SEPARATE DENOMINATIONS:

HISTORY, DESCRIPTION, AND STATISTICS.

1916

INTRODUCTION.

This volume of the report on religious bodies presents for each denomination a descriptive statement of its history, doctrine, polity, and work, and a presentation of its statistics by states, and by ecclesiastical divisions when such exist or the statistics could be obtained.

Part I presents statistical tables for all the denominations shown separately in this volume, with textual discussion and comparison with preceding censuses, so far as available, and also separate presentations for Negro church organizations. The statistics in Part I are presented for the United States as a whole, and by states, principal cities, and to a certain extent by counties.

As stated in Part I, the investigation relates to continental United States only, and not to any outlying possessions; and, in general, the statistics represent conditions at the close of the year 1916.

The denominations presented in this report number 202, of which 158 are grouped in 24 families and 44 are listed as separate denominations. For a complete list of these denominations, which is the order of their presentation in this report, see page 3. Changes in names since 1906 and other changes, such as the formation of new denominations or consolidation of old ones, are given for all denominations on pages 14 to 17 of Part I. In Part II such changes are explained in the historical statement of the individual denomination, and, in the case of family groups, there is shown, in addition, a statistical summary of the denominations constituting the respective groups for the two years. In this statistical summary accompanying the historical statement of the family group, it will be noted that the group total is omitted, as the classification by families is for convenience only, and, as stated on page 19 of Part I, the constituent bodies are not regarded as having the organic or corporate unity that would give the totals statistical significance.

The order of presentation of material under each denomination is as follows:

(1) Statement of the history of the body, a brief review of its origin, and the main facts in its development up to 1916; its doctrine as set forth or illustrated by its creeds or confessions, and its recognized practices; its polity or form of ecclesiastical organization and government; its work, especially its missionary, educational, and philanthropic activities.

(2) A statistical summary of the principal items for 1916, and, when available, for 1906. In addition, statistical statements are presented, for each denomination, covering its members under 13 years of age, ministers, the languages used in conducting its services, and the amount of its contributions to domestic and foreign work. Statistical tables for these subjects, with descriptive text, are presented for all denominations in Part I, as follows: Members under 13 (pp. 34 to 38), ministers (pp. 65 to 73), languages (pp. 73 to 87), and work (pp. 87 to 102).

(3) A table setting forth, by states (and ecclesiastical divisions, if available), the following items derived from the returns on the schedules:

Number of local organizations, and the number of such organizations reporting each of the other items included in the table.
Members (Total; Male; Female).
Places of worship (Church edifices; Halls, etc.).
Value of church property.
Debt on church property.
Value of parsonages.
Expenditures for year.
Sunday schools conducted by church organizations (Number of schools; Officers and teachers; Scholars).

As set forth more fully in the Introduction to Part I (p. 13), the statements of history, doctrine, and polity are based upon similar statements furnished by denominational authorities in 1906. They were revised for this report or, in case of new bodies, supplied by competent persons. The statistics of activities were obtained partly by correspondence and partly from published reports. The statistics of churches were obtained from schedules sent to the individual church organizations, and the statistics of ministers from schedules sent to the ministers direct.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS.

Following is an explanation of the terms used in the statistical tables, which, as stated above, are presented under each denomination:

Organizations.—These include any gatherings of persons for religious worship, whether under the name of church, meeting, mission, station, etc., which have each a separate membership, that is, no members who are included in the membership of any other similar organization. It includes thus each congregation of a Methodist circuit, each preparative meeting of a Friends Monthly Meeting, each mission of a Roman

Catholic or other church, whose membership is not included with the membership of the central church.

Members.—As presented in the tables, the figures include all persons recognized as constituent parts of the organizations and so reported. The figures for the different bodies are not statistically comparable, as in the Roman Catholic Church and the Eastern bodies all baptized persons, including infants, are regarded as members; in the Baptist churches and other similar bodies those only are regarded as members who have been formally admitted to the church, and in the other bodies there is a variety of practice. In order to obtain some comparable basis of membership, an inquiry was inserted on the schedule of 1916 as to the number of members under 13 years of age, and in connection with the statistical summary presented for each denomination such number of persons is given. These figures are partly estimated. It was the intention to deduct from the total membership of each organization the number reported as under 13 years of age and thus obtain a membership of uniform age for comparative purposes. The answers to this inquiry were not complete, however, some returns showing a misapprehension of its meaning, while for some churches there was no report at all. A careful scrutiny of the returns was made in the bureau, and a computation was made for each denomination by applying to its total membership the proportion of members under 13 years of age shown by those churches of the same denomination making some report as to members under 13. The results of this computation were referred in many cases to persons well acquainted with the situation and received their cordial support. Table 8 of Part I presents the results of this computation for each demonstration.

Church edifices.—The term "church edifice," under "Places of worship," covers any building used for religious services and owned in whole or in part by the organization so using it. It does not include rented halls, schoolhouses, etc., used by some organizations.

Church property.—The term "church property" is used in a very restricted sense. It does not include all the property owned by the churches, but only the edifices or buildings owned and used for worship by the organizations reporting, together with their sites, and their furniture, organs, bells, etc. Therefore, the value and debt herein reported relate to the above only, and not to rented buildings or halls, or of parsonages, parochial school buildings, theological seminaries, monasteries, convents, or the like.

Parsonages.—The value herein reported relates to the residence of the pastor in case it is owned by the church.

Church expenditures.—These cover running expenses (including salary of minister), repairs or improvements, benevolences, and general expenses, particularly those connected with the conduct of denominational affairs.

Sunday schools.—These statistics in this volume relate entirely to Sunday schools conducted by local church organizations and do not cover parochial or other institutions which supplement, or sometimes take the place of, the Sunday school. Data concerning undenominational or union Sunday schools, furnished by the International Sunday School Association, will be found in Part I (p. 62).

SEPARATE DENOMINATIONS:

HISTORY, DESCRIPTION, AND STATISTICS.

ADVENTIST BODIES.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

What is known as the "Advent movement" originated with William Miller, who was born at Pittsfield, Mass., February 15, 1782, and died in Low Hampton, N. Y., December 20, 1849. He bore a good reputation as a farmer and citizen, served as a captain in the War of 1812, and was a diligent student and a great reader, although he had only a common school education. For some years he was an avowed Deist, but, as he said, "found no spiritual rest," until in 1816 he was converted and united with the Baptists. After his conversion, as objections to the authenticity and inspiration of the Scriptures were pressed upon him in the same way that he had formerly pressed them upon others, he determined to devote himself to a careful study of the Bible, laying aside commentaries and using the marginal references and Cruden's Concordance as his only helps. As a result of this study he became satisfied that the Bible is its own interpreter, and that it is "a system of revealed truths, so clearly and simply given that the 'wayfaring man, though a fool, need not err therein.' "

At that time very little was heard from pulpit or press respecting the second coming of Christ, the general impression being that it must be preceded by the conversion of the world and the millennium, a long period of universal holiness and peace. As Mr. Miller studied the prophetic portions of the Bible, he became convinced that the doctrine of the world's conversion was unscriptural; that not only the parable of the wheat and the tares, as explained by Christ in Matthew xiii, 24–30, 36–43, but many other passages, teach the coexistence of Christianity and anti-Christianity while the gospel age lasts. As the period of a thousand years, during which Satan is bound, mentioned in Revelation xx, and from which the conception of the millennium is derived, lies between the first resurrection (Rev. xx, 4–6), which he understood to include all of the redeemed, and that of "the rest of the dead" (Rev. xx, 5), his conclusion was that the coming of Christ in person, power, and glory must be premillennial. He believed that at this coming there would be a resurrection of all the dead in Christ, who, together with all the redeemed then alive, would be "caught up to meet the Lord in the air;" that the wicked would then be judged, and the present heavens and earth dissolved by fire, to be followed by their regeneration as the inheritance of the redeemed, involving the glorious, immortal, and personal reign of Christ and all His saints.

As to the time when the Advent might be expected, Mr. Miller's conclusion was as follows:

> In examining the prophecies * * * I found that only four universal monarchies are predicted in the Bible to precede the setting up of God's everlasting kingdom; that three of those had passed away—Babylon, Medo-Persia, and Grecia—and that the fourth, Rome, had already passed into its last state. * * * And finding all the signs of the times, and the present condition of the world, to compare harmoniously with the prophetic description of the last days, I was compelled to believe that the world had about reached the limits of the period allotted for its continuance.

Moreover, as a result of his study of prophetic chronology, he believed not only that the Advent was at hand, but that its date might be fixed with some definiteness. Taking the more or less generally accepted view that the "days" of prophecy symbolize years, he was led to the conclusion that the 2,300 days referred to in Daniel viii, 13, 14, the beginning of which he dated from the commandment to restore Jerusalem, given in 457 B. C. (Daniel ix, 25), and the 1,335 days of the same prophet (xii, 12), which he took to constitute the latter part of the 2,300 days, would end coincidently in or about the year 1843. The cleansing of the sanctuary, which was to take place at the close of the 2,300 days (Daniel viii, 14), he understood to mean the cleansing of the earth at the second coming of Christ, which, as a result of his computations, he confidently expected would occur some time between March 21, 1843, and March 21, 1844, the period corresponding to the Jewish year.

The public labors of Mr. Miller, according to the best evidence to be obtained, date from the autumn of 1831, when he accepted an invitation to go to Dresden, N. Y., to speak on the subject of the Lord's return. He gave several addresses, with the result that many persons were "hopefully converted." Other invitations quickly followed, and thus began a work which in a few years, though not without opposition, spread far and wide, ministers and members of various evangelical denominations uniting in the expectation of the speedy, personal, and premillennial coming of Christ. The first general gathering of those interested in this subject was held in Boston in October, 1840. The call for this gathering simply invited Christians of all denominations to come together to compare views and to confer as to the best means of promulgating this important truth. The Advent movement was further assisted by the appearance of a number of papers, such as the "Midnight Cry," the "Signs of the Times," and the "Trumpet of Alarm," emphasizing these views.

As the time approached when the coming of Christ was expected, there was widespread interest and elaborate preparation. When the period originally indicated by Mr. Miller had passed without bringing the event, there was much disappointment. Later, however, some of the Adventists put forth a theory fixing October 22, 1844, as the date of the Advent. Mr. Miller ultimately accepted this view, and announced that if this prediction too should fail, he would suffer twice as much disappointment as he had experienced before. The passing of this date also without the occurrence of the expected event was a source of great disappointment both to Mr. Miller and to his followers. He did not, however, to the end of his life, change his views with regard to the premillennial character of the Advent itself, or his belief that "the day of the Lord is near, even at the door," although he acknowledged his error in fixing the date.

In its beginning, the Adventist movement was wholly within the existing churches, and there was no attempt to establish a separate denomination. Mr. Miller himself, during the greater part of his work, was a Baptist licentiate. In June, 1843, however, the Maine Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church passed resolutions condemning the movement, and from that time considerable opposition was manifested. In some cases Adventists were forced to leave the churches of which they were members; in others they withdrew voluntarily, basing their action, in part, on the command to "come out of Babylon" (Rev. xviii, 4), including under the term "Babylon," not only the Roman Catholic Church, but the Protestant churches. Mr. Miller and other leaders earnestly deprecated this interpretation, yet it influenced some to leave the old communions.

The Adventists who, for either of the causes mentioned, withdrew from the existing churches generally formed organizations of their own; although in some places they omitted any formal organization, considering either that the time was too short or that organization was sinful. No definite move was made, however, toward the general organization of the adherents of the Adventist doctrines until 1845. In that year, according to an estimate made by Mr. Miller, there were Advent congregations in "nearly a thousand places," "numbering * * * some fifty thousand believers." A conference was called at Albany, N. Y., in April, 1845, for the purpose of defining their position, and was largely attended, Mr. Miller being present. A declaration of principles was adopted, embodying the views of Mr. Miller respecting the personal and premillennial character of the Second Advent of Christ, the resurrection of the dead, and the renewal of the earth as the abode of the redeemed, together with cognate points of doctrine, which have been summarized as follows:

1. The present heavens and earth are to be dissolved by fire, and new heavens and a new earth are to be created whose dominion is to be given to "the people of the saints of the Most High."

2. There are but two Advents of the Saviour, both of which are personal and visible. The first includes the period of His life from His birth to the Ascension; the second begins with His descent from Heaven at the sounding of the last trump.

3. The second coming is indicated to be near at hand, even at the doors; and this truth should be preached to saints that they may rejoice, knowing that their redemption draws nigh; and to sinners that they may be warned to flee from the wrath to come.

4. The condition of salvation is repentance toward God and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. Those who have repentance and faith will live soberly and righteously and godly in this world, looking for the Lord's appearing.

5. There will be a resurrection of the bodies of all the dead, both of the just and the unjust. Those who are Christ's will be raised at His coming; the rest of the dead, not until a thousand years later.

6. The only millennium taught in the Word of God is the thousand years intervening between the first resurrection and that of the rest of the dead.

7. There is no difference under the gospel dispensation between Jew and Gentile, but God will render to every man according to his deeds. The only restoration of Israel is in the restoration of the saints to the regenerated earth.

8. There is no promise of this world's conversion. The children of the kingdom and of the wicked one will continue together until the end of the world.

9. Departed saints do not enter their inheritance at death, that inheritance being reserved in heaven ready to be revealed at the second coming, when they will be equal to the angels, being the children of God and of the resurrection; but in soul and spirit they enter the paradise of God, to await in rest and comfort the final blessedness of the everlasting kingdom.

The somewhat loosely organized body formed at the general conference of Adventists held at Albany, N. Y., in April, 1845, continued for a decade to include practically all the Adventists except those who held to the observance of the seventh, rather than the first, day of the week as the Sabbath. In 1855 the discussions, in which Jonathan Cummings had so prominent a part, resulted in the withdrawal of some members and the subsequent organization of the Advent Christian Church. The Adventists who continued their adherence to the original body were for the most part those who believed in the doctrine of the conscious state of the dead and the eternal suffering of the wicked, claiming on these points to be in accord with the personal views of Mr. Miller. They, however, felt the need of closer association, and in 1858 organized at Boston, Mass., the American Millennial Association, partly for the purpose of publishing material in support of their belief, and partly as a basis of fellowship.

Some years later the members of this society adopted the term "Evangelical Adventists" as a denominational name, with a view to distinguishing themselves from other bodies with which they differed on doctrinal points.

For some years the association published a periodical bearing, at different periods, the names: "Signs of the Times," "Advent Herald," "Messiah's Herald," and "Herald of the Coming One." It contributed to the support of the China Inland Mission and of laborers and missions in other fields, but as the older members died many of the younger families joined other evangelical denominations, and the number of churches and members diminished rapidly. In 1906 they reported 18 organizations with 481 members, 16 church edifices, church property valued at $27,050, 9 Sunday schools with 57 officers and teachers and 264 scholars, and 8 ministers. When the inquiries for the census of 1916 were made, it appeared that all the churches, except a few in Pennsylvania, had disbanded or discontinued all services, and from those in Pennsylvania no information could be obtained. The denomination, as an ecclesiastical body has, therefore, been dropped from this report.

Discussions in regard to the nature of the Advent, and particularly in regard to the future life, resulted in the formation of other bodies independent in organization but agreeing in the belief that the Advent is to be personal and premillennial and is near at hand, and in their recognition of the influence of Mr. Miller and those immediately associated with him.

The denominations grouped under the name Adventist in 1916 and in 1906 are listed in the table below, with the principal statistics as reported for the two periods. Two bodies listed in 1906 are not included in the table for 1916. The omission of the Evangelical Adventists is explained above and that of the Churches of God (Adventist), Unattached Congregations is noted in the statement (see p. 29) of the Church of God (Adventist).

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF ADVENTIST BODIES: 1916 AND 1906.

DENOMINATION AND CENSUS YEAR.	Total number of organizations.	Members.	Number of church edifices.	CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS.		
				Value.	Debt.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value.	Number.	Officers and teachers.	Scholars.
ADVENTIST BODIES.										
1916.										
Advent Christian Church	535	30,597	418	$1,188,070	$95,970	77	$143,050	383	3,134	21,007
Seventh-day Adventist Denomination	2,011	79,355	1,231	2,568,495	209,154	16	20,450	1,929	15,298	74,863
Church of God (Adventist)	22	848	8	8,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Life and Advent Union	13	658	8	41,600	12,250	.....	.....	9	73	439
Churches of God in Christ Jesus	87	3,457	52	78,870	1,290	3	4,050	55	358	2,493
1906.										
Evangelical Adventists	18	481	16	27,050	.....	1	1,200	9	57	264
Advent Christian Church	550	26,799	428	854,323	78,828	44	72,675	367	2,876	16,941
Seventh-day Adventist Denomination	1,889	62,211	981	1,454,087	77,984	14	14,165	1,813	11,033	60,225
Church of God (Adventist)	10	354	3	4,000	700	.....	.....	11	52	326
Churches of God (Adventist), Unattached Congregations	10	257	2	2,300	.....	.....	.....	5	30	200
Life and Advent Union	12	509	6	29,799	10,300	.....	.....	7	45	259
Churches of God in Christ Jesus	62	2,124	37	53,650	.....	1	3,000	30	193	895

ADVENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

HISTORY.

The disappointment felt by the Adventists at the passing of the date (1844) fixed for the Second Advent of Christ resulted in much discussion as to the accuracy of the calculations. In 1852 Jonathan Cummings, one of Mr. Miller's associates in the earlier years of the movement, began to teach that there had been a mistake in the earlier calculations which had fixed a time limit, and claimed that the 1,335 days of Daniel (xii, 12) would end in 1854, when the resurrection would occur. This aroused considerable criticism on the part of other Adventists, and those who accepted Mr. Cummings' views began to draw apart. When 1854 also passed they frankly admitted their mistake as to the date of the Advent, and it was hoped that they would rejoin the original body.

By this time, however, a well-marked difference of opinion had developed among Adventists in reference to the immortality of the soul. The followers of Mr. Cummings had for the most part accepted the doctrine that man is by nature wholly mortal and is unconscious in death, and that immortality is not inherent in mankind, but is the gift of God to be bestowed in the resurrection on those only who have been true followers of Christ. The main body of Adventists, on the other hand, accepted, in general, the doctrine of the conscious state of the dead and the eternal suffering of the wicked. Owing largely to this difference, which they considered to be upon a vital point, when a general conference met at Boston, June 5, 1855, the followers of Mr. Cummings did not unite in it, but held a conference of their own on the same day. From

this time the separation between the two bodies was definitely recognized. Those who had separated from the main body organized the Advent Christian Association at Worcester, Mass., November 6, 1861, and have since borne the name "Advent Christian Church." This branch of the Adventists now holds simply to the general imminence of Christ's return, but takes the position that "no man knoweth the day nor the hour wherein the Son of Man cometh." They also emphasize that side of their faith which deals with the nature of man.

DOCTRINE.

The Declaration of Principles held by this church, as unanimously approved by the Advent Christian Association and General Conference of America, in 1900, emphasizes the following points:

1. The Bible is the Word of God, containing a revelation given to man under divine supervision and providence; its historical statements are correct, and it is the only divine standard of faith and practice.

2. As revealed in the Bible, (*a*) there is one God, the Father, Creator of all things; (*b*) Jesus Christ, the only begotten Son of God, came into the world, died for man's sins, was raised for his justification, ascended into heaven as the High Priest and Mediator, and will come again to judge the living and the dead, and reign forever and ever; (*c*) the Holy Spirit, the Comforter, sent from God to convince the world of sin, of righteousness, and of judgment, sanctifies man and seals him unto the day of redemption.

3. Man was created for immortality, but through sin has forfeited his divine birthright, and only through faith in Christ can become partaker of the divine nature and live forever.

4. Death is, to all persons, righteous and wicked, a condition of unconsciousness, to remain unchanged until the resurrection at Christ's second coming, when the righteous will receive everlasting life, while the wicked will be "punished with everlasting destruction," suffering complete extinction of being.

5. Salvation is free to all who in this life and age accept the conditions, all hope of future probation or universal salvation being excluded.

6. Jesus Christ, according to His promise, will, "in like manner" as He went into heaven, come again to this earth to reign forever, and this coming is the hope of the Church, inasmuch as upon it depend the reward of the righteous, the abolition of sin, and the renewal of the earth to become the eternal home of the redeemed.

7. Bible prophecy indicates the approximate time of Christ's return, and the great duty of the hour is the proclamation of this soon-coming redemption.

8. The Church, an institution of divine origin, includes all Christians of whatever name, but the local organization should be independent of outside control, subject to no dictation of priest, bishop, or pope, although recognizing true fellowship and unity of action.

The only ordinances recognized are baptism and the Lord's Supper, immersion being considered the only true baptism. Admission to the church is by vote of the majority, after baptism and profession of faith. Open communion is practised and the invitation to the Lord's Supper is general, participation being left to the individual. The first day of the week, set apart by the early Church in commemoration of the resurrection, is held to be the proper Christian Sabbath, to be observed as a day of rest and religious worship.

POLITY.

In accordance with the principles outlined, the Advent Christian Church is congregational in church government, each church being absolutely independent in its own management. Local elders (not ordained) and deacons are elected annually, as are the various officials and committees. The elders have charge of the religious services when the church has no pastor, and the deacons care for the poor and serve as bearers at the communion service, which is usually held each month. Women equally with men are eligible to office.

For fellowship and the better conduct of such work as belongs to them in common, the churches are associated in annual conferences, which are grouped in four districts, while the Advent Christian General Conference represents the entire denomination. According to the constitution adopted at Boston, May 20, 1915, the object of this conference is: To advance the interests of, and unify the Advent Christian people in their various branches of work; hold biennial sessions for the transaction of business and the discussion of questions of interest to the churches; devise the best methods for the conduct of the finances of the churches, and the cooperating societies; cooperate with the churches in securing pastors, and in utilizing the services of worthy men; act as a board of appeal; establish a bureau of statistics; publish a biennial manual, and deal with any matters affecting the welfare of the churches.

The membership of the General Conference consists of delegates chosen by the annual conferences, one for each conference and one for each 300 members of the churches which cooperate with the conference; also one or more, not exceeding three, delegates representing the cooperating societies. From two to four weak or distant conferences may unite and jointly elect one delegate to the conference.

The organization of the General Conference includes the officers—a president; four vice presidents, representing the four publishing districts; a secretary and treasurer—a board of counsellors for each of the four

districts, the vice president for that district being chairman; a superintendent who acts as general executive, and has special care of the utilization of workers; and such committees on finance, etc., as may be needed. The president, vice presidents, and secretary of the General Conference, the superintendent, the business managers of the publishing societies, and the presidents or secretaries of the mission societies and the educational boards constitute a national council which acts as the executive arm of the conference in the interims between biennial meetings.

Ordination to the ministry rests with the conferences. It takes place on request of a church, after examination of the applicant by a committee, vote of the conference, and the appointment of an ordaining committee. The minister becomes a member of the conference which ordained him. In the reception of ministers from other bodies previous ordination is accepted.

WORK.

The denominational activities of the Advent Christian Church are carried on mainly through the American Advent Mission Society, the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society, and four publication societies.

The American Advent Mission Society,[1] which does both home and foreign mission work, is incorporated and entirely independent of the General Conference. Its officers are elected by delegates from the various churches, and its meetings are held annually. The Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society is also independent of the General Conference. While doing some work for itself, it also acts as agent in India for the American Advent Mission Society, and reports to that body. There is a Western Home Mission Board which does about the same work in the Middle West that the American Advent Mission Society does in the East, except that its sphere is confined to home missions. There is also a woman's society called the Helper's Union and Central Mission Branch, doing both home and foreign mission work. The number of missionaries and evangelists employed during the year was 30 and the number of churches aided, 50. Contributions of $15,000 were received.

A large part of the home missionary and philanthropic work is done by the state conferences, but these bodies make no report to the General Conference.

In the foreign field, 12 stations are occupied, in addition to some outstations, in India, China, and Japan. The report for 1916 shows 20 American missionaries, with a large force of native evangelists, teachers, and colporteurs constantly employed with the missionaries at the various stations; 10 churches, with 889 members; 11 schools, with 433 scholars; 1 hospital, where a large number of patients are treated each month; and 1 orphanage, with 80 inmates. The value of property on the foreign field is estimated at $52,000. The amount contributed was $38,000.

Three educational institutions, for which $15,000 were contributed in 1916, are carried on under the auspices of the denomination in the United States. They include a college at Aurora, Ill.; a theological school at Boston; and Sanderline Academy for Negro students at White, Tenn. A Bible Correspondence Institute is connected with Aurora College. The three institutions report 155 students and property valued at $284,000, including an endowment of over $100,000 which it is hoped will be increased to $200,000. The denomination maintains two orphanages, and a home for the aged in connection with one of the orphanages. The property of the orphanage and home is valued at $19,381, and $6,756 were contributed for its support in 1916.

The young people of the denomination are organized in a Young People's Loyal Workers Society, which in 1916 included 124 branches, with a membership of 4,650.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the Advent Christian Church for 1916 are given, by states and conferences, in the tables on pages 17 to 20, and the relation of these statistics to those of other bodies is shown in the general tables in Part I. A comparative summary of the principal items of inquiry in 1916 and 1906 follows:

ITEM.	1916	1906	INCREASE:[1] 1906 TO 1916.	
			Number or amount.	Per cent.
Organizations	535	550	−15	−2.7
Members	30,597	26,799	3,798	14.2
Church edifices	418	428	−10	−2.3
Value of church property	$1,188,070	$854,323	$333,747	39.1
Debt on church property	$95,970	$78,828	$17,142	21.7
Parsonages:				
Churches reporting	77	44	33	(2)
Value	$143,050	$72,675	$70,375	96.8
Sunday schools:				
Number	383	367	16	4.4
Officers and teachers	3,134	2,876	258	9.0
Scholars	21,007	16,941	4,066	24.0
Contributions for missions and benevolences	$65,756	$42,820	$22,936	53.6
Domestic	$27,756	$9,838	$17,918	182.1
Foreign	$38,000	$32,982	$5,018	15.2

[1] A minus sign (−) denotes decrease.
[2] Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

This table shows a general increase since 1906 in membership, value of church property, debt, parsonages, Sunday schools, and contributions for missions and benevolences, and a slight decrease in the number of organizations and of church edifices reported. The church membership in 1916, 30,597, showed an increase of 14.2 per cent. There was, however, a decrease of 2.7 per cent in number of organizations, and of 2.3 per cent in number of church edifices, due largely to a general consolidation of organizations and the elimination of dead or dormant churches. The number of organizations reporting parsonages increased from 44 to 77 and the value of parsonages from $72,675 to $143,050;

church property, as reported by 417 of the 535 organizations, was valued at $1,188,070, an increase of 39.1 per cent; while the debt on church property, reported by 63 organizations (as against 57 in 1906), was $95,970, an increase of 21.7 per cent. The number of Sunday schools increased from 367 to 383, or 4.4 per cent, and the number of scholars from 16,941 to 21,007, or 24 per cent. The contributions for domestic missions and benevolences, reported by the boards of the church for 1916, amounted to $27,756, an increase since 1906 of 182.1 per cent. This indicates the realization by the church of the value of educational and philanthropic work.

Certain items not included in the above summary are church expenditures and number of members under 13 years of age, reported for the first time in 1916, and the languages used in church services.

Church expenditures amounting to $274,446, covering running expenses, outlay for repairs and improvements, gifts for benevolences, and such other items as passed through the church treasury during the year, were reported by 423 of the 535 organizations, an average for each church of $649.

The number of members under 13 years of age, as reported by 373 organizations in 1916, was 571, constituting 2.5 per cent of the 22,694 members reported by these organizations. Assuming that the same proportion would apply to the 7,903 members reported by the organizations from which no answer to this inquiry was received, the total number of members under 13 years of age for the entire denomination would be 770.[1]

Of 535 organizations, 534, with 30,462 members, reported services held in English only, and 1 organization, with 135 members, reported services in Italian and English.

The number of ministers reported as on the rolls of the Advent Christian Church was 770. As shown by the following table, schedules were received from only 374, the difference being due chiefly to the fact that a considerable number of persons, both men and women, who are listed as ministers, are not engaged exclusively in ministerial work, but serve occasionally as evangelists, or assist in church work.

[1] See Introduction, p. 10.

STATE.	MINISTERS: 1916.				
	Number from whom schedules were received.	In pastoral work.		Not in pastoral work.	Average salary for pastors reporting full salary.
		Pastors.	Supplies, assistants, etc.		
United States	374	147	140	87	$706
Alabama	6	.....	5	1	.....
Arkansas	3	1	2	.....	200
California	26	7	9	10	986
Colorado	2	.....	1	1	.....
Connecticut	21	13	7	1	914
Florida	18	8	4	6	507
Georgia	13	2	11	.....	480
Idaho	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Illinois	19	8	4	7	694
Indiana	2	1	1	.....	780
Iowa	9	5	2	2	594
Kansas	7	2	2	3	750
Maine	40	17	15	8	733
Massachusetts	32	18	8	6	786
Michigan	4	1	2	1	1,000
Minnesota	3	3	.....	.....	874
Mississippi	2	.....	1	1	.....
Missouri	7	3	1	3	542
Montana	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Nebraska	2	1	.....	1	520
New Hampshire	26	17	7	2	684
New York	13	6	6	1	614
North Carolina	15	4	9	2	527
Ohio	4	1	2	1	520
Oklahoma	4	.....	1	3	.....
Oregon	10	3	6	1	600
Pennsylvania	3	2	.....	1	319
Rhode Island	8	1	6	1	700
South Carolina	4	2	2	.....	682
Tennessee	3	.....	3	.....	.....
Texas	6	1	1	4	760
Vermont	21	10	7	4	583
Virginia	7	2	2	3	300
Washington	6	2	1	3	840
West Virginia	19	2	9	8	620
Wisconsin	7	4	2	1	730

The total number of ministers reported as engaged in pastoral work was 287. Of these, 147 gave their full time to this work, 90 served as supplies or assistants, and 50, although in regular pastoral work, supplemented their income by some other occupation. The 87 reported as not in pastoral work included 35 retired from active service, 4 engaged in caring for denominational interests, 15 engaged in educational, literary, or evangelistic work, and the remainder in other occupations.

The average salary, $706, represents the average of the total amount reported by those ministers who gave their full time to pastoral work and derived their entire support therefrom. It is on an essentially different basis, therefore, from the average reported for this denomination in 1906 ($414), which was based on reports from the church organizations and included every variety of pastoral income.

ORGANIZATIONS, MEMBERS, PLACES OF WORSHIP, AND VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, BY STATES: 1916.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.			VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.	
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.			
Advent Christian Church	535	534	30,597	456	10,807	15,620	416	50	418	417	$1,188,070
New England division:											
Maine	57	57	2,575	52	978	1,435	53	1	53	53	138,420
New Hampshire	34	33	1,570	31	598	930	28	4	28	29	98,850
Vermont	19	19	1,040	18	387	584	17	.....	17	17	49,450
Massachusetts	33	33	2,780	32	953	1,543	31	2	31	31	213,500
Rhode Island	8	8	772	8	245	527	7	1	7	7	47,700
Connecticut	19	19	1,550	18	619	919	18	.....	19	18	81,770
Middle Atlantic division:											
New York	24	24	1,024	22	372	577	22	1	22	22	75,500
Pennsylvania	11	11	350	11	125	225	10	1	10	10	14,800
East North Central division:											
Ohio	17	17	1,135	12	410	499	11	.....	11	11	16,300
Indiana	7	7	618	7	272	346	7	.....	7	7	11,600
Illinois	14	14	1,023	11	296	486	10	1	10	10	47,100
Michigan	12	12	325	10	99	171	9	1	9	9	28,500
Wisconsin	18	18	846	18	325	521	13	4	13	13	17,100
West North Central division:											
Minnesota	4	4	296	2	52	74	4	.....	4	4	28,800
Iowa	10	10	502	9	154	283	9	1	9	9	13,600
Missouri	5	5	358	4	108	150	4	.....	4	4	7,700
Nebraska	3	3	125	3	53	72	2	.....	2	2	3,000
Kansas	7	7	341	7	151	190	6	1	6	6	10,200
South Atlantic division:											
Virginia	12	12	593	11	259	304	10	1	10	10	10,000
West Virginia	63	63	2,629	40	744	933	31	19	31	32	54,750
North Carolina	23	23	1,960	13	496	717	16	.....	16	16	14,055
South Carolina	7	7	789	7	382	407	7	.....	7	7	11,200
Georgia	22	22	1,429	22	555	874	19	.....	19	19	28,625
Florida	25	25	1,954	20	711	904	18	3	18	18	28,650
East South Central division:											
Kentucky	4	4	130	1	10	5	1	.....	1	1	500
Tennessee	8	8	274	6	82	114	4	2	4	4	8,700
Alabama	7	7	296	7	138	158	7	.....	7	7	3,450
Mississippi	7	7	313	6	116	127	5	1	5	5	2,500
West South Central division:											
Arkansas	3	3	84	2	34	35	1	1	1	1	800
Louisiana	2	2	142	2	60	82	2	.....	2	2	1,400
Oklahoma	4	4	215	2	41	71	1	1	1	1	1,500
Texas	11	11	651	11	301	350	6	1	6	6	3,650
Mountain division:											
Idaho	2	2	139	2	66	73	2	.....	2	2	2,450
Pacific division:											
Washington	8	8	466	7	202	252	6	2	7	6	26,800
Oregon	12	12	323	11	126	184	8	1	8	7	11,550
California	13	13	980	11	287	498	11	.....	11	11	73,000

ORGANIZATIONS, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES: 1916.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		EXPENDITURES FOR YEAR.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Advent Christian Church	535	63	$95,970	77	$143,050	423	$274,446	379	383	3,134	21,007
New England division:											
Maine	57	10	9,690	4	7,500	52	31,190	43	43	361	2,288
New Hampshire	34	3	1,800	10	20,700	31	21,248	28	28	248	1,238
Vermont	19	2	1,875	7	12,800	15	13,245	17	19	165	1,080
Massachusetts	33	8	28,790	3	10,500	33	43,491	32	32	375	2,045
Rhode Island	8	1	5,750	1	2,000	7	8,527	7	7	87	487
Connecticut	19	7	8,034	3	12,000	17	23,383	16	17	190	1,181
Middle Atlantic division:											
New York	24	4	14,400	8	9,600	19	11,291	16	16	121	873
Pennsylvania	11	1	400			8	2,270	9	9	55	348
East North Central division:											
Ohio	17					10	3,117	14	14	104	825
Indiana	7	3	400	3	4,200	6	3,098	5	5	48	330
Illinois	14	3	8,776	4	13,000	10	11,494	12	12	134	1,102
Michigan	12	1	7,000	2	1,900	6	3,939	8	8	50	347
Wisconsin	18	1	1,100	3	5,700	17	6,612	14	14	99	551
West North Central division:											
Minnesota	4			2	5,500	3	15,667	3	3	31	266
Iowa	10	2	480	3	3,100	9	3,085	9	9	69	371
Missouri	5					4	2,307	5	5	37	320
Nebraska	3			2	2,500	2	868	2	2	12	74
Kansas	7	2	450	2	3,000	7	5,379	7	7	58	296
South Atlantic division:											
Virginia	12	1	240	3	1,600	10	2,162	10	10	63	627
West Virginia	63	1	136	2	4,000	37	8,075	26	26	156	1,478
North Carolina	23	1	35			17	2,443	10	10	54	482
South Carolina	7			3	3,500	7	5,435	6	6	41	324
Georgia	22	5	689			20	2,631	12	12	60	583
Florida	25	2	1,400	4	9,300	18	9,223	14	14	93	673
East South Central division:											
Kentucky	4							1	1	4	46
Tennessee	8					5	1,651	5	5	20	143
Alabama	7					7	488	4	4	25	150
Mississippi	7					4	370	2	2	7	70
West South Central division:											
Arkansas	3					1	540	2	2	7	36
Louisiana	2					2	340	2	2	16	80
Oklahoma	4					2	826	4	4	25	187
Texas	11	2	325			11	2,569	5	5	28	274
Mountain division:											
Idaho	2			2	2,050	1	100	2	2	13	110
Pacific division:											
Washington	8	2	1,200	1	1,000	6	6,747	6	6	62	375
Oregon	12			2	1,400	8	2,883	8	9	59	338
California	13	1	3,000	3	6,200	11	17,752	13	13	157	1,009

ORGANIZATIONS, MEMBERS, PLACES OF WORSHIP, AND VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, BY CONFERENCES: 1916.

CONFERENCE.	Total number of organizations.	MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.			VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.	
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.			
Advent Christian Church	535	534	30,597	456	10,807	15,620	416	50	418	417	$1,188,070
Catskill	7	7	231	7	94	137	7	.....	7	7	10,200
Connecticut and Western Massachusetts	20	20	1,933	18	654	983	19	.....	20	19	129,900
Cumberland Valley, Kentucky	4	4	130	1	10	5	1	.....	1	1	500
East Georgia and South Carolina	10	10	1,082	10	440	642	10	.....	10	10	14,450
Eastern Michigan	5	5	144	4	40	74	4	.....	4	4	16,500
Eastern North Carolina	16	16	1,261	12	466	684	12	.....	12	12	10,705
Hoosick Valley	11	11	726	11	276	450	11	.....	11	11	50,400
International	8	8	397	7	136	192	6	1	6	7	16,300
Iowa and Missouri	10	10	605	8	165	275	8	1	8	8	10,200
Maine	47	47	2,160	43	801	1,222	44	1	44	44	117,590
Massachusetts	26	26	2,146	26	810	1,336	24	2	24	24	152,000
Michigan	4	4	98	4	39	59	3	.....	3	3	7,000
Minnesota	4	4	296	2	52	74	4	.....	4	4	28,800
Mississippi	5	5	258	4	94	94	4	.....	4	4	1,700
Missouri-Kansas	9	9	448	9	193	255	8	1	8	8	13,700
Nebraska	3	3	125	3	53	72	2	.....	2	2	3,000
New Hampshire	31	30	1,500	28	573	885	26	3	26	26	96,350
New York	9	9	396	7	121	200	8	.....	8	8	38,500
North Alabama	8	8	322	8	152	170	7	1	7	7	3,450
Northern California	7	7	421	6	98	208	6	.....	6	6	18,700
Northern Georgia	3	3	106	3	53	53	3	.....	3	3	750
Northern Illinois	10	10	750	8	220	335	7	1	7	7	39,600
Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan	4	4	107	3	26	56	3	1	3	3	6,000
Northern Iowa	2	2	102	2	37	65	2	.....	2	2	4,000
Northern Maine	10	10	424	9	174	225	9	.....	9	9	20,530
Northern Pennsylvania and Southern New York	4	4	56	4	19	37	3	1	3	3	4,500
Northwestern Pennsylvania	6	6	272	6	99	173	6	.....	6	6	9,300
Ohio	15	15	958	10	315	417	9	.....	9	9	12,500
Oklahoma	4	4	215	2	41	71	1	1	1	1	1,500
Ontario and Northeastern New York	2	2	72	2	31	41	2	.....	2	2	3,800
Piedmont, North Carolina	7	7	699	1	30	33	4	.....	4	4	3,950
Rhode Island and Eastern Connecticut	10	10	826	10	259	567	9	1	9	9	51,200
South Georgia and Florida	30	30	2,182	25	807	1,036	21	3	21	21	46,000
Southern California	6	6	559	5	189	290	5	.....	5	5	54,300
Southern Georgia	10	10	742	10	326	416	9	.....	9	9	5,275
Southern Illinois	5	5	319	4	94	179	4	.....	4	4	11,100
Southern Indiana	6	6	594	6	266	328	6	.....	6	6	10,600
Vermont	6	6	309	6	128	181	5	.....	5	5	7,600
Virginia	10	10	515	10	243	272	9	1	9	9	9,500
West Tennessee	3	3	118	1	15	25	1	.....	1	1	800
West Texas	13	13	793	13	361	432	8	1	8	8	5,050
West Virginia	66	66	2,836	42	839	1,015	33	19	33	34	58,550
Western Tennessee, Northern Mississippi, and Eastern Arkansas	10	10	317	9	125	177	6	3	6	6	10,000
Western Washington and British Columbia	6	6	378	5	166	200	4	2	5	4	23,800
Williamette Valley	15	15	500	14	208	279	11	1	11	10	15,000
Wisconsin	18	18	846	18	325	521	13	4	13	13	17,100
Not reported by conference	10	10	323	10	144	179	9	1	9	9	15,820

ORGANIZATIONS, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY CONFERENCES: 1916.

CONFERENCE.	Total number of organizations.	DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		EXPENDITURES FOR YEAR.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Advent Christian Church	535	63	$95,970	77	$143,050	423	$274,446	379	383	3,134	21,007
Catskill	7					6	1,375	4	4	26	170
Connecticut and Western Massachusetts	20	8	23,892	4	16,500	18	31,826	17	18	215	1,255
Cumberland Valley, Kentucky	4							1	1	4	46
East Georgia and South Carolina	10			3	3,500	10	5,860	8	8	53	419
Eastern Michigan	5	1	7,000	1	900	2	2,662	3	3	20	200
Eastern North Carolina	16	1	35			10	1,805	7	7	41	374
Hoosick Valley	11	3	12,058	4	7,100	10	8,723	9	9	95	588
International	8	1	315	3	4,000	7	5,138	8	9	69	418
Iowa and Missouri	10	1	330	1	800	8	1,912	9	9	59	399
Maine	47	6	8,285	2	2,500	43	25,280	37	37	317	1,938
Massachusetts	26	5	9,400	2	6,000	26	32,060	26	26	315	1,830
Michigan	4					3	1,178	3	3	22	105
Minnesota	4			2	5,500	3	15,067	3	3	31	266
Mississippi	5					3	215	1	1	5	45
Missouri-Kansas	9	2	450	2	3,000	9	6,282	9	9	74	373
Nebraska	3			2	2,500	2	898	2	2	12	74
New Hampshire	31	3	1,800	10	20,700	29	20,528	26	26	239	1,193
New York	9	3	7,400	5	4,500	7	5,812	7	7	52	358
North Alabama	8					8	553	4	4	25	150
Northern California	7	1	3,000	1	2,500	6	6,072	7	7	76	388
Northern Georgia	3	2	60			3	150	3	3	16	185
Northern Illinois	10	3	8,776	3	11,300	7	7,009	8	8	98	756
Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan	4			2	2,000	2	304	3	3	13	62
Northern Iowa	2	1	150	2	2,300	2	1,468	2	2	21	90
Northern Maine	10	4	1,405	2	5,000	9	6,130	7	7	49	368
Northern Pennsylvania and Southern New York	4	1	400			2	425	3	3	16	109
Northwestern Pennsylvania	6					5	1,515	5	5	36	209
Ohio	15					8	2,437	12	12	87	645
Oklahoma	4					2	826	4	4	25	187
Ontario and Northeastern New York	2			1	2,000	2	1,060	2	2	15	105
Piedmont, North Carolina	7					7	638	3	3	13	108
Rhode Island and Eastern Connecticut	10	1	5,750	1	2,000	9	10,060	8	8	94	524
South Georgia and Florida	30	2	700	4	9,300	22	9,542	14	14	98	690
Southern California	6			2	3,700	5	11,680	6	6	81	621
Southern Georgia	10	2	229			9	787	6	6	21	246
Southern Illinois	5			1	1,700	4	5,594	5	5	46	471
Southern Indiana	6	3	400	2	3,200	5	2,893	4	4	43	310
Vermont	6			1	1,300	4	2,622	4	4	33	204
Virginia	10	1	240	3	1,000	9	2,108	9	9	58	579
West Tennessee	3					1	25	1	1	3	4
West Texas	13	2	325			13	2,909	7	7	44	354
West Virginia	66	1	136	2	4,000	39	8,755	28	28	173	1,658
Western Tennessee, Northern Mississippi, and Eastern Arkansas	10					6	2,310	8	8	31	248
Western Washington and British Columbia	6	2	1,200	1	1,000	5	5,847	4	4	49	275
Willamette Valley	15			3	2,450	9	3,383	11	12	80	518
Wisconsin	18	1	1,100	3	5,700	17	6,612	14	14	99	551
Not reported by conference	10	2	1,134	2	4,500	7	3,541	7	8	42	341

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST DENOMINATION.

