remaining statues that the crumbling touch of time has left on these now tottering crosses; but by far the greater number were destroyed during the civil, or, to use a more suitable expression, during uncivil commotions, and at the Reformation, when those vulgar and brutal fanatics thought it meritorious to annihilate or mutilate these sacred relics, as well as every other object of art or taste in this country.—*The Architect*, London, Eng.

Gen. Hancock's Tomb.

A colossal bust of Gen. Hancock was recently unveiled in New York, and a movement is also on foot to have his grave at Norristown, marked in a similar way. Mr. Wilson MacDonald, the sculptor, has made the offer of a duplicate—mounted upon a fine granite pedestal—to be placed in the public square of Norristown, and he also offers a bronze copy of the original bust of Hancock, heroic in size, modeled from life, and now in the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art, to be placed over the tomb of Hancock, provided, however, that the tomb be repaired and the front faced with granite. It is said that the tomb, which is of soft sandstone, is crumbling to decay and that no name tells who sleeps within. Within a stone's throw of his grave stands the old stone house in which his family lived and where he passed his boyhood. From the porch of his house can be seen the historic ground of Valley Forge, and no doubt the boy was inspired to become the man he was by the unconscious influence of his surroundings.

Accept my thanks for continuing to send the MONUMENTAL NEWS. I enclose subscription to the International Edition and will always be a subscriber. Wishing you success, etc., C. KEIM, Johnstown, Pa.



THE Robert Burns Monument Association, of Chicago, has accepted the design submitted by Stevenson, the Edinburgh sculptor, for the monument to be erected in Lincoln Park.

COUNTESS FEODORE GLEICHEN, daughter of Prince Victor of Hopenlope, is engaged upon a life-size statue of Queen Victoria, which is to be placed in the Victoria Jubilee Hospital at Montreal.

H. K. BROWN, a son of the eminent sculptor by that name, is at work on a statue of the typical American Indian for the World's Fair. He has a young full-blooded buck from the Indian Territory as model. The figure is to be seated on horseback.

ALEX DOYLE is engaged upon a statue of the confederate admiral, Raphael Semmes for the city of Mobile, Ala. If completed in time, Mr. Doyle will exhibit the statue in bronze at the World's Fair. Mr. Doyle is also engaged upon the statuary and reliefs for the State soldiers' monument, now under construction on the capitol grounds, Montgomery, Ala.

DELAIDE JOHNSON has just completed a bust of Rev. Dr. Thomas, the eminent Chicago divine, which is much admired by his parishoners. Other recent work of Miss Johnson is a series of busts of eminent women—Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony, which are to be exhibited in the woman's building at the World's Fair, and afterwards placed in the Capitol at Washington—the first women, it is said to be thus honored.

ACCORDING to a Richmond paper either Moses Ezekiel has abandoned his commission for the bronze figure which was to surmount the column of the Confederate soldiers' monument on Libby Hill, or the committee on design have abandoned him. The design submitted by him was not entirely satisfactory to the committee and he was asked to make another and name his price, both of which he has failed to do. Though he lives and works at Rome, Ezekiel is himself a Virginian, and for that reason he was chosen to do the work.

THE attention of sculptors is directed to the advertisement that appears elsewhere in this issue descriptive of the International Edition of the MONUMENTAL NEWS. This edition was commenced a year ago and many of the illustrations contained in it are of peculiar interest to sculptors, and especially to those who make a practice of collecting photographs and prints of sculpture. During the coming year we hope to make this edition unusually interesting to sculptors by the addition of illustrations from the sculptural exhibits at the World's Fair. A new volume commences in January.

ALBERT WEINERT, of Chicago, whose design for the Anarchists monument is illustrated on the next page, embodies in the bronze group a sentiment gathered from Freilgrath's poem "Die Revolutione." The principal figure is that of a woman in defiant attitude, standing partly over the body of a stricken peasant, towards whose brow she is extending a sprig of palms. The figures are life size and will be of bronze. Portrait medallions of the five deceased anarchists also find appropriate places on the granite pedestal. The monument will stand 17 feet in height and be completed next year, at a cost of about \$4,000.

THEODORE BAUER has completed three of the five standing figures which are to ornament the peristyle at the World's Fair. They are Greek in character and represent music, oratory and fisheries. Music is personified by the majestic figure of a woman holding a lyre on her left arm; oratory by a male figure holding a scroll and in the attitude of persuasive eloquence; and fisheries by a nude youth carrying a string of fish, and with a net thrown over his shoulders. Mr. Bauer is also at work on a group which he calls "The Secret." Cupid is telling the secret into the ear of a Sphinx, the latter being represented by a puma which he considers more graceful and more subtle than the conventional lion.

MONTANA women have given expression to their indignation upon the reported selection of Ada Rehan, the actress, to serve as model for the silver statue which is to represent that state at the World's Fair. To go outside of the state for a model was clearly a reflection upon the beauty of form of Montana femininity. The committee having the matter in hand have replied that no selection for a model has been made as yet and that any lady who will send a photograph of herself, clad in garments so gauzy and brief as to be hardly worth mentioning, shall have her claims considered by a jury of experts. It is not likely that any Montana lady, under these conditions, will be patriotic enough to pose.

THE stress which is laid in France upon the proper placing of outdoor monuments is shown by the fact that before the monument to the painter Millet, recently unveiled at Cherbourg, was begun the site for it was carefully selected by Chapu, the sculptor charged with its making, aided by Bonnat, the famous painter. The selected spot is at the end of the public garden, says *Garden and Forest*, in front of a group of ancient trees which cover it with a dome of verdure, and the monument was evidently designed to fit such a site, as reproductions of it show that it is intended to be viewed only from the front and sides. It consists of a tall granite pedestal adorned with branches of oak, which rise so as to form a sort of background for the base of the white marble portrait-bust which stands on the pedestal; and at the base of this last stands a peasant-woman's figure, recalling those which Millet so often painted, holding up a child, who lays a palm-branch at the foot of the bust.

IN order to secure designs from good artists the soldiers' monument commission of Indianapolis selected five sculptors to submit designs for the "War" and "Peace" groups for the monument, agreeing to pay each \$500 for the designs. They also offered premiums of \$500 for the best and \$250 for the second best designs submitted for each group. The result of this arrangement is interesting. Gaudez, of Paris, receives \$500 because he took the first prize in the "Peace" group competition, \$250 because he took the second prize in the "War" group competition and \$500 because he was invited

by the board to submit designs. E. Hundrieser of Berlin, receives \$500 because his design for the war group was awarded the first prize. Nicolaus Geiger, of Berlin, Germany, will be paid \$500 because he was one of the five invited sculptors, and \$250 because his "Peace" group was awarded second prize. George Brewster, of Cleveland, O., will receive \$500 because he was also one of the five specially invited to compete. None of the groups however, are entirely satisfactory to the committee, and it is likely none will be accepted, so that \$3,000 have been expended without results and at least six months time lost.

* * *

THE first work of the famous French sculptor, Roddin, to be brought to this country, is owned by C. T. Yerkes of Chicago. It represents Orpheus and Eurydice at the fatal moment when Orpheus, having glanced backward toward the Stygian realm to assure himself Eurydice is near him, is being relentlessly separated from her. The two nude figures, with Eurydice stretching her arms out toward her beloved Orpheus, are within a rough block of marble. The outside of this block is untouched by the sculptor's chisel, while within it forms a sheltering arch above the heads of the beautiful figures. An art critic speaks of Roddin as follows: "Roddin considers that the Greeks said the last word that could be uttered, so to put it, in sculptural repose and that what now remains to sculptors is action. However, this 'great thinker in bronze and marble' goes deeper than mere physical action. While he duly values formal beauty, he still recognizes that it is but a part of the whole, and from the study of movement he proceeds to the actuating will and the motive soul, for he is a seer as well as a sculptor." The same writer classes him with Barge and Carpeaux as the "three master sculptors of the nineteenth century."

* * *

THE big Indiana soldiers' monument, about which so much interest has centered is still far from completion, although the store work we believe is nearly if not quite completed. George T. Brewster's colossal figure of Indiana, which is to surmount the shaft is nearing completion at the American Bronze Co's. foundry in Chicago, but he is still engaged upon the astragals that will require many more months of labor before they are finished. Referring to these decorations a Cleveland paper says: The second astragal is a piece of work which best shows Mr. Brewster's talent, and is the result of years of thought and labor. It is dedicated to the navy, and the four corners show an exceptional richness of design. The bow of a ship, patterned after the model of Admiral Farragut's flagship, the Hartford, with anchors apeak, will overhang from each corner. Beneath the bowsprit and jibboom, which are cut off abruptly, is the figurehead, a winged female figure, with lines so finely drawn that she seems a part of the ship, rather than a mere ornament. The full effect of this will be better shown when the astragal is in its place on the monument. Dolphins decorate the sides of the hull, and the nautical design is carried back to the side of the shaft. On one side of this corner-piece is the head of a sailor, or of an officer, in bas-relief, and on the other side a relief of the Monitor, or a Mississippi gunboat. There are two different designs, each two in number, for the four corners of the monument.

The graves of veterans in several cemeteries of Indiana have been desecrated in such a manner as to indicate the systematic work of a band of vandals. The same marking was put on all stones, a clumsy red cross on the top and bottom of each side. Often there were flags on the grave, having been left there since Decoration day. In such instances the flags were dipped in crimson and replaced.

Real and Realistic.

A Kentucky banker has had a life-size statue of his young wife, lately deceased, cut from marble, in which she is represented in conventional walking costume, parasol in hand. He is reported to have paid \$5,000 for this work of realistic art, and it is said that his grief over her death has been greatly mollified since he has been able to look upon the completed statue.

Marble would not do for a certain Georgia woman who must needs look upon the real flesh of her dear departed. To that end she has had the body permanently embalmed and set up in a glass case in her parlor. The figure carries a gold headed cane, and is bedecked with many diamonds, for he was the wealthiest banker of his county. It is said that the grief-stricken wife, so soon as a tomb can be erected where these costly stones shall be safe from grave robbers, and large enough to contain two bodies, contemplates suicide, and has given directions for the double burial.

