

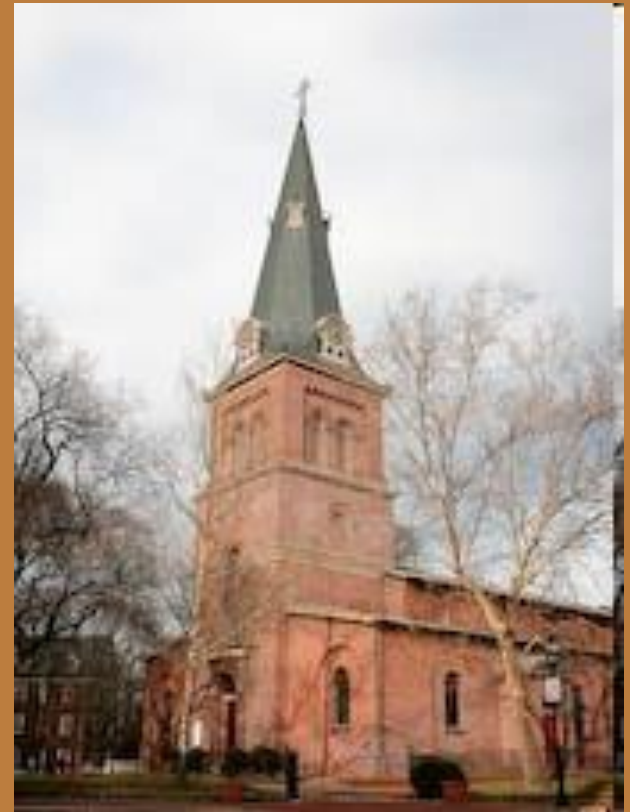
Take Yourself on a Tour

of

**St. Anne's Episcopal
Church**

An Episcopal Parish
founded in 1692

Annapolis, MD



**The third and present church
building**

Welcome to St. Anne's



St. Anne's Episcopal Church is a historic Episcopal church located in Church Circle, Annapolis. The first church in Annapolis, it was founded in 1692 to serve as the parish church for the newly created Middle Neck Parish, one of the original 30 Anglican parishes in the Province of Maryland. Thriving as never before, St. Anne's continues to witness to the "Faith once delivered to the saints" through inspiring worship, joyful fellowship and Christian study, and in meaningful outreach to our local community, the nation, and the world. As we continue to grow and change to meet the needs of Christ's own, we stay faithful to our past, reminders of which surround us.



Today, St. Anne's Parish translates the messages of scripture in our worship into compassionate outreach in our wider community both locally and globally. Embracing a wide range of programs with energy and enthusiasm, St. Anne's has much potential to make an even greater impact on the community.

Historical Notes



From 1692, when the Church of England became the established Church of Maryland until the American Revolution, Church and State were united. All classes, from the governor and great Officers of State down to humble artisans and slaves, resorted to the church to participate in the Sacraments of Font and Altar, to worship in the great spiritual tradition embodied in the Book of Common Prayer, and to receive instruction in Christian doctrine.



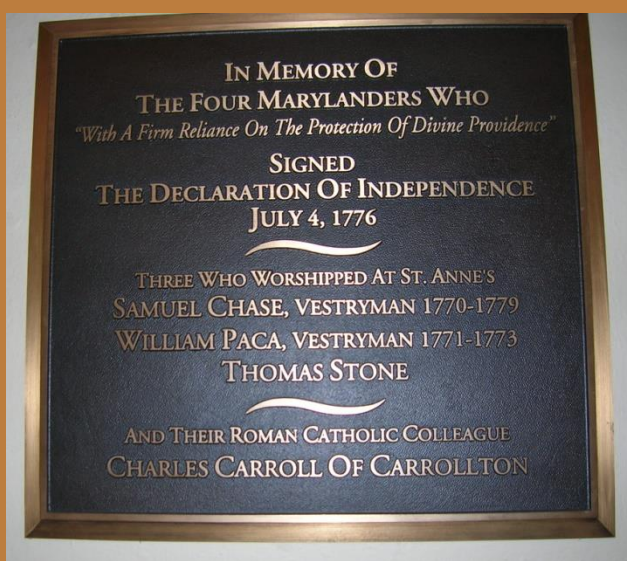
St. Anne's is one of the original thirty parishes created by the General Assembly in 1692. From 1695, when Annapolis became the capital, until 1715, St. Anne's was the Chapel Royal of Maryland. After 1715, when Maryland was returned to Lord Baltimore, the church was the chapel of the Proprietary Governors, and its rectors usually were chaplains to the General Assembly as well.



