

# DOWNLOAD PDF WARFIELD AND THE BRIGGS TRIAL : A BIBLIOGRAPHY BARRY WAUGH.

## Chapter 1 : Benjamin Breckinridge Warfield Collection

*Here is a bibliography of books, articles, dissertations and theses, and papers about B. B. Warfield. For a list of Warfield's own writings, visit the Works page. Books.*

Manuscript Collection Box tba Content Summary: Additional donations have added some depth to the collection, including original tracts and offprints, as well as further addition of photocopies of more obscure articles. The focus of the collection would now have to be three original photographs, one of which is pictured at the right. The other two photographs are two poses from the same photographic sitting, dated 9 April This collection is open to researchers. For information on reproduction of photographs held by the PCA Historical Center, please contact the Director for a schedule of fees. Warfield at age Warfield and Right Reason: University Press of America, , pb, [xxix], 68 p. Foreword by David B. Calhoun; Introduction by Mark A. A "Rather Bald" Rationalist? Warfield and the Doctrine of Scripture, by Raymond D. Warfield, Machen and Fundamentalism, by Stephen J. Their Polemics and Legacy, by Gary L. Warfield and the Briggs Trial: A Bibliography, by Barry Waugh. Presbyterian and Reformed Publishing, , p. Livingston, editors, Evolution, Science, and Scripture: Selected Writings Baker Books: Grand Rapids, , pp. Pages re-numbered as pp. In Word and Deed, by Burk Parsons; 2. Defender of the Faith, by R. Servant and Scholar, by Russell Pulliam; 4. Guardian of the Word, by W. Fighting the Good Fight, by Stephen J. Equipping the Saints, by Gary L. A Passion for Truth, by R. Anglo-American Spiritual Unity; 2. Benjamin Breckinridge Warfield, by W. Personal Impressions of Dr. Tributes to Warfield; 5. What It Is, by B. A Warfield Miscellany; 9. Hodge, , Inspiration Grand Rapids: Baker Book House, reprint , bound photocopy, pp. New York, , Third series, Vol. Galatians, Corinthians and Romans; 3. Randolph , 91pp. Photographic scans of this tract are available online at <http://Greenville Presbyterian Theological Seminary, n..> Originally delivered by Dr. Reprinted in The Shorter Writings. Where Does the Responsibility Lie? Privately Printed, , 11 p. A Historical Sketch Princeton: Privately Printed, , pb, 23 p. New York, , pp. An Abridgment of Monographs London: Philadelphia, , pp. Presbyterian and Reformed Publishing, , pb, 32 pp. Introduction by Marcellus J. Phillipsburg, , 3 rd Printing , pp. Eerdmans, Revised edition, seventh printing, , pb, pp. The Banner of Truth Trust, , 3d reprint, ; first published , pb, p.

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### Chapter 2 : Virginia is for Huguenots: Ben Franklin's Favorite Author

*Concerning The Trial Of Charles A. Briggs Barry Waugh [Barry G. Waugh is an independent historian and graduate of Westminster Theological Seminary, Pa., who dedicates this article to Arthur W. Kuschke, Jr., in appreciation for his many years of service to Westminster Seminary.]*

Presbyterian and Reformed, A Critique in the Light of the New Testament. Warfield and Lewis S. Warfield, Biblical Authority, and Jim Crow. Warfield on Divine Passion. Warfield on the Apologetic Nature of Christian Scholarship: Shelley, and Harry S. Douglas and Philip W. Their Polemics and Legacy. A Question of Historical Perspective. Kurian, George Thomas, ed. The Authoritative Resource on the Christian World. Warfield and Vos on the Nature of Theology. A Biblical Inerrantist as Evolutionist. Warfield, the Theory of Evolution, and Early Fundamentalism. Warfield and the Inspiration of Scripture. Warfield, Machen, and Fundamentalism. McKim and David F. Warfield as Conservative Evolutionist. Selected Writings, by B. A Response to B. Funk and Wagnalls, Logos Research Systems, Inc. Warfield Concerning the Trial of Charles A. Warfield on Creation and Evolution. Warfield on the Trinity. Reviews Lightner, Robert P. Warfield, by Benjamin B. Warfield, edited by John E. Westminster Theological Journal Scottish Journal of Theology 7: Dissertations and Theses Behannon, Woodrow. Dallas Theological Seminary, His Christology and Soteriology. A Study in Contrasting Approaches to Scripture. A Study in American Theology, " Historian of Doctrine in Defense of Orthodoxy, " Periodicals Murray, Iain, et al.

