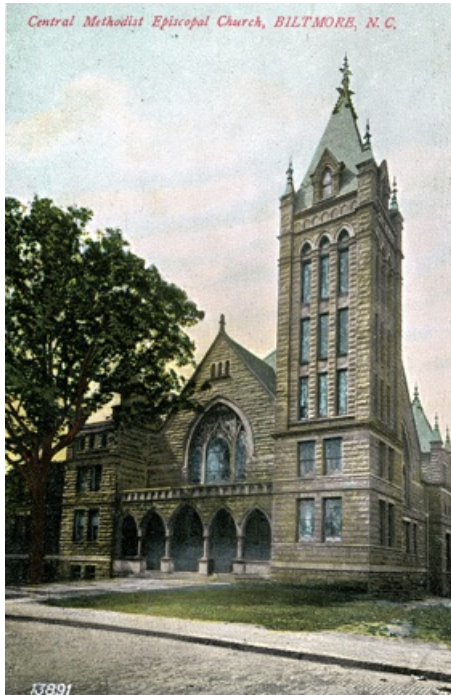


Methodist Church ^[1]

Methodist Church

by Lynne S. Lepley, 2006

See also: [African Methodist Episcopal \(AME\) Church](#) ^[2], [African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church](#) ^[3]; [Camp Meetings](#) ^[4]; [Circuit Riders](#) ^[5]; [North Carolina Christian Advocate](#) ^[6]; [United Methodist Church](#) ^[7] (NC Atlas Revisited)



"Central Methodist Episcopal Church, Biltmore, North Carolina. Image courtesy of North Carolina State Archives.

^[8]Methodism originated in 1738 in [Oxford, England](#) ^[9], as a reform movement led by [John Wesley](#) ^[10] and other young laymen and members of the clergy of the Anglican Church, or [Church of England](#) ^[11]. In time, it became the last of the major reform movements among Protestant denominations to gain a foothold in North Carolina. The earliest Methodists to visit the colony came as part of a reform movement in the Church of England rather than as representatives of a new or unfamiliar church. Perhaps the most eminent of these was [George Whitefield](#) ^[12], who in 1739 made the first of several trips to North Carolina. He was always welcomed by the people as well as by the Anglican clergy and colonial officials since he had remained a communicant of the Church of England and made no effort to establish a new denomination. It was not until 1772, when Joseph Pilmore arrived in America, that a new denomination was recognized, and not until 1773 that the first Methodist Society in the American colonies was formed.

Early Methodist pioneers met with remarkable success in North Carolina. In 1775, in connection with their preaching, a great revival swept over the northern section of the colony and brought 683 new converts. A conference held in Baltimore in 1776 established a North Carolina circuit and assigned three preachers to serve the state. Their field of labor was unrestricted, and they covered large portions of the state, laying firm foundations for Methodism. In the wake of the [American Revolution](#) ^[13], Methodism's ties to the Anglican Church were severed, and at a meeting held in Baltimore in 1784 the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States was organized. The next year the first Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America convened at Louisburg. [Green Hill House](#) ^[14], at which the 20 delegates gathered, still stands.

Much of the early appeal of Methodism in America came from the fact that it could serve the needs of worshippers more directly than could the Anglican Church, which had no bishops in the colonies to provide services such as ordaining new ministers or performing confirmations. Methodist clergy could provide such services without disruption in the lives of the faithful since, in essentials such as ritual, Methodism continued to be Anglican-based. Methodism flourished under the guidance of newly designated bishops, the expanding work of the laity, and the labor of circuit riders who carried its doctrine into the expanding frontier. The Methodist Episcopal Church grew quickly in North Carolina as well as other states.

With this growth, however, came division. The [African Methodist Episcopal Church](#) ^[15], founded in Philadelphia in 1816, and the [African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church](#) ^[3], chartered in New York City in 1801, both grew out of the desire of blacks to escape racial [discrimination](#) ^[16] from within the Methodist Episcopal Church. The white Methodist Protestant

Church emerged in Baltimore in 1830 after disgruntled members of the Methodist Episcopal Church left that body in protest over the perceived lack of ecclesiastical power of the laity. The greatest challenge for American Methodism, however, came during the turbulent times leading to the [Civil War](#) [17]. As the issue of slavery divided the nation, so it became a catalyst for divisions in the Methodist Episcopal Church. The pro-slavery Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was officially formed in 1845. The presence of both the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in North Carolina—often churches of both denominations could be found in close proximity—was a visible reflection of mixed attitudes toward slavery among the state's citizens.

