

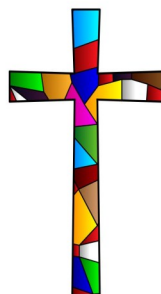


St. Paul's  
Syracuse

The Downtown  
Episcopal Church

The Stained  
Glass Windows  
of  
St. Paul's  
Episcopal  
Church

Syracuse  
NY





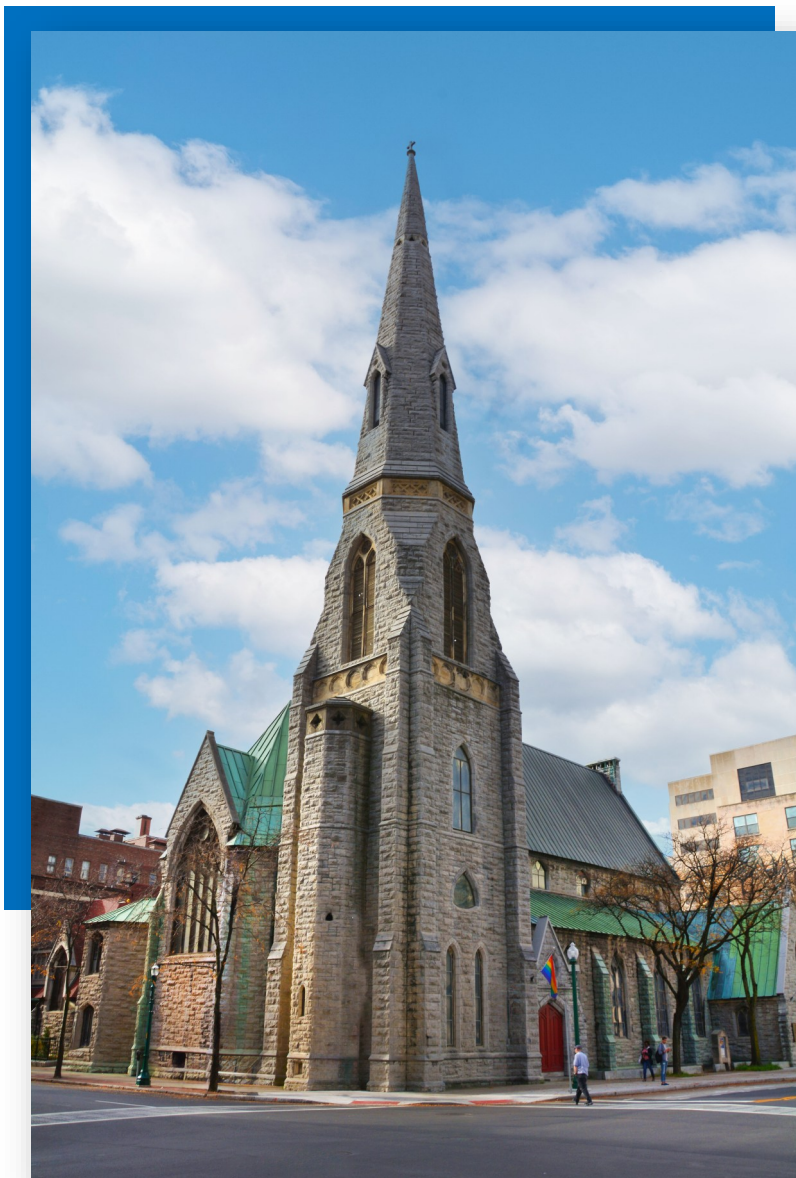
*In Honor of LESTER G. WELLS  
a member of the Parish  
and appointed historiographer of  
St. Paul's Church,  
for his story about stained glass windows of the Church.  
H.L.H. 1965*



# THE STAINED GLASS WINDOWS OF HISTORIC ST. PAUL'S SYRACUSE

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The stained glass memorial windows of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Syracuse, New York, with biographical notes on the persons memorialized and on the donors.



