

St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Palatka, Florida
Antebellum Florida 1821-1861

Dianne C. Taylor

© 2022 St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Palatka, Florida



Figure 1A. St. Mark's Church Palatka. Photo by Mathew Benjamin Brady, c.1870. Photo courtesy Canadian Centre for Architecture, Montreal, Quebec.



Figure 1B. Upjohn, Richard (1854). Architectural drawing of St. Mark's Episcopal Church at Palatka. Four elevations, plan and two sections. Ink and wash, 20¾ x 20" (52.7 x 50.8 cm). George Fairbanks Collection.¹ Special Collections and Archives, Florida State University Libraries, Tallahassee, FL.



Figure 2. Embossed seal embedded watermark. "Richd Upjohn & Co. Architects, Trinity Building, N.Y.," from the Upjohn, Richard, Architectural drawing of St. Mark's Episcopal Church at Palatka Florida (1854). Florida State University Libraries.

St. Mark's Episcopal Church at Palatka and Architect Richard Upjohn

St. Mark's Episcopal Church at Palatka is the only Florida Carpenter Gothic church designed by architect Richard Upjohn (Figure 3) and the only church in Florida for which Upjohn personally drew plans.² Architectural historian Elsbeth K. Gordon affirms in *Heart and Soul of Florida: Sacred Sites and Historic Architecture* (2013) that there are several Gothic Revival churches in Florida that claim to be designed by Upjohn, but only St. Mark's had hand-drawn plans by the architect (Figure 2). The plans were drafted in 1854, just two years after the publication of Upjohn's *Rural Architecture: Working Drawings and Specifications for a Wooden Church, and Other Rural Structures*. St. Mark's is also the only pre-Civil War Carpenter Gothic church in Florida.³



Figure 3. Architect Richard Upjohn. c. 1870. Photo: Wikimedia Commons

American Gothic Revival architecture began with an Anglican movement in England of Ecclesiology (the studied relationship between architecture and religious worship), which favored the grand Gothic medieval cathedrals and churches, complete with spires that pointed toward heaven, stained glass lancet windows, and ritual-emphasizing traditions. American Episcopalian ministers were responsible for introducing the Gothic Revival style in the United States. Upjohn (Figure 3) was committed to architecture and his Episcopalian faith, which through his work and renderings gave the style widespread popularity. The first church commissions of his career were the Gothic style St. John's Episcopal in Bangor, Maine, which was built of wood; and Trinity Church in New York City, which was built of stone, both of which established his reputation as a major architect of the American Gothic Revival style.⁴

Paraphrased, page 383 of *The Book of Common Prayer* (1928) suggests that well-conceived “buildings” can be outward and visible signs of inward and spiritual meaning.⁵ In his address to the 40th Annual Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Florida at the opening of the new church building at St. John’s Church in Jacksonville in 1883, Bishop John Freeman Young highlighted the importance of his own church-building ministry: “How much meaning there is ... in a properly constructed religious edifice ... ” He discussed how the importance of physical forms, together with aspects of church design, affected the Episcopalian worship experience, which found meaning in church structures that were houses of worship and offerings to the glory of God. As a devout Episcopalian, Upjohn regarded his calling as an architect of churches. In *Richard Upjohn: Architect and Churchman* (1939), the architect’s great-grandson, Everard Upjohn, wrote, “To build a church was to [Upjohn] not merely a means of earning a livelihood, but still more an act of devotion, a visible proof of steadfast faith which remained with him throughout his life.”⁶

Upjohn’s innovative adaptation of the stone and masonry features of English Gothic recreated in wood found in America was largely responsible for the new Carpenter Gothic style in Florida, where as many as 60 churches in that style were built from 1854 to 1900.⁷ The architect was aware of the financial challenges for new congregations in the United States and the difficulty of acquiring building materials to construct churches for people in rural settlements; brick and stone were traditional in the Gothic style, but wood was far more plentiful and affordable. He was also sensitive to the fact that prepared drawings would undoubtedly be altered or adapted to fit local conditions. And Upjohn was correct in his conclusion: Every American Carpenter Gothic Revival church, while retaining core Gothic qualities, was unique in its alterations and individuality.⁸

In the 1850s, Upjohn designed several small wooden Gothic churches, including St. Mark's Episcopal Church at Palatka, but began receiving so many requests from congregations in rural communities that in 1852 he published Upjohn's Rural Architecture: Working Drawings and Specifications for a Wooden Church, and Other Rural Structures, a pattern book with four basic church designs to meet their needs for design and their budgets.⁹

A trained carpenter, joiner, and cabinetmaker's apprentice, Upjohn was born in 1828 in Shaftsbury, England, to an educated family with connections in the building trade. He emigrated to America with his wife and children, where he began his career at age 27. By the time of his retirement in 1872, he was one of America's most esteemed church architects and a cofounder and president of the American Institute of Architects (AIA).¹⁰ He was the most prominent Gothic Revival church designer in the United States, and his new adaptations featured steeply pitched roofs, pointed arched windows, and doorways crafted with articulating saws of the day, leaded glass, or painted-glass windows of colorful images, asymmetric steeples, and interior-exposed scissor trusses formed from darkly stained native hardwood trees.

The Episcopal Church in Florida

When political control of Florida was passed from Spain to the United States of America in July 1821, some St. Augustine residents were "determined on procuring the services of a Protestant clergyman and agreed that he should be of the Episcopal Church."¹¹ In June 1831, the new St. Augustine Trinity Episcopal Church, a hewn-stone Gothic building, opened for worship. Vestry and prominent churchmen connected with St. Augustine were Judge Joseph L. Smith (whose son Edmund Kirby Smith, a general in the Confederate States of America, was the first child baptized at Trinity Church); Major Benjamin Putnam; Federal Judge Isaac H. Bronson;

attorney George R. Fairbanks; Abraham Dupont, a wealthy planter on the Matanzas River; and George Burt, business owner and later mayor of St. Augustine who served as senior warden.¹²

Francis Huger Rutledge, First Bishop of Florida

In 1845, Florida was a struggling Episcopal mission field with just eight congregations. There were only two clergymen actively in parochial service for the new state. Reverend Francis Huger Rutledge (Figure 4) was rector at St. John's in Tallahassee, and Reverend John Freeman Young was ordained that year as a deacon at St. John's Church in Jacksonville.¹³ At the Diocesan convention of 1849, attendees agreed that a resident bishop was needed to effectively lead the Church in Florida. At the 13th annual convention in Tallahassee in 1851, lay delegate George R. Fairbanks reported that on behalf of the Committee to Fund an Episcopate that he had visited the congregations at Jacksonville, St. Augustine, and Tallahassee and secured subscriptions and addressed letters to other parishes and found a "warm interest" in the election of a bishop. The Clergy and Lay Order in attendance nominated Rutledge, who was unanimously elected.¹⁴



Figure 4. Francis Huger Rutledge, c.1845. Photo courtesy Florida Memory.

The Vision for an Episcopal Church in Palatka Reverend Henry B. Whipple

The vision of St. Mark's Episcopal Church at Palatka was realized due to the personal friendship and actions of Reverend Henry B. Whipple (Figure 5) and Federal Judge Isaac H. Bronson. Whipple was the Episcopal Diocese of Florida missionary who brought services to the

community of Pilatka, as the settlement was known at the time.¹⁵ In 1849, Whipple began his career as rector of Zion Episcopal Church in Rome, New York,¹⁶ when it was a mission of Trinity Episcopal Church at Wall Street, New York City. In 1850, he oversaw the construction of the Zion Episcopal Church, which was designed by Richard Upjohn who was the architect of Trinity Wall Street.¹⁷



Figure 5. Reverend Henry B. Whipple. c. 1859. Photo by Mathew Benjamin Brady. Library of Congress

In 1853, Whipple’s wife, Cornelia, was very ill with typhoid her physician recommended that she go to a warm climate. Her brother-in-law, George R. Fairbanks, invited her to spend the winter at his home in St. Augustine. Her brother, Reverend Benjamin Wright, the rector at Trinity Episcopal Church, St. Augustine, had died in 1852.¹⁸

En route to Florida, the Whipples stopped at the General Episcopal Convention in New York, and while there Whipple met Florida’s first bishop, Francis Huger Rutledge.¹⁹ The bishop lamented that he had no clergyman in East Florida and invited Whipple to serve as temporary rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, St. Augustine. Whipple secured a leave of absence from his Rome, New York, parish and ministered at Trinity, replacing his recently deceased brother-in-law for the winter of 1853.²⁰

Whipple held missionary services on plantations at Picolata, and his first service for the people of Pilatka was held in a “tumble-down warehouse ...” “There [Whipple] found the learned jurist and statesman, Hon. Isaac H. Bronson, Judge of the United States Court.” Bronson was physically challenged, could not attend public services and, although not a communicant of the church, always welcomed Whipple’s visits. Whipple made three more visits to Palatka, and Bronson “opened his parlor that friends might have a place to worship.”²¹

Federal Judge Isaac H. Bronson

Isaac H. Bronson (Figure 6), an attorney from Watertown, New York, was appointed to the U.S. Congress in 1837 and introduced the act by which Florida became a state in 1845. As Florida's territorial period concluded, President James K. Polk appointed Bronson to the Southern District superior federal court, which transitioned to the circuit bench after statehood.²² Bronson made his headquarters in St. Augustine and brought George R. Fairbanks, a young law clerk in his Bronson & Sterling firm in Watertown, New York, with him.²³ Two weeks before Fairbanks moved to Florida to take the job, he married Sarah Wright, a Watertown, New York, judge's daughter.

