

permanent Lutheran Synod in America. This body would be upgraded in 1786 after the development of a new Lutheran Synod constitution in 1781.

(3) As far as the war was concerned, Lutheran sympathies ranged on both sides although the majority appeared to have favored the colonials. I might note that although the war was not one of caste or class, the rival sides were pretty hard on one another during the action. Some Lutherans who favored a state-church system left the colonies after the war for more favorable climes.

f. Roman Catholics

There were not many Roman Catholics in England and as the first large moves were from there, not many came to the colonies. For information on Maryland, Lord Calvert's catholic sanctuary, see the notes on pages 17-18, brief though they may be. Romanists were not welcome in the New World. They did come, however, in smaller quantities and settled in Maryland and also in Pennsylvania where they enjoyed normal rights. The growth and development of the group is unimportant until after the revolution and so we may leave most of our notes on Roman Catholicism until that time. The best known colonial name is that of Bishop John Carroll. During the revolution it appears that most of the Romanists sided with the colonials...perhaps hoping that in the overthrow of English power they would be accorded more freedom. It was not a vain hope.

g. Miscellaneous bodies:

Due to the nature of the course I cannot entertain extensive notes on all bodies involved. Therefore I will trip lightly through a host of others giving a few dates and names and indicating significance. Most of this will be done orally and I will leave you a little writing room in the syllabus. I may even miss one or two...just so that you will know it is my work.

(1) The Dutch bodies