HISTORY.

The movement which resulted in the formation of the Seventh-day Adventist Denomination originated in a discussion as to the correct interpretation of the passage in Daniel viii, 13, 14, "Then shall the sanctuary be cleansed," which Mr. Miller and other Adventist leaders had interpreted as referring to the cleansing of the earth at the coming of Christ which they looked for in 1844. With the passing of that period, there arose renewed investigation, and some who were convinced that while there had been no mistake in regard to the time, there had been error in interpreting the character of the event. They came to the conclusion that the sanctuary to be cleansed was not this earth, but the sanctuary in heaven, where Christ ministered as high priest; and that this work of cleansing, according to the Levitical type, was the final work of atonement, the beginning of the preliminary judgment in heaven which is to precede the coming of Christ, as described in the judgment scene of Daniel vii, 9, 10, which shows an "investigative judgment" in progress in heaven, while events are still taking place on earth.

Further study of the subject of the "sanctuary" convinced them that the standard of this investigative judgment was to be the law of God as expressed in the Ten Commandments which formed the code that was placed in the ark of the covenant in the earthly sanctuary, a type of the heavenly sanctuary. The fourth precept of this law commanded the observance of the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath, and

they found nothing in Scripture commanding or authorizing the change of the Sabbath from the seventh to the first day.

The passage in Revelation xiv, 6–14, particularly that portion beginning with the phrase "the hour of His judgment is come," they interpreted as a representation of the final work of the gospel; and understood that, with the coming of this "judgment" (in 1844, as they believed), a movement was imperative to carry to every nation and tongue a warning against following tradition, and a call to men to follow the commandments of God and the faith of Jesus. They further believed that when this final message had been carried to all the world, Christ would come to reap the harvest of the earth.

As a result of these convictions, a few persons in New England, formerly First-day Adventists, began in 1845 and 1846 to observe the seventh day of the week, and to preach the doctrines which now constitute the distinctive tenets of the Seventh-day Adventists. Among those prominently connected with the movement were three persons—Joseph Bates, James White, and Mrs. Ellen G. White, "the last named looked upon in the early history as possessing the gift of prophecy and regarded still as receiving messages of instruction for the church from time to time by the direct inspiration of the Holy Spirit." In 1849 they began the publication of a paper at Middletown, Conn. Later they established their headquarters at Rochester, N. Y., but in 1855 transferred them to Battle Creek, Mich., and in 1903 to Washington, D. C. At a conference held in Battle Creek in October, 1860, the name "Seventh-day Adventist Denomination" was for the first time formally adopted as the official designation of the denomination, and three years later a general conference was organized at that place, under that name.

The membership at the time of this organization (1863) included approximately 3,500 persons, located principally in the eastern and central parts of the United States and gathered into 125 churches, with 30 ministers and 6 local or state conferences. In 1873 the membership had risen to 5,875; in 1883, to 17,436; in 1893, to 37,404; in 1903, to 77,554; and in 1906 there were 91,531 members (including 62,211 in the United States), 2,416 churches, 1,101 ministers, and 102 organized conferences. At the close of 1916 the strength of the denomination throughout the world was represented by a membership of 141,488, with 3,987 churches, 1,678 ministers, 26 union conferences, 130 local conferences, and 113 organized mission fields.

DOCTRINE.

Seventh-day Adventists have no formal or written creed, but take the Bible as their rule of faith and practice. The following is a summary of the chief points of their belief, upon which there is entire unanimity throughout the denomination:

The law of God is the divine standard of righteousness, binding upon all men. Christ, taking upon Himself the nature of the seed of Abraham, lived as an example, died as a sacrifice, was raised for justification, and is now the only mediator for man in the heavenly sanctuary, where, through the merits of "His shed blood," He ministers pardon and forgiveness of sins to all who come to God through Him. The seventh day of the week, from sunset on Friday to sunset on Saturday, is the Sabbath established by God's law and should be observed as such. Immersion is the only proper form of baptism. Man is not by nature immortal, but receives eternal life only by faith in Christ. The state to which man is reduced at death is one of unconsciousness. The investigative judgment now in progress in heaven decides the eternal destiny of all men. The personal, visible coming of Christ is near at hand, and is to precede the millennium; at this coming the living righteous will be translated, and the righteous dead will arise and be taken to heaven, where they will remain until the end of the millennium. During the millennium the punishment of the wicked will be determined, and at its close Christ with His people will return to the earth, the resurrection of the wicked will occur, and Satan, the originator of all sin, will, together with his followers, meet final destruction. The earth will then be made the fit abode of the people of God throughout the ages, where the righteous shall dwell forever, and sin will never again mar the universe of God.

The Seventh-day Adventists make the use of intoxicants or tobacco in any form a cause for exclusion from church fellowship. They advocate the complete separation of church and state, and oppose all religious legislation. They are strongly opposed to the so-called "higher criticism." The invitation to the sacrament of the Lord's Supper is general to all Christians, the decision as to participation resting with the individual. The service of washing one another's feet, as described in John xiii, is observed at the quarterly meetings, the men and women meeting separately for this purpose, previous to the celebration of the Lord's Supper, during which they meet together.

With regard to the time of the Advent, they have never set a definite date, believing that it is near, but that the day and hour have not been revealed.

POLITY.

The local church is congregational in its government, although under the general supervision of the conference of which it is a member. One or more elders are elected annually to care for the spiritual interests of the church, conduct services, and, in case of need, administer the sacraments. One or more deacons and deaconesses are also elected annually to care for the financial and administrative work. In the case of large congregations, particularly in cities, ordained ministers are sometimes appointed as pastors, but usually they act

as itinerant evangelists, having supervision of a number of local churches, and directing their chief effort to missionary work in the development of new fields.

All the churches in a state form a state conference, to which they elect delegates in the ratio of 1 to every 15 members. The state conference meets annually and has general supervision of the churches and their work, though it exercises no authority over the local church, except as particular questions are submitted to it for decision. In some large states there are two or more of these conferences, and as a matter of convenience the term "local conference" is coming into use. The state conferences are united into groups of five or six, to form union conferences, which hold sessions biennially, and to which delegates are elected by the state conferences on the basis of 1 for every 200 church members. The union conferences throughout the world are united in the General Conference, which holds sessions quadrennially, and is composed of delegates from the union conferences in the ratio of 1 to every 500 church members.

Each conference has an executive committee for the conduct of its business along the lines of the different departments of the church's work. The presidents of the state conferences and chairmen of state departments are ex officio members of the executive committees of their union conferences, and the presidents of the union conferences, together with the chairmen of union departments, constitute the executive committee of the General Conference. Membership in the conferences or the ministry is open to both sexes, although there are very few female ministers.

Applicants for church membership, not already members of a church, appear before the elders of the local church for examination. If approved, they are recommended for baptism at some public service, usually when the ordained minister in general charge can be present, though this is not essential. After baptism, either at the same or a subsequent service, they are presented to the church by the elders, and received by vote of the members present.

Applicants for ordination to the ministry are licensed to preach, for a limited term, by a conference, either state, union, or general. At the expiration of that term, on approval by the conference, they are recommended for ordination, and are ordained under supervision of the conference, by ministers selected for that service. This ordination is for life, but ministers are expected to renew their papers at each meeting of the conference which ordained them.

Local church expenses are met by special contributions, and collections are made five times in the year for the different departments of denominational work. An effort is also being made to collect a sum amounting to 20 cents per week per member for foreign mission work. The expenses of the ministry are met by the tithing system, each church member being expected to contribute a tenth of his income. The tithes are paid through a deacon to the treasurer of the state conference, who pays the salaries of the state conference ministers, and remits one-tenth to the treasurer of the union conference. Of this amount, the latter treasurer appropriates nine-tenths for the expenses of union conference ministers, and remits one-tenth to the treasurer of the General Conference. Any surplus in the treasury of a state or union conference is voted to the treasurer of the General Conference for the foreign missionary work of the denomination. Associations for the holding of property belonging to the denomination have been formed in nearly every country in which work is carried on. The jurisdiction of these associations is generally coextensive with that of a conference, state, or union, and their officers are usually the officers of the conference, while their membership is ordinarily constituted of the delegates to the sessions of the conference. The associations connected with state conferences usually hold in trust all the property for the local churches, while associations formed for union conferences hold property of a more general character.

WORK.

Instead of independent societies, charged with carrying on the different lines of work, the denomination has departments, represented in each conference and in the local church. Those upon which the denomination has placed special emphasis, all of them being distinctly missionary in purpose and character, are the departments of foreign missions, the Sabbath school, publication, medicine, and education, although other departments are not neglected. These are all under the charge of a general conference committee, with a secretary for each department.

The general home missionary work of the denomination includes not only the care of needy churches, but general colportage and other lines of evangelistic effort. During 1916 there were employed in this department 1,420 missionaries and 777 ordained and licensed ministers, and the amount contributed for home missionary and evangelistic work was $581,445.

In 1874 the Seventh-day Adventists sent their first missionary from the United States to a foreign country. At the close of 1916, organized work was carried on outside the United States in 249 mission stations and 353 substations, in 92 countries, by a working force consisting of 880 American missionaries, and about 2,000 native helpers. The main stations were distributed as follows: European countries, 63; Africa, 47; Asia, 54; Australasia, 3; Pacific islands, 36; South America, 22; West Indies, Mexico, and Central America, 24. Connected with these missions were 1,951 churches, with 65,178 members; 237 schools, with 7,208 pupils, besides 246 mission schools, with 10,928 pupils; 21 sanitariums, with 34,910 patients; and 1 orphanage with 45 inmates. The total amount con-

tributed in the United States for the foreign work was $736,046; and the total value of property in foreign lands, including church edifices, is $5,377,889. The gain in membership outside the United States during the decade ending with 1916 was 139.6 per cent.

In 1872 the first denominational missionary training school was opened in Battle Creek, Mich. At the close of 1916 there was in existence a graded system of education, requiring 16 years' work for completion, and including, in all countries, 15 colleges and seminaries, 32 academies, 21 intermediate and 206 primary and day schools, and 618 church schools. The number of teachers connected with all these institutions, including the 246 mission schools, was 2,070; the total enrollment, 36,070; and the total amount contributed for their support during the year was $1,218,043. Of these schools, 37 colleges, academies, and intermediate schools, with 5,788 students and pupils, and the 618 parochial schools, with 12,146 pupils, were in the United States. The amount contributed for the support of these schools was $194,339, while $779,778 were received from tuition, making a total of $974,117. The value of school property in the United States was $1,980,066.

In 1866 a sanitarium was erected in Battle Creek, Mich., for the "rational treatment of disease" and the dissemination of the principles of temperance and healthful living. At the close of 1916 there were 41 well-equipped sanitariums and treatment rooms in different parts of the world, besides a number of dispensaries under denominational control and about 25 institutions under private management. The institutions denominationally controlled had assets amounting to $3,252,135, and employed 1,808 persons specially trained in these lines, including 141 physicians. Of these institutions, 20, with 14,149 patients, were in the United States. The total amount contributed for institutions of this character in the United States was $51,921, and the property was valued at $2,045,911.

The first denominational publishing house was erected in Battle Creek, Mich., in 1855. At the close of 1916, the denomination had 40 publishing houses and branches, issuing and circulating annually over $2,000,000 worth of denominational literature in 90 languages. There are published 130 periodicals in 39 languages. The value of publishing house property in the United States in 1916 was estimated at $1,004,604 and that in foreign countries at $1,162,574.

The missionary volunteer department is one of the leading factors in the training and preparation of young people for missionary work, both at home and abroad. In 1916 there were 861 local societies with 16,259 members, only church members being eligible to membership.

A general summary of the activities of the denomination shows that there were employed in 1916 in the various departments of ministerial, evangelistic, and institutional work, exclusive of the office force, 9,695 persons; of these, 5,077 were engaged in strictly evangelistic work—777 ordained and licensed ministers in the United States, 1,420 home missionary workers, and 2,880 missionaries and native helpers abroad; there were 2,070 teachers in colleges and church schools, 1,808 persons employed in the sanitariums, and 740 persons engaged in the preparation and circulation of denominational literature.

The total amount raised in 1916 for the work of the denomination was $3,950,492. This amount includes tithes, $2,291,424; foreign mission funds, $963,700; home mission funds, $695,368. The total tithes and offerings in foreign lands were used there, the "home mission offerings" being for local work and the "foreign mission offerings" for work in other fields. The three funds were contributed as follows:

		Per capita.
From the United States:		
Tithes	$1,536,848	$20.14
Foreign mission offerings	736,046	9.64
Home mission offerings	581,445	7.62
Total	[1] 2,854,339	37.40
From countries outside the United States:		
Tithes	$754,576	$11.57
Foreign mission offerings	227,654	3.49
Home mission offerings	113,923	1.75
Total	[1] 1,096,153	16.81
Grand total	[1] 3,950,492	27.92

The property of the denomination represents a total value of $15,284,215, divided as follows:

In the United States:	
Church edifices	$2,060,629
Educational	1,980,066
Sanitariums	2,045,911
Publishing houses	1,004,604
Conference organizations [2]	2,815,116
Total	9,906,326
Outside the United States:	
Church edifices	401,150
Educational	665,097
Sanitariums	1,206,224
Publishing houses	1,162,574
Conference organizations [2]	1,942,844
Total	5,377,889
Grand total	15,284,215

[1] These figures were furnished by the denomination; contributions from Alaska and Bermuda are included with those from the United States.
[2] Property of various kinds, including real estate, offices, and some institutional buildings owned by the conferences.

As compared with 1906, the report of the denomination for 1916 shows an increase in the total amount of contributions for the home and foreign work of $2,556,130, or 183.3 per cent, and an increase in the value of property of $9,392,290, or 159.4 per cent.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the Seventh-day Adventist Denomination for 1916 are given by states and conferences, in the tables on pages 25 to 28, and the relation of these statistics to those of other bodies is shown in the general tables in Part I. A comparative summary of the principal items of inquiry in 1916 and 1906 is given on the following page.

ITEM.	1916	1906	INCREASE: 1906 TO 1916.	
			Number or amount.	Per cent.
Organizations	2,011	1,889	122	6.5
Members	79,355	62,211	17,144	27.6
Church edifices	1,231	981	250	25.5
Value of church property	$2,568,495	$1,454,087	$1,114,408	76.6
Debt on church property	$209,154	$77,984	$131,170	168.2
Parsonages:				
Churches reporting	16	14	2	(1)
Value	$20,450	$14,165	$6,285	44.4
Sunday schools:				
Number	1,929	1,813	116	6.4
Officers and teachers	15,298	11,033	4,265	38.7
Scholars	74,863	50,225	24,638	49.1
Contributions for missions and benevolences	$1,563,751	$532,255	$1,031,496	193.8
Domestic	$827,705	$265,599	$562,106	211.6
Foreign	$736,046	$266,656	$469,390	176.0

[1] Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

This table shows a general increase since 1906 in all items, with percentages of increase somewhat larger than the average percentages for all religious bodies. The number of organizations reported was 2,011 in 1916 against 1,889 in 1906, an increase of 6.5 per cent. The church membership, 79,355, showed an increase of 27.6 per cent, and an average per organization of 39 as against 33 in 1906. The increase in number of church edifices from 981 to 1,231, which was larger than the increase in number of organizations, is explained in part by the substitution of such edifices for halls as places of worship. There was an increase of $1,114,408, or 76.6 per cent, in the value of church property, while the debt on church property advanced from $77,984 to $209,154, an increase of 168.2 per cent. There was an increase of only 2 in the number of churches reporting parsonages, but the value as reported advanced from $14,165 in 1906 to $20,450 in 1916, a gain of 44.4 per cent. The contributions for benevolent, educational, and philanthropic work increased by $1,031,496, or 193.8 per cent, the larger amount going to domestic work, though the difference between contributions for domestic and for foreign work is not large.

Certain items not included in the above summary are church expenditures and number of members under 13 years of age, reported for the first time in 1916, and the languages used in church services.

Church expenditures, reported by 1,737 organizations, amounted to $1,887,772, and covered running expenses, including salaries of pastors, outlay for repairs and improvements, benevolences, and any other items that passed through the treasury of the local church.

The number of members under 13 years of age, as reported by 1,727 organizations in 1916, was 2,252, constituting 3.1 per cent of the 71,911 members reported by these organizations. Assuming that the same proportion would apply to the 7,444 members reported by the organizations from which no answer to this inquiry was received, the total number of members under 13 years of age for the entire denomination would be 2,485.[1]

[1] See Introduction, p. 10.

Of the 2,011 organizations, 1,792 organizations, with 70,021 members, reported services in English only, and 219, with 9,334 members, reported services in foreign languages, of which 109, with 4,693 members, used foreign languages only, and 110, with 4,641 members, used foreign languages and English. The number of foreign languages reported was 21, the principal one being German, reported by 94 organizations, with 4,799 members, of which 51, with 2,902 members, used German alone. The Scandinavian languages were used by 95 organizations, with 3,773 members, 37 organizations, with 1,229 members, using Scandinavian alone. As compared with the report for 1906, this shows an increase of 10 in the number of foreign languages reported.

The classification of ministers of the Seventh-day Adventist Denomination was rendered peculiarly difficult by the fact that the number as originally furnished by the denomination included many local elders and others engaged in one form or another of church work, but who could not be included in the ministerial lists as prepared by the bureau. After careful investigation and consultation the number of those entitled to be classed as ministers was fixed at 582, and schedules were received from 477. The main facts are set forth in the following table:

STATE.	MINISTERS: 1916.				
	Number from whom schedules were received.	In pastoral work.		Not in pastoral work.	Average salary for pastors reporting full salary.
		Pastors.	Supplies, assistants, etc.		
United States	477	232	131	114	$823
Alabama	6	2	2	2	420
Arizona	4	2	.....	2	751
Arkansas	3	2	1	.....	699
California	61	29	13	19	792
Colorado	13	8	3	2	1,005
Connecticut	3	1	2	.....	832
Delaware	1	1	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia	3	2	.....	1	986
Florida	6	2	3	1	520
Georgia	4	.....	2	2	.....
Idaho	9	6	1	2	871
Illinois	18	5	6	7	934
Indiana	10	4	1	5	767
Iowa	18	9	9	.....	720
Kansas	10	5	2	3	776
Kentucky	3	3	.....	.....	726
Louisiana	3	2	.....	1	712
Maine	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	7	3	2	2	872
Massachusetts	10	3	3	4	905
Michigan	42	18	7	17	869
Minnesota	8	1	6	1	850
Mississippi	4	2	2	.....	661
Missouri	7	2	3	2	866
Montana	3	2	1	.....	870
Nebraska	19	7	6	6	767
New Hampshire	2	1	1	.....	884
New Jersey	8	6	2	.....	871
New Mexico	4	3	1	.....	835
New York	16	10	4	2	914
North Carolina	7	3	3	1	789
North Dakota	7	7	.....	.....	842
Ohio	11	11	.....	.....	853
Oklahoma	16	6	6	4	782
Oregon	22	9	10	3	903
Pennsylvania	21	15	2	4	863
Rhode Island	2	1	.....	1	1,040
South Carolina	5	2	2	1	690
South Dakota	7	2	3	2	716
Tennessee	5	3	1	1	777
Texas	10	3	5	2	617
Utah	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	9	6	1	2	801
Washington	29	10	9	10	828
West Virginia	3	1	1	1	675
Wisconsin	12	8	4	.....	843
Wyoming	4	2	1	1	816

Of the 477 ministers from whom schedules were received, 232 gave their full time to pastoral work and derived from it their full support; while 131 were in pastoral work—61 as supplies or assistants, and 70 as pastors who obtained a part of their support from other occupations. Of the 114 not in pastoral work, 47 were reported as retired from active service, 31 were employed in the general interests of the denomination, 29 were in evangelistic or philanthropic work, and 7 were engaged in other occupations. The average annual salary reported by those in full pastoral charge was $823. In 1906 no report was made on this item.

ORGANIZATIONS, MEMBERS, PLACES OF WORSHIP, AND VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, BY STATES: 1916.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.			VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.	
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.			
Seventh-day Adventist Denomination	2,011	2,011	79,355	2,011	26,111	53,244	1,224	499	1,231	1,254	$2,568,495
New England division:											
Maine	18	18	586	18	202	384	10	3	10	10	24,800
New Hampshire	8	8	164	8	50	114	3	2	3	4	3,525
Vermont	16	16	399	16	141	258	9	6	9	9	13,600
Massachusetts	37	37	1,655	37	508	1,147	10	13	10	11	39,775
Rhode Island	5	5	182	5	44	138	4	1	4	4	8,200
Connecticut	11	11	419	11	130	289	6	4	6	5	16,500
Middle Atlantic division:											
New York	73	73	3,546	73	859	2,687	36	19	36	37	162,325
New Jersey	29	29	1,181	29	304	877	11	14	11	12	46,150
Pennsylvania	75	75	2,704	75	782	1,922	37	24	37	38	99,157
East North Central division:											
Ohio	62	62	2,490	62	740	1,750	30	17	30	30	101,677
Indiana	60	60	1,800	60	573	1,227	42	12	42	43	59,835
Illinois	64	64	2,440	64	703	1,737	33	22	33	34	103,990
Michigan	180	180	6,266	180	2,156	4,110	115	35	116	118	232,910
Wisconsin	91	91	2,781	91	880	1,901	54	23	56	55	86,050
West North Central division:											
Minnesota	65	65	2,300	65	754	1,546	41	16	42	43	103,525
Iowa	97	97	2,851	97	878	1,973	62	19	63	62	119,376
Missouri	54	54	1,830	54	536	1,294	37	15	37	38	59,300
North Dakota	40	40	1,322	40	551	771	20	15	20	20	37,850
South Dakota	37	37	1,046	37	410	636	25	9	25	26	32,000
Nebraska	54	54	2,443	54	805	1,638	40	13	40	40	99,650
Kansas	75	75	2,504	75	867	1,637	42	20	42	42	71,760
South Atlantic division:											
Delaware	5	5	189	5	60	129	2	2	2	2	5,323
Maryland	17	17	897	17	272	625	11	5	11	12	37,991
District of Columbia	6	6	1,006	6	330	676	4	2	4	4	57,402
Virginia	29	29	736	29	244	492	21	3	21	23	28,440
West Virginia	10	10	283	10	88	195	5	4	5	5	7,700
North Carolina	26	26	704	26	226	478	15	8	15	16	22,980
South Carolina	19	19	485	19	153	332	6	8	6	9	9,715
Georgia	21	21	710	21	197	513	11	7	11	11	18,600
Florida	35	35	1,259	35	414	845	23	7	23	23	32,575
East South Central division:											
Kentucky	15	15	382	15	110	272	9	4	9	9	9,775
Tennessee	37	37	1,414	37	504	910	26	7	26	27	34,250
Alabama	22	22	609	22	206	403	10	8	10	11	8,050
Mississippi	18	18	398	18	116	282	13	3	13	13	18,475
West South Central division:											
Arkansas	20	20	601	20	242	359	12	6	12	14	9,679
Louisiana	15	15	481	15	128	353	8	4	8	8	16,300
Oklahoma	55	55	2,258	55	871	1,387	31	15	31	32	33,350
Texas	40	40	1,801	40	617	1,184	28	3	28	28	32,130
Mountain division:											
Montana	18	18	701	18	242	459	12	4	12	12	22,600
Idaho	30	30	1,065	30	403	662	16	9	16	16	25,200
Wyoming	9	9	224	9	87	137	4	2	4	4	2,530
Colorado	65	65	2,762	65	892	1,870	44	15	44	45	80,565
New Mexico	12	12	323	12	131	192	5	4	5	5	4,300
Arizona	14	14	441	14	163	278	6	6	6	7	10,400
Utah	4	4	175	4	42	133	3	.....	3	3	7,500
Nevada	3	3	149	3	48	101	2	.....	2	2	2,600
Pacific division:											
Washington	85	85	3,944	85	1,366	2,578	55	24	57	56	88,550
Oregon	67	67	3,476	67	1,242	2,234	53	11	53	53	88,175
California	163	163	10,973	163	3,844	7,129	122	26	122	123	331,385

ORGANIZATIONS, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES: 1916.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		EXPENDITURES FOR YEAR.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Seventh-day Adventist Denomination	2,011	240	$209,154	16	$20,450	1,737	$1,887,772	1,803	1,929	15,298	74,863
New England division:											
Maine	18	1	271			15	15,506	16	19	103	489
New Hampshire	8	1	200			6	4,029	6	6	35	133
Vermont	16	2	820			14	9,830	16	17	87	364
Massachusetts	37	4	4,100			33	41,680	32	34	321	1,675
Rhode Island	5	2	1,400			5	7,857	5	5	41	169
Connecticut	11	3	7,400	1	2,500	10	15,455	11	13	83	384
Middle Atlantic division:											
New York	73	12	28,926	1	2,500	65	96,322	69	76	580	3,073
New Jersey	29	5	11,275			27	30,223	28	29	242	1,204
Pennsylvania	75	14	10,790	1	1,500	62	45,745	65	71	453	2,454
East North Central division:											
Ohio	62	3	2,850			54	77,075	55	60	484	2,371
Indiana	60	6	3,810			47	38,410	49	50	379	1,561
Illinois	64	10	6,586			54	79,118	58	65	508	2,355
Michigan	180	19	12,900	1	400	153	180,161	153	163	1,272	6,281
Wisconsin	91	4	2,140	1	1,000	77	60,364	76	84	613	2,642
West North Central division:											
Minnesota	65	6	11,631			58	61,459	59	63	455	2,182
Iowa	97	10	6,036			85	86,671	84	90	614	2,687
Missouri	54	5	2,325			47	37,504	49	52	379	1,752
North Dakota	40	4	2,430			35	43,515	39	39	318	1,608
South Dakota	37	2	450			32	36,229	34	35	250	1,157
Nebraska	54	4	10,700			48	55,939	48	52	407	1,933
Kansas	75	3	860			64	54,923	67	69	513	2,529
South Atlantic division:											
Delaware	5	1	1,000			4	2,335	5	5	32	180
Maryland	17	7	13,400			16	24,491	16	19	143	934
District of Columbia	6	1	6,500	1	3,000	3	22,613	6	6	110	803
Virginia	29	5	6,161			23	9,640	23	25	134	657
West Virginia	10	2	1,453			8	6,468	9	10	72	289
North Carolina	26	6	2,997	1	4,000	24	12,338	23	24	145	641
South Carolina	19	4	3,513			16	6,036	16	16	89	493
Georgia	21	3	1,025			19	14,807	19	23	141	756
Florida	35	3	335			28	22,751	32	34	264	1,264
East South Central division:											
Kentucky	15	4	850			10	2,553	13	13	82	347
Tennessee	37	6	3,280			33	23,138	33	39	283	1,475
Alabama	22	4	1,330			16	8,972	19	21	121	588
Mississippi	18	3	646	2	900	16	3,224	15	15	81	367
West South Central division:											
Arkansas	20	3	1,049			18	8,109	15	17	131	525
Louisiana	15	2	1,030			12	8,500	14	14	91	437
Oklahoma	55	1	175	1	750	48	51,309	53	55	427	2,230
Texas	40	3	1,152	1	200	33	24,416	39	41	295	1,762
Mountain division:											
Montana	18	4	2,745			14	15,967	15	17	146	618
Idaho	30	1	295			25	21,609	29	36	280	1,270
Wyoming	9					9	6,003	8	8	62	222
Colorado	65	13	9,188			60	63,878	61	63	550	2,633
New Mexico	12					10	5,968	9	11	57	230
Arizona	14			1	500	10	6,727	13	14	62	322
Utah	4	1	250			3	4,531	4	4	32	159
Nevada	3			1	1,800	2	3,910	2	2	25	134
Pacific division:											
Washington	85	10	5,886	2	1,000	81	100,637	79	83	784	3,867
Oregon	67	5	1,373			62	70,410	63	66	638	3,066
California	163	28	15,531	1	400	143	257,427	151	156	1,884	9,591

ORGANIZATIONS, MEMBERS, PLACES OF WORSHIP, AND VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, BY CONFERENCES: 1916.

CONFERENCE.	Total number of organizations.	MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.			VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.	
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.			
Seventh-day Adventist Denomination	2,011	2,011	79,355	2,011	26,111	53,244	1,224	499	1,231	1,254	$2,568,495
Alabama	25	25	685	25	233	452	11	10	11	12	9,050
Arizona	14	14	441	14	163	278	6	6	6	7	10,400
Arkansas	20	20	601	20	242	359	12	6	12	14	9,679
California	19	19	1,668	19	485	1,183	14	4	14	14	61,765
Central California	33	33	1,818	33	702	1,116	25	6	25	25	71,800
Chesapeake	21	21	1,054	21	323	731	13	6	13	14	43,314
Colorado	52	52	2,416	52	778	1,638	38	10	38	39	66,665
Cumberland	21	21	677	21	239	438	15	4	15	16	19,400
District of Columbia	15	15	1,156	15	381	775	8	4	8	8	60,052
East Michigan	63	63	2,202	63	755	1,447	43	11	43	44	96,100
Eastern New York	27	27	863	27	257	606	18	7	18	18	53,100
Eastern Pennsylvania	46	46	1,588	46	438	1,150	21	15	21	22	53,257
Florida	32	32	1,183	32	387	796	22	5	22	22	31,575
Georgia	21	21	710	21	197	513	11	7	11	11	18,600
Greater New York	18	18	1,686	18	353	1,333	3	4	3	4	51,125
Indiana	59	59	1,778	59	569	1,209	42	11	42	43	59,835
Inter-Mountain	18	18	541	18	165	376	10	5	10	10	22,900
Iowa	97	97	2,851	97	878	1,973	62	19	63	62	119,376
Kansas	75	75	2,504	75	867	1,637	42	20	42	42	71,760
Kentucky	13	13	342	13	101	241	8	3	8	8	8,675
Louisiana	15	15	481	15	128	353	8	4	8	8	16,300
Maine	18	18	586	18	202	384	10	3	10	10	24,800
Massachusetts	37	37	1,655	37	508	1,147	10	13	10	11	39,775
Minnesota	65	65	2,300	65	754	1,546	41	16	42	43	103,525
Mississippi	18	18	398	18	116	282	13	3	13	13	18,475
Missouri	54	54	1,830	54	536	1,294	37	15	37	38	59,300
Montana	18	18	701	18	242	459	12	4	12	12	22,600
Nebraska	44	44	2,155	44	705	1,450	34	10	34	34	92,800
Nevada Mission	8	8	264	8	96	168	4	1	4	4	5,100
New Jersey	29	29	1,181	29	304	877	11	14	11	12	46,150
North Carolina	26	26	704	26	226	478	15	8	15	16	22,980
North Dakota	40	40	1,322	40	551	771	20	15	20	20	37,850
North Michigan	47	47	1,215	47	430	785	29	9	29	29	39,450
North Texas	14	14	578	14	183	395	13	.....	13	13	15,340
North Wisconsin	39	39	833	39	284	549	18	11	19	19	22,675
Northern California	22	22	1,580	22	588	992	15	6	15	16	34,580
Northern Illinois	34	34	1,804	34	595	1,209	18	14	18	18	82,500
Northern New England	24	24	563	24	191	372	12	8	12	13	17,125
Northwestern California	23	23	1,482	23	544	938	18	4	18	18	38,350
Ohio	62	62	2,490	62	740	1,750	30	17	30	30	101,677
Oklahoma	55	55	2,258	55	871	1,387	31	15	31	32	33,350
South Carolina	19	19	485	19	153	332	6	8	6	9	9,715
South Dakota	33	33	1,003	33	400	603	24	7	24	25	31,500
South Texas	15	15	921	15	303	618	10	.....	10	10	13,400
South Wisconsin	57	57	2,050	57	635	1,415	39	12	41	39	68,600
Southeastern California	29	29	1,956	29	729	1,227	23	3	23	23	48,400
Southern California	32	32	2,354	32	748	1,606	25	2	25	25	73,990
Southern Idaho	25	25	884	25	315	569	15	6	15	15	24,950
Southern Illinois	30	30	636	30	198	438	15	8	15	16	21,490
Southern New England	16	16	601	16	174	427	10	5	10	9	24,700
Southern Oregon	16	16	760	16	278	482	15	.....	15	15	18,875
Tennessee River	18	18	777	18	274	503	12	4	12	12	15,950
Texico	22	22	605	22	253	352	9	7	9	9	6,190
Upper Columbia	45	45	2,306	45	920	1,386	27	14	28	27	49,925
Virginia	21	21	609	21	202	407	17	2	17	19	25,790
West Michigan	66	66	2,769	66	936	1,833	40	16	40	42	92,135
West Pennsylvania	29	29	1,116	29	344	772	16	9	16	16	45,900
West Virginia	10	10	292	10	88	204	5	4	5	5	7,700
Western New York	28	28	997	28	249	748	15	8	15	15	58,100
Western Oregon	41	41	2,283	41	814	1,469	31	9	31	31	59,650
Western Washington	55	55	2,252	55	684	1,568	36	15	37	37	48,525
Wyoming	23	23	555	23	197	358	11	7	11	11	9,880

ORGANIZATIONS, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY CONFERENCES: 1916.

CONFERENCE.	Total number of organizations.	DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		EXPENDITURES FOR YEAR.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Seventh-day Adventist Denomination	2,011	240	$209,154	16	$20,450	1,737	$1,887,772	1,803	1,929	15,298	74,863
Alabama	25	5	1,480			19	9,724	22	24	134	661
Arizona	14			1	500	10	6,727	13	14	62	322
Arkansas	20	3	1,049			18	8,109	15	17	131	525
California	19	5	6,053			16	47,374	18	18	259	1,316
Central California	33	3	1,149	1	400	28	45,830	30	31	304	1,641
Chesapeake	21	8	14,400			19	26,260	21	23	179	1,119
Colorado	52	11	7,388			49	60,130	48	49	463	2,284
Cumberland	21	4	2,480			19	9,725	17	17	128	522
District of Columbia	15	1	6,500	1	3,000	11	25,750	12	13	145	930
East Michigan	63	7	8,075	1	400	56	89,084	53	56	416	2,077
Eastern New York	27	5	6,173			25	24,025	26	27	197	761
Eastern Pennsylvania	46	7	5,875			39	29,668	41	44	267	1,517
Florida	32	2	185			25	21,999	29	31	251	1,191
Georgia	21	3	1,025			19	14,807	19	23	141	756
Greater New York	18	3	19,500			16	47,388	18	20	178	1,312
Indiana	59	6	3,810			46	37,180	49	50	379	1,561
Inter-Mountain	18	3	2,050			15	8,371	18	19	124	517
Iowa	97	10	6,036			85	86,671	84	90	614	2,687
Kansas	75	3	800			64	54,923	67	69	513	2,529
Kentucky	13	4	850			8	1,860	11	11	69	295
Louisiana	15	2	1,030			12	8,500	14	14	91	437
Maine	18	1	271			15	15,506	16	19	103	489
Massachusetts	37	4	4,100			33	41,680	32	34	321	1,675
Minnesota	65	6	11,631			58	61,459	59	63	455	2,182
Mississippi	18	3	646	2	900	16	3,224	15	15	81	367
Missouri	54	5	2,325			47	37,504	49	52	379	1,752
Montana	18	4	2,745			14	15,967	15	17	146	618
Nebraska	44	4	10,700			40	49,616	38	40	340	1,625
Nevada Mission	8	1	150	1	1,800	6	5,596	7	7	50	270
New Jersey	29	5	11,275			27	30,223	28	29	242	1,204
North Carolina	26	6	2,997	1	4,000	24	12,338	23	24	145	641
North Dakota	40	4	2,430			35	43,515	39	39	318	1,608
North Michigan	47	3	1,650			36	19,585	39	43	244	1,122
North Texas	14	1	1,000	1	200	12	10,805	14	14	125	615
North Wisconsin	39	2	228			32	15,678	33	37	231	898
Northern California	22	2	285			18	34,226	20	23	282	1,397
Northern Illinois	34	3	4,700			30	63,770	34	41	347	1,722
Northern New England	24	3	1,020			20	13,859	22	23	122	497
Northwestern California	23	3	1,034			22	39,472	23	23	321	1,656
Ohio	62	3	2,850			54	77,075	55	60	484	2,371
Oklahoma	55	1	175	1	750	48	51,399	53	55	427	2,230
South Carolina	19	4	3,513			16	6,936	16	16	89	493
South Dakota	33	2	450			30	35,859	31	32	239	1,112
South Texas	15	1	112			12	10,194	15	16	110	866
South Wisconsin	57	3	1,040	1	1,000	49	46,430	47	53	400	1,831
Southeastern California	29	3	1,019			25	57,019	24	25	298	1,518
Southern California	32	11	4,941			30	31,820	31	31	395	1,927
Southern Idaho	25	1	295			21	18,913	24	31	227	1,031
Southern Illinois	30	7	1,886			24	15,348	24	24	161	633
Southern New England	16	5	8,800	1	2,500	15	23,312	16	18	124	553
Southern Oregon	16					15	12,028	16	17	140	702
Tennessee River	18	2	800			16	14,106	18	24	168	1,005
Texico	22	1	40			18	9,203	18	21	112	502
Upper Columbia	45	3	4,586	2	1,000	44	69,020	44	48	487	2,425
Virginia	21	5	6,161			16	6,563	17	18	99	530
West Michigan	66	8	3,237			58	70,978	57	58	594	2,995
West Pennsylvania	29	7	4,915	1	1,500	23	16,077	24	27	186	937
West Virginia	10	2	1,453			8	6,974	9	11	68	284
Western New York	28	4	3,253	1	2,500	24	24,909	25	29	205	1,000
Western Oregon	41	5	1,373			37	47,102	37	37	411	1,912
Western Washington	55	7	1,300			51	45,593	50	52	437	2,133
Wyoming	23					19	12,696	21	23	140	575

CHURCH OF GOD (ADVENTIST).

HISTORY.

In 1865 a number of Seventh-day Adventists in Michigan, under the leadership of Elder Cranmer, withdrew from the main body or declined to affiliate with it because, while holding to nearly the same points of doctrine, they refused to acknowledge the divine inspiration of Mrs. Ellen G. White, one of the founders of the denomination. No complete organization was formed, however, until the next year, when, at Marion, Iowa, these dissenters assumed the name "Church of God."

The membership of the denomination is scattered over a large part of the United States, not merely as a result of removal from the chief centers of the denomination, but by the addition of individuals who, accept-

ing the general principle of the observance of the seventh day and faith in the second coming of Christ, declined to join the main body of Seventh-day Adventists or withdrew from it. In a few cases such individuals formed independent local bodies not identified ecclesiastically with the Church of God, and yet somewhat affiliated with it. In 1906 these were registered as a separate body under the title "Churches of God (Adventists), Unattached Congregations." In 1916, however, such affiliation as they had seems to have disappeared and they are probably reported as Independent churches.

DOCTRINE.

While the fundamental doctrines and practices of the Church of God are in general the same as those of the Seventh-day Adventists,[1] the two denominations are at variance in their views of prophecy and its application. In particular the Church of God repudiates the doctrine held by the Seventh-day Adventists that the sanctuary to be cleansed at the end of the 2,300 days (Daniel viii, 14) was the heavenly sanctuary, as well as the application of the third angel's message (Rev. xiv, 9-12) to the Seventh-day Adventists. The members of this denomination pay due regard to William Miller for his preaching and efforts to awaken the country, and hold that his mistake was due to wrong calculations of the prophetic periods of the book of Daniel and of historic dates.

POLITY.

In polity the denomination is essentially congregational, except that the general conference of churches is recognized as having a certain authority in matters referred to it. Ordination to the ministry follows essentially the same course as among the earlier Adventists. Candidates, either on their own application or on request of a church, are examined at a conference by a committee appointed for the purpose and, if the examination is satisfactory, are ordained either as pastors of churches or general evangelists.

WORK.

In its home missionary activities, the denomination employs five ministers to engage in religious work outside of their own parishes in the states of Michigan, Nebraska, and Texas. One general missionary has been assigned to work in the northwest conference section, and another is engaged in missionary work in the Central States. In the foreign field, one missionary is in India and another in China, and one church, with a membership of 50, was organized in India in 1916. No records have been kept as to the amount of money contributed for missionary work, but it is estimated that $1,000 was contributed in 1916 for the furtherance of missionary enterprises, of which about $500 was for foreign work. The majority of ministers and missionaries have no stipulated salaries and are dependent entirely upon free-will offerings.

At the beginning of the movement led by Elder Cranmer, a paper called the "Hope of Israel" was published at Hartford, Mich. It was later published at Marion, Iowa, by the Christian Publication Association, and subsequently its name was changed to "Advent and Sabbath Advocate." It is now known as the "Bible Advocate," and is published at Stanberry, Mo.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics for the Church of God (Adventist) for 1916 are given, by states, in the table on the next page, and the relation of these statistics to those of other bodies is shown in the general tables in Part I. A comparative summary of the principal items of inquiry in 1916 and 1906 follows:

ITEM.	1916	1906	INCREASE: 1906 TO 1916.	
			Number or amount.	Per cent.
Organizations	22	10	12	(1)
Members	848	354	494	139.5
Church edifices	8	3	5	(1)
Value of church property	$8,200	$4,000	$4,200	105.0
Debt on church property		$700	-$700	
Sunday schools:				
Number		11	-11	
Officers and teachers		52	-52	
Scholars		326	-326	
Contributions for missions and benevolences	$4,000		$4,000	
Domestic	$3,500		$3,500	
Foreign	$500		$500	

[1] A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.
[2] Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

As compared with the figures for 1906, the denomination showed in 1916 a considerable increase in number of organizations, membership, church edifices, and value of church property. Part of this increase is probably due to the inclusion here of some churches reported separately in 1906 as "unattached congregations." No debt on church property was reported and no Sunday schools, although 11 such schools were reported in 1906, with 52 officers and teachers and 326 scholars. The total number of organizations in 1916 was given as 22, with 848 members, an increase of 139.5 per cent over the membership reported for 1906. There were 8 church edifices, an increase of 5, and church property was valued at $8,200, an increase over 1906 of 105 per cent. General contributions for missions and benevolences amounting to $4,000 were reported for 1916.

Certain items not included in the above summary are church expenditures and number of members under 13 years of age, reported for the first time in 1916, and the languages used in church services.

[1] See p. 20.

Church expenditures amounting to $2,358, reported by 10 churches, cover running expenses, outlay for repairs and improvements, benevolences, and other items that passed through the church treasury.

The number of members under 13 years of age, as reported in 1916, was 59, constituting 7 per cent of the 848 members reported for the denomination as a whole.[1]

[1] See Introduction, p. 10.