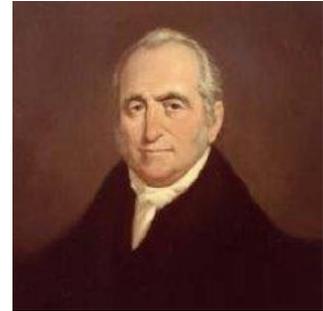


Figure 6. Federal Judge Isaac H. Bronson. Judge Isaac H. Bronson c. 1860. oil painting by artist Jean Wagner Troemel of St. Augustine. The painting was created in 1979 from a photocopy of an engraving owned by the Putnam Historical Society of Palatka, Florida, on display at the Bronson-Mulholland House, Palatka.

In 1852, Bronson, a resident of St. Augustine, probably considered residing in Palatka when he was made trustee of the 1,200 acres of the Pilatka Tract, which was forfeited by the firm of R.R. Reid & Company after the company failed due to land speculation.²⁴ R.R. Reid was the son of Florida's first appointed territorial governor and had formed a business partnership with St. Augustine merchants George Burt and Burroughs C. Carr. In a compromise settlement with creditors, Bronson recommended that the administration of the land sales be deeded over to Burt's brother James of Palatka "in the best interest of all concerned."²⁵ Vermont native James Burt was a significant leader in the early Pilatka community, and when he moved to Pilatka in 1852 he set to work platting the town. Approved for charter by the efforts of Bronson, on January 10, 1853, John Dick drew a base map of the newly incorporated town.²⁶

When Bronson reconveyed the Palatka Tract in 1854 for sale of lots and management by Burt, in lieu of legal fees, he retained a 10-acre parcel on which he built his palatial home Sunny Point (Deed Book A, Page 316), now known as the Bronson-Mulholland House (Figure 7).²⁷

The Bronsons' palatial home became a focal point of social activity in Palatka for entertaining esteemed guests.²⁸

Before moving to Palatka, the Bronsons were prominent members of the St. Augustine community, entertaining particularly in the annual Lenten masquerade dances. In his diary, Reverend Henry B. Whipple observed,



Figure 7. Sunny Point, now known as Bronson-Mulholland House. c. 1854. Photo courtesy <https://www.palatka-fl.gov/>

“Masquerading is very common here [St. Augustine]... they commence masqueing during the Christmas holidays & continue it until Lent. This custom appears to have grown out of the Spanish manner of keeping carnival.” “Everyone seems to have entered into the spirit of masqueing this year & no wonder, the example having been set by the daughters of Gen. Worth²⁹ & Gen Hernandez,³⁰ Mrs. Bronson and others who call themselves the elite of the place.”³¹

In a December 17, 1852, note, Burt wrote to his brother George in St. Augustine, that “Mrs. Bronson insists upon my engagement to dance with her on Christmas. I have got some splendid fat roosters & will send some over to Lucy [George Burt’s wife] if I get a good chance.”³²

Whipple was previously acquainted with Bronson. In 1843 when he was 21 years of age, Whipple came to Florida for his own fragile health.³³ During that visit he took a room at the St. Augustine boardinghouse of Mary Martha Reid, widow and second wife of Judge Robert Raymond Reid. Before his appointment to the Eastern District of Florida in 1832, Reid served as

a circuit judge, a United States congressman, and mayor of Augusta, Georgia. In 1839 President Martin Van Buren appointed him territorial governor of Florida, and he served in that position from 1840 until his death in 1841.³⁴ Mrs. Reid provided Whipple an introduction to the leaders of St. Augustine society, and in his diary, Whipple wrote, “I never have met a lady who is possessed of true gentility in a greater degree than is Hon. Mrs. Reid ... as a genteel and accomplished lady.” Whipple met Bronson at the judge’s circuit court proceedings at Nassau County on November 30, 1843, and later in St. Augustine as a guest at holiday masquerade parties.³⁵

The Organization of the St. Mark’s Episcopal Church at Palatka

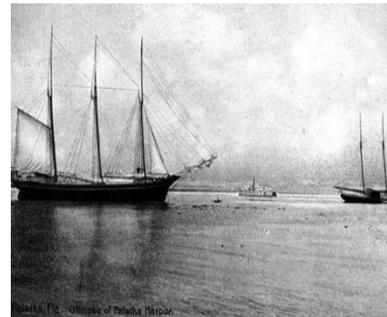
In 1835 at the start of the Second Seminole War, Seminole Native Americans attacked the town of Palatka and burned it and sixteen nearby plantations along the St. Johns River. In an 1838 observation of the area, U.S. Army Major Henry Whiting wrote, “At the present time there is scarcely a dwelling occupied on either of [the St. Johns River] banks fifty miles about its mouth, though many evidences of former occupancy such as fallen buildings or fields bearing the marks of having been cultivated are seen some hundred miles higher up ... The Indians burnt all the buildings and plundered and massacred all the inhabitants that were not defended by a garrison and desolation is now seen where a few months since, were sugar fields, cotton fields, orange groves, and many other proofs of a thriving population.”³⁶

In 1838, the U.S. Army established Fort Shannon at Palatka as one of eleven forts protecting the strategic St. Johns River during the Second Seminole War. The post was a quartermaster depot and included eight blockhouses, a large barracks, stables for four hundred horses, and a hospital. Fort Shannon operated under Colonel William J. Worth until his

promotion by President James K. Polk in 1842³⁷ to command U.S. forces in Florida. The fort was abandoned by the U.S. Army in 1843.³⁸ However, those military operations in the area stimulated an influx of growth to Palatka; likewise, pioneers settled in the valley of the St. Johns at Fort Mellon (Sanford), Fort King (Ocala) and Fort Gatlin (Orlando).³⁹ Because of the wartime operations structures in the area, the settlement presented an appearance of permanence with facilities such as warehouses and piers, the construction of roads into the interior, and the clearing of obstructions in the rivers, which enhanced the potential of waterway transportation.

At the time of the organization of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, the settlement of Palatka had been rebuilt since the devastation of the Seminole Wars, attracting attention as a shipping point for cotton, lumber, sugar, citrus, and agricultural trade shipped down the Ocklawaha River and transferred to steamer transport to Charleston, South Carolina, and Savannah, Georgia (Figure 8). Ocean-going vessels, which could cross the bar of the St. Johns, could easily sail up the deep-water navigation of the river to Palatka.⁴⁰

Palatka began to thrive. Between 1821 and 1861, seventy steamboats provided on the St. Johns River. In 1834 there was regular steamboat service on the St. Johns to the Palatka area, including the George Washington, the Darlington between Palatka and Jacksonville, and the steam packet Florida, which provided once-a-week service between Savannah and Picolata. After the Second Seminole War, many of the settlers who had been driven from their holdings in East Florida returned, and the resumption of public land surveys and sale of lands in 1845 prompted the emigration of hundreds of people from neighboring states anxious to take ownership of the lands previously held by the Native



"Figure 8. Glimpse of Palatka Harbor," mid-19th century. Photo courtesy of Florida Memory.

Americans. Many were attracted by the quarter section land provisions of the Armed Occupation Act for a homestead settled anywhere south of Newnansville (near Alachua) and Palatka.⁴¹

The Florida frontier included new settlers, mostly from New England, in the area from Jacksonville to Melbourne and fifty miles inland. They designed and built new towns with retail stores, homes, and churches. Isolated in startup settlements, churches were always important structures, indicating the community's religious dedication and commitment to their effort.