An eccentric old gentleman of Centerville, Ia., did not want to be buried supinely, so before he died he had a cabinet maker construct a casket containing an easy-chair, in which he was buried sitting upright. He was ninety years old and his chief delight in his latter days consisted in exhibiting this ingenious contrivance for his post-mortem comfort to his friends.

A bronze statue of a confederate artilleryman standing bareheaded, his left hand holding a soft felt hat by his side, his right supporting a rammer with the swab end upward, is to be unveiled at Richmond in December, in memory of the Howitzer Battalion of that city.



ANARCHISTS' MONUMENT, WALDHEIM CEMETERY, CHICAGO.

Proposed Monuments.

A foundation, combining with it a soldier's monument is to be erected at Xenia, Ohio.

Funds are being raised at Jersey City, N. J., for the erection of a monument to the late Congressman McDonald, of Harrison.

The citizens of Frenchtown, N. J. and vicinity are making efforts to raise a sufficient sum to erect a soldiers' monument in their cemetery.

A movement is on foot towards the raising of funds for the erection of a soldier's monument on the Military Common.—*The Oranges, N. J.*

Sierra lodge K. of P., East Las Vegas, N. M., will erect a handsome tombstone to the memory of their departed brother, inside guide, C. H. Millette.

A committee has been appointed by the Supervisors' Association at Charleston, S. C., to begin work in the matter of raising a monument to the memory of Gen. Ripley.

It has been suggested and a movement has already been begun to erect a monument in Natchez, Miss., to the memory of Sargent S. Prentiss, the genius of modern speech.

It has been decided by the Early Settlers' Association of Dubuque, Iowa, and a considerable fund has been raised to erect a monument to Julian Dubuque, the founder of the city.

The veterans of the Mexican War at Baltimore, Md., have started a movement for the erection of a monument to Marylanders who were killed in the war between the United States and Mexico.

The Hahnemann Monument Society has been organized at Washington, D. C., to erect a monument to the memory of Samuel Hahnemann, the founder of homeopathy. Dr. J. G. B. Custer is president of the society.

The Henry Monument Association has been organized at St. Louis, Mo., for the purpose of erecting a grand monument in memory of the late Rev. James Henry. The Rev. M. S. Brennan is president of the association.

The local Grand Army men at Nashua, N. H. are especially interested in the suggestion in regard to a statue of John Gray Foster in honor of whom the local port was named, upon the public square in that place.

The Ladies Soldiers Memorial Association, of Pawtucket, R. I., has a fund exceeding \$10,000 on hand. As but little interest is being manifested in the proposed memorial at present, it is likely that a less expensive monument will be erected than was at first contemplated.

By the will of the late Hon. William Aspinwall, one of the bequests, \$500 provides for the erection in the town of Brookline, Mass., of a monument to Isaac Gardner, his great-grandfather, the only Brookline minute man, who was killed by the British troops on April 19, 1775.

A sum of over \$1,000 has been subscribed towards a fund for erecting a monument to the memory of Colonel Elmer Ellsworth at Chicago. The monument is to be a costly one and will probably be in the way of a sculptured drinking fountain. Its character will be drawn from the leading characteristic of the Ellsworth Zouaves.

Prof. J. Dinwiddie, of Peace Institute, Raleigh, N. C., has addressed a circular letter to the "old girls," teachers and friends of that institute for contributions to erect a monument to the memory of the late Albrecht Baumann, teacher of music at Peace.

The citizens of Paterson, N. J., are agitating the erection of a memorial to Alexander Hamilton, who was closely identified with the early history of the city.

A meeting of the board of directors of the Jefferson Davis Monument Association was held at Richmond, Va., last month at which steps were taken for further prosecution of the work of the Association. It was also determined to gather in all moneys now in the hands of various agents of the Association throughout the South, and on the first of February a plan will be formulated, which, it is believed, when carried out will ensure speedy collection of the sum necessary for the erection of the monument, \$250,000.

The Confederate Soldiers' Monument for Chicago.

We illustrate in the International Edition this month the imposing monument to be erected in Oakwoods cemetery, Chicago, to the memory of the confederate dead, where over six thousand of them are buried. It is 15 feet 6 inches square at the base and is nearly 40 feet in height including the 8 feet bronze statue of a confederate soldier which surmounts the structure. The bronze panels on sides of the represent the "Lost Cause," the "Call to Arms" and the "Eternal Sleep," the rear bearing appropriate inscription. It is intended that the work shall be set by July 1st, 1893. It is to be built by the Southern Granite Company of Atlanta, Ga. and Cincinnati, Ohio, the material used being the granite quarried by them at Constitution Hill, Ga. and known as "Pearl." The same granite was used in the construction of the monument to the late Henry W. Grady, recently erected by this company for the city of Atlanta.

Among the many valuable deposits of granite now being worked in various sections of the country "Pearl" is not the least noteworthy, and we are informed that many granite dealers of long experience state that for closeness of grain and beauty of texture, they consider it unsurpassed for the production of the higher class of monumental work.

The physicians and surgeons of the World have caused to be cast and presented to the city of New York, a statue of the famous physician J. Marion Simms. It was modelled and cast by Muller, of Munich, and now awaits acceptance by the Art Committee of New York.

O. J. Dimick, a citizen of Chicago, has presented the city of Rock Island, Ill., with a statue of the Indian Chief, Black Hawk. The figure is heroic size, carved in Barre granite from the model of Mr. Richards, a Chicago sculptor.

The monument to the late Emperor of Russia at Moscow, which has been in course of erection for the last seven years, will be completed in a few months, and early next spring it is to be inaugurated, with a stately ceremonial, in presence of the imperial family. The building has a frontage of one hundred and sixty feet, and the interior will be most sumptuously decorated, the principal object being a colossal bronze statue of Alexander II., represented in the dress which he wore at his coronation, with his left hand holding the sceptre, while his right is extended in the act of blessing his subjects.

* Head Stones and Markers.

The first thing that attracts the attention of visitors to a cemetery is the general outline appearance and its prominent points. Then the most imposing monuments are selected for examination. After these come the head stones and markers. Here the visitor, whether he be from abroad or living in the same city or neighborhood, begins to investigate and comment on the various stones, their construction and inscriptions, particularly the latter. A large majority of the people who bury their dead, are unable to build a monument, hence, it seems as if they were desirous to erect a headstone that would resemble one, and frequently in doing so, they strive to put up something that will present as large a surface as possible, regardless of its appearance or good taste. We all understand how difficult it is to educate the masses, as to what is the most appropriate for headstones, for this reason alone, such rules should be adopted by cemetery organizations as will regulate and end all controversy.

I have examined the rules of many cemeteries and was surprised at the great diversity and latitude of the rules, and still more surprised at the omission of any well defined rules in many cemeteries on this matter. Go into a majority, and I might almost say all of the first-class cemeteries, and you see headstones that are a disgrace to the place, and when you enquire why they are permitted, you are informed by the superintendent that he does not approve of them, and has done all he could to prevent their being put up, but the rules of the cemetery *do not positively prohibit* them and he cannot help it. I recently visited a beautiful cemetery in the capital of a New England state. This cemetery was a comparatively new one, and is being conducted on modern ideas. Here I found numerous headstones (or slabs), that had been moved from the first cemetery located in the place—one marble slab $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high by 15 inches wide and $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick, set in a granite base, with brimstone. The stone was badly discolored several inches up from the base, the date on it was 1833. Another one on the same lot in the same condition, two feet high, 10 inches wide $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. Another of marble moved there dated 1851, set in marble base, five feet high, two feet wide and two inches thick. These three stones are sufficient to illustrate the point I wish to make. None of these were in good condition, they certainly did not look well, and they marred the beauty of the cemetery. Then why were they there? Simply because the rules of the cemetery did not prohibit it. I suppose I might safely add that the owner of the lot claimed that there was a sacredness about those ancient stones that he must respect, while the real fact probably was, that he venerated the few dollars required for new stones more than the old deformities that he moved from the ancient graveyard.

Why should not every modern cemetery make a rule that no such rubbish could be moved into the grounds, and why not make a rule that no new stones should be erected that will in time appear almost as bad as those referred to? I believe there is a general opinion among owners and superintendents of the best cemeteries that headstones should not be over one foot high, and not less than six inches thick. This association can do very much toward bringing about some desirable uniformity as to height and dimensions, thereby preventing that "old graveyard" appearance which we so heartily detest.

The members present understand what inappropriate things, words and designs people will put on stones if allowed space to do it. "The Weeping Willow" of old, the hand pointing upward, and "Mary's little lamb," which has served her time in all positions from the young creature up to quite a large sheep, according to the ability to pay for her carving.

The object of this paper is to simply remind the association of the defects and necessity of rules on this subject, knowing that a discussion by the experienced members will be of more value than any elaborate argument I can make.

A Flexible Sandstone.

One of the best-marked characteristics of most rocks is their rigidity, but a few species are known which are more flexible than wood, and readily bend under slight pressure without breaking. The itacolumite, or flexible sandstone, is the most abundant of these rocks, and is found principally in Brazil, although a similar formation is met with in numerous other localities in small quantities.

The flexibility of itacolumite is readily understood when the stone is examined with a microscope. All sandstone consists of separate grains of sand transformed into solid rock by some cementing material which has percolated in solution between the grains. This cement varies in its nature, and may consist of carbonate of lime, oxide of iron, silica, or many other substances, even including, in a few rare instances, native silver and copper.

All these ordinary sandstones are rigid and brittle, but in itacolumite the grains are cemented together by a mineral closely resembling mica or sericite. These minerals being quite flexible in themselves, will confer the same property upon the sandstone as a whole.