English is the only language reported in the conduct of the church services in this denomination.

The total number of ministers connected with the denomination is 46, but schedules were received from only 19. Of these, 14 were in pastoral work, 2 had retired, and 3 were engaged fully in other occupations. No salaries were reported, and the pastors derive a portion of their income from other occupations—farming, teaching, etc.

ORGANIZATIONS, MEMBERS, PLACES OF WORSHIP, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, AND EXPENDITURES, BY STATES: 1916.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.			VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.		EXPENDITURES FOR YEAR.	
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount reported.
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.					
Church of God (Adventist)	22	22	848	22	331	517	8	14	8	8	$8,200	10	$2,358
East North Central division:													
Michigan	3	3	153	3	60	93	2	1	2	2	2,700	2	350
West North Central division:													
Iowa	2	2	50	2	18	32	1	1	1	1	1,000	.....	.....
Missouri	7	7	379	7	148	231	3	4	3	3	3,300	3	503
West South Central division:													
Oklahoma	4	4	130	4	51	79	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	3	325
States with one organization only [1]	6	6	136	6	54	82	2	4	2	2	1,200	2	1,180

[1] One organization each in Alabama, Colorado, Florida, Indiana, Washington, and West Virginia.

LIFE AND ADVENT UNION.

HISTORY.

The doctrine that there will be no resurrection of the wicked was preached in 1848 by Mr. John T. Walsh, then an associate editor of the Bible Examiner, an Adventist periodical published in New York City. A considerable number of Adventists joined him and in 1864 the Life and Advent Union was organized in Wilbraham, Mass. The number of churches has not been large, but a number of people hold the views of the Union who are not enrolled in its organized churches. Of these, it is impossible to give any estimate.

DOCTRINE.

In matters of doctrine they are in accord with the earlier Adventists except in regard to the resurrection and the millennium. They hold that the righteous dead only will be raised, and that eternal life is bestowed solely at the second coming of Christ; that the millennium, the one thousand years of Revelation xx, had its fulfillment in the past and, instead of being a time of peace and happiness, was a period of religious persecution and suffering; that this earth, purified by fire and renewed in beauty, will be the eternal inheritance and dwelling place of God's people, in which the wicked dead will have no share at all, their sleep being eternal. They believe that omens of the near approach of Christ are to be discerned in the widespread weakening of faith in an inspired Bible, the general condition of unrest and perplexity among the nations and kindred developments along many lines.

POLITY.

In polity the Life and Advent Union is distinctly congregational; associations are for fellowship, and have no ecclesiastical authority. Ministers are ordained, either at their own request, or on request of a church, after proper examination, by a committee appointed for the purpose.

WORK.

The activities of the Life and Advent Union are carried on through the Life and Advent Missionary Society and the Young People's Missionary Society. The sum of $500 is annually expended in aiding weak churches and for similar objects. Four camp meetings are held annually, two in Maine, one in Connecticut, which is the principal one, and one in Virginia. The official publication of the denomination is the "Herald of Life", issued weekly at New Haven, Conn.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics for the Life and Advent Union for 1916 are given, by states, in the table on the next page, and the relation of these statistics to those of

other bodies is shown in general tables in Part I. A comparative summary of the principal items of inquiry in 1916 and 1906 follows:

ITEM.	1916	1906	INCREASE: 1906 TO 1916.	
			Number or amount.	Per cent.
Organizations	13	12	1	(1)
Members	658	509	149	29.3
Church edifices	8	6	2	(1)
Value of church property	$41,600	$29,799	$11,801	39.6
Debt on church property	$12,250	$10,300	$1,950	18.9
Sunday schools:				
Number	9	7	2	(1)
Officers and teachers	73	45	28	(1)
Scholars	439	259	180	69.5
Contributions for missions and benevolences	$500	$500	.....	.....
Domestic	$500	$500	.....	.....
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

As compared with the report for 1906, this denomination shows in 1916 an increase in every item—13 organizations as against 12; a membership of 658 as against 509, or a gain of 29.3 per cent; 8 church edifices instead of 6; and church property with a value of $41,600 instead of $29,799, representing a gain of 39.6 per cent. The debt on church property increased from $10,300 reported by 4 churches in 1906, to $12,250 as reported by 3 churches in 1916. The Sunday schools increased by 2, while the number of scholars advanced from 259 to 439, an increase of 69.5 per cent. Contributions for domestic work, amounting to $500, were reported in 1916.

Certain items not included in the above summary are church expenditures and number of members under 13 years of age, reported for the first time in 1916, and languages used in church services.

Church expenditures amounting to $8,996, reported by 11 churches, cover running expenses, outlay for repairs and improvements, benevolences, and other items that passed through the church treasury.

The number of members under 13 years of age, as reported in 1916, was 5 out of a total of 658 members reported by this denomination as a whole.[1]

English is the only language reported in the conduct of church services in this denomination.

The number of ministers connected with the denomination was 15 and schedules were received from 8. All of them were in pastoral work; 5 reported an average annual salary of $766, and 2 reported secondary occupations.

[1] See Introduction, p. 10.

ORGANIZATIONS, MEMBERS, PLACES OF WORSHIP, AND VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, BY STATES: 1916.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.			VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.	
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.			
Life and Advent Union	13	13	658	12	256	395	8	4	8	8	$41,600
New England division:											
Maine	3	3	37	2	13	17	1	2	1	1	600
Massachusetts	2	2	92	2	46	46	1	.....	1	1	1,000
Connecticut	3	3	155	3	66	89	2	1	2	2	16,500
Middle Atlantic division:											
New York	2	2	130	2	45	85	2	.....	2	2	15,500
States with one organization only [1]	3	3	244	3	86	158	2	1	2	2	8,000

[1] One organization each in New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Virginia.

ORGANIZATIONS, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES: 1916.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		EXPENDITURES FOR YEAR.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Life and Advent Union	13	3	$12,250	11	$8,996	9	9	73	439
New England division:									
Maine	3	.....	.....	1	30	1	1	3	25
Massachusetts	2	.....	.....	2	450	2	2	9	60
Connecticut	3	2	5,750	3	3,001	3	3	29	165
Middle Atlantic division:									
New York	2	1	6,500	2	2,650	1	1	15	73
States with one organization only [1]	3	.....	.....	3	2,865	2	2	17	116

[1] One organization each in New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Virginia.

CHURCHES OF GOD IN CHRIST JESUS.

HISTORY.

With the development of church life independent of denominational organizations, many churches throughout the country were organized under various names, such as Church of the Blessed Hope, Brethren of the Abrahamic Faith, Restitutionists, Restitution Church, Church of God, and Age to Come Adventists. Some were loosely affiliated, but refused to be identified with any denomination, although in general they were Adventist in their doctrine. In November, 1888, representatives from a number of such churches met in Philadelphia and organized the association known as "Churches of God in Christ Jesus," which is in general accord with the Adventist bodies, and is classed with them although the term "Adventist" does not appear in its title.

DOCTRINE.

The churches belonging to this association have no creed but the Bible. The members, however, believe:

(1) That there is one God, the supreme creator and controller of all things, who is a lovable, loving, and approachable Father, and a rewarder of all who diligently seek Him and keep His commandments.

(2) That the Lord Jesus Christ, the Son of God, came into existence as set forth in the gospels, and gave His life as a sacrificial offering for our sins, that those who believe in Him and obey His teachings may through Him have their sins forgiven; that Christ arose from the dead on the third day and, after meeting with His disciples on several occasions, was taken up into heaven, there to remain with God until certain things foretold by the prophets have been accomplished.

(3) That Christ will come again personally: (*a*) to give immortal life to those who have been faithful, raising the dead and changing the living; (*b*) to punish the wicked, who, in the second death, will be blotted out of existence; (*c*) to establish the kingdom of God on earth, which, with its capital city at Jerusalem, will be gradually extended until all nations and races of mankind are brought under His sovereignty; and to restore to its ancient heritage and God's favor the Israelitish nation, which will then be the most favored nation in this kingdom; (*d*) to reward the immortal saints as joint heirs with Christ, according to their works, giving to each a position of honor and trust as joint ruler with Christ in the kingdom of God.

(4) That obedience to the commandments of God is obligatory upon all Christians, the first act necessary being baptism for the remission of sins.

(5) That those who believe the gospel message, repent of their sins, and are baptized, have entered into covenant relationship with God, their part of the covenant being that they will live useful lives of faith and good works, God's part being that if they remain faithful unto the end He will give them eternal life and positions of honor and trust in His kingdom.

Candidates for admission into the churches are required to confess faith in God and in the promises of the gospel; to accept Jesus Christ as their Lord, Saviour, and King; and to covenant to live Christian lives. On this confession candidates are baptized by immersion.

POLITY.

In polity the churches are congregational. For fellowship and general work they gather in state and district conferences, which, however, exercise no authority over the individual churches, being wholly advisory, educational, and evangelistic in character. Each local church adapts its organization to circumstances. In some cases they have pastors, in others the services are conducted by elders or presidents. The term "minister," as understood among them, is applied to the person in spiritual charge of the congregation, or who preaches the gospel. There is no formal method of ordination. Ministers are appointed and granted certificates of authorization by the conference board of the state, on request of a church, after examination as to the moral character of the applicant and his other qualifications. The majority of the churches meet regularly on the first day of each week to celebrate the Lord's Supper, but this, while a general custom, is not an obligation. The general attitude toward other denominations is liberal, the invitation to the communion service being extended to all Christians, leaving each individual to be his own judge as to participation.

WORK.

The home mission work of the churches is conducted by a number of evangelists, who are supported by voluntary contributions. As yet no schools or colleges have been established. The educational work of the denomination is conducted through the medium of literature, quarterly and annual gatherings, institutional Bible classes, etc. There is a young people's society, called the Bereans, which has a national organization, with affiliated state organizations and local societies. There are about 50 of these local societies with about 700 members. Sunday schools, ladies' aid societies, and similar educational and charitable institutions, are also conducted as a part of the general work of the churches.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics for the Churches of God in Christ Jesus for 1916 are given, by states, in the table on pages 33 and 34, and the relation of these statistics to those of other bodies is shown in general tables in Part I.

A comparative summary of the principal items of inquiry in 1916 and 1906 follows:

ITEM.	1916	1906	INCREASE: 1906 TO 1916.	
			Number or amount.	Per cent.
Organizations	87	62	25	(1)
Members	3,457	2,124	1,333	62.8
Church edifices	52	37	15	(1)
Value of church property	$78,870	$53,650	$25,220	47.0
Debt on church property	$1,290	.....	$1,290	.....
Parsonages:				
Churches reporting	3	1	2	(1)
Value	$4,050	$3,000	$1,050	35.0
Sunday schools:				
Number	55	30	25	(1)
Officers and teachers	358	193	165	85.5
Scholars	2,493	895	1,598	178.5

[1] Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

As compared with the report for 1906, the statistics for this body for 1916 showed a considerable increase—87 organizations as against 62; a membership of 3,457 as against 2,124, an increase of 62.8 per cent; 52 church edifices instead of 37; church property valued at $78,870 as against $53,650, representing a gain of 47 per cent; and a debt on church property amounting to $1,290, reported for the first time in 1916 by 7 churches. Parsonages reported by 3 churches were valued at $4,050, as against a value of $3,000 reported by 1 church in 1906, showing an increase of 35 per cent. The Sunday schools increased from 30 to 55, with 2,493 scholars, as against 895, a gain in scholars of 178.5 per cent. General contributions for missionary work are not reported, such work being carried on by the local organizations entirely and are included under the head of church expenditures.

Certain items not included in the above summary are church expenditures and number of members under 13 years of age, reported for the first time in 1916, and the languages used in church services.

Church expenditures amounting to $13,016, reported by 59 churches, cover running expenses, outlay for repairs and improvements, benevolences, and other items that passed through the church treasury.

The number of members under 13 years of age, as reported by 57 organizations in 1916, was 5 out of a total of 2,503 members reported by these organizations. Based upon the same proportion, the total number of members under 13 years of age for the entire denomination would be 7.[1]

English is the only language reported in the conduct of church services in this denomination.

The total number of ministers identified with the denomination is given as 50. Schedules were received from 24 and of these, 20 were in pastoral work, 5 of them deriving their full support from their churches and receiving an average annual salary of $1,094. Thirteen supplemented their church income from other occupations, and 2 served as supplies or assistants. Of the 4 not in pastoral work, 2 had retired from service and 2 were engaged in other occupations.

[1] See Introduction, p. 10.

ORGANIZATIONS, MEMBERS, PLACES OF WORSHIP, AND VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, BY STATES: 1916.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.			VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.	
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.			
Churches of God in Christ Jesus	87	87	3,457	87	1,439	2,018	52	12	52	52	$78,870
Middle Atlantic division:											
New York	2	2	70	2	32	38	1	.....	1	1	2,000
East North Central division:											
Ohio	6	6	372	6	152	220	5	.....	5	5	21,950
Indiana	11	11	663	11	248	415	9	2	9	9	15,100
Illinois	10	10	276	10	98	178	7	2	7	7	6,050
Michigan	8	8	338	8	110	228	5	1	5	5	11,500
West North Central division:											
Iowa	9	9	208	9	81	127	5	3	5	5	7,900
Missouri	2	2	81	2	40	41	2	.....	2	2	2,800
Nebraska	8	8	164	8	73	91	2	4	2	2	600
South Atlantic division:											
Virginia	4	4	102	4	46	56	4	.....	4	4	2,600
North Carolina	4	4	153	4	64	89	4	.....	4	4	2,200
East South Central division:											
Tennessee	2	2	40	2	14	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West South Central division:											
Arkansas	10	10	499	10	230	269	5	.....	5	5	3,100
Oklahoma	7	7	281	7	151	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
States with one organization only [1]	4	4	210	4	100	110	3	.....	3	3	3,070

[1] One organization each in Kansas, Oregon, South Carolina, and Washington.

ORGANIZATIONS, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES: 1916.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		EXPENDITURES FOR YEAR.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Churches of God in Christ Jesus	87	7	$1,290	3	$4,050	59	$13,016	55	55	358	2,493
Middle Atlantic division:											
New York	2					2	821	1	1	5	25
East North Central division:											
Ohio	6	1	75	1	2,000	4	2,850	5	5	48	287
Indiana	11	1	250			11	2,111	9	9	67	395
Illinois	10	1	100			9	2,075	8	8	40	224
Michigan	8	2	515			7	891	4	4	32	277
West North Central division:											
Iowa	9					9	1,612	6	6	28	166
Missouri	2					1	100	1	1	3	20
Nebraska	8	2	350			3	413	6	6	31	164
South Atlantic division:											
Virginia	4			2	2,050	2	1,269				
North Carolina	4					4	218	3	3	13	100
East South Central division:											
Tennessee	2							1	1	6	35
West South Central division:											
Arkansas	10					2	180	7	7	56	587
Oklahoma	7					2	50	2	2	17	111
States with one organization only [1]	4					3	426	2	2	12	102

[1] One organization each in Kansas, Oregon, South Carolina, and Washington.

AMERICAN RESCUE WORKERS.

(FORMERLY AMERICAN SALVATION ARMY.)

HISTORY.

Among the officers who came to America under the command of the Salvation Army, to superintend the work here, was Thomas E. Moore. After a few years a difference arose between Gen. Booth and Mr. Moore in regard to financial administration. Gen. Booth contended that a part of all funds raised in America should be sent to England, and that, as the work of the Salvation Army was world-wide, no member of that army should call any country his own. Mr. Moore contended that funds raised by the Salvation Army in America should be used only in this country and that the organization here should have an American charter. In 1882, with a number of the American officers, he withdrew and began independent work. The movement was incorporated in 1884, and in 1885 an amended charter was granted to it under the name of the "Salvation Army of America." Subsequent changes in the Salvation Army in the United States resulted in the return of a considerable number of officers to that organization, but about 25 posts refused to return, and these reorganized under the name of the "American Salvation Army." In 1913 the name was changed to "American Rescue Workers."

DOCTRINE AND POLITY.

In its general doctrine and polity this body is very similar to the older one, except that it is a Christian church with the usual sacraments of baptism and the Lord's Supper, rather than an evangelistic or philanthropic organization. A board of directors is elected to represent the corporation, the majority of them being laymen. These directors are also members of the council, and titles to the property are vested in the board and not in the General. Corps having real estate have their own local boards, and, should a corps cease to exist, the board of directors is qualified to become the custodian of the property for purposes of the organization.

WORK.

As indicated by its name, the organization does a general philanthropic work, which, however, is not reported in detail. In 1906 an item of $11,622 was reported as contributions for philanthropic work. As the organization depends upon contributions for the conduct of its work, it seems probable that this sum really represented the amount received and expended for that purpose. No report of contributions was made for 1916.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the American Rescue Workers for 1916 are given, by states, in the table on the next page, and the relation of these statistics to those of other bodies is shown in the general tables in Part I.

As compared with the figures for 1906, the body shows an increase in number of organizations and in members, but a decrease in the value of church property and in debt. In 1906 there were 20 organizations having a membership of 436, and in 1916 there were 29 organizations with 611 members, showing an increase in membership of 40.1 per cent. Two edifices were reported, as in 1906, but the estimated value of

church property was $1,900 in 1916 as against $9,700 in 1906, a decrease of 80.4 per cent, and a debt of $25 instead of $2,900 was reported. A single parsonage reported in 1906 no longer appears. Sunday schools have increased from 2 to 13, and the scholars from 175 to 438, or 150.3 per cent. The item of contributions for domestic benevolences for 1906 has been previously explained.

A comparative summary of the principal items of inquiry in 1916 and 1906 follows:

ITEM.	1916	1906	INCREASE:[1] 1906 TO 1916.	
			Number or amount.	Per cent.
Organizations	29	20	9	(2)
Members	611	436	175	40.1
Church edifices	2	2	.....	.....
Value of church property	$1,900	$9,700	−$7,800	−80.4
Debt on church property	$25	$2,900	−$2,875	−99.1
Parsonages:				
Churches reporting	.....	1	−1	.....
Value	.....	$1,800	−$1,800	.....
Sunday schools:				
Number	13	2	11	(2)
Officers and teachers	61	18	43	(2)
Scholars	438	175	263	150.3
Contributions for missions and benevolences	(3)	$11,622	.....	.....
Domestic	(3)	$11,622	.....	.....
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] A minus sign (−) denotes decrease.
[2] Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.
[3] Not reported; see text, p. 34.

Certain items not included in the above summary are church expenditures and number of members under 13 years of age, reported for the first time in 1916, and the languages used in church services.

Church expenditures, amounting to $22,682, cover the general running expenses of the organization.

The number of members under 13 years of age, as reported by 27 organizations in 1916, was 62, constituting 10.5 per cent of the 589 members reported by these organizations. Based upon this proportion, the number under 13 years of age for the entire denomination would be 64.[1]

Of the 29 organizations, 27, with 587 members, reported services in English only; and 2 organizations, with 24 members, reported services in German and English. As compared with the report for 1906, there were for the same number of organizations reporting German and English, a decrease of 56 members.

As in the Salvation Army, the ministers are those commissioned under the general management to carry on the work of the organization. Of the 30 so reported, 28 sent in schedules, and of these, 13 gave an average annual salary of $598. A considerable number reported secondary occupations.

[1] See Introduction, p. 10.

ORGANIZATIONS, MEMBERS, PLACES OF WORSHIP, AND VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, BY STATES: 1916.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.			VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.	
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.			
American Rescue Workers	29	29	611	29	384	227	2	22	2	8	$1,900
Middle Atlantic division:											
New York	4	4	38	4	23	15	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	12	12	108	12	80	28	.....	10	.....	6	1,050
East North Central division:											
Ohio	3	3	17	3	8	9	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Indiana	2	2	65	2	24	41	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
South Atlantic division:											
Maryland	2	2	100	2	48	52	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
States with one organization only[1]	6	6	283	6	201	82	2	3	2	2	850

[1] One organization each in California, Florida, Iowa, Massachusetts, Mississippi, and New Jersey.

ORGANIZATIONS, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES: 1916.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		EXPENDITURES FOR YEAR.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
American Rescue Workers	29	1	$25	19	$22,682	13	13	61	438
Middle Atlantic division:									
New York	4			4	5,088	2	2	4	35
Pennsylvania	12	1	25	8	10,255	3	3	16	126
East North Central division:									
Ohio	3			1	347	2	2	15	66
Indiana	2			1	440	2	2	10	80
South Atlantic division:									
Maryland	2			1	3,020	1	1	5	30
States with one organization only [1]	6			4	3,532	3	3	11	101

[1] One organization each in California, Florida, Iowa, Massachusetts, Mississippi, and New Jersey.

ARMENIAN CHURCH.

HISTORY.

The Armenians trace the origin of their church to the evangelization of the Apostles Bartholomew and Thaddeus, or Jude, but more particularly to the revival of the Christian faith in Armenia by St. Gregory the Illuminator, about the year 285 A. D. At that time the king and his subjects accepted the Christian religion, and upon this is based the Armenian claim to the honor of being the first Christian nation. St. Gregory became the first bishop of the church which he had organized, and from him a regular succession of patriarchs, who bear the title of "Catholicos," has come down without interruption to the present time. The residence of the Catholicos, which is at the same time the headquarters of the Armenian Church, is at Etchmiadzine, a famous monastery at the foot of Mt. Ararat in Transcaucasia, near the cathedral of the "Only Begotten" (Miadzine), which is one of the oldest Christian edifices in the world, and is said to have been built by St. Gregory himself.

Until the time of the fourth General Council, held at Chalcedon, 451 A. D., the Armenian Church was in full communion with all sections of the Church. Owing to a conflict with the Persian king, who was seeking to force Mazdaism upon the people, the Armenian Church was not represented at that council, and did not receive the report of its action for some time. When the report came, there was apparently some misunderstanding as to its meaning, and at a general synod held in 491 A. D., the decrees of the Council of Chalcedon were formally denounced, although the general doctrine of the Armenian Church continued to be in substantial accord with that of the Greek Church. As a result of a bitter controversy with the Greek Church over this matter, in which misrepresentation and misunderstanding played a large part, the Armenian Church took no part in subsequent general councils, but maintained its independence under its own autocephalous hierarchy.

The establishment of the Ottoman Empire and the adoption by the Turks of the principle of the absolute identity of church and state, so that the ecclesiastics of the different Christian churches became also the civil heads of Christian communities, resulted in emphasizing the separation between the churches and in intensifying national and churchly loyalty. As certain sections of the Ottoman Empire acquired independence, the Armenians developed a desire for similar freedom, and, at the Congress of Berlin, in 1878, presented a plea for Armenian autonomy, emphasizing it in the claim of their national church upon the sympathy of Christendom. This was unsuccessful, nevertheless it aroused the suspicion of the Turkish Government, and after some years of general disturbance, successive outbreaks occurred in the years 1894–96, in which thousands of Armenians lost their lives.

For many years, as a result largely of the influence of schools established by Americans, the attention of the people had been turned to the United States, and a number of young men had come to this country, chiefly for education. With the increase of political disturbances and the disappointment of political hopes, others followed until there were several large communities of Armenians. Some of these had belonged to the Protestant Armenian Church, and, on coming to America, identified themselves with either the Congregational or Presbyterian denominations. The greater number, however, especially as the immigration grew, belonged to the national church, and felt the need of special services.

In 1889 Rev. Hovsep Sarajian, a priest from Constantinople, was sent to minister to a few hundred Armenians, most of them living in the state of Massachusetts, and in 1891 a church was built in Worcester,

Mass., which became, and is still, the headquarters of the Armenian Church in the United States. The great increase of Armenian immigrants made it necessary for him to have several assistants, and the still greater influx of Armenians during and after the outbreaks in 1894 and later induced the Catholicos to raise the United States to a missionary diocese, Father Sarajian being consecrated as first bishop. Since then the Armenians have increased so rapidly, in both the United States and Canada, that the Catholicos found it necessary in 1902 to grant a special constitution, and in 1903 to invest the bishop with archiepiscopal authority. The mission was then reorganized and divided into pastorates—the nuclei of future dioceses—over each of which a pastor in priest's orders was appointed. All places outside these pastorates are regarded as mission stations under the direct management of the archbishop, who either visits them or sends missionaries to them from time to time.

Pending the building of churches, arrangements have frequently been made with the rectors of Episcopal churches for weekly services, to be conducted by Armenian pastors for their congregations. In other places halls have been rented and fitted up as churches, and regular weekly services have been conducted in them. Besides these regular weekly services, the pastors have biweekly, monthly, or quarterly services in different places, either in halls rented for each service or in Episcopal churches, while occasional services, such as baptisms, marriages, and other devotional exercises, are frequently conducted in private houses.

On the outbreak of the war in Europe the Turkish Government allied itself with Germany and took occasion to annul the constitution granted in 1862, and to repeat the persecution of the Armenians, but on a scale never before known in the history of the world. About the time when the United States entered into the war a prominent Armenian ecclesiastic said:

> Prior to this world calamity there were 2,300,000 Armenians in Turkish Armenia. Of these, there remain about 150,000 in Constantinople, Smyrna, and elsewhere; 400,000 have taken refuge in the Caucasus, Russia; about 250,000 were driven in pitiful condition into the deserts of Mesopotamia to starve and perish; while the remainder, about 1,500,000, have been killed in cold blood by governmental orders, thrown into the rivers, or left unburied to the beasts of the wilderness. It is gratifying to note, however, that they still cling firmly and unshaken to their Christian faith, with the endurance of martyrs, facing death and annihilation, and looking for salvation at the hands of their Christian brothers in the world.

DOCTRINE.

The doctrinal system of the Armenian Church is founded on the Nicene Creed without the addition made by the Western Church in regard to the Procession of the Holy Ghost from the Son as well as from the Father. It has also a longer creed peculiar to itself, and accepts the canons of the first three General Councils of the Primitive Church, held at Nicea, Constantinople, and Ephesus, as well as the writings of the recognized fathers of the church of the period of those councils. While it has "not adopted the formulæ of the Council of Chalcedon with respect to the two natures of Christ," it is "explicit in teaching that Christ was perfect God and perfect man." The authorized version of the Scriptures is the translation made early in the fifth century by St. Mesrob and other fathers of the Armenian Church. In both the interpretation of the Bible and ecclesiastical ordinances the tradition of the church is regarded as of paramount importance. Seven sacraments are accepted. Baptism is invariably administered by immersion, generally eight days after birth, and is followed immediately by the sacrament of confirmation, which is administered by anointing with the chrism or sacred oil, and by laying on of the hands of the officiating priest. Holy Communion is administered in both kinds, even to infants, so that practically every baptized Armenian is also a communicant.

Auricular confession is practiced and priestly absolution is given. Every communicant is required to present himself to the priest, even if he has no specfic sins to confess, and to obtain individual absolution, before he can receive the Holy Communion.

Prayers for the dead are offered without any definite teaching as to the intermediate state. The saints and the Blessed Virgin are venerated, but the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception is not taught as a part of the creed.

POLITY.

The government of the Armenian Church is democratic, inasmuch as every officer of the church, from the lowest to the highest, is chosen by the people. It is at the same time strictly hierarchical, inasmuch as every minister has to be ordained by a bishop who can trace his own commission to the Apostles through bishops in apostolic succession. No bishop may ordain a man to the diaconate or priesthood before the members of the church at which he is to officiate have given their consent, and the objection of the humblest member of such a congregation must be taken into consideration. Similarly, a candidate for the episcopate must be duly elected by representatives of the whole diocese, each church or congregation having one or more votes according to the number of parishioners, and he must be furnished with proper credentials from the diocesan synod before he can be consecrated by the Catholicos. According to a late ruling of the Catholicos, women may vote in certain affairs of the parish churches, though they are not eligible for the higher orders of the church. There are, however, in some places deaconesses who are equal in rank with deacons, and who, besides devoting themselves to general works of mercy,

are allowed to take a limited part in the public services of the church and to assist the priest in performing the liturgy. But this institution has not found general favor with the Armenians, and in all other places where women are engaged in works of mercy, they do not take prominent part in the public services of the church, nor are they invested with any sacerdotal orders.

The Catholicos of Etchmiadzine is the supreme head of all the Armenian churches throughout the world. He is elected by both lay and ecclesiastical representatives of all the Armenian dioceses, but is subject to approval by the Czar of Russia.[1] It is his exclusive privilege to consecrate bishops and to bless the chrism, or sacred oil, used for baptism, confirmation, ordination, and other rites.

Next in rank come the patriarchs of Constantinople and Jerusalem, the titular Catholicos of Sis, and the titular Catholicos of Ahthamar,[2] each with archiepiscopal jurisdiction, archbishops of other provinces, and bishops of dioceses. The patriarchs are elected by their synods and are subject to approval by the Sultan. There are altogether 80 dioceses in Turkey and Transcaucasia and 4 missionary dioceses in Persia, India, Europe, and America. Many of the dioceses in Turkey are vacant and are governed by vicars general in priest's orders.

Although the government of the church is under the general supervision of the Catholicos, and in certain cases of ecclesiastical ordinances and discipline his decision is indispensable, each province is allowed to have a constitution of its own suited to its special needs, provided that such constitution has been previously ratified by the Catholicos. Thus in Russia a code of laws known as the "Palajenia" was in use from 1836 to the recent revolution, and in Turkey the constitution of 1860 is in force; while a constitution, drawn up at a general convention of representatives of all the Armenians in the United States, was duly ratified by the Catholicos in 1902 for the government of the church in this country.

The Armenian clergy in the United States includes the following grades: Archbishop, resident pastors, missionary priests, and deacons. Missionary priests and deacons hold no fixed appointments, but assist the archbishop generally in supplying, so far as possible, the needs of the numerous mission stations. In each place a committee, or an agent, is appointed who is responsible for bringing to the notice of the church authorities any matter requiring their attention and for raising the funds necessary for carrying on the work of the church.

The principal divine service is the Holy Sacrifice, or Mass, which is generally celebrated on Sundays and holy days, and is conducted with as much ritual solemnity as possible. On week days all churches hold public services, including hymns, psalms, and selections of Scripture, both morning and evening, and sometimes at noon and at midnight. In this way practically the whole Bible is read in public at least once a year, while certain portions of it, such as the Gospels and the Psalms, are read more often. The services of the church are held wholly in the classical Armenian language, the grammatical construction of which varies considerably from the modern colloquial dialect. The vocabularies, however, are very similar, so that most educated Armenians can follow the services easily.

The Armenians, like other orientals, use the ancient Julian calendar, which, in the present century, is thirteen days behind the new, or Gregorian, calendar, and in fixing the dates of their movable festivals they follow the Nicene computation, which is different from that of the western churches, so that their church seasons seldom synchronize with those of the West. For instance, they celebrate Christmas on the 6th of January, old style, which is equal to the 19th of January, new style. Their festival of Easter in 1907 fell on the 5th of May, five weeks after the western Easter of that year.

WORK.

Wherever Armenians have church edifices of their own, and in a few other places, efforts are made to teach the children their native tongue, so as to make the services of the church and the teaching in the Sunday schools intelligent to them, and to instruct them in the language, history, and literature of their race. The schools are held in the same halls or rooms rented for religious and social work, and the teaching in most cases is either gratuitous or for a nominal salary. There are also a number of libraries in different places, well supplied with the works of standard Armenian authors and with Armenian newspapers and periodicals, in order to offer the readers an opportunity to study their national literature and history. Frequently, in connection with the libraries, courses of lectures on various educational and scientific subjects are given in the Armenian language, a small fee being charged. The current expenses are small, as the books are mostly presents, and are generally kept in the parish hall or in whatever other place is rented for church services.

A number of societies exist which contribute to the support of Armenian schools in Turkey. The most important of these is the United Educational Society of Harput, which has its headquarters at Boston, with branches in several other cities of the United States. Its object is to promote education in eastern Turkey by supporting the existing Armenian Church schools, and to raise an endowment fund for higher education. It is claimed that there is an Armenian educational

[1] Since the revolution this condition has been annulled.
[2] Since the outbreak of the war in Europe these ranks have been annulled, so that the sole civil as well as ecclesiastical representative of the nation is the Catholicos at Etchmiadzine.

society named for each place in Armenia from which enough have come to this country to support a school in their native place, but the activities of these have all been temporarily suspended by the war.

Prior to this war, practically every Armenian in the United States had some one in Turkey dependent upon him, and large sums of money were sent annually for the relief of these dependent persons. In most cases the money was sent through the State Department at Washington and was distributed by the United States consuls, the American missionaries, or other persons known to the Government. Since the outbreak of the war many of these channels have been closed, and the Armenian people have not only been subjected to bitter persecution, plunder, and unprecedented forms of massacre and barbarity, but have been shut off from their usual relief. An American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, with headquarters in New York City has, however, been formed, which, in connection with the Red Cross and such agencies as were available, has accomplished much. Considerable sums have also been raised by Armenian committees and sent to the Catholicos at Etchmiadzine. Mention should also be made of the Armenian General Benevolent Union, founded in Cairo, Egypt, in 1906, which has numerous local organizations in this country.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the Armenian Church for 1916 are given, by states, in the table on the next page, and the relation of these statistics to those of other bodies is shown in the general tables in Part I. A comparative summary of the principal items of inquiry in 1916 and 1906 follows:

ITEM.	1916	1906	INCREASE:[1] 1906 TO 1916.	
			Number or amount.	Per cent.
Organizations	34	73	—39	(2)
Members	27,450	19,889	7,561	38.0
Church edifices	10	3	7	(2)
Value of church property	$142,500	$38,000	$104,500	275.0
Debt on church property	$31,300	$4,000	$27,300	682.5
Parsonages:				
Churches reporting	.....	1	—1	.....
Value	.....	$2,500	—$2,500	.....
Sunday schools:				
Number	7	4	3	(2)
Officers and teachers	17	9	8	(2)
Scholars	665	340	325	95.6

[1] A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.
[2] Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

From this table it appears that there has been a general increase in the statistics of the church. The membership advanced from 19,889 in 1906 to 27,450 in 1916, showing an increase of 38 per cent; 7 church edifices were added to the list, making 10 in all; the value of church property increased from $38,000 to $142,500; and the debt on church property, as reported by 7 churches, was $31,300 as against $4,000 reported by 1 church in 1906. The decrease in the number of organizations from 73 to 34 is due to a somewhat different method of reporting. In 1906 the reports included a large number of communities loosely organized for religious services, while in 1916 the reports, as sent in by the officials of the church, included only those organizations which were well established. The significant figures, as indicated above, are the increases in membership, number of church edifices, and value of church property. Similar to these is the increase in the number of Sunday schools from 4 to 7, and the increase in the number of scholars from 340 to 655, a gain of 95.6 per cent. No general report on contributions for missionary or benevolent purposes can be presented. As stated in the paragraph on Work, the Armenian communities of the United States have been very generous in the assistance they have rendered to their people abroad, but the returns were not in shape for tabulation.

Certain items not included in the above summary are church expenditures and number of members under 13 years of age, reported for the first time in 1916, and the languages used in church services.

Church expenditures amounting to $32,440, reported by 24 churches, cover running expenses, outlay for repairs and improvements, benevolences, and such other items as passed through the church treasury.

The number of members under 13 years of age, as reported by 16 organizations in 1916, was 4,938, constituting 31.1 per cent of the 15,872 members reported by these organizations. Assuming that the same proportion would apply to the 11,578 members reported by the organizations from which no answer to this inquiry was received, the total number of members under 13 years of age for the entire denomination would be 8,540.[1]

Of the 34 organizations, with 27,450 members, all reported the use of the Armenian language only. In 1906, there were 2 churches, with a membership of 335, which reported English only.

The number of priests in the denomination was reported as 17. Of these, 14 returned schedules from which a few facts were available. Eleven reported annual salaries averaging $727.

[1] See Introduction, p. 10.

ORGANIZATIONS, MEMBERS, PLACES OF WORSHIP, AND VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, BY STATES: 1916.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.			VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.	
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.			
Armenian Church	34	34	27,450	29	15,334	7,116	10	20	10	10	$142,590
New England division:											
Massachusetts	11	11	9,285	11	6,227	3,058	2	5	2	2	22,000
Middle Atlantic division:											
New York	4	4	2,693	4	1,931	762	2	2	2	2	50,000
East North Central division:											
Illinois	3	3	245	3	245			3			
Michigan	5	5	5,000					5			
Wisconsin	3	3	165	3	165			3			
Pacific division:											
California	4	4	3,347	4	1,687	1,660	3	1	3	3	37,500
States with one organization only [1]	4	4	6,715	4	5,079	1,636	3	1	3	3	33,000

[1] One organization each in Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island.

ORGANIZATIONS, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES: 1916.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		EXPENDITURES FOR YEAR.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Armenian Church	34	7	$31,300	24	$32,440	6	7	17	665
New England division:									
Massachusetts	11	2	7,500	10	6,894				
Middle Atlantic division:									
New York	4	1	10,000	2	6,500	1	1	2	90
East North Central division:									
Illinois	3								
Michigan	5			4	1,259				
Wisconsin	3								
Pacific division:									
California	4	2	5,800	4	8,890	2	3	10	215
States with one organization only [1]	4	2	8,000	4	8,897	3	3	5	360

[1] One organization each in Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island.

ASSEMBLIES OF GOD, GENERAL COUNCIL.

HISTORY.

Following upon the great revival in 1907, a considerable number of churches, missions, or assemblies in the United States and Canada entered upon an individual and distinctively evangelistic type of mission work. This was at first purely independent and voluntary, but some association and mutual fellowship became recognized as valuable and in 1914 a call was made for all interested in Bible order, system, united doctrine, etc., to meet at Hot Springs, Ark. About 100 delegates came to this meeting, representing a variety of denominations, some of them never having belonged to any denomination. An organization was agreed upon and incorporated in Arkansas in October and in Missouri in November, under the name of "Assemblies of God, General Council."

DOCTRINE.

The Assemblies of God are mostly Arminian in doctrine, emphasizing the inspiration of the Scriptures; the fall and redemption of man; the baptism of the Holy Ghost; sanctification as the goal for all believers; the church a living organism; a divinely called and scripturally ordained ministry; divine healing; the premillennial and imminent coming of Jesus to judge the world in righteousness, while reigning on earth for a thousand years; everlasting punishment for the wicked, and a new heaven and a new earth for the believers. While they recognize human government and affirm unswerving loyalty to the United States, the Assemblies of God claim that as followers of the Prince of Peace they are constrained to declare that they could not conscientiously participate in war and

armed resistance which involves the actual destruction of human life.

POLITY.

The polity of the denomination is a combination of the congregational and presbyterian systems. The local churches are congregational in the conduct of their affairs. They act, however, under the advice and suggestions of elders or presbyters. There are state bodies called district councils, and there is a General Council, for consideration of affairs belonging to the church at large.

The general presbyters and an executive presbytery consisting of 7 persons are elected for supervision of the field work. Annual licenses are given worthy candidates, and on approval these are ordained to the full ministry by any district council or by a local assembly through the council of ministers. Outgoing missionaries, whether ordained or not, must be indorsed by the missionary committee of the General Council.

WORK.

Missionary work is engaged in directly by all churches in the home field, and many local assemblies support missionaries on the foreign field wholly, or in part.

Missionary funds go through the central missionary committee, but a considerable amount is sent by individuals and churches directly to missionaries whom they support or help to support. Not very much attention has been paid to educational matters, but the Mt. Tabor Bible Training School at Chicago is heartily indorsed by the General Council. The body has also a gospel publishing house at St. Louis, Mo.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics for the General Council of the Assemblies of God for 1916 are given, by states, in the table which follows, and the relation of these statistics to those of other bodies is shown in the general tables in Part I.

As this is a new denomination no comparison with figures for 1906 is available. The general table shows a total of 118 organizations, with 6,703 members; 63 church edifices; church property valued at $101,779; and debt on church property, reported by 31 churches, amounting to $12,460. Ten churches reported parsonages, with a total value of $7,021. The number of Sunday schools reported is 81, with 460 officers and teachers and 4,379 scholars. Church expenditures amounting to $61,941, reported by 96 churches, cover running expenses, outlay for repairs and improvements, benevolences, and other items that passed through the church treasury. No general contributions for missions or benevolences were reported by the denomination as a whole.

The number of members under 13 years of age, as reported by 96 organizations in 1916, was 430, constituting 7.4 per cent of the 5,788 members reported by these organizations. Assuming that the same proportion would apply to the 915 members reported by the organizations from which no answer to this inquiry was received, the total number of members under 13 years of age for the entire denomination would be 498.[1]

Of the 118 organizations, 111, with 5,651 members, reported services conducted in English only, and 7, with 1,052 members, reported services in foreign languages, of which, 2, with 336 members, used foreign languages only. The languages reported were German, Lithuanian, Rumanian, Scandinavian, and Syrian. German, in connection with English or other foreign languages, was used in 3 organizations, with 556 members, and 1 organization, with 36 members, used German only.

The denomination is a distinctly missionary and evangelistic organization and reported 600 persons on its ministerial rolls. Most of these, however, are engaged in general evangelistic work while pursuing other occupations, and schedules were received from only 49. Of these, 27 reported annual salaries averaging $578.

[1] See Introduction, p. 10.

ORGANIZATIONS, MEMBERS, PLACES OF WORSHIP, AND VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, BY STATES: 1916.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.			VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.	
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.			
Assemblies of God, General Council	118	118	6,703	118	2,739	3,964	61	46	63	68	$101,[illegible]
Middle Atlantic division:											
New York	6	6	730	6	298	432	3	3	3	4	10,[illegible]
New Jersey	5	5	143	5	65	78	2	2	2	2	4,[illegible]
Pennsylvania	3	3	335	3	128	207	1	2	1	2	10,[illegible]
East North Central division:											
Illinois	3	3	331	3	160	171	1	2	1	2	6,[illegible]
Wisconsin	2	2	316	2	115	201	1	1	1	1	3,[illegible]
West North Central division:											
Iowa	4	4	182	4	75	107	3	1	4	3	6,[illegible]
Missouri	11	11	531	11	218	313	6	3	6	7	7,[illegible]
Nebraska	2	2	60	2	23	37	1	1	1	1	4,[illegible]
Kansas	6	6	242	6	81	161	3	3	3	4	5,[illegible]
South Atlantic division:											
Maryland	4	4	170	4	75	95	2	1	2	2	5,[illegible]
West Virginia	2	2	69	2	28	41	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Florida	6	6	285	6	122	163	5	1	5	5	1,[illegible]
East South Central division:											
Alabama	4	4	189	4	86	103	2	1	2	2	[illegible]
West South Central division:											
Arkansas	12	12	923	12	375	548	10	1	10	10	8,[illegible]
Oklahoma	13	13	780	13	288	492	6	5	7	6	9,[illegible]
Texas	25	25	897	25	382	515	12	11	12	13	11,[illegible]
Pacific division:											
Washington	2	2	60	2	26	34	1	1	1	2	2,[illegible]
California	4	4	286	4	115	171	2	2	2	2	4,[illegible]
States with one organization only[1]	4	4	174	4	79	95	.....	3	.....	.....	.....

[1] One organization each in Arizona, Kentucky, Minnesota, and Virginia.

