

RAY REICHARD ARTICLE ON PLATES CONTINUED
FROM FEBRUARY ISSUE

FENTON CRAFTSMAN PLATES

There are 12 plates in the series. Plates 7 3/4" diameter Amethyst Carnival glass. In the center of the plate and a portrait of the Craftsman represented, around the exterior is a band of 12 daisy with leaves making up the border. The back of the plate has brief history of the Craftsman represented and the Fenton trade mark. At the bottom of the plate is the following words. No# - in the annual series of collectors plate by Fenton and then the year made.

1970 - Glass Maker. The Fenton Art Glass Co. Commemorates with this hand made plate the earliest glass craftsman of new America. Jamestown, 1608. This is No. 1 in the series of Collectors Plates by Fenton.

1971 - Printer. No. 2 Plate in the series The American Craftsman series, is a tribute to the Printer. The back of the plate reads as follows. With this hand made plate Fenton commemorates the earliest printer of colonial America. This printing press was set up in Cambridge, Massachusetts, by Stephen Daye in 1638 he printed the first book in English America. The Bay Psalm Book 1640.

1972 - Blacksmith Plate No. 3 in the annual The America Craftsman series commemorates the earliest Blacksmith in America, one James Read. Who arrived with the original group of settlers in Jamestown, Virginia. May 13, 1607. This is a dated limited collectors plate. The moulds for it will be destroyed December 31, 1972.

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1973 - The Shoemaker. Plate No. 4 in the annual The America Craftsman commemorates the earliest cord wainer Thomas Beard in 1629 came to Salem, Massachusetts for 50 acres of land and ten English pounds a year. This is a dated limited collectors plate. The moulds for it will be destroyed December 31, 1973.

1974 - The Cooper. Plate No. 5 in the annual The America Craftsman commemorates Pioneer why don't you speak for yourself John? The John Alden of whom Longfellow wrote in these classic lines was the cooper who came to Plymouth on the Mayflower. The pioneer Cooper whose barrels and casks making skills played so important a role in the establishment of America. The moulds will be destroyed December 31, 1974.

1975 - Silver Smith. Plate No. 6 in the annual The America Craftsman commemorates Paul Revere Patriot and Silversmith on the 200th anniversary of Paul Revere famous ride on April 18, 1775 started Paul Revere and William Doves on there midnight ride to warn the country of the marching British troops to Lexington and Concord. The moulds will be destroyed December 31, 1975.

1976 - The Gunsmith. Plate No. 7 in the annual The America Craftsman commemorates The Gunsmith plate makes a natural piece for gun collectors a demand among many gun collector a local advertisement showing the plate should create a demand in your area. On the back of the plate. Fenton commomerates one of the earliest colonial gunsmith Phillip Lefever. He operated a gunsmith at Beaver Valley, Lancaster, Pennsylvania from about 1731 - 1766. The mould will be destroyed December 31, 1976.

1977 - Potter. Plate No. 8 in the America Craftsman commemorates one of the earliest Potter of colonial America. Phillip Dunker, a skilled Potter, who came to Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1635. The moulds will be destroyed December 31, 1977.

1978 - The Wheelwright. Plate No. 9 in the annual America Craftsman commemorates the Wheelwright Plate made by hand in a limited number in the finest tradition of Fenton Art Glass Co. On December 31, 1978 the moulds will be destroyed creating an ever growing demand for the plate with the passage of time. These specially designed plates commemorates Early American Craftsman and there role in growth of America. Wagon Wheels, wagon wheels Keep on turning Wagon Wheels and they kept on turning until at last the West was won.

1979 - The Cabinetmaker. No. 10 in the annual America Craftsman commemorates The Cabinetmaker. Plate made by hand in a limited number in the finest tradition of Fenton Art Glass Co. On December 31, 1979 the mould will be destroyed creating an ever growing value for the plates with the passage of time. These specially designed plates commemorates Early American Craftsman and there role in the growth of America.

1980 - The Tanner. This is No. 11 Plate in a series of the annual America Craftsman Plates made by hand in limited number in the finest tradition of Fenton Art Glass Co. The moulds will be destroyed December 31, 1980. Plate commemorates Early American Craftsman and there role in the growth of America.