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### Chapter 3 : Galaxie Software | Electronic Publishing

*Finally, in "Warfield and the Briggs Trial: A Bibliography," Barry Waugh summarizes the Briggs heresy trial and lists (with annotations) the materials pertaining to it that were collected by Warfield in four volumes and are housed in the Luce Archives at Princeton Seminary.*

That strength and that life are nurtured by an unshaken faith in the great truths of the infallible Word of God; and since our people deem it of vital importance to hold the doctrines involved in this case as necessary to their strength and usefulness, they deserve to be encouraged and fortified in that position by this Presbytery. Here he provides an excellent overview of a heresy trial that is uniquely central and important in the history of American Presbyterianism. In he was transferred to the Edward Robinson Chair of Biblical Theology, but he had already been teaching courses in the Biblical Theology discipline including: The inaugural lecture was published that same year and in the following year he explained his views further in, *The Bible, the Church, and the Reason*. Issues pertinent to Dr. There were overtures from sixty-three presbyteries relevant to Dr. Patton, of Princeton Seminary, Chairman of the Committee on Seminaries, presented the committee report to the Assembly, which resolved, by a vote of to 60, to veto the appointment. In , as a part of the reunion of the Old and New Schools, Union agreed to abide by the same rules as the other seminaries of the Presbyterian Church, including the rule allowing the veto of appointments to the faculty. Union believed that Dr. Briggs was transferred within the seminary to the new position and his appointment was not subject to veto, [since] he was not new to Union; the resolutions adopted by the Assembly contended that he was elected to the chair, whether new to Union or not, and the Assembly could veto his appointment. Union responded to the decision of the General Assembly when the Union Board of Directors voted in June to retain Professor Briggs in his newly appointed position. This was not the end of the case, the New York Presbytery, in October , returned two charges of heresy against Dr. The first charge contended that his teaching conflicted with the Westminster Standards and Scripture because he denied that the Bible was the only infallible rule of faith and practice and because of his belief in progressive sanctification after death. His response to the charges was given in November and he pled that the accusations against him were not specific enough. The Presbytery voted to dismiss the charges against Professor Briggs by a vote of ninety-four to thirty-nine. The minority expressed its intentions to appeal to the Synod of New York but instead went directly to the General Assembly. When the Presbytery of New York convened in November, it planned its method of operation for the impending trial and received amended charges, which had increased from two to eight. Briggs was charged with: The trial took place in December and Briggs was acquitted of all charges by his presbytery. The prosecution announced its intention to appeal to the General Assembly. Before dealing with the issues concerning Dr. Consideration of the Briggs case began on May 23, continued through extensive debates, and was concluded late in the evening of May The vote was taken by roll-call and the appeal of the minority of the New York Presbytery was sustained by a vote of to and Dr. Briggs was convicted of heresy and suspended from the ministry. Briggs was also suspended from the ministry and it was recommended that he not be re-elected as a Director of the German Theological Seminary, at Bloomfield, New Jersey. The breach that existed between Union and Princeton seminaries that had widened with the failure of the joint publication of *The Presbyterian Review* was spread further. After several years, C. Briggs was suspended from the Presbyterian Ministry in and later became an Episcopal minister while continuing his teaching at Union Seminary. In he resigned the Edward Robinson chair to teach symbolics and irenics, also at Union Seminary. Briggs work in publication was extensive and included his editing of the *International Critical Commentary* series, *Critical Commentary on the Psalms*, and publication of a Hebrew lexicon with S. Driver and Francis Brown. He died of pneumonia in During the course of the heresy trial of Charles Briggs, B. Warfield was involved at a distance. He is not listed in the , , or minutes as being in attendance as a commissioner, but he did have a great interest in the trial. His interest in the case is indicated by his writing the report on the General Assembly for the July issue of *The*

