

## b. Anglican Foundations

These, of course, are the foundations of the modern Episcopal church although the terms are by no means the same and there are Anglican movements proper on the continent today. But in our course of study, the Church of England is really the focus and its setting before and after the revolutionary war was rather different. The foundations are pre-revolutionary, of course, but the development of the ecclesiastical body we have known and recognized for the last two centuries was post-revolutionary. This was a logical result of the war in which things British needed re-thinking after the peace was signed. The Church of England could hardly continue on that way after the English authority had been repudiated. So this phase of our study is somewhat abbreviated and must be read in connexion with the notes on pages 11-12.

(1) In general the Church of England in the colonies was the direct descent of that in England. There were some modifications in form although the hierarchical structure was kept intact. The distinction that existed in the "low church" and "high church" economies was also found in the colonies but the "low church" was the prevalent form, I suppose because people of the trade classes were more prone to come to America than were the nobility. ("High church" means one with ceremonies more in keeping with the ancient church practices..pre-reformation, at least and "low church" means a more common service with greater stress on the communicant and less on the ceremonial form. It is not an income or social status matter although the general tendency was for the nobility to look to the high church and the other classes to the low...just because of the disposition towards class, etc., that often accompanies such moves as the reformation.)

(2) The parish system was established by 1622 with provision for schools and instruction. Clergy were rather hard to come by and all clerical appointments were controlled from England. A "bonus system" was involved for securing clergy..it was generous in amount and tended to lure unsettled English clergy to the new world...but not always those of greatest ability. After 1675 all clergy appointments needed the ratification of the Bishop of London and significant steps were taken by his commissary appointments James Blair in Virginia and Thomas Bray in Maryland. The founding of William and Mary College in 1693 would help in this matter and allow the establishment of an institution for training of ministers at the national level.

(3) Helpful missionaries from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel gave considerable help to the growth and expansion of the Church of England in the colonies but a big morale boost came with the "conversion" to Anglicanism of a segment of New England congregationalists. Central to this was Timothy Cutler, president of Yale. He with a few others renounced their church