The way in which the cementing material was introduced into the itacolumite is not easy of explanation. Mica and sericite are not soluble, and could not have been deposited by water, like calcite or silica. It is most probable that they were originally introduced in the form of clay or some similar material, and afterward metamorphosed by heat, pressure and superheated steam into micaceous mineral. Instances of a similar change of one mineral species into another are very common.—*Exchange.*

A paper by M. A. Farwell, President Oak Woods Cemetery, read before the Sixth Annual Convention of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents.

*The Origin of Art.

The opinion of a few Greek writers that Greece derived its art from Egypt, will not be regarded as proof of the assertions by those who know the fondness of the human mind for everything foreign, a fondness from which the Greeks were not more exempt than other men, since even the dwellers in the Island of Delos alleged that their river—the Jnopus—came from the Nile, beneath the sea, and, on reaching them, again burst forth in springs. In the course of time knowledge taught the Greek artists how to forsake the stiff and motionless conformations of their earlier essays, to which the Egyptians adhered, and enabled them to express different actions in their figures. But in art, knowledge precedes beauty, being based on exact, severe rules, its teachings at the beginning were necessary, precise and vigorous. Consequently the style of drawing was regular, but angular; expressive, but hard. This is just the way in which sculpture has been improved in later days by the celebrated Michael Angelo. The ancient forms of expression point to clay as the earliest material of art, for the workmanship of the potter, and of the shaper or image-cutter, is denoted by the same word. Subsequently not only during the flower of art but also when that period had passed, clay continued to be the first material used by artists. The ancient artists not only prepared models to assist them in their work, and for the workshop, but they also strove to distinguish themselves even in the most brilliant period of art by a public display of Works in Clay, as well as in Marble and Bronze. Besides the emulation in the kind of work which such a public display of models maintained among the artists, it also tended to make the judgment of others as to their skill more correct and thorough, since modelling in clay is to the sculptor what drawing on paper is to the painter. For as the first gush of the grape juice from the press forms the finest wine, so in the soft material, and on paper, the genius of the artist is seen in its utmost purity and truth; whilst, on the contrary, it is concealed beneath the industry and the polish required in a finished painting and a completed statue. Now as this kind of workmanship continued in high estimation among the ancients, it so happened that when Corinth rose from her ashes through the efforts of Julius Cæsar, search was made amid the rubbish of the destroyed city, and in its ditches, not less for works of art fashioned in clay than for those in bronze. In this place I must mention a remark by Pliny, from which it would seem as if the ancient artists who worked in bronze prepared the paste of their moulds from a composition of clay and the finest wheaten flour. As the edifices of the most ancient Greeks were made of wood earlier than of stone or marble, so also were their statues—which was even the case with the palaces of the Median Kings. There are found in Egypt even at the present day figures made of wood which is sycamore, and

many museums have such to exhibit. Wood long remained the material used for statuary. Ivory, too, had in the earliest stages been in use as an art material, chiefly in value for sword and dagger handles, and sheaths, and even bedsteads. The thrones of the kings and consuls in Rome were made of Ivory. In conjunction with gold, this exquisite natural product was used to produce many articles most highly prized in the present day. Such are the beautiful statue of Æsculapius in Arcadia, and an image of Pallas in Achaia, both of ivory and gold. The oft recurring disputes as to the use of color upon Greek statuary is forever set at rest; the statue of Pallas in Achaia being generally admitted to have been tinted, but I venture to think this, though done by Greeks, an illegitimate addition to their art work. With the exception of a few small figures, no traces of ivory statues have yet been found, notwithstanding the many discoveries that have been made because ivory decomposes in the earth, like the teeth of all other animals, with the exception of the wolf. Marble and stone, gold, and other precious metals, were in succession brought into requisition, and thanks to the everlasting qualities they possess, the art of the Egyptians, Etruscans and Greeks lives yet, and will exist for all time to come. The Almighty in creating man and ordaining him with noble powers, ensured him the possession of material, lasting as the truths art alone bequeaths to the world, and successive ages shall enjoy and profit by the noble work of the ancients.—*Northwestern Architect.*

The Tomb of Mother Eve.

The Arabs claim that Eve's tomb is at Jiddah, the seaport of Mecca. The temple, with a palm growing out of the solid stone roof (a curiosity which is of itself a wonder of the Orient), is supposed to mark the last resting place of the first woman. According to Arabic tradition Eve measured 200 feet in height, which strangely coincides with an account of our first parents written by a member of the French Academy of Sciences a few years ago, who also claimed a height of over 200 feet for both of the tenants of the Garden of Eden. Eve's tomb, which is in a graveyard surrounded with high, white walls and which has not been opened for a single interment for over a thousand years, is the shrine of thousands of devoted Ishmaelites, who make a pilgrimage to the spot once every seven years. It is hemmed in on all sides by the tombs of departed sheiks and other worthies who had lived out their lives in that region of scorching sun and burning sands. Once each, June 3—which is, according to Arabian legends, the anniversary of the death of Abel—the doors of the temple, which form a canopy over the supposed tomb of our first mother, remain open all night in spite of the keepers' efforts to close them. Terrible cries of anguish are said to emit from them, as though the memory of the first known tragedy still haunted the remains which blind superstition believes to be deposited there.—*Notes and Queries.*

*From a lecture read before the Academy of Arts, Sydney, by Mr. P. Fletcher, President.

Monuments To Pugilists.

England, the home of boxing as we know it, has erected monuments to four of her fistic heroes, each of whom was "champion" in his time. The first of these is John Jackson, who wore that title a hundred years ago. Jackson was the son of a rich London builder who took to fighting for the love of it. He gave lessons in boxing and among his pupils was Lord Byron. His monument in Brompton Cemetery has a medalion portrait of him beneath which is the inscription. On top of the monument is a lion couchant, and at one end stands, in an attitude of sorrow, a naked gladiator holding a laurel wreath. At the other end one reads:

This monument was erected by the subscriptions of several noblemen and gentlemen, to record their admiration of one whose excellence of heart and incorruptible worth endeared him to all who knew him.

The second of the English heroes to have his grave so adorned was that truly brilliant luminary of the prize fighting constellation, Tom Cribb. Cribb was a very different type of man from John Jackson, but was, nevertheless, considered so worthy a representative of the upper class of English fighters that Bell's Life in London, the great sporting newspaper of the good old days, raised a large sum by subscription with which to erect a monument to his memory. It consists of a colossal lion standing on a rock, with one paw upon an urn, which is supposed to contain the ashes of the illustrious dead, whose championship belt also lies upon it. The only inscriptions are on the plinth, and read:

Sacred to the memory of Thomas Cribb. Born July 8, 1781. Died May 11, 1848.

Respect the ashes of the brave.

Tom Spring was the champion who succeeded to the title on the retirement of the redoubtable Mr. Cribb. His real name was Winter, but out of regard for his humble but respectable relations, who did not approve of prize fighting, he took the name of Spring at the outset of his pugilistic career. When he died a handsome monument was erected by a large number of his admirers and friends. It can be seen in Norwood Cemetery, not far from the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, near London, and bears the simple inscription:

Sacred to the memory of Thomas Winter Spring. Eorn at Fownhope, Herefordshire, Feb. 22, 1795. Died at the Castle Tavern, Holborn, Aug. 20, 1851.

And still another Tom must be included in the list of British boxers whose graves give testimony to the esteem in which they were held by their fellow-countrymen. Tom Sayers, the last of "the three Toms," is doubtless best known in this country, for it was he who gave battle to the then champion of America, John C. Heenan. His defeat in this battle drove him to dissipation from which he shortly died. A large subscription was taken up by a committee and applied to the erection of a handsome monument in Highgate Cemetery. The only inscription that it bears are the words:

Tom Sayers. Born 1826. Died 1865.

The Burning Grounds of India.

I do not know if your readers are generally aware that the immense population of British India (some 300,000,000), cremate all their dead, with the insignificant exception of the Parsees who expose their dead to the vultures, the Christians who bury in graveyards, and a few others who bury anywhere. For two years or more I had watched the ceremonials of cremation through a telescope, feeling that I could not intrude myself among my native friends and neighbors without invitation. At last, however, a villager died, with whom I was quite on familiar terms, and I asked as a favor to be allowed to attend his funeral. Permission was very graciously accorded, the villagers intimating that they in turn would appreciate it as a compliment to their Chieftain's family if I would be present. So after the village ceremonies were over, all of which I could see from my Bungalow, I rode over to the burning ground. It was situated on the edge of a mountain stream, as these "Shants" are always situated near water if possible. The immediate site was level as a threshing floor, and cleanly swept. On the hillsides surrounding it the entire population of the little village were seated, chanting a funeral dirge as the body was borne down the mountain path from the village above. On arriving at the funeral pyre, the bearers deposited their chieftain with the litter on which he was carried upon it; this pyre had been prepared during the forenoon by the experienced woodmen going into the forest, and splitting out strips of dry wood as long, but somewhat thinner, than fence rails. These were brought in bundles on the men's heads, and they in the morning formed quite a procession. The wood was built up in oblong form, about four feet high, and finished flat. When the body with its bier was deposited upon it, the female relatives of the deceased deposited all his arms and culinary utensils upon the bier, with flowers and samples of rice, "cholum," "ragee," and other food—amid great lamentation. Then came a universal chant—a wailing cadence of lamentation. The woodmen then covered their chieftain, his shrouded remains were buried from sight with wood strips reserved for the purpose, and the pyre was carefully finished stick by stick, until a roof shaped pile of wood was all that remained to view, and which contained about two cords.

At a signal from the head man, a torch bearer advanced and fired the pile, it burned for fifty minutes, there was not much flame, neither was there much smoke, but intense glowing heat; and during all this time no sound was heard but the light crackle of the flames, and the sobbing of the women and children. At last nothing remained but a pile of fleecy white ashes, which two men scattered a little, and sprinkled with water quite as reverently as they would have performed an act of baptism. Then three men advanced, and with short brooms swept every vestige of ash into the pure stream of sparkling water.

