

We have already seen how the congregation of churches had been split up into parties over theological controversies. until at the beginning of 19th there were three distinct parties, (1) those over the old Colvinite Party. (2) the Hopkinsians, and 3. the out and out liberals, who had advanced to the liberal position in opposition to Hopkinsianism.

This date brings us to the beginning of the events which resulted in the severing severing of the Congregational churches into two bodies, the Unitarian Congregational, and the Unitarian congre-gational. In the controversy which was just beginning the old Colvinists and the Hopkinsians united in their opposition to the liberal movement

There are five distinct events which mark the process of separation.

(1)

(1) Election of Henry Ware, as Prof. of Div.
at Harvard in 1805.

(2) The attempt to revive the proposals of
1705.

(3).¹⁸¹⁵ Publication of Jedidiah Weston's sermon.

(4) ~~1819.~~ Channing Boltaworke Sermon.

(5) Decision of the Dredge Case relative to holding
church property in 1820.

(1) The Election of Henry Ware to the Prof.
of Divinity in 1805.

It is to be remembered that about one hundred
years before this, the Slaveocracy of New
England received its first blow and
forced away in the annals of history

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in the action of the governing boards of
Harvard in choosing a President who
represented the liberal tendencies in New
England life. This same thing happened
in 1805, when a vacancy occurred in
the Hollis Professorship, and the necessity
for choosing a new Lecturer was forced
upon them. (It is interesting to think in
this connection that Harvard was the first
University to put into operation the idea
of an undenominational divinity, a
movement which was regarded as a piece
of folly at the time, but which has now
undictated itself, in only in its own
work, but in the work of other schools
which are practically following in its steps.)

In 1721 Hollis established a Professorship
of Divinity, known as the Hollis Professorship.
In the establishment of which he wrote

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certain Rules, Charters, and Statutes," concerning
the election of the professor, and the discharge
of his duties.

(1) "Let the Professor be a Master of Arts,
and in communion with some Christian
Church of one of the three denominations,
Congregational, Presbyterian or Baptist.

X. Let the person, chosen from time to time
to be a Professor, be a man of solid learning
in Divinity, of sound or orthodox principles,
one who is well gifted to teach, of a sober
and pious life, and of a grave conver-
sation." etc.

The only bone of contention was in the one
phrase "of sound or orthodox faith."
The name of Henry Ware was prominent,
and was the choice of the liberal or American
faction. His election was offered at the

that he was not "sound or orthodox" within
the meaning of the conditions under which
the fund was held.

Jedediah Morse, who was every where
present in the controversies which followed,
the Father of Morse of telegraph fame, was
the leader of the fight against the election of
War. In his Proughlet published in 1805
under the title "The true Reasons on which
the election of a Hollis Professor of Divinity
in Harvard College was offered at the
Board of Overseers," says that 83 out of 56
members of the Board of Overseers confirmed
the appointment of the Confrator. This was
in May 14. 1805. This marks the first clear
step in the Unitarian Controversy, and notice
that it is not the liberal branch that is the
branch to withdraw, but the orthodox branch
with draws, and forms Andover,

(2) The second step is an attempt under the leadership of Gedelich Worr to revive the foot sixteen propositions of 1705, which John Howe had dealt with so effectively. They were presented at a meeting in Worcester. A committee was appointed to investigate the motives and it reported in favor of a whole piece from of a tribunal of the clergy. Gedelich But the spirit of Congregationalism is so strongly interwoven that the report of this committee recommending an ecclesiastical tribunal failed, and Gedelich Worr and the convention met with a second set back.

(3) The third set of events centered about a very bitter and protracted controversy which assumed the character of a bitter skirmish on Worr's Part.

A Miss Horrocks writes, of some literary ability, and a great deal of patience and zeal for work published a history of New England in 1798. She had shown the

Ms. to Worcester previous to her publication.
 A short time afterwards, as she was about to publish a condensed form or abstract of the book, she found that Worcester and a fellow minister by the name of Parish had prepared a shorter history, which infringed somewhat upon the territory which Miss Adams claimed as hers. Worcester was charged with Plagiarizing ^{the one who suffered most.}

It appeared that ¹ the authors were mere liberals. Worcester immediately jumped to the conclusion that there must have been working a perverse attack upon his honesty because he had offered the election of Henry Ware to the Hoblitz Professorship. This was a long and bitter controversy.

Finally in 1815, there appeared in the Panoplist an article Called American Unitarianism. The Panoplist was

a sheet started in 1805 by Worse and others
for controversial purposes. It offered
the power Freedom in a letter to Linckey
described the Liberal Movement in
America as Mutarian. This was the
offensive word for Worse, and he
seized upon it, urging for complete
separation from the liberals, Channing
as leader followed by others offered
separation. This publication of 1815
is the first time Mutarian is used as
describing the movement in America.
The next important event is in 1819.
when Channing forced his powers
separatist Boltholes.

Notice that it is the orthodox who are
the Separatists, or schismatics really.