

Episcopal Church ^[1]

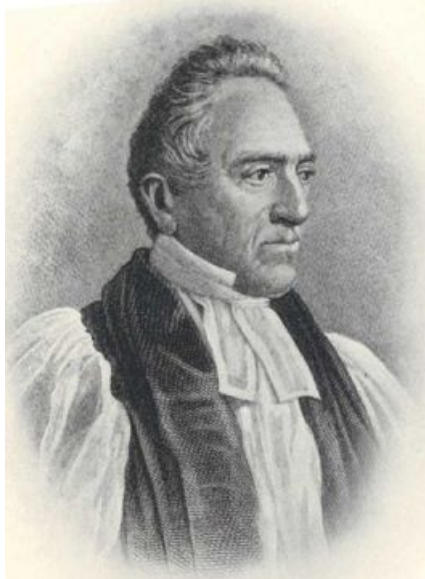
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Episcopal Church

by Wiley J. Williams and Louis P. Towles, 2006

See also: [Christ School](#) ^[2], ^[3]; [Episcopal School for Boys \(Raleigh\)](#) ^[3]; [Episcopal School for Boys \(Salisbury\)](#) ^[4], ^[5]; [Missionary District of Asheville](#) ^[5]; [Ravenscroft School](#) ^[6]; [Saint Augustine's College](#) ^[7]; [Saint Mary's School](#) ^[8]; [Episcopal Church](#) ^[9]



Levi Silliman Ives. Image courtesy of the NC Historical Markers, North Carolina State Archives.

^[10] (NC Atlas Revisited)

Beginning in 1785 with the organization of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Episcopal Church in the United States emerged from the remnants of the [Church of England](#) ^[11] (Anglican Church) and soon became an influential part of North Carolina's religious culture. Beyond establishing the church in North Carolina and organizing individual congregations, the Episcopal Church, as other denominations, played an important role in education and adopted numerous other social causes in the state.

At the Tarboro Convention in May 1794, a constitution for the Diocese of North Carolina was approved, and [Charles Pettigrew](#) ^[12] was elected bishop of the diocese. (He was never consecrated but remained bishop-elect until his death in 1807.) Formal organization of the Protestant Episcopal Church in North Carolina took place in New Bern in April 1817, and [John Stark Ravenscroft](#) ^[13] became the diocese's first official bishop in 1823. He served until his death in 1830 and was followed by [Levi Silliman Ives](#) ^[14] (1831-53). Ives's episcopate saw the establishment of the [Episcopal School](#) ^[3] (1833) and [Saint Mary's School](#) ^[8] (1842) in [Raleigh](#) ^[15] and [Valle Crucis Mission](#) ^[16] (1842) in [Watauga County](#) ^[17]. However, Ives's leanings toward [Roman Catholicism](#) ^[18] created dissension within the church, and in May 1853, in a letter written from Rome, he renounced his commission and became a Roman Catholic.

During the tenure of the state's third Episcopal bishop, [Thomas Atkinson](#) ^[19] (1853-81), the separation of the southern dioceses from the national church led to formation of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the [Confederate States of America](#) ^[20], which the North Carolina church joined in May 1862. Atkinson's term also saw the founding of the [Ravenscroft School for Boys at Asheville](#) ^[21] (1856), the Protestant Episcopal Church Publishing Association in Charlotte (1864), St. Augustine's Normal School and Collegiate Institute at Raleigh (1867), St. Peter's Home and Hospital in Charlotte (1876), and John's Guild of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Raleigh's first public hospital (1878).

Conflicts over theological, social, and ecclesiastical issues informed the Episcopal Church in North Carolina and nationwide during the twentieth century. An extensive revision of the [1928 Book of Common Prayer](#) ^[22], begun in the 1960s, gained full approval of the national church in 1979 but distressed many traditionalists. Opponents of the change still hoped to retain the conservatism of Anglican worship; some members left the Episcopal Church and joined Anglican parishes that continued to use the 1928 prayer book. In North Carolina, most of these Anglican churches are located in the [Piedmont](#) ^[23], including [St. Benedict's Anglican Catholic Church in Chapel Hill](#) ^[24]; [St. Michael's Anglican Church](#) ^[25], St. Peter's Anglican Church, and St. Margaret's Episcopal Church in Charlotte; and [St. George's Anglican Church](#) ^[26], [All](#)

Saints Anglican Parish [27], and St. Timothy's Episcopal Church [28] in Raleigh.

Also in the 1960s the Episcopal Church took a strong stand against the Vietnam War [29] and promoted civil rights and feminism. The ordination of women as Episcopal priests, starting in 1976, caused further rifts within the church. In 1989 in Massachusetts, Barbara Harris [30], an African American [31], became the first woman bishop, breaking a 400-year tradition of the worldwide Anglican Communion. Meanwhile, the church increasingly reached out to blacks and Native Americans [32] and later to Latino [33] and Asian minorities. In 1998 the national Episcopal Church launched a campaign to double church membership by the year 2020.

Still another divisive element was the church's growing acceptance of homosexuality, which by the early 2000s had reached a crisis point: some dissenting members reduced or withheld their financial contributions, while others moved to like-minded congregations or left the Episcopal Church entirely. Much of the dissidence was fueled by the 5 Aug. 2003 vote by the church's General Convention to confirm as bishop V. Gene Robinson, an openly practicing homosexual. The same convention also voted to allow individual Episcopal dioceses to continue deciding whether to bless same-sex unions. These actions represented a shift away from traditional Episcopal Church policy, which had deemed homosexual behavior a sin. Bishop Michael B. Curry [34] of the North Carolina Diocese, who in July 2004 authorized same-sex blessings in the state as "one way our community can live the Gospel through faithful and loving pastoral care and spiritual support for each other," was among the bishops who voted for Robinson's confirmation.

Despite these internal conflicts, the Episcopal Church has joined other Anglican churches in the movement for church unity for over 100 years. This movement has been predicated on a return to the "principles of Unity exemplified by the undivided Catholic Church during the first period" of its existence. To this end, the Lambeth conferences [35], worldwide meetings of Anglican and Episcopalian bishops, are held from time to time at Lambeth Palace [36], the London residence of Great Britain's archbishop of Canterbury [37].

By the early 2000s there were approximately 43,000 communicants of the Episcopal Church in North Carolina, divided into the Eastern, North Carolina, and Western Dioceses. A large percentage of the state's Episcopalians lived in the northeastern counties, the Piedmont [23] cities of Raleigh [15], Durham [38], Greensboro [39], Winston-Salem [40], and Charlotte [41], and in the greater Wilmington [42] area. Each of the three dioceses in North Carolina published a diocesan newspaper.

Additional information from NCpedia editors at the State Library of North Carolina: :

Readers of this entry may assume that based on the 4th paragraph, St. Timothy's Episcopal Church was among those that left the Episcopal Church over the debate over approval of the 1979 Revision of the Book of Common Prayer and joined with Anglican parishes. Historians of the St. Timothy's parish have provided the update that St. Timothy's did not leave the Episcopal Church or the Diocese of North Carolina. However, St. Timothy's of Raleigh and St. Timothy's of Winston-Salem are recognized as the two remaining parishes within the Diocese of North Carolina to carry on historic Anglican traditions as they continue with the Diocese and the national Episcopal Church.

--Kelly Agan, NC Government & Heritage Library, 2017-2018

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Subjects:

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UNC Press [44]

Authors:

Towles, Louis P. [45]

Williams, Wiley J. [46]

From:

Encyclopedia of North Carolina, University of North Carolina Press. [47]

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