

other bodies. It has, over the history of the country, contributed an enormous number of missionaries, evangelists, teachers, and leaders in all walks of religious life. It has been a "charter" member on the Consultation of Church Unity (COCU) and a leading church in the field of general ecumenics. We cannot discuss it at any greater detail in a survey course but its history is impressive and its current state of decline is sad, indeed.

d. In addition to the mainline body it is probably good to mention the following Presbyterian bodies. I am listing them here...the student can fill in data from my notes or from the writings on one's denominational background.

(1) The Presbyterian Church in America (PCA) is the representative evangelical body of classical presbyterianism. Formed with a strong nucleus from the old PCUSA it gained many adherents during the "freedom years" (a separate body of material discussed later in the portion of the syllabus given to the modern church and the ecumenical movements) and has also shown itself capable of developing new churches across the country.

(2) The Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church and the United Presbyterian Church. The latter merged in 1957 with the "Parent body" while the former remains a viable institution with a Seminary in Carolina and an expanding ministry particularly in the eastern United States.

(3) The Reformed Presbyterian church...the covenan-
ters...with a seminary in Pittsburgh...is a very small body but one marked by classic orthodoxy and strict calvinism.

(4) Fundamentalist Divisions:

(a) The Bible Presbyterians and kin

(b) The Independent Presbyterians

(c) The Orthodox Presbyterians