

Seminary in New York formed just a few years later, during the latter part of the last century, moved this way and that, in accordance with the varying tides of ^{German} ~~germaine~~ thought, and German criticism. But Princeton Seminary stood pretty much like a rock/ on one definite basis on which it started in 1812. And the basis was, "Here is the Bible in the Hebrew and the Greek, let's learn those languages, let's get down to exactly what the ~~the~~ Bible means, let's understand that Bible, let's study Apologetics to know how to defend it against the anti-Christian thought of our day, let's summarize the teaching of it in our Systematic Theology, and let's not bother with much else. That was the attitude during those years. While the good ~~featur~~ features of that far over-shadowed the bad feature, the bad~~feat~~ feature was one of a could not be quite complete enough. The~~p~~ good feature was the ~~stree~~ stress on the Word of God. And Princeton Seminary grew during those years and it became more and more neutral, and when you notice the constant stress on the Bible study and Apologetics and the lack of much attention to the more practical ~~aspe~~ aspects of the work, you wonder how it was that the Lord blessed it so much, but He surely did. I~~f~~ remember back in 1920, finding out that at that time leaders, not only in the Presbyterian Church, but in most of our American denominations had secured ~~theri~~- their training in Princeton Seminary. Some Episcopal bishops were trained in Princeton Seminary; some leaders in the Lutheran Church; a number of leaders in the Methodist Church, and of course the great bulk of the leaders in the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. at that time were trained in Princeton Seminary. I remember going out to the Synod of New Mexico and doing student work there during the summer. And I noticed there