

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

City or Town Omaha, State Neb. No. 2850
Church St. Cecilia's Cathedral. Date of
Donor and Completion Apr. 15, 1948.
Address St. Clare, May 15, 1948.
Architect Steele, Sandham and Steele. Quality of Glass \$1500 ea (\$41.66).
Denomination Roman Catholic and Minister Very Rev. Ernest G. Graham. *6000 Profit \$ 969.97 .162.70.*
Footage 36' each panel. sight Sizes, full
Ventilators St. Clare, Ambulatory, nearest nave on south side. Set by
Position in Church Four aisle windows, - see below.
Height from floor 7' Protec- tion Glass Groove Rabbet Stone Wood
Points of compass
Quality of light See below.
Inscription None

Design wanted Staging
Shipping address Blue-prints Received

Bill to Templets

Photos of Cartoons Mailed

General Information ~~Four aisle panels: beginning at chancel end on north side -
Saints Augustine of Hippo, Saint Benedict; and continuing on the south
side with St. Ignatius Loyola in the second panel from the chancel, and
Saint Alphonsus Liguori in the opening nearest the chancel; S. Madeleine Sophie
Barat, farthest from chancel; and St. Clara nearest chancel (Ambulatory).~~

We have kept the palette much deeper and richer in key than for the
windows above, but at the same time, the pure transparent colors admit
a remarkable amount of light. It has enough gold and silver to keep the
color scheme from becoming somber and the entire effect will be one of
low-toned but sparkling color.

The first is devoted to Saint Augustine of Hippo, who is represented in
bishop's robes with his traditional symbol of the flaming heart pierced
by two arrows inscribed upon the book he holds. The central medallion

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

represents St. Benedict returning an axe to a woodsman who had dropped it in a lake, with the words "Take it and be comforted". The

St. Ignatius Loyola is represented in the first panel of the last group. He holds the book inscribed with the sacred monogram distinctive of the Society of Jesus, and the rosary is in evidence. The central medallion symbolizes his vision of Our Lady and the Holy Child as he read the Life of Christ during his recovery from illness. In the lower medallion he writes the Rule of the Society of Jesus.

St. Alphonsus Liguori is represented in bishop's robes with pen and book to suggest his prolific writing. Below is symbolized the significant incident of the ray of light darting toward him from the picture of the Virgin, while he preached. In the base medallion he is represented toiling in the fields as he did for thirteen years while Bishop of St. Agatha of the Goths.

Notes sent by Fr. Graham, June, 1947. -

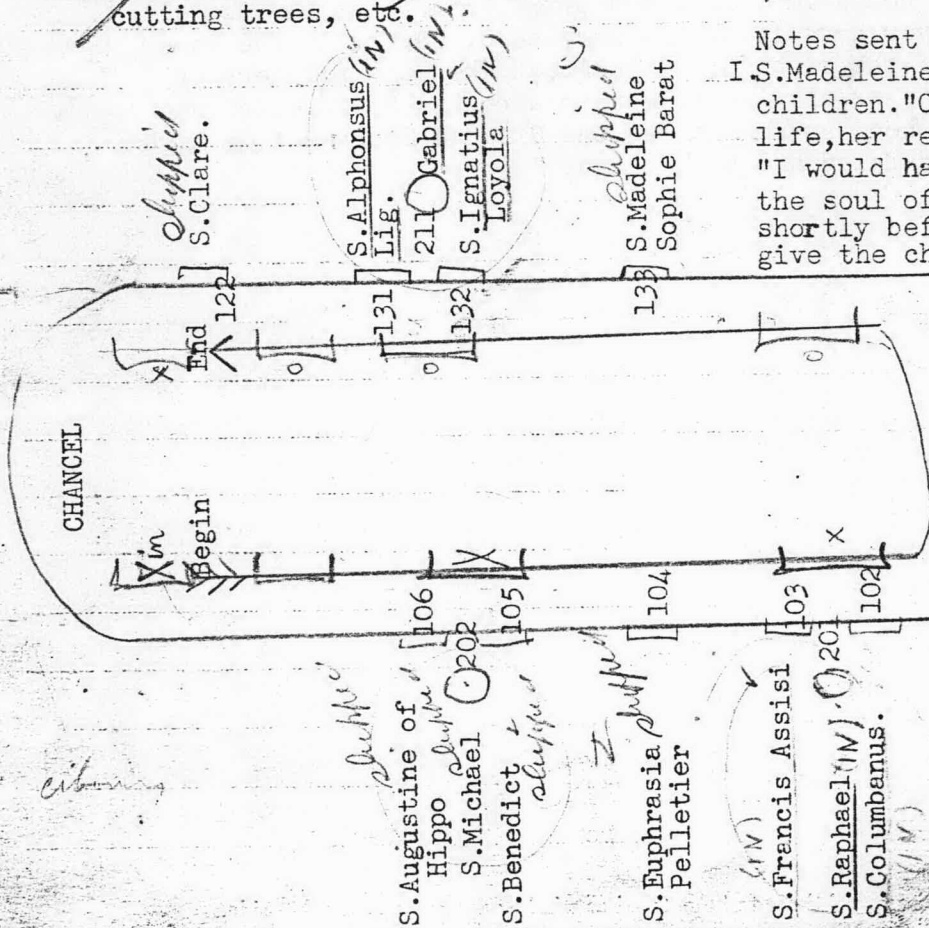
- I. At age of 17 Benedict becomes a hermit. Dressed in a rough tunic made of sheepskins, he lives in a cave in the side of a steep hill near Subiaco. The old monk, Romanus, directs him in his spiritual life and gives him food.
- II. Benedict and his monks at work in the fields, cultivating the soil, cutting trees, etc.