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Presbyterian and Reformed Review even though he was not in attendance. Words to Live By: In his closing argument, the Rev. Briggs is burdened with new truth that makes the Church with which he is connected too narrow for him, the whole world is open to him and ready to accord him the fullest tolerance for the promulgation of that truth. No one will restrain his liberty. But, as I have already said, if, in view of all the light she can obtain, the Presbyterian Church feels in conscience bound to continue her unbroken testimony for a truthful Bible, for its sole supremacy in matters of faith and life and for the doctrine that the redemption of believers is complete at death, it should have the privilege of doing this in the same unrestrained freedom. The Presbyterian Church in its almost unanimous expression of feeling, is as likely to voice the will of God in this matter as Dr. At all events, it is plain that Presbyterians desire to keep their old faith in this respect, in its purity. They do not want to foster these new doctrines of Dr. Briggs; and to force them on an unwilling Church is as unmanly as it is destructive of that very spirit of liberty in the name of which the attempt is made. It is possible that a Church may be ultra conservative, but jealous regard for the old faith is a good thing, and is especially to be commended when the minimizing of great truths is so much in fashion. Argument of the Rev.

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### Chapter 4 : union theological seminary “ Cwoznicki Think Out Loud

*These essays provide an inviting and illuminating look at Warfield's life, doctrine of Scripture, appeal to reason, relationship to Machen and the fundamentalists, views on slavery, and opposition to Briggs.*

Benjamin Breckinridge Warfield was born on this day, November 5th, in We trust the Lord, we seek to live exemplary lives and strive to diligently do our part to raise our children, that they might never know a time when they did not trust in Christ Jesus for their salvation and rely upon Him completely. Child-rearing truly is a humbling thing, casting us upon the Lord, praying for His grace and mercy. At the same time, some children, even from a young age, show great maturity and promise. You can see it in their face. Such a child, I think, was Benjamin Breckinridge Warfield. All of the Warfield children were patiently led to memorize both the Shorter and Larger Catechisms, as well as the associated Scripture proof texts. It is tempting to think that the photo at the left, from that same year, might have been taken in conjunction with that event. In , he began the Sophomore year at Princeton College, graduating in , with a strong interest in the sciences and a desire to pursue further studies in Scotland and Germany. But it was not until he returned home in that he announced his intention to explore a call to the ministry. In , he began his preparation for the ministry at the Princeton Theological Seminary. Years later, Warfield wrote a brief article on the value of the Shorter Catechism. We have the following bit of personal experience from a general officer of the United States army. He was in a great western city at a time of intense excitement and violent rioting. The streets were over-run daily by a dangerous crowd. One day he observed approaching him a man of singularly combined calmness and firmness of mien, whose very demeanor inspired confidence. So impressed was he with his bearing amid the surrounding uproar that when he had passed he turned to look back at him, only to find that the stranger had done the same. On observing his turning the stranger at once came back to him, and touching his chest with his forefinger, demanded without preface: It is worth while to be a Shorter Catechism boy. They grow to be men. And better than that, they are exceedingly apt to grow to be men of God. So apt, that we cannot afford to have them miss the chance of it. Presbyterian and Reformed , , pp. It is tempting to think that Warfield may have come by this anecdote through his own extended family. There were a number of men in the Breckinridge family who were military officers. Moreover, the San Francisco earthquake would appear to be the most probable setting of the story. God bless faithful parents! May He equip, encourage, sustain, and support those loving parents who know that they must daily rely completely upon the Lord in the raising of their children. Child-rearing is entirely a matter of trusting prayerfully in the grace of God. Patiently love them, spend sacrificial time with them, live exemplary lives in front of them. But above all, pray daily for them, that God by His grace would save them to the uttermost. Photo 1, Benjamin B. Warfield, , age

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### Chapter 5 : TV Tie-Ins | Lincoln City Libraries

*A multi-contributor work with chapters covering, among other things, Warfield's life, his view of biblical inspiration, relation to Machen and the fundamentalists, his supposed rationalism, racial attitudes, and the Briggs trial.*

