

(3) In 1867 Unitarian and Universalist clergy began promoting the Free Religious Association for the promotion of free thinking. (Another way of removing the thought life from any sort of authority.) This work would promote a few councils on free thought that would be international in scope.

(4) And in 1884 the Unitarian bodies were amalgamated as a church fellowship with the American Association of Churches.

(5) In 1953 the Unitarians and Universalists joined in one church: The Council of Liberal Churches. Both bodies today are somewhat adrift from earlier positions and have lost some of the high ethics of the earlier ideals. Membership has declined somewhat and repeated attempts to join the ecumenical fellowship have been somewhat frustrating.

c. It would be hard to assess the damage the Unitarian movement did to the Congregational church in New England. In some ways it was not so much as we suppose because the other body was "dead" in large measure. But in terms of outreach, growth, and educational advancement, the Unitarian movement was a deathknell to the congregational bodies. Its main colleges and Seminaries slowly but finally capitulated to Unitarianism...even those that were raised originally to argue against it.

9. At this point I am compelled to return to the cursory method used earlier in this syllabus and merely to mention a few groups and give a few notes in class. What we have done is to discuss the major groupings and on the following I can give a few oral notes:

(a) The Mennonite bodies

(b) The National Churches: German Reformed, Dutch Reformed, etc.

(c) The Moravian Church