

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

City or Town Fall River, State Mass. No. 1857

Church Bishop's Chapel of Saint Mary's Cathedral. Date of Completion Nov. 1, 1935.

Donor and Address

Architect Maginnis and Walsh, Boston. Quality of Glass \$1200. for the 4 (\$14. per foot.)

Denomination Roman Catholic.
and Minister Bishop James E. Cassidy - and Father Thomas A. Kelly, 327 2nd Street, Fall River.

Footage 21' each. Sight Sizes, full

Ventilators Set by

Position in Church 4 aisle windows nearest altar, 2 north, 2 south.

Height from floor 4' Protection Glass Groove Rabbet Stone Wood

Points of compass
Quality of light 2 north, 2 south.

No memorial inscriptions on windows dedicated to Saint John Fisher and St. Thomas More.

Window next the west rose and altar - "To the memory of - Timothy and Margaret Feeney" (Divide in the two lancets.)

Other window - "To the memory of - Ellen L. Barry." (Letter of July 27 for Design wanted Staging verification.)

Shipping address Blue-prints Received

Bill to
Templets

Photos of Cartoons Mailed

General Information Over for description.

(There are two windows remaining on the south - to be made later.) (see 41 c 1841)

The windows must be kept light. The Bishop says "Windows for Catholic churches from now on must not be "dark" and gloomy Thirteenth Century type, but bright and luminous."

June 19, 1935. Bishop Cassidy wrote: "If you will refer to "The Tower of London" by Richard Davey, Page 338, you will find a picture of a block. As far as I can figure, by scaling the staircase, it is about 36" high." "I am sending you notes on executioner's block (height) which gives us little information in re. exact

measurements. I can hardly agree with first sentence of notes - "The block usually employed is believed to have been a low one, such as would be used for beheading a corpse. C.H. Firth and S.R. Gardiner incline to the view that such a block was the

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

one used at Charles I's execution. The more general custom, however, seems to have been to have a high block over which the victim knelt. Such is the form of that preserved in the armoury of the Tower of London, which is undoubtedly the block upon which Lord Lovel suffered. The axe which stands beside it was used to behead him and the other

Jacobite lords. On the ground floor of the King's House, at the Tower, is preserved the processional axe which figured in the journeys of State prisoners to and from their trials, the edge turned from them as they went, but almost invariably turned towards them as they returned to the Tower. The axe's head is 1 ft. 8" high by 10" wide, and is fastened into a wooden handle 5 ft 4 in. long. The handle is ornamented by four rows of burnished brass nails. (Encyclopaedia Britannica. Vol. 3. Page 330.)

Measurements of Exhibit Case - 6 ft. 2 in. long.

1 ft. 9 in. wide.

8 inches high. (Copy of this material given Svendsen.)

DESIGN FOR THE NORTH WINDOWS IN THE BISHOP'S
CHAPEL, SAINT MARY'S CATHEDRAL
FALL RIVER, MASSACHUSETTS

It celebrates the newly canonized English martyr, Saint Thomas Chancellor of England, poet and philosopher.

of Saint Thomas More present him, first as Lord Chancellor with ermine and insignia of the office, and holding the emblazoned bag of Great Seal of England. (The Seal itself, as it appeared in the form of a small medallion below.) The right hand figure symbolizes Erasmus interpreter of faith and martyr, holds a book (which may also be the martyr's palm. The medallion below records his family

21 symbolizes his martyrdom on Tower Hill.

planned with reference to the companion window which will show the great English martyr and saint of this period, Saint John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester.

in the second design symbolize Saint John Fisher as Archbishop of York.

wears the vestments and holds the pastoral staff as Archbishop, of Rochester appearing below.

is presented holding the Cardinal's hat, which, though Henry VIII receiving it, symbolizes his creation as Cardinal Priest of Saint Peter his martyrdom.

riage University, of which he was Chancellor, appear below.

symbolizing his martyrdom, suggests the Saint as he said the Te

North windows is also designed to harmonize in color and light with the windows, to be dedicated to the Mysteries of the Rosary. A statement of the latter accompanies the north window designs. A unified scheme with interesting variations, whose keynote is enriched by figures and accents in pure luminous color.

Note: upon seeing the photograph of the Cartoons, Bishop Cassidy wrote: "I suggest that in the first of the St. Fisher window the legend run simply 'Saint John Fisher.....the execution block seems oddly faced.'" Bishop Fisher not We wrote that we would "change the legend under Saint Fisher" as he suggests, and will study the execution block."

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DESIGN FOR THE NORTH WINDOWS IN THE BISHOP'S
CHAPEL, SAINT MARY'S CATHEDRAL
FALL RIVER, MASSACHUSETTS

1857

The first design celebrates the newly canonized English martyr, Saint Thomas More, knight, Lord Chancellor of England, poet and philosopher.

The two figures of Saint Thomas More present him, first as Lord Chancellor with the distinctive garments and insignia of the office, and holding the emblazoned bag which contained the Great Seal of England. (The Seal itself, as it appeared in the time of Henry VIII, forms a small medallion below.) The right hand figure symbolizing his saintly character as interpreter of faith and martyr, holds a book (which may also suggest his "Utopia") and the martyr's palm. The medallion below records his family coat of arms.

The tracery panel symbolizes his martyrdom on Tower Hill.

This design is planned with reference to the companion window which will commemorate the other great English martyr and saint of this period, Saint John Fisher, Cardinal, and Archbishop of Rochester.

The two figures in the second design symbolize Saint John Fisher as Archbishop of Rochester and martyr.

On the left he wears the vestments and holds the pastoral staff as Archbishop, the arms of the See of Rochester appearing below.

On the right he is presented holding the Cardinal's hat, which, though Henry VIII prevented his receiving it, symbolizes his creation as Cardinal Priest of Saint Vitalis, shortly before his martyrdom.

The arms of Cambridge University, of which he was Chancellor, appear below.

The panel above, symbolizing his martyrdom, suggests the Saint as he said the Te Deum before his death.

This group of two north windows is also designed to harmonize in color and light with the series of south windows, to be dedicated to the Mysteries of the Rosary. A suggestion for the treatment of the latter accompanies the north window designs. Together they indicate a unified scheme with interesting variations, whose keynote is clarity and light, enriched by figures and accents in pure luminous color.

Note: upon seeing the photograph of the Cartoons, Bishop Cassidy wrote: "I suggest that in the first of the St. Fisher window the legend run simply 'Bishop Fisher not Saint John Fisher....the execution block seems oddly faced.'" Bishop Fisher not We wrote that we would "change the legend under Saint Fisher" as he suggests, and will study the execution block."