Below are thoughts, confessions, quotations from a Missouri Synod Lutheran born who came back to his old faith The great Lutheran lineage above: Search This Blog Pieper as Theologian Pieper apart from that of Prof. Listen now to the works of the greatest Christian theologian of the 20th Century But this is the agreement in the articles of the doctrine revealed by God Himself in Scripture. And how is this doctrine revealed? Not in a way dark and incomprehensible. There is no need for great arts of men to recognize the revealed truth. He who believes the Word of Scripture has the truth. It is not that God the Lord in his revelation says only A, leaving the wisdom of men to say B and C, and thus to find the alphabet of Christian doctrine themselves. No, all articles of the Christian doctrine are revealed in Scripture in clear words. All that is required is acceptance of the revealed, of the repeating of what is said, of the simple faith We are also accused of a tendency toward the papal infallibility if we assert that we have the truth in all the articles of the Christian doctrine, and thus in complete unity of faith. We admit that we can be wrong in our person, and that if it comes down to us, we can only be wrong in spiritual matters. The Lutheran Church only claims to be in possession of the certain whole truth Pieper then took an active part in the debate which was brought about by the modern decline of the Scripture principle. He was therefore also asked by the well-known conservative Presbyterian dogmatist at the Princeton Theological Seminary B. The German theologian Dr. This is explained really satisfactorily only by the fact that the Holy Spirit, the author of the whole Holy Scripture, speaks through the writers of the New Testament and moves freely in the quotations and presides over His own Word. We therefore let them follow here. And for some of these I had to investigate further. Scripture does not say: I wondered that the strength that the Presbyterians showed in defrocking and excommunicating expelling Dr. And at the conclusion of this trial, the greatest Lutheran teacher in the world, Professor Franz Pieper, had the final word on its results.

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### Chapter 6 : Benjamin Breckinridge Warfield

*Benjamin Breckinridge Warfield: Manuscript Collection # Box #tba. Content Summary: aThis collection was built initially on a small portion of the widely available reprints of Warfield's works.*

Also, if you are like me, you have wondered at the paucity of literature on this one who has left so rich a legacy in theological exegesis, historical theology, polemics, dogmatics, and even pastoral theology. Warfield could fill this bill? Therefore, it is with great interest and enthusiasm that we welcome this fine collection of essays, edited by Gary L. I am helped by this book, both in terms of tightening my understanding and appreciation of Warfield, in particular, as well as, its exemplary historiography, in general. It is fitting that the always warm and winsome Dr. David Calhoun, that great and gracious historian of Old Princeton, gives the foreword. Warfield, as Calhoun and Noll make clear, centered his theological and exegetical program on his commitment to defining and defending the inspiration and inerrancy of Scripture. The point of defending traditional views of the Bible was not so much the Bible itself as what the Bible taught" p. This is important, as Johnson notes, "Polemics are essential to the gospel" p. In this slice of nineteenth century American Presbyterian history, Bradley J. This same brashness and "unsubtle" character, created a years-long rift between Breckinridge and the Princetonians over the tactics of defending Old School principles, which resulted in a number of ecclesiastical pains between the two parties. Gundlach lays this groundwork and takes us to the student days of B. Warfield at Princeton Seminary. Despite strained relations between his grandfather and the elder Hodge, Warfield came to revere his theology professor. As successor of the Hodgean legacy, Warfield, " Defining a Warfieldian epistemology that will serve the trajectory of the rest of the volume, Paul Kjoss Helseth seeks to wrest Warfield from the charge of bald rationalism associated with Scottish Realism. This well-written chapter does not contain all the could be said, for instance, regarding the differences between the apologetics methodologies of Old Princeton and Westminster Seminary apologist, Cornelius Van Til. Warfield held to the same Edwardsian refusal to equate a merely speculative knowledge of divine things and a true spiritual understanding possessed only of the regenerate individual. While I am interested in how Helseth would develop Warfield on the relationship between Scripture and the use of "right reason" in the apologetic endeavor, I nonetheless greatly appreciate his balanced and insightful wresting of Warfield from the criticism of "bald rationalism. Silva argues that it is precisely this balance that helped make Warfield, and those who have followed in his steps, staunch defenders of biblical inerrancy, while simultaneously displaying hermeneutical humility. The Warfieldian tradition does not move from the conviction of inerrancy to a particular interpretation of a passage, but rather because of that conviction of inerrancy, through a dogged commitment to the original languages and exegesis of the text, to hermeneutical interpretation consistent with the conviction of inerrancy. Warfield taught the inspiration of the original autographs, yet did not use this as a "free pass" to avoid difficult questions. He held that the mode of inspiration took forms consistent with the humanness and personalities of biblical writers rather than mechanical dictation. He also insisted upon the divine Holy Spirit illumination as necessary for the human modern day reader when it comes to understanding the Bible. The latter half of this good book discusses historical settings in which, primarily, the doctrine of Scripture was threatened. In a statement especially pertinent today, given the number of best sellers at the local bookstore denying Christian truth claims Dawkins, Hitchens, etc. Warfield, whose family had owned slaves, lamented the worsening race relations Post-Reconstruction, and fought against, not only attempts to defend the slave trade, but segregation after the War. In his *Drawing the Color Line* , he argued against racism and segregation within the Church. With excerpts from personal letters and anecdotes from his stance at Princeton on the admission of black students, in one case, even to residence in the dormitory, we see the Lion of Princeton roar. Nichols offers a fascinating and moving essay on the relationship between mentor and student: In terms of scholarship, Warfield, for instance, criticized R. Nichols shows the convergence of Warfield and Machen in polemics, in that while the former is more known for his work on Scripture and the latter for his on

