

receive the graduates of the Log College for ordination, the schism was joined.

This action was tied to the Great Awakening in the sense that Gilbert Tennant, chief of the founder's sons, was one of the greatest revival preachers of his time and a man not worried about tact. His sermon "On the Danger of an Unconverted Ministry" made a lot of the present clergy think of him as a danger to the church. In addition Tennant was not afraid of enthusiasm and was often accused of being flamboyant, etc., in the hope of increasing the work. Can't go into all of those things...it is a short course. But the enthusiasm of the Tennant men was keen. Their side was known as the "New Side", as they favored new ideas, and the other group, obviously, was the "Old Side." So far as I know liberalism was not in the picture as a direct participant. The breach was healed in 1758 with Tennant himself playing a major role in the matter. By that time the new side churches had expanded greatly while the old side rather withered. This is not to be interpreted as meaning that the new side was right...growth does not justify ideal...but it is an interesting statistic for general consideration.

From the Log college went a great band of ambitious workers. Samuel Davies would eventually become the president of the College of New Jersey (later Princeton), the spiritual heir of the Log College.

(4) I can only note that most of the dissident bodies in Scotland also came to the states and attempted to continue their work in this land. Apart from many divisions, reunions, etc., the direct remaining bodies today are the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, and The Reformed Presbyterian Church.

(5) Presbyterians joined with baptists and others to fight religious discrimination and made considerable headway in Virginia, et al., although this was not finalized until after the war. When the war came the Presbyterian church was virtually totally in favor of it. John Witherspoon, elected to the continental Congress and the only clergyman to sign the Declaration of Independence, fired the Princeton students, et al, with the need for freedom from England. George Duffied, from the Third Presbyterian church in Philadelphia, became chaplain to the Congress and also to the army spending the difficult times of 1776-77 in that capacity.

In summary, the colonial presbyterian church was known for evangelism, patriotism to the colonies, education, and consistent argument for religious toleration within the bounds of the reformation churches. It grew rapidly during this period and exercised a political/religious influence that was quite important in both the religious zeal of the Great Awakening and the War of Independence as well as the forming on many fraternal religious bondings.