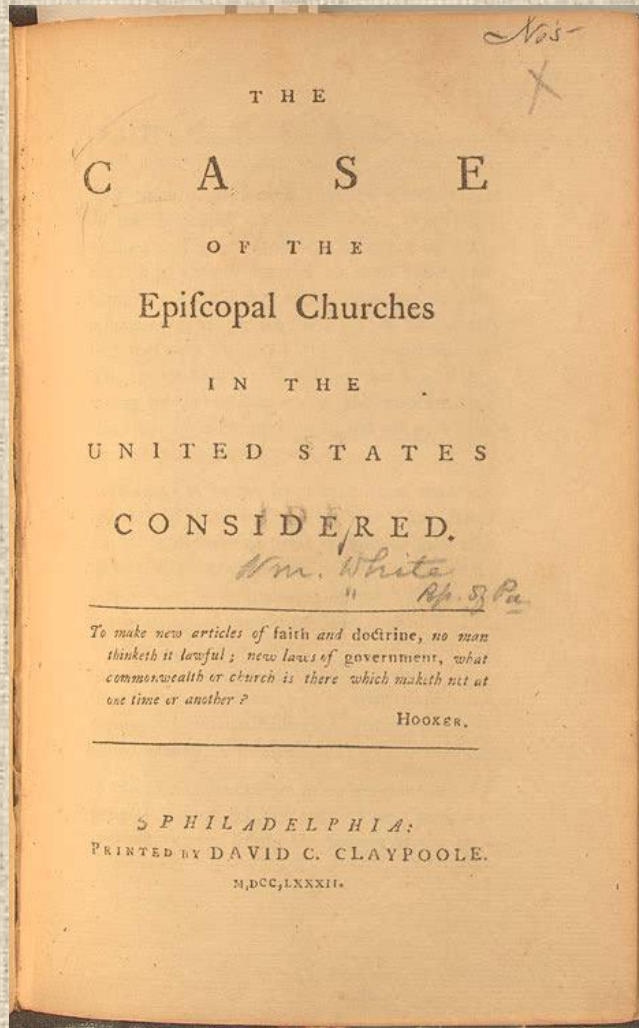


American Reorganization & Edification



Reorganization: Anglicans in the United States
Seabury

Consecrated by Scottish Non-jurors
November, 1784

Episcopacy as essential to ecclesiology
New England exits General Conventions

White & Provoost

Consecrated by AbC, AbY, other bishops
February, 1787

‘Presiding clergy’ until episcopacy secured
Middle and Southern States proceed

American Reorganization & Edification



Reorganization: Anglicans in the United States The Methodist Episcopal Church

Efforts interrupted by the War

Many leave; Francis Asbury stays on

1775: low attendance at national conference

1779: Methodist conferences, North & South

1784: Charles Wesley approaches Seabury

Other routes to a clergy for Methodists?

1779-1780:

Southern proposal: ordain our own clergy

Asbury, Northerners, dissuade them

1783:

Treaty of Paris ends war

Wesley provides organization

Asbury as General Assistant for America

Sunday Service; 25 Articles (1784)

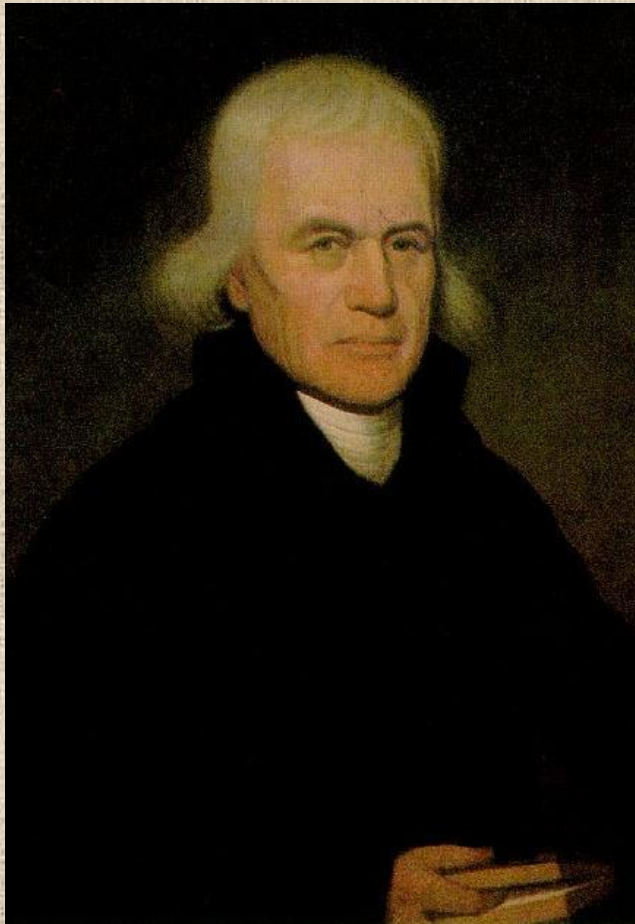
Additional clergy: Thomas Coke

Additional 'clergy':