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Christology, the fact remains that each wrote extensively on both matters. Nichols gives a skillful overview of their work in these areas. The last full chapter of this volume of essays on Warfield comes from the pen of Gary Johnson. He writes of the polemics of Warfield and Charles Briggs. The latter was virulently opposed to the doctrine of inerrancy. Citing various acidic passages and hotly uncharitable rhetoric against men he claimed to hold in highest esteem, such as the elder and younger Hodge, Warfield, Patton, and his own colleague at Union, W. Shedd, Johnson paints a picture of an unrestrained man, who claimed to uphold the Westminster Standards, whereas the inerrancy of a Warfield only served to obstruct. He held forth higher criticism and his own form of Biblical Theology as a way beyond the antiquated, traditional Systematic and Dogmatic Theology of the tradition of Turretine, Hodge, Warfield, etc. Johnson contrasts the gentlemanly polemical approach of Warfield in a survey of his critiques of various books, all the way to his relatively intensified responses to fundamentalism, Higher Life, and other things immediately impacting Christian experience. Johnson writes to show the legacy of the polemics of Briggs and Warfield for today. This helpful book is completed by a chapter, Warfield and the Briggs Trial: Here, Barry Baugh has done considerable spadework, which could serve someone interested in researching and writing on the matter. Following a brief introduction to the debate, he provides several pages of helpfully annotated bibliography. While reading a bibliography may not be the first chapter to which one will turn, I found these listings very telling, especially one in which Briggs complained that his generation was being led by "dogmaticians, ecclesiastics, and traditionalists" p. I can only say that for then, as well as today, if those dogmaticians, ecclesiastics, and traditionalists are of the Warfieldian stripe, then lead on! I have been helped, encouraged, and challenged by this excellent volume. Be forewarned, this is sturdy reading, but good for the soul. Warfield once told the students of Princeton that when they were engaged in their theological studies, they should remove the shoes from their feet, for they stood on holy ground. To seminary students, pastors, church workers, and interested layfolk, I say take the shoes from your feet and read. David Owen Filson, Ph.

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### Chapter 7 : This Day in Presbyterian History Â· B. B. Warfield

*The Debate Over Inerrancy: Comparing B.B. Warfield and Harold Lindsell - Part 4: The Briggs Heresy Trial If you are an Evangelical Christian (or you know any) then you know how divisive the debate over the inerrancy of scripture can be.*