"Why do you do that?" I asked my friends. "Because we consider that running water typifies eternal life," was their beautiful answer, and we commit the ashes of all our dead to our mountain streams.

Trenton, N. J.

JAMES MCPHERSON.

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General Call of the National Marble and Granite Dealers and Manufacturers Association of the United States of America and Canada.

To all Associations, now members of this National Association, and to all other Associations of Marble and Granite Dealers and Manufacturers. Greeting.

GENTLEMEN:—I hereby issue a call for a meeting of the National Marble and Granite Dealers and Manufacturers of the United States of America and Canada, to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, at the American Hotel, on Wednesday, January 11, 1893, to convene at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M.

Having an earnest desire that whatever may be done shall be for the best interests of all concerned, it is hoped that all associations, whether state or local, shall be fully represented. The needs of every section of our country differ materially in some particular, from those of every other section, and it is necessary that every association should be represented, so that our legislation may not work to the detriment of some while it benefits others. "In a multitude of counsellors there is wisdom," and when that wisdom is the outgrowth of experience, it cannot but result in good to all interested. Some of our state and local associations have been organized for years, and this has been an experience showing forth the needs of the particular sections within their jurisdictions, and also what is still necessary to be done to enhance the interests of these special associations. Through this experience others may receive suggestions of great practical value.

Organization is now the watchword of success, and any business sought to be conducted without its aid, is stamped as guess-work, and sooner or later proves a failure. Through the means of associations our acquaintance is extended; a comparison of views, opinions and methods, show each other how to meet many of the requirements of trade; and the result is highly beneficial. A conservative principle permeates and controls our associated efforts, which if continued will eventually enhance our financial interests beyond present anticipation. In this meeting there will be questions of national and local importance brought up for discussion and action, and every section should have its representative present to care for its special interests, so that in the future it will not be necessary to undo what has been done in the past. The time has now arrived when the plan of organization should be fully matured and completed, and all should know and understand it, and assist to keep it in good working condition. It may be that at first we do not meet all the needs of our vastly growing trade in all sections, yet by wise counsel and judicious action our future, through knowledge gained

can be provided for and our efforts eventually result in the greatest possible good-for all.

Again let me request all Associations of Marble and Granite Dealers, whether state or local, and whether members of the National Association or not, to send delegates in accordance with the provisions of our constitution, which is one delegate for every twenty or fraction of twenty of their membership. They may rest assured of a royal welcome, and their coming together will prove that the most hopeful and good results will be obtained.

I remain, Fraternaly yours,

JAMES HARSHA,

President.

I. H. KELLY,

Secretary.

Circleville, O., Nov. 14, 1892.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Nov. 15, 1892.

To the members of the Marble and Granite Dealers Association of Ohio. Greeting.

GENTLEMEN:—The date is drawing near for the next semi-annual meeting which is to be held in Columbus, O., on Wednesday, January 18th, 1893.

Since our last meeting nothing of importance has occurred to demand special attention, or call forth special remark unless it be the general apathy of our members in the interest of the association, and the lack of interest in the trade by dealers generally. There can be but little question that this state of affairs has been occasioned by the dullness of trade incident to the great granite strike inaugurated in May last. The major portion of those engaged in the granite trade could easily foresee that the obtaining of stock to fill orders during this difficulty would be a matter of no little moment, and hence all effort to effect sales was, for the time-being, almost wholly suspended. Today, the trade feels the effects of this suspension; and to promote a renewal of business now, requires all the energies any dealer is able to command. And the wholesale dealer, although he may be pushed to the utmost to fill present orders, now looks back on the months of enforced idleness and is ready to exclaim with Puck, "What fools these mortals be." The many, many dollars lost to the trade and the country will never be known, but the loss is and will be felt in all the channels of trade for many a day to come, in the granite producing and granite selling districts. It is to be hoped that the lesson learned will be of value in the future, and that some other way will be formed for settling like difficulties, so that those who depend upon good strong arms for a living will not be compelled to let hungry mouths go unsatisfied, or accept the gifts of a limited charity to gratify the whims and caprices of a leading few. Such errors as this is the death of associated effort, and never until reason can take the place of rash impulse, will associations fill their manifest duty.

We again desire to invite the dealers in Marble and

Granite, of this state, to come together in convention, at Columbus, Ohio, on the third Wednesday, January 18th, 1893. "Come and let us reason together," and see if we cannot aid our own interests by advancing the interests of the trade in general.* The meeting will assemble at 10 o'clock A. M., with headquarters at the American Hotel. Every member of the association should feel that he is in duty bound to be present, prepared to say or do something which will at least benefit himself if he cannot benefit everybody else. Important questions will be brought up for discussion, and let all be ready to "show a reason for the faith that is within them." Reports of the several investigating committees should be ready for presentation, and they, no doubt will prove to be of decided interest. It is also expected that a full report of the proceedings of the National Association, which convenes at Cleveland, Ohio, January 11, 1893, will be presented. We desire to again urge upon any and all dealers who are not members of the Ohio association, the importance of a visit to the meeting now called. Your interests may be wonderfully affected by the course of action to be followed and it behooves all to be present and to know what is proposed to be done. A cordial welcome will greet any one whether they become members or not. By order of the president.

I. H. KELLEY,
Secretary.

CHARLES U. BRIGGS,
President.

The Columbian shield, which is being made in London for the Chicago exposition, is of silver with panels in high relief representing scenes in connection with the discovery of America by Columbus.

The Brooklyn Arch.

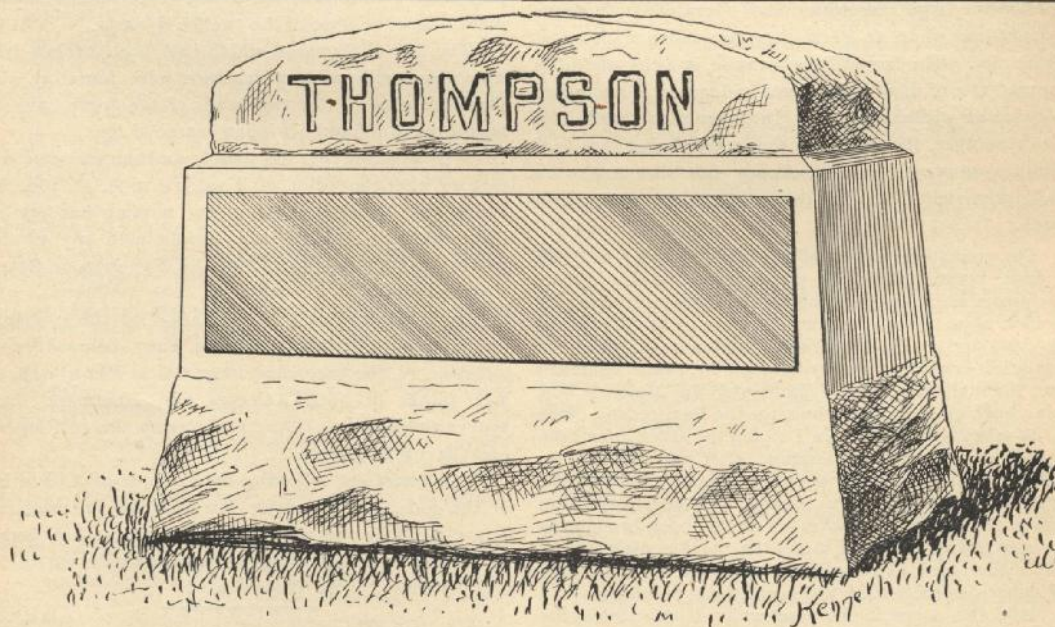
Brooklyn's soldiers' and sailors' monument, which consists of a triumphal arch, was dedicated on Columbus day. The corner stone of this memorial structure was laid in 1889. The arch is of white Maine granite resting upon a base of polished Quincy granite. Its entire height is seventy-one feet, and the keystone of the arch stands forty-eight feet six inches above the pavement. The total width of the structure is eighty feet and the opening is thirty-seven feet in width. Each of the piers has a pedestal about thirty feet high made to receive bronze figures and it is also designed to place statuary on the top of the monument.

The under side of the arch is filled with coffered panels. Each keystone has the carved seal of the United States, with the figure of an eagle. In the spandrels of the arch on the side toward the fountain are the seals of the state of New York and of the city of Brooklyn, carved in the granite. On the opposite side, in front of the arch facing the park entrance, the spandrels are filled with heroic-sized figures of Peace and Victory, cut in granite. Above the figure is the inscription:

"To the Defenders of the Union, 1861-6."

In the panels of the upper part of the arch are discs encircled with wreaths, bearing the names of battles, and gargoyles indicate the lines of the parapet. The parapet line is plain, but the original plans provided for its ornamentation with eagles resting upon globes. Within each pier of the arch is a double staircase.

Do you want to sell out? Advertise the fact in the MONUMENTAL NEWS.



DESIGN FOR A MONUMENT.



A rather uncommon request was contained in the will of the late Caroline Wiseman of Philadelphia, who died recently, to the effect, that she forbade that any portion of her estate should be expended on her burial lot, and that no monument, headstone or other decoration should be erected thereon.

The observance of All Saints' day as an occasion for decorating the graves is peculiar to New Orleans. There, it is a sacred custom observed alike by all classes and conditions. The cemeteries, of which there are about forty in number, are visited by thousands of people, many of whom carry with them floral decorations. There is neither music nor orations to detract from the quiet religious observance of the day, which is piously cherished by nearly every one.

Mr. O. C. Simonds, superintendent of Graceland cemetery, Chicago, recently returned from a tour through England, Scotland and France. He visited the principal cemeteries at Glasgow, London, Paris, and other cities, but found nothing to compare with the park like cemeteries of America, in fact, he failed to discover that any attention, whatever, is paid to landscape gardening. In London the large cemeteries are operated by private corporations while at Paris they are under the control of the city. The famed *Pere la chaise*, is a city of "little houses" few of them being much wider than is necessary to cover an ordinary grave. Interments are made one above another, the depth of the grave being optional with the owner. Mr. Simonds saw one that was to be made thirty feet deep, and this was not an uncommon depth.