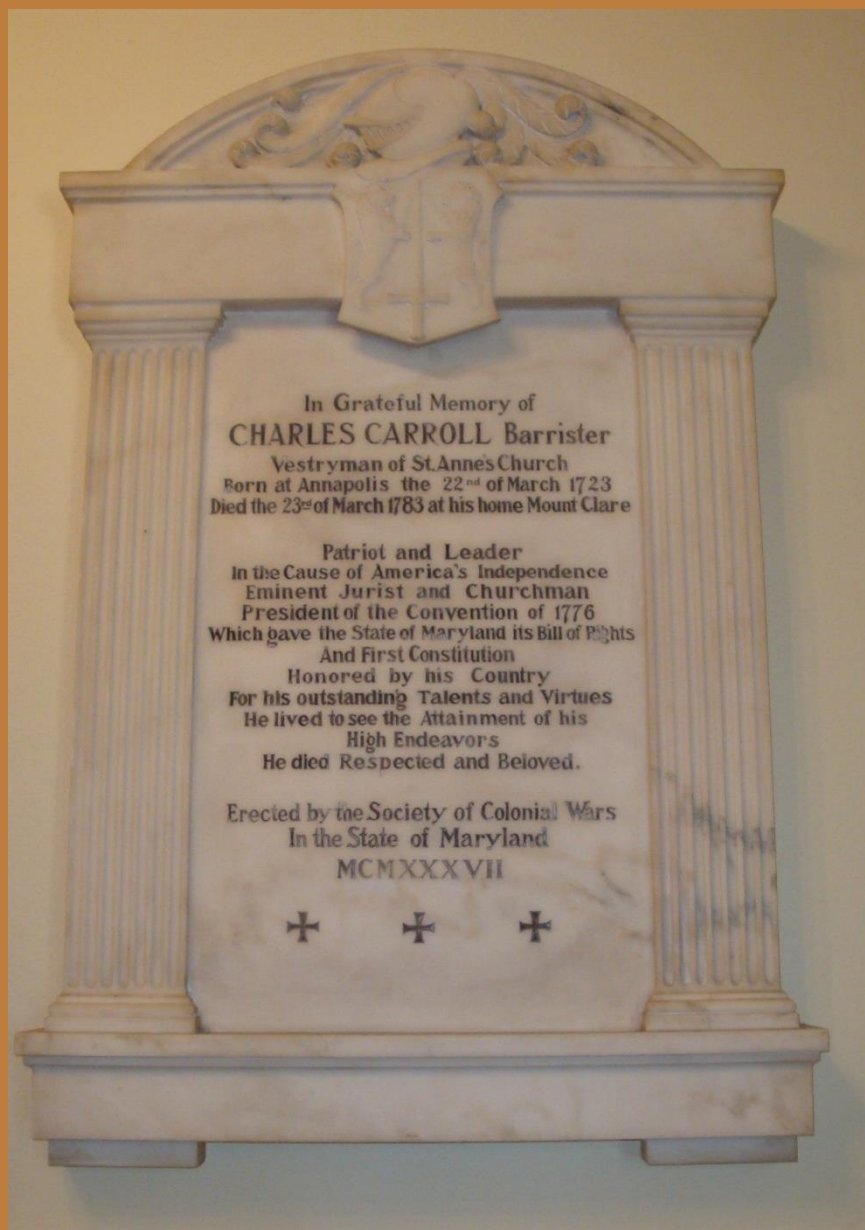
Tolling Bell in steeple

The tolling bell, cast in the Meneely Bell Foundry in New York, was furnished by George Wells who was a warden at the time of the fire.