Letterman retires from the broadcast. Standing a few yards from U. I stand by this man. I stand by this man because he stands for things. Not only for things, he stands on things. Things like aircraft carriers and rubble and recently flooded city squares. Colbert officially withdraws Presidential bid; Obama supporters pressured South Carolina Under his fictional persona in The Colbert Report, Colbert dropped hints of a potential presidential run throughout , with speculation intensifying following the release of his book, I Am America And So Can You! On October 16, , he announced his candidacy on his show, stating his intention to run both on the Republican and Democratic platforms, but only as a " favorite son " in his native South Carolina. As a lead-up to the Pennsylvania primary, he created a "straw poll that makes a difference" by which people could donate to Pennsylvania classroom projects in honor of their favorite candidate. In addition, he was declared "not viable", [88] as he was running in only one state. One Army major said that "shaving of the hair is an amazing show of support" that was "very touching. Judy Chu , D-CA, and explained his purpose for being at the hearing: And yet we still invite them to come here and at the same time ask them to leave. Migrant workers suffer and have no rights. Colbert can be very funny, but his kind of sarcasm only works in some contexts, and a House committee hearing room does not appear to be one of them. On the January 11 episode of The Colbert Report, Colbert asked his audience if he should run for President in South Carolina, to which he received strong applause. On January 12, Colbert started his show by discussing his role in the presidential campaign, then addressed the law preventing him from being a presidential candidate while running his Super PAC. On the January 16, , episode, Colbert satirically encouraged his viewers to vote for Herman Cain in the South Carolina primary. As Cain was still on the ballot, despite having recently dropped out of the race, Colbert announced that he would consider any votes cast for Cain to be in direct support of his own possible candidacy. Other work Colbert is co-author of the satirical text-and-picture novel Wigfield: The novel was a collaboration between Colbert, Amy Sedaris , and Paul Dinello , and tells the story of a small town threatened by the impending destruction of a massive dam. The three authors toured performing an adaptation of Wigfield on stage the same year the book was released. His characters were both killed, though he returned to voice Phil for the series finale. Love Literature Language Lust: He also portrayed the letter Z in Sesame Street: All-Star Alphabet, a video release. It was released on October 7, , by Grand Central Publishing. The book contains similar political satire, but was written primarily by Colbert himself rather than as a collaboration with his Colbert Report writing staff. The Greatest Gift of All! It was released on DVD in November Although Governor Nikki Haley announced promptly that she had no intention to nominate Colbert to the Senate, a poll showed Colbert as a favorite among South Carolina voters. Since , Colbert has hosted the Kennedy Center Honors for three consecutive years.

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### Chapter 8 : Orchard at Sage Hen Farm

*Today's post, on the heresy trial of Dr. Charles Augustus Briggs, is taken from a longer article by my good friend Barry Waugh. Here he provides an excellent overview of a heresy trial that is uniquely central and important in the history of American Presbyterianism.*

For many conservatives, the authority of the Scriptures and those who interpreted it was being questioned and potentially weakened. The conservative response was varied in both method and effectiveness. Within the established denominations, the need for these responses produced a number of watershed cases. At the center of the conflict was Charles A. Briggs, a popular professor at Union Seminary, and the more conservative elements focused at Princeton Seminary who have since become known as the Princetonians. This very public clash revolved around two related matters. The first was the nature of the inspiration of the Scriptures. As Alistair McGrath has pointed out in *Evangelicalism and the Future of Christianity*, the supreme authority of Scripture is the locus of all other evangelical beliefs. This is, however, what evangelicals believe to be a reflection of historical orthodoxy through the ages. Briggs, on the other hand, claimed to uphold the authority and inspiration of Scripture while rejecting inerrancy as a modern reactionary belief. Zondervan, , Briggs maintained that the Princetonians had no right or authority to demand that he adhere to a view which he believed did not embody orthodoxy. The Princetonians held that Christian doctrine should not involve itself in modern inquiry but should retain historical formulations. The Briggs trial is a prime illustration of the struggles of the evangelical church to find its place in a world in which science and education speak with great authority. The narrative is a tortuous and sometimes unclear one. Both sides used essentially the same arguments, relying heavily upon reason and logic to prove or disprove something that may or may not have actually been said. This will include a number of his own writings and some of those who served as his apologists. Then, the arguments of the Princetonians will be presented in the form of the words of Charles Hodge, A. These three men articulated the conservative position most clearly and publicly. Inaugural Address by C. Evans and Henry Preserved Smith, London: From there, he went on to the University of Berlin where he was awarded his doctorate in He served in this role until he was chosen to take his new post as professor of Biblical Theology. It was an uneasy working relationship, as Briggs differed strongly from these two Princetonians and they clashed frequently, although Warfield in particular seems to have had great respect for Briggs at the time. After Frazer, Briggs stood. He thanked Frazer and the assembled luminaries, and then he began his inaugural address. Briggs did not shy away from the positions he had been teaching for years. A Theological Question for the Times, 3rd ed. Briggs, *The Authority of Holy Scripture: An Inaugural Address* New York: On May 11, the presbytery began official proceedings against him, and on October 5, they presented specific charges, labeling his teachings as heresy. The very public trial dragged on until when a defiant Briggs was defrocked and expelled from the Presbyterian Church. Afterward, he went back to Europe and continued his studies at the Universities of Glasgow, Edinburgh and Oxford. He converted to Episcopalianism, 11 Charles A. Briggs, Address by Rev. In order to understand his views fully, his assertions must be examined in this greater context. In the address, Briggs had pointed to six barriers to the divine authority of Scripture, among which he includes both verbal inspiration and inerrancy. Even in the midst of his trial, Briggs was publishing this opinion. This means that theology must be considered and adapted as well. Orthodoxy, so far as man is concerned, is relative and defective; it is measured by the knowledge that he has of the truth—A man or church whose orthodoxy does not make progress, ceases thereby to be orthodox, and from the necessities of the case becomes heterodox. If human learning grew beyond the bounds of a traditionalist view, the view must be adjusted. Briggs, *The Bible, the Church and the Reason*: He maintained that these were recent inventions a self-justifying and unnecessarily conservative view which he believed to be illogical. In , Hodge and Warfield had formalized these concepts in a paper published in the *Presbyterian Review*. As they defined it, verbal inspiration was: There must logically be no mistakes — textual,