Although the national split caused by the Civil War ended in 1865, the major division in American Methodism was not healed until 1939. The Methodist Church was officially formed at the General Conference of that year in Kansas City, Mo., with the merger of the Methodist Protestant Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The United Methodist Church, the largest Methodist body in the United States, was created in 1968 through the merger of the Methodist Church and the Evangelical United Brethren Church. The United Methodist Church in North Carolina is divided into two conferences: the [North Carolina Conference](#) [18] and the [Western North Carolina Conference](#) [19]. Together they form the second-largest Protestant body in the state, behind Baptists, representing 10 percent of the overall population.

United Methodists in North Carolina have a long tradition of support for church-related institutions of higher education, including [Duke University](#) [20] (formerly [Trinity College](#) [21]), [Bennett College](#) [22], [Brevard College](#) [23], [Greensboro College](#) [24], [High Point University](#) [25], [Louisburg College](#) [26], [Methodist College](#) [27], [North Carolina Wesleyan College](#) [28], and [Pfeiffer College](#) [29]. They have also supported children's homes and retirement communities in each conference. Their official organ, the [North Carolina Christian Advocate](#) [6], is published in [Greensboro](#) [30].

The [World Methodist Museum](#) [31] is located in North Carolina at the International Headquarters Building of the [World Methodist Council](#) [32] on the grounds of [Lake Junaluska Assembly](#) [33]. Central to the museum's collection are extensive holdings related to the life and ministry of John Wesley. The museum possesses what is probably the world's largest collection of [Staffordshire pottery](#) [34] commemorating Wesley's life. The 4,000-square-foot facility includes a library of rare books, manuscripts, and print materials that are available for public use.

References:

Elmer T. Clark, *Methodism in Western North Carolina* (1966).

Howard D. Gregg, *History of the African Methodist Episcopal Church* (1980).

Mack Stokes, *Our Methodist Heritage* (1963).

Image Credit:

Central Methodist Church, Biltmore, NC 13891 Souvenir Post Card Co, New York. From the Georgia Historical Society Postcard Collection, c. 1905-1960s, PhC.45, North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh, NC.

Subjects:

[Religion](#) [35]

Authors:

[Lepley, Lynne S.](#) [36]

From:

[Encyclopedia of North Carolina, University of North Carolina Press.](#) [37]

1 January 2006 | [Lepley, Lynne S.](#)

Source URL: <https://www.ncpedia.org/methodist-church>

Links

[1] <https://www.ncpedia.org/methodist-church> [2] <https://www.ncpedia.org/religion/african-methodist-episcopal-church> [3] <https://www.ncpedia.org/religion/african-methodist-episcopal-zion-church> [4] <https://www.ncpedia.org/camp-meetings> [5] <https://www.ncpedia.org/circuit-riders> [6] <https://www.ncpedia.org/north-carolina-christian-advocate> [7] <https://www.ncpedia.org/religion/united-methodist-church> [8] <https://www.flickr.com/photos/north-carolina-state-archives/4818968530/> [9] <http://www.oxfordcity.co.uk/> [10] <http://wesley.nnu.edu/john-wesley/> [11] <https://www.ncpedia.org/church-england> [12] <http://www.pbs.org/godinamerica/people/george-whitefield.html> [13] <https://www.ncpedia.org/american-revolution> [14] <https://www.ncdcr.gov/about/history/division-historical-resources/nc-highway-historical-marker-program/Markers.aspx?ct=ddl&sp=search&k=Markers&sv=E-27%20-%20GREEN%20HILL%20PLACE> [15] <https://www.ncpedia.org/node/1044> [16] <https://www.ncpedia.org/category/subjects/race-discriminati> [17] <https://www.ncpedia.org/civil-war> [18] <http://nccumc.org/> [19] <http://www.wnccumc.org/> [20] <https://www.ncpedia.org/duke-university> [21] <https://www.ncpedia.org/trinity-college> [22] <https://www.ncpedia.org/bennett-college> [23] <https://www.ncpedia.org/brevard-college> [24] <https://www.ncpedia.org/greensboro-college> [25] <https://www.ncpedia.org/high-point-university> [26] <https://www.ncpedia.org/louisburg-college> [27] <https://www.ncpedia.org/methodist-college> [28] <https://www.ncpedia.org/north-carolina-wesleyan-college> [29] <https://www.ncpedia.org/pfeiffer-university> [30] <https://www.ncpedia.org/greensboro-0> [31] <http://www.lakejunaluska.com/museums/> [32] <http://worldmethodistcouncil.org/> [33] <http://www.lakejunaluska.com/> [34] http://www.staffordshirepottery.com/Staffordshire_Pottery_History.htm [35] <https://www.ncpedia.org/category/subjects/religion> [36] <https://www.ncpedia.org/category/authors/lepley-lynn-s> [37] <https://www.ncpedia.org/category/entry-source/encyclopedia->