1981 - The Housewright. This No. 12 and the

final plate of the annual America Craftsman series made by hand in a limited number the moulds will be broken December 31, 1981. These Plates commemorates Early American Craftsman and there role in growth of America.

FENTON COMMOMERATE MOTHERS DAY PLATE

The Fenton Commomerate Mothers Day . 10 plates in the series. The first 9 Plates are made in Amethyst Carnival Glass the No. 10 was made in Red Carnival Glass and signed by one of the Fenton Family. Limited Edition of 5000 plates.

The Plate is 7 3/4" Diameter, in the center and a portrait of the "Madonna and Child". It has a border of Carnations and Leaves with 16 Carnations making up the border below the "Madonna and Child" Mothers Day and year made. Back of the plate has a brief history of the artist that painted that painted the original "Madonna and Child" and also carries the Fenton Trade Mark.

1971 - "Madonna with the sleeping Child" Is the first of a series of reproduction of world famous "Madonna" with which Fenton Art Glass Co, Commomerates Mothers Day the original glazed Terra Cotta relief from which this plate was designed has been attributed to Michelozzo a 15 century artist of the Florentine school.

1972 - "Madonna of the Goldfinch" Painted in about 1760 by Grovanni Battista Tiepolo, the last great master of the Venetian school of painting No. 2 in the annual series of Mothers Day Plates by Fenton Art Glass Co.

1973 - "The Small Cowper" Fenton commemorates Mothers Day with a bas-relief in glass of the "Small Cowper" Madonna painted in 1505 by

Raphael as usual the moulds be destroyed after limited production of the plate January 1, 1973 to June 30, 1973.

- 1974 - "Madonna of the Grotto" No. 4 in the series of annual hand crafted Mothers Day Plates. This plate is Karl Mullers. "The Madonna of the Grotto"
- 1975 - "Toddler Madonna" Michelangeles Fenton commomerates the 500th anniversary of the birth of Michelangeles 1475. Moulds of this limited Edition will be destroyed June 30, 1975.
- 1976 - "Holly Night" Fenton commomerates Mothers Day with a bas-relief in glass of the "Holly Night", by Carlo Maratti. Italian artist of the seventeenth century 1625 - 1713. No. 6 in the series of Mothers Day Plates 1976.
- 1977 - "Madonna and Child with Pomegianate" Fenton Commomerates Mothers Day with a bas-relief in glass of the "Madonna and Child with Pomegianate by Italian artist Pompeo Girolamo Batone. 1706 - 1787. No. 7 in the series of the annual Mothers Day Plates by Fenton 1977.
- 1978 - "The Madonna" Fenton commomerates Mothers Day 1978 - No. 8 plate in the series, "The Madonna" The Madonna or little Madonna was painted by Robert Ferruzzi who lived from 1853 - 1934. Moulds for this limited Edition plate will be destroyed June 30, 1978.
- 1979 - "Madonna of Rose Hedge" Fenton commomerates Mothers Day with bas-relief in glass of the "Madonna of rose Hedges" painted by the Florentine artist Alen Andia Botticello 1445 - 1510. This is No. 9 plate and the final plate of the

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series. Please note they run a special plate after the regular issue in Red Carnival Glass. Madonna of rose Hedges. This make a series of 10 plates these were a Limited Edition of 5000 plates and signed and No. by one of the Fenton Family.

RAY REICHARD ARTICLE ON PLATES CONTINUED
FROM DECEMBER ISSUE

FENTON CHRISTMAS PLATES

Fenton Christmas Plates. 8" diameter, Amethyst carnival glass, around the exterior of the plate a band of Holly Leaves and berries make up the design border and the back has a brief history of the Church that is represented on the front. 12 Plates were in the regular series of Christmas Plates.

CHRISTMAS IN AMERICA 1970

The theme of the first collectors plate, in the newly introduced series of Fenton Christmas Plate is "The Little Brown Church in The Vale" Bradford, Iowa. We chose this famous little church because we felt it to be particularly in depicting the feeling of Christmas in America.

The back of the plate is inscribed with Christmas in America NO. 1 and the first verse of the "Little Brown Church In The Vale" There is a church in the valley by the wildwood. No lovelier spot in the dale. No place is so dear to my childhood as the little brown church in the vale. William S. Pitts 1865.

