

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

199/4 22.61
398.00
520.00
112.40
22.40
2.60

City or Town Denver, State Col. No. 1906
Church Saint John's Cathedral Date of Completion November 1, 1936.
Donor and Address Mr. Patterson Fisher, 1330 Bannock Street,
Denver, Colorado.
Architect Burnham Hoyt, Chosen architect 1936 . Quality of Glass \$4500.00 (\$22.61 per.ft.)
Denomination Episcopal.
and Minister Reverend Paul Roberts, D.D. 1313 Clarkson Street, Denver.
Footage 199 feet. sight Sizes, full
Ventilators Yes, in base of center lancet - about 30 inches by 42 inches high, pivoted - (7/6/36 and 7/9/36) Set by
Position in Church Clerestory, to occupy the two ornamental sections.
Height from floor 25' Protec- tion Glass Groove Rabbet Stone Wood
Points of compass
Quality of light West. Second window on west side of the nave, choir end, next the Prophets Window, which was the first on west side.
Inscription "In Grateful Memory of His Family, Given by Patterson C. Fisher 1936"

Design wanted Staging
Shipping address Blue-prints
Received

Bill to Templers from McMurtry.

Photos of Cartoons Mailed

General Information Subject: "Priests of the Old Testament". To have a different but complementary color scheme than the Prophets Window.

The axis of the Cathedral is practically due North and South and the Colorado sunshine is very brilliant and there are very few cloudy days. The width of nave wall to wall - 52 feet.

Note: Telegram from Denver says: "Tracery patterns alternate through entire nave so second window has the tracery with long openings."

IMPORTANT: "Dean Roberts and I thought it would be a good idea to put the names in vertical lines on the Priests Window, even though they are not on the Prophets". CJC, June 4, 1936.

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

Description of Design: "This design, dedicated to the Priests, is planned as the second of the series in the west clerestory celebrating great ideals and characters of the Old Dispensation.

As in the Prophets Window, the design is planned in gradual sequence of scale in figures which are made considerably taller in recognition of their height above the eye of the observer.

The priestly figures are presented in medallions of ruby, the symbolic color of Divine Love and Devotion, with their distinctive symbols in smaller medallions below.

The entire group culminates in the dominant figure of Melchisedech, King of Salem, and Priest of the Most High God (in the upper part of the central lancet.). He holds aloft symbols of the bread and wine which he gave to Abraham. (Genesis 14: 18).

In the medallion below is the symbol of the Tithe Lamb, the tenth of the flock, marked with red on its back to signify the gift to Melchisedech. *Also used a **

Below is Asaph, seer, poet and musician, who composed the music for David's psalms. He is robed as priest, but not as high priest (II Chronicles 5:12). ~~His symbol of music is the harp, which also suggests the relationship to David.~~ *Uduu ***

The lower figure of the central lancet is the child Samuel, with the censer. His symbol is the Bullock which was sacrificed at his dedication to priesthood. (1 Samuel 7-9).

At the base is the seven-branched candlestick, symbol of the Temple and the Old Testament.

At the top of the left lancet is Aaron, the first High Priest. His symbol is the budding staff; below, his rod turned into the serpent which devoured the rods of the wisemen and sorcerers of Egypt which had also assumed serpent forms. (Exodus 7:10-12).

Below is the High Priest Zadok, with horn of oil, who anointed Solomon King. His symbol is the Ark of the Covenant, which he guarded. (1 Kings 1:39).

The lower figure represents the Priest Ithamar, with the Temple veil, his particular trust. Its colors were blue, purple, red and white, and it was embroidered with cherubim. (Numbers 4:28). His symbol is the Tabernacle with its inner and outer veils.

In the right lancet is Eleazar, High Priest and son of Aaron, whose duty it was to superintend the sacrifice for the Temple, oil for the lamps and the incense. (1 Samuel 7:1). The censer is here represented as one of his symbols.

The High Priest Jeshua who restored the custom of the sacrifice and rebuilt the altar is represented with the sacrificial knife and the altar as symbols. (Ezra 3:2)

Ezra, Founder of the "Great Synagogue" and Interpreter of the Scriptures, holds the Pentateuch. His symbol is the Temple which he rebuilt. (Ezra 7:1).

In the tracery are Priests with trumpets and censers, cherubim and seraphim."

THERE IS A COMPLETE SCHEME FOR ALL THE CATHEDRAL FILED IN THE FOLDER.

** combination of the crown and the Jewish mitre to symbolize Melchisedech "Priest of God Most High" and King of Salem". (G n. 14).*

*** Asaph is the Jewish lyre with two singing birds to symbolize that he was a singer of psalms.*