The cremated remains of Madam Blavatsky will find a final resting place in three parts of the globe. The principal followers of the high priestess of theosophy decided upon this division at the time of her death and the ashes are now in New York, London and India. In the latter country a costly dagoba or tomb modelled after the main structure of the famed Taj Mahal is now being built of pink sandstone, for the final resting place of the ashes sent there. In London the ashes have been placed in a copper vase, designed after the model of an oriental dagoba. A very similar receptacle, though of a different design, has been planned for the preservation of that portion of the ashes which has been brought to America. It is designed to build a marble niche in the wall of the house 144 Madison avenue, New York, which the American section of the society has purchased, and to place the ashes in the vase, which is to stand in the niche behind a hermetically sealed glass window.

Egyptian Remains.

SOME VERY RARE RELICS WHICH WERE FOUND NEAR ALEXANDRIA.

Valuable archaeological "finds" are being developed not far from Alexandria, Egypt. They are illustrative of the Graeco-Roman period. Investigation is under Daninos Pasha and is being pushed between thirteen and fourteen miles from Alexandria. The *London Times* says of the discoveries:

At four to six feet below the surface the diggers found three statues in rose granites, ten feet high, lying faces downward among the ruins of a temple, of which part of the outer walls with lower portions of columns and several square yards of flooring have been laid bare. The statues had been originally erected at or within the temple and one of them is lying in front of the pedestal, which is about three feet high. They represent in a group, according to the hieroglyphic inscription, Rameses II. (the Greek Sesostris) and his Queen Hentmara seated. The third statue is of Rameses II. in an upright posture, wearing a plaited tunic, bracelets, military crown and a girdle bearing the inscription: "Beloved of Seth." At his left side he holds a scepter surmounted by the head of his son Menephtah (the Pharaoh of the Exodus), whose cartouch is inscribed on the scepter. On the plinth at his back, which is of equal height with the statue, is chiseled a bas-relief of Queen Hentmara in profile, wearing a plaited tunic and the royal tress. The inscription above her head is "Daughter of the king—beloved of her father—royal spouse—great favorite Hentmara." On the back of the plinth is carved the royal banner of Rameses II., with all his known titles and appellations. The execution of the three statues is in the plain, vigorous style of the twelfth dynasty.

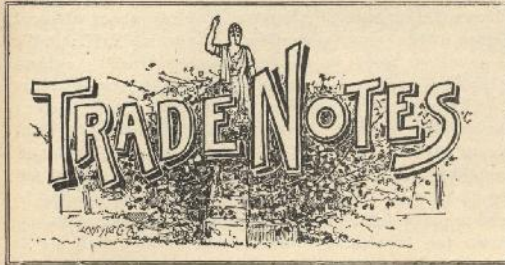
The feet of Rameses, which had been broken off in one piece with a clean fracture, were found at a few yards distance. The two heads of the group have also been broken off and are being searched for.

It is surmised that the temple and statues were overthrown after the edict of Theodosius, A. D. 380, abolishing the Egyptian religion, but nothing has yet been discovered to identify the temple with any of those known to have existed during the Egyptian or Graeco-Roman periods.

Dr. Nerutsos Bey's interpretation of the inscription is: Hentmara, daughter of the king, beloved of her father (i. e., the preceding king, Osiris Menephtah, who was father of both Rameses and Hentmara), royal spouse (of Rameses II.), the (referring also to Rameses) great favorite of Seth.

The Pharaohs, following the example of Osiris, king of the gods, and his sister Isis, had the prerogative of espousing their own sisters, and this custom, consecrated by both the civil and religious law, was followed in several instances by the Ptolemies.

We think the International Edition of the *MONUMENTAL NEWS* a good thing. Campbell & Horgan, Pittsburgh, Pa.



*George C. Arms of *Bristol, Conn., reports the sale of a \$5,000 family monument to be erected in Oak Hill cemetery, Southington, Conn.

Mr. D. C. Swan, secretary of the United States Granite Producers' Association, died very suddenly at his residence in Chicago last month.

If you are in arrears on the MONUMENTAL NEWS subscription books, please let us hear from you before the end of the year.

J. A. Flatz of Piqua, O., has purchased the interest of his partner Mr. Hathaway and will continue the business alone. Mr. Flatz writes that he has had a very good trade this fall. His sales include some heavy work for spring delivery.

Mr. Albert Weiblen of New Orleans, writes: I regard the International Edition of the MONUMENTAL NEWS as a "Dainty." It surely must be of vast benefit to any progressive dealer as well as intelligent workman who is desirous of improving his taste and ideas.

The regular holiday number of the MONUMENTAL NEWS will appear as usual next month. It will be an unusually attractive number. Advertisers wishing to make special announcements at this time should not fail to send in their matter before the 20th of the month.

W. H. Fulleston, of Manchester, Deport and Woodbury, Vt., is using some heavy stones in a vault he has under construction near Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Two of the roof stones measure 23-0 x 8-0 x 1-6 and exceed 20 tons each in weight. They were quarried at Woodbury, Vt.

Edwards & Son, of South Bend, Ind., have been awarded the contract for a monument, to be erected by the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor in memory of a deceased clergyman of South Bend. The design is plain but massive and will be executed in Quincy granite.

J. E. Harrison & Son, Adrian, Mich., are contractors for a handsome mausoleum to be erected for General R. A. Alger in Elmwood Cemetery at Detroit, Mich. The plans were made by G. W. Lloyd, architect, of Detroit. A firm of Washington architects were erroneously credited with this work in a recent number.

The Journeyman Stone-Cutters Union, of New York, one of the largest and strongest organizations in the city, is badly demoralized over the supposed defalcations of its treasurer. Several thousand dollars collected for strike benefits are unaccounted for and pending an investigation many of the members have withdrawn.

The second New York monument dealer to take advantage of the State lien law is John Kline, whose shop is situated near Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn. Three years ago Mr. Kline erected a granite headstone at the grave of the wife of a prominent Brooklyn citizen who bargained to pay \$75 for the stone. The buyer failed to keep his part of the contract and after complying with the terms of the statute Mr. Kline removed the stone to his shop and sold it at auction last month.

From the following extract which we take from the letter of a prominent western dealer it is evident that competition is likely to be the death of trade in that particular locality. How business (?) men can content themselves with such methods is one of the many things that passeth understanding. The writer says: Trade is remarkably dull hereabouts, and "opposition and competition," are synonymous terms in all they may imply. It is "hot" and growing "hotter" continually and I imagine the fortunes made in

monumental work the coming season will be "airy nothings" without a local habitation or a name."

At the meeting of the society of the Army of the Tennessee last month General W. T. Sherman's father made an address, portions of which have been going the rounds of the press ever since. Father Sherman, as he is familiarly known, said that the General's monument, which was ordered last year, could not be delivered because it was in the hands of the strikers at Westerly, who would not give it up. His remarks which were given color by the St. Louis press, have caused quite a senseless stir. The contract for the monument was given to the New England Monument Co. about a year ago and at that time was illustrated in the MONUMENTAL NEWS. The strike necessarily delayed work on it but to say that the monument was being held by the workmen, was the rankest kind of nonsense. We fear Father Sherman is in his dotage. The monument is nearly if not already completed and will soon be erected.

McKnight & Smith, Norwalk, O., recently erected a monument of St. Lawrence marble to a centenarian buried near the city. The inscription on the monument reads:

"Father
The Centenarian at Rest.
Martin Kellogg, born at
Bethel, Vt., September 21st,
1786. Died August 17, 1892.
Age 105 years, 10 months,
27 days"

In the October number of the MONUMENTAL NEWS there was illustrated "A Stonecutter's Monument" designed and executed by J. C. Brink. In the description we referred to another monument designed for a surveyor. Mr. Brink writes that since then he has had a number of applications for sketches of the monument and as he cannot supply them he has sent an elevation of the design to the MONUMENTAL NEWS which will be illustrated in the January number.

NEW FIRMS, CHANGES, ETC.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Such of our subscribers as have a list of the monument dealers throughout the country will find it to their interest to make corrections in same as they appear in these columns. Items regarding firm changes and similar information are solicited from any of our readers.

New Firms: A. W. Kingsbury, Stafford Springs, Conn.; Thos. Lowell, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.; W. H. McWhirter, Astoria, L. I., N. Y.; T. H. Pritchard, Watertown, S. D.; White & Sieber, White Oaks, N. M.; W. Sherlock, Marshalltown, Ia.; Miller & Houston, Lee, Mass.; Carling & Stevenson, Bridgeport, Conn.; Gifford & Hazleton, Missaula, Mont.; Harrington & Co., succeed Bisson & Bisson, at San Jose, Cal.; Roach & Boon, succeed Clark & Saftell, at Bloomington, Ill.; W. Crondes, Graniteville, Vt.; Wm. Fox & Co, Fair Haven, Vt.; Wm. Harrison, Helena, Mont.; Hinsdale's Sons Granite Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; W. B. John, Boulder, Colo.; C. P. Gill & Co., Montpelier, Vt.

Incorporated, The Marquette Verde Antique Marble company, Chicago, capital stock, \$600,000; The Chicago Marble and Scagliola company at Chicago, capital stock, \$50,000;

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Gruber Marble Co. of Muscatine. Capital, \$50,000.

The National Mosaic and Marble Co. of New York city has been incorporated to manufacture all kinds of mosaic work, marbleized and scagliola work, granites, marbles, etc. Capital, \$250,000.

Deceased: John Bell, Deering, Me.; John Ough, Collingwood, Ont.; Wm. Peat, Baltimore, Md.; James Pottle, Fairhaven, Vt.; Alex Beggs, senior member of the firm of Alex Beggs & Son, of Pittsburg, Penn.