Notes sent to us by Mr. Steele -

I. S. Madeleine Sophie Barat instructing children. "Children were", she said, "her life, her rest, the dew of her soul." "I would have founded the Society for the soul of one child," she wrote. And shortly before her death she said: "To give the children to Our Lord and

wrest them from hell, that it is which has kept up my life for eighty-five years."

II. St. Madeleine Sophie bidding farewell to Mother Duchesne and her companions as they depart for America to establish the first House of the Religias of the Sacred Heart in the New World. (Mother Duchesne and her companions should be represented in the habit of the Religios of the Sacred Heart.



Chipping

S. Augustine of Hippo
 S. Michael
 S. Benedict
 S. Euphrasia Pelletier
 S. Francis Assisi
 S. Raphael
 S. Columbanus

S. Clare
 S. Alphonsus Liguori
 St. Ignatius Loyola
 S. Madeleine Sophie Barat

Saint Clare. - of Assisi, Cofoundress of the Poor Clares. Born at Assisi July 16, 1194; died there August 11, 1253.

Suggestions for two medallions:

1. "When she was eighteen years old, one night she secretly left home, by St. Francis Assisi's advice, and, accompanied by her aunt Bianca and another companion, proceeded to the humble chapel of the Porziuncula, where St. Francis Assisi and his companions met her with light in their hands. Clare then laid aside her rich dress, and St. Francis, having cut off her hair, clothed her in a rough tunic and thick veil, and in this way the young heroine vowed herself to the service of Jesus Christ." Cath. Ency.

2. "When, in 1234, the army of Frederick II was devastating the valley of Spoleto, the soldiers, preparatory to an assault upon Assisi, sealed the walls of San Damiano by night, spreading terror among the community. Clare, calmly rising from her sick bed, and taking the ciborium from the little chapel adjoining her cell, proceeded to face the invaders. It is related that, as she raised the Blessed Sacrament on high, the soldiers who were about to enter the monastery fell backward as if dazzled, and the others who were ready to follow them took flight. It is with reference to this incident that St. Clare is generally represented in art bearing a ciborium." Cath. Ency.

Description of St. Clare design: "Following the established plan, she is represented as the dominant figure, in the robes of her order, holding the ciborium, her characteristic symbol, as related in the lower medallion. The upper medallion symbolized the young St. Clare with her aunt Bianca and another companion, received by St. Francis at the Chapel of the Porziuncula, to vow herself to the service of Christ. The lower medallion is a symbol of the significant incident when the soldiers of Frederick II preparing to assault Assisi were confronted by St. Clare who had risen from her sick bed. As she raised the Blessed Sacrament on high the soldiers fell back dazzled and took flight."