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typographical or otherwise “ in the originals. Briggs believed that to state this was to state that inspiration did not apply to copied manuscripts or translations. It was too simplistic and too concrete. If there were any provable errors, then the entire doctrine would crumble. George Virtue, , In terms of positive statements, Briggs took numerous opportunities to reinforce his belief that the use of textual criticism and analysis did not in anyway reduce the inspired and authoritative nature of Scripture. In his thinking, this kind of consideration only strengthened the authority of Scripture. Using the authorship of the book of Isaiah as an example, Briggs elucidated: For Briggs, such a narrow view was opening the door for apostasy. If one error “ any error “ was found whether true or perceived , then the entire Bible would be invalid. In place of this absolutism, Briggs believed that there should be a confidence born of close examination and guided by the Spirit of God.

The Root of the Princeton Position The elder Hodge was one of the first students at Princeton Seminary in , and although trained in Europe as Briggs would be, Hodge sided with the Old School in the initial split of the Presbyterians in . When he became the head of the seminary in , Hodge set the school on a path of rigid conservatism. He wrote against rationalism, modernism and Darwinism “ all of which he believed amounted to apostasy at best and atheism at worst. Toward the end of his life, he proudly declared: They [the Princeton faculty] were content with the faith once delivered to the saints. I am not afraid to say that a new idea never originated in this seminary“ The Bible is the word of God. That is to be assumed or proved. If granted; then it follows, that what the Bible says, God says. That ends the matter. First, Princeton represents the true, unchangeable doctrine of the church. Second, that this requires no confirmation. Third, there is no room for challenging their views. Theology relies upon authority, receiving as truth whatever God in his Word has revealed. Logos Research 8 extremely conservative view, the words inerrant or inerrancy do not appear in his Systematic Theology. He did, however, articulate a view of verbal inspiration. But God gave at first an infallible rule: We have a definite point to work back to in the original autographs. Briggs believed this still constituted an absolutist position, even though Hodge and Warfield insisted it did not. This was a time when the authority of the Scriptures was being questioned broadly in Europe and Britain. The First Vatican Council had condemned such explorations as heresy. In some sense, however, Briggs may have been right to be concerned. Inerrant was indeed a relatively modern word, first recorded in Eerdmans, , Libreria Editrice Vaticana, , Briggs had not found this to be true, and he believed textual criticism strengthened his confidence in the Scriptures. The truth of the matter was that both sides of the argument were working with assumptions as to whether errors were in the original autographs or added later. That they saw his views as heterodox when the Westminster Confession did not speak to the matter was another issue entirely. His enemies saw more than he wrote, and then found, usually in secondary matters, further confirmation of their views. Warfield Concerning the Trial of Charles A. Briggs and those like him became the focal point of this concern. The Princetonians developed a distinctive ecclesiology when they tried to apply their doctrinal system to the entire Presbyterian Church. This Princeton ecclesiology stressed Biblicism and confessionalism, leading to a narrow view of the church in which anyone who could not subscribe to strict doctrinal principles would be excluded“ This led to increased doctrinal particularism and to greater centralization of authority within church structure. Catholic Historian 20, no. Perspectives on the Past, Prospects for the Future, eds. University of Alabama Press, , As Briggs would point out, these conservatives expected conformity which exceeded the credal tradition of the Presbyterians, especially in the area of inerrancy. Briggs was charged as follows: Briggs makes statements in regard to the Holy Scriptures which cannot be reconciled with the doctrine of the true and full inspiration of those Scriptures as the Word of God written. The authority of God speaking in Holy Scripture is re-echoed by the authority of God speaking through the Church, and in the blending of that wondrous harmony, sinners are converted and regenerated, and the people of God are edified and sanctified. Briggs was even acquitted at one point, but the presbytery pressed the matter in appeals and eventually secured a guilty verdict. If others disagreed, Briggs called them to put the matter up for a vote before the General Assembly to put the question to a vote, and then made it plain that he believed his accusers could not truly address the matter openly because they knew that their position was overreaching. His demand that he be