As you enter the main door of the Church, you will find three plaques on your right. The one to the left is in memory of the four Marylanders who were among the signers of The Declaration of Independence. Three of these were churchmen: Samuel Chase, William Paca, and Thomas Stone. The fourth, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, was a Roman Catholic colleague. Francis Scott Key is remembered as a churchman and patriot and writer of our national anthem. Below these plaques is one dedicating the chimes to John Wirt Randall, who was President of the Maryland Senate in 1898 and elected to the vestry of St. Anne's in 1875. The chimes were cast in 1922 by McShane Bell Foundry in Glen Burnie, Maryland.



On your right, before you enter the Nave, is a marble tablet dedicated to the memory of Charles Carroll, Barrister and St. Anne's vestryman. He was the protestant cousin of Charles Carroll of Carrollton and a patriot.



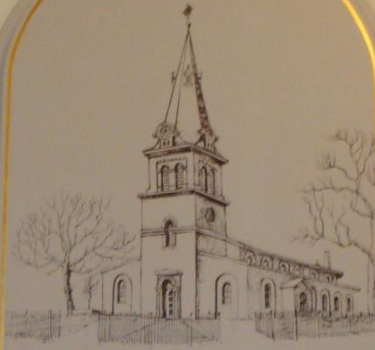
THE FIRST ST. ANNE'S CHURCH
1704-1775

When William and Mary came to the English throne, they terminated Lord Baltimore's license right to govern his proprietary province and made Maryland a royal colony. Three years later, in 1692, the General Assembly established the Church of England here and divided the urban area into parishes. To pay for building new churches and support English priests, who stood in action, an annual tax of forty pounds of tobacco was imposed upon all adult inhabitants of each parish except the owners.

When Annapolis became the seat of Maryland's government in 1790, the Assembly considered as the seat of building the first St. Anne's Church to remove the official place being in state for the government and inhabitants. King William III (1689-1702) was a benefactor of St. Anne's. Royal commission about 1696, and registered with the land office. It is still in use every Sunday. Later Queen Anne (1702-1714) gave a clock which called parishioners to worship and is preserved in the care of 1875.

St. Anne's has parish records dating from 1700, a Bible purchased with a bequest of 250 lbs. from Governor John Hammond (1684-1701), whose commission is just beneath the door close to the altar, and a King James Bible purchased in 1784 and used until 1820. In 1785, a deed between James to the President of the United States, who holds the present one for King George III.

Except for the present chapel in Christy Court at Carrolltown, where St. Anne's is the only church in Maryland.



THE THIRD ST. ANNE'S CHURCH
1859

The present church was like a phoenix from the ashes of the second St. Anne's Church. Built immediately after the fire of 1858 in Romanesque Revival style, it incorporated a portion of the old tower. It was completed in 1859 except for the present steeple, which was delayed by the War Between the States, and added in 1866. At the request of the City of Annapolis, the Town Clock has been housed in it ever since.

The tower, Altar and Font were saved by the Maryland sculptor William Henry Rushart (1825-1874). The window pediment, pews, and belfry that were made for the new church in 1859. The brass rhyll-bellows is a memento of Captain James Walker (1824-1886) who had been commander of the Maryland, one of the most successful Confederate raiders. The oldest window depicting the Risen Christ offering the Book of Life to mankind was made in 1300 by the Lithuanian-born woodcarver William Kucharski. Since 1970, stained glass windows are made. The third one on the south side, 1890, depicts a scene concerning her young daughter the Blessed Virgin Mary, was made by the Father-Spencer and exhibited at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893 before being put in the church. The organ in the new gallery was made by the Heberichs in 1870 and installed in 1973.



THE SECOND ST. ANNE'S CHURCH
1792-1858

To cope with increasing population in colonial days, the Vestry added galleries to the first St. Anne's Church from time to time. Even so, the town grew faster than their makeshift attempts to increase its seating capacity. In 1773 the old church was pulled down to make room for a new larger one designed by Joseph Horatio Anderson, the architect of the present State House, begun in 1772.

The steeple proved unfortunate in the Revolution, being set on fire in April, 1775. The bricks and timbers that had been occupied for the new church were commandeered by the Committee of Safety of the provincial government to build forts to defend the city from enemy attack. Eight years elapsed the parishioners' woodshop in the new frame, which had been built on West Street just before the war. After gaining our independence in 1793, the dissenting Americans were placed into a severe economic depression caused by heavy war debts and the bankruptcy of international trading partners. Their delayed work on the new church. Eventually the new, larger, and architecturally more sophisticated church was completed in 1792 and consecrated by the first Bishop of Maryland, Thomas John Clegg, who had been a curate in the old church before the Revolution.