Thomas Vasey

Richard Whatcoat

American Reorganization & Edification



Reorganization: Anglicans in the United States The Methodist Episcopal Church

1784: White greets new Methodist clergy
Christmas Conference, Baltimore, 1784-85

Seabury ordained (Nov.); do they know?

White working on it; they do know

Declining interest in Anglican 'governance'

Methodists act; elect Bishop Asbury

Found Methodist Episcopal Church

American Anglicans disappointed

Wesley disappointed

Methodist Reservations

J. Pilmore & J. Roe seek out Seabury (1785)

T. Vasey eventually ordained by White (1787)

L. Heath, Anglican clergyman, to PEC (1787)

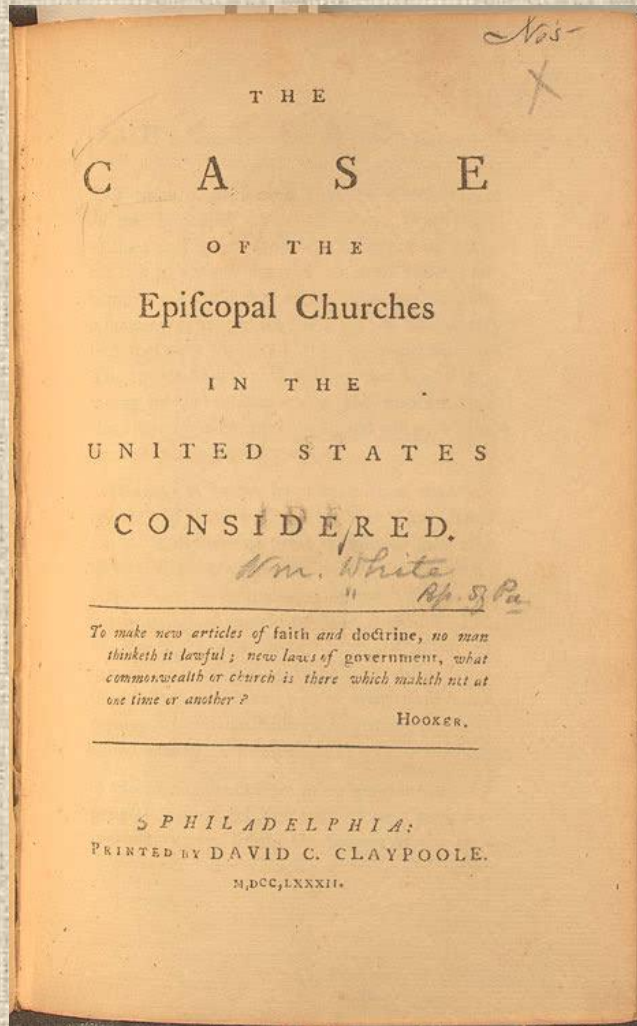
Episcopal-Methodist Dialogue

Coke with White & Seabury (1791)

Merger discussed, General Convention, 1792

Coke returns to England; nothing comes of it

American Reorganization & Edification



Reorganization: Anglicans in the United States
Reconciling Differences, 1789-1792

Middle & Southern States

Proposed Book: deemphasized Anglicanism

Removed Athanasian Creed

Omitted 'priest'