## WHITE MEMORIAL CHANCEL WINDOW

*In memory of Hamilton White, born May 6, 1807, died September 22, 1865.  
Sarah Rich White, born July 11, 1820, died March 29, 1867, Barrett Rich White,  
born December 17, 1848,  
died May 8, 1877.*

*The window was given by Hamilton Salisbury White, Howard Ganson White,  
Antoinette White Sherman and Clara White Hall, children of Hamilton and  
Sarah Rich White.*

**T**he subject of the window is St. Paul preaching to the Athenians before the altar inscribed "To the unknown god". (See Acts 17:23 and 24.) The window was made by Cox, Buckley and Co., London, and installed in 1885, the year when the present building was opened for the first service. (The chapel was opened on Whitsunday the year previous.) It has a protective glass on the outside. The small triangular and half-moon shaped glasses, at the top of the lancets, are known as "traceries" and "kites".



The White family

through many generations has been closely associated with St. Paul's from the earliest days.

Horace White (1802-1860) was a vestryman for over twenty years and warden for several terms. His benefactions were numerous. At a special meeting of the vestrymen at the time of his death, the following resolution was passed: "We are greatly indebted to him for much of our prosperity as a parish and we cherish the most grateful remembrance of his urbanity, his wise counsels, and his large-hearted generosity." Mrs. Andrews in From Generation to Generation wrote: "The names of Horace White, who gave so generously of his substance and of himself and the name of Mrs. White, should always be woven into any history of St. Paul's."

Hamilton White (1807-1865) was a vestryman for many years and continued the benefactions of his brother, Horace. Upon his death the Vestry passed a resolution stating that he had been "for a long series of years a member of this body" and that he had been "one of the parish's strongest pillars, liberal in his gifts." On the south wall of the vestibule, above the doors leading into the narthex, is a stone from the "Old St. Paul's" erected in 1841 on the site now occupied by the Merchants Bank. The stone records the names of the building committee and Hamilton White's name appears with two other members of this building committee.

Hamilton Salisbury White (1853-1899) was one of Hamilton White's six children. It is interesting that one of our vestrymen is a descendant of H.S. White and bears his name.

## NORTH AISLE, WINDOW #1

*In loving memory of Rev. Archibald Lisle Reed, Curate.*

*Died August 4, 1910*

**I**n October, 1909, a young priest who was a native of Barbados came to St. Paul's as "associate rector". The Rev. James E. Empringham was rector. Fr. Reed was twenty-six years old. He had studied at Trinity College, Toronto, and had engaged in pastoral work in that city until his appointment to St. Paul's.



He and his wife were given use of an apartment in Lockwood Memorial Parish House which was first occupied in 1909. When the Rev. Mr. Empringham went to Europe in the early summer of 1910, the Rev. Mr. Reed had charge of the parish. In early August of 1910 he died of tropical malaria. A memorial service was held in St. Paul's on August 8, at which the Rev. J. Malcolm-Smith of Baldwinsville, a close friend, officiated. The vestry in meeting on August 13 expressed sorrow at his death and paid high tribute to his "character, spirituality, and effective work at St. Paul's."

The vestrymen proposed a memorial to him at its meeting on November 23 but it was not until 1919 that the charming little rose window was installed—"the gift of friends."

The Parish Outlook, a short-lived parish publication, paid great tribute to him; one issue contains a portrait.

This is a rose window—circular in shape. A large window of

this shape usually has sections divided by mullions of traceries radiating from the center suggesting the petals of a flower. The adjective “rose” does not refer to the color. Hence, this is not strictly a rose window, but the term is frequently extended to indicate a window circular in form. We think that you will agree that this is a beautiful little window, it can be viewed by standing in the center aisle by the litany desk, and facing north.

## NORTH AISLE, WINDOW #2

### *Not Here But Risen*

*This window is to the glory of God and in loving memory of William H. Alexander and Amanda Alexander, his wife, on whose homestead this Church is erected.*

*The gift of their daughter, Frances E. Alexander.*

**T**he scripture quotation is a paraphrase of Matthew 28:6 “And the angel said, He is not here; for He is risen” and of Mark 16:6, “He is risen, He is not here”.

The left lancet bears the name of the makers—Cox, Buckley and Co., London, 1885.