On St. Valentine's Day 1858 an accidental fire, caused by a newly installed furnace, gained the entrance of the church and Queen Anne's bell perched in the configuration. Fortunately the old communion silver, Bible, and Prayer Book were rescued from the flames.

Before entering the Nave you will see on your left drawings of the three buildings that housed St. Anne's Parish. To the left is the first church built between 1696 and 1704; to the right is the second church built in 1792 and designed by Joseph Horatio Anderson, the architect of the present State House. This church burned in 1858 and the present church, pictured in the middle, was built in 1859 in the Romanesque Revival style designed by C. Harrison Condit of New Jersey, incorporating a portion of the old tower. The steeple was not added until 1865 and houses the Annapolis town clock.



In the choir room, located on your left as you stand facing the nave, are two stained glass windows. One, dedicated to John Cooper, organist at St. Anne's for 32 years, depicts St. Cecilia, the patron saint of musicians. The other window shows Christ changing water into wine at the wedding in Cana.

Enter the Nave and note the stained glass window to the left. It depicts Christ quieting the wind and the waves and was made in New York city by artists Heinigke & Bowen and given in memory of William Scott Southgate, Rector from 1869 to 1899, by his children.





The next two windows were made by Mayer & Company of Munich, Germany in 1908. One depicts the Presentation of Christ in the Temple (Luke 2:22-39); the other depicts the visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary to the home of St. Elizabeth, the mother of St. John the Baptist.

The next window, showing Jesus in prayer, is a memorial to Catherine Randall, a parishioner who died in 1853.

Just before the vestibule is a memorial plaque with the names of those whose ashes are buried in the Memorial Garden in the churchyard.



The window in the vestibule (near the Holy Family Chapel) shows Christ the Good Shepherd bringing home the lost lamb. It is in memory of George McElhiney who served as rector of St. Anne's from 1834 to 1841.



Dedicated in 1984, the Holy Family Chapel is used as a Communion station on Sundays. Barely visible is a door leading to a room used by the clergy and altar party for robing.



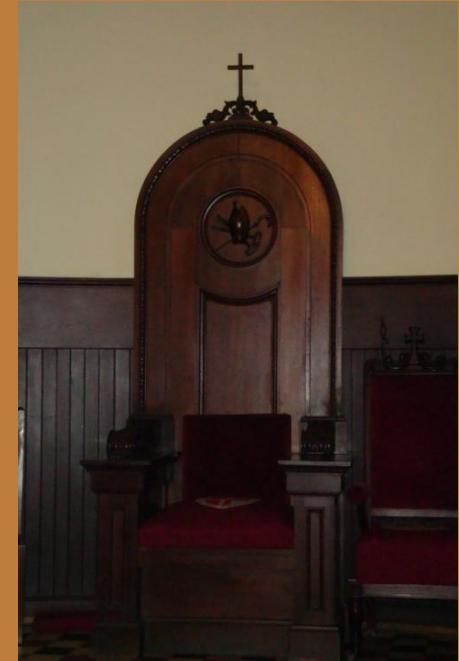
Picture of Lectern



Picture of Pulpit



Picture of Bishop's
Chair



Continue up the left aisle to the lectern with the brass eagle given in memory of Captain James Waddell (1824-1886) who was commander of the Confederate Raider *Shenandoah*. The walnut pulpit, pews and bishop's chair were made for the present church in 1859.



The walnut reredos behind the altar depicts the Risen Christ offering the Book of Life to mankind and was made in 1920 by the Oberammergau woodcarver Johannes Kirchmayer.



The stone altar was carved by Maryland sculptor, William Henry Rinehardt (1825-1874), as was the baptismal font.