Omitted regeneration re: baptism

Attempt at parity with American Protestantism

New England

Maintained traditional Anglican distinctives

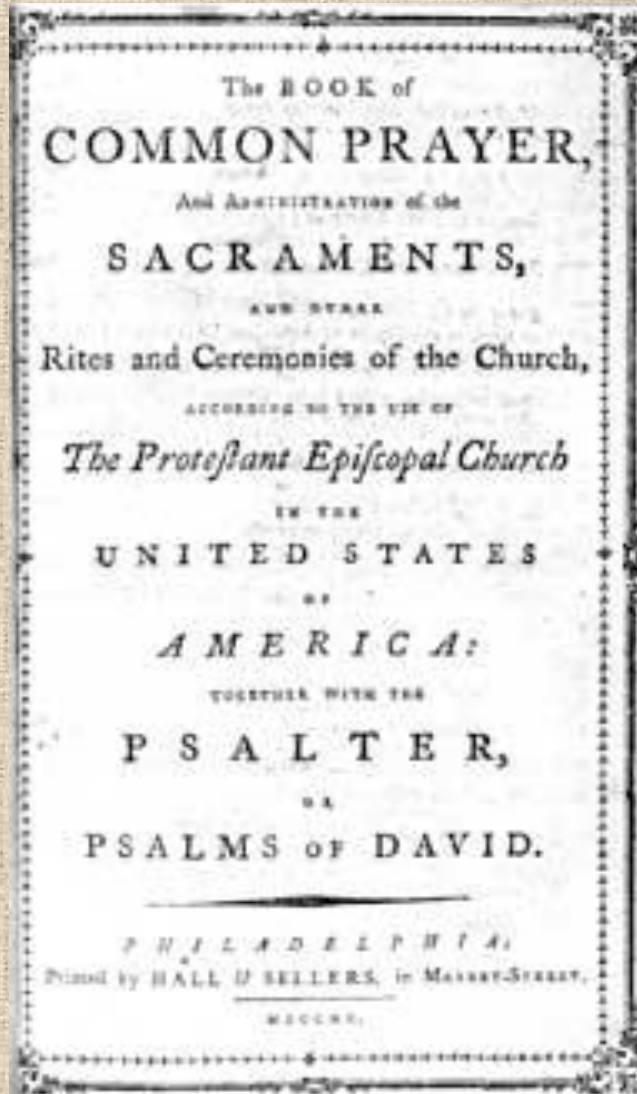
Covenant theology & Apostolic Succession

Baptism: HS regenerates

Confirmation: HS renews & sanctifies

Rebuttal/Alternative to subjective spirituality

American Reorganization & Edification



Reorganization: Anglicans in the United States
Reconciling Differences, 1789-1792

1789: General Convention, Philadelphia

In Provoost's absence

White's concessions to Seabury open the way

First Session

Seabury's ordination recognized as valid

More empowerment for House of Bishops

Lay deputies deemed optional

Second Session

House of Bishops: site of legislative origin

Bishops' veto strengthened (4/5 to overturn)

Seabury & (clerical) deputies seated

Approval of Constitution

Book of Common Prayer, 1789

Restored Nicene & full Apostles' Creed

Restored 'priest' & baptismal regeneration

American Reorganization & Edification



Reorganization: Anglicans in the United States
Reconciling Differences, 1789-1792

Episcopal consecrations & Episcopal unity

Two 'streams' of apostolic succession

Seabury via Non-jurors

White & Provoost via Church of England

1789:

Samuel Parker; bishop-elect, Massachusetts

Petitions General Convention

White declines, has to check with England

No reply

1790:

James Madison; bishop of Virginia

Consecrated in England

1792:

Thomas Claggett; bishop of Maryland

Consecrated in the United States by

White, Provoost, Madison

Seabury

Brings together the two 'streams'

American Reorganization & Edification



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American Reorganization & Edification



Reorganization: Anglicans in the United States Reconciling Differences, 1789-1792

“By 1792, the Episcopal Church was finally established as an American denomination. It had a governing body, a prayer book, a national constitution, and a mechanism for the creation of new bishops. The effort, however, had exhausted the energy of many in the church. An aging leadership began to die, and new leaders were not immediately forthcoming. ... The church had survived but would have to wait for a new generation of leaders to regain the momentum it had had in the years prior to the American Revolution.”

R. Prichard, *AHEC*, 97-98

American Reorganization & Edification



Education & Moral Formation of a Nation

‘Moral Crisis’

British religious influence curtailed

Post-war prosperity encourages indulgence

Alcohol

Dueling

Theater

Episcopalian Response

Church discipline

Francis Scott Key (1779-1843)

Georgetown lawyer

Urged PEC: oppose “vain amusements”

Pamphlets, literary fiction, & poetry

Mason Locke Weems (1759-1825)

Susanna Haswell Rowson (1762-1824)

Sally Sayward Wood (1759-1855)

Sarah Wentworth Apthorp Morton (1759-1846)

American Reorganization & Edification



Education & Moral Formation of a Nation Educational Contributions

Clerical 'moonlighting' in education

James Madison (William & Mary)

William Smith (Washington College)

Benjamin Moore (Columbia)

Robert Smith (South Carolina College)

James Kemp (University of Maryland)

Educational 'Projects'