The present St. Paul’s was built on lots formerly owned by Wm. H. Alexander.

Purchase was made of the heirs of William H. Alexander, II, (1819-1881) in 1883; work on the chapel was begun in May of that year; the cornerstone of the church was laid June 25,



1884, and the first service in the church was on December 13, 1885. St. Paul's paid the Alexander estate \$26,400 with permission to clear the site of the two wooden houses.

William H. Alexander (1786–1863) married Amanda Foote. He came to the village of Syracuse in 1828 and became prominent in civic affairs. He entered the foundry business and was a director of many Syracuse corporations, inter al., Gas Light Company of Syracuse and the Syracuse City Bank. His home was on the site of the church; the building later became the Pompey House and was removed the corner of Cedar and Almond Streets. The keeper of the Pompey House was Lew Smith, portrayed in Charles R. Sherlock's novel, Your Uncle Lew.

## NORTH AISLE, WINDOW #3

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*Wherefore didst thou doubt? O thou of little faith?*

Presented by E. W. Leavenworth in memory of Amos P. Granger and  
Charlotte H. Granger.

**T**his scriptural quotation refers to what our Lord said to Peter who was timid about walking on the water at Christ's bidding. Our Lord stretched forth his hand to him and asked him the question which constitutes the theme of this window.  
(St. Matthew 14:31)

The window is not signed by the maker, but our records indicate that it was made by Cox, Buckley and Co., London and installed in 1885, the year in which the present building was completed. The upper portion of each lancet is occupied by an elaborate and ornate design, known as a "canopy". This type of architectural ornament suggests a carved niche in which a figure is

placed. The “canopy” is usually found in the various periods of medieval windows.

As the inscription indicates, the window was presented by E.W. Leavenworth who was co-executor of the estate of Mrs. Amos Phelps Granger who died in 1882.

Amos Phelps Granger (1789-1866) was born in Suffield, Connecticut, and moved to Manlius in 1811 where he was engaged in the mercantile business. In 1820 he removed to the village of Syracuse. In 1813 he married Charlotte Hickox who survived him. He was active in many business enterprises, largely mercantile. Due to wisdom in selecting investments, in real estate he accumulated a large fortune. During the War of 1812 he commanded a company of troops at Sackett’s Harbor and acquired the title and rank of General. He was active in politics; in 1852 he was chairman of the delegation which nominated Gen. Winfield Scott for president. He was a member of the Congress during the period 1855-59. He had been active in the Episcopal Church at Onondaga Hill which was organized in 1803. When he moved to the village of Syracuse (1820), he was one of the early churchmen who was active in organizing a parish in Syracuse; he was one of the first Vestrymen, serving from 1826 until 1835; during the period 1827-28 he was treasurer of the first St. Paul’s (on the site of the present S.A.&K



building) which church was consecrated in 1827; he also served as senior warden and as junior warden. He was a member of the committee which was responsible for the building of the second church building on the corner of Warren and Fayette Streets (site now occupied by Merchants Bank.)

In 1844 he erected the Granger Block (now the S.A.&K. building). It was twice rebuilt, originally only three or four stories high. We hope you have observed the small bronze tablet on the west side of the building, marking the site of the first St. Paul's edifice. (as of 2008 tablet is in office)

E.W. Leavenworth was one of the two executors of the will of Mrs. Granger (who died in 1882) and residuary legatee of her large estate. In her will she made bequests to the various Episcopal churches of the city—Grace, St. James, Trinity, Calvary, and St. Paul's. She made a bequest to the Diocese of Central New York, to the House of the Good Shepherd and to the Onondaga Orphans Asylum.

The Granger Residence was on the site of the present A. E. Nettleton Company, corner of Willow and State Streets. Actually the site included six uniform houses of considerable distinction; the row was known as Granger Place.

## NORTH AISLE, WINDOW #4

*Jesus saith unto her, Mary. She saith unto Him, Rabboni To the glory of God. In memoriam Major General John James Peck and Rhobie Loomis Peck. An offering of their Children.*

**T**he full quotation, King James Version, reads: "Jesus saith unto her, Mary. She turned herself, and saith unto him, Rabboni; which is to say, Master" (St. John 20:16). It will be recalled that it was Mary Magdalene that Our Lord first appeared after his resurrection.