Episcopal missionary visits to Palatka empowered the zeal for a consecrated parish church in the community. In 1841, Reverend David Brown, a missionary to Jacksonville, reported officiating in Palatka the first Sunday in January.⁴² Six years later, Reverend John Freeman Young, a newly ordained deacon at St. John's Church Jacksonville, made a visit to Palatka, where he found around thirty people in total. "We all worshiped in an abandoned government warehouse with only two or three Prayer Books for the service."⁴³ Palatka was described as a frontier town, having no houses except those built for military purposes during the Second Seminole War and only two stores.⁴⁴

When Elizabeth Moseley Haughton and her husband, newly appointed judge T.S. Haughton, arrived in Palatka in 1852, she became interested in facilitating the establishment of a dedicated parish church in Palatka.⁴⁵ Reverend Henry B. Whipple's leadership shepherded the community vision realized in the development of its St. Mark's Episcopal Church. He held his first service of the Episcopal church in Palatka in an old warehouse.⁴⁶ On December 12, 1853, Whipple led the organizational meeting of St. Mark's, where Judge Isaac H. Bronson was appointed chairman and James Burt, secretary; in addition, the Articles of Association were unanimously adopted and an initial vestry chosen.⁴⁷ A committee was formed to obtain building funds for the sanctuary, and three of the vestrymen – Robert T. Boyd, C.L. Graves, and John L.

Kirkland – formed the Building Committee. Bishop Francis Huger Rutledge visited Palatka on March 15, 1854.⁴⁸

In early 1854, Rutledge sent Whipple to Charleston, South Carolina, to raise funds to build St. Mark's Episcopal Church⁴⁹ because the Episcopal Church was deeply rooted only in the Tidewater areas of Virginia, Maryland, and South Carolina.⁵⁰ In his autobiographical reminiscences of his career, Whipple reported that he was “able to raise the means to build the church that now stands in Palatka.”⁵¹ In the spring of 1854 he and his wife, Cornelia, returned to his parish in Rome, New York.

Despite their enthusiasm, the St. Mark's Episcopal Church Building Committee members were unable to secure the services of an architect whose combined fees and costs were within their means; they raised only \$2,000, while estimates ranged from \$3,000 to \$4,000 for the architectural plans. On May 23, 1854, Bronson wrote to his friend Whipple to request his personal intervention with renowned church architect Richard Upjohn for the St. Mark's Episcopal Church drawings (Appendix A-1). Bronson also enclosed a letter from the St. Mark's Building Committee with their budget and estimated construction costs (Appendix A-2). A second letter from the Building Committee to the Upjohn firm confirmed the anticipated architectural drawing but concerned the church's check having been lost in the mail (Appendix B).⁵² Upjohn himself responded to his friend Whipple's request, and his hand-drawn rendering of St. Mark's Episcopal Church at Palatka was sent to the vestry and committees.⁵³

On March 14, 1855, Bronson, and his wife, Sophronia, deeded the real estate for the site of the church sanctuary to the Incorporated Religious Society known as St. Mark's Church, Pilatka. (Deed Book A, Page 353, Putnam County, Florida): “The Board of Missions selected a lot [donated by Judge Isaac H. Bronson and his wife, Sophronia] in a premature orange grove as

a site for a house of worship.”⁵⁴ When he visited Pilatka on March 16, 1855, Rutledge authorized work on the building to commence with the construction to be under the supervision of church secretary James Burt.⁵⁵ The cornerstone of the sanctuary building was laid that same year. While the sanctuary was under construction, Rutledge visited Pilatka twice and officiated six times for the interim in the town’s courthouse.⁵⁶ Part of the frame of the sanctuary was hand-hewn and its shingles hand split. The cherry wood for the rafters was obtained from trees planted by Burt. The rafters for the interior of St. Mark’s were hand-hewn by G.M. Davis, founder of the tidewater cypress tank factory and sawmill of G.M. Davis & Son in Palatka (Figure 9).



Figure 9. Interior view: original hand-hewn, exposed beams. St. Mark’s Episcopal Church at Palatka. stmarkspalatka.org

Windowsills and timbers for the outer structure were taken from native timbers, some of which were harvested from the lot on which the sanctuary was constructed.⁵⁷

On December 13, 1855, churchman George R. Fairbanks delivered the application of St. Mark’s Church of Pilatka to the Diocese at the 17th Annual Convention at St. John’s Church in Tallahassee. The Committee retired, considered the St. Mark’s papers, reported them in concordance with the Canon, and concluded that “the church was duly received into the Diocese.”⁵⁸ The lay delegate to the Convention was Dr. George Hawes from St. Mark’s, Pilatka.⁵⁹

The Churchmen and Churchwomen of St. Mark’s Episcopal Church at Palatka

The organizers of St. Mark’s Episcopal Church at Palatka and eighteen members of the initial congregation were young city builders joined by legacy leaders in the territory and state:

- Judge Benjamin A. Putnam (Figure 10), son of a Revolutionary War surgeon, was born at Putnam Plantation in Savannah, educated at Andover and Harvard, and began studying law in St. Augustine associated with Territorial Judge Joseph L. Smith.⁶⁰ Appointed justice of the peace for St. Johns County, Putnam served as a major in the Second Seminole and in both houses of the Florida Legislature. He was speaker of the House of Representatives in 1848, surveyor general of Florida (1849-1854), and in 1849 the House voted to name the newly created Putnam County in his honor.⁶¹ In 1866 Putnam was appointed judge of the circuit court in the Eastern District and moved to Palatka. He and his wife, Helen, were early church leaders and benefactors of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, together with their daughter Kate Putnam Calhoun, daughter-in-law of United States Vice President and Secretary of War John C. Calhoun.

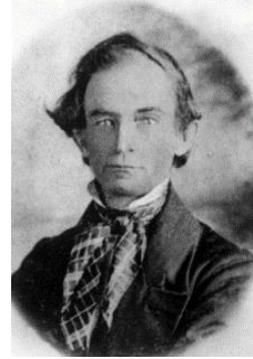


Figure 10. Judge Benjamin A. Putnam. Photo Putnam County Archives.

- Governor William Dunn Moseley (Figure 11) was born at Moseley Hall in Lenoir County, North Carolina, and educated at UNC Chapel Hill. (He was classmate of future President James K. Polk and future bishop of Mississippi William Green.) Moseley was elected legislator for four terms in North Carolina and moved his family to Florida in 1835, where he owned three plantations in Jefferson and Madison counties. In Florida, he was elected to the territorial House of Representatives and the Senate. As the first governor of the state of Florida (1845-1849), Moseley encouraged agriculture, states'



Figure 11. Governor William Dunn Moseley. Daguerreotype image courtesy Haughton Family Archives

- rights, and proposed in his last annual address to the Florida General Assembly a system financed by the state of “common” schools, which became Florida’s public education system. As a widower, Moseley moved with two of his three sons to Palatka in 1851, where his three daughters had settled.⁶²
- Elizabeth Moseley Haughton is credited with championing the initial proposal for an Episcopal church in Palatka.⁶³ Her husband, Judge T.S. Haughton⁶⁴, was born in Edenton, North Carolina, and educated at UNC Chapel Hill. He was assistant comptroller in Tallahassee for Florida Comptroller Theodorus Washington Brevard (for whom Brevard County is named), where he met Elizabeth Moseley, the governor's daughter. T.S. Haughton served as a St. Mark’s Episcopal Church convention delegate and was a direct descendant of two Florida pioneers: Francis Philip Fatio, one of only two land grant holders in continued residence in North Florida with a 10,000-acre land grant from the British occupation, the Second Spanish Period, and Florida territorial transition; and Fatio’s grandson Francis P. Fleming, who served as governor of Florida from 1889 until 1893.⁶⁵
 - Alice Moseley Moragne and her husband, Dr. N.H. Moragne. Dr. Moragne was a descendant of French Huguenot immigrants to East Florida and served the Palatka community as a physician and the state of Florida as one of its first pharmacists and a state senator (1868-1872).⁶⁶
 - Susan Hill Moseley Husson and her husband, Joseph N. Husson, who was a prominent New York attorney. Their son William Moseley Husson was a civil engineer in Palatka, where he formed the firm of Husson & Joseph. A major roadway in Palatka is named Husson Street to honor his work.