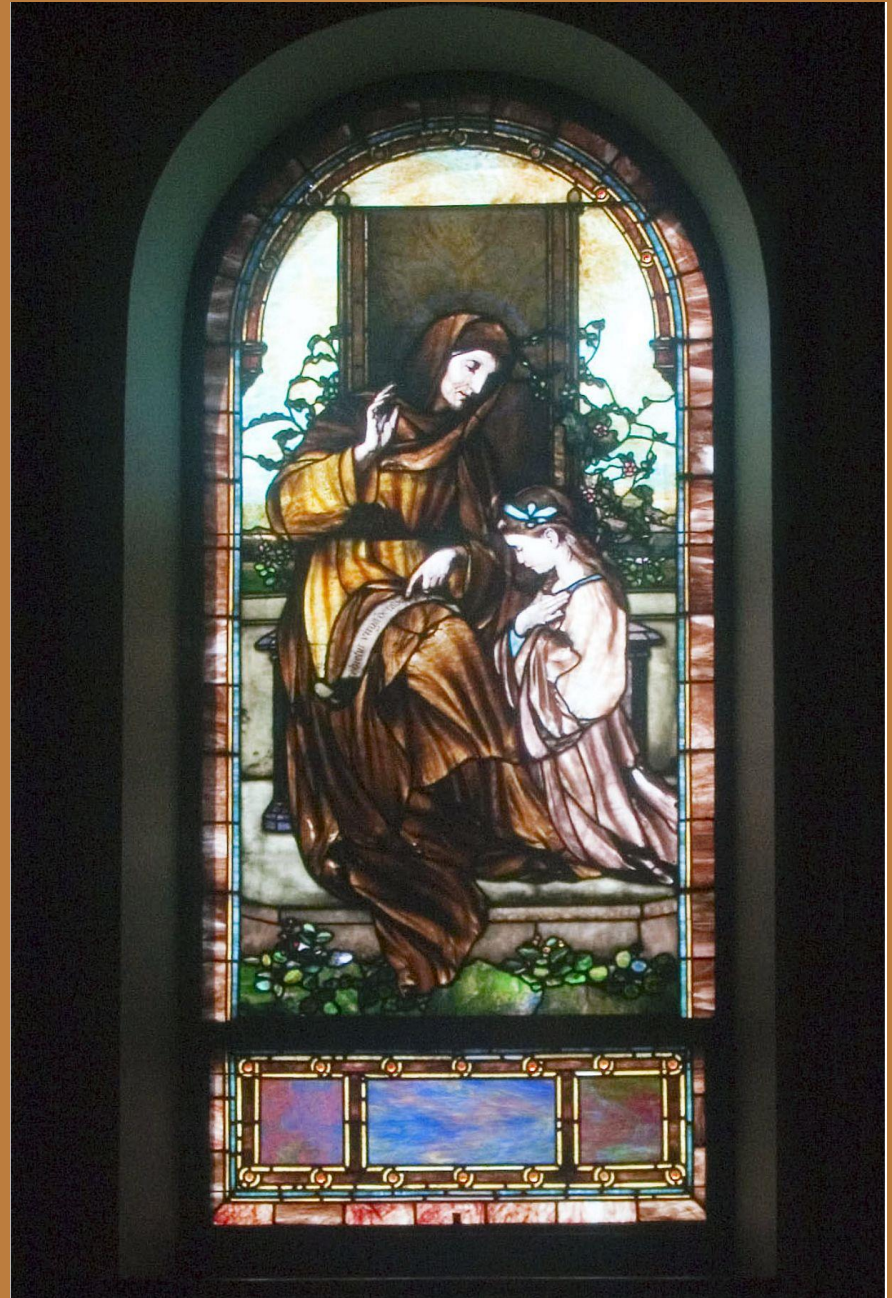


Behind the pulpit is a stone tablet of the Commandments given in memory of Weems Ridout, vestryman from 1896-1913. The *Ihs* symbol represents the name of Jesus. The figures on the sides of the font represent the Four Evangelists in the fashion of Mediaeval art. The lion stands for Mark, the ox for Luke, the angel for Matthew, and the eagle for John.

