

## General Synod - Oct 22, 1820

Federation of synods (Pennsylvania Ministerium 1748, New York Ministerium 1786, North Carolina Synod 1803, Synod of Maryland and Virginia 1820)

1826 Seminary at Gettysburg founded by General Synod

**Samuel Simon Schmucker (1799-1873)**, the first professor at the Gettysburg seminary 1826-1864  
-genius behind General Synod

## Opposition to the General Synod

**Paul Henkel**, pastor at new Market, Five sons became pastors

**Philip Henkel** (Moving Frontiers p.23-29), **David Henkel** (p.30-34) and **The Tennessee Synod** p.29-30  
edition of Catechism p.34-35

Henkels Opposed General Synod, but by 1835 Paul and David Henkel were dead

**1848 Scandinavian Lutherans** – Magnus F. Hokanson lay preacher to five Swedish families in Stockhold, later New Sweden, Iowa

## 1855 The Definite Platform

-Including the “**American Recension of the Augsburg Confession**” (Moving Frontiers p.41-44)

-never officially adopted by General Synod

The only errors contained in the Confession are

1. The approval of the Ceremonies of the Mass
2. Private Confession and Absolution
3. Denial of the Divine Obligation of the Christian Sabbath
4. Baptismal Regeneration
5. The Real Presence of the Body and Blood of the Savior in the Eucharist.

**The Rev. Beale Melancthon Schmucker (1827 – 1888)**, the son of Samuel S. Schmucker, worked to revive historic liturgical practice

**Charles Porterfield Krauth (1823 – 1883)**, Son of Charles Philip Krauth

1864 was full-time editor of “The Lutheran”

1864 Led the **new Seminary in Philadelphia** founded by Penn Min

## General Council - 1867

-The Ministerium of Pennsylvania was a member of the General Synod until 1823, then rejoined in 1853.

-The Ministerium of Penn. withdrew in 1864 and set up its own Seminary in Philadelphia.

-The Ministerium of Penn. issued a “Fraternal Address” (Krauth) for all synods to join a new group.

-In 1867 Charles Porterfield Krauth worked with **William Passavant in** founding the **General Council**

-In 1868 the General Council considered issues regarding four points: chiliasm, altar fellowship, pulpit fellowship and secret or “unchurchly societies.”

-**In 1872, Akron- Galesburg (1875) Rule** “Lutheran pulpits are for Lutheran ministers only, and Lutheran altars are for Lutheran communicants only.” Although Krauth’s Rule permitted exceptions, it was nonetheless a strong repudiation of the broad ecumenical relationships pursued by the General Synod.

**Europe = Wilhelm Loehe (1808-1872)** -Union in the Truth (Moving Frontiers, p. 69-71)

**Europe = Adolf von Harless** 1830 taught at Erlangen, Erlangen school 1840-1880