The window was made by Cox, Buckley and Co., London, 1885. Their signature appears on the right lancet.

General Peck, 1821-1878, was an early settler of Onondaga County, born in Manlius. He graduated from the United States Military Academy, West Point in 1843 where he was a classmate of Ulysses S. Grant. He was engaged in the military occupation of Texas, 1845-46 and in the war with Mexico, 1846-48. In 1849 he was scouting against the Navajo Indians. His chief military distinction was



his service in the War of the Rebellion. In 1862 he was made Major General. In the village of Manlius a marker to his memory was erected in 1938.

On November 20, 1850 he was married in St. Paul's Church (the second church building, corner of Warren and Fayette Streets) to Rhobie Loomis. She died in 1874.

After the termination of his military service he engaged in business in Syracuse. He was a member of our vestry 1853-61. The Peck residence was at 723 James (formerly 107), now occupied by the Farone Funeral Home.

In 1953 the late Major Allen P. Cowgill provided a stained glass medallion of the arms of the U.S. Military Academy—to replace an inappropriate medallion or quartrefoil at the top of the window.

## NORTH AISLE, WINDOW #5

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### *Faith-Hope*

*To the glory of God and in memory of Jacob S. Smith and Amelia Wallace Smith. The gift of their daughters in 1885.*

**T**he figures in this window are symbolic representations of the Christian Virtues, Faith and Hope. The window was made by Cox, Buckley and Co., London and was in place when the present building was used for the first service December 13, 1885.

Jacob Sternberg Smith (1814-1881) was a vestryman 1873-1881 and treasurer during the year 1880. In 1850 he was married to Amelia C. Wallace, daughter of Major James Dixon Wallace who moved to Auburn in 1830 from New York City. Mrs. Smith was born in 1816 and died in 1880. She was interested in Calvary Church, Syracuse, and in

his will Mr. Smith established an endowment in that parish in memory of his wife. The Smiths had two daughters: Amy Wallace who married Roger Newton Arms of Philadelphia; and Emmeline who married William S. Gere in Cincinnati.

Mrs. Smith was a prominent businessman of Syracuse. He first engaged in the dry goods business with Levi Chapman. He later engaged in the hides and leather business, the firm known as Van Buren and Smith.



## SOUTH AISLE, WINDOW #1

*To the glory of God and in loving memory of  
Sylvester Phineus Pierce and Cornelia Marsh Pierce.  
The gift of their son, William K. Pierce.*

**T**here is no scriptural quotation on this window, but its subject is the Annunciation—the angel announcing to the Virgin Mary that she would be the mother of the Messiah. The Bible reference is St. Luke 1:28; The angel came unto Mary and said: “Hail, thou that art highly favored, the Lord is with thee; blessed art thou among women.” It will be recalled that the Book of Common Prayer sets aside March 25 as a commemoration of this event. In England the day is referred to as “Lady Day”.

The window is not signed, but a well known maker of stained glass windows



describes it as "Tiffany type or style". It was installed in 1905.

Sylvester P. Pierce was born in Saquoit, New York, in 1814 and died in Syracuse in 1893. He was son of a pioneer central New York medical doctor. He came to Syracuse in 1839 where he opened a crockery store in partnership with Ransom Curtis, which developed into an importing and jobbing business. When illuminating gas became common he opened a gas fitting and piping shop which led to the establishment of Pierce, Butler, and Pierce Manufacturing Company. The Pierce residence was at the corner of James and Lodi Streets, site of the present Towers Apartments.

In 1841 Mr. Pierce married Cornelia March (1819-1890). She was born at Onondaga Hill and was confirmed by Bishop DeLancey. She was active in numerous civic organizations and was a charter member of the Syracuse Home Association.