D. S. Youmans, Middletown, N. Y., assigned.

J. A. Whitehead, Lawrence, Kansas, has retired.

Hawkins Bros., of Lewisburg, W. Va., has gone out of business.

The works of J. H. Young, Pocomoke City, Md., have been damaged by fire.

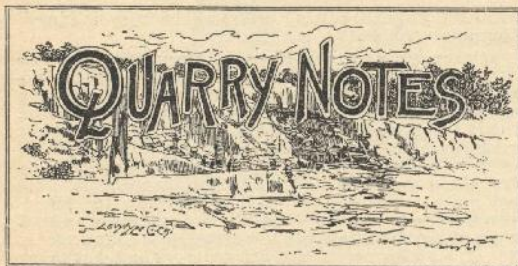
Lewis & Kaylor, Belle Plain, Ia., and Geo. W. Tussner, of St. Paul, Minn., have assigned.

Dissolved: Bowman & Fultz, Tyrone, Pa., Mr. Bowman continues.

Hatfield & Sawday, St. Louis, Mo. A. J. Hatfield continues.

Whitney & Wallace, Winnebago City, Minn.

Wood Bros., Worcester, N. Y., C. S. Wood, continues.



A fine grade of dark blue marble has been located on the line of the Great Northern Railway in Washington.

A farmer at Bristol, Conn., has unearthed an old Indian soap-stone quarry. All sorts of Indian utensils and tools were found in it in great quantities, constituting one of the most valuable archaeological discoveries made in this country for many years.

The geologist who is collecting the mineral exhibits of Idaho for the World's Fair, has discovered a deposit of marble which he says is the largest in the world. It covers an area of 15 by 22 miles, in some places is 800 feet deep and contains some twenty varieties.

American capitalists are said to be negotiating for the extensive onyx deposits in the state of Oaxaca, in the southern part of Mexico. The price set by the owners for the property, which covers twelve acres, is \$500,000. The mines have been exploited in a number of places and show a depth of 12 feet of onyx.

The Western Onyx and Marble Co. has filed incorporation papers at Denver, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. The company has quarries covering 230 acres which are said to contain thirty different varieties of marble and a deposit of beautiful onyx. The length of the ledge is 6,500 feet and the thickness over 200 feet. Marble and onyx have been known to exist in Colorado for many years, but the difficulty has been to quarry at a profit owing to insufficient railroad facilities.

The stone for the big monolith which is to represent Wisconsin at the World's Fair, has been quarried, and is so far as we know the largest stone ever quarried, being ten feet longer than any of the Egyptian obelisks. It is 115 feet long and 10 feet square. It is from the quarry of the Prentice Brownstone Co. at Ashland. The resources of this quarry are certainly vast. It has been tested with a score drill to a depth of 150 feet, and a well was drilled through the deposit which showed it to extend to a depth of 1,800 feet.

The disheartened speech of Grand Master Powderly at the recent annual meeting of the Knights of Labor, and the weakened condition of that organization, call attention to the presumption and arrogance of so-called "organized" labor. From the importance the members of the various unions try to give their words and acts, the unknowing public might naturally enough think these organizations contained not only the ablest, but the entire number of our working-men. The organizations, in fact, are representative neither of the best judgment nor the majority of our laborers. It has been estimated by competent men that "the organized labor of the country" does not compass more than 18 per cent. of even the mechanical workers; not five per cent. of the common laborers, and not three per cent. of the farm laborers of the land. It is also a fact, which lacks appreciation on the part of the useless agitators who infest the land, that the most skilled, most reliable and most honorable and most generally desirable workmen do not belong to the unions, and stubbornly refuse to enter them upon any consideration.—*Manufacturer's Gazette*.

James G. Butterson, Jr., has made the following statement in regard to the granite troubles in Concord, N. H.: "We have now on hand work for first-class granite cutters sufficient to employ 200 men at \$3 a day for a year and a half. I know of no reason why the members of the Concord cutters' union are not willing to settle all matters of disagreement with the New England Granite Company upon one of the plans agreed upon in various places in New England, unless it be that Concord cutters think that we shall be obliged to make further concessions in order to complete our contract for furnishing stone for the library building at Washington.

"In answer to this I will say that we can finish the contract without having another piece of granite cut at Concord. We are having cutting done at Westerly, R. I., the rough granite being shipped to that place from Concord. We are doing a large business in cutting in Maryland, and are also having cutting done in Richmond, Va. The government accepts Maryland and Virginia stone in place of Concord granite."

The Catholic priest at Milford, Mass., has been vainly endeavoring to persuade the granite cutters to return to work on conditions accepted in other quarrying localities.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS

INTERNATIONAL EDITION.

The Ladew Mausoleum in Woodlawn Cemetery New York.

The Confederate Soldiers' Monument for Oakwoods Cemetery, Chicago.

Design for a cradle monument with ideal figure in Italian marble.

Design for a granite Sarcophagus.

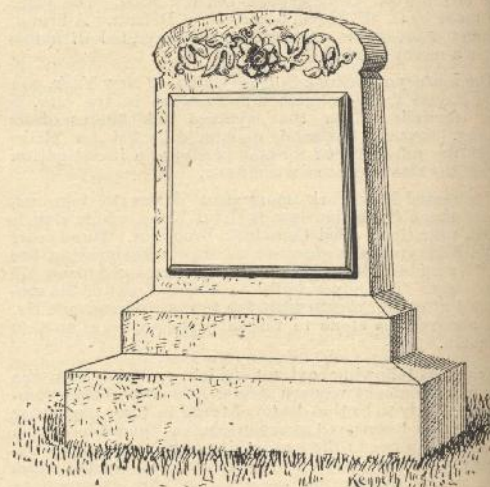
Design for a rock-face monument.

REGULAR EDITION.

The Anarchist's monument, Chicago, page 463.

Design for a rock-faced monument, page 469.

Design for a tablet, page 472.



DESIGN FOR A TABLET.



Bureau Brothers, Philadelphia, have been given the contract to cast Wolfe's colossal group entitled "The Lion Fighter," and Kiss' "Amazon," both of which are to be placed in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia.

The Ames Manufacturing Co. Chicopee, Mass., are contractors for the bronze work on the soldiers' monument to be erected at Delphi, Ind. The principal figure is a color bearer of heroic size, which will measure 13 feet to top of the partially furled flag. Four bronze tablets 4x7 feet will also be cast for this monument. The Ames Co. expect to be represented in the art department of the World's Fair by a miniature reproduction of the cavalry group, cast by them for the Cleveland, O., soldiers' monument. The original group is 19x7 feet at the pedestal with figures of heroic size, while that for exhibition will be 5x2 feet at the base and about 18 inches in height.

The American Bronze Co., of Chicago, are to be congratulated upon having secured Mr. R. H. Park's contract to cast his silver statue. This novel piece of art work, which is to typify Montana's great mineral wealth, at the World's Fair, is to stand eight feet in height. The figure, modelled after the graceful form of Ada Rehan, will be six feet, surmounting a globe two feet in diameter. Both the statue and the globe are to be cast from silver furnished by the citizens of Montana, for the safe delivery of which, the fortunate company that is to do the casting, has been placed under heavy bonds. Among other work now under way at this foundry, is the group for the Anarchists monument at

Chicago, the statues of Salmon P. Chase and ex-Secretary Stanton for the Ohio monument at the World's Fair, and Mr. Park's seated figure of C. J. Hull for Chicago.

G. TURINI, SCULPTOR, Formerly of New York, has removed to Staten Island where he has built a fine studio and is prepared to model the largest statuary. P. O. Address, G. TURINI, Box 217, Dongan Hills, Richmond Co., N. Y.

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Trees and Shrubbery in the Cemetery.

Ordinary plants are divided into trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants. The first and the last are more often met with in good condition, and more or less well taken care of, than the other or such as are usually known under the name of shrubbery. This, however, must be considered as a serious mistake, that many of our private gardens, our people's parks, as well as many of our cemeteries, are chargeable with.

A grand tree is an object to contemplate more or less at a distance, the low growing or herbaceous flowering plants immediately under the eye. The shrub intermediate between the two and necessary as a rounding out of the effect of the landscape as a whole.

A tree, when it obtains any considerable size, in a measure takes care of itself; ordinary flowering plants get that care or they amount to nothing. Shrubs are stuck in here and there, sometimes crowded so much they are not worth the space they occupy; at others knocked about, the lower branches broken by the mowing machine or other causes, so that they are, instead of objects of interest as they should be, mere straggling sticks with a few green leaves and fewer flowers that should constitute their real beauty. Unfortunately the position often assigned to shrubs is on the lawn, struggling with the grass for sustenance, and unless they are strong rank growers the grass gets the mastery.

When the old-fashioned flower garden went out of fashion shrubs as an important feature went out with them, as it is in just such a position many of the most beautiful kinds do best, and certain of the hardy herbaceous plants growing among them found a fitting home.

Of course in and among ordinary cemetery lots is scarcely the place to carry out this style of gardening. But no well regulated rural cemetery can be considered perfect without some spots being left where no burials are to take place, while other lots remain unsold. It is to these spots where shrubbery may be employed to the best advantage.

Bartholdi's huge leaden fountain which adorned the grounds of the last Paris exhibition has been purchased by the city of Lyons where it is now being erected.

Calders statue of Wm. Penn which is to surmount the dome of the new public buildings at Philadelphia, is so large that when a Philadelphian shall desire to view the big Quaker he will have to station himself one thousand feet away, in order to get the proper effect.

When a child dies in Greenland the natives bury a live dog with it, the dog to be used by the child as a guide to the other world. When questioned in regard to this peculiar superstition, they will only answer: "A dog can find his way anywhere."

The failure of Biela's comet to put an end to the trials and tribulations of those who inhabit this mundane sphere was a great relief to the darkies of the South. At the Stone Mountain and Lithonia quarries near Atlanta, Ga., large numbers of negroes are employed and much inconvenience was experienced for a few days prior to the expected collision, because of their leaving work to engage in religious services preparing for the end of the world.

