to archbishop in 1808.

- (2) A problem developed with the ownership of property in the Roman dioceses and the Fromm Case of 1798 concluded that all property was held in the name of the Bishop.
- (3) 1791 saw the forma-ion of the Baltimore Diocese and in the same year Georgetown College was founded.
- (4) By 1808 there were four "sees" and in 1810 the uniform rules of Catholic discipline were adopted.

But the Roman church suffered the same incrusion of freedom of spirit that many of the Protestant churches knew. It is no accident that it has only been in the more liberalizing tendencies of Rome in recent years that American developed ecclesiastics have gained more prominent positions in the church. The spirit of American freedom and entrepreneurship were generally not trusted in the Roman hierarchy.

## h. Congregationalists

- Although not an organized whole, the loose structure of Congregationalism was shattered by the disestablisment.
- (2) Due to community control of churches there was also a large wave of unitarian control—almost agnostic control... and this will maximize in the new century.
- (3) distrust of association proved a difficulty for the congregational bodies. Most of them had favored the Revolution and they probably should have acted in some unification move after the war but they were unable to do so and the group lost a good bit of its national influence for the next generation or so.

## i. Baptists:

- the group was a varied one with several varieties patterned after the divisions known in the old world.
- (2) the Philadelphia Association had been formed in 1707 and most baptist churches were pro-the revolution.
- (3) The general committee of Baptists was organized in 1784 but had no constitutional or governmental powers.
- (4) The baptist bodies had been forceful endorsers of the church state separation and continued in that role during this period. They were a minority party and freedom is always strongly championed by minorities.

## j. Other bodies:

- (1) the Moravians became virtually an indigenous American church.
- (2) The Quakers developed new circles of meetings and soon gave way to liberal ideas.