William Kasson Pierce (1851-1915), who gave the window in memory of his parents, in 1880 married Ellen Burt Rust. He was active in the industrial and social life of the city. In addition to his association with the Pierce, Butler, and Pierce Manufacturing Company, he was instrumental in promoting the use of electricity for lighting purposes; he was one of the organizers of the Syracuse Heat and Power Company, an antecedent of the Syracuse Lighting Company. He was a director of the National Bank of Syracuse, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Onondaga Golf and Country Club. He was president of the Century Club, a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and of the Cornell Club of Syracuse. He was a Vestryman of St. Paul's during the period 1900-1915.

The children of Sylvester P. and Cornelia M. Pierce inter-married with the Butlers and the Beldens, many of whom bear names well known in the life of St. Paul's.

## SOUTH AISLE, WINDOW #2

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*(left Lancet)*

*Suffer Little Children To Come Unto Me*

*To the glory of God and in memory of*

*Sarah A. and Cornelia and Fanny Comstock,*

*children of Geo F. and Cornelia Comstock (right lancet)*

*I Am The Light Of The World*

To the glory of God this window is erected in loving memory of B.

Davis Noxon and Sally Ann Noxon by their daughter Cornelia Noxon Comstock, 1885.

**T**he biblical inscription on the left lancet is from St. Matthew 19:14! that of the right lancet is St. John 8:12. The window was made by Cox Sons, Buckley and Co., London, and is signed with their names on the left lancet. It was installed in 1885.

George Franklin Comstock (1811-1892) was born at Williamstown, Oneida County, New York. He was graduated from Union College in 1834. He came to Syracuse to "read law" and entered the law firm of Noxon and Leavenworth. He was a judge of the State Court of Appeals, 1855-56. He initiated the removal of Genesee College, Lima, New York, to Syracuse whereby Syracuse University was established. He married Cornelia, daughter of his law partner, Bartholomew Davis Noxon. She was born in 1821 and died 1892. He was a Vestryman of St. Paul's from 1837 until 1892. He was a close friend of Bishop Huntington whom he assisted in establishment of the House of the Good Shepherd and of the Manlius School, formerly "St. John's Military Academy."

Bartholomew Davis Noxon (1788–1869) was born at Poughkeepie. After “reading law” at Marcellus and Onondaga Hill he formed the law partnership of Noxon and Leavenworth which George F. Comstock joined. Mr. Noxon handled many legal matters in connection with the “Military Tract” and was involved in settlement of many criminal cases. He was active in politics. He served as a Vestryman of St. Paul’s from 1829 to 1835. He married Sally Ann Van Kleeck (1793–1874). They had two daughters—Corenelia (1821–1874) who married George F. Comstock and Ann Eliza (1814–1896) who married John B. Ives, and had several sons. About 1836 Mr. Noxon constructed a building of three stories on the northwest corner of North Salina Street and Herald Place. Herald Place was originally called Noxon Street. The building housed the Syracuse Savings Bank and later the Syracuse Savings Bank. The building has been termed “the first bank building in Syracuse.” The Noxon residence was on the southeast corner of Willow and Townsend Streets.



## SOUTH AISLE, WINDOW #3

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*To the glory of God and in memory of*

*Daniel P. Wood, 1819-1891 and Lora C. Wood, 1823-1891*

**T**here is no Biblical inscription on this window, but we readily recognize its subject as the Resurrection (St. Matthew 28:1-6). The window depicts the three Marys at the tomb and the angel indicating that the stone has been rolled away. The background is the city of Jerusalem. The fine sky effects should be noticed. This is the second Resurrection window in our church; observe North Aisle, Window #2, Alexander memorial.

Mrs. Daniel P. Wood (1823-1891) visited Munich in 1880 and obtained the design of a memorial window which would not permit a mullion dividing the window into two lancets, as are the other windows of St. Paul's. Upon her return to this country she showed a sketch to Louis Tiffany, stained glass artist and manufacturer who told her that the window should not include a center mullion; he informed her that inasmuch as her proposed window would occupy the center position of the five windows on the south side of the church, it would not be out of harmony with the other lancet windows all of which included a center mullion. However, the window was manufactured by Tiffany, was installed in 1895 by her daughter, Mrs. George H. Williams, after the death of her mother. The Vestry advised Mrs. Williams in April of 1892 that they would greatly appreciate the gift of the memorial window, but

they could not grant permission to have the window erected without a center mullion.