1882.

1892.

POINTS ON GRANITE.

—No. 5.

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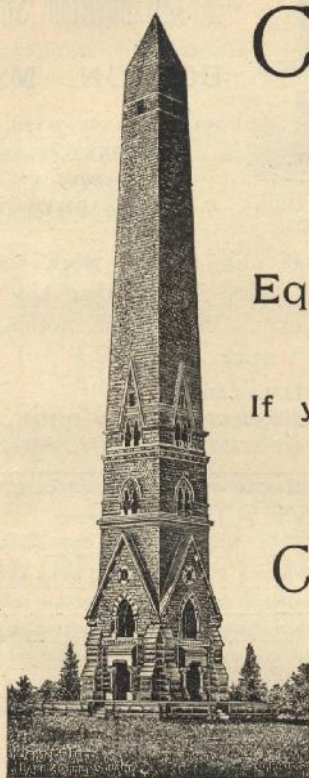
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A Three Year's Vigil.

A native of Kinklang, China, has taken a vow to watch by his mother's grave for a period of three years, and is now near the end of his first year. During the three years of this vigil he does not wash himself, the straw upon which he lies is not removed, he does not change his clothes until the time has expired, he does not come out of the little place for any cause whatever; he speaks to none, except, perhaps, occasionally, and then only briefly, to his nearest relatives. He spends the time muttering prayers and burning incense at the head of the tomb, along the length of which he is stretched. The hut is not high enough to allow him to stand upright, and is only a few feet longer than himself. Families in the neighborhood take turns supplying him with food. If he survives the three years he will be highly honored, the officials will go in state and receive him and report the matter to the throne, and he will receive from the Emperor's hand a board containing four characters lauding his virtue. He may also receive some small official preferment.

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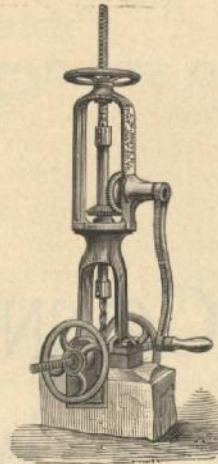
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medium

QUINCY, MASS.

From our regular Correspondent.

Its the same old story that is heard every year about this time, orders are being held back and the manufacturers are beginning to feel a little "let up" in the business, that up to this month was never better in this city. Experience should have taught by this time that holding contracts until the middle of winter does not reduce the price of manufacturing, and yet every year we see the same movements. "Wait until winter sets in, men will work cheaper and manufacturers will figure lower" the wholesalers argue, and this selfish way of doing business is carried on by a few to the detriment of the industry in general. Men will work no cheaper at one season of the year than at another. Bills of prices govern the wages no matter when the work is done, and the margin of profit to the manufacturer is not regulated by the length of the days. There is no question but that work which could be now placed on the market is held back and it is indeed too bad after the serious blow to the business in New England the past summer, that anything that might just as well be avoided, should cause another loaf among the workmen. There have only been a few Decoration Day jobs let out as yet, these being some of the large ones among the many to come in later. The "coming ones" are among the "hold overs" mentioned and which it is hoped the manufacturers will have an opportunity to figure on immediately. The depression, especially among the smaller firms the past month, may be due, however, to several causes. Work has not fallen off by any means, business is moving on with the same apparent activity, but the outlook ahead is not so bright, and this is what is causing the complaint. The large firms just now feel as though they could not keep full gangs going all winter yet who knows but at the next writing the manufacturers may be flooded with orders. That's the way McDonnell & Sons find themselves at the present time, and the moving of their quarry rigging to their new plant at Barre is keeping the members of the firm more than busy. The big derrick, one of the largest in Quincy and which will stand far above any of those at Barre, was shipped the last of the month and was quite an undertaking in itself. The quarry at Barre in which the enterprising members of this firm are interested with Barclay Bros., is producing some of the best of dark stock. There are seven acres of good quarrying land, and the top stone in the new openings is panning out as good as in the old diggings. The machinery will all be worked by steam. Besides this quarry, McDonnell & Sons have opened up another at West Quincy, and are getting out some good dark Quincy. Among some of the large jobs this firm has on hand are two sarcophagi, one surmounted by a figure of Faith and the other by a sitting figure of Memory.

Craig & Richards have a "raft" of small work on hand, and they report the prospects as fair for the winter.

William T. Spargo shipped a good sized column die job last month and has several other good contracts on hand.

A big job went out from the Merry Mount Co's. yard last month in the shape of a 30-ton column die rock-faced monument.

Joss Bros. have had for the last year an extra run on all polished work, and two of this style monuments were recently shipped; one was of the Bramtice red granite and makes a most stylish looking monument. Even the sides of the raised letters are polished, and although this work comes high the trade must have it. There is another of medium Quincy granite and there is not a square corner on the whole job. The design is an original one of the firms and the heavy bead on the fine corners of the die is quite a novel departure.

Mr. James Thompson, of the firm of John Thompson & Sons, declined to run this year for the Quincy city council, where he has served so faithfully as its president the past two years. The increase in his business caused him to take this action and although the city will lose an efficient officer, the trade welcomes him back to his first love, to whom he will now give his whole attention.

McDonnell Bros. are doing an exceptionally good business in Quincy granite, in fact they don't care to handle any other. Why? Because they put out the best stock in the market and have worked up a fine trade in the sixteen years they have been in business.

Marnock & Co's. ship load of foreign granite, which the artist so cleverly represented in the NEWS last month, is being rapidly disposed of. There's more where it came from however.

Swingle & Falconer—you cannot help but see that name painted in large letters on the shed at South Quincy. This new firm has a good plant and are doing a rushing business in all grades of granite.

McDonnell & Kelly have a good line of work at present.

H. Barnicoat has taken contracts for several more figures the past month.

The prizes offered by the Quincy manufacturers for original designs for monuments to be exhibited at the World's Fair will probably result in a most novel exhibition of the famous Quincy stock. The association has the affair in charge and all bills will be paid by it. Work will be begun this month and completed about March 1.

The statue of Thorwaldsen, at New York, is to be placed near the Artists' Gate of Central Park, in accordance with a resolution adopted by the park Commissioners. Street sites for monuments are so popular with the Board that it is proposed that several statues should be removed from the parks to eligible situations at street corners.

Under the canopy covering the tomb of Grace Darling, the heroine of the Longstone lighthouse, lies her effigy carved in stone. The face is sweet and girlish, and the pose of the slender figure is graceful as with her small hands folded over her breast, her arm encircles an oar, the emblem of her fame. She lies buried in the old churchyard of Bamburgh, Northumberland.

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|---|--|
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| " B, " " " " " 300 to 500. | |
| " C, " " " " " 500 to 700. | |
| " D, " " " " " 700 to 1000. | |
| " E, " " " " " 1000 to 1500. | |
| " F, " " " " " 1500 to 2000. | |
| " G, " " " " " 2000 to 3000. | |
| " H, " " " " " 3000 to 4000. | |

These are 5x8 inches mounted on 6x12 cardboard and have a fine appearance. In each case the selling price, size of base, height, and material are given. Single numbers, portfolios, or the entire collection furnished.

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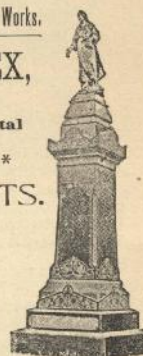
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Some Fresh Epitaphs.

Several years ago an Irishman lived near Constantine, Mich., known from his occupation as "Jimmy, the ditcher." After completing a contract and drawing his pay, he usually came to town and got intoxicated. On one of these trips, having finished an unusually large contract, he was unable to get rid of the "filthy lucre" as rapidly as he desired, in the old channels, and by this time having secured a "melancholy jag," he started for a marble shop to purchase his tombstone. On arrival he had no trouble in selecting the design—a plain slab—nor in securing the proper emblems—a weeping willow, with a pick, spade, and jug beneath, but hesitated sometime over the epitaph. However, he finally handed in the following, possibly composed with the help of some of the village jokers, and had it engraved on the tombstone:

Who lies here?
Who do you think?
Why, Jimmy the ditcher,
Give him a drink.
Give him a drink,
For the reason why—
Jimmy the ditcher
Was always dry.

The tombstone, in proper time, was placed in the cemetery, but I understand has since been destroyed by vandals, writes J. B. Slaughter, Goshen, Ind.

We have read several inscriptions furnished for THE NEWS that were quite laughable, and enclose you three that we find in cemeteries in Ohio. The following in Green Trumbull Co., O.:

Our father lies beneath the sod,
His spirit's gone up to his God.
We never more shall hear his tread
Nor see the wen upon his head.

In the same yard the following:

"Here lie three sisters in a row,
You may not believe it but its so,
We all died while in our prime.
Daughters of I. and M. Sirrime."

On the following:

"Here lies the body of Ike Sirrime,
Where has gone no one knows,
How he fares, no one cares,
Except me and my wife Emeline,
We liked him all the time."

Warren, O.

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ON CREMATION.

It matters little to the winged sprite
That flits and flits the clustered stars among,
What fate befalls the useless vesture flung
So sadly earthward at the time of flight.
Eyes dazzled by a sudden flood of light
Cannot look into darkness; hymns are sung
In vain for spirit ears, on which has rung
God's perfect music, heard at last night.

Yet for this wornout garment seems more fit
Than beak of Parsee bird, or wormy shroud,
Or grinning ages in the Egyptian pit,
A chant of merry fire tongues, singing loud
While deft flame fingers shall unravel it,
And slim wind fingers weave it into a shroud.

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It has been arranged that there shall be one jury to judge of the works of art submitted for exhibition at the World's Fair for the whole United States, with the exception of New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. This jury meets here in February and will complete its work during that month.

From our regular correspondent.

