

1693 — Reverend Cotton Mathers, a founder of Yale University, organized a "Society for Negroes." He advised the slaves "... to be good and faithful servants in order to enjoy the great privileges of Heaven."

1701 — To counteract the success that the Methodists, Baptists and Presbyterians (to a lesser degree) were having with the underclass (including slaves) in the colonies, the Church of England formed the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. Slaves were required to declare, under oath, that their conversion was for the "hereafter."

1726 — Exhorters (untrained ministers or evangelists who were well-versed in the Bible) met with great success in proselytizing free Blacks in the North; and overseers and (clandestinely) slaves in the South.

1744 — Jacobus Eliza Johannes Capitein was the first African to receive Protestant ordination. As a member

of the Dutch Reformed Church, he was appointed Chaplain at Cape Coast.

1764 — Christian Protten, a European educated Ghanian, produced a grammar in the Fanti language that included selections from the Bible.

1765 — Philip Quaque, ordained by the Church of England, was responsible for the religious training of the Negroes on the Gold Coast. He served the difficult post for 50 years.

Moravians developed a mission in Barbados. By the end of the century, they had converted close to four thousand slaves.

1772 — Slavery was essentially abolished in England by a judicial decree.

1773 — The first Black Baptist church was founded at Silver Bluff, South Carolina.



First Colored Baptist Church in North America at Savannah, Georgia, 1788.



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*Commissioner
Frank Ivancie*