Education/Literacy for women

Sunday School Movement

Founded by Robert Raikes in England

Transplanted to America by Bp. White

Aided development of public education

American Reorganization & Edification



Institutional Developments

Black Methodists Join the Episcopal Church

St. George's MEC, Philadelphia

Black congregants depart

Found their own church, 1794

Join PEC; St. Thomas' African Church

Absalom Jones (1746-1818)

Ordained by Bp. White

Deacon (1795); Priest (1804)

Richard Allen (1760-1831)

Parted ways with Jones

Founded AME Church (1794)

John Street MEC, New York

Black congregants depart, 1796

Found Zion Church (later AME Zion), 1801

Peter Williams, Jr. joined Trinity Church

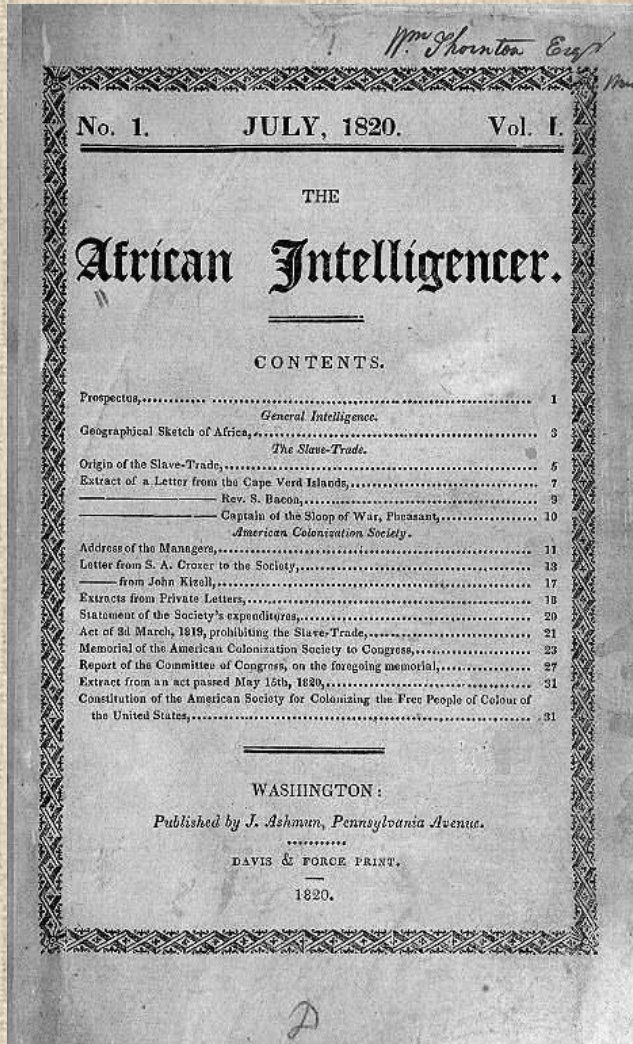
Confirmed 1798

Lay reader 1812

Founded St. Philip's 1818

Ordained priest 1826

American Reorganization & Edification



Institutional Developments

Black Methodists Join the Episcopal Church

Black Episcopalians Before the Civil War

North

Free black congregations

Vestries & ordained clergy

South

Enslaved black congregations

Chaplaincy of white clergy

Episcopalian anti-slavery efforts

Absalom Jones

Peter Williams

John Jay (1745-1829)

William Jay (1789-1858)

American Colonization Society (1816)

Advocated for emancipation

And repatriation to Liberia

Contributed to first foreign mission

Rev. Joseph R. Andrus

Elizabeth Mars Johnson Thompson

American Reorganization & Edification



Institutional Developments

Institutional Edification

Persistent need for doctrinal clarity

Constitution & polity in 1789

Had not adopted 39 Articles

Had no standards for theological education

Continued to be divided over the Awakening

Bishop White's Influence

A living founding father

As Presiding Bishop, paternal & nurturing

Convinced PEC to adopt 39 Articles

Helped draft Course of Ecclesiastical Studies

From Tutors to Seminaries

“Reading for Orders”

1808: Congregationalist Andover Seminary

1820s: Three Episcopal seminaries

General Seminary (1822)

Virginia Seminary (1823)

Bexley Hall (1824)

American Reorganization & Edification



Institutional Developments

The Changing Role of the Bishop

Model provided by colonial commissaries

Incumbent of prominent parish

Presided over clerical gatherings

One addition: ordination

Did not do many other things

Confirmation!