BARRE VT.,

It is doubtful if Barre ever saw a more busy time than at present, business of all kinds is prospering and the suburbs of the main village, south, east and north Barre, and also Graniteville are receiving the benefit of the success which is contagious. The granite manufacturers are all busy "catching up" and do not seem to be worrying very much over future orders. With the reputation Barre granite has gained throughout the country, there is no doubt that the future of Barre and its chiefest product will be all that its friends expect.

"The Granite Manufacturers Association is flourishing," said Mr. Geo. Lamson in response to an interrogatory, "it has taken in over 40 new firms since the strike was settled, in fact, all of the men on whom the union placed so much dependence at the time of the trouble, have joined the association.

Mr. James R. Langdon, of Montpelier, a wealthy quarry owner and a director of the Central Vermont Railroad, was driven up to the quarries the other day as near as possible to the route surveyed by the Central for a road from the quarries to Williamstown. In connection with several quarry owners Mr. Langdon stated that a line from the quarries to Williamstown connecting there with the Central Branch running to Montpelier and connecting with the main line there, was among the decided probabilities in the coming spring. This railroad has been thirsting for a share of the hill freight traffic for many moons, and the route, though some time surveyed, is an easy one compared with the grade traveled by the Barre railroad, although the latter have nearly covered the hill with sidings, and it would be difficult to see where another road would get a foot-hold.

Wells, Lamson & Co. expect to begin work in their new sheds about the first of December. They will employ between 25 and 30 men this winter and run five polishing wheels with their new Victor turbine wheel, which will give them from 60 to 100 horse power, according to the water in the stream.

"We have no large jobs on hand" said Mr. H. K. Bush, of the Vermont Granite Co., "our work is all of the normal size and we have plenty of it. We are putting in a boiler and steam drills at our light quarry, and a side-track is also being laid by the railroad company."

Stone is being quarried for the large soldiers' monument for which Forsyth & Ingham have a contract, and which is to be set up at Gettysburg for a Minnesota regiment. A description of the monument has already been given in these columns.

E. L. Smith & Co. have shipped their big vault to St. Paul, Minn., and are now engaged on several large monuments, one of them for a St. Louis firm has a bottom base nine feet square and is 40 feet in height; another for Binghamton, N. Y., has a nine foot bottom base, a shaft four feet square at the butt and 36 feet long, it will stand 42 feet high. A heavy job this company is now doing for the Rosebrough Monument Co., St. Louis, Mo., it is a cottage monument with a 8½ foot bottom base, and 16 feet 4 inches in height. It has some of the finest carved work upon it that was ever done in town.

C. E. Tayntor & Co. are in with the general flow of



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business and rather lead in the way of improvements. They have just perfected a turning attachment to the steel derrick at the quarry. By its aid the work of swinging the stone is done by the derrick man at the foot of the mast by power from the engine, doing away with the ten or fifteen men usually necessary to swing the large stones around from the quarry to the cars when loading. Mr. E. M. Tayntor is quite enthusiastic, and justly so, over the new appliance. The massive Estey sarcophagus is in course of building and will be shipped in the spring. The bottom base will be one of the largest stones of the kind that has ever left the town, measuring 16x11 feet and will be about 18 inches thick in the rough and 14 when finished.

The quarry firm of Rock & Libersant have dissolved partnership, Mr. Libersant is to continue the business and settle all accounts of the firm.

Overheard in the Tram.

Old Lady—"It appears they are going to open a new cemetery."

Jokist—"Yes, ma'am. In fact they have offered an annuity of 600 francs to the first person buried there."

Old Lady—"That will come to somebody who has more money than he knows what to do with; see if it doesn't!"
—Exchange.

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D. C. French's bronze statue of Thomas Starr King, at San Francisco, was unveiled in October. It stands in a conspicuous place in Golden Gate Park.

It is understood that the family of the poet Longfellow do not wish a statue or monument of him erected in the Longfellow Memorial Garden in Cambridge. This garden is opposite the Longfellow mansion, and was suggested as a fitting place for a monument to the deceased poet.

No location has yet been decided upon for the Perry monument, which is to be moved from the public square in Cleveland to make place for the soldiers and sailors monument. The foundations of the latter have already been laid, and work will be prosecuted all winter.



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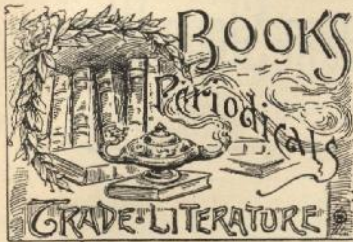
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Frank H. Chase's ever bright and newsy Sunnyside is brighter than ever in a new and well fitting dress donned last month. The funeral directors of America get much of the sunnyside of life from the columns of our pink contemporary, while the manufacturers evidently find it a valuable medium judging from its well filled advertising pages.

In casting about for a present to give your wife, daughter, best girl or in fact any of the fair sex what can be more appropriate than an interesting magazine? This is a present that endures. Its monthly visits are a gentle reminder of the giver, while its contents are usually enjoyed by many others besides the recipient. With such a thought in mind, we have arranged with the publishers of *Goodform* to recommend their excellent magazine for this purpose. *Goodform* is one of the brightest of the many family magazines now before the public. Its various departments are replete with instructive and entertaining matter for the home, from the pens of some of the best contributors of the day. The subscription price of *Goodform* is \$2 a year. Single copies 20 cents. Subscribers to the MONUMENTAL NEWS who may wish *Goodform* will be given the benefit of the following special clubbing rates. The MONUMENTAL NEWS regular edition and *Goodform*, both publications for one year \$2.25 or the MONUMENTAL NEWS, international edition, and *Goodform* for \$3.40. The publications may be sent to different addresses if desired.



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THE Moir Granite Co., of Beebe Plain, Vt., are moving their manufacturing department to Newport, Vt., where they will have increased facilities for handling their rapidly increasing trade.

THE Scotch-American hone produced by Charles Veit of Mt. Auburn, Cincinnati, will be found to work perfectly on all kinds of marble and onyx. Dealers who have not given it a trial may find it to their interest to do so.

A MOST encouraging trade report comes from Cook & Watkins, importers and wholesale granite dealers, Boston, Mass. Business has been excellent with them they write, and for the last sixty days has exceeded their most sanguine expectations.

D. H. DICKINSON, of Chicago, wholesale marble dealer, announces that he has an unusually large stock of finished monumental work on hand. His stock of blue marble monuments and the prices he is quoting are worthy the attention of buyers.

MR. CASPER BUBERL the New York sculptor has placed a contract with the Petersburg Granite Quarrying Co., of Petersburg, Va., for the granite pedestal for the soldiers monument to be erected at Charlottesville, Va. The pedestal will consist of five massive blocks, simple in design, to be surmounted by a bronze statue now being modelled by Mr. Buberl. The Petersburg Granite Quarrying Co. have recently added new cutting sheds to their plant and report having a brisk fall and winter trade.

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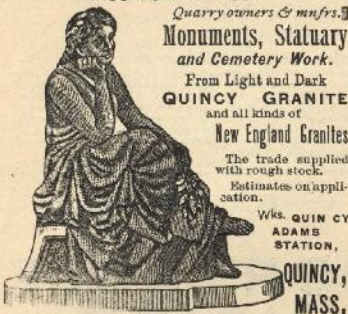
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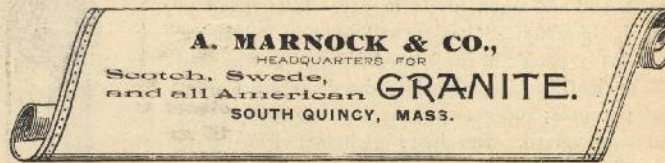


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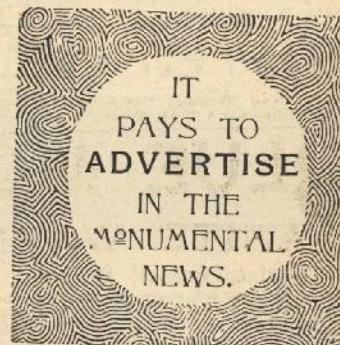
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 NEWS.

Serpentine.

Serpentine is a kind of marble, and is composed of silica and magnesia in about equal proportions, combined with about thirteen parts of water and a trace of protozide of iron. It is a soft mineral of different shades of green, of waxy luster, unctuous to the touch, and susceptible of a high polish. It is better adapted to ornamental work within doors than to be exposed to the action of the weather. Its appearance is frequently spotted, clouded or veined, and the name is accordingly derived from its resemblance to the mottled skin of a snake. It is found abundantly in Canada and Vermont. Verd antique is a mixture of green serpentine and light-colored limestone. The best varieties come from Tuscany and Egypt, but fine slabs have been obtained from quarries in Connecticut and New York; and it occurs also in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and all of the New England states. Precious serpentine is quite a rare mineral. It is of a rich dark-green color, very hard, translucent, and sometimes contains garnets embedded in it, which form red spots and add much to its beauty. It is found at Baireuth, Germany; in Corsica; at Potsey, in Banffshire, and at many places in the United States. It was used by the ancient Romans for pillars and many other ornamental purposes; and vases, boxes, etc., are still made of it and much valued. Imaginary medicinal virtues were also ascribed to it by the ancients. R. A. THORNE.

Recent Patents.

A recent list of patents specially reported for the MONUMENTAL NEWS by W. R. Aughinbaugh & Co., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C. Copies of these patents can be obtained of the above firm for twenty-five cents each.

Design Patent No. 21,956, K. L. Lehmann, Chicago, Ill. Filed Sept. 8, 1892. Term of Patent 14 years. Monument.

Trade Mark No. 21,931, Statuettes, L. H. Aymee, Chicago, Ill. Used since July 1, 1892.

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REFERENCES:—J. Berchem, Grand Crossing, Ill., American Bronze Company, Chicago, Ill.

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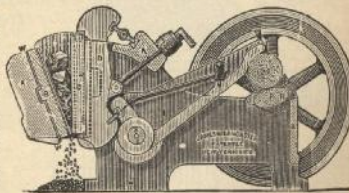
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