- Dr. George Hawes (Figure 12) graduated from the Medical College of South Carolina in Charleston and began his medical practice in Palatka in 1852. He served in the Florida Senate from 1848 to 1861. At St. Mark’s Episcopal Church, he was treasurer from 1856 to 1896 and senior warden for 42 years. As one of the most faithful and beloved members of the congregation, the 1874 Parish Register reflected that four children were named in his honor and the stained-glass memorial window above the St. Mark’s altar was dedicated to him.⁶⁷

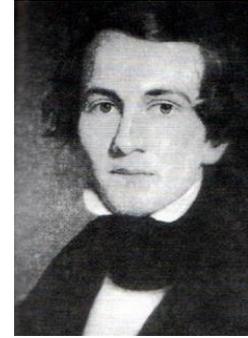


Figure 12. Dr. George E. Hawes. Image courtesy of George MacLeod Family Papers.

- Hubbard Hart and his wife, Mary. Born in Vermont, entrepreneur Hubbard Hart moved to Palatka in 1855 for the mail carrier contract from Ocala to Tampa via the village of Silver Springs. Recognizing the natural beauty and climate of Florida as an enticement for Northern tourists, he purchased the paddle-wheel steamer James Burt to transport people and supplies. The Hart Line steamboat empire became the most prominent steamboat line and hotel venue in Florida’s nascent tourist industry on the St. Johns and Ocklawaha rivers.⁶⁸

- Vestryman Marcellus A. Williams (Figure 13) was one of the most important U. S. Government surveyors in Florida history. He studied surveying with George Washington’s nephew Lawrence Washington. As surveyor general of Florida, Benjamin A. Putnam sent Williams to survey the lands of the “supposed Indian boundary” in southern Florida.⁶⁹ In 1870 Williams received a contract to survey all the real property at the southern tip of the state



Figure 13. Marcellus A. Williams. Photo courtesy Boynton Beach Historical Society

between the Everglades and the Atlantic Ocean, the Intracoastal Waterway between Lake Worth to Fort Myers, and from Amelia Island to Cedar Key.⁷⁰

- Georgia-born vestryman Robert T. Boyd was listed in the 1850 census of Putnam County as a 28-year-old timber cutter — a lucrative trade in Palatka at the time. In 1847 he purchased part of the Palatka Tract from the Brush Estate and erected a new residence at the corner of Lemon and First streets, one of only three in the town boasting glass windows and a brick chimney. Boyd was sheriff, tax assessor, and tax collector of Putnam County, all at one time. Twenty-year-old Mary Dunham and her widowed mother came to Palatka in 1850 from Rhode Island, and she married Boyd the following year. She was the first person confirmed at St. Mark's Episcopal Church.⁷¹
- James Burt. The driving force in the development of Palatka and the construction of the Upjohn-designed sanctuary was James Burt (Figure 14). Born in Rutland, Vermont, Burt was a successful mercantile businessman and commission merchant in Galveston, Texas, and Savannah before becoming connected to firms in St. Augustine and Palatka. He was called to Palatka in 1852 as trustee appointed to administer the sale of the property in the Palatka Tract bankruptcy. Burt oversaw the construction of the sanctuary in 1854 and the rectory in 1869.⁷² For 40 years, he served St. Mark's as its treasurer, vestryman, and junior warden.

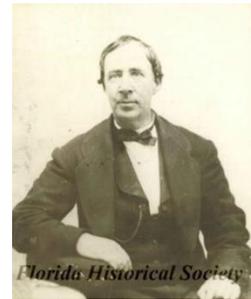


Figure 14. James Burt, mayor of Palatka, Florida (1853-1856). Photo courtesy Florida Historical Society.

- Years after Fort Shannon was abandoned as a U.S. Army post, Burt located his business office in the Officers' Quarters building (c. 1838) at First and Water streets. (The building had previously housed R.R. Reid & Company [Figure 15]).⁷³ As a leader in the city, Burt developed Palatka into a thriving real estate market for selling lots in the Palatka Tract to wealthy Northern investors. In 1854 he was appointed agent for the first bank in the city, the Bank of Charleston, and in 1855 and 1858 Governor James E. Broome appointed him county commissioner. Other appointments included U.S. postmaster (1859), receiver of Sales of Public Lands for the Eastern Circuit of Florida (1862), and judge of the criminal court (1866).⁷⁴



Figure 15. Fort Shannon Officers Quarters (c. 1838), later the business office of James Burt (c. 1852). Photo courtesy Putnam County Historical Society

Bishop John Freeman Young, Second Bishop of Florida

Bishop John Freeman Young's visit to St. Mark's Episcopal Church at Palatka in March 1869 may have been the inspiration for him to build a Carpenter Gothic style church in the Diocese's push to build new churches throughout the state. The last week in March 1869 Young was the house guest of Fanny and James Burt in Palatka.⁷⁵ During that visit, he would have seen St. Mark's and likely discussed the construction and building costs with James Burt, who was supervising the project. Worship services were held in the sanctuary and the bishop would have noted the design. The next year Young and Henry Sanford



Figure 16. Holy Cross Episcopal Church, Sanford, Florida (c. 1870). Photo courtesy Special and Areas Studies Collections, University of Florida.

selected a building site for Holy Cross Episcopal Church, a Carpenter Gothic architectural design (Figure 16), in the new village of Sanford, Florida, at Lake Monroe.⁷⁶

Elected second bishop of Florida 1867 to 1885, Young (Figure 17) made missionary activities a priority during his bishopric and traveled throughout North and Central Florida assisting fledgling congregations to select Gothic architectural styles and to connect with benefactors for building sites. He was instrumental in the establishment of twenty new Episcopal missions along the St. Johns River.⁷⁷ Deeply committed to the tenets of the Ecclesiologists, Young was sensitive to the liturgical possibilities of the Carpenter Gothic style and its less expensive construction costs to for frontier church-builders.



Figure 17. Reverend John Freeman Young, n/d. Photo Wikipedia Commons

Young's early interest in church architecture was evident when in 1848 he assisted in the construction of the Chapel of the Cross in Madison, Mississippi.⁷⁸ While Young was serving in Mississippi, families and planters on the Lafourche River in Louisiana organized an Episcopal parish and in 1853 asked him to assist in building a church and serving as their rector. For their Christ Church, Young chose a church design in the Gothic style "according to plans from an eminent New York architect ..."⁷⁹ In 1855, he left Louisiana and became assistant minister at Trinity Church, New York City.

In 1839, the Trinity vestry had hired renowned church architect Richard Upjohn to advise them on repairs and later commissioned him to design a new Trinity church in the Gothic Revival style. Trinity Church in New York City was Young's home until he was elected bishop of Florida in 1867.⁸⁰ During his time in New York, Young expanded his interest in hymnology with a project of combining the great hymns of the Christian world into one hymnal.⁸¹ He

published a 16-page pamphlet titled *Carols for Christmas Tide* in which the first of the seven carols was his English translation of the classic *Stille Nacht! Heilige Nacht!*, today the classic Christmas hymn “Silent Night, Holy Night.”

For the 12 river missions of Gothic Revival churches built according to Upjohn’s style, Young probably worked with Fernandina architect Robert S. Schuyler using the Upjohn pattern book.⁸² For St. Mary’s Episcopal Church in Green Cove Springs, which was constructed in 1879, the bishop obtained the architectural plan from Charles C. Haight, an architect in the Trinity Building at New York City, the same location of the Richard Upjohn & Co. architectural offices. Richard Upjohn retired in 1872, but his son Richard Michell Upjohn maintained the architectural services of the family firm and was informally associated with Haight.⁸³

Organization of the Florida Historical Society

Several of the Palatka city builders and leaders that championed and organized St. Mark’s Episcopal Church in Palatka in 1856 were also organizers of the Florida Historical Society. The Society’s founding members included six of Florida’s former governors, legislators, judiciary members, and leaders of cities and churches in the state and a few others who met several times in the large upstairs room of merchant George Burt’s store at 105 Charlotte Street in St. Augustine. George Burt (Figure 18) came to St. Augustine from Vermont in 1840 and, as a citizen and dedicated elected leader, made his store available for public gatherings.⁸⁴ In early 1856, the Florida Historical Society was launched with by-laws, a constitution, and officers.⁸⁵ In 1857, member George R. Fairbanks declared that the goals of the new Society, in short, were to explore the



Figure 18. St. Augustine Mayor George Burt (1867 to 1868). Photo courtesy Florida Historical Society

history of the state, build up a library, and collect all published or manuscript works relating to the state. The initial officers of the Society were Benjamin A. Putnam, president; Fairbanks, vice president; James Burt, secretary and custodian of the Society records; George Burt, treasurer; and Kingsley B. Gibbs, an East Florida planter and nephew of Zephaniah Kingsley, recording secretary and librarian.