Daniel Phelps Wood (1819-1891) was born in Pompey and after graduating from the Academy there he entered Union College from which he graduated in 1843. He studied law in Syracuse with George W. Noxon. In 1848 he married Lora Celeste Smith of Lanesboro, Massachusetts. He served as City Attorney and in the New York State Assembly in 1852; in 1872 he was elected to the State Senate. He was active in business as well

as in public affairs; he was one of the vice presidents of the Trust and Deposit Company and president of Onondaga County Savings Bank.

The Woods had three children; Mary Clifton who married Dr. George Huntington Williams of the faculty of Johns Hopkins University (their marriage in 1886 was the second to be held in the present church building); Cornelia Longstreet who in 1883 married Alfred Ames Howlet; and a son Frank Wood, lawyer, who served in the New York State Senate.



## SOUTH AISLE, WINDOW #4

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*In as much as ye have done it unto me, of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me.*

*To the glory of God and in memory of*

*Thomas William Meachem, 1849-1920.*

**T**he window was installed in 1925, the gift of the Meachem family. It was made by Henry Keck of Syracuse and is the latest in date of installation of all the windows. The artist was Thomas Porter who left Syracuse in 1929. As the Vestry minutes of November 25, 1925 state—“it rounds out the series of memorial windows.”

Thomas William Meachem (1849-1920), in whose memory the window was given, was the son of the Rev. Thomas Goldesbrough Meachem (1795-1850) who, as assistant to the rector of St. Pauls, Rev. Palmer Dyer, was Priest-in-charge of the Apostolic Church of Geddes (now St. Mark's) and is reported to have laid the corner stone. In addition to his son, T. W. Meachem was the father of a daughter, Florence, who married George Kenyon.

T. W. Meachem, manufacturer and financier, was born in 1849 in Ontario County; he attended the Cortland Academy. When young, he clerked in a bank in Skaneateles and later in the Syracuse Savings Bank. In 1875 he married Jesse Sabine (1851-1944) daughter of William Sabine a pioneer resident of Onondaga Valley. In 1879 he moved to Syracuse. He organized the Benedict Manufacturing Company and founded the New Process Raw Hide Gear Company in 1888 (later known as the New Process Gear Corporation, now a division of the Chrysler Corporation.) He was an officer and director

of several banks and corporations. During 1908–09 he was president of the Chamber of Commerce. He was a member of the delegation which nominated Grover Cleveland for governor of New York State and a delegate to the convention which nominated Woodrow Wilson for President. He was a loyal supporter of St. Paul's, serving as Vestryman. He gave land at Onondaga Valley for expansion of the school and for an athletic field, now known as "Meachem Field." He served as president of the Onondaga Valley Board of Education. In his will he made a generous bequest to St. Paul's.

His son Joseph Forman Sabine Meachem (1881-1956) was Vestryman from 1920 until 1951 and was junior warden during 1952–53. His brother, Thomas Goldesbrough Meachem was born in 1878 and died in 1928. J.F.S. Meachem married Daisy Donne of England. They had three sons—John D., Joseph Forman, and William S., and a daughter Helen (Mrs. Helen Gillis Murray).

The name of Meachem, like the name of White, has been prominent in the annals of St. Paul's throughout several generations. As Mrs. Andrews wrote of the various generations of the White family— "the name should always be woven into the history of St. Paul's".



## SOUTH AISLE, WINDOW #5

*Thou has been faithful over a few things. I will make thee ruler over many things. Enter Thou into the joy of the Lord.*

*To the glory of God and in memory of Horace White, 1802–1860. For many years a Vestryman and Warden of this Church. This monument erected by his sons, Andrew Dickson White and Horace K. White.*

*The Biblical inscription is from St. Matthew 25:21, the Parable of the Talents.*

**O**n April 1, 1907 the Vestry granted permission to Andrew Dickson and Horace Keep White to place in the church a memorial window in honor of their father, Horace White (1802–1860). H. K. White (1832–1918) were sons of Horace White as the window's inscription indicates.