ORGANIZATIONS, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES: 1916.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		EXPENDITURES FOR YEAR.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Assemblies of God, General Council	118	31	$12,460	10	$7,021	96	$61,941	79	81	460	4,[illegible]
Middle Atlantic division:											
New York	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	8,753	5	5	37	[illegible]
New Jersey	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3,721	3	3	19	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	3	1	2,000	.....	.....	2	2,800	3	3	9	[illegible]
East North Central division:											
Illinois	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4,820	3	3	16	[illegible]
Wisconsin	2	1	1,000	.....	.....	2	3,590	2	2	17	[illegible]
West North Central division:											
Iowa	4	1	200	1	300	4	574	2	2	16	[illegible]
Missouri	11	1	216	1	600	8	2,958	8	8	35	[illegible]
Nebraska	2	1	570	.....	.....	2	180	1	1	8	[illegible]
Kansas	6	3	1,175	.....	.....	4	2,819	4	4	31	[illegible]
South Atlantic division:											
Maryland	4	2	2,200	.....	.....	3	1,928	3	3	21	[illegible]
West Virginia	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	405	1	1	11	[illegible]
Florida	6	1	65	.....	.....	6	675	1	1	7	[illegible]
East South Central division:											
Alabama	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1,396	1	2	6	[illegible]
West South Central division:											
Arkansas	12	5	965	2	2,050	12	5,512	8	8	42	[illegible]
Oklahoma	13	5	1,295	2	750	8	5,953	11	11	85	[illegible]
Texas	25	8	1,237	3	1,321	17	8,123	16	17	68	[illegible]
Pacific division:											
Washington	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,145	2	2	9	[illegible]
California	4	2	1,537	1	2,000	3	5,080	3	3	17	[illegible]
States with one organization only[1]	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1,509	2	2	6	[illegible]

[1] One organization each in Arizona, Kentucky, Minnesota, and Virginia.

BAHAIS.

HISTORY.

Parallel with the prophecies of different religions relating to the establishment of a divine dispensation or kingdom among men have been prophecies relative to the coming of a great divine teacher, or divinely manifested "One," who would reform religion, restore its pristine purity, secure its wider adoption, and establish spiritual unity among the peoples of all the different nations, races, and religions.

On May 23, 1844, there appeared in Shiraz, Persia, a young man named Ali Mohammed who declared himself to be the Bab (Arabic for door or gate), the forerunner of the Promised Divine One whom he heralded as "He Whom God Would Manifest."

The Bab encountered great opposition on the part of the Mussulman priests, and at their instigation was placed under military surveillance. This, however, did not prevent his teaching and his exhortation of the people to holiness and sanctity of living, in order that they might be fitted to meet the teacher who, he said, was soon to appear with manifest signs of divine power and strength, and through whose teachings the divine unity of mankind would be established, and of whose revelation to the world he, the Bab, was the "First Point."

At the end of the first two years of his ministry he was seized and imprisoned, and for four years continued to teach his followers through letters and epistles. Then came a trial in which he was condemned to death upon the charge of heresy to the principles of Islam, and, with one of his followers, he was executed in the city of Tabriz, Persia, July 9, 1850.

The writings of the Bab were gathered together in what is known as the "Holy Book of Bayan"; but the most noteworthy of his institutions was a college consisting of 18 of his first followers, who, together with himself as "The Point," formed what was called "The Nineteen Letters of the Living." To these 18 followers he intrusted the guidance of the movement, commanding them to be at all times ready for the appearance of the appointed one, "He Whom God Would Manifest." Meanwhile, a large number of disciples had joined the movement, and this aroused the antagonism of the ecclesiastics, who instituted a series of bitter persecutions. Over 20,000 conscientious believers gave up property, families, and lives, rather than deny their faith, and as late as 1901 there were 170 devoted believers martyred at one time in the city of Yezd.

Mirza Hausain Ali, of Nur, in northern Persia, later known by the title of Baha'o'llah (the Glory of God Manifest), was born in Teheran in 1817, A. D. From 1844 he was one of the first adherents of the Bab, and devoted himself to the pacific propagation of his doctrine in Persia.

During the violent persecutions of the followers of the Bab (then known as Babis), following closely after the martyrdom of "The First Point," Mirza Hausain Ali was imprisoned in Teheran, and later was exiled to Bagdad, together with a number of his followers. During his residence there he continued his teaching, and as the movement gained strength and the local Moslem Mullahs began to fear the effect upon their followers, he was ordered to a more distant exile, first in Constantinople, then in Adrianople, and finally in Acre (Akka), a penal colony on the Mediterranean, south of Beirut, and just north of Mt. Carmel. In the presence of a few chosen ones among his followers, Baha'o'llah, on the eve of his exile declared himself to be the "One" whose coming the Bab had foretold, "He Whom God Would Manifest." While in this exile, Baha'o'llah received and instructed a large number of disciples, some of them coming from a long distance, while he ministered to others through his writings. These writings are very numerous, and consist chiefly of explanations given to various inquiries regarding his, Baha'o'llah's, mission and doctrine, together with exhortations to his followers, and certain advice and laws, obedience to which is conducive to the best secular as well as spiritual welfare of mankind. From the time of Baha'o'llah's residence in Adrianople the movement became known as the Bahai Movement, and the believers as the Bahais.

In the spring of 1892 Baha'o'llah died. Although his revelation was complete during his ministry, his cause was not fully explained, and did not become established in the world in general. For this reason, in his testament, as well as in various parts of his teachings, he commanded his followers after his departure, to turn their faces toward his eldest son, Abbas Effendi, who was thereafter looked upon as the representative of Baha'o'llah—"The Center of the Covenant" of God to the people of the world, the expounder of the teachings of Baha'o'llah, the "One" who would establish Baha'o'llah's cause in the world, and upon whose shoulders his mantle should fall.

DOCTRINE.

The general principles of the Bahais, as expressed in the teachings of the founder and his followers, have been set forth as follows:

Baha'o'llah taught the actual oneness of the religions of the world; the oneness of all humanity; the universal brotherhood of man; universal peace; and the perfect harmony of religion and science. He enjoined men to search diligently for truth and to abolish all prejudices, whether religious, national, racial, or social.

Thus his mission is the spiritual unity of mankind. While he came in the East, his mission is to the West as well, and his teachings are suited to all classes and conditions of men. At the present time there are Bahais located not only in Mohammedan countries, but also in all the countries of Europe, as well as in the United

States, Canada, Japan, India, and elsewhere; and this phenomenal spread of the movement is due to the fact that Baha'o'llah fulfilled the prophecies of all religious beliefs, both past and present; and through the power of the Bahai Movement, Abdul Baha is creating a new religious unity in the world.

As the Jews await the Messiah, the Christians the return of Christ, the Moslems the Mahdi, the Buddhists the fifth Buddha, the Zoroastrians Shah Bahram, the Hindus the reincarnation of Krishna, and the Atheists a better social organization, so Baha'o'llah represents all of these, and thus destroys the rivalries and enmities of the different religions; reconciles them in their primitive purity, and frees them from the corruption of dogmas and rites, for Bahaism has no clergy, no religious ceremonial, no public prayers. Its only dogma is belief in God and in his manifestations.

Abbas Effendi makes but one claim for himself as to his spiritual station, which is that of service in the path of God. He signs himself "Abdul Baha Abbas," which, being translated, means: "Abbas, the Servant of God." While the Bahais consider that there is no personal return of God's prophets or messengers, they hold that the same spirit of divinity which spoke through them in the past has again appeared in this day as a point of direction for the spiritual union of all people.

Ritual holds no place in the religion of the Bahais, which must be expressed in all the actions of life, accomplished in neighborly love, and manifested in various practical ways. Everyone must have an occupation; the education of children is enjoined and regulated; no one has the power to receive confessions of sin or to give absolution; the priests of the existing religions should renounce celibacy, and should preach by their example, mingling in the life of the people; monogamy is universally recommended; the equality of the sexes, commanding equal educational advantages, is proclaimed; besides vast equitable social readjustments, the equalization of the means of livelihood, and the complete establishment of justice among men are urged.

In international relations the Bahais urge the necessity of a universal language to bring men into closer fellowship and mutual understanding, emphasize the incumbency of a Parliament of Man—a universal tribunal of justice or arbitration for the adjustment of international affairs—and most earnestly teach the power of the Holy Spirit in the life of humanity.

Questions not treated of specifically in the publications of the body are left to the civil law of each country and to the decisions of the Bait-ul-Adl, or House of Justice, instituted by Baha'o'llah. Respect toward the head of the state is a part of respect toward God. "You are all leaves of the same tree and drops of the same sea," Baha'o'llah has said.

The principal works of Baha'o'llah are the Kitab-ul-Ighan, the Kitab-ul-Akdas, the Kitab-ul-Ahd, and numerous letters or tablets addressed to sovereigns and to private individuals.

POLITY.

There is no regular organization of Bahais, the propagandism being through the medium of assemblies, in which the believers and inquirers meet at stated intervals for the study of the "Revealed Words." All persons interested are welcome to attend these meetings, at which questions are answered, and scriptures are expounded by teachers. It is a fundamental law of the Bahais that no one shall receive pay for teaching or lecturing. Their belief is that spiritual instruction should not be sold. "Freely ye have received, freely give," is the principle upon which the Bahais teach. The teachers, unless financially independent, are self-supporting in a trade or vocation, thus making this method of free instruction possible.

One may be a Bahai and still retain active membership in another religious body. In fact, such persons can be true followers of Baha'o'llah only as they consistently live in accordance to the laws laid down by the founder of the religion which they profess, and in "living up to these ideals, setting aside man-made creeds and interpretations, forms, and ceremonies, it is found that to the degree that men see God aright, they will see Him alike." Herein lies the principle of unity which the Bahais believe is to bring the religious world together under one great "Tent of Peace."

WORK.

At the present time the Bahais in America are engaged in the project of building a great universal Temple for worship, called the Mashrak-el-Azkar, or as translated from the Persian, the "Dawning Point of the Mentionings of God."

This universal Temple is to be built upon the shores of Lake Michigan in Chicago. Contributions for the erection of this magnificent edifice are coming from the people of all religious beliefs, who have espoused the Bahai cause in various countries. The temple proper or sanctuary for prayer and praise will be surrounded by auxiliary charitable and philanthropic institutions, including schools, hospitals, homes for orphans, incurables, and the aged, and a university for the study of the higher sciences and arts.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the Bahai assemblies for 1916 are given, by states, in the table on the next page, and the relation of these statistics to those of other bodies is shown in the general tables in Part I. A comparative summary of the principal items of inquiry in 1916 and 1906 follows:

ITEM.	1916	1906	INCREASE: 1906 TO 1916.	
			Number or amount.	Per cent.
Organizations	57	24	33	(1)
Members	2,884	1,289	1,604	125.3
Church edifices	1	.....	1	.....
Value of church property	$1,273	.....	$1,273	.....
Sunday schools:				
Number	4	1	3	(1)
Officers and teachers	12	7	5	(1)
Scholars	123	32	91	(1)

[1] Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

As compared with the figures for 1906, those for 1916 show a considerable increase. There were 57 local assemblies as against 24, and a membership of 2,884 as against 1,280, an increase in membership of 125.3 per cent. With regard to this membership it is to be stated that as the Bahais do not make a condition of membership that persons withdraw from other church connection, it is affirmed that there are large numbers all over the country who attend the Bahai meetings and are closely identified with the movement, but have not discontinued their connection with churches. The figures of membership given indicate simply those distinctly enrolled and not identified with any other religious body. One church edifice was reported; the value of church property was $1,273; and there were 4 Sunday schools, with 123 scholars. No parsonages were reported.

Church expenditures amounting to $6,877, reported for the first time in 1916, by 23 organizations, include running expenses and kindred items, and contributions for the general fund of the body.

The number of members under 13 years of age, as reported by 38 organizations in 1916, was 183, constituting 8.3 per cent of the 2,193 members reported by these organizations. Based upon the same proportion, the total number of members under 13 years of age for the entire denomination would be 241.[1]

Of the 57 organizations, 55, with 2,831 members, reported church services in English only, and 2, with 53 members, reported services in Persian and English. The report for 1906 showed all the organizations as using English only.

There is no regular ministry in the body.

[1] See Introduction, p. 10.

ORGANIZATIONS, MEMBERS, PLACES OF WORSHIP, AND VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, BY STATES: 1916.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.			VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.	
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.			
Bahais	57	57	2,884	54	901	1,822	1	56	1	2	$1,273
New England division:											
Massachusetts	5	5	172	5	69	103		5			
Middle Atlantic division:											
New York	7	7	295	6	82	164		7		1	100
New Jersey	6	6	98	6	39	59		6			
Pennsylvania	3	3	132	3	51	81		3			
East North Central division:											
Ohio	4	4	223	4	72	151	1	3	1	1	1,173
Illinois	2	2	562	1	200	330		2			
Michigan	5	5	58	5	21	37		5			
Wisconsin	5	5	165	5	75	90		5			
Pacific division:											
Washington	3	3	180	3	72	108		3			
California	5	5	497	5	79	418		5			
States with one organization only[1]	12	12	502	11	141	311		12			

[1] One organization each in Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Oregon, and Tennessee.

ORGANIZATIONS, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES: 1916.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		EXPENDITURES FOR YEAR.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Bahais	57			23	$6,877	4	4	12	123
New England division:									
Massachusetts	5								
Middle Atlantic division:									
New York	7			3	1,512				
New Jersey	6			4	1,310				
Pennsylvania	3								
East North Central division:									
Ohio	4			1	167				
Illinois	2			1	400				
Michigan	5			2	75	1	1	3	15
Wisconsin	5			2	420	1	1	1	22
Pacific division:									
Washington	3			1	36				
California	5			3	767				
States with one organization only[1]	12			6	2,190	2	2	8	86

[1] One organization each in Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Oregon, and Tennessee.

BAPTIST BODIES.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

The Baptist bodies of to-day trace their origin as distinct communities to the Protestant Reformation. It is claimed, indeed, that the churches of the apostolic age, in doctrine, ordinances, and polity, were counterparts of the Baptist churches of the present day, and that this state of things continued until changed by centralizing influences eventuating in the papacy. It is also claimed that even after this change Baptist principles were held at different times by various bodies, or sects, which were pronounced heretical by the Church of Rome, and were frequently subjected to severe persecution. But although some of the principles now maintained by Baptists were found among these bodies, or sects, they were mingled with others which modern Baptists repudiate, and it would probably be impossible to trace a distinct line of regular Baptist churches from the apostolic age to the present time. Nevertheless, it is believed to be true that in every century since the beginning of the Christian era there have been persons or sects holding substantially the same principles as are now held by Baptist churches.

As soon as the Reformation gave men opportunity to interpret the teachings of the Scriptures for themselves, and to embody their convictions in speech and act, persons holding Baptist doctrines immediately began to appear. In the first quarter of the sixteenth century, they were found in Germany and Switzerland, and were called Anabaptists (Re-Baptizers), because they insisted that persons baptized in infancy must, upon profession of conversion, and in order to gain admission into church fellowship, be baptized again, although they do not appear to have insisted always on immersion. These early Anabaptists were in the main of high character, though in some instances they held doctrines which led to fanatical outbreaks which aroused no little prejudice against them.

Gradually, in spite of severe persecution, the Anabaptists grew in numbers. Some of them, driven from Germany, found refuge in the Low Countries and these were gathered, under the lead of Menno Simons, into the groups of Mennonites[1] who passed over into England, and doubtless played an important part in giving currency to Baptist principles. To their influence, in all probability, the English Baptists owe their first churches, established in Amsterdam in 1608 and in London in 1611. Glimpses of them appear in the days preceding the Commonwealth, and during the Cromwellian period they became more prominent. It was due to this Mennonite influence that the early Baptist churches in England were Arminian rather than Calvinistic in type, and were termed General Baptists, indicating belief in a universal atonement, in distinction from Particular Baptists, indicating a limited atonement. The first Calvinistic or Particular Baptist church was formed in London in 1638, its members seceding peaceably from an older Separatist congregation. In 1641 a further secession from the same Separatist church occurred, and the new group became convinced from study of the New Testament that the apostolic baptism was immersion. They sent one of their number to Holland, where he was immersed by a minister of the Collegiate church at Rhynsberg, where the practice of immersion had been introduced, and on his return the rest of the church were immersed. Gradually this practice was adopted by all the Baptist churches and became in the popular mind their distinguishing feature. The General and Particular Baptists were united in 1891.

The first Baptist church in America was probably established by Roger Williams, the "Apostle of Religious Liberty," in Providence, R. I., in 1639, although this honor is disputed by the First Baptist Church of Newport, R. I., organized, it is claimed, with John Clarke as its pastor, the same year or shortly after. Roger Williams was a Separatist[1] minister who came to the Massachusetts Colony in 1631, and was banished from that colony because "he broached and divulged new and dangerous opinions against the authority of magistrates." Having established himself at Providence, he adopted essentially Baptist views and soon gathered a number of converts to this faith. As there was no Baptist church in existence in America at that time, he baptized Ezekiel Holliman, who thereupon baptized him. Williams then baptized ten others, and this company of Baptist believers organized themselves into a church. John Clarke came from New Hampshire to Newport about the same time, and, apparently without any connection with the work of Williams, established a Baptist church in that town.

These early American Baptist churches belonged to the Particular, or Calvinistic, branch. Later, Arminian views became widely spread for a time, but ultimately the Calvinistic view of the atonement was generally accepted by the main body of Baptists in the Colonies. The divisions which now exist began to make their appearance at a relatively early date. In 1652 the church at Providence divided, one party organizing a church which marked the beginning of the General Six Principle Baptists. The Seventh Day Baptist body organized its first church at Newport in

[1] See Mennonite Bodies, p. 416.

[2] See Congregational Churches, p. 234.

1671. Arminianism practically disappeared from the Baptist churches of New England about the middle of the eighteenth century, but General Baptists were found in Virginia before 1714, and this branch gained a permanent foothold in the South. As a result of the revival movement, generally known as the New Light movement, which followed Whitefield's visit to New England in 1740, the Separate Baptists came into existence and at one time were very numerous. The Free Baptists, in 1779, once more gave a general and widely accepted expression in New England to the Arminian view of the atonement.

Soon after the Revolutionary War, the question of the evangelization of the Negro race assumed importance, and a Colored Baptist church was organized in 1788. With the general revival movement at the close of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries, to which the Free Baptists owed no small part of their growth, there developed, especially in the mountain sections of the Middle West and in the Southern states, a reaction toward a sterner Calvinism, which, combined with the natural Baptist emphasis upon individualism, produced a number of associations strictly, even rigidly, Calvinistic, some of them going to the extent of dualism, as in the doctrine of the Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian Baptists.

About the same time, as missionary work became organized into societies, many of these associations opposed, not so much mission work itself, as its organization, through fear of a developing ecclesiasticism. These were variously termed "Old School," "Anti-Mission," "Hard Shell," and "Primitive" Baptists; but gradually the term "Primitive" became the most widely known and adopted. In contradistinction to these, the associations, or churches, which approved of missionary societies, came to be designated Missionary Baptists, though there was no definite denominational organization under that name.

The denominations mentioned, however, do not represent all who hold Baptist views, for during the revival period just referred to, the Disciples of Christ, or Churches of Christ, arose, who in practice are essentially Baptists, although they differ from the other bodies in some interpretations. With them also may be classed the Adventists, the Brethren (Dunker, Plymouth, and River), Mennonites, and certain other bodies. The Armenian and Eastern Orthodox Churches practice baptism by immersion, but do not limit it to those of mature years.

It thus appears that a survey of Baptist bodies should include not only those which make the term an integral part of their title, but some which are not ordinarily classed with them. It is also evident that among those who accept the name Baptists there are many differences, some of great importance. Seventh Day Baptists agree with other Baptist bodies except in regard to the Sabbath, but the distinction between Primitive Baptists and Free Baptists is much more marked than between Baptists and Disciples. Any presentation of the strength of Baptist denominations must take into account these divergencies.

By far the largest body of Baptists, not only in the United States, but in the world, is that popularly known as "Baptists," though frequently referred to, and listed in the census of 1890, as "Regular Baptists." Other Baptist bodies prefix some descriptive adjective, such as "Primitive," "United," "General," "Free," etc., but this, which is virtually the parent body, commonly has no such qualification. Its churches, however, are ordinarily spoken of as "Northern," "Southern," and "Colored." This does not imply any divergence in doctrine or ecclesiastical order. All are one in these respects. It is rather a distinction adopted for administrative purposes, and based upon certain local or racial characteristics and conditions, the recognition of which implies no lack of fellowship or of unanimity of purpose. Should these distinctions cease to exist, there is nothing whatever to prevent the same unity in matters of administration which now exists in belief, fellowship, and ecclesiastical practice.

The denominations grouped under the name Baptist in 1916 and in 1906 are listed in the table below with the principal statistics as reported for the two periods. Certain changes are to be noted. Regular Baptists are listed as a separate denomination, the term, however, being used in a different sense from its use in 1890, when it was applied to the Baptists, Northern, Southern, and National Conventions. The Regular Baptists as presented in this report are akin to the United Baptists and certain branches of the Primitive Baptists. The United American Free Will Baptists of 1906 are listed as the Colored Free Will Baptists.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF BAPTIST BODIES: 1916 AND 1906.

DENOMINATION AND CENSUS YEAR.	Total number of organizations.	Members.	Number of church edifices.	CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS.		
				Value.	Debt.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value.	Number.	Officers and teachers.	Scholars.
BAPTIST BODIES.										
1916.										
Baptists:										
Northern Convention	8,159	1,232,135	8,105	$94,644,133	$7,302,769	3,166	$8,325,422	8,188	112,901	1,028,952
Southern Convention	23,627	2,708,870	19,770	58,348,373	3,153,158	1,820	4,471,083	18,162	160,171	1,665,996
National Convention	21,113	2,938,579	20,146	41,184,920	3,433,366	690	964,325	20,099	123,817	1,181,270
General Six Principle Baptists	10	456	11	25,850	.....	1	3,000	6	53	276
Seventh Day Baptists	63	7,980	62	307,600	2,150	41	95,200	66	877	5,005
Free Baptists	171	12,570	159	670,720	19,846	67	106,650	147	1,532	11,642
Free Will Baptists	750	54,833	656	517,240	6,260	14	9,630	396	2,547	22,421
Colored Free Will Baptists	170	13,362	164	178,385	9,525	.....	.....	90	483	4,168
Free Will Baptists (Bullockites)	12	184	6	3,450	.....	.....	.....	1	3	12
General Baptists	518	33,466	390	421,837	17,362	6	11,100	395	2,140	18,545
Separate Baptists	46	4,254	41	47,565	110	.....	.....	30	237	1,711
Regular Baptists	401	21,521	192	141,480	1,462	2	3,100	50	264	2,587
United Baptists	254	22,097	82	52,147	20	.....	.....	17	92	701
Duck River and Kindred Associations of Baptists (Baptist Church of Christ)	105	6,872	51	40,600	.....	.....	.....	8	48	399
Primitive Baptists	2,143	80,311	1,697	1,601,807	12,053	7	14,900	.....	.....	.....
Colored Primitive Baptists	336	15,144	236	154,690	8,507	12	13,940	88	406	3,201
Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian Baptists	55	679	37	23,950	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1906.										
Baptists:										
Northern Convention	8,272	1,052,105	8,244	74,620,025	5,149,678	2,581	5,535,612	8,220	102,506	851,269
Southern Convention	21,104	2,009,471	18,878	34,723,882	1,239,022	1,271	2,493,001	15,035	106,017	1,014,690
National Convention	18,534	2,261,607	17,913	24,437,272	1,757,190	709	617,241	17,910	100,069	924,665
General Six Principle Baptists	16	685	14	19,450	.....	1	1,500	9	94	414
Seventh Day Baptists	77	8,381	71	292,250	1,942	39	69,440	68	843	5,117
Free Baptists	1,346	81,359	1,111	2,974,130	138,233	318	454,226	1,089	9,170	65,101
Free Will Baptists	608	40,280	556	296,585	3,536	8	3,400	263	1,440	12,720
Free Will Baptists (Bullockites)	15	298	8	6,900	.....	.....	.....	1	4	25
General Baptists	518	30,097	380	252,019	6,999	6	8,900	240	1,520	11,658
Separate Baptists	76	5,180	60	66,980	380	.....	.....	45	312	1,962
United Baptists	196	13,698	77	36,715	115	1	200	23	168	1,360
Duck River and Kindred Associations of Baptists (Baptist Church of Christ)	93	6,416	86	44,321	107	1	156	9	37	402
Primitive Baptists	2,922	102,311	2,003	1,674,810	16,207	16	38,295	.....	.....	.....
Colored Primitive Baptists in America	797	35,076	501	296,539	6,968	21	10,095	166	911	6,224
Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian Baptists	55	781	38	21,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United American Free Will Baptists	251	14,489	152	79,278	3,485	6	1,475	100	382	3,307

BAPTISTS.

HISTORY.

The history of the early Baptist churches in New England is one of constant struggle for existence. The Puritan government of Massachusetts was so bitter in its opposition that nearly a century after Roger Williams there were but 8 Baptist churches in that colony. Conditions elsewhere were similar, although farther south there was less persecution. Down to the middle of the eighteenth century it seemed probable that the General, or Arminian, wing would be dominant in New England at least, although in Philadelphia the controversy had resulted in a victory for the Calvinists. With The Great Awakening in 1740, and the labors of Whitefield, two significant changes appeared in Baptist church life. Calvinistic views began to predominate in the New England churches, and the bitter opposition to the Baptists disappeared. By 1784 the 8 churches in Massachusetts had increased to 73, and extension into the neighboring colonies had begun. With this growth, however, there developed a conflict similar to that found in the history of other denominations. The "New Lights," later known as "Separates," were heart and soul with Whitefield in his demands for a regenerated church membership; the "Old Lights," or "Regulars," earnestly opposed the introduction of hitherto unrecognized qualifications for the ministry or, indeed, for church membership. From New England the movement spread, becoming for a time especially strong in several Southern states. In the South the two parties eventually united in fellowship, and reorganized as United Baptists. In New England the conflict wore itself out, the Baptist churches being modified by both influences.

With the general emancipation from ecclesiastical rule that followed the Revolutionary War, all disabilities were removed from the Baptists in the different states, and the new Federal Constitution effaced the last vestige of religious inequality. Under the influence of the later preaching of Whitefield, the close of the eighteenth century was marked by a renewal of

revival interest, and a new development of the Arminian type of Baptist churches. For some time the Free Baptists, or Free Will Baptists, as they were variously called, drew considerable strength from the regular Baptists, but the latter soon became as strong as ever.

The next significant movement in the Baptist churches was that connected with the development of foreign missions. In 1792 the Baptists of England had organized a missionary society to send William Carey to India, and many of the Baptist churches in the United States had become interested in the movement and contributed toward its support. The first foreign missionary society in America was the American Board, organized in 1810, in which Congregational, Presbyterian, Reformed, and other churches united, and among its first missionaries were Adoniram Judson, his wife, and Luther Rice. Knowing that in India they were to meet Baptists, they made special study of Baptist doctrine, and before landing came to the conclusion that believers' baptism by immersion was the true method. Judson immediately sent word of their change of view, and Rice soon after returned to America to present the cause of Baptist missions, and succeeded in arousing much interest in the churches. To meet the new conditions it became evident that some organization was essential, and in 1814 The General Missionary Convention of the Baptist Denomination in the United States of America for Foreign Missions was formed.

The missionary work of this organization, however, represented only a part of its scope or achievement. It was, indeed, the first step toward bringing the various local churches together and overcoming the disintegrating tendencies of extreme independence. Heretofore the Baptists alone had had no form of ecclesiastical organization. Now, through the necessities of administration, there was furnished just what was needed to combine the different units into a whole, and arouse what has come to be known as "denominational consciousness." For a time this convention undertook to care also for home missions, which had already been carried on in a somewhat desultory manner through a Domestic Missionary Society in Massachusetts and a similar one in New York. With the increasing migration westward and the rapid development of the states, both North and South, the tax upon the convention, in addition to its foreign missionary interests, became too great, and it was deemed advisable to organize a home missionary society, which was done in 1832. With the development of interest in publication, a tract society had been formed in 1824, which in 1840 was renamed the American Baptist Publication Society.

As the discussion in regard to slavery became acute, there arose the differences which resulted in the present three conventions—Northern, Southern, and National. The northern churches, Baptist as well as others, were strongly antislavery; the southern churches, Baptist as well as others, were, if not always proslavery, certainly not antislavery. A crisis was reached when the question was raised whether the General Missionary Convention (called also the Triennial Convention because it met once in three years) would appoint as a missionary a person who owned slaves. To this a very decided negative was returned, and since that involved a denial of what were considered constitutional rights, the southern churches withdrew in 1845 and formed the Southern Baptist Convention,[1] whose purpose was to do for the southern Baptist churches just what the general convention had hitherto done for the entire Baptist denomination. It was not a new denomination; simply a new organization for the direction of the missionary and general evangelistic work of the churches of the Southern states.

The development of the National Baptist Convention, representing the Negro churches, was necessarily slow, and was not complete until many years after the organization of the Southern Baptist Convention.

DOCTRINE.

Baptists agree with other evangelical bodies on many points of doctrine. Their cardinal principle is implicit obedience to the plain teachings of the Word of God. Under this principle, while maintaining with other evangelical bodies the great truths of the Christian religion, they hold: (1) That the churches are independent in their local affairs; (2) that there should be an entire separation of church and state; (3) that religious liberty or freedom in matters of religion is an inherent right of the human soul; (4) that a church is a body of regenerated people who have been baptized on profession of personal faith in Christ, and have associated themselves in the fellowship of the gospel; (5) that infant baptism is not only not taught in the Scriptures, but is fatal to the spirituality of the church; (6) that from the meaning of the word used in the Greek text of the Scriptures, the symbolism of the ordinance, and the practice of the early church, immersion in water is the only proper mode of baptism; (7) that the scriptural officers of a church are pastors and deacons; and (8) that the Lord's Supper is an ordinance of the church observed in commemoration of the sufferings and death of Christ.

The beliefs of Baptists have been incorporated in confessions of faith. Of these, the Philadelphia Con-

[1] See p. 68.

fession, originally issued by the London Baptist churches in 1689 and adopted with some enlargements by the Philadelphia Association in 1742, and the New Hampshire Confession, adopted by the New Hampshire State Convention in 1832, are recognized as the most important. The Philadelphia Confession is strongly Calvinistic. The New Hampshire Confession modifies some of the statements of the earlier documents, and may be characterized as moderately Calvinistic. But while these confessions are recognized as fair expressions of the faith of Baptists, there is nothing binding in them, and they are not regarded as having any special authority. The final court of appeal for Baptists is the Word of God. Within limits, considerable differences in doctrine are allowed, and thus opportunity is given to modify beliefs as new light may break from or upon the "Word." Among Baptists heresy trials are rare.

POLITY.

Baptist church polity is congregational or independent. Each church is sovereign so far as its own discipline and worship are concerned, calls or dismisses its own pastor, elects its own deacons or other officers, and attends to its own affairs. Admission to church membership is by vote of the church, usually after examination of the candidate by the church committee. There is no specific age limit, although the admission of very young children is discouraged. All members have equal voting rights in church matters, except that in some churches they are restricted to those over a certain age. The officers are the pastor and deacons, who, with such other persons as the church may elect, constitute a church committee, usually called the standing committee, and have general care of the affairs of the church, but no authority, except as it is specifically delegated to them by the church. Church property is held sometimes by a board of trustees, sometimes by the entire society, and sometimes by a special committee of the church.

For missionary and educational or other purposes, Baptist churches usually group themselves into associations. The oldest is the Philadelphia Association, organized in 1707, which stood alone until 1751, when the Charleston Association was formed in South Carolina. These associations meet annually and are composed of messengers sent by the churches. They elect their own officers, receive reports from the churches, and make recommendations with regard to work or other matters in which the churches are interested. They have, however, no authority to legislate for the churches, and no power to enforce any action they may take. Many of them conduct missionary or educational work in the fields covered by them.

Applicants for the ministry are licensed to preach by the church in which they hold membership. If after a period of service as licentiate, ordination is desired, a council of sister churches is called by the church in which membership is held, and on the recommendation of this council the church arranges for ordination. In both cases the right to license and the right to ordain are held by the individual church. Previous to ordination there is always an examination of the candidate on matters of religious experience, call to the ministry, and views on scriptural doctrine. During his ministry, a pastor is usually a member of the church which he serves, and is amenable to its discipline. When a question of dismissal from the ministry arises, the individual church calls a council of sister churches for the examination of charges, and on the recommendation of this council, the church usually bases its decision.

Besides local associations, Baptists have also organized state conventions or state mission societies, state educational societies, city mission societies, etc. These larger bodies attend to missionary or educational work in the various states or districts, and are supported by the churches. In some states there are two or more of these general bodies. There are also general or national organizations for missionary, publication, or educational purposes. Like the local associations, none of these larger organizations has any authority over the individual churches.

WORK.

The organized activities of the Baptist churches are, for the most part, conducted by societies whose membership includes individuals and delegates from churches or associations, membership in all cases being based on contributions. Until the separation of the northern and southern churches, the home missionary work was carried on chiefly by the American Baptist Publication Society, organized in 1824, and the American Baptist Home Mission Society, organized in 1832; and the foreign missionary work, by the General Missionary Convention of the Baptist Denomination in the United States of America for Foreign Missions, organized in Philadelphia in 1814. Since the organization of the Southern Baptist Convention, the publication society has continued its work throughout the different states, and has retained its distinctly national character. The American Baptist Home Mission Society, however, subsequently represented the northern churches only, as did also the foreign missionary society, which in 1846 changed its name to the American Baptist Missionary Union, and again in 1910, to the American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society.

A general movement, manifest throughout the country, in church life as well as in business and public matters, is that for centralization of administration, in the interest of both economy and efficiency. The Baptist churches felt this, as did every other denomination, and began to consider whether their

benevolent societies, hitherto in some respects distinct from each other, might not be brought into some form of general organization which, by removing possibilities of friction and securing cooperation, would make for greater efficiency. After considerable discussion a move in this direction was made in 1907, which has been carried out quite successfully and, it is expected, will work great good to both the activities of the churches and their general denominational life.

Educational work among the Baptists in the United States has made great strides in recent years, but the same general independence of ecclesiastical control is manifest in this department as in the government of the local churches, and is illustrated in the University of Chicago. The same is true of the management of Baptist philanthropic institutions. In some cases, however, the membership of the boards is limited to persons connected with Baptist churches.

In addition to the work done by the denominational societies, a large amount of missionary and educational work is carried on by individual churches, which is not included in any denominational statement.

NORTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION.

HISTORY.

After the withdrawal of the Southern churches, the Baptist churches of the North continued to grow. The intense controversies of the eighteenth century and the early part of the nineteenth century were no longer manifest. Educational institutions developed and there came to be a general unity of purpose and of life. The individualism which distinguished earlier times gradually gave place to a closer associationalism. Various organizations which had already proved their value elsewhere were adopted into the denominational life, all tending toward mutual church action. The Young People's Union rallied the forces of the young people, both for church life and general denominational activity. The Baptist Congress was formed for the consideration of matters affecting the general welfare of the churches. The American Baptist Missionary Union, which had fallen heir to the foreign work of the general convention, the American Baptist Home Mission Society, the American Baptist Publication Society, and other organizations, were carried on with energy.

The chief change in denominational methods of late years was the organization of the Northern Baptist Convention, at Washington, D. C., in 1907. This is a strictly delegated body from the Baptist churches of the North and West, and the three great denominational societies, including the separate societies of women, have placed themselves under its direction. They report each year to the convention, and a single committee prepares a budget for the following year, based on the estimates of the societies, which is apportioned according to states, associations, and churches. Organic union of the societies is beset with legal difficulties, but this method secures the chief advantages of organic union. The result has been to consolidate agencies, eliminate useless expenditures, prevent overlapping of missionary work, and in general to secure a unity, economy, and efficiency that was before sadly lacking. Increasingly satisfactory results along these lines have been observable from year to year, especially in the line of compactness of organization.

In common with other denominations, the Baptist churches have felt the influence of the trend toward denominational union and fellowship. Questions have arisen in regard to a closer affiliation with the Disciples and with the Free Baptists. As yet the former movement has not developed, but arrangements with the Free Baptists for securing harmony, if not unity, of administration along certain lines of missionary work have developed until there is practically complete union of the two bodies in their denominational life.[1] The Convention is a constituent member of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, and of the Advisory Committee on a World Conference on Questions of Faith and Order, initiated by the Protestant Episcopal Church. With the entrance of the United States into the war with Germany, the Convention worked efficiently for the Army and Navy through the chaplain service and through the Red Cross.

Following upon this is a thoroughly planned and organized five-year program for the purpose of stimulating greater interest in education—students and funds for colleges and seminaries; in missions—home and foreign; and in converts. The figures run into millions but the stupendous task is being phenomenally accomplished.

DOCTRINE AND POLITY.

The doctrine and polity of the Northern Baptist churches have been set forth in the statement on Baptists.[2] In general, the Northern churches are held to be less rigidly Calvinistic in their doctrine than the Southern churches. They, however, interchange membership and ministry on terms of perfect equality. In the Northern Convention, the dividing line between the white and Negro churches is not as sharply drawn as in the Southern. There are Negro members of white churches, and Negro churches in white associations, while white and Negro associations mingle more freely.

[1] See Free Baptists, p. 108. [2] See p. 48.

WORK.

The home missionary work of the Northern Baptist churches is carried on through various organizations. First in order of establishment is the American Baptist Publication Society, which, although not confined in its operations to the northern churches, is classed with the Northern Convention, as its headquarters are in the North. This society has three departments—publishing, missionary, and Bible. The missionary department employs Sunday school and chapel-car missionaries and colporteurs, and distributes Bibles and other literature. The American Baptist Home Mission Society, organized in 1832, employs general missionaries and pastors among people both of English and foreign tongues in the United States, Mexico, Porto Rico, and Cuba, aids city missions, builds meetinghouses, maintains schools for Negroes and Indians, and promotes general evangelism. Third in order is the Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society, originally organized in 1877, and consolidated in 1909 with the Women's Baptist Home Mission Society, and the Society of Michigan, with headquarters in Chicago. Its object is primarily the employment of women missionaries, mainly among foreigners, Negroes, and Indians, and the maintenance of training schools for workers.

The report for 1916 shows the following figures for these different organizations: American Baptist Publication Society—agents, 171; Sunday schools organized, 173; churches established, 22; receipts, $137,502. American Baptist Home Mission Society—agents, 1,274; churches aided, 2,722; receipts, $865,517. Church Edifice Department—churches aided, 67; receipts, $35,170. Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society—agents, 237; churches aided, 144; receipts, $258,771. Total for the national societies—agents, 1,682; churches aided, 2,955; receipts, $1,296,960. If to this last total there be added $781,440, reported for state mission work, the grand total will be $2,078,400.

The foreign missionary work is carried on by the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, organized in Philadelphia in 1814, as the General Missionary Convention of the Baptist Denomination in the United States of America for Foreign Missions. In 1846 the name was changed to the American Baptist Missionary Union, and again in 1910 the name was changed, becoming American Baptist Foreign Mission Society. In cooperation with this society is the Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, which is a continuation of the two former societies, the Woman's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society, and the Woman's Baptist Foreign Mission Society of the West. The fields occupied are India (including Burma and Assam), China, Japan, Africa, and the Philippine Islands. In Europe the work is carried on in Sweden, Germany, France, Belgium, Spain, Finland, Denmark, Norway, and Russia, but is confined almost entirely to assistance in the training of ministers and in the current expenses of local churches. American missionaries are not sent out, and the whole work is on a different basis from that in Asia and Africa. The statistics for the Asiatic and African work for the year 1916 show 5 countries occupied; 127 stations where there are resident missionaries; 688 American missionaries; 9,185 native helpers; 1,732 churches, with 183,505 members; 2,602 schools, with 85,552 scholars; 69 hospitals and dispensaries, treating 83,391 patients; property having an estimated value of $2,015,000; and endowments amounting approximately to $1,625,292. The total income, $1,280,509, was derived as follows: General donations in the United States, $652,578; specific donations (nearly all from American sources) $79,511; from the Woman's Society, $354,151; legacies, $166,450; and annuity agreements matured, $27,819. In addition to this total there was received from income on permanent investments, $88,586; and from sale of property, rents, interest, etc., $27,207, making a grand total available for the work of the society of $1,396,302.

The European work was carried on by 2,512 agents, and the report shows 1,205 organized churches, with 142,979 members; 2,510 Sunday schools, with a membership of 132,423; and 6 theological seminaries, with 73 students. The total amount contributed by these European missions for self-support was $851,887, and for benevolence, $35,329.

The educational work, under the care of the Board of Education of the Northern Baptist Convention, is represented by 61 colleges, academies, etc., with 22,417 pupils. Included in this number are 8 theological seminaries, reporting 102 teachers, 997 students, property valued at $1,031,728, and endowments of $3,577,541. The remaining 53 schools are colleges and academies. The total value of the property of the 61 schools is $31,930,381, and of the endowments $45,577,118. The total income reported for the support of these schools in 1916 was $5,085,008, including $4,571,983 added to the funds by the Five Year Program.

The schools maintained in whole or in part by the Northern Baptist Convention for Negroes in the Southern states, under the care of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, numbered 13 higher schools and 11 of secondary grade, with a total enrollment in 1916 of 384 teachers and 8,059 pupils.

The philanthropic institutions, either controlled by or identified with the Northern Baptist churches, are 34 in number, including 6 hospitals, 8 orphanages, and 20 homes for the aged. No estimate is available as to the number of inmates. The value of property owned by these institutions is estimated at $2,032,000.

The Baptist Young People's Union of America is a fraternal organization for all Baptist Young People's Societies, and reports 7,936 Baptist Young People's Unions, with 281,550 members, and 1,315 Christian Endeavor Societies, with 52,982 members.

The publication interests of the Northern Baptist churches are extensive. The principal publication organization is the American Baptist Publication Society, with headquarters in Philadelphia, which, in addition to the customary publication of about 50 religious books each year, issues regularly 34 Sunday school papers and other publications, with an annual circulation in excess of 58,000,000 copies. This society maintains branches and agencies in the principal cities of the United States, as well as in Toronto, Canada, and London, England. The total receipts of the society for the year ending March 31, 1917, for all departments, were $1,475,133, an increase of $706,447 over those of 1906. In addition to the work done by the American Baptist Publication Society, the German Baptist Publication Society, with headquarters at Cleveland, Ohio, publishes 6 papers and periodicals, and reports for the year receipts amounting to $116,895. The Swedish Baptists of the North also maintain a publication society, with headquarters at Chicago, and a limited publication work is also done by Hungarian, Rumanian, Polish, Italian, and Slovak Baptist organizations.

Other organizations identified with the churches are the American Baptist Historical Society, organized in 1853, with headquarters at Philadelphia; the Backus Historical Society, organized in the same year, with headquarters at Boston, Mass.; and the American Baptist Education Society, organized in 1888, having for its object the assistance of Baptist educational institutions. The latest organization is the General Baptist Convention, organized in 1905, which meets every three years for the discussion of general denominational, moral, and religious questions.

Under the new arrangements with the Free Baptists, the general missionary and benevolent work of the Free Baptist churches, as explained in the statement for that body, is united with that of the Northern Baptist Convention, and is included in the reports of the different departments as noted above.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the Northern Baptist Convention for 1916 are given, by states and associations, in the tables on pages 55 to 68, and the relation of these statistics to those of other bodies is shown in the general tables in Part I. A comparative summary of the principal items for 1916 and 1906 is shown in the tabular statement in the next column.