Other original members of the Society included St. Mark's Episcopal Church at Palatka organizers former Governor William Dunn Moseley, who had retired in Palatka; Palatka physician and State Senator Dr. George Hawes; Episcopal Bishop of Florida Francis Huger Rutledge; and John Beard, Tallahassee businessman and former Clerk of the Court in St. Augustine in 1838.⁸⁶

The Conception of a University of the South

The devoted churchmen of Florida and their lifetime connections manifested in the leadership of Bishop Francis Huger Rutledge of Florida, Bishop W.M. Green of Mississippi (previously noted as lifelong friend of Governor William Dunn Moseley), John A. Calhoun, nephew of U.S. Vice President John C. Calhoun, Bishop Stephen Elliott of Georgia, Leonidas



Figure 19. George R. Fairbanks. n/d. Photo courtesy the Florida Historical Society.

Polk of Louisiana (second cousin of President James K. Polk), Bishop Alexander Gregg of Texas and George R. Fairbanks (Figure 19) of St. Augustine were instrumental in bringing the plan into fruition of “a University of the South,” to be the first great inter-State institution for higher education.⁸⁷ At an organizational meeting of the Board of Trustees held July 4, 1857 on Lookout Mountain in Tennessee, Rutledge made his presentation to the Diocese: The Episcopal Church would sponsor the university and an endowment of not less than \$3,000,000, of which \$500,000

had been collected. By unanimous consent Sewanee Mountain was reaffirmed as the site for the erection of the university buildings. Rutledge's lifelong friend John Beard of Tallahassee was elected treasurer of the University of the South for the Diocese of Florida.⁸⁸ Fairbanks was perhaps the most enthusiastic supporter of the plan for the southern university.⁸⁹ He was a founding delegate and trustee of the University serving from the state of Florida and was never absent from any meeting of its Board for 49 years, including the one in 1906 before his death.⁹⁰ Despite the complete burning and destruction of the campus by Union troops during the Civil War, Fairbanks was the University Commissioner of Buildings and Land for the reconstruction of the campus from 1867 to 1880. He built a log cottage on the campus that he named Rebel's Rest, which today serves as the University's guest house.⁹¹

Post-Civil War: St. Mark's Episcopal Church at Palatka

The Episcopal parishes of Florida and the city of Palatka suffered during the Civil War. The years of 1866 to 1877 were the era of political Reconstruction post-Civil War in Florida. At the invitation of Bishop Francis Huger Rutledge and with a personal pledge of a missionary stipend, Reverend J. Hamilton Quinby assumed charge of both Trinity Church in St. Augustine and St. Mark's Episcopal Church in Palatka in 1866.⁹² Dividing his time between St. Augustine and Palatka, Quinby held services in each place every other week and scheduled its first commissioned lay reader Dr. George Hawes on the Sundays that he was absent. Quinby noted that "The close of the war found people impoverished but full of zeal for their church."⁹³ After being vacant during the war, St. Mark's showed signs of a remarkable recovery by 1870. Quinby reported that the church had more than twenty families or 93 individuals connected with the

parish, a strong Sunday School, and total contributions to the church of \$1,118. Considering the size of the town and its economic condition of recovery, that was a significant collection.⁹⁴

The St. Mark's Parish Register of 1874 reflected a congregation of more than one hundred members, many were the families and descendants of the original organizers of the church — widows, daughters and sons of legacy leaders, Moseley, Haughton, Moragne, Putnam, Calhoun, Hart, Boyd, Burt, Hawes, and Kirby Smith.⁹⁵

¹ Episcopal churchman, historian and leader George R. Fairbanks died in 1906 at his home in Sewanee, Tennessee. His personal and family papers were acquired by his granddaughter, Eva Lee Fairbanks Glass Dudney, and gifted to Florida State University in 1966. http://purl.fcla.edu/fsu/MSS_0-104.

² Gordon, E. (2013), *Heart and soul of Florida: sacred sites and historic architecture*, Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 165.

³ Gordon, *Heart and Soul*, 166.

⁴ Lane, J.C. (2012) *Florida's Carpenter Gothic Churches*, 252-253; Hull (1993), The "School of Upjohn," 282-284.

⁵ Chitty (1979) *Sewanee Then and Now*, 383.

⁶ Smith (1995), *Carpenter Gothic*. 65, 68; Upjohn, E., (1939) *Richard Upjohn: Churchman and Architect*, 98. Note: An unfortunate typographical error in Evered Upjohn's 1939 biography of his grandfather at page 214 credited architectural plans for the church in Palatka, Florida, as Saint Mary's Church in 1854, rather than St. Mark's. After 1939, the misinformation appeared in many sources, "The plans for the St. Mark's Episcopal Church of 1852 in Palatka, Florida, are extremely close to those in Upjohn's book," Nivens (1977) *200 years of American architectural drawing*, 118; "... Certain it is that the building was designed in [Richard Upjohn's] offices, where many famous architects worked or trained, but it is more likely ... that it was at least partly the work of Upjohn's son, Richard Michell Upjohn." Michaels (1976), *The river flows north: history of Palatka*, 89.

⁷ Lane, *Florida's Carpenter Gothic Churches*, 257.

⁸ Lane, *Florida's Carpenter Gothic Churches*, 254.

⁹ Gordon, *Heart and Soul*, 164-165.

¹⁰ Hull, The "School of Upjohn," 282, 285, 292; Patrick (1980), *Ecclesiological Gothic in the Antebellum South*, 122, 123.

¹¹ Pennington (1938), *The Episcopal Church in Florida 1763-1892*, 18-19, 26. Trinity Episcopal St. Augustine historian G. Michael Strock recalls in a story of the time that a “ringing bell warfare” occurred between the two downtown St. Augustine churches where Trinity Episcopal had a bell but the Catholic Basilica had four. At noon the Basilica would ring all four bells during the Episcopal rector’s sermon. In the warm Florida temperatures, the windows were open in both churches, and the two houses of worship in St. Augustine stood opposite each other on the plaza. In the loud clamor of the bells pealing, the Episcopal rector necessarily delivered his sermon with raised voice or just “mouthing” the words that no one could hear – but the sermon would continue. Rev. Middleton Moore’s 45-minute sermons went on far longer than the expected 15- or 20-minute homilies – the ringing bell warfare perhaps a gentle hint for brevity to the Reverend. Strock (n.d.), *By faith, a history of Trinity Episcopal Parish*, 13.

¹² Fairbanks, *The Early Churchmen of Florida*, 3-13; Cushman, *A Goodly Heritage*, 4. Strock, *By faith, a history of Trinity*, 12-13; Pennington, *The Episcopal Church in Florida*, 19.

¹³ Pennington, *The Episcopal Church in Florida*, 42, 49.

¹⁴ Pennington, *The Episcopal Church in Florida*, 42-43.

¹⁵ Originally assigned to Alachua, the Pilatka post office was designated in 1841 and the name changed to Palatka in 1875. Palatka Daily News, “Today in History,” 15 December 2021; Stanaback, Postal Operations. The word Pilatka was corrupted from the Seminole-Creek Pilotaikita, which means “boat crossing.” Alvers and Mahaffey, *Our Place*, 34.

¹⁶ Two of the rectors at Zion Episcopal Church in Rome, New York, went on to become bishops: Reverend Henry B. Whipple was the first bishop of Minnesota, and Reverend Stephen Jecko was the seventh bishop of Florida.

¹⁷ Henry R. Whipple papers: 1833-1934, Minnesota Historical Society, online resource.

