

make card

CHARLES J. CONNICK : DESIGNER AND WORKER IN STAINED AND LEADED GLASS : NINE HARCOURT STREET, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

See sheet #1925 for Plato

City or Town Lewiston, State Maine. No. 1919

Church Bates College. Chapel. Date of Completion June 12

Donor and Address Mr. Harry Willison Rowe, Assistant to the President.  
Norman E. Ross, Bursar. President Gray.

Architect Coolidge and Carlson, 89 State St. Boston. Quality of Glass \$525. each; \$1050 for 2.

Denomination and Minister .....

Footage .....

Ventilators .....

Position in Church Chapel Windows. pointed window nearest the chancel, (Aristotle);\*

Height from floor 9' Protection Glass .....

Points of compass Southeast, Aristotle; Northwest, Plato. *see #1925*

Inscription "Class of 1934" for Aristotle. *see #1925*  
~~"Class of 1936" for Plato~~

Design wanted .....

Shipping address .....

Bill to .....

Photos of Cartoons Mailed "Virgil - Aristotle - Homer".

THESE ARE IN HARD METAL, NOT LEAD  
Our work to be lead.

General Information See copy of descriptive outline in folder - sent Mr. Rowe on March 23, 1936.

We proposed to represent the four great Philosophers - Plato, Aristotle, Virgil and Dante - as the central figures of the larger groups, and the Seven Liberal Arts of the Middle Ages, with Philosophy, in allegorical medallions. This would bring Philosophy and Logic as the medallions in the first window under consideration. . . the entire plan is improved and strengthened by the introduction of the Philosophers. Aristotle's breadth of interest made him a significant figure in the fields of logic, metaphysics, ethics, and the natural sciences, including physics, meteorology, astronomy, natural history and psychology. .

In our development of the modern Arts and Sciences, we have included Physics, Biology and Chemistry, symbolized by Archimedes, Cuvier, and Pasteur

For addresses of those to be notified as window progresses, see other side.

\*Plato is opposite. In other words, these are the first two windows near-

Plan of subjects for the enrichment of the eight aisle windows groups

thought to symbolize in the Eight Windows the Seven Liberal Arts of the Middle Ages, with special emphasis on their leader, Philosophy, and to follow their development through Arts and Sciences to modern times.

For the first window (the one at the right facing the chancel) we suggest Aristotle, the celebrated Greek Philosopher. This figure would be balanced by Plato, Virgil and Dante in the central lancets of the four principal groups having tracery heads (1, 2, 3, and 4). In the side panels, allegorical figures symbolizing Philosophy and Logic would complete the design. The figures could be represented with their traditional symbols, Philosophy, with book and sceptre, as Queen of the Arts, and all would be closely related to the traditional representations as described by Martianus Capella and represented in Gothic Sculpture.

The alternating windows without tracery heads (A B C and D) are devoted to the later Arts and Sciences, including many in which Bates College excells. These are symbolized through outstanding leaders in each field, as indicated on the accompanying plan. (See plan in folder).

Enrichment of Aisle Windows, Chapel of Bates College, Lewiston, Maine

Coolidge and Carlson, Architects.

1919

4/3/36

The fundamental purpose of the plan as suggested by the committee is to set forth in the side windows of the chapel the general progress of culture from ancient to modern times by representations in full-length figures and in medallions of some of those persons who have made the most enduring contributions to the development of thought.

Beginning at the chancel, the first group of windows on either side will contain the outstanding figures of the ancient, the next group the mediaeval, the third the renaissance, and the last the modern.

In the first window under consideration, the central figure represents the greatest Greek philosopher after Plato, Aristotle's breadth of interest made him a significant figure in the fields of logic, metaphysics, ethics, and the natural sciences, including physics, meteorology, astronomy, natural history and psychology. His great service to science lies not so much in his many concrete discoveries and inventions as in his earnest adoption of the open-minded attitude that characterizes the modern "scientific method". He is represented as a simple dignified figure, bearing a scroll.

The medallion devoted to Virgil, the famous Roman poet, represents him as on a scroll, and surrounded by symbols of his works, "The Georgics", in which he treats of Roman husbandry under its four chief branches, Tillage, Horticulture, the Breeding of Cattle, and the Keeping of Bees.

In the opposite medallion, Homer is supported by figures symbolizing his Odyssey and Iliad. This idea is suggested by a relief found at Bouillae, now in

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The central figure in the opposite window represents Plato, who shares with Aristotle the first place among the philosophers of antiquity. He holds a scroll, broken shackles suggest his period of slavery, from which he was ransomed by a friend.

The medallion devoted to Phidias, the Greek artist eminent in architecture, sculpture and painting, symbolizes a statement of Plutarch in which reference is made to the likeness of himself as a bald old man holding up a great stone with both hands. This is represented on the Strangford shield in the British Museum, and may be also considered to symbolize the hardships under which he labored during the latter years of his life.

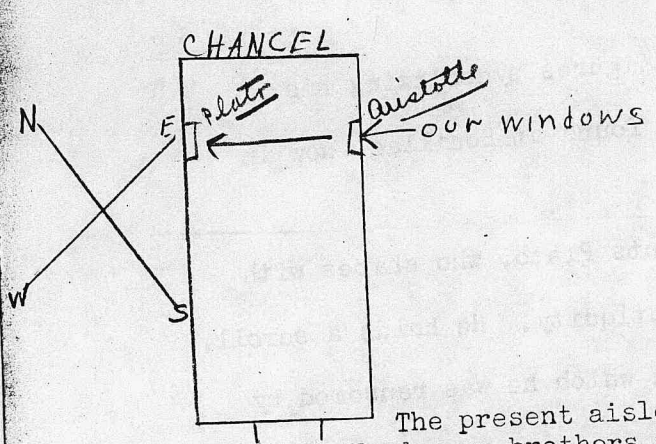
Euclid, father of Geometry, holds a triangle, recalling his most famous theorem.

Individual Window devoted to Bacon and Abélard. Roger Bacon is represented as a monk, holding a scroll of his best known work, "The Opus Majus".

British Museum  
Department of  
Classical Antiquities  
Inventory No. 1000

1919

...the present glass, we are to put in temporary protection from the weather. (3/17/36)



est the chancel on either side.

When our setter goes up, he should report to Mr. Ross.

Mr. Rowe suggests that we be thinking about the big front window; figure the size, possible cost, subject plan and suggest arrangements of putting it in in sections. The subjects might be Prophets and Reformers.

The present aisle windows and the large front one were made by Henderson brothers over 23 years ago - 1913. They are in zinc bars, but lead of the same width is used around the curved heads of the border line. The field is a very light English Cathedral, two light ambers - one tanish - , a light grey-greenish and practically a white. The borders have a purple bluish tone. There is a light and dark purple, a light blue, a medium blue-violet, and a very dark grey-blue. There are occasional small spots of pale green and strong ruby. There are about 7 feet between the windows and a scant five inches for the mullions.

The chancel window by Connick is in light grisaille, with an ornamental border of yellow, greens and light blues. The straps are blue and ruby. At the center top is a crowned I H C, below this is the anchor cross, and the ship. In the center is the Lamb of God and in the side lancet symbols of The Four Evangelists.