In 1857 a young doctor William S. Pitts strolled around the little prairie village of Bradford, Iowa. Two miles north of Nashua, while waiting for the stagecoach to be readied for the continuation of his journey. His thought were on the purpose of his trip a visit to a young lady who was to become his wife, when he came upon the

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wooded grove where the village church was to be built. Inspired by the lovely setting Dr. Pitts began to formulate in his mind the words to the now famous hymn. Though he finished the song soon after the return from his trip, it was six years before he again passed through Bradford and discovered the subject of his song "The Church In The Wildwood". He sang his hymn for the congregation in 1864 and published it in 1865, since then the first congregational church of Bradford has been better known as "The Little Brown Church In The Vales".

CHRISTMAS IN AMERICA 1971

The old Brick Church built in 1631, this building has the distinction of being the oldest house of worship still standing in the original colonies. It is the oldest Protestant Church in America and the only colonial Gothic Church in use today. Isle of Wight County, Virginia.

CHRISTMAS IN AMERICA 1972

"The Two Horned Church" In 1796 in Marietta, Ohio the first settlement in the northwest territory, a body of Christian people banded together to form what is now The First Congregational Church. This church group is the oldest continuous worshipping fellowship west of the Alleghenies, in 1809 after holding services for 13 years in the blockhouse on the river bank or where ever expedient the congregation dedicated its first permanent home a large frame church with it two tall towers.

"The Two Horned Church" or the pioneer church as it is sometimes called, served the religious needs of its people for nearly a century. The original frame structure burned in 1905 and the present brick structure patterned after it was built on the same location and dedicated one year later. The two horned church received its distinctive name from rivermen who watched for the lights from its tall twin spheres against the sky a landmark they could see for miles,

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it also was a comforting refuge for many pioneers whose spiritual needs were greatly magnified by the ever present cruel dangers they faced in their daily struggle to survive in a hostile land.

CHRISTMAS IN AMERICA 1973

"St Marys Of The Mountains" The Cathedral on the Comstock stands today as a glorious monument to the energy, zeal and perseverance of the men and women of the Comstock Lode era built 1868, burned 1875, rebuilt 1876, in Virginia City, Nevada.

CHRISTMAS IN AMERICA 1974

"The Nation Church" Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Christ Church scene of the past revolutionary organization of the Episcopal Church had in the congregation many historic American figures including Washington, Franklin, Robert Morris, Betsy Ross, and Francis Hopkinson. Philadelphia Pennsylvania. 1695.

CHRISTMAS IN AMERICA 1975

"St Johns Church" Birth place of Liberty. Richmond, Virginia from this historic Church, Patrick Henry delivered his impassioned speech "Give Me Liberty Or Give Me Death" This stirring oration has been called the rallying cry of the revolution. St Johns Church was chosen as a part of a general Bicentennial commemoration.

CHRISTMAS IN AMERICA 1976

"The Old North Church" Built in Boston Massachusetts. Lantern displayed in the steeple of Christ Church on April 18, 1775 started Paul Revere and William Doves on their midnight ride to warn the country of the march of British troops to Lexington and Concord.

CHRISTMAS IN AMERICA 1977

"San Carlos Borromen De Carmelo" The second of a series of 21 Franciscan Missions founded over 200 years ago in what is now

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the state of California. It was the first established at the Presidio of Monterey on June 1, 1770 by Father Junnipiso Serra. Church located at Carmel, California.

CHRISTMAS IN AMERICA 1978

"The Church of the Holy Trinity" Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. O Little town of Bethelham How still we see thee lie. This famous Christmas Carol was written by the reverend Phillip Brooks, during his ministry at the church of the "Holy Trinity" In Philadelphia the year was 1868.

CHRISTMAS IN AMERICA 1979

"San Jose of Miguel De Aguayo" Founded in San Antonio, Texas in the year of 1720. "The Queen of all the Missions of new Spain" In point of beauty, plain and strength. Father Marfi 1777.

CHRISTMAS IN AMERICA 1980

"Christ Church" Alexandria, Virginia. Protestant Episcopal completed 1773. This historic house of worship the home church of President George Washington and General Robert Lee, has heard the prayers of many United States Presidents, Statesman and foreign Leaders.

"Christ Church" Alexandria, Virginia was brought into being during that period in history when our great nation was being transmitted from hope to happening.