¹⁸ In 1858 Sarah Fairbanks died of tuberculosis, leaving Fairbanks to care for their five children. That year George Fairbanks married Rev. Wright’s widow, Susan Beard Wright. See Edenfield, *George R. Fairbanks: Fernandina’s Renaissance Man*, ‘Florida History Network;’ Dubose (1906). *George Rainsford Fairbanks*, 493-503. Wright’s widow was Susan Beard of Tallahassee, who became the second wife of George R. Fairbanks. Susan Beard’s father, John Beard, was Bishop Francis Rutledge’s best friend in college. Rutledge entered Yale College in 1817 where he met John Beard, a North Carolina planter’s son, who would later move to Florida, become prominent in politics and the Episcopal Church. Beard and Rutledge remained friends throughout their lives from Yale to St. Augustine and later in Tallahassee. Rayburn (2010), “Biographies: John Shepard Beard.” FLGenWeb Digital Library and Archives. Cushman, *A Goodly Heritage*, 8-9; Willis, *Secession Sanctified: Bishop Francis Huger Rutledge and the Coming of the Civil War in Florida*, 421-437; Fairbanks, Editor’s Preface by M. Gannon (1975), n.27, lxii-lxiii.

¹⁹ In 1840 Rutledge was rector at Trinity Church in St. Augustine. In 1845 he accepted an invitation by Tallahassee’s St. John’s Church to become its rector. Rutledge had a 21-year tenure at St. John’s and was bishop-in-residence there when appointed as the first Bishop of Florida in 1851. Willis (2004) , *Secession Sanctified page number*; Cushman, *A Goodly Heritage*, 72, 423-427; Diocese of Florida, (1839), *Journal of the Proceedings of the Annual Convention Diocesan Journal*, 17.

²⁰ Whipple, (1902), *Lights and shadows*, 13.

²¹ Whipple, *Lights and shadows*, 15-16; Pennington, *The Episcopal Church in Florida*, 43.

²² Denham (1995), *From Territorial to a State Judiciary*, 451-452.

²³ During the territorial days of Florida, Fairbanks was clerk of the United States Superior Court for the northern District of Florida for four years (1842-1846), and the first year that Florida was admitted as a state he served as a

State Senator (1846-1848). Fairbanks is considered the historian and author of several books on the state of Florida. See tribute to Fairbanks in Gannon, M. (1975), General Editor's Preface, *The history and antiquities of the City of St. Augustine, Florida* by George R. Fairbanks, vii-lix; DuBose, *George Rainsford Fairbanks*, 493-498.

²⁴ The original Pilatka Tract was the Indian village site described in 1774 by botanist William Bartram as Gray's trading post; in 1816 the Tract was conveyed as a Spanish land grant of 1,200 acres of prime land with a trading post [Pilatka] to Bernardo Segui, St. Augustine merchant who became its mayor and county clerk (The Segui family home was at 12 Aviles Street, built in the early 1800s which now houses the St. Augustine Historical Society); in 1819 the Pilatka Tract title passed to George Fleming, an Irishman who became a captain in the Spanish army of Florida and son-in-law of Francis Fatio, owner of the 12-mile river frontage at New Switzerland plantation north of Palatka; in 1827 the Tract was sold to Dr. Nehemiah Brush of New York who continued the business of a trading post and a river crossing ferry service connecting the west bank of the St. Johns River at Pilatka to St. Augustine. Upon Brush's death, the Pilatka Tract was inherited by his nephews; when they sold only 28 parcels, they sold the Pilatka Tract to the firm of R.R. Reid & Company, a partnership of St. Augustine businessmen R.R. Reid, Jr., Burroughs E. Carr and George Burt. In 1852 the overextended R.R. Reid & Company declared bankruptcy. Alvers & Mahaffey, *Our Place in Time*, 20-21, 24, 35; Swanson, *Pilo-Taikiti*, 65-68.

²⁵ Michaels (1986), *The river flows north – a history of Putnam County, Florida*, 84. Correspondence from James Burt to George Burt, 31 May 1855. George Burt Papers, Box 2, File 28.

²⁶ "Memorandum," Bronson and Brush Estate by James Burt, 11 June 1853. Burt Papers, Box 2, File 28. In 1854 Burt was appointed agent for the Bank of Charleston and became the first banker in Palatka. By 1860, Burt also represented the Peoples Bank of Charleston, the State Bank of Florida, and the Bank of St. Johns. In 1855, the Governor appointed him county commissioner and reappointed him in 1857. In 1858 Governor Perry commissioned him as a delegate to the Southern Commercial Convention held in Montgomery, Alabama. In 1859, the Federal government appointed him Postmaster of Palatka. In 1859 he was elected the first Probate Judge of Putnam County and held that office until after the Civil War.

²⁷ Whether James Burt was the general contractor for constructing Sunny Point has not been established, but correspondence from James Burt to his brother George Burt indicate that James was following the construction: "We have two good masons living here & they put up [the] mantle pieces in Mrs. Bronson's home very well at the time it was building," George Burt Papers, Box 3, File 6. The Bronson-Mulholland House in Palatka is one of the few surviving antebellum houses in Northeast Florida; listed on the National Trust of Historic Places, the house and grounds are open to the public. In January 1866 the house was used as a school for sixty African American children which was supported by the New York branch of the Freedman's Union Commission.

²⁸ Michaels, *the river flows north*, 84; Bicentennial Edition, *The Palatka Daily News*, 1976, July 2.

²⁹ General William Jenkins Worth was commandant of cadets at West Point and became a general in the Second Seminole War and the second in command to Zachary Taylor in the Mexican War. During his 1843 trip to St. Augustine, Henry R. Whipple records an account of visiting with his friend General Worth, whom he credits with closing the Seven Years' Florida War [Second Seminole War] with "honesty in his purpose," where Generals Jessup (sic), Taylor, Gaines, Clinch, Call, Armistead and Scott had failed. Whipple recorded that Chief Co-a-coo-che said to General Worth at the last council, "I have listened to your talk. You have taken us by the hand in friendship; the Great Spirit thanks you...I want my band around me to go to Arkansas." Whipple recalled that General Worth estimated that after the removal to Indian Territory there were about 300 Seminoles left in Florida living in the Everglades and 3,824 Indians and Negroes relocated to Arkansas. Whipple, H. B. (1902), *Lights and Shadows of a Long Episcopate*, 384-387. Alvers and Mahaffey, *Our Place in Time*, 31. The cities of Fort Worth, Texas, and Lake Worth, Florida, the villages of Worth in Illinois and Worthville in Kentucky, and the Worth counties in Georgia, Missouri, and Iowa are named in his honor. In Florida, Worth Avenue in Palm Beach and Worth Street in Lower Manhattan at New York City are named in his honor.

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- ³⁰ General Joseph Hernandez was the first Hispanic member of Congress and later served as mayor of St. Augustine. Hernandez was born in St. Augustine to Minorcan immigrant parents, was educated in Savannah and Cuba, and by the time of the U.S. annexation had amassed 25,000 acres of East Florida land, including what is now Washington Oaks Gardens State Park. Gen. Hernandez is famously remembered during the Second Seminole War (1835-1842) for capturing the Seminole chief Osceola under a white flag of truce at the direction of General Thomas S. Jesup. Dovell (1952), *Florida: Historic. Dramatic. Contemporary*, 147-148; Jesup, et al. (1955), *The white flag*; Nolan (2006) Bishop Whipple's Diary, 91; Tebeau (1971), *A History of Florida*, 164-165.
- ³¹ Shippe, ed. (1937), *Bishop Whipple's Southern Diary*, 57, 62.
- ³² George Burt Papers, Box 3, File 6.
- ³³ Shippe, ed., *Bishop Whipple's Southern Diary*, xiii, 3.
- ³⁴ In Nolan, Reid Family File, St. Augustine Historical Society, Denham, *From a Territorial to a State Judiciary*, 446.
- ³⁵ Shippe, ed., *Bishop Whipple's Southern Diary*, 36-37, 87.
- ³⁶ Whiting (1939), "Cursory remarks upon East Florida in 1838 by Major Henry Whiting, U.S. Army," *St. Augustine News*.
- ³⁷ United States President James K. Polk was the UNC Chapel Hill classmate of William Dunn Moseley, the state of Florida's first elected governor and later resident of Palatka.
- ³⁸ Fort Shannon - FortWiki Historic U.S. and Canadian Forts; Swanson, *Pilo-Taitiki*, 86-100, 122-123.
- ³⁹ Dovell, *Florida: Historic*, 355-356.
- ⁴⁰ Alvers and Mahaffey, *Our Place*, 30; Dovell, "Florida Historic," 390-391; Swanson, *Pilo-taitiki*, 106, 128.
- ⁴¹ Cowart (2005), "Paddlewheelers on the St. Johns," online source; Dovell "Florida: Historic" 355, 390-392; Mueller, *St. Johns River Steamboats*, 192-196.
- ⁴² Pennington, *The Episcopal Church in Florida*, 35.
- ⁴³ *Diocesan Journal* 1868, 27 in Alvers, *In remembrance*, 5; Cushman, *A Goodly Heritage*, 24.
- ⁴⁴ *Diocesan Journal* 1852, 26, in Alvers, *In remembrance*, 7.
- ⁴⁵ Wylie (1914), "Memorial to Elizabeth Moseley Haughton," [Extract from the Bishop's address to the life and work of Mrs. Elizabeth Moseley Haughton], Haughton Family Archives; Alvers, *In remembrance*, 4.
- ⁴⁶ Whipple, *Long Episcopate*, 13. 15.
- ⁴⁷ The original eight vestryman were Thomas T. Russell, Isaac H. Bronson, James Burt, John S. Kirkland, James T. Gibson, Robert T. Boyd, Marcellus A. Williams, and C. S. Graves. Alvers, *In remembrance*, 2.
- ⁴⁸ Pennington, *The Episcopal Church in Florida*, 43.
- ⁴⁹ Francis Huger Rutledge was born into a wealthy Charleston, South Carolina, family. He enjoyed an aristocratic heritage on both sides of his family. His mother descended from a notable Huguenot family, which hosted the Marquis de Lafayette when he arrived to aid the Revolutionary effort in 1777 and later attempted a plot to free Lafayette from an Austrian prison in 1798. His father, Hugh Rutledge, was a distinguished attorney during the Revolutionary War. His Rutledge uncles both represented South Carolina in the First and Second Continental

