

Stained Glass Windows

North Aisle, Window #1, The Little Rose Window

St. Paul's has some gorgeous stained-glass windows. Hopefully, most of you have read the descriptions of what each window biblically represents. But do you know about the people in whose memory these windows were donated, and who donated them? I found this history to be very interesting, and hope you will, too. With this article, I am starting a series on the memorial side of our windows. I thank and take the information from a booklet entitled *This Is St. Paul's, Stained Glass Windows*, by Lester G. Wells, St. Paul's Historiographer, 1965.

Let's start with some technical terms:

- "Lancet windows" – tall and narrow windows influenced by Gothic-type buildings. All of St. Paul's windows are this type except the small rose (round) window over the east door opening onto Fayette Street. In the White memorial window of the chancel there are five "lancets".
- "Mullions" – are the vertical bars or piers dividing the window into sections.
- "Traceries" – are the decorative frames or divisions at the top of a lancet window.
- Metal "Saddle" bars – secure the entire window at regular intervals, tied with wire and soldered to the "leads" (comes) which hold together the various elements of the design.
- "Tee" bars – are round metal rods which have been fitted into the masonry, supporting the entire window.
- "Cames" or lead strips – join each separate piece of glass in the design to its adjoining piece.

The White Memorial Window:

In memory of Hamilton White (b - May 6, 1807, d – September 22, 1865), Sarah Rich White (b – July 11, 1820, d – March 29, 1867), and Barrett Rich White (b – December 17, 1848, d – May 8, 1877). The window was given by Hamilton Salisbury White, Howard Ganson White, Antoinette White Sherman, and Clara White Hall, their children. The window was made by Cox, Buckley and Co., London, and installed in 1885, when the third St. Paul's opened. It has a protective glass on the outside. Small triangular and half-moon shaped glasses, at the top of the lancets, are known as "traceries" and "kites". Hamilton White was a vestryman for many years and continued the benefactions of his brother Horace. When he died 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."