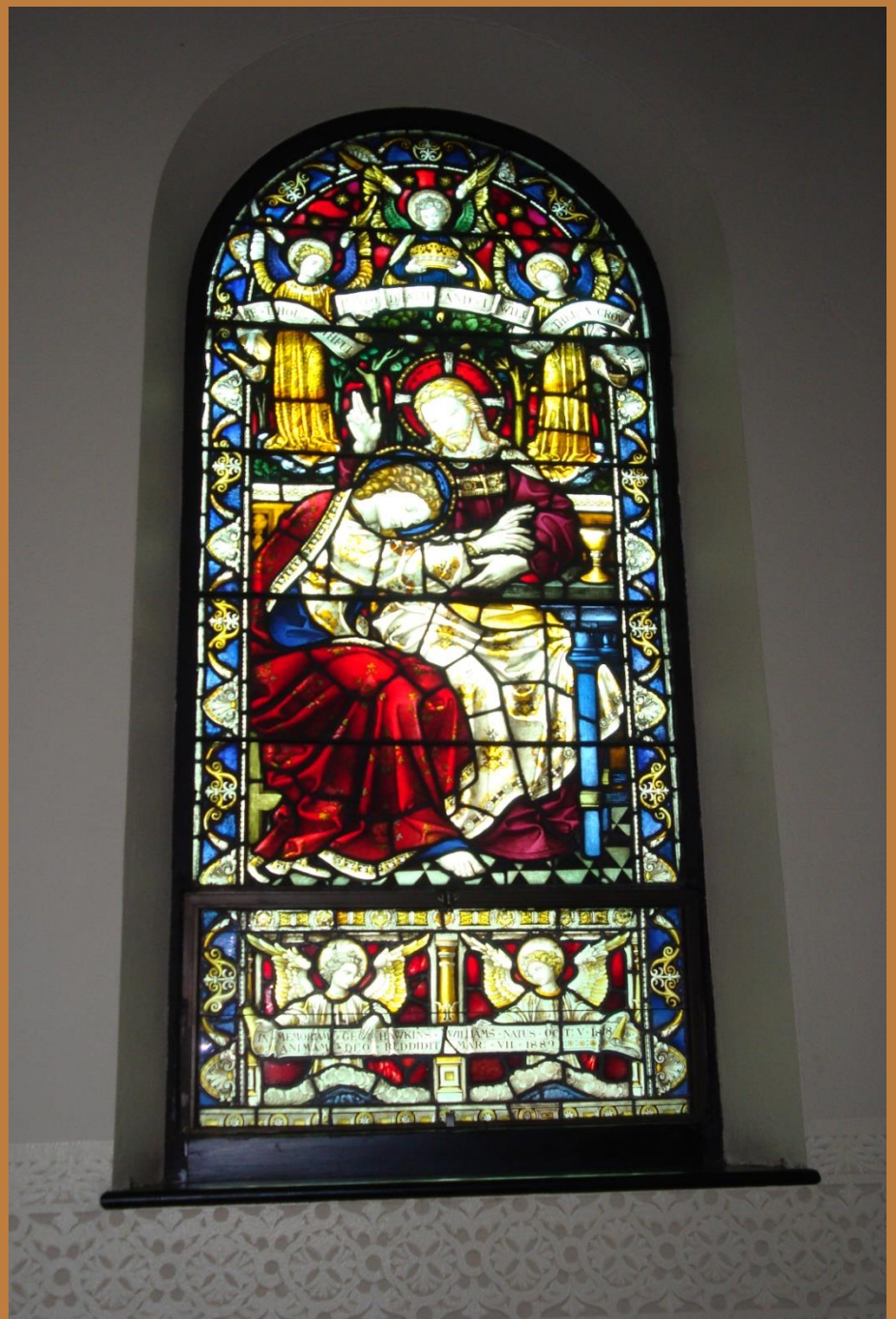


As you walk down the south side aisle, you will come to two windows depicting Eucharistic symbols. One commemorates Hector Humphreys, President of St. John's College from 1831 to 1857. The other commemorates John Blanchard, Rector of St. Anne's from 1825 to 1834.

As you continue down the south side aisle, you will see the stained glass window depicting St. Anne instructing her young daughter, the Blessed Virgin Mary. The window was designed by Tiffany Studios and was installed in 1895.



The next stained glass window shows Christ raising a penitent youth while an angel bestows the crown of life. The window was made in 1900. The window was created by Clayton and Bell Co. of London and installed in 1901.