H. K. White was active in the commercial life of the City of

Syracuse: he was associated with his father in the management of the Onondaga County Bank; he was active in the salt industry; he amassed a large fortune in stock speculation and real estate. He was a loyal supporter of St. Paul's. In 1864 he married Marion Strong of Buffalo; they had three sons—Horace, Andrew Strong, and Ernest Ingersoll.

A. D. White (1832–1918) in 1859 married Mary A. Outwater of Syracuse. He attended Hobart College, the Sorbonne, and the University of Berlin. He was the first president of Cornell University, attaché of the United States at the Russian Court, and ambassador to Germany. He was an internationally known scholar and writer. The tower of the present church was given by Mrs. Horace White (Clara Dickson) in memory of her husband Horace (1802–1860). The spire was given in her memory by her two sons, A. D. and H. K. White. Perhaps you have noticed the memorial tablet over the outside of the door near the Peace Altar—the eastern door leading into Fayette Street.

When the addition to the Parish House was constructed, structural details blocked off the daylight striking the window and rendered it opaque. In 1963 Dr. and Mrs. Wilbur S. Brooks provided effective artificial lighting which is “turned on” whenever there is a service.

## VESTIBULE, EAST SIDE

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*In Memoriam John Griffith*

*Faithful Sexton for 40 years. A.D. 1885*

**O**n May 11, 1840 the Vestry engaged John Griffin as sexton of the first St. Paul's on the site of the present S.A&K. Building. This was two years previous to the last service in this wooden church building—just before completion of the second St. Paul's at the corner of Warren and Fayette Streets. Previous to 1840 the janitor was listed in the Vestry minutes as “Mr. Mance,” who had been engaged in 1838.

John Griffith endeared himself to the clergy and parishioners and was known as “Uncle John”. His home was at the corner of Grape (now Townsend Street) and Jefferson Streets. He is reported to have been born in England, arriving at Syracuse about 1830 after employment in Albany and Schenectady as a stage driver. The Vestry minutes have many references to him and to the amount which he was paid. The greatest amount which “Uncle John” was paid was \$200 per year. This seems low, but in proportion to the rector's salary and that of the organist it is not meager.

We hope that you have paused a moment to look at this small, two—lancet window in the vestibule. The right lancet depicts a sheaf of ripened wheat. The left lancet includes a representation of a bell and a rope; Mr. Griffith usually rang the church bell and continued to do so after his retirement as sexton. When he died at age 85 in 1877 and was interred in Oakwood. He had been

confirmed at St. Paul's in 1841. From these dates, it will be noted that he did not live to see the present church building (cornerstone laid in 1884).

It is evident that the window was placed in the present building after his death. The date 1885 appears on the right lancet. If this date were not on the window we might assume that it was originally in the second church building, in which the last service was on Christmas Day, 1883.

"Uncle John" died in the church building on St. Andrews's Day. The late Dr. W. Freeman Galpin in his History of St. Paul's Church ...(Page 26) gives an interesting and informative account of the death of John Griffith.

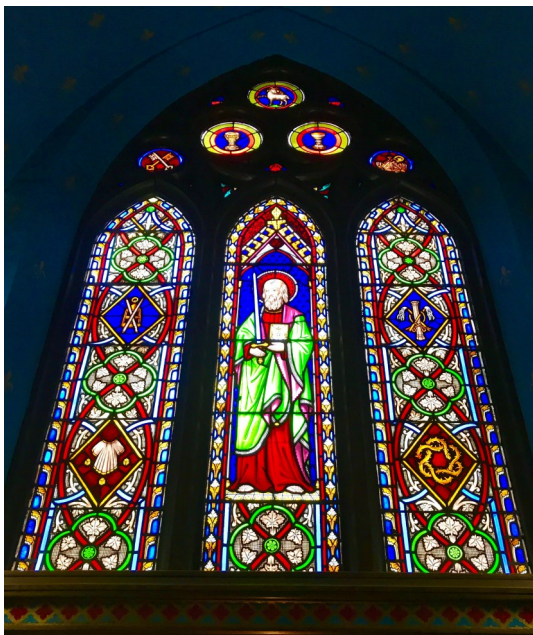


## THE HADLEY CHAPEL

**T**his window representing St. Paul was originally the chancel window in the second church building (1842–83; corner of Fayette and Warren Streets). A photograph of the chancel taken in 1883 shows it as a five-lancet window.