From this table it appears that the denomination has gained in membership, in value of church property, and Sunday school scholars, but has lost in number of organizations reported, in church edifices, and in the number of Sunday schools. Some of these losses are explained by the fact that certain associations identified with the Northern Convention in 1906 were reported with the Southern Convention in 1916. The membership reported in 1916 was 1,232,135, as against 1,052,105 in 1906, showing a gain of 17.1 per cent. The value of church property rose from $74,620,025 to $94,644,133, a gain of 26.8 per cent. The debt on church property as reported in 1916 by 1,783 organizations was $7,302,769, as against $5,149,678 reported by 1,557 organizations in 1906. The number of organizations decreased by 113, or 1.4 per cent; the number of church edifices by 139, or 1.7 per cent, and the number of Sunday schools by 32. The number of churches reporting parsonages, however, increased 585, or 22.7 per cent, the total for 1916 being 3,166; and the value of parsonages rose from $5,535,612 to $8,325,422, or 50.4 per cent. While there was a decrease noted in the number of Sunday schools, the number of scholars increased from 851,269 to 1,028,952, a gain of 20.9 per cent. The total contributions for missions and benevolences fell from $12,548,532 in 1906 to $7,930,892 in 1916, a decrease of 36.8 per cent, the loss being entirely for domestic work, especially educational institutions. The figures for 1906 included a special contribution for a single university. The gifts for foreign work increased from $815,636 to $1,280,509, or 57 per cent.

ITEM.	1916	1906	INCREASE:[1] 1906 TO 1916.	
			Number or amount.	Per cent.
Organizations	8,159	8,272	−113	−1.4
Members	1,232,135	1,052,105	180,030	17.1
Church edifices	8,105	8,244	−139	−1.7
Value of church property	$94,644,133	$74,620,025	$20,024,108	26.8
Debt on church property	$7,302,769	$5,149,678	$2,153,091	41.8
Parsonages:				
Churches reporting	3,166	2,581	585	22.7
Value	$8,325,422	$5,535,612	$2,789,810	50.4
Sunday schools:				
Number	8,188	8,220	−32	−0.4
Officers and teachers	112,901	102,506	10,395	10.1
Scholars	1,028,952	851,269	177,683	20.9
Contributions for missions and benevolences	[2] $7,930,892	$12,548,532	−$4,617,640	−36.8
Domestic	[2] $6,650,383	$11,732,896	−$5,082,513	−43.3
Foreign	[2] $1,280,509	$815,636	$464,873	57.0

[1] A minus sign (−) denotes decrease.
[2] Includes contributions for Free Baptists, not separately reported.

Certain items not included in the above summary are church expenditures and number of members under 13 years of age, reported for the first time in 1916, and the languages used in church services.

Church expenditures amounting to $16,082,462, reported by 7,848 organizations, covered general running expenses, including salaries of pastors, outlay for repairs and improvements, benevolences, and any other items that passed through the church treasury.

The number of members under 13 years of age, as reported by 6,192 organizations in 1916, was 33,360, constituting 3.4 per cent of the 982,633 members re-

ported by these organizations. Assuming that the same proportion would apply to the 249,502 members reported by the organizations from which no answer to this inquiry was received, the total number of members under 13 years of age for the entire denomination would be 41,830.[1]

Of the 8,159 organizations, 7,446, with 1,148,182 members, reported church services conducted in English only, and 713, with 83,953 members, reported services in foreign languages, of which 392, with 34,309 members, used foreign languages only. The number of foreign languages reported was 23. The German language was reported as being used by 173 organizations, with 22,168 members, of which 109, with 11,989 members, used German only; the Swedish language was reported by 332 organizations, with 29,669 members, of which 199, with 17,253 members, used Swedish only. As compared with the report for 1906, this shows a decrease of 1 in the number of foreign languages reported, but a large increase in the number of organizations reporting foreign languages and English, and a decrease in the number reporting the use of foreign languages only.

The number of ministers on the rolls of the denomination was given as 8,631. Schedules were received from 5,684, distributed by states, as shown in the table opposite.

Of the 5,684 ministers reported, 4,690 were in pastoral work and 994 not in pastoral work. The number reported as in pastoral work only was 4,132 and the average annual salary reported by 4,107 was $1,166. The number of pastors reporting other occupations was 321, the number of supplies, assistants, etc., 237. Of those not in pastoral work, 503 were reported as retired, while 75 were engaged in denominational work, 121 in educational and editorial work, and 144 in evangelistic and philanthropic work.

[1] See Introduction, p. 10.

STATE.	MINISTERS: 1916.				
	Number from whom schedules were received.	In pastoral work.		Not in pastoral work.	Average salary for pastors reporting full salary.
		Pastors.	Supplies, assistants, etc.		
United States	5,684	4,132	558	994	$1,166
Arizona	35	18	3	14	1,073
Arkansas	1	1	.....	.....	.....
California	147	127	4	16	1,320
Colorado	88	59	10	19	1,186
Connecticut	91	86	5	.....	1,169
Delaware	15	12	1	2	1,038
District of Columbia	29	23	3	3	1,843
Florida	3	3	.....	.....	802
Idaho	33	29	2	2	1,059
Illinois	569	327	105	137	1,183
Indiana	241	163	31	47	1,064
Iowa	188	139	13	36	1,112
Kansas	236	158	23	55	955
Kentucky	4	4	.....	.....	645
Maine	164	136	10	18	919
Maryland	3	1	1	1	1,500
Massachusetts	348	278	20	50	1,492
Michigan	283	216	31	36	995
Minnesota	138	125	8	5	1,094
Missouri	25	18	2	5	734
Montana	33	21	4	8	1,143
Nebraska	134	103	9	22	1,043
Nevada	4	3	.....	1	1,367
New Hampshire	78	63	3	12	919
New Jersey	210	169	12	29	1,336
New Mexico	41	18	14	9	944
New York	755	550	52	153	1,267
North Carolina	4	3	1	.....	1,200
North Dakota	47	40	1	6	925
Ohio	306	229	27	50	1,214
Oklahoma	2	1	.....	1	1,200
Oregon	98	50	12	36	1,023
Pennsylvania	592	432	54	106	1,287
Rhode Island	93	75	4	14	1,286
South Dakota	71	56	3	12	991
Tennessee	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Texas	6	3	.....	3	980
Utah	7	6	.....	1	1,283
Vermont	81	71	2	8	868
Virginia	2	1	.....	1	2,000
Washington	121	94	11	16	1,035
West Virginia	210	97	73	40	909
Wisconsin	133	111	4	18	1,014
Wyoming	14	12	.....	2	1,130

ORGANIZATIONS, MEMBERS, PLACES OF WORSHIP, AND VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, BY STATES: 1916.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.			VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.	
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.			
Northern Baptist Convention	8,159	8,148	1,232,135	7,295	417,285	685,732	7,746	206	8,105	7,748	$94,644,133
New England division:											
Maine	399	397	32,537	355	9,670	19,335	388	4	395	386	1,907,742
New Hampshire	155	155	15,027	141	4,826	9,143	149	2	164	147	1,117,650
Vermont	113	112	9,797	105	3,182	5,601	112	1	116	112	818,600
Massachusetts	350	350	86,551	323	27,933	50,267	343	4	356	343	9,478,701
Rhode Island	103	103	18,771	98	5,685	11,062	100	2	106	99	1,707,030
Connecticut	152	152	26,243	152	10,195	16,048	149	2	162	150	2,780,372
Middle Atlantic division:											
New York	936	932	182,443	815	59,239	99,838	924	10	943	923	20,423,318
New Jersey	270	270	62,769	244	21,507	35,510	269	1	295	269	6,067,525
Pennsylvania	749	748	153,864	643	51,037	78,850	727	19	800	725	12,615,613
East North Central division:											
Ohio	466	465	77,775	410	26,844	42,572	451	.....	473	450	5,610,963
Indiana	494	494	75,374	429	26,207	40,288	487	3	502	486	3,203,181
Illinois	459	459	84,406	424	30,079	48,830	447	7	470	451	5,550,720
Michigan	399	399	49,766	357	16,815	29,185	389	3	408	388	3,712,216
Wisconsin	208	208	20,425	201	7,064	11,873	202	1	212	202	1,555,106
West North Central division:											
Minnesota	239	239	28,145	222	10,101	15,819	225	6	239	228	1,970,264
Iowa	357	357	44,939	347	16,152	26,435	349	3	364	349	2,575,253
North Dakota	90	90	6,268	90	2,640	3,628	72	13	74	72	299,290
South Dakota	102	102	8,852	76	2,403	3,496	90	9	99	91	542,050
Nebraska	188	188	19,643	177	7,193	11,561	170	9	175	170	919,725
Kansas	400	399	46,906	371	16,664	26,503	372	23	378	374	1,806,554
South Atlantic division:											
Delaware	15	15	3,651	13	1,379	2,013	15	.....	16	15	485,500
Maryland	2	2	180	2	83	97	2	.....	2	2	12,000
District of Columbia	17	17	9,667	17	3,498	6,169	17	.....	18	16	967,900
West Virginia	636	636	62,459	511	20,362	29,436	519	35	525	506	1,670,115
East South Central division:											
Kentucky	1	1	22	1	9	13	1	.....	1	1	2,000
Mountain division:											
Montana	44	44	4,073	40	1,417	2,494	33	6	35	37	289,130
Idaho	61	61	5,682	58	2,000	3,529	52	4	55	55	224,803
Wyoming	35	35	1,841	26	540	959	28	3	28	31	123,425
Colorado	109	109	16,528	108	6,161	10,197	84	17	86	87	842,758
Arizona	44	44	2,927	41	1,129	1,689	34	6	35	38	158,030
Utah	14	14	1,305	14	458	847	14	.....	14	14	168,700
Nevada	7	7	356	5	126	222	7	.....	7	7	32,500
Pacific division:											
Washington	174	173	17,738	157	5,941	10,651	167	4	174	166	1,253,093
Oregon	127	127	15,635	105	5,636	9,239	118	7	124	119	710,808
California	244	244	39,570	217	13,110	22,333	239	2	254	239	3,041,498

ORGANIZATIONS, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES: 1916.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		EXPENDITURES FOR YEAR.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Northern Baptist Convention	8,159	1,783	$7,302,769	3,166	$8,325,422	7,848	$16,082,462	7,517	8,188	112,901	1,028,952
New England division:											
Maine	399	29	37,020	188	382,900	356	376,352	342	371	3,908	32,447
New Hampshire	155	12	17,225	106	214,700	141	197,351	139	149	1,735	12,683
Vermont	113	8	5,748	87	165,285	110	138,837	109	112	1,232	8,491
Massachusetts	350	93	719,648	141	460,970	347	1,436,643	337	365	7,611	79,995
Rhode Island	103	18	89,352	43	149,500	102	267,644	97	101	1,999	16,069
Connecticut	152	32	119,078	82	284,450	144	369,217	137	148	2,352	17,866
Middle Atlantic division:											
New York	936	205	1,772,239	510	1,418,650	918	2,500,955	873	900	14,900	137,368
New Jersey	270	133	677,787	170	685,645	265	965,971	262	292	5,940	52,136
Pennsylvania	749	253	1,172,078	248	825,150	726	1,919,782	700	753	12,438	120,657
East North Central division:											
Ohio	466	84	392,276	119	345,860	460	917,963	456	496	7,301	69,470
Indiana	494	82	278,327	75	203,152	483	624,053	462	484	6,198	55,328
Illinois	459	112	441,999	176	537,875	446	1,125,838	435	488	7,323	68,715
Michigan	399	64	235,618	210	420,225	381	729,887	379	422	5,582	49,233
Wisconsin	208	52	82,481	88	228,800	202	307,326	184	212	2,285	17,175
West North Central division:											
Minnesota	239	52	129,795	100	221,325	231	498,472	214	258	2,735	24,742
Iowa	337	51	90,146	174	436,975	338	633,003	327	351	4,360	35,572
North Dakota	90	14	9,953	43	79,900	83	108,966	73	113	739	6,864
South Dakota	102	15	26,601	37	101,250	97	168,044	90	102	902	8,161
Nebraska	188	25	22,755	91	181,400	182	274,389	173	193	2,220	17,079
Kansas	400	76	96,035	143	262,015	386	470,399	368	387	4,705	40,363
South Atlantic division:											
Delaware	15	4	7,804	4	8,800	14	44,100	13	14	246	2,376
Maryland	2	1	100	1	1,800	1	950	1	1	16	110
District of Columbia	17	10	109,082	2	8,000	17	130,498	17	17	712	8,320
West Virginia	636	31	64,858	51	145,125	608	326,134	525	552	4,591	45,514
East South Central division:											
Kentucky	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	130	1	1	8	30
Mountain division:											
Montana	44	15	38,700	11	33,700	43	67,197	39	40	391	3,267
Idaho	61	26	23,191	25	38,900	58	68,623	58	64	668	5,446
Wyoming	35	8	9,220	7	12,250	31	23,650	32	38	315	2,460
Colorado	109	41	88,896	34	80,000	104	216,221	96	107	1,428	12,991
Arizona	44	11	7,790	18	31,375	40	37,708	42	48	356	2,911
Utah	14	7	24,167	3	3,000	14	20,764	14	17	162	1,244
Nevada	7	3	2,235	1	1,000	6	7,414	6	6	65	584
Pacific division:											
Washington	174	74	157,119	53	77,825	159	271,821	164	187	2,061	15,084
Oregon	127	44	40,556	37	96,975	114	162,661	111	125	1,503	12,839
California	244	98	312,890	88	180,645	240	673,424	241	274	3,914	35,462

ORGANIZATIONS, MEMBERS, PLACES OF WORSHIP, AND VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, BY ASSOCIATIONS: 1916.

ASSOCIATION.	Total number of organizations.	MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.			VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.	
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.			
Northern Baptist Convention	8,159	8,148	1,232,135	7,295	417,285	685,732	7,746	206	8,105	7,748	$94,644,133
Arizona:											
Arizona	44	44	2,927	41	1,129	1,689	34	6	35	38	158,030
California:											
Central	12	12	1,234	12	469	765	11	1	11	11	88,411
Clear Lake	10	10	806	8	204	392	10	.....	10	10	46,600
German	7	7	562	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	8	7	45,800
Los Angeles	54	54	15,240	51	5,232	9,282	53	.....	56	52	979,032
Nevada-Sierra	6	6	181	4	38	72	5	.....	5	5	20,300
Pacific	10	10	1,034	9	359	513	10	.....	11	10	66,425
Sacramento	12	12	1,229	12	412	817	11	.....	11	12	133,500
Sacramento River	16	16	1,474	15	477	937	16	.....	17	16	104,900
San Francisco	28	28	4,389	19	953	1,655	28	.....	29	28	695,330
San Joaquin Valley	28	28	4,951	26	1,744	2,652	27	1	29	27	153,100
San Jose	20	20	1,863	20	742	1,121	20	.....	23	20	170,100
Santa Ana Valley	16	16	3,553	16	1,365	2,188	16	.....	17	16	241,000
Santa Barbara	10	10	836	10	264	572	10	.....	11	10	47,500
South West	15	15	2,218	15	851	1,367	15	.....	16	15	249,500
Colorado:											
Baca County	12	12	270	12	116	154	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Gunnison	13	13	1,532	13	510	1,022	12	1	12	12	55,058
Midland	12	12	1,607	12	575	1,032	8	4	8	8	74,350
Rocky Mountain	36	36	8,435	35	3,196	5,069	33	3	34	34	435,700
San Luis Valley	10	10	499	10	191	308	8	2	8	9	52,550
Southern Colorado	21	21	3,901	21	1,469	2,432	19	.....	20	19	202,950
Southwestern	5	5	284	5	104	180	4	1	4	5	22,150

ORGANIZATIONS, MEMBERS, PLACES OF WORSHIP, AND VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, BY ASSOCIATIONS: 1916—Continued.

ASSOCIATION.	Total number of organizations.	MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.			VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.	
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.			
Connecticut:											
Ashford	17	17	1,838	17	635	1,203	16	.....	19	16	$133,900
Fairfield	25	25	4,059	25	1,454	2,605	25	.....	27	25	517,530
Hartford	30	30	5,937	30	2,481	3,456	30	.....	31	30	920,000
New Haven	37	37	8,116	37	3,296	4,820	36	1	39	37	800,040
New London	25	25	3,563	25	1,285	2,278	24	1	26	24	278,802
Stonington Union	18	18	2,730	18	1,044	1,686	18	.....	20	18	129,200
Delaware:											
Delaware Union	15	15	3,651	13	1,379	2,013	15	.....	16	15	485,500
District of Columbia:											
Columbia	16	16	7,364	16	2,922	4,442	16	.....	17	15	922,900
Philadelphia	1	1	2,303	1	576	1,727	1	.....	1	1	45,000
Idaho:											
Central	16	16	1,026	16	395	631	15	1	15	15	38,138
Comas Prairie	4	4	237	4	66	171	4	.....	4	4	16,600
East	11	11	920	9	313	529	8	2	9	10	33,950
First	23	23	2,669	22	912	1,682	21	1	22	21	119,915
Palouse	2	2	205	2	87	118	1	.....	1	1	2,000
Spokane	3	3	445	3	160	285	2	.....	2	2	7,800
Association not given	2	2	180	2	67	113	2	.....	2	2	6,400
Illinois:											
Aurora	22	22	3,113	21	1,099	1,942	22	.....	23	22	256,900
Bloomfield	41	41	5,713	41	2,164	3,549	41	.....	41	41	396,516
Bloomington	29	29	4,815	29	1,801	3,014	28	.....	29	29	294,000
Chicago	87	87	25,769	86	9,587	16,110	83	2	99	84	2,257,164
Dixon	12	12	1,755	12	619	1,136	12	.....	12	12	127,750
German	17	17	2,612	17	1,069	1,543	16	1	16	17	177,200
Greene-Jersey	23	23	4,062	23	1,649	2,413	22	1	22	22	116,290
Morgan-Scott	13	13	2,130	12	787	1,131	13	.....	14	13	88,600
Ottawa	19	19	2,473	19	895	1,578	19	.....	20	19	190,300
Peoria	24	24	5,348	24	2,066	3,282	24	.....	25	24	300,700
Quincy	19	19	2,476	19	1,010	1,466	19	.....	20	19	83,600
Rock Island	19	19	2,244	19	874	1,370	18	1	19	19	139,850
Rock River	15	15	2,537	15	936	1,601	15	.....	15	15	200,614
Salem	21	21	2,592	21	1,108	1,484	20	1	20	20	130,825
Southern Illinois	37	37	5,613	25	1,637	2,504	36	1	36	36	126,686
Springfield	27	27	6,431	19	1,466	2,351	27	.....	27	27	269,261
Swedish	34	34	4,714	22	1,312	2,356	32	.....	32	32	394,464
Indiana:											
Bedford	11	11	2,072	7	565	834	11	.....	11	11	36,100
Bethel	9	9	1,069	7	323	541	9	.....	9	9	40,050
Brownstown	17	17	1,848	13	635	937	16	.....	16	16	34,350
Central	23	23	6,038	20	1,930	3,241	22	1	25	22	463,800
Coffee Creek	21	21	2,107	16	628	859	21	.....	21	21	27,250
Curry's Prairie	25	25	3,459	19	745	1,281	25	.....	25	25	156,905
Evansville	17	17	1,636	17	582	1,054	16	1	16	16	55,825
Flat Rock	25	25	4,676	23	1,584	2,627	25	.....	26	25	166,600
Fort Wayne	20	20	3,199	15	1,063	1,674	19	.....	19	20	168,100
Freedom	24	24	2,447	19	912	1,190	24	.....	24	24	66,950
Friendship	24	24	3,678	23	1,515	1,968	24	.....	24	24	123,990
Harmony	23	23	3,849	19	1,264	1,783	23	.....	24	23	130,575
Hillsdale	1	1	28	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1,500
Indianapolis	6	6	967	6	385	582	6	.....	6	6	48,000
Johnson County	10	10	1,762	10	777	985	10	.....	10	10	65,700
Judson	23	23	3,267	23	1,343	1,924	23	.....	23	23	139,100
Laughery	16	16	2,043	13	403	866	16	.....	16	16	56,860
Logansport	21	21	4,185	20	1,622	2,481	21	.....	21	21	219,200
Long Run	16	16	1,678	14	628	907	16	.....	17	16	48,000
Madison	18	18	2,823	17	985	1,778	18	.....	19	18	61,550
Monticello	12	12	1,399	11	504	706	12	.....	12	12	43,100
Mount Zion	10	10	742	6	175	252	10	.....	10	10	15,306
Noble-Lagrange	5	5	561	5	221	340	5	.....	5	5	19,700
Northern	14	14	3,542	14	1,333	2,209	14	.....	17	14	359,600
Orleans	13	13	2,061	12	791	1,204	13	.....	13	13	49,850
Perry County	8	8	460	8	153	307	8	.....	8	8	9,000
Salamonie	11	11	3,257	11	1,170	2,087	10	.....	12	10	166,300
Sand Creek	17	17	2,367	14	855	1,212	17	.....	17	17	73,050
Tippecanoe	11	11	2,594	11	977	1,617	11	.....	14	11	172,800
Union	22	22	3,336	22	1,362	1,974	20	1	20	19	135,100
White Lick	21	21	2,224	14	687	868	21	.....	21	20	48,970
Iowa:											
Burlington	14	14	1,476	14	577	899	14	.....	14	14	78,200
Cedar Rapids	15	15	2,700	11	545	1,089	15	.....	16	15	226,025
Cedar Valley	40	40	5,991	39	2,162	3,817	40	.....	41	40	396,026
Central	22	22	4,462	20	1,341	2,305	22	.....	24	22	271,800
Creston	18	18	1,474	18	574	900	18	.....	19	18	80,000
Danish	11	11	1,313	11	589	724	11	.....	11	11	38,725
Davenport	8	8	2,401	8	849	1,552	7	.....	11	7	149,000
Des Moines Western	31	31	3,663	30	1,525	2,114	31	.....	31	31	173,700
Dubuque	17	17	1,530	16	526	953	17	.....	17	17	104,300
East Grand River	9	9	511	9	239	272	9	.....	9	9	13,025

ORGANIZATIONS, MEMBERS, PLACES OF WORSHIP, AND VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, BY ASSOCIATIONS: 1916—Continued.

Association.	Total number of organizations.	Members.					Places of worship.			Value of church property.	
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.			
Iowa—Continued.											
East Nodaway	3	3	785	3	311	474	3	.....	5	3	$32,165
English River	10	10	915	10	337	578	9	1	9	9	36,000
Fox River	12	12	982	12	387	595	12	.....	12	12	25,920
German	12	12	1,570	12	697	873	12	.....	13	12	63,200
Keokuk	11	11	1,756	11	643	1,113	11	.....	11	11	104,350
Northern	18	18	2,135	18	849	1,286	17	1	18	17	83,100
Oskaloosa	15	15	1,856	15	672	1,184	15	.....	16	15	85,300
Sioux Falls	1	1	50	1	20	30	1	.....	1	1	2,500
Sioux Valley	19	19	1,742	19	649	1,093	19	.....	19	19	196,100
Southern Iowa	30	30	2,977	30	1,128	1,849	26	1	26	26	95,752
Southwestern	15	15	2,663	14	740	1,540	15	.....	15	15	191,800
Swedish	15	16	1,029	15	415	614	14	.....	15	14	83,700
Washington	11	11	958	11	377	581	11	.....	11	11	44,565
Kansas:											
Arkansas Valley	23	23	2,825	18	998	1,479	20	2	20	21	76,400
Blue Valley	12	12	818	11	319	469	12	.....	12	12	40,500
Central	15	15	2,005	14	779	1,187	15	.....	15	15	98,175
Chikaskia	22	22	2,095	18	766	1,065	21	.....	21	21	56,090
Fall River	16	16	1,227	14	437	748	14	2	14	14	63,100
Fort Scott	22	22	2,324	22	858	1,466	21	1	22	21	56,985
German	16	16	1,306	16	597	709	16	.....	16	16	62,100
Jewell	7	7	766	7	317	449	7	.....	7	7	26,725
Kansas River	18	18	3,895	18	1,433	2,462	18	.....	18	18	221,530
Miami	25	25	3,082	25	1,242	1,840	24	1	24	24	112,040
Missouri River	35	35	6,293	35	2,254	4,039	35	.....	35	35	220,375
Ninnescah	9	9	744	9	318	426	9	.....	9	9	21,800
North East	18	18	2,184	18	862	1,322	18	.....	18	18	69,841
Oberlin	16	16	1,124	14	427	640	13	3	13	13	25,243
Republican Valley	10	10	1,272	10	517	755	10	.....	10	10	68,150
Solomon Valley	10	10	944	9	266	482	10	.....	10	10	34,900
South Central	10	10	518	10	210	308	7	3	7	7	20,550
South East	26	26	4,748	22	1,393	2,473	25	1	28	25	193,525
South West	13	13	655	9	247	347	8	4	8	9	25,050
Swedish	11	11	843	10	317	506	11	.....	11	11	39,800
Upper Solomon Valley	11	11	544	11	197	347	11	.....	12	11	31,250
Wakeeney	8	8	371	8	150	221	6	2	6	6	8,350
Walnut Valley	36	35	5,613	32	1,522	2,291	30	4	31	30	201,400
West Central	11	11	710	11	238	472	11	.....	11	11	32,675
Kentucky:											
Portsmouth	1	1	22	1	9	13	1	.....	1	1	2,000
Maine:											
Androscoggin	23	23	2,316	15	668	1,281	21	.....	22	21	171,250
Bowdoinham	20	20	1,559	19	501	1,022	20	.....	20	20	106,100
Cumberland	26	26	3,075	25	630	1,405	26	.....	26	26	236,992
Damariscotta	18	18	1,076	16	364	613	17	.....	18	17	53,700
Farmington	28	28	1,067	23	370	602	26	1	26	26	57,250
Hancock	25	25	1,438	24	429	866	23	2	23	24	71,250
Lincoln	32	32	2,782	30	657	1,620	32	.....	34	32	109,100
New Durham	1	1	28	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	3,000
North Aroostook	22	22	2,154	22	771	1,383	22	.....	22	21	113,900
North Kennebec	26	26	2,941	23	958	1,689	26	.....	26	24	183,650
North York	27	27	1,785	24	496	1,140	27	.....	27	27	92,250
Oxford	22	21	1,208	20	416	784	22	.....	22	22	81,350
Penobscot	29	29	2,503	26	785	1,455	29	.....	29	29	174,200
Piscataquis	15	15	1,336	14	470	844	13	1	14	13	56,400
Rockingham	2	2	126	2	34	92	2	.....	2	2	13,200
South Aroostook	27	26	1,999	19	575	1,036	27	.....	29	27	74,050
South Kennebec	20	20	1,835	18	550	1,285	20	.....	20	20	125,300
South York	15	15	1,757	14	534	1,128	15	.....	15	15	100,500
Washington	21	21	1,552	21	462	1,090	19	.....	19	19	84,300
Maryland:											
Monongahela	1	1	25	1	13	12	1	.....	1	1	2,000
Welsh	1	1	155	1	70	85	1	.....	1	1	10,000
Massachusetts:											
Barnstable	17	17	765	16	226	504	17	.....	18	17	77,080
Berkshire	17	17	3,865	15	1,325	2,235	17	.....	19	17	318,354
Boston, East	34	34	12,990	31	4,021	7,491	34	.....	35	34	1,447,279
Boston, North	22	22	11,670	21	3,999	6,613	22	.....	22	22	2,228,671
Boston, South	23	23	6,431	21	2,056	3,853	22	1	23	22	531,400
Boston, West	23	23	8,753	23	3,294	5,459	23	.....	23	23	938,350
Framingham	17	17	2,808	16	886	1,873	16	1	16	16	214,000
Franklin Millers	15	15	1,260	14	385	791	15	.....	16	15	96,750
Merrimac River	27	27	8,394	24	2,669	4,393	26	1	26	26	547,150
Old Colony	17	17	3,133	17	1,087	2,046	17	.....	17	17	332,150
Providence	2	2	102	2	34	68	2	.....	2	2	4,500
Roger Williams	3	3	83	3	21	62	3	.....	3	3	9,600
Salem	25	25	6,491	23	1,712	3,817	24	.....	24	24	617,500
Taunton	22	22	5,041	18	1,050	2,193	21	.....	25	21	421,975
Wachusett	24	24	3,539	23	1,242	2,292	23	.....	23	23	328,292
Westfield	29	29	6,063	29	2,291	3,772	28	1	30	28	697,600
Worcester	33	33	5,163	27	1,635	2,805	33	.....	34	33	668,050

ORGANIZATIONS, MEMBERS, PLACES OF WORSHIP, AND VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, BY ASSOCIATIONS: 1916—Continued.

ASSOCIATION.	Total number of organizations.	MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.			VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.	
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.			
Michigan:											
Alpena	24	24	1,253	22	424	786	21	.....	22	20	$71,100
Detroit	44	44	11,133	41	4,357	5,931	43	1	46	43	1,098,550
Flint River	18	18	3,019	18	1,147	1,872	18	.....	21	18	209,600
Grand Rapids	4	4	1,265	1	29	57	4	.....	4	4	192,500
Grand River	14	14	1,476	13	444	941	14	.....	14	14	80,000
Grand River Valley	17	17	2,284	16	863	1,403	17	.....	19	16	132,175
Grand Traverse	9	9	1,049	9	392	657	9	.....	9	9	74,500
Hillsdale	17	17	1,554	15	507	950	17	.....	17	17	112,356
Huron	28	28	1,891	26	571	1,262	26	.....	26	26	87,550
Jackson	26	26	3,445	26	1,178	2,267	26	.....	26	26	157,200
Kalamazoo River	23	23	4,039	23	1,333	2,706	23	.....	24	23	268,950
Lenawee	17	17	1,876	15	597	1,252	17	.....	19	17	133,450
Marquette	10	10	1,013	9	351	613	9	1	10	9	108,900
Muskegon	12	12	774	9	200	351	12	.....	12	12	61,175
Osceola	16	16	1,247	12	373	663	16	.....	18	16	57,800
Saginaw Valley	26	26	3,172	21	992	2,041	26	.....	27	26	297,800
St. Joseph River	9	9	1,678	9	582	1,096	8	.....	8	8	70,000
St. Joseph Valley	10	10	709	5	178	327	10	.....	10	10	43,700
Shiawassee	21	21	2,887	19	955	1,685	21	.....	22	21	204,100
Swedish, Northern	14	14	658	11	203	348	12	1	13	13	49,400
Swedish, Southern	11	11	715	11	280	435	11	.....	12	11	41,710
Washtenaw	10	10	1,322	9	402	857	10	.....	10	10	90,700
Wayne	19	19	1,307	17	457	685	19	.....	19	19	69,000
Minnesota:											
Central	12	12	1,614	11	505	854	11	1	12	11	98,400
Dano-Norwegian	18	18	1,697	16	649	694	17	.....	17	17	67,550
German	9	9	885	9	419	466	9	.....	10	9	49,600
Lake Superior	4	4	842	4	286	556	3	1	3	4	85,050
Minnesota Free Baptists	14	14	1,144	14	467	677	12	1	12	12	58,000
Minnesota Valley	16	16	1,406	16	515	891	16	.....	16	16	83,300
Northwestern	18	18	1,737	17	559	1,148	18	.....	20	18	83,450
Southeastern	11	11	1,209	11	496	713	11	.....	12	11	118,350
Swedish	89	89	8,011	87	3,103	4,734	85	2	91	86	421,114
Twin City	27	27	8,724	20	2,782	4,584	27	.....	30	27	846,200
Western	9	9	594	9	230	364	9	.....	9	9	31,600
Unassociated	12	12	282	8	90	138	7	1	7	8	27,650
Montana:											
Eastern Montana	9	9	1,499	6	488	859	9	.....	11	9	93,630
Flathead	7	7	325	7	124	201	2	5	2	5	14,535
Northern	13	13	700	13	260	440	8	1	8	9	64,265
Southern	9	9	937	9	317	620	9	.....	9	9	96,400
Western	6	6	612	5	228	374	5	.....	5	5	20,300
Nebraska:											
Blue River	11	11	1,359	11	516	843	11	.....	11	11	46,525
Colored	4	4	948	4	373	575	4	.....	4	4	22,000
Custer	14	14	978	12	236	334	11	1	11	11	30,000
Danish	3	3	175	3	73	102	3	.....	3	3	3,150
First Nebraska	11	11	1,799	11	607	1,192	11	.....	12	11	139,150
German	8	8	443	8	209	234	8	.....	8	8	16,200
Grand Island	18	18	1,815	16	707	1,026	18	.....	18	18	87,350
Nemehah	16	16	1,102	14	384	668	16	.....	16	16	46,775
North Central	6	6	174	6	64	110	4	2	4	4	4,200
North Platte	9	9	701	7	215	315	7	2	7	7	45,500
Northeastern	8	8	821	7	273	483	7	1	7	7	51,600
Northwestern	12	12	849	11	310	529	7	2	7	7	23,600
Omaha City	7	7	2,497	7	887	1,610	7	.....	11	7	154,850
Omaha Rural	10	10	1,366	9	474	789	10	.....	10	10	38,000
Southern Union	19	19	2,030	19	774	1,256	19	.....	19	19	97,850
Swedish	14	14	1,194	14	508	686	14	.....	14	14	58,400
York	12	12	1,159	12	488	671	12	.....	12	12	49,575
Unassociated	6	6	233	6	95	138	1	1	1	1	5,000
Nevada:											
Nevada-Sierra	7	7	356	5	126	222	7	.....	7	7	32,500
New Hampshire:											
Belknap	11	11	931	11	299	632	11	.....	12	11	51,900
Dublin	10	10	945	9	295	609	9	1	9	9	110,300
Lisbon	5	5	258	5	81	177	5	.....	5	5	22,000
Meredith	10	10	691	9	202	437	10	.....	12	10	50,600
Merrimack	7	7	1,073	7	405	668	7	.....	7	7	136,000
Milford	18	18	3,237	17	971	1,624	18	.....	19	17	216,100
New Durham	16	16	1,039	15	295	706	16	.....	16	16	53,800
Newport	13	13	1,435	11	556	827	13	.....	17	12	69,500
Portsmouth	17	17	1,719	15	495	1,141	17	.....	19	17	132,600
Rockingham	6	6	796	6	268	528	6	.....	8	6	51,500
Salisbury	18	18	1,850	16	622	1,186	15	1	18	15	136,850
Sandwich	12	12	698	10	233	409	10	.....	10	10	48,300
Wentworth	2	2	37	2	10	27	2	.....	2	2	2,500
Wolfeboro	10	10	318	8	94	172	10	.....	10	10	30,700

ORGANIZATIONS, MEMBERS, PLACES OF WORSHIP, AND VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, BY ASSOCIATIONS: 1916—Continued.

Association.	Total number of organizations.	Members.					Places of worship.			Value of church property.	
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.			
New Jersey:											
Camden	47	47	10,423	43	3,439	5,782	47	.....	57	47	$1,015,284
Central	20	20	4,477	20	1,613	2,864	20	.....	23	20	328,600
East New Jersey	39	39	10,911	35	3,561	6,102	38	1	40	38	1,671,623
Monmouth	25	25	4,773	23	1,440	2,379	25	.....	28	25	377,750
Morris and Essex	23	23	6,801	22	2,459	4,071	23	.....	27	23	782,775
North New Jersey	51	51	10,234	46	3,691	6,249	51	.....	52	51	1,042,255
Trenton	21	21	6,793	20	2,623	4,045	21	.....	23	21	413,400
West New Jersey	44	44	8,357	35	2,681	4,018	44	.....	45	44	435,838
New York:											
Allegany	16	16	2,215	15	810	1,365	16	.....	16	16	122,100
Black River	19	19	2,593	19	980	1,613	19	.....	19	19	198,100
Broome and Tioga	32	32	5,600	31	1,995	3,330	31	1	31	31	345,000
Buffalo	46	46	8,509	43	3,171	5,058	46	.....	47	46	965,850
Cattaraugus	15	15	2,067	10	737	1,107	15	.....	15	15	121,175
Cayuga	18	18	2,756	18	1,065	1,691	18	.....	18	18	215,400
Chautauqua	30	30	4,002	28	1,308	2,294	30	.....	30	30	267,200
Chemung River	34	34	6,376	32	2,330	4,094	33	.....	33	33	354,900
Chenango	23	23	3,597	22	1,228	2,113	23	.....	24	23	134,900
Cortland	20	20	2,282	17	729	1,293	20	.....	20	20	151,600
Deposit	10	10	847	6	295	415	9	.....	9	9	41,700
Dutchess	11	11	1,027	7	297	411	11	.....	11	11	60,550
Essex and Champlain	12	12	1,012	10	287	527	12	.....	12	12	81,800
Fairfield	1	1	57	1	24	33	1	.....	1	1	5,000
Franklin	21	21	3,269	17	1,072	1,766	21	.....	21	21	169,075
Genesee	28	28	4,200	27	1,642	2,483	28	.....	28	28	256,300
Hudson River, Central	38	35	6,414	28	1,775	3,403	38	.....	39	38	733,300
Hudson River, North	41	41	9,350	32	2,403	4,609	40	1	41	40	1,117,300
Lake George	13	13	815	12	276	507	13	.....	13	13	38,900
Livingston	9	9	961	8	282	470	9	.....	9	9	59,800
Long Island	72	72	24,063	62	7,730	13,438	71	1	77	70	2,887,440
Madison	16	16	2,073	13	638	1,042	16	.....	16	16	145,300
Mohawk River	15	15	2,194	13	711	1,326	15	.....	15	15	157,100
Monroe	40	40	11,090	35	4,145	6,884	38	2	39	38	1,068,075
Niagara	12	12	2,066	9	904	1,316	12	.....	13	12	160,050
Oneida	29	28	5,162	22	1,349	2,363	29	.....	29	29	486,700
Onondaga	21	21	6,333	21	2,531	3,802	21	.....	22	21	961,000
Ontario	13	13	2,151	12	775	1,241	13	.....	13	13	132,300
Orleans	11	11	2,086	10	691	1,212	11	.....	11	11	120,900
Oswego	17	17	2,385	16	949	1,393	17	.....	17	17	183,900
Otsego	14	14	1,774	14	739	1,035	14	.....	14	14	64,400
Rensselaerville	13	13	936	12	338	534	13	.....	13	13	40,000
St. Lawrence	19	19	2,030	16	453	917	19	.....	19	19	165,100
Saratoga	24	24	5,472	24	1,854	3,618	24	.....	25	24	382,600
Seneca	15	15	2,708	15	1,051	1,657	15	.....	17	15	112,400
Southern New York	59	59	27,679	42	7,584	12,576	55	4	58	55	7,100,300
Stephentown	9	9	807	9	285	522	9	.....	9	9	39,700
Steuben	20	20	1,426	18	415	738	20	.....	20	20	70,200
Union	13	13	1,490	13	655	835	13	.....	13	13	114,000
Washington Union	22	22	3,532	19	1,132	2,167	22	.....	22	22	296,303
Wayne	16	16	2,155	14	684	1,198	16	.....	16	16	131,700
West Pennsylvania, Welsh	1	1	47	1	20	27	1	.....	1	1	3,000
Worcester	15	15	1,135	13	402	602	15	.....	15	15	56,900
Yates	13	13	1,960	9	498	813	12	1	12	12	95,000
North Dakota:											
German	23	23	2,669	23	1,217	1,452	22	1	22	22	87,300
North Dakota	11	11	1,002	11	370	632	9	.....	9	9	86,100
North Western	12	12	633	12	249	384	10	2	10	10	17,550
Norwegian	13	13	559	13	236	323	9	3	9	9	23,950
Red River Valley	10	10	798	10	298	500	9	.....	10	9	59,940
Russian	3	3	98	3	53	45	3	.....	3	3	4,100
Swedish	13	13	436	13	192	244	9	3	10	9	19,900
Unassociated	5	5	73	5	25	48	1	4	1	1	450
Ohio:											
Adams	8	7	688	6	276	387	8	.....	8	8	28,100
Ashtabula	17	17	1,901	17	683	1,218	17	.....	18	17	145,200
Auglaize	18	18	2,072	14	657	1,018	14	.....	16	16	119,625
Cambridge	16	16	1,918	14	722	1,071	16	.....	16	16	71,800
Central	9	9	444	9	181	263	9	.....	9	9	6,800
Clermont	7	7	493	2	31	65	7	.....	7	7	17,050
Cleveland	40	40	11,536	38	3,792	5,564	38	.....	38	38	1,430,100
Clinton	18	18	2,304	17	856	1,368	18	.....	18	18	140,600
Columbus	20	20	4,486	19	1,758	2,687	19	.....	20	19	267,500
Coshocton	10	10	1,220	7	317	478	9	.....	9	10	40,250
Dayton	35	35	8,560	29	2,734	4,298	35	.....	36	34	687,400
French Creek	1	1	63	1	19	44	1	.....	1	1	3,500
Gallia	8	8	1,000	3	85	134	8	.....	9	7	6,700
Huron	11	11	1,365	11	427	938	11	.....	11	11	112,100
Lorain	14	14	1,630	13	569	1,052	12	.....	13	12	109,500

ORGANIZATIONS, MEMBERS, PLACES OF WORSHIP, AND VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, BY ASSOCIATIONS: 1916—Continued.