Episcopal visitations

'Diocesan' leadership

John Henry Hobart (1775-1830)

Educated under Bishop White

Assistant at Trinity Church, NY

Succeeded Bishop Moore

New paradigm for American episcopacy

Public ministry: preacher, writer

Strong administration skills

Advocate for mission

Visitations & pastoral letters

Personal involvement in deployment

American Reorganization & Edification



Institutional Developments

The Changing Role of the Bishop

John Henry Hobart (1775-1830)

‘High Church’

Emphasis on episcopacy, apostolicity

Refrained from ecumenical efforts

Opposed American Bible Society!

Founded Prayer Book & Bible Society

Leery of participation in civil politics

Opted out of what he could not control

Cf. General Seminary

Refused to vote

Passivity shared by others pre-Civil War

Success of Hobart’s model

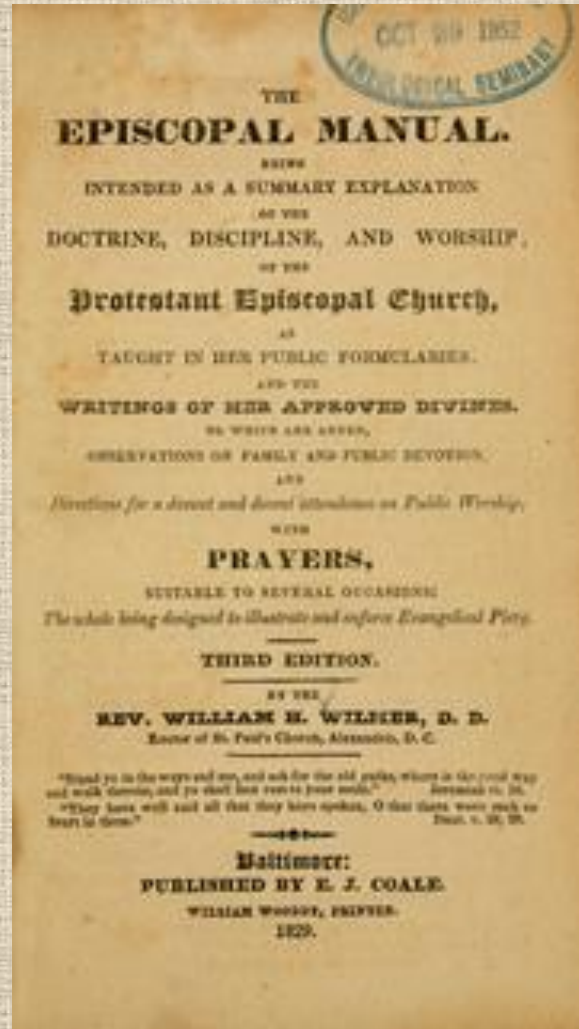
New York Episcopalianism flourished

New York clergy ‘exported’

Richard Channing Moore

Adam Empie

American Reorganization & Edification



Institutional Developments

Parties & Theological Orientations

Regeneration v. 'Conversion'

Sacraments vs. Awakening

Eventually 'reconciled'

New Neighbors

Old regional differences

Give way after Revolution

Northerners move South

Two Parties

High Church:

emphasized baptism, apostolic succession

Hobart & Co.

Evangelicals:

emphasized personal renewal, Awakening

William H. Wilmer, William Meade

American Reorganization & Edification



Western Mission

Post-War reorganization

Labor-intensive

Time-consuming

Efforts focused on Eastern seaboard

Frontier not a major concern

Occasional westward Episcopalians

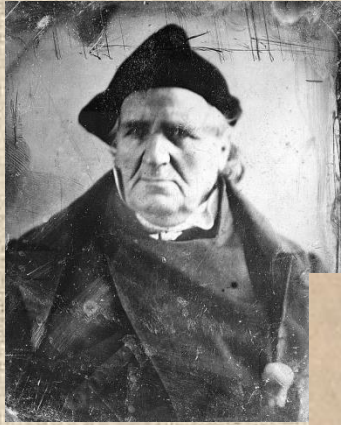
No sustained strategy until 1830s

Some exceptions

Hobart's emphasis on western New York

Eleazar Williams' ministry to the Oneida

American Reorganization & Edification



Western Mission

Western Dioceses

Philander Chase (1775-1852)

NY clergyman

Relocated to New Orleans

Later to Ohio

Organized diocese, elected bishop

Founded theological school (Bexley Hall)

Autocratic; questioned; resigned

Went west to Illinois

Benjamin Bosworth Smith (1784-1884)

Bishop of Kentucky, 1832

Superintendent of Schools

Episcopal Theological Seminary, 1834

James Hervey Otey (1800-1863)

NC clergyman

Relocated to Tennessee

Elected Bishop, 1834

Helped plan the University of the South

Gifted Leaders, Tactical Successes

Need for a Strategy...