

- (3) An initial committee to survey the Presbyterian post-war situation convened in 1785 under Witherspoon's leadership.
- (4) In 1786 the structure was outlined with 16 presbyteries, 4 synods, and a general assembly.
- (5) In 1788 the Confession of Faith, Westminster Catechisms and Directory of Worship and the form of church government were adopted.

- (6) In the long run it will be seen that Presbyterianism was really a family of churches...that has seen a lot of diversity and attempted reunion through the years. It often found the problems of the homeland (England/Scotland) being more prominent than any one would have liked in the United States.

e. The Dutch bodies:

- (1) consolidation was marked in 1792 in many places with the German reformed (there will be a great migration of Dutch reformed in the next century).
- (2) 1787 saw the founding of Franklin College for ministerial and leadership training.
- (3) 1795 the Heidelberg Catechism, etc., was adopted as the corporate standard of the German oriented connexion.

f. The Lutheran bodies:

- (1) The Evangelical Ministerium of Pennsylvania had functioned from 1748 to 1786 under the eye of the Francke Institute of Halle (Germany)
- (2) A Lutheran synod constitution was readied in 1781, revised in 1792 while a new liturgy was prepared in 1786.
- (3) The General Synod takes form in 1820 and state synods develop subsequently.

Lutheranism, like the Episcopal orders, gave more room to the service of the lay person and more governmental trust to the congregation. This seems to be one of the legacies of the war...a desire to have a fuller participation by the common members.

g. The Roman Catholic church

- (1) Roman churches generally found an entanglement with the European parents due to the hierarchical structure and the apostolic succession, etc. But the Revolution made even the American Catholics more independent. In 1784 Father John Carroll was recognized as supervisor of the American bodies, he was promoted to bishop in 1790 and