Association.	Total number of organizations.	Members.					Places of worship.			Value of church property.	
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.			
Ohio—Continued.											
Mad River	14	14	1,438	13	443	551	13	.....	14	12	$31,400
Mansfield	10	10	1,368	10	497	871	10	.....	10	9	83,453
Marietta	22	22	2,224	22	705	1,519	22	.....	22	22	98,150
Marion	16	16	2,507	16	1,012	1,495	16	.....	16	16	146,500
Miami	26	26	8,336	25	3,124	4,765	26	.....	32	26	632,400
Mount Vernon	13	13	1,787	12	666	1,061	13	.....	13	13	157,900
Ohio	29	29	4,002	27	1,552	2,280	29	.....	30	29	111,160
Pomeroy	14	14	1,585	10	362	559	14	.....	15	14	44,400
Portsmouth	11	11	728	6	173	333	10	.....	10	10	29,575
Rio Grande	6	6	366	6	156	210	6	.....	6	6	11,600
Toledo	24	24	4,510	23	1,623	2,848	24	.....	25	24	319,650
Trumbull	11	11	3,050	11	1,294	1,756	10	.....	11	10	297,000
West Pennsylvania, Welsh	3	3	45	3	10	35	3	.....	3	3	4,500
Wooster	9	9	2,063	8	652	1,219	9	.....	10	9	221,400
Zanesville	16	16	2,225	15	703	1,465	15	.....	15	16	102,350
Zoar	10	10	1,861	8	765	1,020	9	.....	12	8	133,300
Oregon:											
Central	8	8	1,474	7	499	867	8	.....	8	8	52,190
Deschutes	4	4	371	4	137	234	4	.....	4	4	17,950
Eastern	8	8	236	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	8	12,300
German	7	7	916	7	395	521	7	.....	8	7	49,700
Grand Ronde	13	13	1,221	13	443	778	9	4	10	10	44,300
Middle	11	11	248	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11	11	11,800
Rogue River	9	9	1,198	9	467	731	8	1	8	8	47,400
Swedish	4	4	363	3	192	139	4	.....	4	4	28,450
Umatilla	8	8	789	8	323	466	8	.....	8	8	24,980
Umpqua	15	15	2,002	15	780	1,222	13	1	15	13	63,600
West Willamette	14	14	1,819	13	662	1,021	12	1	12	12	59,088
Willamette	26	26	4,998	26	1,738	3,260	26	.....	28	26	299,050
Pennsylvania:											
Abington	30	30	9,731	26	3,173	4,609	30	.....	30	30	514,400
Allegheny River	11	11	1,039	10	354	672	10	.....	10	10	64,000
Beaver	20	20	4,392	16	1,263	1,818	19	1	19	19	250,700
Bradford	18	18	1,369	14	397	563	18	.....	18	13	56,800
Bridgewater	16	16	1,373	13	472	636	16	.....	16	16	52,809
Broome and Tioga	2	2	108	2	43	65	2	.....	2	2	4,000
Center	29	29	4,250	25	1,568	2,453	28	.....	32	28	376,300
Central Union	37	37	7,395	30	2,574	4,154	37	.....	43	37	502,550
Chautauqua	1	1	160	1	80	80	1	.....	1	1	1,500
Chemung River	2	2	645	2	238	407	2	.....	2	2	15,000
Clarion	22	22	2,285	18	849	1,298	22	.....	22	22	146,600
Clearfield	23	23	2,730	16	822	1,503	23	.....	27	23	175,900
Deposit	2	2	46	2	23	23	2	.....	2	2	4,500
French Creek	22	22	3,669	18	1,296	2,289	22	.....	23	22	240,880
Harrisburg	17	17	2,407	17	937	1,470	16	1	17	16	255,000
Indiana	21	21	1,857	20	763	1,087	20	.....	20	20	54,350
Monongahela	26	26	4,330	23	1,360	1,868	26	.....	39	22	275,650
North Philadelphia	43	43	9,947	42	3,704	6,108	42	1	44	42	882,650
Northumberland	48	48	7,308	42	2,299	3,381	47	1	57	46	538,150
Oil Creek	27	27	4,606	25	1,713	2,816	27	.....	27	27	271,100
Panhandle	2	2	226	2	98	128	2	.....	2	2	6,000
Philadelphia	89	89	43,628	76	13,488	20,937	84	5	97	82	4,131,039
Pittsburgh	82	82	19,521	70	6,897	10,252	79	3	87	82	2,357,997
Reading	30	30	4,162	23	1,035	1,588	27	3	32	27	366,725
Riverside	9	9	2,226	7	678	1,239	9	.....	13	9	204,090
Ten Mile	21	21	2,808	18	1,041	1,331	21	.....	21	21	119,500
Tioga	32	32	2,721	30	949	1,623	32	.....	32	32	110,678
Wayne	18	18	1,189	17	453	693	16	2	16	17	48,200
Welsh	16	16	3,908	14	1,364	2,034	16	.....	16	16	234,000
West Pennsylvania, Welsh	4	4	319	3	119	156	4	.....	4	4	81,500
Wyoming	29	28	3,509	21	987	1,509	27	2	29	28	273,045
Rhode Island:											
Narragansett	26	26	3,043	26	1,108	1,935	26	.....	26	26	171,000
Providence	23	23	5,269	20	1,444	2,784	22	1	24	21	515,685
Roger Williams	23	23	3,336	22	1,004	1,984	23	.....	23	23	248,457
Warren	31	31	7,123	30	2,069	4,350	29	1	33	29	771,888
South Dakota:											
Black Hills	13	13	779	7	190	256	10	3	10	10	32,100
Central	13	13	1,184	11	395	480	13	.....	13	13	110,300
Dano-Norwegian	13	13	478	12	214	246	8	3	8	8	15,050
German	14	14	1,772	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	14	14	101,800
German, North Dakota	2	2	273	2	120	153	2	.....	9	2	9,500
Northern	13	13	637	13	239	398	12	1	14	13	49,200
Rosebud	5	5	300	4	67	123	4	1	4	4	7,800
Sioux Falls	10	10	1,653	10	622	1,031	10	.....	10	10	124,600
Southern	8	8	910	8	332	578	8	.....	8	8	46,500
Swedish	11	11	866	9	224	231	9	1	9	9	45,200
Utah:											
Utah	14	14	1,305	14	458	847	14	.....	14	14	168,700

ORGANIZATIONS, MEMBERS, PLACES OF WORSHIP, AND VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, BY ASSOCIATIONS: 1916—Continued.

ASSOCIATION.	Total number of organizations.	MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.			VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.	
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.			
Vermont:											
Addison	10	10	738	9	262	448	10	.....	10	10	$101,500
Berkshire	1	1	94	1	39	55	1	.....	1	1	5,000
Danville	16	16	1,271	13	378	684	16	.....	17	16	76,250
Lamoille	16	16	1,578	16	556	1,022	16	.....	18	16	127,650
Shaftsbury	19	19	2,532	17	674	1,224	19	.....	19	19	182,500
Vermont Central	18	17	874	16	254	477	17	1	17	17	105,100
Windham County	17	17	1,436	17	556	880	17	.....	18	17	127,800
Woodstock	16	16	1,274	16	463	811	16	.....	16	16	92,800
Washington:											
Big Bend	8	7	527	3	168	248	6	.....	6	6	26,700
Columbia	9	9	1,018	8	342	623	8	1	9	8	70,400
Comas Prairie	2	2	38	2	14	24	1	1	1	1	1,250
Mount Pleasant	6	6	952	6	317	635	6	.....	7	6	80,250
Palouse	8	8	740	8	244	496	8	.....	8	8	22,400
Spokane	22	22	2,653	20	835	1,576	22	.....	23	22	197,610
Bellingham Bay	17	17	1,433	16	482	882	16	1	16	16	49,200
Cowlitz	18	18	1,332	15	307	536	18	.....	18	18	62,200
Finnish	2	2	209	2	72	137	2	.....	2	2	14,100
German	3	3	179	3	76	103	3	.....	3	3	11,600
Norwegian-Danish	4	4	366	4	169	197	4	.....	4	4	26,000
Puget Sound	16	16	1,892	16	536	1,356	16	.....	18	16	108,070
Seattle	36	36	4,407	35	1,634	2,768	36	.....	37	35	391,513
Swedish	16	16	1,703	15	648	936	16	.....	17	16	181,500
Association not given	7	7	289	4	97	134	5	1	5	5	10,900
West Virginia:											
Broad Run	33	33	3,256	33	1,325	1,931	33	.....	33	33	154,350
Coal River	26	26	2,522	23	954	1,441	21	.....	21	19	31,850
Eastern	10	10	406	6	92	164	6	.....	6	5	7,100
Elk Valley	41	41	2,420	35	850	1,229	31	3	31	30	55,282
Goshen	17	17	1,939	13	584	943	13	.....	13	13	58,100
Greenbrier	39	39	4,867	30	1,568	2,260	36	.....	37	34	90,625
Guyandotte	36	36	5,824	29	1,622	2,223	35	.....	37	35	134,000
Harmony	38	38	2,948	31	1,023	1,400	32	.....	32	32	41,375
Harrisville	24	24	1,484	21	540	768	21	.....	21	21	35,800
Hopewell	36	36	3,143	25	962	1,306	34	.....	34	25	33,697
Judson	40	40	3,878	34	1,290	2,022	35	.....	35	36	121,875
Kanawha Valley	59	59	4,735	35	865	1,352	39	10	39	39	179,125
Mount Pisgah	26	26	2,391	18	703	914	16	2	16	17	37,576
Panhandle	12	12	2,071	11	781	1,170	11	1	11	11	89,900
Parkersburg	32	32	3,695	21	1,046	1,808	22	.....	25	22	174,100
Raleigh	43	43	3,205	35	917	1,325	28	4	28	28	47,550
Rock Castle	33	33	2,385	33	961	1,424	17	14	17	18	30,750
Teay's Valley	35	35	3,419	34	1,327	1,985	35	.....	35	35	66,500
Ten Mile	1	1	92	1	39	53	1	.....	1	1	11,100
Twelve Pole	23	23	2,287	15	665	831	23	.....	23	22	38,200
Union	32	32	5,492	28	2,248	2,827	30	1	30	30	231,260
Wisconsin:											
Central	18	18	1,652	17	624	994	17	.....	18	17	95,326
Dano-Norwegian	9	9	548	9	223	325	9	.....	9	9	29,100
Dodge	12	12	760	12	282	478	12	.....	12	12	69,900
Eau Claire	24	24	1,545	24	558	987	22	.....	22	22	133,271
German	16	16	1,927	15	693	1,061	15	.....	19	15	97,150
Janesville	10	10	1,837	7	254	340	10	.....	10	10	111,700
La Crosse	11	11	906	11	299	607	11	.....	11	11	60,800
Lafayette	8	8	511	8	182	329	8	.....	8	8	45,200
Lake Superior	1	1	248	1	76	172	1	.....	1	1	12,000
Madison	9	9	1,362	9	524	838	9	.....	9	9	82,200
Milwaukee	26	26	3,821	26	1,402	2,419	26	.....	28	26	394,969
Swedish	27	27	1,479	25	615	826	25	1	27	25	92,515
Walworth	10	10	1,040	10	387	653	10	.....	10	10	84,100
Winnebago	27	27	2,789	27	945	1,844	27	.....	28	27	246,875
Wyoming:											
Big Horn	16	16	540	14	213	311	13	1	13	15	27,125
Wyoming	19	19	1,301	12	327	648	15	2	15	16	96,300

ORGANIZATIONS, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS: 1916.

ASSOCIATION.	Total number of organizations.	DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		EXPENDITURES FOR YEAR.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Northern Baptist Convention	8,159	1,783	$7,302,769	3,166	$8,325,422	7,848	$16,082,462	7,517	8,188	112,901	1,028,952
Arizona:											
Arizona	44	11	7,790	18	31,375	40	37,708	42	48	356	2,911
California:											
Central	12	5	21,800	2	4,200	12	22,629	12	12	159	1,225
Clear Lake	10	1	7,500	8	8,600	10	12,443	10	11	107	863
German	7					7	9,887	7	9	71	554
Los Angeles	54	39	100,751	12	32,700	54	277,617	53	62	1,319	12,558
Nevada-Sierra	6	3	2,140	2	5,000	6	3,859	6	6	39	251
Pacific	10	1	1,970	6	15,500	9	16,638	9	10	120	919
Sacramento	12	4	4,749	2	1,400	11	16,757	11	11	146	1,048
Sacramento River	16	6	11,085	8	16,200	15	17,917	16	18	177	1,359
San Francisco	28	18	78,005	2	2,500	28	79,541	28	31	443	4,075
San Joaquin Valley	28	6	7,650	22	45,445	28	68,511	28	35	428	4,857
San Jose	20	6	6,988	8	13,400	20	30,074	20	24	239	1,713
Santa Ana Valley	16	3	10,300	6	18,600	15	50,938	16	18	325	3,325
Santa Barbara	10	1	800	7	12,900	10	13,850	10	11	113	781
South West	15	5	59,152	3	4,200	15	52,763	15	16	228	1,934
Colorado:											
Baca County	12					10	733	3	3	20	169
Gunnison	13	4	9,800	9	17,500	13	18,314	13	13	171	1,576
Midland	12	4	3,990	2	6,350	11	17,235	12	17	191	1,486
Rocky Mountain	36	20	39,521	9	25,450	36	105,958	36	37	641	5,899
San Luis Valley	10	4	9,270	3	5,400	8	10,008	7	7	60	385
Southern Colorado	21	9	26,315	8	21,500	21	58,597	21	26	313	3,229
Southwestern	5			3	3,800	5	5,376	4	4	32	247
Connecticut:											
Ashford	17	3	14,100	9	17,850	16	22,506	16	17	214	1,498
Fairfield	25	5	10,738	12	39,600	25	60,021	24	26	363	2,617
Hartford	30	11	45,490	11	44,600	28	101,410	25	28	470	3,850
New Haven	37	9	26,650	23	111,200	34	103,144	35	39	706	5,494
New London	25	3	22,000	12	33,400	24	58,436	21	22	368	2,825
Stonington Union	18	1	100	15	37,800	17	23,700	16	16	231	1,582
Delaware:											
Delaware Union	15	4	7,804	4	8,800	14	44,106	13	14	246	2,376
District of Columbia:											
Columbia	16	10	109,082	2	8,000	16	120,854	16	16	680	7,820
Philadelphia	1					1	9,644	1	1	32	500
Idaho:											
Central	16	8	2,906	4	4,200	15	12,094	16	16	140	1,274
Comas Prairie	4	2	2,013	1	1,200	4	2,031	4	5	53	280
East	11	2	2,500	8	12,750	10	14,632	10	12	104	861
First	23	11	14,186	10	17,750	22	28,554	22	25	281	2,289
Palouse	2			1	800	2	2,689	1	1	11	160
Spokane	3	1	686	1	2,200	3	4,828	3	3	52	405
Association not given	2	2	900			2	3,795	2	2	27	177
Illinois:											
Aurora	22	4	3,850	11	22,000	21	34,334	20	23	318	2,619
Bloomfield	41	5	13,080	15	43,325	41	102,499	40	43	520	4,748
Bloomington	29	6	6,330	17	47,000	29	53,393	27	28	414	3,540
Chicago	87	51	283,053	20	86,450	86	468,758	85	114	2,197	22,611
Dixon	12	1	1,030	8	22,000	12	20,528	12	12	173	1,552
German	17	5	12,400	10	36,100	17	39,340	14	14	191	1,580
Greene-Jersey	23			6	18,000	22	17,382	22	22	300	2,769
Morgan-Scott	13	1	300	4	7,250	13	13,217	13	14	176	1,649
Ottawa	19	5	2,658	13	49,800	19	35,493	18	18	278	2,158
Peoria	24	1	150	12	23,300	21	55,484	21	26	380	4,036
Quincy	19			7	21,100	19	26,091	18	21	246	2,072
Rock Island	19	6	5,198	11	29,800	18	36,140	18	19	258	2,191
Rock River	15	2	1,100	10	32,000	14	30,567	14	16	263	2,048
Salem	21	1	1,300	10	22,550	21	24,465	20	21	234	1,971
Southern Illinois	37	5	10,600	4	9,400	34	29,841	36	36	404	4,324
Springfield	27	2	1,600	9	32,200	27	46,021	27	30	515	4,625
Swedish	34	17	99,350	9	35,600	32	92,285	30	31	456	4,222
Indiana:											
Bedford	11	1	1,200	1	3,000	11	5,757	11	11	111	1,014
Bethel	9	2	400	1	2,000	9	6,049	9	9	93	669
Brownstown	17	3	1,050	3	6,500	17	14,071	17	19	189	2,002
Central	23	9	17,200	5	16,500	23	80,338	22	24	477	5,587
Coffee Creek	21					21	6,412	21	21	186	1,253
Curry's Prairie	25	4	22,000	1	3,500	25	17,567	23	23	291	2,528
Evansville	17	4	4,017	2	2,750	17	11,602	16	18	179	1,334
Flat Rock	25	4	8,725	3	6,200	25	40,766	23	24	326	3,127
Fort Wayne	20	5	26,400	6	14,500	19	48,005	19	19	357	3,028
Freedom	24	4	9,000	2	3,000	23	18,325	20	20	223	1,415
Friendship	24	3	6,250	2	4,500	24	16,682	22	24	265	2,332
Harmony	23	4	18,300	3	4,202	22	35,433	21	22	308	3,189
Hillsdale	1					1	359	1	1	9	49
Indianapolis	6	1	3,000	1	1,800	6	7,953	6	6	87	657
Johnson County	10			1	6,000	10	12,656	10	10	113	1,073
Judson	23	4	19,650	4	7,500	23	23,144	23	23	308	2,466
Laughery	16	2	1,150	3	5,300	16	9,626	14	14	162	1,340
Logansport	21	3	17,160	6	17,000	21	65,295	21	21	324	3,149
Long Run	16			1	2,500	16	5,384	15	15	138	937
Madison	18	1	2,500	2	11,000	18	13,993	16	17	193	1,817
Monticello	12	2	1,131	3	10,300	12	17,770	12	12	177	1,244
Mount Zion	10					10	1,626	7	7	41	338
Noble-Lagrange	5			2	2,600	5	4,802	5	5	74	642

ORGANIZATIONS, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS: 1916—Continued.

Association.	Total number of organizations.	Debt on church property.		Parsonages.		Expenditures for year.		Sunday schools conducted by church organizations.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Indiana—Continued.											
Northern	14	11	$68,025	5	$21,600	14	$46,966	14	18	305	3,214
Orleans	13	2	6,584	1	2,000	13	12,944	13	13	155	1,600
Perry County	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	2,850	7	7	41	267
Salamonie	11	4	13,200	6	22,300	10	38,047	11	12	216	2,647
Sand Creek	17	1	100	2	3,000	16	11,004	16	16	181	1,347
Tippecanoe	11	1	10,500	4	13,000	11	18,706	11	14	203	1,504
Union	22	5	19,835	5	10,600	18	18,655	18	21	276	2,327
White Lick	21	2	950	.....	.....	19	11,266	18	18	190	1,232
Iowa:											
Burlington	14	3	4,950	5	10,700	14	17,894	14	14	181	1,206
Cedar Rapids	15	4	20,625	12	43,000	15	39,536	15	15	233	2,268
Cedar Valley	40	9	9,265	26	55,100	35	109,797	36	38	629	4,935
Central	22	6	16,075	9	32,700	20	109,238	19	21	297	2,761
Creston	18	3	12,850	8	14,050	17	14,983	16	18	205	1,248
Danish	11	.....	.....	5	7,800	11	19,170	10	10	103	892
Davenport	8	1	3,000	3	9,400	8	25,140	8	14	215	2,524
Des Moines Western	31	2	2,300	17	45,950	31	54,176	31	32	370	3,127
Dubuque	17	3	1,612	13	31,150	15	18,340	14	14	183	1,328
East Grand River	9	2	800	.....	.....	9	1,169	7	7	50	252
East Nodaway	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	6,243	3	5	68	548
English River	10	.....	.....	4	6,000	9	7,818	9	9	124	663
Fox River	12	1	275	.....	.....	12	5,770	11	11	101	648
German	12	1	500	11	29,100	12	27,797	12	15	163	1,388
Keokuk	11	1	75	4	6,775	10	12,209	9	11	129	1,496
Northern	18	2	5,169	12	38,850	18	29,686	18	18	206	1,944
Oskaloosa	15	1	500	4	8,600	14	14,581	13	13	164	1,327
Sioux Falls	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	452	1	1	8	35
Sioux Valley	19	5	6,100	10	20,800	19	32,121	18	19	187	1,285
Southern Iowa	30	3	2,800	5	11,300	25	23,949	26	27	279	2,069
Southwestern	15	1	1,000	10	29,700	15	31,935	14	14	217	1,818
Swedish	15	3	2,250	12	27,100	14	18,997	13	15	122	989
Washington	11	.....	.....	4	8,900	11	12,062	10	10	126	821
Kansas:											
Arkansas Valley	23	3	1,100	14	24,400	22	29,591	21	21	259	2,598
Blue Valley	12	1	553	6	9,000	12	6,639	12	12	117	819
Central	15	4	3,250	4	6,800	15	29,181	14	15	200	1,917
Chikaskia	22	2	800	10	13,750	20	20,102	20	20	240	1,925
Fall River	16	3	10,025	3	4,400	15	9,714	14	14	138	1,047
Fort Scott	22	4	936	4	6,600	21	17,884	21	22	242	1,810
German	16	4	2,600	11	22,100	16	24,433	16	16	166	1,456
Jewell	7	.....	.....	3	5,600	7	10,205	7	8	82	544
Kansas River	18	5	11,189	10	14,070	18	33,102	17	19	312	2,834
Miami	25	.....	.....	5	10,500	24	19,153	23	24	333	2,512
Missouri River	35	20	24,018	6	13,300	34	55,323	35	36	528	4,671
Ninnescah	9	1	1,700	4	3,800	8	10,828	8	8	90	675
North East	18	3	8,982	7	15,450	18	24,886	17	17	205	1,552
Oberlin	16	4	1,732	4	3,820	15	9,562	10	13	121	1,122
Republican Valley	10	1	2,500	5	14,700	10	11,424	9	9	119	896
Solomon Valley	10	3	870	7	11,825	10	10,415	10	10	107	1,093
South Central	10	1	295	3	4,800	8	9,044	8	8	74	588
South East	26	6	14,950	8	19,600	25	37,464	26	34	452	4,297
South West	13	4	3,060	10	6,000	12	8,455	7	7	88	688
Swedish	11	2	650	7	17,000	11	14,104	11	11	113	853
Upper Solomon Valley	11	1	475	1	4,000	11	7,378	10	10	96	573
Wakeeney	8	.....	.....	2	1,950	8	5,986	7	7	60	444
Walnut Valley	36	3	5,950	7	24,550	35	51,807	34	35	453	4,662
West Central	11	1	900	2	4,000	11	8,719	11	11	110	787
Kentucky:											
Portsmouth	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	130	1	1	8	30
Maine:											
Androscoggin	23	3	2,600	5	14,500	17	27,178	18	18	258	2,232
Bowdoinham	20	1	214	12	20,100	18	16,164	16	16	203	1,654
Cumberland	26	3	12,700	12	24,000	23	44,572	22	24	386	3,015
Damariscotta	18	.....	.....	7	9,600	16	9,333	15	15	119	717
Farmington	28	.....	.....	8	13,600	23	10,210	24	26	223	1,403
Hancock	25	1	125	16	24,100	24	16,218	23	28	198	1,321
Lincoln	32	2	2,800	13	24,800	25	24,027	26	28	319	2,301
New Durham	1	.....	.....	1	1,000	1	500	1	1	8	50
North Aroostook	22	4	1,650	13	35,400	22	40,875	21	23	229	2,343
North Kennebec	26	4	3,850	14	33,100	25	36,066	22	22	263	3,007
North York	27	1	600	17	28,300	26	18,870	21	22	214	1,781
Oxford	22	3	5,750	10	25,250	21	16,090	19	19	159	1,250
Penobscot	29	2	3,506	11	22,900	26	30,880	25	31	279	2,734
Piscataquis	15	.....	.....	7	15,600	13	9,003	13	13	150	1,237
Rockingham	2	.....	.....	2	3,400	2	1,905	2	2	28	195
South Aroostook	27	3	975	15	29,050	22	19,664	26	34	270	2,322
South Kennebec	20	1	1,750	9	22,050	18	15,713	16	16	161	1,371
South York	15	.....	.....	9	25,300	15	23,158	15	15	239	1,796
Washington	21	1	500	7	10,850	19	15,926	17	18	202	1,628
Maryland:											
Monongahela	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Welsh	1	1	100	1	1,800	1	950	1	1	16	110

ORGANIZATIONS, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS: 1916—Continued.

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Massachusetts:											
Barnstable	17	1	$225	9	$12,610	17	$17,091	16	16	110	786
Berkshire	17	2	18,400	11	29,750	17	43,422	16	21	237	2,749
Boston, East	34	13	138,470	6	36,425	34	241,272	34	38	1,111	12,865
Boston, North	22	9	304,147	1	4,000	22	275,072	22	23	714	10,615
Boston, South	23	7	40,700	6	20,600	23	98,506	23	24	599	6,492
Boston, West	23	7	24,250	9	52,425	23	145,316	23	24	656	8,019
Framingham	17	2	1,900	6	19,470	17	36,160	17	19	245	2,643
Franklin Millers	15	2	6,347	11	16,650	15	14,581	12	13	140	1,038
Merrimac River	27	4	13,350	9	24,800	25	91,183	24	27	628	6,728
Old Colony	17	7	57,736	9	27,600	17	53,904	17	18	360	3,486
Providence	2			2	4,500	2	1,475	2	2	31	142
Roger Williams	3			1	800	3	3,403	2	2	19	89
Salem	25	9	25,154	10	38,500	25	99,480	24	24	707	6,572
Taunton	22	8	25,316	8	24,015	21	79,646	21	25	521	4,846
Wachusett	24	3	3,828	16	48,655	24	55,218	24	26	443	3,572
Westfield	29	10	32,100	17	60,870	29	94,261	27	28	561	4,915
Worcester	33	9	27,725	10	39,300	33	86,653	33	35	529	4,438
Michigan:											
Alpena	24	2	1,350	7	12,900	20	12,806	21	21	203	1,398
Detroit	44	20	140,050	16	51,000	14	253,200	42	48	808	9,703
Flint River	18	1	6,000	13	29,900	18	31,513	18	23	228	2,758
Grand Rapids	4			1	1,500	4	23,000	4	4	96	619
Grand River	14	1	220	9	14,975	14	16,805	14	15	182	1,450
Grand River Valley	17	1	25,000	7	11,300	17	41,774	17	19	278	2,673
Grand Traverse	9	2	7,962	4	7,600	9	12,493	9	16	186	1,149
Hillsdale	17	2	3,600	8	13,800	17	23,855	17	17	253	1,699
Huron	28	1	650	12	27,750	27	20,943	26	26	280	2,311
Jackson	26	4	9,080	14	27,800	26	46,323	25	28	449	4,132
Kalamazoo River	23	3	2,850	14	32,100	23	45,069	23	27	461	4,422
Lenawee	17	3	3,475	12	17,700	15	20,013	15	16	226	1,768
Marquette	10	2	6,100	2	7,000	10	16,220	10	13	123	912
Muskegon	12	2	250	8	10,100	10	11,621	11	12	133	1,232
Osceola	16	2	940	9	12,450	16	10,611	12	14	127	1,157
Saginaw Valley	26	1	3,600	12	21,800	22	36,070	26	28	351	3,008
St. Joseph River	9	2	9,675	7	16,000	9	12,682	9	10	154	1,237
St. Joseph Valley	10	3	1,365	5	10,850	9	8,654	9	9	121	832
Shiawassee	21	3	9,100	15	34,400	21	39,690	21	23	334	3,212
Swedish, Northern	14	2	1,775	6	10,500	12	9,704	13	14	96	651
Swedish, Southern	11	4	1,026	6	11,350	11	9,163	11	13	93	500
Washtenaw	10	2	1,050	8	14,800	9	13,279	10	10	143	1,185
Wayne	19	1	500	15	22,650	18	14,399	16	16	197	1,225
Minnesota:											
Central	12			5	18,200	12	18,021	11	12	157	1,192
Dano-Norwegian	18	4	1,800	7	14,300	17	20,251	16	19	160	1,487
German	9	1	900	7	17,800	9	11,479	9	12	94	705
Lake Superior	4	2	8,700	3	2,500	4	13,070	4	4	74	618
Minnesota Free Baptist	14	2	1,100	9	20,200	14	35,658	14	14	146	1,012
Minnesota Valley	16	5	8,303	8	16,100	15	23,686	13	14	161	1,204
Northwestern	18	4	1,748	9	15,500	18	21,206	17	21	241	2,002
Southeastern	11	1	1,000	5	19,000	11	15,500	10	11	129	1,070
Swedish	89	21	30,469	36	70,625	89	131,365	77	102	774	7,229
Twin City	27	8	72,015	7	14,500	27	194,240	26	30	654	7,081
Western	9	2	475	4	12,600	9	9,130	9	9	95	843
Unassociated	12	2	3,285			6	4,866	8	10	50	299
Montana:											
Eastern Montana	9	5	15,290	1	2,500	9	14,508	8	8	95	853
Flathead	7	2	900	2	3,500	7	3,607	6	7	54	414
Northern	13	4	5,575	3	6,000	12	17,143	12	12	97	711
Southern	9	3	15,935	3	14,200	9	27,084	9	9	90	785
Western	6	1	1,000	2	7,500	6	5,455	4	4	55	504
Nebraska:											
Blue River	11	1	750	7	13,600	11	13,929	11	11	133	1,038
Colored	4	3	2,445	2	6,800	4	9,511	4	4	45	326
Custer	14	3	2,700	5	5,700	13	10,424	13	14	129	876
Danish	3	1	130	3	2,700	3	1,714	3	3	20	179
First Nebraska	11			5	16,350	10	34,141	10	11	176	1,486
German	8	2	775	3	4,600	8	7,906	7	8	56	428
Grand Island	18	2	1,000	7	13,800	17	19,934	17	20	220	1,788
Nemehah	16	2	1,700	5	9,400	16	11,766	15	16	177	1,227
North Central	6			1	600	5	1,580	4	4	30	228
North Platte	9			4	6,700	9	7,312	9	12	132	723
Northeastern	8	3	4,350	6	11,000	8	7,859	8	9	88	725
Northwestern	12	1	300	4	5,500	11	10,107	9	11	117	866
Omaha City	7					7	34,469	7	12	235	2,110
Omaha Rural	10	2	2,200	8	22,500	10	17,905	9	9	118	1,076
Southern Union	19	3	805	11	16,600	19	35,807	18	19	233	1,603
Swedish	14	1	2,600	11	28,950	14	31,940	13	14	142	1,213
York	12			9	16,600	12	16,318	12	12	140	951
Unassociated	6	1	3,000			5	1,767	4	4	29	236
Nevada:											
Nevada-Sierra	7	3	2,235	1	1,000	6	7,414	6	6	65	584

ORGANIZATIONS, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS: 1916—Continued.

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		Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
New Hampshire:											
Belknap	11			9	$12,600	10	$13,276	10	10	121	765
Dublin	10	2	$825	8	15,500	10	12,311	10	10	113	689
Lisbon	5			5	8,000	5	4,464	5	5	38	314
Meredith	10	3	6,500	9	21,700	10	17,491	9	9	117	692
Merrimack	7			3	8,200	7	16,014	7	7	128	900
Milford	18	2	7,700	13	29,600	18	33,322	18	21	297	2,586
New Durham	16			12	18,100	13	10,605	14	14	142	914
Newport	13	1	350	8	24,000	12	17,919	12	14	158	1,029
Portsmouth	17	2	700	14	30,550	16	22,162	14	15	214	1,492
Rockingham	6			5	12,500	5	8,435	5	5	67	719
Salisbury	18	2	1,150	9	19,350	16	29,089	16	18	188	1,568
Sandwich	12			5	8,200	9	7,310	9	9	77	576
Wentworth	2					2	294	2	2	11	45
Wolfeboro	10			6	6,400	8	4,659	8	10	64	394
New Jersey:											
Camden	47	29	153,275	31	109,095	47	147,971	47	59	1,330	12,107
Central	20	5	13,400	17	57,500	19	46,307	19	22	359	2,768
East New Jersey	39	25	194,751	18	103,000	39	222,005	38	41	1,050	8,545
Monmouth	25	10	34,515	19	80,300	24	62,054	24	25	402	2,998
Morris and Essex	23	13	79,750	12	62,500	23	147,010	22	25	456	4,789
North New Jersey	51	25	112,450	24	105,550	50	175,980	48	50	1,076	9,670
Trenton	21	7	37,166	16	57,900	21	74,320	21	23	514	4,782
West New Jersey	44	19	52,480	33	109,800	42	90,324	43	47	753	6,477
New York:											
Allegany	16	3	3,280	13	28,800	15	18,369	15	15	183	1,449
Black River	19	5	25,700	13	26,800	19	25,175	16	16	247	2,004
Broome and Tioga	32	4	40,650	18	50,800	31	62,539	28	29	502	4,447
Buffalo	46	20	102,600	17	55,300	45	123,313	45	46	786	7,237
Cattaraugus	15	5	10,565	9	19,000	14	17,374	13	13	193	1,631
Cayuga	18	1	200	12	24,800	17	34,671	17	17	254	1,981
Chautauqua	30	8	12,638	21	50,300	30	48,833	28	29	370	3,675
Chemung River	34	8	17,780	20	49,200	33	79,157	34	35	547	5,603
Chenango	23	2	1,100	14	31,500	22	35,522	21	22	288	2,351
Cortland	20	3	9,407	13	25,500	20	27,212	19	19	307	2,282
Deposit	10	1	150	6	13,300	8	7,716	8	8	100	654
Dutchess	11	1	500	5	9,500	11	12,980	11	11	80	501
Essex and Champlain	12	2	1,700	8	21,500	12	14,409	12	12	108	705
Fairfield	1			1	2,500	1	690	1	1	9	31
Franklin	21	4	2,679	13	36,500	21	31,163	17	18	301	2,667
Genesee	28	3	3,665	22	42,700	28	49,474	27	28	413	3,707
Hudson River, Central	38	12	35,290	19	73,000	35	100,257	31	33	518	3,687
Hudson River, North	41	10	70,285	20	61,200	41	129,188	39	41	772	6,484
Lake George	13	1	200	8	8,750	13	6,265	13	13	90	641
Livingston	9	1	75	7	13,700	9	11,907	9	9	104	658
Long Island	72	36	301,478	14	85,000	71	416,366	70	73	1,844	19,263
Madison	16	2	2,700	8	14,600	16	23,969	16	17	197	1,674
Mohawk River	15	3	11,600	9	21,150	15	29,470	15	15	235	2,287
Monroe	40	9	91,783	21	61,100	40	198,539	39	41	874	11,005
Niagara	12	1	7,000	7	17,500	12	32,165	12	12	265	2,413
Oneida	29	3	19,200	14	38,200	29	66,838	28	28	525	3,962
Onondaga	21	7	344,475	13	35,200	21	81,665	21	21	494	5,707
Ontario	13	3	1,167	11	29,000	13	20,287	13	13	206	1,831
Orleans	11			11	34,900	11	20,682	11	11	199	1,810
Oswego	17	4	17,650	10	19,800	17	29,876	16	16	236	2,267
Otsego	14			11	19,700	14	17,918	13	13	165	1,240
Rensselaerville	13			4	5,000	13	7,549	7	7	57	462
St. Lawrence	19	4	8,100	12	36,800	19	27,331	15	16	177	1,551
Saratoga	24	5	18,835	15	50,300	24	57,604	24	24	472	3,803
Seneca	15	1	1,692	11	20,750	15	25,199	14	14	214	2,236
Southern New York	59	23	592,100	12	120,200	58	487,180	57	64	1,374	14,376
Stephentown	9			6	8,400	9	5,646	9	9	96	479
Steuben	20	3	1,050	11	14,800	17	12,966	16	17	173	1,128
Union	13			9	30,500	13	13,535	11	11	86	591
Washington Union	22	2	465	14	40,700	21	34,723	20	21	294	2,722
Wayne	16	2	13,180	13	38,500	16	27,302	14	14	233	2,001
West Pennsylvania, Welsh	1			1	1,500	1	350	1	1	7	40
Worcester	15	2	900	8	16,400	15	9,923	14	14	134	844
Yates	13	1	400	6	14,000	13	17,658	13	13	171	1,281
North Dakota:											
German	23	6	3,357	20	39,000	23	40,214	23	59	279	3,125
North Dakota	11	1	2,500	7	17,700	10	30,152	10	10	129	1,047
North Western	12	2	290	6	6,650	11	8,000	11	12	103	702
Norwegian	13	1	175	3	4,700	13	8,244	6	7	48	458
Red River Valley	10	1	3,196	3	6,200	9	13,880	7	7	86	853
Russian	3					3	179	2	2	7	79
Swedish	13	3	525	3	4,950	11	7,882	11	13	71	490
Unassociated	5			1	700	3	415	3	3	16	110
Ohio:											
Adams	8	1	1,400	2	2,500	8	4,318	8	8	85	635
Ashtabula	17	4	18,088	10	20,750	17	21,215	17	17	220	1,794
Auglaize	18	4	6,400	3	5,550	17	21,620	17	17	234	1,954
Cambridge	16	2	11,100			15	11,854	16	19	174	1,682
Central	9	1	170			9	1,559	9	9	71	485
Clermont	7			1	1,000	7	3,158	6	6	62	380
Cleveland	40	8	65,950	17	82,800	40	178,686	40	43	964	10,468
Clinton	18	1	1,450	3	7,600	18	19,208	17	17	241	1,967
Columbus	20	6	25,463	6	18,600	20	49,650	20	21	390	3,570
Coshocton	10	1	9,000			10	9,222	9	11	145	956

ORGANIZATIONS, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS: 1916—Continued.

Association.	Total number of organizations.	Debt on church property.		Parsonages.		Expenditures for year.		Sunday schools conducted by church organizations.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Ohio—Continued.											
Dayton	35	9	$24,465	10	$27,600	35	$133,729	35	38	706	8,436
French Creek	1	1	500			1	2,070	1	1	18	94
Gallia	8					8	483	8	9	57	386
Huron	11	1	430	7	18,100	11	13,991	11	11	173	1,179
Lorain	14	3	7,000	7	12,200	13	20,845	12	13	210	1,664
Mad River	14	1	300	2	2,000	14	9,878	14	14	171	1,019
Mansfield	10			2	7,880	10	16,252	10	10	157	1,291
Marietta	22	2	3,430	2	6,600	22	10,103	20	22	199	1,497
Marion	16	2	2,900	10	21,450	16	25,870	16	17	279	2,893
Miami	26	11	81,050	4	24,500	26	119,974	26	35	704	7,468
Mount Vernon	13	1	10,500	7	13,700	13	22,911	13	14	183	1,212
Ohio	29	3	8,600	4	12,500	29	18,014	29	30	318	3,497
Pomeroy	14			4	5,900	14	10,122	14	15	156	1,372
Portsmouth	11			1	3,000	10	3,409	10	10	99	742
Rio Grande	6					6	1,267	6	6	54	428
Toledo	24	6	29,428	6	13,530	23	87,638	23	26	470	4,418
Trumbull	11	5	22,690	3	12,500	10	37,234	11	13	227	2,506
West Pennsylvania, Welsh	3	1	100			3	297	3	3	8	50
Wooster	9	4	32,000	3	16,000	9	26,476	9	11	161	2,081
Zanesville	16	3	10,200	3	5,100	16	19,733	16	16	230	1,764
Zoar	10	3	19,662	2	4,500	10	17,197	10	14	135	1,582
Oregon:											
Central	8	2	5,000	4	11,400	8	9,963	8	8	124	931
Deschutes	4	3	2,993	3	3,050	4	4,600	4	4	49	457
Eastern	8					8	1,072	8	8	11	103
German	7	1	155	5	7,250	7	13,254	7	8	93	781
Grand Ronde	13	5	4,000	3	9,100	12	12,556	12	14	148	1,197
Middle	11										
Rogue River	9	4	5,350	2	3,900	9	10,772	8	8	101	896
Swedish	4	1	450			4	3,047	4	4	39	239
Umatilla	8	2	1,020	2	2,800	8	9,177	8	8	95	814
Umpqua	15	6	4,800	5	6,800	14	14,160	14	18	194	1,578
West Willamette	14	5	4,473	6	11,275	14	28,786	13	13	153	1,514
Willamette	26	15	12,315	7	41,400	26	55,274	25	32	496	4,329
Pennsylvania:											
Abington	30	14	55,060	12	46,300	29	85,016	29	29	594	6,860
Allegheny River	11	2	6,700	5	10,000	11	10,765	11	11	134	1,211
Beaver	20	8	33,635	11	32,200	20	40,884	20	20	342	3,383
Bradford	18	3	970	8	13,300	18	13,014	16	16	167	1,312
Bridgewater	16	2	140	6	13,000	15	8,929	13	13	154	1,113
Broome and Tioga	2			2	2,900	2	1,676	2	2	29	123
Center	29	6	46,130	10	40,500	27	63,458	27	32	408	4,018
Central Union	37	13	43,842	23	79,300	37	83,018	37	43	691	6,671
Chautauqua	1			1	1,000	1	1,111	1	1	10	40
Chemung River	2	1	2,050	2	4,500	2	4,247	2	2	39	519
Clarion	22	2	4,250	6	13,700	19	18,001	19	20	260	2,667
Clearfield	23	4	16,120	10	19,500	20	21,333	19	24	311	3,412
Deposit	2					1	216	1	1	7	46
French Creek	22	2	4,200	10	23,200	22	70,160	20	22	310	3,865
Harrisburg	17	9	26,475	6	34,000	17	30,379	17	18	264	2,078
Indiana	21	2	380	7	8,700	19	13,594	18	19	207	1,993
Monongahela	26	3	6,650	4	14,000	26	30,375	24	25	346	3,681
North Philadelphia	43	23	100,340	17	63,500	42	132,488	43	46	937	10,974
Northumberland	48	14	47,343	18	47,200	45	70,802	42	42	681	6,956
Oil Creek	27	10	22,946	7	20,300	27	56,961	26	26	409	4,000
Panhandle	2					2	1,438	2	2	31	168
Philadelphia	89	51	444,850	14	77,500	89	572,595	88	95	2,556	29,627
Pittsburgh	82	39	189,703	24	133,700	81	346,280	80	89	1,508	15,555
Reading	30	16	60,025	8	27,000	28	51,636	29	29	455	4,534
Riverside	9	2	13,500	4	18,000	9	29,357	9	11	238	2,396
Ten Mile	21	2	4,015	6	15,100	20	18,270	19	19	234	1,934
Tioga	32	7	7,966	10	19,550	32	23,431	28	33	319	2,608
Wayne	18	2	1,375	5	8,700	17	8,536	14	15	125	986
Welsh	16	9	26,300	3	11,000	16	71,025	16	18	279	3,129
West Pennsylvania, Welsh	4			1	3,000	4	5,664	2	2	24	155
Wyoming	29	7	7,113	8	24,500	28	35,123	26	28	369	3,643
Rhode Island:											
Narragansett	26	1	800	11	28,000	25	30,404	23	23	279	2,201
Providence	23	4	19,750	6	32,000	23	81,234	22	23	557	4,624
Roger Williams	23	5	4,077	13	36,600	23	42,538	22	22	423	2,951
Warren	31	8	64,725	13	52,900	31	113,468	30	33	740	6,293
South Dakota:											
Black Hills	13	1	3,000			13	7,359	9	9	83	465
Central	13	4	11,300	9	26,200	11	32,186	11	11	139	913
Dano-Norwegian	13			2	5,450	11	8,885	10	11	57	430
German	14					14	36,729	14	14	109	1,676
German, North Dakota	2	1	250	2	3,500	2	2,895	2	8	23	280
Northern	13	4	4,900	2	7,000	12	13,158	12	12	110	836
Rosebud	5			3	3,000	5	3,367	5	10	57	369
Sioux Falls	10	4	6,151	7	20,200	10	32,519	9	9	136	1,638
Southern	8			6	19,000	8	12,830	8	8	93	690
Swedish	11	1	1,000	6	16,900	11	18,116	10	10	95	864

ORGANIZATIONS, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS: 1916—Continued.