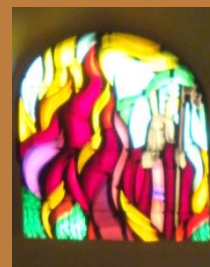
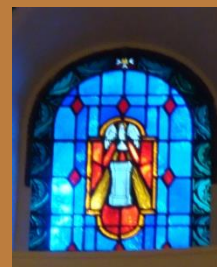


Another Tiffany window is over the south door and was erected in 1914 showing the Angel of the Resurrection proclaiming to the world the new gospel of Love (Charity).





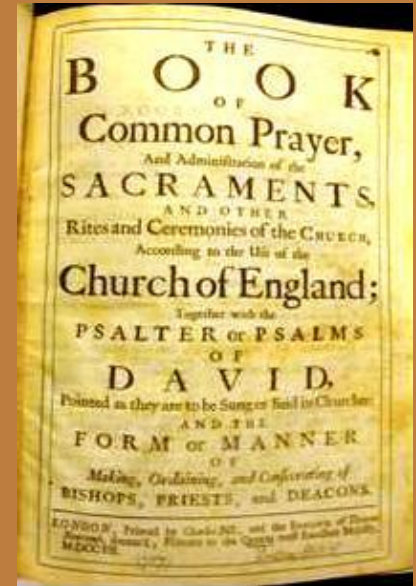
Looking up to the choir loft, you can see the tracker organ built by the Freiburger Orgelbau Co. of Hugstetten, Germany and installed in 1975.



Near the ceiling in the Chancel are clerestory windows. The oldest two, above the altar, are in memory of infants. The next two, on the lectern side of the church, one depicting Christ and the other a chalice, are dedicated to John Wells III by his parents. On the other side are windows showing Christ and the symbols of the church; these memorialize Theodore Linthicum. The Pentecost window nearest the lectern and the Burning Bush window opposite are memorials to Mr. and Mrs. C. Franklin Strange and were made by the Hogan Studios in California.



The kneelers in the church are the result of a needlepoint project begun in 1992 in recognition of the 300th anniversary of the Parish. There are 600 in all, created by parishioners and needlepoint experts from outside the Parish.



Not publicly displayed are the silver communion pieces given to the parish in 1695-96 by King William III and other silver pieces used each Sunday; large prayer book purchased in 1764 and used until ~1805 with a prayer for the President of the United States written in ink to replace the printed one for King George; and a folio Bible, purchased from a bequest of Major General John Hammond in 1707 and inscribed with his name on the cover.



The churchyard was a burying ground from 1695 to 1790 and contains several tombstones from the seventeenth century. The graves of Colonel Nicholas Greenbury, acting Governor in 1694, his wife, and Major General John Hammond's are among those marked. The tombs of the last British Governor, Sir Robert Eden, and the first mayor of Annapolis, Amos Garrett, are also found here. The vault of Margaret Carroll contains as well remains of some of the Carroll family including that of Charles Carroll, the Barrister. A memorial is also found to the unknown buried in the churchyard given by the Lazenby family.

We hope you enjoyed this tour of our church

We strive to make St. Anne's a place where everyone feels comfortable and accepted. We do not get caught up on how you dress, your race or lifestyle, or whether your kids make a little noise during the service. Anyone and everyone is welcome to join us on Sunday and you are more than welcome to get involved in any of our ministries.

If you have never been to St. Anne's before, you will probably join us first for one of our Sunday worship services. For those who have been to an Episcopal Church before, our style of worship will be familiar to you. If not, we'll help you follow along. We always want worship at St. Anne's to be a meaningful experience. Our services are known for high quality music, thought-provoking sermons, and an atmosphere that can range from quiet and prayerful to boisterous and joyous



After the service, there will be a chance to meet other people in the congregation. During our normal schedule (September-April) after the 9:30 service people head to our Parish House down the street. Coffee and snacks are available, younger children go to Sunday School, teenagers meet up with the youth group, and adults have the chance to attend a Sunday Forum presentation. From May until August (approximately) the coffee and snacks move out on to the Church Circle lawn, and people mill about and chat for a little while after the service.