When the chapel of the present church was first used in 1884 (previous to the opening of the main church) the window was installed there, but with three lancets as it is now. The Vestry minutes of this period do not mention that only three of the five lancets were used. It has been conjectured that the window must have been completely remodeled, for the symbolic design elements appear to be complete and logically arranged. When the Hadley Chapel was opened in 1938 the window was retained.

The religious symbols



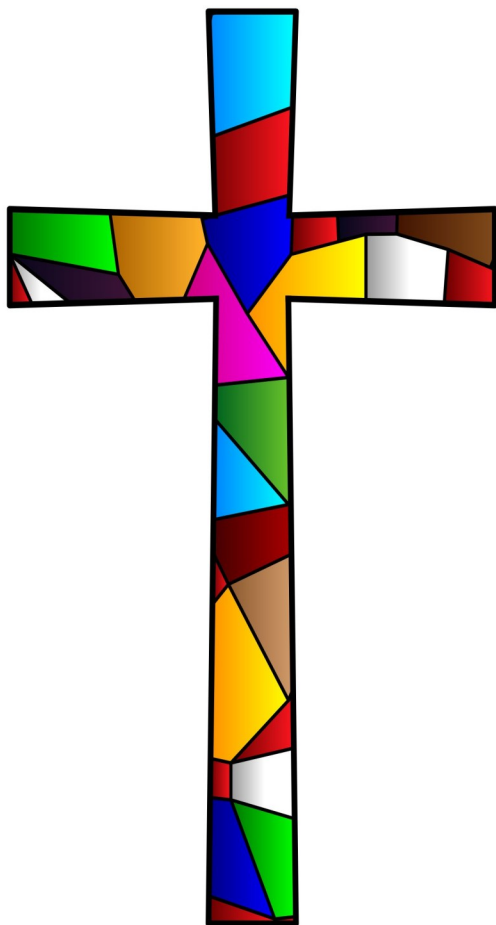
are numerous and interesting. The topmost round medallion represents the Agnus Dei (Lamb of God). It speaks of the sacrificial character of Our Lord. Below the lamb are representations of a font and of a chalice. The depiction of the crossed keys recalls Our Lord's gift to St. Peter of the keys to the Kingdom. The crown refers to the reward of the faithful in the life after death to those who believe. The lantern on the left

lancet suggests the night of the betrayal of Our Lord by Judas and his followers who entered the Garden of Gethsemane with lanterns and torches. The two crossed “sticks” suggest the weapons in the hands of the “great multitude” that followed Judas into the Garden on the night of the betrayal. The scourge with a pillar is a symbol of the Passion—the pillar to which victims were tied. The seamless coat represents the garment worn by Jesus; the three small articles may represent the dice with which the soldiers at the foot of the cross cast lots. The crown of thorns, obviously, represents the “mockery crown” which soldiers imposed upon the head of Our Lord during his trial.

The figure in the middle lancet is St. Paul with nimbus (halo), denoting a person of unusual piety. He holds “the sword of the spirit” – Spiritus Gladius. The book in the left hand suggests the Bible or St. Paul’s epistles and indicates his profession of preacher and writer.

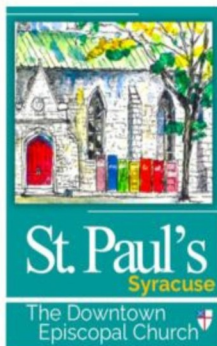
The glass in the window is brilliant and sparkling. It is a great favorite of our parishioners. Our clergy and religious education staff consider it a fine “teaching window”. It is well that with this window and with the chancel window in the church we have two stained-glass representations of our patron saint—St. Paul.





## St. Paul's Episcopal Church

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Syracuse, NY 13202  
315 474-6053



[www.stpaulsyr.org](http://www.stpaulsyr.org)