Association.	Total number of organizations.	Debt on church property.		Parsonages.		Expenditures for year.		Sunday schools conducted by church organizations.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Utah:											
Utah	14	7	$24,167	3	$3,000	14	$20,764	14	17	162	1,244
Vermont:											
Addison	10			9	17,000	10	11,360	9	10	91	592
Berkshire	1			1	4,000	1	1,330	1	1	9	65
Danville	16	1	950	14	29,850	16	19,833	16	16	198	1,228
Lamoille	16	3	2,298	13	27,100	15	19,645	15	16	178	1,379
Shaftsbury	19	3	1,900	16	33,400	19	34,206	19	20	239	1,862
Vermont Central	18	1	600	6	10,500	18	11,450	17	17	142	984
Windham County	17			14	17,800	16	21,930	16	16	192	1,252
Woodstock	16			14	25,635	15	19,078	16	16	183	1,129
Washington:											
Big Bend	8	3	3,700	1	2,000	3	5,235	4	5	43	306
Columbia	9	4	13,100	1	700	9	14,146	8	10	141	860
Comas Prairie	2	1	300			2	367	2	5	15	125
Mount Pleasant	6	4	19,075	2	5,000	6	40,784	6	8	99	782
Palouse	8	2	485	3	4,800	8	6,453	8	8	71	535
Spokane	22	8	28,759	5	5,525	21	33,795	21	23	299	2,098
Bellingham Bay	17	2	1,800	6	9,800	17	18,339	17	17	209	1,595
Cowlitz	18	9	5,874	8	8,450	15	11,448	17	18	201	1,515
Finnish	2	1	340	1	2,000	2	3,373	2	2	20	158
German	3	1	300	2	4,500	3	3,612	3	3	23	152
Norwegian-Danish	4	1	500	2	3,000	4	4,849	4	5	41	272
Puget Sound	16	5	4,649	6	11,000	15	24,907	15	17	204	1,668
Seattle	36	20	57,316	8	11,200	34	74,942	35	39	493	4,243
Swedish	16	9	19,371	7	8,850	16	27,667	16	21	158	1,341
Association not given	7	4	1,550	1	1,000	4	1,904	6	6	44	334
West Virginia:											
Broad Run	33	1	1,600	3	18,000	33	22,645	30	30	257	2,215
Coal River	26					24	5,062	20	25	166	1,800
Eastern	10	1	4,000			9	567	5	5	26	187
Elk Valley	41	7	2,143	3	3,900	39	9,965	28	30	224	2,349
Goshen	17	1	150	1	2,000	16	11,557	15	17	147	1,349
Greenbrier	39	3	2,900	6	18,225	39	18,601	32	35	273	2,981
Guyandotte	36	1	2,100	5	19,000	36	41,455	36	38	427	4,687
Harmony	38	1	300	1	2,500	36	8,735	33	35	247	2,088
Harrisville	24	1	500	2	7,500	23	8,854	21	21	164	1,201
Hopewell	36	1	600	6	4,500	36	10,356	24	27	188	1,769
Judson	40	3	17,500	4	4,500	39	24,005	39	39	334	2,939
Kanawha Valley	59	1	157	3	7,200	49	32,918	46	48	435	4,254
Mount Pisgah	26			1	2,500	26	10,289	19	19	129	1,243
Panhandle	12	2	5,700	3	11,200	12	15,523	12	12	179	1,868
Parkersburg	32	3	9,300	2	12,000	31	30,471	30	33	309	3,026
Raleigh	43			1	2,000	41	13,366	30	30	224	2,449
Rock Castle	33			1	1,800	31	5,070	19	20	110	1,148
Teay's Valley	35	2	208	1	600	35	10,645	33	33	269	2,574
Ten Mile	1	1	500			1	1,005	1	1	10	103
Twelve Pole	23	1	200	3	5,700	22	7,294	22	22	151	1,849
Union	32	1	17,000	5	22,000	30	37,751	30	32	322	3,435
Wisconsin:											
Central	18	7	4,522	5	9,000	18	29,080	15	16	175	1,389
Dano-Norwegian	9	5	3,085	3	4,700	9	6,041	8	9	56	399
Dodge	12	4	2,780	6	14,900	12	8,986	9	9	86	575
Eau Claire	24	9	6,318	6	14,400	21	19,373	22	22	215	1,718
German	16	2	1,035	10	28,700	16	29,245	14	22	184	1,399
Janesville	10	2	1,980	3	11,000	9	20,860	9	9	152	1,119
La Crosse	11	4	13,309	6	11,150	11	15,013	11	12	117	995
Lafayette	8			4	8,400	8	8,829	7	8	88	583
Lake Superior	1	1	8,000			1	1,691				
Madison	9			5	17,400	9	17,462	9	9	129	832
Milwaukee	26	4	20,244	12	52,900	25	79,685	24	26	406	3,364
Swedish	27	5	7,275	7	14,850	27	23,299	22	32	177	1,387
Walworth	10	3	1,320	7	15,400	10	13,882	10	10	141	949
Winnebago	27	6	12,013	14	26,000	26	33,880	24	28	359	2,466
Wyoming:											
Big Horn	16	5	2,020	4	4,750	15	7,919	15	16	118	937
Wyoming	19	3	7,200	3	7,500	16	15,740	17	22	197	1,523

SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION.

HISTORY.

At the time of the formation of the Triennial Convention in 1814,[1] the Baptist population was chiefly in New England and the Middle and Southern Seaboard states, and the center of executive administration was located first at Philadelphia and subsequently at Boston. With the growth of migration to the South and Southwest, the number of churches in those sections of the country greatly increased, and it became difficult to associate in a single advisory council more than a small percentage of the Baptist churches in the United States, especially as means of transportation were deficient and expensive. At the same time the question of slavery occasioned much discussion between the two sections, which was brought to a focus by the impression in the Southern states that the foreign mission society of the denomination, which had its headquarters in Boston,

[1] See Baptists, p. 49.

was so thoroughly antislavery that it would not accept a slaveholder as a missionary. A letter addressed direct to that organization by the Alabama State Convention, asking for information, brought a courteous reply to the effect that while the board refused to recognize the claim of anyone, slaveholder or nonslaveholder, to appointment, "one thing was certain, they could never be a party to any arrangement which would imply approbation of slavery."

This decision led to formal withdrawal of the various Southern state conventions and auxiliary foreign mission societies, and to the organization at Augusta, Ga., in May, 1845, of the Southern Baptist Convention. About 300 churches were represented by delegates from Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, and Kentucky, the largest number of Baptist churches in the South at that period being in Virginia. In all the discussions and in the final act of organization, there was very little bitterness, the prevalent conviction being that those of kindred thought would work more effectively together, and that, in view of the sharp differences between the two sections, it was wiser that separate organizations should exist. The specific purpose of the convention, as plainly set forth, was to carry out the benevolent purposes of the churches composing it; to elicit, combine, and direct their energies for the propagation of the gospel, and to cooperate for the promotion of foreign and domestic missions and other important objects, while respecting the independence and equal rights of the churches themselves.

Previous to the Civil War the convention met biennially; since that time it has met annually. Two boards were organized, both of which were appointed by and reported to the convention—a foreign mission board, located at Richmond, Va., and a domestic or home mission board, located first at Marion, Ala., afterwards at Atlanta, Ga. Subsequently boards were added to administer funds contributed for Bible distribution and to carry on Sunday school work. The Bible Board was afterwards consolidated with the Home Mission Board. The Sunday School Board failed through financial difficulties, but in 1891 a new board of the same nature was established at Nashville, Tenn., which has been highly successful.

Up to 1860 the missionary work of the convention was carried forward with marked enthusiasm and success. Every department of denominational life was quickened by the increased sense of responsibility and the increased confidence that sprang from direct control. Parallel with this was the growth in numbers and liberality of the denomination, which was strengthened by the standing conflict with the antimissionary spirit rife throughout the South, and manifest more particularly among the Primitive, United, and Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian Baptists. The denomination suffered severely during the Civil War, but since that time has shown great prosperity.

As was inevitable, emancipation brought about great changes in racial conditions, and, whereas before the war the Negro Baptists were, for the most part, identified with the white churches, after the war they formed their own state conventions and, later, a National Convention.[1] The first Negro association to be formed under the new régime was that in Louisiana in 1865, and it was soon followed by others in North Carolina, Alabama, Virginia, Arkansas, and Kentucky. An indication of the development of the Southern Convention is found in the fact that, whereas at the time of its formation the estimated membership of the churches identified with it was 450,000, of whom 250,000 were white and 200,000 Negro, the report for 1890 showed a membership of 1,280,066, consisting of whites alone.

With the entrance of the United States into the war with Germany the Southern Baptist Convention took up religious work for the Army and Navy most heartily and effectively. It was represented on the General Committee on Chaplains of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, though not a constituent member of that body, and contributed liberally toward the work of the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., and kindred organizations.

DOCTRINE AND POLITY.

In doctrine the Southern Baptist churches are in harmony with those of the North, although in general they are more strictly Calvinistic, and the Philadelphia Confession of Faith is more firmly held than in the northern churches. In polity, likewise, there is no essential difference. The northern and southern churches interchange membership and ministry on terms of perfect equality, and their separation is purely administrative in character, not doctrinal or ecclesiastical.

WORK.

The work of the Southern Baptist churches is carried on through 3 denominational boards, having charge, respectively, of home missions, foreign missions, and Sunday school work. The home mission work, under the care of the Home Mission Board, covers the entire territory of the South, Cuba, Isle of Pines, and the Panama Canal Zone. It also covers the territory of southern Illinois and New Mexico, in cooperation with the Baptist State Mission Board of Southern Baptists in the states of the convention. It does cooperative work with the Negro Baptists in the South, conducts missionary effort among the foreigners, maintains work among the Indians in Oklahoma and other Southern states, and operates 36 mountain mission

[1] See National Baptist Convention, p. 97.

schools in the southern Appalachian and Ozark highlands, with an attendance of nearly 6,000. A department of evangelism has a staff of 25 trained evangelists and Gospel singers, who participate both in the city campaigns and in other activities. A church extension department is raising a building loan fund of $1,000,000, and the erection of church buildings is annually aided by gifts and loans to the extent of about $100,000. An educational and publicity department conducts a large propaganda for the instruction of the denomination in the principles and activities of home missions. In 1916 the total number of persons employed in the work of the board was 1,507, the number of churches aided by them was 2,625, and the receipts for all purposes were $474,792. To this may be added about $600,000 raised by the state mission boards for work in their several states, making a grand total of $1,074,792. The board holds as assets properties and invested gifts amounting to approximately $800,000, most of which is church and mission school property, the remainder being in invested funds.

In close sympathy with the home mission work is that of the Sunday School Board, which is both missionary and educational in character. Pecuniary assistance is given by it to the Home Mission Board, and to the state boards for the employment of Sunday school missionaries and instructors, the expense being met from the proceeds of the business done in the publishing department at Nashville, Tenn. Assistance is also given to the Foreign Mission Board and to all the other activities of the denomination. A corps of trained specialists is maintained who traverse the territory of the convention, holding normal institutes for training Sunday school teachers, and instructing in efficient methods. Lectureships on Sunday school methods are sustained in the Louisville Theological Seminary, and the first chair of Sunday school pedagogy was established by this board in that institution. Free tract distribution, Bible distribution, and colportage work are also provided for by the board.

The foreign missionary work of the Southern Baptist churches, which was the immediate occasion of the organization of their convention, has always held a prominent place in their church life. The Foreign Mission Board occupies 61 stations and nearly 1,000 outstations in China, Japan, Africa, Italy, Mexico, Brazil, and Argentina. The report for 1916 shows 307 American missionaries, 809 native helpers, and 458 organized churches with 47,161 members. The educational work of the board was represented by 509 schools with 14,038 students. Of these, 8 were theological institutions, 12 were colleges, and 10 normal training schools. The board has 33 hospitals and dispensaries, of which 29 are in China, the other 4 being in Africa and Mexico. The total number of patients treated during 1916 was 70,479. Including the hospitals, schools, and 226 buildings owned by the board for purposes of worship, the total value of the property owned is estimated at $1,000,000; and the receipts of the board for the year were $529,405. There are publishing houses at Mexico City, Mexico; Canton, China; and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The result of the work is apparent in the fact that during the year 6,347 natives were received into the churches on confession of faith.

The Woman's Missionary Union cooperates with all the boards of the denomination, contributing largely to their financial support. These contributions in 1916 amounted to $491,111.

The educational institutions under the auspices of the Southern Baptists include 2 theological seminaries, 39 standard colleges and universities, 12 junior colleges, and 63 preparatory schools. The only one of these institutions with which the convention has organic relations is the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville, Ky., the others being under the general supervision of the state conventions. The theological seminary at Louisville in 1916 reported 12 professors, 323 male and 100 female students, an endowment of $1,160,000, and buildings valued at $500,000. The Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary at Waco, Tex., under the control of the Texas State Convention, had 15 professors, 165 male and 120 female students, an endowment of $450,000, and buildings valued at $450,000. The women in these institutions are preparing for missionary and social settlement work. In the 114 colleges, junior colleges, and preparatory schools there were in 1916 a total of 1,471 teachers and 21,210 students, of whom 1,934 were students for the ministry. In addition, there were 34 mountain mission schools, with 181 teachers and 5,303 students, and with property valued at $611,650. The total value of the land and buildings owned by these institutions is estimated at $15,187,031, and there are endowments to the amount of $7,964,382. The total amount contributed for the cause of education during the year was $2,424,169.

The denomination maintains 11 hospitals, in which during the year about 20,000 patients were treated, and 12 orphanages and homes for the aged. The value of property of these institutions is estimated at $2,000,000.

The number of young people's societies is reported as 4,711, with a membership of 175,540, an increase since 1906 of 2,818 societies and 105,530 members.

The publishing interests of the Southern Baptist churches are represented by 19 weekly, 4 monthly or semimonthly, and 2 quarterly publications.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the Southern Baptist Convention for 1916 are given, by states and associations, in the tables on pages 72 to 96, and the relation of these statistics to those of other bodies is shown in general tables in Part I. A comparative summary of the principal items for 1916 and 1906 follows:

ITEM.	1916	1906	INCREASE: 1906 TO 1916.	
			Number or amount.	Per cent.
Organizations	23,627	21,104	2,523	12.0
Members	2,708,870	2,009,471	699,399	34.8
Church edifices	19,770	18,878	892	4.7
Value of church property	$58,348,373	$34,723,882	$23,624,491	68.0
Debt on church property	$3,153,158	$1,239,022	$1,914,136	154.5
Parsonages:				
Churches reporting	1,820	1,271	549	43.2
Value	$4,471,683	$2,493,091	$1,978,592	79.4
Sunday schools:				
Number	18,162	15,035	3,127	20.8
Officers and teachers	160,171	106,017	54,154	51.1
Scholars	1,665,996	1,014,690	651,306	64.2
Contributions for missions and benevolences	$4,028,366	$1,622,650	$2,405,716	148.3
Domestic	$3,498,961	$1,218,839	$2,280,122	187.1
Foreign	$529,405	$403,811	$125,594	31.1

From this table it appears that during the decade the denomination reported an increase in every respect. The number of organizations reported in 1916 was 23,627 as against 21,104 in 1906, showing a gain of 12 per cent. The membership rose from 2,009,471 to 2,708,870, or 34.8 per cent. The number of church edifices increased by 892, or 4.7 per cent, and the value of church property rose from $34,723,882 to $58,348,373, or 68 per cent. The debt on church property as reported in 1916 by 1,638 organizations was $3,153,158 as against $1,239,032 reported by 1,215 organizations in 1906. The number of organizations reporting parsonages increased by 549, or 43.2 per cent, the total in 1916 being 1,820; and the value of parsonages rose from $2,493,091 to $4,471,683, or 79.4 per cent. The number of Sunday schools increased by 3,127, or 20.8 per cent, and the number of scholars increased from 1,014,690 to 1,665,996, or 64.2 per cent. The contributions for missions and benevolences increased from $1,622,650 to $4,028,366, a gain of 148.3 per cent, the greater gain being for domestic work, especially along educational lines. Gifts for foreign work advanced from $403,811 to $529,405.

Certain items not included in the above summary are church expenditures and number of members under 13 years of age, reported for the first time in 1916, and the languages used in church services.

Church expenditures amounting to $15,063,743 were reported by 21,078 organizations. They cover general running expenses, including salaries of pastors, outlay for repairs and improvements, benevolences, and any other items passing through the church treasury.

The number of members under 13 years of age, as reported by 12,673 organizations in 1916, was 62,405, constituting 3.9 per cent of the 1,615,983 members reported by these organizations. Assuming that the same proportion would apply to the 1,092,887 members reported by the organizations from which no answer to this inquiry was received, the total number of members under 13 years of age for the entire denomination would be 104,609.[1]

Of the 23,627 organizations, 23,466 with 2,698,547 members reported services in English only, and 161 with 10,323 members reported services conducted in foreign languages alone or with English, of which 125 with 6,317 members used foreign languages only. The number of foreign languages reported was 10, including the Indian languages as one group. This group was reported by 112 organizations with 5,661 members, and following this was German, reported by 21 organizations with 1,669 members. As compared with the report for 1906, there was an increase of 5 in the number of languages reported, of 81 in the number of organizations reporting the use of foreign languages, and of 6,019 in the membership of such organizations.

The number of ministers on the rolls of the denomination was given as 15,946. Schedules were received from 5,143, distributed by states, as follows:

STATE.	MINISTERS: 1916.				
	Number from whom schedules were received.	In pastoral work.		Not in pastoral work.	Average salary for pastors reporting full salary.
		Pastors.	Supplies, assistants, etc.		
United States	5,143	2,434	1,767	942	$1,072
Alabama	584	222	272	90	852
Arizona	1	1			
Arkansas	382	134	140	108	969
California	3	2		1	1,000
Colorado	1			1	
District of Columbia	1	1			
Florida	200	80	78	42	1,057
Georgia	686	253	285	148	1,164
Idaho	2		2		
Illinois	2	1		1	690
Iowa	1		1		
Kansas	3	2	1		925
Kentucky	82	41	31	10	1,010
Louisiana	106	74	22	10	912
Maryland	47	39	1	7	1,460
Michigan	1			1	
Mississippi	266	140	106	20	1,162
Missouri	30	8	10	12	1,016
Nebraska	1			1	
New Jersey	1			1	
New Mexico	4	3		1	1,440
North Carolina	580	298	204	78	1,035
Ohio	1	1			
Oklahoma	403	135	149	119	1,056
Pennsylvania	3	3			1,290
South Carolina	352	239	81	32	1,086
South Dakota	1	1			
Tennessee	377	134	148	95	1,137
Texas	713	390	186	137	1,081
Virginia	304	229	49	26	1,181
West Virginia	5	3	1	1	1,049

Of the 5,143 ministers reporting, 4,201 were in pastoral work and 942 not in pastoral work. In pastoral work only there were 2,434, and of these, 2,411 reported an average annual salary of $1,072. The number of pastors reporting other occupations was 1,496, the majority of them being farmers. Of those not in pastoral work, 385 were on the retired list, 24 were in denominational work, 50 in educational and editorial work, 170 in evangelistic and philanthropical work, and 313 in other occupations.

[1] See Introduction, p. 10.

ORGANIZATIONS, MEMBERS, PLACES OF WORSHIP, AND VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, BY STATES: 1916.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.			VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.	
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.			
Southern Baptist Convention	23,627	23,580	2,708,870	17,117	869,610	1,202,591	19,597	1,126	19,770	19,268	$58,348,373
East North Central division:											
Ohio	1	1	81	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	2,000
Illinois	609	604	62,822	475	20,498	30,507	564	8	569	549	1,361,611
West North Central division:											
Missouri	1,909	1,905	210,889	1,225	58,705	85,295	1,729	89	1,734	1,630	5,684,705
South Atlantic division:											
Maryland	85	84	14,650	69	4,976	7,757	82	1	86	81	1,280,478
District of Columbia	5	5	2,767	5	1,153	1,614	5	.....	6	5	166,600
Virginia	1,058	1,055	170,151	1,032	69,848	94,744	1,012	19	1,028	1,008	4,932,805
West Virginia	11	11	2,449	11	937	1,512	11	.....	11	11	129,100
North Carolina	2,137	2,137	279,112	2,037	113,074	155,161	1,998	56	2,016	1,976	5,188,390
South Carolina	1,096	1,093	158,151	832	54,085	69,623	1,031	28	1,035	1,021	3,496,664
Georgia	2,408	2,408	305,055	2,147	113,239	155,966	2,234	47	2,251	2,227	6,582,197
Florida	686	683	57,732	497	17,963	25,944	597	63	606	600	1,753,561
East South Central division:											
Kentucky	1,839	1,835	252,554	1,176	74,166	102,815	1,622	93	1,634	1,619	5,349,799
Tennessee	1,727	1,718	202,867	1,041	55,889	76,571	1,447	38	1,453	1,432	3,766,547
Alabama	1,993	1,993	207,603	1,621	71,383	95,876	1,871	76	1,875	1,855	3,609,721
Mississippi	1,438	1,436	153,497	754	39,590	51,096	1,090	21	1,095	1,083	2,313,610
West South Central division:											
Arkansas	1,410	1,409	113,192	771	26,396	38,709	833	86	834	826	1,924,231
Louisiana	606	602	66,298	437	20,314	28,154	484	10	489	466	1,040,801
Oklahoma	1,112	1,108	87,028	717	24,760	36,237	665	116	677	652	1,881,552
Texas	3,362	3,358	355,251	2,136	99,986	140,966	2,260	323	2,309	2,163	7,678,015
Mountain division:											
New Mexico	135	135	6,721	134	2,648	4,044	61	52	61	63	205,986

ORGANIZATIONS, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES: 1916.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		EXPENDITURES FOR YEAR.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Southern Baptist Convention	23,627	1,638	$3,153,158	1,820	$4,471,683	21,078	$15,063,743	17,555	18,162	160,171	1,665,996
East North Central division:											
Ohio	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	500	1	1	10	28
Illinois	609	65	111,286	43	99,700	548	324,304	513	527	4,750	43,995
West North Central division:											
Missouri	1,909	85	112,490	80	189,538	1,719	1,302,974	1,509	1,527	15,013	138,161
South Atlantic division:											
Maryland	85	28	98,429	23	60,450	82	234,703	81	90	1,424	13,747
District of Columbia	5	2	22,000	.....	.....	5	33,489	5	6	146	2,866
Virginia	1,058	112	328,939	275	668,081	1,010	1,309,607	958	1,016	11,969	122,058
West Virginia	11	4	15,200	4	19,500	11	25,800	9	11	181	2,010
North Carolina	2,137	190	292,446	151	426,125	2,047	1,281,152	1,980	2,112	16,730	205,347
South Carolina	1,096	100	220,195	143	403,350	1,074	918,179	1,016	1,031	9,106	111,053
Georgia	2,408	138	194,698	114	381,375	2,219	1,317,049	1,791	1,852	15,575	162,054
Florida	686	67	107,446	54	188,614	643	372,322	488	505	4,057	37,895
East South Central division:											
Kentucky	1,839	81	165,816	83	250,500	1,649	1,227,699	1,439	1,483	13,064	137,096
Tennessee	1,727	90	216,395	93	218,450	1,548	863,833	1,253	1,284	10,551	119,254
Alabama	1,993	169	231,324	134	303,350	1,772	763,112	1,496	1,538	12,818	119,417
Mississippi	1,438	63	100,841	111	265,580	1,251	726,882	900	927	6,624	69,783
West South Central division:											
Arkansas	1,410	65	135,764	56	108,220	1,034	478,055	767	786	5,941	59,097
Louisiana	606	42	48,298	42	84,100	508	297,633	421	452	3,277	31,961
Oklahoma	1,112	83	206,880	122	172,750	867	693,762	621	638	5,959	61,897
Texas	3,362	231	527,955	286	622,000	2,974	2,827,434	2,217	2,282	22,171	221,692
Mountain division:											
New Mexico	135	23	16,756	6	10,000	116	65,254	90	94	805	6,585

ORGANIZATIONS, MEMBERS, PLACES OF WORSHIP, AND VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, BY ASSOCIATIONS: 1916.

ASSOCIATION.	Total number of organizations.	MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.			VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.	
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.			
Southern Baptist Convention	23,627	23,580	2,708,870	17,117	869,610	1,202,591	19,597	1,126	19,770	19,268	$58,348,373
Alabama:											
Alabama	13	13	862	9	230	290	12	.....	12	12	6,950
Antioch	11	11	788	10	286	403	11	.....	11	10	10,250
Baldwin County	20	20	1,213	14	396	503	13	5	13	13	19,750
Bethel	31	31	2,806	26	1,154	1,366	30	.....	30	30	45,092
Bethlehem	28	28	2,457	22	948	1,116	26	2	26	26	20,530
Bibb County	33	33	3,433	23	1,150	1,445	32	.....	32	32	34,675
Big Bear Creek	33	33	2,578	27	1,026	1,150	29	3	29	29	15,550
Bigbee	22	22	1,503	15	414	565	21	.....	21	21	41,230
Birmingham	74	74	13,452	72	5,368	7,858	69	2	69	69	525,540
Blount County	39	39	3,189	32	996	1,529	36	2	36	35	30,200
Butler County	31	31	2,987	30	1,203	1,406	31	.....	31	31	29,775
Cahaba	27	27	2,676	21	728	780	27	.....	27	27	38,850
Calhoun County	53	53	6,721	41	2,256	2,956	48	3	48	48	139,210
Carey	31	31	3,404	25	1,279	1,761	30	.....	30	30	69,045
Cedar Bluff	17	17	1,163	12	363	495	16	1	16	16	8,800
Centennial	16	16	1,054	16	435	619	15	1	15	15	27,280
Central	18	18	1,668	17	648	701	17	1	17	18	22,835
Cherokee County	26	26	1,812	26	806	1,006	25	1	25	25	20,125
Chilton County	25	25	3,170	11	445	666	23	2	23	23	21,035
Clarke County	48	48	5,002	38	1,827	2,070	46	2	46	47	41,010
Clay County	23	23	2,234	19	825	972	23	.....	23	23	16,075
Clear Creek	38	38	2,801	34	1,032	1,412	30	5	30	30	30,300
Cleburne County	28	28	2,512	24	844	1,052	26	.....	26	26	18,400
Coffee County	27	27	3,607	18	951	1,312	27	.....	27	27	56,700
Colbert	14	14	2,286	11	752	986	12	.....	12	12	41,950
Columbia	44	44	5,764	32	1,647	2,685	42	2	42	41	81,825
Conecuh County	25	25	2,669	25	1,110	1,559	25	.....	25	25	42,030
Coosa River	43	43	5,054	29	1,609	2,193	41	1	41	41	100,415
Coosa Valley	14	14	1,458	14	620	838	14	.....	14	14	13,650
Crenshaw County	18	18	1,615	11	344	515	17	.....	18	17	13,700
Cullman	48	48	4,271	47	1,734	2,460	46	2	46	45	54,050
Dale County	31	31	3,987	28	1,396	1,869	31	.....	31	31	31,000
Dekalb County	50	50	4,236	36	1,407	1,925	45	5	45	44	28,015
East Liberty	24	24	3,133	21	1,169	1,533	22	2	22	22	49,650
Elmore County	26	26	2,924	21	990	1,401	25	1	25	25	34,150
Escambia	28	28	2,710	17	474	679	26	2	26	25	53,267
Etowah	34	34	4,597	28	1,577	2,044	34	.....	34	33	68,047
Eufaula	19	19	2,037	15	729	1,020	19	.....	19	19	63,375
Geneva	24	24	2,772	21	1,025	1,385	23	1	24	22	26,300
Gilliam Springs	24	24	2,110	18	681	899	23	1	23	23	19,900
Harmony Grove	14	14	1,070	14	445	625	12	1	12	13	10,050
Judson	22	22	2,522	21	1,022	1,450	22	.....	23	22	17,100
Lamar County	13	13	918	12	372	456	12	.....	13	12	7,115
Lauderdale County	14	14	1,066	13	374	588	13	.....	13	13	23,035
Liberty	1	1	88	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	600
Limestone County	15	15	1,346	14	483	720	13	2	13	13	17,300
Lookout Valley	6	6	280	6	116	164	4	1	4	3	1,125
Macedonia	12	12	647	11	267	343	6	2	6	5	3,010
Madison County Liberty	19	19	1,874	19	733	1,141	19	.....	19	19	31,930
Marshall County	35	35	4,462	27	1,645	2,236	35	.....	35	33	35,965
Mineral Springs	13	13	881	12	301	445	12	1	12	12	9,375
Mobile	27	27	3,525	22	1,519	1,751	24	1	24	25	243,500
Montgomery	25	25	3,996	19	837	1,201	24	1	24	24	263,200
Mud Creek	9	9	730	8	294	422	8	1	8	8	13,950
Mussel Shoals	46	46	5,581	37	2,042	2,579	45	1	45	45	94,975
New Hope	1	1	22	1	10	12	1	.....	1	.....	.....
New River	17	17	1,469	11	397	498	17	.....	17	16	6,430
North River	35	35	3,395	23	713	1,047	30	2	30	30	32,925
North St. Clair	24	24	1,882	17	595	788	21	3	21	21	16,950
Pine Barren	20	20	1,435	12	378	463	18	2	18	18	20,610
Pleasant Grove	14	14	1,054	11	368	570	12	1	12	10	13,495
Randolph County	27	27	3,120	17	737	961	27	.....	27	27	42,300
Russell County	17	17	1,551	17	608	943	17	.....	17	17	36,700
Salem-Troy	27	27	3,212	21	929	1,208	26	.....	26	26	75,450
Sardis	14	14	1,316	14	536	780	12	2	12	12	5,545
Selma	19	19	1,899	13	575	734	18	.....	18	17	112,500
Shady Grove	22	22	1,770	21	749	986	22	.....	22	22	11,070
Shelby	29	29	2,800	22	1,010	1,297	27	1	27	25	40,450
Sipsey	16	16	1,380	8	267	422	15	.....	15	15	10,600
Sulphur Springs	15	15	1,026	14	349	513	15	.....	15	15	8,030
Tallapoosa County	22	22	2,667	16	788	1,153	18	2	18	18	48,000
Tennessee River	33	33	3,039	32	1,328	1,674	32	1	32	31	31,450
Tuscaloosa County	37	37	5,191	33	2,005	2,805	36	1	36	36	89,470
Tuskegee	29	29	2,907	22	970	1,469	29	.....	29	29	86,242
Union	38	38	3,569	33	1,323	1,838	38	.....	38	38	41,380
Unity	31	31	3,424	25	1,201	1,315	30	.....	30	30	29,689
Washington County	20	20	1,535	19	665	852	18	1	18	18	22,050
Zion	37	37	4,059	28	1,518	1,823	34	2	34	34	45,624

ORGANIZATIONS, MEMBERS, PLACES OF WORSHIP, AND VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, BY ASSOCIATIONS: 1916—Continued.

Association.	Total number of organizations.	Members.					Places of worship.			Value of church property.	
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.			
Arkansas:											
Barry	1	1	72	1	30	42	1	.....	1	1	$1,000
Bartholomew	67	67	6,550	44	1,824	2,412	52	7	52	51	100,725
Benton County, No. 1	16	16	1,479	11	321	560	13	.....	13	13	33,600
Benton County, No. 2	9	9	1,076	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Big Creek	14	14	771	13	293	371	9	2	9	9	3,050
Black River	14	14	869	14	300	569	10	3	10	10	35,550
Blue Mountain	13	13	868	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buckner	42	42	3,162	34	1,032	1,511	31	2	31	31	24,640
Buckville	25	25	1,415	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	4	1,900
Caddo River	15	15	698	15	264	434	13	2	13	13	7,485
Caddo Valley	8	8	334	1	17	16	1	.....	1	1	500
Carey	16	16	1,471	13	450	537	15	.....	15	15	28,100
Caroline	72	72	9,517	55	2,659	3,832	60	6	60	60	305,510
Carroll County	13	13	1,068	10	318	551	9	.....	9	9	34,700
Clear Creek	28	28	1,747	21	535	927	17	4	17	17	27,900
Columbia	37	37	3,033	30	1,040	1,405	29	1	29	28	26,310
Concord	35	35	3,739	25	1,059	1,646	26	4	26	26	105,300
Crooked Creek	29	29	1,509	24	544	845	17	6	17	17	10,585
Current River	18	18	1,412	10	408	582	12	.....	12	12	12,280
Dardenelle	44	44	2,896	44	1,142	1,754	33	1	33	33	37,000
Enon	1	1	121	1	44	77	1	.....	1	1	1,000
Fayetteville	27	27	2,275	18	342	544	19	3	19	19	72,350
Fourche Valley	18	18	864	10	194	305	7	2	7	7	7,950
Friendship	34	34	3,708	25	1,129	1,613	30	1	31	30	95,367
Gainesville	37	37	3,177	18	585	959	35	1	35	35	34,925
Grand Prairie	35	35	2,207	2	29	52	7	1	7	7	18,800
Greenbrier	35	34	3,352	16	896	1,084	22	2	22	22	55,523
Hope	24	24	2,931	20	921	1,176	21	1	21	21	121,100
Howard	19	19	1,463	16	567	696	16	.....	16	16	13,325
Independence	28	28	1,925	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	16	16	16,650
Jonesboro	21	21	1,679	17	485	822	13	3	13	13	12,100
Judson	37	37	2,231	13	415	598	21	2	21	21	13,550
Liberty	43	43	4,349	31	1,323	1,792	38	3	38	38	58,375
Little Red River	10	10	1,177	10	462	715	9	.....	9	9	13,300
Little River	12	12	1,353	8	392	539	10	.....	10	10	28,050
Madison County	11	11	341	2	15	29	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Mount Vernon	36	36	2,594	18	706	991	15	2	15	15	73,750
Mount Zion	62	62	5,234	42	1,603	2,376	37	10	37	37	205,500
Ouachita	18	18	1,149	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	7	14,321
Pee Dee	16	16	683	2	35	39	2	.....	2	2	800
Pike County	17	17	1,184	13	361	567	12	.....	12	12	8,260
Pine Bluff	43	43	3,637	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red River	30	30	3,668	21	1,062	1,548	27	.....	27	23	63,900
Rocky Bayou	30	30	1,865	16	312	479	20	4	20	20	6,050
Russellville	29	29	1,710	20	497	832	18	4	18	18	24,050
Saline	52	52	4,278	39	1,194	1,804	45	1	45	45	88,925
Southwestern	15	15	1,003	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spring River	21	21	1,318	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	9	4,725
State Line	9	9	610	5	115	161	5	2	5	5	3,750
Stevens Creek	29	29	1,868	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trace Ridge	8	8	344	5	86	134	3	.....	3	3	700
Union, No. 1	30	30	1,915	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union, No. 2	7	7	389	4	75	150	3	1	3	3	1,500
United	26	26	1,424	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White River	24	24	1,380	14	315	493	12	3	12	12	9,500
District of Columbia:											
Columbia	5	5	2,767	5	1,153	1,614	5	.....	6	5	166,600
Florida:											
Alachua	20	20	1,590	20	648	942	19	1	19	19	32,629
Bethel	25	25	1,727	24	667	1,007	22	2	22	22	12,647
Beulah	16	16	1,308	13	564	578	16	.....	16	16	30,850
Black Creek	17	17	810	16	337	452	11	5	11	12	7,483
Caloosa	7	7	513	5	240	244	4	.....	4	4	6,900
Central	11	11	816	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11	11	11,174
Florida	38	38	2,822	33	1,045	1,475	31	5	31	31	81,065
Geneva	1	1	100	1	40	60	1	.....	1	1	600
Graves	38	38	2,233	30	795	1,084	28	9	28	28	27,120
Harmony	16	14	1,114	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15	15	20,460
Indian River	11	11	513	10	169	283	11	.....	11	11	25,957
Jacksonville	33	33	3,808	33	1,447	2,361	30	1	30	31	264,063
Lafayette	20	20	1,497	.....	.....	.....	8	12	8	8	3,500
Little River	4	4	389	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	4	4,475
Marion	32	32	2,523	25	930	1,196	31	1	31	31	126,110
Mercer	1	1	192	1	96	96	1	.....	1	1	1,000
Miami	11	11	1,484	8	492	735	11	.....	12	11	82,250
Middle Florida	30	30	2,604	.....	.....	.....	29	1	29	29	23,866
New River	15	15	969	.....	.....	.....	9	4	9	9	8,460
New Santa Rosa	23	23	1,543	15	490	673	19	3	19	19	15,042
Pasco	16	16	1,032	15	402	608	16	.....	16	16	81,325
Peace River	43	43	3,133	34	1,166	1,653	37	3	37	37	81,747
Pensacola Bay	25	25	2,378	14	532	897	19	3	19	19	44,257
Rocky Creek	17	17	990	13	284	498	15	.....	15	15	8,025
St. Johns River	13	18	1,259	14	398	513	15	1	15	15	30,700

ORGANIZATIONS, MEMBERS, PLACES OF WORSHIP, AND VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, BY ASSOCIATIONS: 1916—Continued.

ASSOCIATION.	Total number of organizations.	MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.			VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.	
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.			
Florida—Continued.											
Santa Fe River	14	14	1,575	14	661	914	13	1	13	13	$39,570
Sardis	1	1	17	1	8	9	1	.....	1	1	500
Seminole	22	22	2,140	22	871	1,269	21	1	21	21	104,605
South Florida	46	46	4,751	32	1,359	1,954	43	2	43	43	113,631
Southwestern	2	2	147	2	65	82	2	.....	2	2	1,050
Suwanee	22	22	1,991	22	805	1,186	22	.....	22	22	41,000
Tampa Bay	26	25	4,307	23	1,520	2,413	25	1	31	25	252,125
Wekiwa	20	20	1,834	18	720	1,027	17	2	18	17	101,300
West Florida	43	43	3,393	39	1,212	1,735	38	5	39	39	65,875
Zion	2	2	180	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	2,200
Georgia:											
Appalachee	32	32	4,106	25	1,443	1,740	30	.....	30	30	107,865
Atlanta	49	49	18,239	28	4,076	6,450	48	.....	49	48	1,075,000
Baptist Union	11	11	852	10	345	457	10	.....	10	10	18,390
Bethel	47	47	4,781	44	1,903	2,691	47	.....	47	47	114,550
Bethlehem	8	8	1,161	6	388	486	6	1	6	6	2,550
Bowen	36	36	2,722	36	1,126	1,596	33	3	33	33	40,106
Bullock County	20	20	2,398	19	921	1,411	20	.....	20	20	38,850
Campbell	18	18	2,277	18	945	1,332	18	.....	18	18	21,175
Carrollton	31	31	4,577	31	1,899	2,678	31	.....	31	31	102,500
Catoosa	13	13	1,188	13	469	719	13	.....	13	13	13,900
Centennial	22	22	2,457	17	705	1,015	21	1	21	21	66,050
Central	33	33	3,043	30	1,202	1,637	33	.....	33	33	71,064
Central Western	11	11	1,239	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chattahoochee	39	39	7,471	39	3,281	4,190	39	.....	39	39	125,260
Chattooga	21	21	2,325	12	1,032	1,293	21	.....	21	21	32,450
Chestatee	13	13	946	9	128	197	4	.....	4	4	1,300
Clarkesville	13	13	1,482	11	563	706	12	.....	12	13	14,050
Colquit County	30	30	3,350	27	1,348	1,678	28	2	29	28	80,755
Columbus	31	31	4,127	26	923	1,288	30	1	31	30	249,635
Concord	22	22	2,886	20	1,148	1,487	22	.....	22	22	30,135
Consolation	28	28	2,747	28	1,237	1,510	22	3	22	21	18,565
Coosa	22	22	3,203	21	1,271	1,847	22	.....	22	22	34,410
Coosawattie	7	7	533	7	206	327	7	.....	7	7	6,450
Daniell	34	34	3,469	34	1,437	2,032	32	.....	32	32	50,550
Dodge County	31	31	2,757	29	1,000	1,623	31	.....	32	31	24,055
Ebenezer	27	27	2,236	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ellijay	16	16	1,261	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Emanuel	20	20	1,706	17	546	929	19	1	20	19	30,240
Enon	16	16	1,898	14	681	860	15	.....	15	15	12,650
Fairburn	27	27	3,443	27	1,504	1,939	26	1	26	25	42,285
Flint River	44	44	5,921	40	2,286	3,092	44	.....	44	44	133,900
Floyd County	33	33	5,368	31	2,111	2,991	32	1	32	32	107,350
Friendship	44	44	4,346	44	1,759	2,587	42	.....	43	42	129,550
Georgia	49	49	7,059	49	3,109	3,950	48	.....	49	48	129,100
Gilmer-Fannin	6	6	546	6	232	314	5	1	5	5	1,550
Good Samaritan	12	12	973	11	350	538	12	.....	12	12	10,350
Gordon County	25	25	3,508	25	1,377	2,131	25	.....	25	25	30,838
Haralson County	12	12	1,403	10	409	624	10	.....	10	10	12,450
Hebron	43	43	7,411	40	3,019	3,683	43	.....	48	43	77,892
Hebzibah	45	45	6,674	37	2,472	3,140	44	.....	44	44	232,500
Hiawassee	11	11	1,221	11	517	704	9	2	9	9	6,300
Hightower	57	57	9,536	57	4,043	5,493	57	.....	57	56	56,862
Houston	27	27	3,404	26	1,397	1,964	27	.....	27	27	87,600
Jasper	38	38	5,385	38	2,174	3,211	36	2	36	36	14,050
Kilpatrick	27	27	3,525	25	1,309	1,906	26	.....	26	25	51,450
Kimbell	20	20	2,511	20	1,172	1,339	20	.....	20	20	63,925
Laurens County	40	40	4,874	40	1,897	2,977	36	3	36	36	87,570
Lawrenceville	33	33	3,970	32	1,522	2,300	33	.....	33	33	57,035
Liberty	24	24	2,841	22	1,084	1,367	24	.....	24	24	27,460
Little River	41	41	5,083	40	2,108	2,793	41	.....	41	41	85,453
Lookout Valley	6	6	293	6	108	185	4	.....	4	4	1,400
Mallary	22	22	2,639	22	1,082	1,557	22	.....	22	22	32,970
Mell	30	30	2,791	28	853	1,239	30	.....	30	30	94,235
Mercer	22	22	2,674	18	1,108	1,284	22	.....	22	22	80,000
Middle	37	37	4,610	34	2,056	2,415	35	.....	35	35	75,055
Middle Cherokee	25	25	3,348	23	1,287	1,740	23	.....	23	23	642,330
Miller	8	8	690	6	120	186	7	.....	7	6	5,000
Morganton	20	20	2,261	19	903	1,291	19	1	19	19	16,150
Mountain	14	14	741	12	293	383	11	2	11	11	4,350
Mountaintown	14	14	1,157	9	341	446	9	.....	9	9	9,000
Mount Vernon	23	23	3,077	21	1,260	1,573	22	1	22	22	45,050
Mulberry	22	22	3,372	18	1,289	1,564	22	.....	22	22	27,505
New Hope	30	30	2,421	30	1,057	1,364	25	3	25	23	8,850
New Sunbury	24	24	4,648	23	1,793	2,780	23	1	23	23	114,566
New Union	10	10	660	9	230	375	10	.....	10	10	7,350
Noonday	30	30	5,412	27	2,073	2,904	29	.....	29	29	86,600
North Georgia	40	40	4,781	32	1,661	2,424	36	.....	36	36	56,100
Notla River	21	21	1,916	19	684	967	20	1	20	20	11,150
Piedmont	46	46	3,994	37	1,531	2,144	45	.....	45	45	117,170
Pine Mountain	26	26	2,282	26	909	1,373	25	1	25	25	36,825

ORGANIZATIONS, MEMBERS, PLACES OF WORSHIP, AND VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, BY ASSOCIATIONS: 1916—Continued.