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judged by the standards of the church rather than the theological views of the day, whether they represented majority consent or not, may have been a valid objection; but it opened a door for tremendous controversy. By , Briggs had, to borrow Douglas A.

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### Chapter 9 : Review of B.B. Warfield: Essays on His Life and Thought - Reformation21

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His paternal grandfather P. Kennedy was a member of the Massachusetts state legislature. His maternal grandfather and namesake John F. Fitzgerald served as a U. Congressman and was elected to two terms as Mayor of Boston. All four of his grandparents were children of Irish immigrants. Kennedy lived in Brookline for the first ten years of his life and attended the local St. In April , he had an appendectomy , after which he withdrew from Canterbury and recuperated at home. His older brother Joe Jr. They carried out their most notorious stunt by exploding a toilet seat with a powerful firecracker. In the ensuing chapel assembly, the strict headmaster, George St. John, brandished the toilet seat and spoke of certain "muckers" who would "spit in our sea". Ted was born the following year. In September , Kennedy made his first trip abroad when he traveled to London with his parents and his sister Kathleen. Ill-health forced his return to the United States in October of that year, when he enrolled late and attended Princeton University but had to leave after two months due to a gastrointestinal illness. He convalesced further at the family winter home in Palm Beach, then spent the spring of working as a ranch hand on the 40,acre Jay Six cattle ranch outside Benson, Arizona. I feel that Harvard can give me a better background and a better liberal education than any other university. I have always wanted to go there, as I have felt that it is not just another college, but is a university with something definite to offer. Then too, I would like to go to the same college as my father. Ambassador to the Court of St. When Kennedy was an upperclassman at Harvard, he began to take his studies more seriously and developed an interest in political philosophy. The thesis eventually became a bestseller under the title *Why England Slept*. While Kennedy became increasingly supportive of U. That fall, he enrolled at the Stanford Graduate School of Business and audited classes there. Navy Reserve

€” Main article: He exercised for months to straighten his back. He was commissioned an ensign on October 26, , [31] and joined the staff of the Office of Naval Intelligence in Washington, D. Accompanied by a female acquaintance from a wealthy Newport family, the couple had stopped in Middletown, Rhode Island at the cemetery where the decorated, naval spy , Commander Hugo W. Koehler , USN, had been buried the previous year. Ambling around the plots near the tiny St. Senator Claiborne Pell had become good friends and political allies, although they had been acquaintances since the mids during their " salad days " on the same Newport debutante party "circuit" and when Pell had dated Kathleen "Kick" Kennedy. During the trip south, he was hospitalized briefly in Jacksonville after diving into the cold water to unfoul a propeller. Thereafter, Kennedy was assigned duty in Panama and later in the Pacific theater , where he eventually commanded two more PT boats. Warfield expecting the arrival of the large Japanese Naval force that would pass on the evening of August 1. A lot of you men have families and some of you have children. What do you want to do? I have nothing to lose. They swam against a strong current, and once again Kennedy towed the badly burned motor machinist "Pappy" MacMahon by his life vest. The somewhat larger Olasana Island had ripe coconut trees, but still no fresh water. Kennedy and Ross found a small canoe, packages of crackers, candy and a fifty gallon drum of drinkable water left by the Japanese, which Kennedy paddled another half mile back to Olasana in the acquired canoe to provide his hungry crew. The plan was to attach one gunboat to each PT boat section to add gun range and power against barges and shore batteries which the 59 encountered on several occasions in mid October through mid November. The 59 acted as a shield from shore fire and protected them as they escaped on two rescue landing craft at the base of the Warrior River at Choiseul Island , taking ten marines aboard and delivering them to safety. After receiving treatment for his back injury, he was released from active duty in late His father also requested the Silver Star, which is awarded for gallantry in action, for his son. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum. They cut my PT boat in half.