Congresses and Uncle Edward Rutledge signed the Declaration of Independence in 1776. When Charleston fell in 1780, his father, Hugh Rutledge, was imprisoned at St. Augustine by the British in Loyalist-controlled British Florida. After the war, the elder Rutledge returned to Charleston and served on the Vestry at St. Philip's Church, the town's oldest Episcopal parish, which would later include among its parishioners the states' rights defender John C. Calhoun. See Willis, *Secession Sanctified*, 422-424.

⁵⁰ Cushman, *A Goodly Heritage*, 2.

⁵¹ Whipple, *Lights and Shadows*, 16.

⁵² In 1854 Upjohn moved his firm's office to the Trinity Building, 111 Broadway, a building of his own design, Hull, The "School of Upjohn," 286; Letters Bronson to Whipple with enclosure letter from the St. Mark's Building Committee. May 23, 1854; and letter Kirkland to Upjohn & Co., March 14, 1855, Avery Architectural Archives, Richard Upjohn and Richard Michell Upjohn Papers.

⁵³ At the 16th Annual Convention in Tallahassee, Rev. Rutledge announced that "a lot advantageously situated has been given by the Hon. Isaac Bronson, and funds already contributed sufficient to build a neat and commodious edifice, and a contract, it is understood, has been entered into to proceed with the work immediately." Alvers, in *Remembrance*, 9; Correspondence from James Burt to George Burt, 31 May 1855. George Burt Papers, Box 2, File 28.

⁵⁴ Davis, *St. Mark's history*.

⁵⁵ Alvers, *In remembrance*, 9.

⁵⁶ The courthouse at the time was located at the corner of First and Reid Streets in Palatka. Swanson, *Pilo-Taikita: A history of Palatka*, 145.

⁵⁷ Davis (1919), *St. Mark's History*, 3; Alvers and Mahaffey, *Our Place*, 39.

⁵⁸ As a lifelong Episcopalian, George Fairbanks was an ardent member of the Episcopal Church. He was continuously a delegate from the Diocese of Florida to the General Convention of the Church from 1853 until 1904. The only exception to his perfect attendance was during the Civil War: the delegates from Florida met in a General Council of the Church in the Confederate States. See DuBose, 1906, *George Fairbanks: Fernandina's Renaissance Man*, 495.

⁵⁹ *Diocesan Journal*, 1854, 10-11, in Alvers, *In Remembrance*, 8.

⁶⁰ Judge Joseph Lee Smith left Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1823 to become one of the two judges of the Superior Court of the Territory of Florida. St. Augustine was the principal city in East Florida where Judge Smith selected a home to settle his wife, Frances Kirby Smith, and family. He was a graduate of Yale in the class of 1796 and studied law under the direction of Judge Tapping Reeve in Litchfield, the first law school in the United States. Fellow classmates of Joseph Lee Smith were future vice presidents of the United States and graduates of Yale, John C. Calhoun and Aaron Burr. Judge Smith's young associate Benjamin A. Putnam married Judge Smith's sister-in-law, Helen Kirby, daughter of a prominent attorney in Litchfield. Benjamin and Helen Putnam's daughter Kate became John C. Calhoun's daughter-in-law. James (1936), *Edmund Kirby Smith's Boyhood in Florida*, 244; "Tapping Reeve," Wikipedia, online source; Burt Family Papers, Putnam County Library archives.

⁶¹ Alvers and Mahaffey, *Our Place*, 34; interview and email correspondence Sheila Greenleaf, great-great granddaughter of Benjamin A. Putnam and John C. Calhoun; Knetsch, (1999), "Benjamin A. Putnam and the Office of Surveyor-General," Part 1, 20-22; Putnam Papers, Putnam County Archives; Swanson, *Pilo-Taikita*, 135-137.

⁶² Moseley, *Diary of William D. Moseley*, 1-66, Haughton Family Archives; *National Cyclopedia of American Biography*, XI, 377-378; "S.S. Moseley to be launched Friday morning" (n.d.); "Today is Governor Moseley

Day,” (n.d.); See Paisley (1989) *Red Hills of Florida*, 107, 143-149; Patrick (1955), *Five Flags*, 37, 59; Pratt, W.A. (n/d), “Old River Days,” *Palatka Times Herald*; Rivers (1993) *Madison County, Florida*; “To which North Carolina ‘Moseley Hall’ are you referring?” (30 Sept 2013), retrieved from <https://bcbrooks.blogspot.com/2013/>.

⁶³ Alvers, In remembrance, 3,4.

⁶⁴ On the question of the origin of the name “Tippo Saib” Haughton, great-great grandson Malachi Haughton IV could not recall a family memoir of explanation. Research suggests that “Tippo Saib” may have been an exotic global celebrity of the time:

- On June 9, 1788, Tippoo-Saib, sultan of Mysore in southwestern India, dispatched three ambassadors to Louis XVI, king of France, to persuade the king to join in a military action against their common enemy England. The proposed diplomatic alliance was rejected, but the visit was a fashion phenomenon. As the three ambassadors, their wives, and more than 30 servants awaited their audience with the French king, they were observed in Paris theaters, parks, and churches attracting attention wherever they went. The Indians wore loose trousers, exotic shawls, turbans, sashes, robes with turned-up sleeves, and elaborate belts, all of lustrous satin, silk, embroidery, and ornament. Soon fashions *à la Tippoo-Saib* and *à l’indienne* appeared in the salons of fashionable Parisiennes and that year *Magasin des modes nouvelles* predicted the fashion novelty would travel all over the world. Chrisman-Campbell (2020), “Gifts of the sultan,” online source.
- In 1780 a thoroughbred horse named Pages Tippoo Saib is registered, <https://www.allbreedpedigree.com/pages+tippoo+saib>
- In 1821 imported to the United States for a career in the circus was an Indian elephant named “Tippo Saib,” Stuart Thayer (2005), *American Circus Anthology*, online source.
- In 1850 a ship named the *Tippoo Saib* carried 349 orphans from the Irish famine to Australia, State Records Authority of New South Wales 1845-1853, <http://www.shipindex.org>

⁶⁵ Interview with Malachi Haughton, IV, great-great grandson of Governor William Dunn Moseley. December 7, 2021.

⁶⁶ Kitchens, A (2002). “Pills, powders and draughts,” *Welcome Magazine*, Vol.6, No. 2. , 26-27.

⁶⁷ MacLeod (2003), *The beloved physician*, 5, 12-13

⁶⁸ As financially successful steamboat entrepreneurs, both Hubbard Hart and Jacob Brock conveyed land for Carpenter Gothic style Episcopal mission building sites: Hart’s land for St. Paul’s Episcopal Church at Federal Point on the St. Johns River (Deed Book 3, Page 231)(Deed Book 26, Page 503). and Brock, working with Bishop John Freeman Young, built the town of Enterprise as a winter resort on Lake Monroe and donated the building site for All Saints Episcopal Church. Lane, *Florida’s Carpenter Gothic Churches*, 261.

