

# Courage

Above the west entrance in the Senate Chamber is a carved marble relief titled *Courage*, depicting a male warrior locked in battle with a serpent. Sculptor Lee Lawrie, the designer of the panel, described the imagery in a 1951 letter to Architect of the Capitol David Lynn: "Courage symbolizes our nation, which unflinchingly battles Evil and vanquishes it. I used the biblical symbol for Evil, the serpent."

A November 1938 structural report on the condition of the roof over the north and south wings of the Capitol revealed major deficiencies and hazards, and recommended the complete removal of the ceilings in the Senate and House Chambers. In 1940 Congress approved funds to replace the roofs, and temporary ceiling supports were installed in the Chambers. Because of a shortage of materials and skilled labor during World War II, however, the work was delayed until 1949. By the time construction began on the Senate Chamber ceiling, a more sweeping remodeling scheme had been approved. It called for the Chamber's elaborate mid-19th-century style, characterized as "Victorian," to be replaced with an early Federal-period look.

New sculptural embellishments were recommended in the *Report of the Commission of Fine Arts, 1944–1948*, but the sculpture for the Senate Chamber was not laid out in detail. Thus Maryland sculptor Lee Lawrie, who was awarded a commission for panels to be mounted above the three entrance doors in the Chamber, was given latitude in his selection of subject matter. "I tried to illustrate the qualities Wisdom, Patriotism, and Courage in the designs," he later wrote, explaining his choices. (See also *Patriotism* p. 306, and *Wisdom* p. 432). The pieces were carved in place by three different artists based on Lawrie's plaster models. Bruno Mankowski of New York City sculpted the relief of *Courage* over the west entry.

Lawrie was born in Germany but moved to the United States shortly after his birth. A prolific sculptor, he was considered "Dean of American Architectural Sculpture." The artist was responsible for the sculptural elements on most of the buildings designed by American architect Bertram G. Goodhue. In the 1955 American Sculptors Series, Lawrie was noted as "a sculptor who believes that architecture provides the most reasonable place for expressions of the sculptor's



The relief of *Courage* is located above the west entrance to the Senate Chamber. (1999 photograph)

*Courage*

**Lee Oscar Lawrie (1877-1963)**

Marble, modeled and carved 1950

33 x 68½ inches (83.8 x 174 cm)

Unsigned

Commissioned by the Architect of the Capitol, 1950

Accepted by the Architect of the Capitol, 1950

Cat. no. 25.00008



art.”<sup>1</sup> Of Lawrie’s more than 300 commissions, ecclesiastical themes are most prominent.

Other works by the artist include sculptures located at the Bok Singing Tower in Lake Wales, Florida; the Chapel at West Point Military Academy in West Point, New York; the Nebraska State Capitol in Lincoln; St. Thomas Church in New York City; the Harkness Memorial Quadrangle at Yale University in New Haven, Connecticut; and the figure of *Atlas* in front of the International Building at Rockefeller Center in New York City.

The artist is well represented in Washington, D.C., where his works include bronze doors for the John Adams Building, Library of Congress; large relief panels for the National Academy of Sciences Building; the south entrance portal of the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception; a memorial relief at The Octagon Museum; and a portrait of George Washington at the National Cathedral. In addition, Lawrie modeled eight classical panels that were cast in plaster for installation in the East Room of the White House, as part of the Theodore Roosevelt renovation of the house in 1902.