

*Resolutions Adopted at the 236<sup>th</sup> Annual Convention*

**RESOLUTION 236.01 (As amended by Convention)**

<b>Date/Time</b>	September 9, 2020   11:02 PM
<b>Title of Resolution</b>	Juneteenth Propers
<b>Submitted by</b>	The Rev. Jeffrey Ross
<b>Submitted on behalf of</b>	The Rev. David Andrews, Rector of Saints Andrew & Matthew The Rev. Jeffrey Ross, Rector of St. Peter's, Lewes John-Michael Sophos, Delegate from St. Peter's, Lewes Margaret Rudgers, Delegate from St. Peter's, Lewes Anne Canan, Alternate from St. Peter's, Lewes The Rev. Canon Mark Harris, Associate of St. Peter's, Lewes The Rev. Shelley McDade, Rector of All Saints & St Georges Parish The Rev. Ted Olson, Associate of St. Peter's, Lewes The Vestry of Saints Andrew and Matthew's The Vestry of Saint Peter's, Lewes
<b>Authorized representative to respond to questions, at convention, concerning this resolution.</b>	The Rev. David Andrews

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**RESOLVED:**

RESOLVED, That the 236th Diocesan Convention of the Episcopal Church in Delaware, call upon the Standing Commission of Liturgy and Music of

the General Convention of the Episcopal Church to develop a liturgical proper for observing Juneteenth for all congregations in the Episcopal Church.

#### **EXPLANATION OF RESOLUTION:**

Through the Book of Common Prayer and Lesser Feasts and Fasts, the Episcopal Church provides for a variety of observances, both sacred and civic. This resolution seeks to add an observance for Juneteenth in order to celebrate the ending of slavery in our country, to continue to inspire the Church to be more intentional about inclusion both of all people and a fuller retelling of our nation's history.

Juneteenth (from Wikipedia) – also known as Freedom Day, Jubilee Day, Liberation Day, and Emancipation Day – is a holiday celebrating the emancipation of those who had been enslaved in the United States. Originating in Galveston, Texas, it is now celebrated annually on the 19<sup>th</sup> of June throughout the United States, with varying official recognition. It is commemorated on the anniversary date of the June 19, 1865 announcement by Union Army general Gordon Granger, proclaiming freedom from slavery in Texas.

President Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation had officially outlawed slavery in Texas and the other states in rebellion against the Union almost two and a half years earlier. Enforcement of the Proclamation generally relied on the advance of Union troops. Texas being the most remote of the slave states had a low presence of Union troops as the American Civil War ended; thus enforcement there had been slow and inconsistent before Granger's announcement. Although Juneteenth generally celebrates the end of slavery in the United States, it was still legal and practiced in two Union border states (Delaware and Kentucky) until later that year when ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution abolished chattel slavery nationwide in December. Celebrations date to 1866, at first involving church-centered community gatherings in Texas. It spread across the South and became more commercialized in the 1920s and 1930s, often centering on a food festival. During the Civil Rights Movement of the 1960's, it was eclipsed by the

struggle for postwar civil rights, but grew in popularity again in the 1970s with a focus on African American freedom and arts. By the 21<sup>st</sup> century, Juneteenth was celebrated in most major cities across the United States. Activists are campaigning for the United States Congress to recognize Juneteenth as a national holiday. Hawaii, North Dakota and South Dakota are the only states that do not recognize Juneteenth, according to the Congressional Research Service.

The holiday is considered the “longest running African-American holiday” and has been called “America’s second Independence Day.” It is often celebrated on the third Sunday in June. Historian Mitch Kachun considers that celebrations of the end of slavery have three goals: ‘to celebrate, to educate, and to agitate.’ Early celebrations consisted of baseball, fishing, and rodeos. African Americans were often prohibited from using public facilities for their celebrations, so they were often held at churches or near water. Celebrations were also characterized by elaborate large meals and people wearing their best clothing. It was common for former slaves and their descendants to make a pilgrimage to Galveston. As early festivals received news coverage, Janice Hume and Noah Arceneaux consider that they “served to assimilate African-American memories within the dominant ‘American story’”.

## RESOLUTION 236.02 (As amended by Convention)

<b>Date/Time</b>	September 18, 2020   2:28PM
<b>Title of Resolution</b>	Revision to Diocesan Canon 19 (Ecclesiastical Discipline)
<b>Submitted by</b>	The Rev. Margaret Pumphrey
<b>Submitted on behalf of</b>	Thomas Crowley, Chair, Constitution and Canons Committee The Rev. Margaret Pumphrey, President, Disciplinary Board Paul Hurdle, Member, Disciplinary Board and Constitution and Canons Committee
<b>Authorized representative to respond to questions, at convention, concerning this resolution.</b>	Paul Hurdle

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### RESOLVED:

RESOLVED, that the 236th Diocesan Convention retains Subsections 2.01 without amendment and amends Subsections 2.02 and 2.03 of Section 2 of the Diocesan Canon 19 to read as follows:

Section 2.01 Disciplinary Board. The Board shall consist of not less than seven persons, four of whom are member of the Clergy, and three of whom are Laity.

Section 2.02. Clergy Members. The Clergy members of the board must be canonically and geographically resident within the Diocese.

Section 2.03. Lay Members. The lay members of the Board shall be adult Communicants in Good Standing, ~~and geographically~~ resident in the Diocese.

**EXPLANATION OF RESOLUTION:**

This amendment allows a member of the Standing Committee to simultaneously serve on the Disciplinary Board, in order to clarify existing uncertainty and ambiguity about such dual service. The amendment also eliminates the geographical residence requirement for both Clergy and lay members of the Disciplinary Board in order to increase flexibility, and to include eligibility for Clergy and Laity who are active in parishes in the Diocese of Delaware but reside in neighboring States.

## RESOLUTION 235.02

<b>Date/Time</b>	January 17, 2020   11:28AM
<b>Title of Resolution</b>	Clarification of Diocesan Constitution Article IV.3
<b>Submitted by</b>	The Rev. Jeffrey Ross, Chair of Constitution and Canons
<b>Submitted on behalf of Authorized representative to respond to questions, at convention, concerning this resolution.</b>	The Rev. Jeffrey Ross Tom Crowley, Member Constitution and Canons

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### RESOLVED:

RESOLVED, that the 235th Diocesan Convention amends Article IV Section 3 of the Diocesan Constitution to read as follows (addition underlined): The lay representation shall consist of two delegates from each Congregation which is in union with the Convention, and from St. Andrew's School Chapel Organization. Each congregation and St. Andrew's School Chapel Organization shall be granted one additional lay delegate with full privileges of seat, voice and vote, provided said delegate is no more than 30 years of age...

### EXPLANATION OF RESOLUTION:

This clarification is for consistency in Article IV. In order to take effect, this must also be approved the 236<sup>th</sup> annual convention.