⁶⁹ Knetsch, (1999), “Benjamin A. Putnam and the Office of Surveyor-General,” Part 1, 20-22; Part 2, 8-10.

⁷⁰ “Marcellus Williams,” Broward Legacy (1986), “Surveying South Florida in the 1870s,” 9, 1-2.

⁷¹ Michaels, the river flows north, 86,87; Alvers, In remembrance, 1,3.

⁷² Master Site File PU00269; *St. Mark’s Episcopal Parish Register 1853-1887*. 204-209; Alvers, *In remembrance*, 2, 9.

⁷³ Clark (1992), *A historic tour guide of Palatka and Putnam County, Florida*, 6. The restored 1838 Officers’ Quarters building, which was moved from its original location on River Street to a position adjacent to the Bronson-Mulholland mansion, is the site for the Putnam Historic Museum, home of the Putnam County Historical Society. This building is probably the only surviving Second Seminole War building in Florida.

⁷⁴ Burt, R. M. (1957), "Judge James Burt Biography" Putnam County Archives & History; James Burt (1825-1907) Find a Grave accessed May 14, 2021.

⁷⁵ "April 2, 1869. Dear George, I have not been able to attend to your last letter. Bishop Young has been at our house for the past week. I write this more particularly to inform you that Fanny presented me with a fine 7th girl this morning at 6 o'clock, all well. Gives love to all. Aff., James Burt." Letter from James Burt to George Burt, April 2, 1869. R. M. Burt Papers 1867-1869, Box 7, File 18, St. Augustine Historical Society.

⁷⁶ Lane, *Florida's Carpenter Gothic Churches*, , 260.

⁷⁷ St. Mark's at Palatka was constructed pre-Civil War in 1854. Episcopal churches in the Carpenter Gothic architectural style were constructed after the Civil War in the St. Johns River communities of Arlington (St. Paul's now San Marco Preservation Society), Crescent City (Holy Comforter), Fort George (St. George's), Green Cove Springs (St. Mary's), Hastings (St. Paul's Federal Point), Hibernia (St. Margaret's), Orange Park (Grace), Mandarin (Church of Our Saviour), Palatka (St. Mary's), and Welaka (Emmanuel). Lane, *Florida's Carpenter Gothic Churches*, 269-270; Pennington, *The Episcopal Church in Florida*, 66, 67.

⁷⁸ An interesting note with this reference to Bishop William Mercer Green and Rev. John Freeman Young's early ministry: at the University of North Carolina Chapel Hill, Green was a best friend of William Dunn Moseley [first elected governor of Florida and later resident of Palatka]. Rev. Green conducted the wedding ceremony of William Moseley and Susan Hill at North Carolina, and the Moseleys named their first child William Green Moseley. *Diary of William D. Moseley: 1848-1857, 1-66*, Houghton Family Archives. Bishop Green was also one of the founders of the University of the South, Fairbanks (1905), *History of the University of the South*.

⁷⁹ Pennington, *the Episcopal Church in Florida*, 50; Smith (1995) *Carpenter Gothic*, 70-71.

⁸⁰ Smith, *Carpenter Gothic* 71; Cushman, *Goodly Heritage*, 157-158.

⁸¹ Cushman, *A Goodly Heritage*, 161.

⁸² Smith, *Carpenter Gothic*, 73.

⁸³ Smith, *Carpenter Gothic*, 77.

⁸⁴ Waterbury (1994), *The Treasurer's House*, 78, 105-106.

⁸⁵ Marchman (1940) "Florida Historical Society 1856-1861," 5-6.

⁸⁶ Shofner (2004) *The Florida Historical Society 1856-2004*, 7; Fleming (1924) *Observations on original members*, 10- 14.

⁸⁷ DuBose, *George Rainsford Fairbanks*, 495-496; Fairbanks, *History of the University of the South*, Hathi Trust online.

⁸⁸ Cushman, *A Goodly Heritage*, 35; Pennington, *The Episcopal Church in Florida*, 44.

⁸⁹ Cushman, *A Goodly Heritage*, 34-35.

⁹⁰ DuBose, *George Rainsford Fairbanks*, 496.

⁹¹ DuBose, *George Rainsford Fairbanks*, 498-499; Chitty, *Sewanee: then and now*, 383-386; Fairbanks (1905), *History of the University of the South*, Hathi Trust online resource.

⁹² Cushman, *A Goodly Heritage*, 61, 111-112; Pennington, *The Episcopal Church in Florida*, 48.

⁹³ Cushman, *A Goodly Heritage*, 61; Pennington, *The Episcopal Church in Florida*, 49.

⁹⁴ *Diocesan Journal*, 1870, 36.

⁹⁵ Alvers, *In Remembrance*, 243.

Correspondence Bronson to Whipple

Palatka Florida

May 23, 1854

My Dear Sir,

We are much delayed in Florida to get a plan for our church. Mr. Hoffman sent me one 3 or 4 mnths ago which he got some architect in N. Y. to draw – but it was not accompanied by any working plans or estimate except that he stated that the architect thought it would cost between 3 and 4 thousand dollars in N. Y. ~ We put Mr. Graves at work to make an estimate & he says it will cost \$3300 or more. We then turned to the plans in Upjohn's Rural Architecture – the first plan in that Book – and Mr. Graves estimates that that will cost about \$3350 ~

Now these terms are beyond our means, and we cannot therefore adopt them. We cannot raise over \$2000 ~ or at least not much over that perhaps [illegible] with some extraordinary donations or liberally [illegible] somewhere that we have no right to expect. We concluded therefore at the last meeting of the Vestry that we had better try to get another plan from some good architect in N. Y. (Upjohn if we can) for a church, which will not cost so much ~ and which will be within our means. We concluded it would be cheaper & better to get the plan & working drawings complete from a good architecture than to attempt to get them up here and therefore that our building committee should process such a plan ~ but as we are not acquainted with any one, we resolved to send this memorandum to you and request you to give it to Mr. Upjohn, who I believe you know very well, or to some other good architect who will do us justice and who will attend to it right away.

We have thought it very possible that Mr. Upjohn may have some plan & working drawings complete which might suit our case & thus the only delay will be to copy them.

We enclose herewith our paper for the guidance & information of the architect & beg you will send it to Mr. Upjohn or some other one at your earliest convenience.

Yours very truly & sincerely,

I.H. Bronson

To

Rev H.B. Whipple

Rome N.Y.

Appendix A-1

Correspondence: Building Committee to Upjohn

Palatka, Florida

May 23, 1854

The Vestry of St. Mark's Church Palatka are desirous of obtaining as speedily as possible a plan for a neat village church (with the working drawings complete) which will cost about \$2000 or not over \$2250 at most and have appointed these subscribers and a building committee to obtain such plan & drawing.

We propose to build it entirely of wood, that being the only material which can be conveniently obtained here, ~ The average price of lumber for such a building would be \$12 (twelve) per thousand here.~

The cost of labor would be about \$2 or \$2.25 per day ~ day for master carpenter \$3 per day and for all other workmen not over \$2 ~ except masons in lathing & plastering and they would be \$2.50/100 per day or mould lath & plaster for 20 cents the square yard. Lime about \$2 per barrel. Doors & windows & nails obtained from N.Y. & would be at N.Y. prices ~ adding freight & charges levy about 10 per cent. Nails and all other articles wanted would also be at N.Y. prices adding say 10 per ct for freight & charges.

With these data we suppose an architect can make the calculation and give us a plan for a neat little church edifice which will be within our means.

We want a tower for a bell and a steeple also if we can have it but if the steeple is too costly we must dispense with that for the present but have the tower so arranged that we can put the steeple on hereafter when we are more able.

With these explanations we trust our wants will be understood ~and we should be glad to have the plans & working drawings completed as soon as possible.

Robert T. Boyd

C. L. Graves

John L. Kirkland

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Building Committee

Appendix A-2

Correspondence Kirkland to Upjohn & Co.

Palatka March 14th 1855

Messrs. Richard Upjohn & Co.,

New York,

Gent.,

I received

yours of 10th all in due course of mail & have spoken with Mr. Burt, the Bank agent here with reference to the missing check. He says that the Bank with which you deposited it for collection must write on to the Bank of Charleston and ascertain whether it has ever been presented and paid. In case it has not or further information to that effect, he will draw you a duplicate of the same terms & effect. In case you have not retained a description of the check I could add that it was drawn by James Burt, Agent, Nov. 8th 1854 & numbered No. 222.

Yours respectfully,

John L. Kirkland

Appendix B