

agencies to serve its cause. Among these we note the board of Domestic Missions, 1816, the Western Foreign Missions Society, 1831, and the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions in 1837. Many other serving agencies were put together with these and the parent body also worked well with some parachurch groups such as the American Bible Society, etc.

(4) A major schism occurred in 1837 and lasted until 1869. It was centered in areas of doctrinal nonconformity, societal interests, and general attitudes of growth and dissent. Key in the matter was the work of Union Theological Seminary, an independent school but identified with the newer "growth" ideas and championed by Albert Barnes, et al. The division is known as the "Old School/New School" division and followed some of the same patterns of the "Old Side/New Side" of the previous century. The "Old School", led to some extent by Hodge and the Princeton theologians, differed from the "Old Side" to the degree that they were interested in theological orthodoxy, not just methods. The "New School" differed from the "New Side" in that its evangelistic zeal was blended with less attention to doctrine and calvinistic ideals. That Barnes and Hodge both worked for reunion is commendable, I think, but ultimately strict orthodoxy suffered and gains were put ahead of truth. The end result would not be seen for some time but the reunited body was not so much united at heart as on paper.

(5) In the meantime, a schism occurred in the "Old School" presbyterians over the matter of slavery. During the year 1858-1863, the Presbyterian Church in the United States was formed largely over the issues of states rights. This schism has just been ended in the last decade with a merger of the United Presbyterian Church and the Presbyterian Church in the United States forming the UPCUSA. The "southern" church, with major seminaries in Richmond and Decatur, had been more conservative, on the whole, and out of it came the nucleus for the Presbyterian Church in America.

(6) Within the national period occurred two other significant mergers that strengthened the main body and consolidated the ecclesiastical forces. There were the merger of 1920 and the assimilation of the Welsh church, and the union with the United Presbyterian Church in 1957.

(7) The 19th century saw a number of attempts to maintain purity in the body through the removal of liberalizing teachers. Among the more famous trials were those of C.A. Briggs (1893), Preserved Smith (1894), and W. McGiffert (1899). None of these was accomplished in one year, incidentally...the years indicated at the years of decision. The issues were rather clear cut but the unpleasantness of the situation, and the popularity of the men involved, served to greatly hamper effectiveness. There were a number of similar "test" cases and the inefficiency of the judicial system did not help matters. The overtones of these trials would