This magnificent church stands today, more than two hundred years later, as a far reaching testimony to the faithful who in prayerful thanksgiving, gave to their liturgical rituals and litanies, so pleasing a shelter.

Structurally conceptualized in architectural drawings submitted to the parish of Fairfax on January 1 1767 Christ Church was finally accepted by the vestry on February 27 1773, as finished in workman like manner one can imagine what an occasion that must have been.

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Christ Church is built along the lines of familiar English country style its architect was James Wren, said to have been a relative of the eminent Sir Christopher Wren who, among other famous edifices, designed St Paul Cathedral of London.

The great confederate General Robert E. Lee, as was his custom when at home, worshiped at Christ Church the very Sunday he so painfully resigned his commission from the United States Army. After the morning services no doubt attended by very heavy heart, Lee was offered command of the Virginia Army at a close by residence where he met friends. It should be noted that while all the other Churches of Alexandria were either used as hospitals or simply closed. Christ Church remained open for services by Army Chaplains through the Federal occupation. It was not restored to full Parish autonomy until 1866.

Still as Dom Greogory Dix has written the most moving of all reflections upon Christian history, is not the thought it the great events and the well remember saint's but of these innumerable millions of entirely obscure faithful men and women everyone with his or her own individual hopes and fears and loves and sorrows and joys - and sins and temptations and prayers every whit as vivid and live as mine are now" and so it must be with Christ Church, an ever living history body of the faithful who through the years, cradled in the bosom of this beautiful church have sung forth.

"Thine for ever! God of Love. Hear us from thy throne above! Thine for ever may we be here and in eternity.

CHRISTMAS IN AMERICA 1981

This No. 12 in a series of annual Christmas Plates made by hand in limited numbers in the finest tradition of Fenton. "San Xavier de Bac". No one knows just when the first settlers paused beside the running water of the desert river and stay to make their homes in the desert, permanent water

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is the magnet that draws life. Plants flourish attracting the animals which man has transformed into food, clothing, tools, and shelter to fulfill his needs. So evolved the village of Bac. The place where the water appears "The Sanata Cruz River emerges here from its subterranean canal to generate life in the desert.

In 1692 Father Eusebio Francisco Kino, a Jesuit from the Italian alps arrived at Bac to introduce Christianity to the Piman Indians nation, of which the Papagos at Bac today are still a part in 1700 he laid the foundation for the first church and named it San Francisco Xavier, giving birth to the name we use today. The primitive church was completed in 1760 by a Jesuit successor to Kino in 1767 the Jesuit order was expelled from the Spanish empire.

The present structure was begun around 1776 by the Franciscans. Successors to the Jesuit and completed in 1797 to become La Paloma Blanca del Deserto. The White Dove of the Desert" to the Indians for whom it was built rising above the desert, gleaming white in the sun, it is acclaimed as the finest example of missions architecture in the United States. The intricate and ornate facade is flanked by the pristine simplicity of white terraced towers a stately dome completes the Mexican Renaissance design, suggesting the influence of Moorish and Byzantine architecture.

The exterior was constructed of burned brick and covered with lime plaster, hence the white exterior. The walls are three feet thick except those below the towers. Here because of the tremendous weight the walls are almost six feet thick.

The architect and builder, Ignacio Ganoa, left his stamp of humor on the facade of the church. Covered in full relief on the inner curves of the lower volutes is a cat and mouse staring at each other across the brattice of the wall. The Indians of San Xavier say when the cat catches the mouse

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the end of the world will come.

San Xavier del Bac has functioned as an active living force in the lives of the Papago Indians from its inception. They combine their resources with those of their Franciscan guardians in a communion of spirits during numerous religious festivals and ceremonies. A young lady marks her coming of age by celebrating her fifteenth year with her parents, godparents, priest and friends. For almost two hundred years the church has been cherished and revered by its people. The very statues ordered from Spain in 1759 still stand, lovingly cleaned and cared for by the people who find solace in their presence. "The White Dove of the Desert" rises serenely elegant above the sand, her proud facade maintained by toil worn hands people in her security, sharing the frustrations and celebrations of each life passing moments.

FENTON PLATES CONTINUED NEXT ISSUE

Ray Reichard