

## September Quiz: Part 2 Answers

3. John Freeman Young had at least one known professional association with Richard Upjohn. During his years as assistant rector at Trinity Parish in Manhattan, Young was given charge of the Georgian-style St. John's Chapel (no longer extant), which fronted St. John's Park on Varick Street and catered to the neighborhood's well-to-do residents, many of whom owned homes facing the park. While serving as the rector of St. John's, Young oversaw the addition to it of a new chancel designed by Richard Upjohn and built-in 1857. The two men almost certainly had other interactions. Upjohn had not only designed Trinity Church, but was retained as Trinity Parish's official architect, a role in which he continued to design buildings for the parish. He was also consulted regularly by Trinity's clergy and vestry on the maintenance and modification of Trinity Church and other buildings. These engagements would have assured professional interactions, and probably social and amicable ones, between Upjohn, as the parish's architect, and Young, as one of its assistant rectors.

4. St. Mary's, in Green Cove Springs (1879) and Church of the Good Shepherd, in Maitland (1883). Bishop Young personally commissioned New York architect Charles C. Haight to draw the plans for St. Mary's. Young had a special relationship with Haight, having formed a close relationship with Haight's father, the Reverend Benjamin I. Haight (a co-founder of the New York Ecclesiological Society) when they served together at Trinity Church as assistant rectors. Becoming an architect, the younger Haight quickly earned acclaim, especially within the Episcopal Church. Succeeding Richard Upjohn as the official architect of Trinity Parish, he became one of the nation's most prominent Gothic Revival architects. Active in Collegiate Gothic design, he drew the master plans for the General Theological Seminary in 1883 and designed at least a dozen buildings and gates at Yale University. Around 1882, probably at Young's suggestion or with his introduction, Bishop Whipple of Minnesota retained Haight to design Whipple's wintertime Florida church, the Church of the Good Shepherd in Maitland.

Bishop Young also appears to have been behind the retention of James A. McGuire to build both churches. In 1878, McGuire, a 6'6" native of New England and former shipbuilder, was on the verge of constructing a new Magnolia Springs Hotel (the third on its site) on the St. Johns River when the founders of St. Mary's acquired a nearby lot for construction of a church. The timing was such that Young and the St. Mary's building committee probably asked McGuire to build St. Mary's coextensively with his construction of the hotel.

After building St. Mary's, McGuire also built the Church of the Good Shepherd in Maitland and the second Church of the Holy Cross (no longer existing) in Sanford. Almost certainly, he undertook both those projects at Bishop Young's request or suggestion.

Not long after building that trio of Episcopal churches, McGuire would join forces with Joseph McDonald to build Henry Flagler's famous hotels, including the Ponce de Leon (1886), Alcazar (1888), Ormond (1891), Royal Poinciana (1895), Royal Palm (1897) and the

Breakers (1905). McGuire became so close to Flagler he was asked to serve as a pallbearer at Flagler's funeral, and Flagler left McGuire \$10,000 in his will.

5. *Name the founder and lay reader of St. Mary's (originally St. Philip's) Church, Palatka, who hand-built its Carpenter Gothic church on St. Johns Avenue (originally Lemon Street) with his sons, and became the first African American delegate invited by the Diocese of Florida to its annual convention?*

John W. Purcell. Born to one of the old free families of Charleston, Purcell was a well-educated master carpenter and an authorized Episcopal lay reader. After relocating to Palatka, he called together an Anglican congregation in his home in "Newtown," the district where most African-Americans lived at the time. In 1883, with financial support from St. Mark's, Palatka, Purcell and his sons started building a small, board-and-batten church for his congregation. In 1886, the Diocese invited Purcell as a delegate to its convention, making him the first black representative to attend the annual gathering. Bishop Weed went regularly to Palatka for visitations. While in town, Weed would preach and conduct confirmations at St. Mark's in the morning, then walk to Newtown to perform the same duties at St. Mary's in the afternoon. In the early part of Weed's episcopate, St. Mary's gained the ministry of an African-American seminarian, Edward H. Butler, whom the congregation accepted as the successor to Purcell. On April 13, 1889, in the chancel of St. Mary's, Weed ordained Butler to the Episcopal priesthood. It was a groundbreaking step, making Butler the first black Episcopal (or Catholic) priest to be ordained in Florida. At the time, many white people still did not, as one publication put it, "favor the ordination of colored men to the priesthood."

Hand-built by its African-American founder, site of the first ordination in Florida of an African-American priest, St. Mary's is also the state's oldest Episcopal church historically led and attended by African-Americans. In fact, it is one of Florida's oldest traditionally African-American wooden churches of any denomination, and probably the rarer for having remained in regular use for services.