

November 30, 2007

- 1852 Enmegabowh, a Canadian-born Ottawa, with James Lloyd Breck, established Episcopal mission among the Ojibwe of Minnesota
- 1854 Berkeley Divinity – unity between Anglo-Catholic & Protestant streams of theology in the Episcopal Church founded in Middletown, CT to be a “mediating seminary” during a time of theological division in the Episcopal Church
- 1856 Protestant Episcopal Society for Promoting the Extension of the Church Among Colored People founded by James Theodore Holly of St. Luke’s, New Haven, CT, later Bishop of Haiti
- 1857 The School of Theology – University of the South – independent
- 1857 Philadelphia Divinity School (PDS) founded – first seminary to admit African American men to basic degree and known for early curricular work in Pastoral Theology
- 1857 The Society for the Increase of the Ministry (SIM) was founded by a group of faculty at Trinity College and local Episcopal clergy in the Hartford, Connecticut, area to provide both scholarships and pastoral care for those who answered God’s call to ordained ministry. The founders believed that as a greater number of people entered the priesthood, parishes would be founded, churches built and the ministry of the Episcopal Church increased.
- 1858 Bishop Seabury University (Faribault, MN) – primarily for theological studies for Native Americans and Euro-American settlers
- 1859 John Johnson, aka Enmegahbowh, ordained to the diaconate – first Native American (Ojibwe); named as a saint at General Convention 2003
- 1862 Emancipation Proclamation by President Abraham Lincoln frees African slaves
- 1862 Anglican missionaries came to Fort Yukon, Alaska; translated Bible and Prayer Book into Athabascan
- 1863 The Episcopal Church came to South Dakota and, in the next decade, was said to have baptized 10,000 Sioux
- 1864 Gallaudet University founded as the first school for the deaf; the world’s only university in which all programs and services accommodate the needs of the hearing impaired; in Washington DC
- 1867 St. Augustine’s College founded by the Episcopal Church in Raleigh, North Carolina as the first college for African Americans
- Episcopal Theological Seminary (ETS) founded by laymen “to face the world” and excludes bishops as Trustees; first Episcopal seminary to support historical criticism
- Enmegahbowh ordained the first Indian Episcopal priest (ordained deacon in 1859)
- 1870 First Niobrara Convocation
- The Naturalization Act of 1870 grants the right of naturalization to “aliens of African nativity and to persons of African descent.”
- 1871 General Convention established Standing Committee on Indian Affairs under the Board of Missions
- 1874 James Theodore Holly, ordained first black bishop of the Episcopal Church; Bishop of Haiti; first black bishop at Lambeth Conference, 1878
- 1881 David Oakerhater (Cheyenne) ordained to the diaconate in New York and returned to Indian Territory
- 1882 Chinese Exclusion Act passed by the US Congress, suspending Chinese laborers entering the U.S.
- 1884 Sherman Coolidge graduated from Seabury and was first Arapaho ordained
- 1885 Cornelius Hill ordained (first Oneida)
- 1887 First Episcopal missionaries sent to Alaska
- 1890 Wounded Knee Massacre in South Dakota in the last major armed conflict between the Lakota Sioux and the United States.
- 1893 The Church Divinity School of the Pacific is founded as the official seminary of Province VIII
- 1897 Whirlwind Mission opened a day school for Cheyenne children in Oklahoma
- 1898 Spanish American War, in which the US seizes control of former Spanish colonies of Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Philippines, Guam and Caroline Islands.