Association.	Total number of organizations.	Members.					Places of worship.			Value of church property.	
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.			
Georgia—Continued.											
Pleasant Grove	15	15	1,339	15	547	792	13	1	13	13	$8,850
Pleasant Valley	13	13	1,236	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polk County	19	19	2,294	13	720	911	18	.....	18	18	36,085
Pulaski County	22	22	2,772	22	1,093	1,679	22	.....	22	22	45,340
Rabun County	15	15	1,467	15	652	815	15	.....	15	15	9,475
Randolph County	1	1	62	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	500
Rehoboth	37	37	6,611	34	2,343	3,482	37	.....	38	37	292,452
Roswell	15	15	1,433	11	501	685	15	.....	15	15	14,900
Salem	12	12	780	5	162	198	12	.....	12	12	4,700
Sarepta	60	60	9,825	59	4,166	5,659	60	.....	61	60	131,285
Smyrna	30	30	2,461	30	1,008	1,453	28	2	28	28	40,950
South River	17	17	1,840	17	755	1,085	14	1	14	14	12,950
Southwestern	9	9	643	9	244	399	5	4	5	5	2,150
Stone Mountain	21	21	2,585	21	1,111	1,474	21	.....	21	21	68,250
Summerhill	18	18	1,436	18	587	849	16	2	17	16	37,200
Suwanee	1	1	92	1	40	52	1	.....	1	1	500
Tallapoosa	17	17	2,480	15	975	1,236	17	.....	17	17	20,700
Tattnall	17	17	1,656	16	623	996	17	.....	17	17	20,935
Taylor	15	15	1,612	11	387	540	15	.....	15	15	28,700
Telfair	21	21	1,865	20	793	1,053	19	2	20	19	28,700
Tucker	28	28	3,170	28	1,292	1,878	28	.....	28	28	65,759
Tugalo	38	38	6,811	36	2,887	3,554	37	.....	38	37	64,910
Turner	20	20	1,687	20	728	959	18	2	18	18	20,690
Valdosta	30	30	2,894	26	846	1,347	28	.....	28	28	41,130
Washington	33	33	4,705	32	1,964	2,691	32	1	32	32	119,710
Western	54	54	7,008	42	2,068	2,713	51	.....	51	50	165,435
Unassociated	1	1	85	1	35	50	1	.....	1	1	300
Illinois:											
Alton	40	40	6,836	38	2,403	4,157	38	1	39	22	230,775
Antioch	12	12	729	12	272	457	11	1	11	11	11,000
Apple Creek	11	11	945	5	102	122	8	.....	8	7	9,300
Bay Creek	8	8	723	3	132	268	6	.....	6	6	11,050
Big Saline	21	21	1,356	13	351	561	13	.....	13	13	9,300
Central Illinois	16	16	1,769	10	513	639	16	.....	17	16	48,850
Clear Creek	44	44	4,987	39	1,686	2,682	40	3	40	40	73,500
Fairfield	37	36	4,271	28	1,438	2,029	36	.....	36	36	86,102
Franklin	35	35	4,198	25	1,481	2,094	33	.....	33	33	63,825
Kaskaskia	26	26	1,790	19	431	696	26	.....	26	26	47,440
Louisville	18	18	1,641	17	637	983	18	.....	18	18	30,850
Macoupin	26	26	2,830	26	1,147	1,683	25	1	26	25	71,025
Mattoon	10	10	529	5	93	184	9	.....	9	9	11,440
Mount Erie	26	26	2,224	21	644	912	26	.....	26	26	28,705
Nine Mile	34	34	4,366	23	1,476	2,035	32	1	32	31	94,175
Olney	14	14	999	11	322	433	13	.....	13	13	63,500
Palestine	23	23	1,710	23	708	1,002	21	.....	21	22	30,725
Rehoboth	33	33	2,098	25	746	1,236	32	.....	32	32	44,475
Salem, South	28	27	2,482	24	826	1,239	27	.....	27	27	28,315
Saline County	24	22	3,285	15	1,122	1,499	23	.....	23	23	132,074
Sandy Creek	37	36	3,412	24	897	1,135	36	1	38	36	53,075
Shelby	8	8	447	8	177	270	7	.....	7	7	13,900
Union	32	32	2,343	23	776	1,127	23	.....	23	24	20,350
Westfield	12	12	1,240	11	442	617	12	.....	12	12	19,750
Williamson	34	34	5,012	27	1,676	2,447	33	.....	33	34	118,510
Kentucky:											
Allen	23	23	2,762	17	879	1,142	22	1	22	22	27,350
Baptist	15	15	2,531	15	1,105	1,426	15	.....	15	15	44,600
Barren River	50	50	5,498	6	108	285	47	2	47	47	38,450
Bell County	38	38	2,696	8	227	408	10	26	10	10	23,800
Bethel	42	42	6,554	38	2,512	3,370	41	1	41	41	221,559
Blood River	40	40	4,964	38	2,058	2,684	37	.....	37	37	60,500
Boones Creek	18	18	2,010	16	908	1,324	18	.....	18	18	112,500
Booneville	22	22	1,089	1	70	90	1	.....	1	1	1,000
Blackford	25	25	2,573	15	700	1,072	25	.....	25	25	22,400
Bracken	31	31	3,046	20	716	994	29	1	30	29	157,550
Breckinridge	16	16	2,251	8	496	713	16	.....	16	16	21,200
Campbell County	18	18	2,931	15	1,062	1,591	17	1	17	17	109,750
Central	13	13	2,567	9	850	1,035	13	.....	13	13	68,400
Clover Bottom	6	6	505	1	22	43	1	.....	1	1	500
Concord	23	23	3,656	23	1,613	2,043	23	.....	23	23	60,900
Crittenden	18	18	2,585	17	1,102	1,463	16	1	16	17	25,475
Daviess County	45	45	8,813	45	3,727	5,086	45	.....	46	45	211,550
East Lynn	12	12	1,914	11	744	1,054	12	.....	12	12	12,000
East Union	20	20	2,068	9	323	504	15	5	15	15	18,250
Edmonson	14	14	1,430	10	380	548	13	1	13	13	11,300
Elkhorn	32	32	9,355	31	3,835	5,175	32	.....	33	32	465,000
Enterprise	23	23	1,262	14	208	393	18	5	18	18	41,900
Franklin	14	14	3,565	13	1,445	1,845	14	.....	14	14	47,700
Freedom	11	11	959	7	295	452	11	.....	11	11	13,208
Gasper River	21	21	2,659	11	607	916	20	1	20	20	21,450
Goose Creek	11	11	903	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goshen	17	17	1,507	13	508	752	15	.....	15	15	17,850
Graves County	32	32	4,527	26	1,437	2,362	32	.....	32	32	86,300
Green River	11	11	1,095	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenup	33	33	3,010	31	1,031	1,853	31	1	31	30	100,950

ORGANIZATIONS, MEMBERS, PLACES OF WORSHIP, AND VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, BY ASSOCIATIONS: 1916—Continued.

ASSOCIATION.	Total number of organizations.	MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.			VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.	
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.			
Kentucky—Continued.											
Greenville	12	12	603	3	80	110	2	1	2	2	$1,000
Henry County	11	11	1,941	7	419	680	11	.....	11	11	33,800
Irvine	20	20	1,594	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Landmark	11	11	1,153	6	365	494	11	.....	11	11	5,450
Laurel River	36	36	3,704	12	424	700	34	2	34	33	17,950
Liberty	41	41	4,661	25	1,391	1,775	38	3	38	38	60,310
Little Bethel	35	35	3,779	32	1,364	2,089	32	1	32	32	76,406
Little River	49	49	6,066	28	1,637	2,224	44	3	44	44	73,470
Logan County	21	21	2,220	19	938	1,101	21	.....	21	21	26,100
Long Run	49	49	16,416	33	4,586	6,462	47	2	53	47	847,868
Lynn	31	31	4,704	13	1,066	1,326	27	4	27	27	35,550
Lynn Camp	19	18	1,697	14	571	803	15	1	15	15	11,050
Mount Zion	30	30	3,867	4	524	775	27	2	27	27	56,400
Muhlenberg	38	38	5,220	32	1,961	2,840	38	.....	39	38	77,050
Nelson	21	21	4,107	11	1,088	1,365	21	.....	21	21	107,700
New Lebanon	1	1	31	1	16	15	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
North Bend	23	23	4,363	13	862	1,282	23	.....	24	23	192,150
North Concord	25	25	2,086	8	308	513	16	5	16	16	14,200
Ohio County	39	39	5,679	26	1,824	2,394	38	.....	38	38	50,775
Ohio River	39	39	4,288	30	1,759	2,529	39	.....	39	39	67,500
Ohio Valley	38	38	6,150	26	1,902	2,561	37	1	37	37	180,750
Oneida	8	7	509	.....	.....	.....	6	2	6	6	5,450
Owen County	10	10	1,728	5	524	548	10	.....	10	10	12,500
Pulaski County	35	35	4,556	24	1,269	2,122	33	2	33	33	64,950
Rockcastle	25	25	2,852	20	880	1,298	23	1	23	23	17,850
Russell County	24	24	1,596	12	338	413	22	1	22	22	12,350
Russels Creek	41	41	4,630	33	1,635	2,100	38	2	38	38	93,100
Salem	24	24	3,169	15	930	1,317	24	.....	24	24	45,300
Severns Valley	21	21	3,635	17	1,232	1,600	21	.....	21	20	53,800
Shelby	23	23	4,653	13	1,271	1,694	21	1	21	21	87,100
Simpson	13	13	2,338	6	522	578	13	.....	13	13	31,300
South Concord	16	16	2,218	7	423	489	16	.....	16	15	10,630
South District	29	29	5,905	24	2,237	2,994	28	1	28	28	141,500
South Kentucky	22	22	2,695	20	1,029	1,530	21	1	21	21	28,600
South Union	19	19	2,238	8	320	522	15	2	15	15	9,300
Sulphur Fork	20	19	3,080	10	697	966	20	.....	20	20	76,033
Tates Creek	25	25	4,125	24	1,715	2,375	23	2	23	23	61,500
Ten Mile	15	14	2,282	8	480	625	15	.....	15	15	28,100
Three Forks	12	12	1,159	.....	.....	.....	6	2	6	6	35,600
Union	21	21	2,296	12	605	839	20	.....	20	20	85,700
Upper Cumberland	14	14	1,035	5	149	164	8	2	8	8	11,240
Warren	24	24	4,468	14	1,521	1,694	24	.....	25	24	174,750
Wayne County	21	21	2,288	13	689	939	20	1	20	20	23,700
West Kentucky	38	38	4,044	25	833	1,411	38	.....	38	38	82,525
West Union	36	36	5,184	24	1,617	2,499	28	1	28	28	140,000
Whites Run	12	12	1,916	11	810	991	12	.....	12	12	34,950
Stewart County	2	2	154	2	64	90	1	.....	1	1	500
Stockton Valley	6	6	687	4	203	296	6	.....	6	6	2,600
Louisiana:											
Amite River	17	17	1,529	12	417	615	16	.....	16	14	17,163
Barthelomew	2	2	165	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	700
Bayou Macon	19	19	2,283	14	727	1,090	16	1	16	14	63,250
Bethlehem	37	36	3,503	34	1,302	2,019	34	.....	34	34	26,400
Big Creek	27	27	3,455	20	1,126	1,528	20	.....	20	19	14,955
Caddo	18	18	3,586	14	1,112	1,897	17	.....	17	15	142,550
Carey	27	27	2,649	21	777	1,006	26	.....	26	24	84,050
Central	26	26	2,514	16	696	812	21	.....	21	21	18,050
Columbia	5	5	413	2	58	116	2	.....	2	2	1,200
Concord	26	26	3,449	25	1,520	1,799	25	.....	25	25	33,575
Deer Creek	14	14	1,804	11	628	855	9	.....	9	9	19,150
Eastern Louisiana	28	27	3,020	19	1,002	1,218	19	.....	19	19	21,800
Everett	26	26	2,404	19	781	908	16	1	16	16	9,300
German	1	1	24	1	15	9	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Grand Cane	23	22	2,162	18	719	953	20	1	20	20	63,160
Judson	8	8	1,183	6	390	695	8	.....	9	8	44,850
Liberty	21	21	2,631	14	750	988	20	.....	20	19	46,186
Louisiana	20	20	2,995	13	707	897	19	.....	20	19	48,636
Magee	4	4	788	3	248	389	4	.....	4	4	2,750
Mount Olive	25	25	2,791	24	887	1,192	20	.....	21	19	21,500
Natchitoches	12	12	960	9	274	443	10	.....	10	10	13,465
North Louisiana	14	14	1,039	12	359	484	11	.....	11	10	10,900
North Sabine	25	25	2,695	16	826	1,098	18	1	18	18	20,861
Orleans-St. Tammany	15	15	1,823	13	642	946	14	1	15	13	194,300
Ouachita	24	23	1,781	20	636	962	23	.....	23	22	19,550
Palestine	8	8	514	3	76	132	3	.....	3	3	1,100
Red River	16	16	1,610	13	475	738	16	.....	16	16	16,400
Sabine	26	26	2,170	19	600	842	21	3	21	20	12,200
Shady Grove	14	14	1,147	8	306	371	10	.....	10	9	8,450
State Line	4	4	519	3	165	179	4	.....	4	4	3,400

ORGANIZATIONS, MEMBERS, PLACES OF WORSHIP, AND VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, BY ASSOCIATIONS: 1916—Continued.

Association.	Total number of organizations.	Members.					Places of worship.			Value of church property.	
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.			
Louisiana—Continued.											
Tangipahoa	10	10	1,727	10	661	1,066	10	.....	11	10	$20,400
Vernon	24	24	2,194	1	95	108	1	.....	1	1	1,800
Washington	21	21	2,712	15	768	1,108	21	.....	21	20	30,600
West Pearl River	12	12	1,141	3	190	227	4	.....	4	3	2,700
Unassociated	7	7	918	6	379	464	5	1	5	5	5,450
Maryland:											
Columbia	1	1	131	1	58	73	1	.....	1	1	8,500
Union	84	83	14,519	68	4,918	7,684	81	1	85	80	1,271,978
Mississippi:											
Aberdeen	34	34	2,916	21	807	1,165	27	.....	27	27	91,300
Bay Springs	27	27	2,883	21	822	1,350	22	1	22	22	33,730
Bethel	8	8	703	1	35	40	6	.....	6	6	2,650
Bogue Chitto	21	21	4,345	8	1,031	1,417	17	.....	17	17	55,170
Calhoun	43	43	3,570	19	772	1,047	35	.....	35	34	19,750
Carey	12	12	1,596	9	610	711	11	.....	11	11	33,700
Central	40	40	5,829	20	1,102	1,558	33	.....	33	33	201,550
Chester	36	36	3,887	19	1,025	1,300	31	.....	31	31	29,350
Chickasahay	32	32	3,280	14	637	775	23	1	23	23	30,700
Chickasaw	42	42	4,619	17	1,099	1,251	35	1	35	35	48,360
Choctaw	17	17	1,239	7	246	307	7	.....	7	7	7,000
Coldwater	45	45	4,446	27	1,285	1,657	36	1	36	36	88,350
Columbus	25	24	3,248	6	328	550	21	.....	23	18	102,150
Copiah	25	25	4,124	16	1,288	1,660	21	.....	21	21	50,550
Deer Creek	38	38	3,509	25	851	1,196	33	1	34	33	275,754
Gulf Coast	32	32	2,778	21	873	1,233	31	1	31	28	85,500
Harmony	31	31	2,195	17	497	728	27	.....	27	27	17,575
Harmony-Tennessee	3	3	151	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hobolochitto	28	28	2,596	12	681	705	19	.....	19	18	19,935
Hopewell	21	21	1,866	10	494	602	16	1	16	16	16,900
Jefferson Davis County	13	13	2,003	6	516	587	6	.....	6	6	6,000
Jones County	29	29	2,982	11	550	865	13	1	13	13	16,660
Judson	14	14	1,325	1	71	77	11	.....	11	11	7,050
Kosciusko	29	29	3,147	13	551	785	27	.....	27	27	18,850
Lauderdale	29	29	4,737	17	1,456	2,043	25	.....	25	25	87,050
Lawrence County	20	20	2,841	11	724	1,056	15	1	15	15	17,700
Leaf River	18	18	1,394	12	418	464	15	1	15	15	16,550
Lebanon	23	23	3,573	11	723	1,328	16	1	17	16	105,650
Liberty	18	18	1,284	8	306	368	15	.....	15	14	8,350
Lincoln County	38	38	5,988	38	2,742	3,246	36	1	36	38	78,416
Louisville	32	32	3,209	21	1,081	1,319	29	.....	29	28	48,150
Macedonia	3	3	199	3	85	114	2	.....	2	2	550
Magee Creek	2	2	271	1	102	124	2	.....	2	2	1,400
Mississippi	28	28	4,162	24	1,779	1,930	26	.....	26	26	45,350
Monroe	12	12	1,136	11	431	482	12	.....	12	12	23,600
Montgomery	6	6	738	6	373	365	6	.....	6	6	4,050
Mount Pisgah	40	40	2,653	7	337	441	30	.....	30	30	19,630
New Choctaw	7	7	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Liberty	47	47	4,298	37	1,453	1,887	35	6	35	36	25,550
Oktibbeha	26	26	2,398	7	347	452	16	.....	16	16	13,150
Oxford	24	24	2,892	15	914	1,129	18	.....	18	18	79,350
Pearl Leaf	21	21	2,718	10	624	807	18	.....	18	18	24,052
Pearl River	19	19	2,568	12	784	1,132	15	.....	15	15	45,500
Pearl Valley	13	13	676	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rankin County	28	27	2,991	16	874	1,026	22	1	22	22	23,250
Red Creek	27	27	1,469	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
State Line	4	4	477	2	63	83	2	.....	2	2	1,600
Strong River	30	30	3,738	16	1,048	1,153	20	.....	20	20	22,925
Sunflower	23	23	1,715	19	571	718	17	.....	18	17	63,500
Tallahala	8	8	478	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tippah	32	32	3,651	21	1,256	1,723	26	.....	26	26	51,950
Tishomingo	47	47	3,967	30	1,135	1,479	35	2	35	36	85,525
Trinity	23	23	2,156	13	674	803	20	.....	20	20	14,700
Union	17	17	1,142	7	175	237	7	.....	7	7	6,200
Walthall	12	12	2,075	4	395	443	6	.....	6	5	13,700
West Judson	29	29	3,621	13	608	745	21	.....	21	21	25,228
Yalobusha	28	28	2,615	12	382	521	23	.....	23	23	38,850
Yazoo	34	34	2,770	13	488	644	27	.....	27	27	42,150
Zion	24	24	3,158	15	971	1,058	24	.....	24	24	20,750
Unassociated	1	1	250	1	100	150	1	.....	1	1	700
Missouri:											
Audrain	19	19	2,557	18	1,006	1,435	19	.....	19	19	52,100
Barry County	33	33	2,852	31	915	1,259	28	3	28	28	49,890
Barton County	9	9	774	7	273	449	8	1	8	8	15,700
Bear Creek	21	21	1,555	13	422	645	21	.....	21	20	26,168
Benton County	15	15	1,155	9	354	542	13	.....	13	12	13,250
Bethel	26	26	4,293	19	1,000	1,503	26	.....	26	25	141,550
Big Creek	2	2	130	2	50	80	2	.....	2	2	800
Black River	21	21	2,086	11	381	688	18	2	18	15	42,850
Blue River	60	59	13,806	40	4,235	6,064	59	1	61	59	841,950
Bourbois	11	11	834	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butler	29	29	2,512	28	1,015	1,449	27	2	27	27	69,340
Caldwell-Ray	23	22	2,513	14	519	789	22	1	22	21	51,775
Camden County	21	21	1,650	6	133	210	4	2	4	4	1,400
Cane Creek	30	30	2,452	12	642	968	29	1	29	24	53,852
Cape Girardeau	17	17	1,748	14	668	937	16	1	16	16	33,700

ORGANIZATIONS, MEMBERS, PLACES OF WORSHIP, AND VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, BY ASSOCIATIONS: 1916—Continued.

ASSOCIATION.	Total number of organizations.	MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.			VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.	
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.			
Missouri—Continued.											
Carroll County	1	1	137	1	44	93	1	.....	1	1	$1,000
Cedar County	14	14	839	3	77	122	14	.....	14	13	11,350
Charleston	20	20	2,101	9	339	620	18	2	18	17	99,447
Christian County	32	32	2,751	15	465	696	27	5	27	26	24,040
Concord	39	39	5,855	19	1,175	1,651	37	2	38	36	83,994
County Line	14	14	946	10	286	368	12	2	12	10	4,525
Culvre	20	20	2,073	14	556	810	20	.....	20	20	36,500
Currant River	1	1	85	1	35	50	1	.....	1	1	850
Dade County	14	13	1,149	9	283	482	13	1	13	13	12,750
Dallas County	12	12	1,132	2	67	94	2	.....	2	2	1,515
Daviess County	22	22	2,106	11	420	662	22	.....	22	22	54,150
Dixon	19	19	1,947	15	725	1,058	19	.....	19	17	17,396
Dry Fork	19	19	1,537	6	251	374	13	.....	13	11	28,450
East Grand River	1	1	66	1	27	39	1	.....	1	1	1,000
Eleven Points River	12	12	905	6	187	330	12	.....	12	10	10,250
Franklin	28	28	3,935	14	762	1,242	27	.....	27	25	61,150
Franklin County	21	21	1,215	12	259	396	20	1	20	20	14,779
Gentry	20	20	1,878	10	437	613	20	.....	20	20	46,930
Green County	43	43	7,199	27	2,215	3,411	43	.....	43	43	153,255
Harmony	21	21	3,458	17	865	1,298	21	.....	21	21	95,625
Howell County	18	18	1,422	6	171	267	17	1	17	14	25,289
Jefferson County	20	19	1,165	16	426	613	18	2	18	18	15,700
Johnson County	24	24	2,830	17	734	1,020	24	.....	24	24	58,200
Laclede County	18	18	1,575	9	279	397	16	2	16	13	18,320
Lafayette County	15	15	2,043	10	445	660	15	.....	15	15	61,750
Lamine	23	23	2,501	14	726	915	21	1	21	19	48,600
Lawrence County	34	34	3,795	17	625	864	25	5	25	12	16,140
Linn County	21	21	2,793	18	1,075	1,433	21	.....	21	20	107,220
Little Bonne-Femme	41	41	5,940	30	2,116	2,878	41	.....	41	41	195,950
Livingston	16	16	1,879	14	754	1,032	16	.....	16	16	44,900
Macon	31	31	3,307	15	794	1,340	29	.....	29	24	83,260
Meramec	13	13	853	12	312	528	8	5	8	8	15,220
Miller	24	24	2,444	14	531	762	24	.....	24	23	42,280
Missouri Valley	26	26	3,039	16	972	1,249	25	1	25	25	65,800
Monroe	15	15	1,603	11	489	650	15	.....	15	14	36,200
Mount Moriah	10	10	881	6	189	256	10	.....	10	10	15,500
Mount Pleasant	37	37	4,228	21	1,258	1,633	33	2	33	32	129,300
Mount Salem	15	15	986	7	253	274	15	.....	15	7	11,625
Mount Zion	27	27	2,645	19	798	1,071	25	2	25	24	72,000
Mount Zion (Ark.)	1	1	53	1	10	43	1	.....	1	1	1,600
Nevada	22	22	2,534	16	733	1,279	21	1	21	21	48,550
New Madrid	18	18	1,487	8	284	427	16	2	16	15	20,975
North Central	17	17	1,410	13	329	492	16	1	16	16	27,900
North Grand River	32	32	3,150	19	887	1,120	25	.....	25	24	52,600
North Liberty	38	38	4,271	31	1,445	2,244	37	.....	37	30	109,350
North Missouri	12	12	849	4	140	195	11	.....	11	11	20,105
Northwest Missouri	24	24	2,361	17	686	1,160	19	.....	19	19	71,825
Old Path	21	21	1,729	14	492	603	19	2	19	16	9,900
Phelps County	13	13	605	7	91	126	6	4	6	6	3,370
Pleasant Grove	22	22	2,153	14	612	763	22	.....	23	22	40,950
Polk County	34	34	4,359	20	1,045	1,657	31	1	31	33	45,325
Pulaski County	24	24	1,770	14	347	516	20	3	20	15	14,125
Reynolds County	22	22	1,667	16	554	917	17	4	17	17	22,400
St. Clair	21	21	1,456	15	423	655	20	1	20	19	21,560
St. Francis	23	23	2,404	9	537	590	23	.....	23	23	32,250
St. Joseph	39	39	5,862	37	2,336	3,277	38	1	39	38	309,250
St. Louis	36	36	9,686	36	3,777	5,909	35	.....	35	35	897,850
Saline	25	25	3,154	16	754	987	25	.....	25	25	84,975
Salt River	26	26	3,175	16	632	846	26	.....	26	26	100,000
Shannon County	16	16	744	8	105	209	12	4	12	7	3,600
Shoal Creek	35	35	3,198	23	873	1,373	34	1	34	30	56,125
Spring River	31	31	4,702	28	1,991	2,645	30	.....	30	30	139,300
Stoddard County	22	22	1,684	21	621	959	19	2	19	19	31,850
Taney County	7	7	147	6	48	76	2	4	2	2	600
Tebo	24	24	3,337	16	1,027	1,425	24	.....	24	24	54,900
Texas County	32	32	2,096	18	498	762	29	2	29	25	19,060
Washington County	19	19	851	12	249	291	13	2	13	12	9,600
Wayne County	24	24	2,236	15	640	862	21	3	21	21	33,450
Webster	26	26	1,992	18	559	824	25	1	25	22	26,525
West Fork	12	12	1,116	6	260	334	8	.....	8	7	34,100
Wright County	24	24	2,018	13	412	688	22	2	22	22	19,450
Wyaconda	29	29	4,083	20	1,273	1,682	29	.....	29	29	98,750
New Mexico:											
Central	15	15	873	15	335	538	7	7	7	7	30,300
Lincoln	12	12	439	12	170	269	9	2	9	9	14,800
Northeastern	33	33	1,388	33	519	869	16	13	16	14	36,831
Pecos Valley	9	9	997	9	397	600	7	.....	7	7	70,750
Portales	40	40	1,928	40	805	1,123	12	19	12	13	30,500
Southeastern	16	16	543	16	220	323	3	9	3	5	4,855
Southwestern	10	10	553	9	202	322	7	2	7	8	17,950
North Carolina:											
Alexander	30	30	4,234	30	1,781	2,453	29	1	29	28	19,762
Alleghany	8	8	367	8	146	221	8	.....	8	8	5,500
Anson	15	15	1,443	15	610	833	15	.....	15	15	13,225
Ashe	34	34	2,198	34	913	1,285	31	2	31	31	21,010
Avery	19	19	1,774	19	735	1,039	18	.....	18	17	12,450

ORGANIZATIONS, MEMBERS, PLACES OF WORSHIP, AND VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, BY ASSOCIATIONS: 1916—Continued.

ASSOCIATION.	Total number of organizations.	MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.			VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.	
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.			
North Carolina—Continued.											
Beulah	22	22	2,358	22	963	1,395	22	.....	22	22	$56,200
Bladen	22	22	2,014	22	856	1,158	20	.....	20	20	32,250
Briar Creek	29	29	3,983	13	835	1,148	28	.....	28	28	22,375
Brunswick	26	26	2,271	28	883	1,388	25	1	25	25	15,450
Brushy Mountain	24	24	2,751	24	1,094	1,657	23	1	23	23	52,200
Buncombe	36	36	5,082	33	1,912	2,828	34	1	35	34	161,175
Caldwell	42	42	4,319	42	1,755	2,564	38	2	38	38	53,450
Cape Fear-Columbus	37	37	5,071	37	2,045	3,026	36	1	36	36	44,790
Carolina	40	40	5,118	34	1,791	2,265	34	1	34	34	80,130
Caroline	2	2	245	1	32	63	1	.....	1	1	200
Catawba River	22	22	2,202	20	851	1,255	21	1	21	21	50,350
Central	31	31	5,446	31	2,316	3,130	31	.....	32	30	176,050
Chowan	55	55	11,726	55	4,979	6,747	55	.....	57	55	220,350
Cumberland	29	29	3,411	28	1,123	1,658	29	.....	31	29	61,559
Eastern	42	42	4,677	40	1,954	2,520	37	2	38	37	79,450
East Tennessee	1	1	34	1	12	22	1	.....	1	1	2,000
Elkins	11	11	1,391	11	577	814	10	.....	10	10	6,550
Flat River	36	36	6,367	36	2,869	3,498	36	.....	36	36	72,750
French Broad	29	29	3,748	26	1,490	2,041	25	.....	25	25	37,950
Green River	46	46	5,051	46	2,139	2,912	45	1	45	44	72,275
Haywood	24	24	2,800	16	900	1,406	22	2	22	15	49,400
Hiawassee	3	3	214	3	88	126	2	1	2	2	1,470
Johnston	44	44	4,874	44	2,075	2,799	44	.....	44	44	98,500
Kings Mountain	41	41	7,337	41	3,503	4,334	39	1	39	39	84,006
Liberty	25	25	3,359	24	1,237	1,968	23	1	24	23	94,500
Liberty Ducktown	29	29	2,445	18	717	952	23	1	23	23	12,450
Little River	27	27	3,910	27	1,750	2,160	27	.....	28	27	103,300
Macon County	28	28	3,401	25	1,345	1,686	25	2	25	24	30,050
Mecklenburg-Cabarrus	28	28	6,249	28	2,540	3,709	28	.....	28	28	235,500
Montgomery	22	22	2,001	22	806	1,195	21	.....	21	21	24,600
Mount Zion	50	50	10,112	49	4,134	5,804	49	.....	49	49	238,415
Neuse-Atlantic	62	62	5,391	59	2,128	3,093	54	2	54	54	229,925
New Found	20	20	1,582	20	674	908	19	1	19	19	23,400
North Spartanburg	1	1	135	1	58	77	1	.....	1	1	1,000
Pee Dee	23	23	3,012	23	1,279	1,733	21	1	21	21	101,475
Piedmont	37	37	4,973	37	1,877	3,096	34	2	34	34	201,050
Pilot Mountain	59	59	8,578	59	3,441	5,137	59	.....	59	59	245,569
Raleigh	33	33	6,049	32	2,491	3,198	32	1	33	32	140,600
Roan Mountain	23	23	2,820	23	1,233	1,587	19	2	19	19	21,500
Roanoke	63	63	7,641	61	3,068	4,369	62	.....	62	62	399,200
Roanoke (Va.)	1	1	90	1	35	55	1	.....	1	1	1,500
Robeson	51	51	7,214	49	2,742	3,856	45	.....	48	45	165,885
Sandy Creek	51	51	5,501	51	2,297	3,204	49	2	51	49	81,556
Sandy Run	38	38	7,130	38	3,070	4,060	38	.....	38	38	106,150
South Fork	57	57	7,970	57	3,342	4,628	54	1	54	53	146,715
South Mountain	18	18	1,779	17	605	992	16	1	16	16	12,307
South River	29	29	3,230	27	1,281	1,698	28	1	30	26	33,550
South Yadkin	42	42	5,677	41	2,361	3,184	41	.....	41	41	116,383
Stanley	30	30	4,200	30	1,763	2,437	27	3	27	27	57,775
Stone Mountain	29	29	1,955	24	656	929	22	2	22	21	12,200
Stoney Fork	12	12	1,084	8	334	516	9	.....	9	8	7,100
Surry	33	33	2,558	32	1,093	1,425	33	.....	33	33	38,600
Tar River	58	58	8,339	55	3,598	4,508	55	.....	55	54	121,801
Tennessee River	43	43	4,496	36	1,493	2,231	33	3	33	31	29,305
Three Forks	36	36	3,809	35	1,599	2,137	32	1	32	32	32,310
Transylvania	24	24	2,458	24	1,036	1,422	21	2	21	21	31,400
Tuckasiegee	26	26	2,459	26	943	1,516	21	3	21	20	27,250
Twelve Mile River	4	4	178	4	78	100	3	1	3	3	1,200
Union	39	39	5,964	39	2,499	3,465	39	.....	39	39	58,192
Waccomaw	2	2	138	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	1,500
West Buncombe	8	8	732	8	295	437	8	.....	8	8	7,200
West Chowan	58	58	12,703	58	5,835	6,868	57	.....	57	57	167,150
Western	26	26	2,715	25	1,084	1,559	21	3	21	21	17,350
Wilmington	34	34	5,274	34	2,263	3,011	34	.....	35	34	143,400
Yadkin	26	26	3,585	26	1,553	2,032	26	.....	26	26	30,050
Yancey County	32	32	3,210	26	1,214	1,634	27	2	27	26	35,200
Ohio:											
Bracken	1	1	81	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	2,000
Oklahoma:											
Atoka	24	24	1,473	6	157	300	6	1	6	5	20,050
Banner	31	31	1,892	18	452	777	11	6	11	11	29,573
Baron Fork	11	11	740	5	136	260	2	3	2	2	3,500
Beaver County	8	8	454	8	186	268	7	1	7	7	7,700
Beckham	20	20	1,911	12	574	753	13	2	13	13	27,400
Bryan County	28	28	2,098	28	848	1,250	14	4	14	14	28,475
Caddo County	28	28	2,641	18	810	1,104	22	3	22	22	40,000
Central	23	28	6,523	18	2,108	3,184	22	1	24	22	267,900
Cherokee	25	25	1,453	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chickasaw	15	15	1,113	13	439	549	10	2	12	10	1,140

ORGANIZATIONS, MEMBERS, PLACES OF WORSHIP, AND VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, BY ASSOCIATIONS: 1916—Continued.

Association.	Total number of organizations.	Members.					Places of worship.			Value of church property.	
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.			
Oklahoma—Continued.											
Choctaw	25	25	754	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Comanche	33	33	2,524	23	904	1,298	19	1	19	18	$43,050
Concord	23	22	2,592	14	863	1,223	16	1	16	16	33,825
Delaware	41	41	4,172	21	1,003	1,624	26	1	29	26	169,250
Enon	31	31	2,768	31	1,099	1,669	14	12	14	14	43,350
Frisco	31	31	2,367	16	461	711	20	3	20	13	35,400
Greer County	12	12	1,350	5	193	261	5	1	5	5	47,000
Harmon County	19	19	1,300	15	485	566	13	3	13	13	34,200
Harper County	7	7	328	6	105	136	5	2	5	5	7,600
Haskell County	21	21	1,398	10	299	386	9	1	9	9	14,000
Indian Mission	80	80	3,430	80	1,580	1,850	79	.....	79	79	51,993
Jackson	23	23	2,257	20	641	810	18	1	18	18	35,300
Jefferson	18	18	1,052	18	337	715	10	.....	10	10	15,790
Kiowa	12	12	1,221	7	408	598	6	1	6	6	36,000
Leflore-Latimer	38	37	2,961	15	532	748	23	1	23	23	23,700
Lincoln County	23	23	1,215	9	246	348	7	4	7	7	28,750
Little River	16	16	1,178	15	497	624	13	.....	13	12	14,950
McClain	11	11	916	6	259	359	7	1	7	7	11,125
McIntosh	15	14	700	8	146	222	6	2	6	5	6,800
Mayes	13	13	745	8	245	332	5	.....	5	5	9,500
Mills County	16	16	788	8	197	324	6	2	6	6	6,500
Mullens	35	35	2,655	18	511	853	17	9	17	17	52,362
Muskogee	25	25	2,732	18	955	1,455	19	5	19	18	144,450
Muskogee-Wichita	19	19	646	15	250	269	15	.....	15	14	11,050
North Canadian	33	33	2,256	20	594	840	15	9	16	14	38,000
Northeastern	24	24	1,955	18	553	1,054	13	6	13	13	49,300
Oklahoma-Indian	17	17	1,687	15	660	844	15	2	17	15	24,295
Pawnee	12	12	762	8	206	310	8	.....	8	8	16,220
Perry	24	24	2,802	10	432	554	22	1	22	22	36,000
Philadelphia	16	16	1,157	7	183	268	5	3	5	5	16,100
Pittsburg	23	23	2,087	23	828	1,259	19	.....	20	20	108,125
Pontotoc	22	22	1,530	14	451	757	8	4	8	8	32,064
Pottowatomie	30	30	2,495	18	710	1,234	21	4	21	21	75,950
Salt Fork Valley	19	19	1,840	13	539	739	18	1	18	18	47,000
Sequoyah-Adair	11	11	835	9	250	405	6	3	6	6	13,900
Southwestern	5	5	481	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3	4,275
Texas-Cimmaron	17	17	928	13	311	485	9	6	9	9	19,300
Tillman	25	25	2,430	14	621	878	18	1	18	18	45,800
Woodward	29	28	1,427	23	496	784	20	2	21	20	53,540
South Carolina:											
Abbeville	29	29	3,717	23	1,209	1,473	28	.....	28	27	174,975
Aiken	23	23	3,200	16	952	1,300	23	.....	23	21	57,400
Barnwell	39	39	5,279	26	1,929	2,194	37	.....	37	37	87,650
Beaverdam	47	47	5,718	33	1,704	2,153	45	2	45	45	71,200
Broad River	48	48	8,559	39	3,319	3,970	46	1	46	45	150,550
Carolina	19	19	1,451	16	505	807	14	2	14	14	7,725
Charleston	29	29	3,951	23	978	1,117	28	1	29	28	198,775
Chester	19	19	2,170	15	691	837	17	.....	17	17	53,900
Chesterfield	34	33	3,732	24	1,245	1,668	31	1	31	31	35,600
Colleton	26	26	2,898	4	118	142	26	.....	26	26	38,170
Dorchester	7	7	469	3	73	77	7	.....	7	7	2,300
Edgefield	19	19	3,083	14	1,007	1,404	19	.....	19	19	65,200
Edisto	17	17	2,101	17	928	1,173	17	.....	17	17	27,350
Fairfield	35	35	4,608	23	1,261	2,151	35	.....	35	35	244,650
Florence	18	18	3,035	14	1,152	1,687	18	.....	18	18	86,100
Greenville	47	47	10,183	38	3,615	4,718	40	4	40	39	302,300
Kershaw	25	25	3,213	19	1,130	1,352	25	.....	25	25	55,500
Laurens	34	34	3,840	32	1,422	1,971	31	1	31	30	53,450
Lexington	24	24	2,814	23	1,211	1,553	24	.....	24	24	28,400
Moriah	24	24	4,159	23	1,753	2,224	24	.....	24	24	64,650
North Greenville	38	38	6,465	31	2,462	3,002	36	1	36	36	68,875
North Spartanburg	26	26	4,972	20	1,740	2,295	24	1	24	24	80,825
Orangeburg	36	36	5,347	25	1,963	2,190	35	1	35	35	130,350
Pee Dee	45	45	6,496	33	2,085	2,785	43	1	43	42	227,950
Pickens	13	13	1,993	11	709	889	13	.....	13	13	18,450
Piedmont	25	25	3,962	21	1,513	2,044	22	3	22	22	56,400
Reedy River	14	14	1,371	13	529	677	12	1	12	12	58,200
Ridge	18	18	3,678	17	1,633	1,900	18	.....	18	18	75,400
Robeson	3	3	342	3	141	201	3	.....	3	3	4,700
Saluda	49	49	10,633	41	3,909	5,063	46	2	47	46	210,450
Sandy Run	1	1	198	1	66	132	1	.....	1	1	1,500
Santee	25	25	3,225	21	1,304	1,519	25	.....	25	25	106,715
Savannah River	47	47	4,211	43	1,706	2,204	46	1	48	46	110,846
Southeast	34	33	3,075	16	788	1,032	29	.....	29	29	69,700
Spartan	31	31	7,388	19	2,071	2,858	30	1	30	30	165,050
Twelve Mile River	22	22	2,497	14	809	843	18	2	18	18	14,450
Union County	24	24	3,618	20	1,309	1,866	20	.....	20	20	65,700
Waccamaw	37	36	3,645	21	664	1,038	32	1	32	28	39,608
Welsh Neck	24	24	4,217	18	1,373	1,742	23	1	23	23	131,300
York	19	19	2,428	17	1,009	1,262	18	.....	18	18	53,350
Unassociated	2	2	210	2	100	110	2	.....	2	2	1,000

ORGANIZATIONS, MEMBERS, PLACES OF WORSHIP, AND VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, BY ASSOCIATIONS: 1916—Continued.

Association.	Total number of organizations.	Members.					Places of worship.			Value of church property.	
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.			
Tennessee:											
Beech River	36	36	3,385	15	606	899	36	.....	36	35	$37,950
Bell County	1	1	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Beulah	50	50	5,243	23	926	1,333	44	1	44	44	105,150
Big Emory	34	34	4,144	33	1,640	2,458	33	1	33	33	48,550
Big Hatchie	29	29	4,029	16	1,065	1,277	29	.....	29	29	108,450
Bledsoe	17	17	1,828	13	635	844	16	.....	16	16	27,750
Blood River	2	2	520	2	222	298	2	.....	2	2	2,100
Campbell County	27	27	3,025	7	446	584	20	2	20	19	22,100
Central	50	48	8,543	38	3,061	3,951	48	.....	48	48	295,680
Chilhowee	35	35	6,404	21	2,013	2,089	35	.....	36	35	146,550
Clinton	33	33	4,047	15	797	1,172	31	.....	31	30	45,650
Concord	33	33	4,017	14	833	1,156	31	.....	32	31	97,558
Cumberland	26	25	2,839	25	1,310	1,529	26	.....	26	26	111,750
Cumberland Gap	49	49	4,754	48	1,990	2,642	46	3	46	46	44,875
Duck River	40	38	3,817	24	1,066	1,408	32	1	32	32	81,950
East Tennessee	30	30	2,904	27	1,013	1,536	25	3	25	27	45,950
East Union	1	1	497	1	200	297	1	.....	1	1	47,000
Eastanalles	33	33	3,373	20	690	959	30	.....	30	30	23,448
Ebenezer	29	29	2,489	25	857	1,251	28	.....	28	29	36,400
Enon	15	15	1,696	15	757	939	15	.....	15	15	14,900
Freedom	1	1	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Friendship	44	43	5,064	12	586	821	14	.....	14	15	32,700
Harmony	7	7	413	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hiawassee	14	14	1,124	1	43	52	1	.....	1	1	1,200
Holston	52	51	5,997	30	1,531	2,072	44	1	45	43	151,754
Holston Valley	26	26	2,396	6	350	461	26	.....	26	24	24,055
Indian Creek	28	28	1,811	12	280	474	24	1	24	22	14,700
Judson	17	17	776	13	187	370	16	.....	16	16	26,420
Lebanon	3	3	243	2	24	36	3	.....	3	3	10,000
Lauderdale	1	1	62	1	25	37	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Liberty Ducktown	8	8	631	3	121	128	4	1	4	4	10,600
Little Hatchie	20	20	1,710	16	576	700	17	.....	17	17	31,500
Midland	20	20	1,997	19	772	1,105	20	.....	20	20	17,900
Mulberry Gap	48	48	5,782	34	1,944	2,494	44	1	44	40	27,770
Nashville	26	26	6,405	19	1,791	2,945	26	.....	26	26	405,400
New River	41	41	2,381	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	24	23	13,750
New Salem	29	29	3,715	18	892	1,272	28	1	28	28	49,325
Nolochucky	56	55	7,221	27	1,887	2,388	56	.....	56	56	160,000
Northern	33	33	3,916	17	969	1,051	28	2	28	28	24,250
Ocoee	56	56	8,650	56	3,332	5,318	50	2	51	50	251,675
Providence	22	22	1,983	10	390	506	19	.....	19	19	17,450
Riverside	21	21	1,418	8	176	254	13	3	13	13	10,700
Robertson County	11	11	2,214	11	960	1,254	11	.....	11	11	55,300
Salem	32	32	4,526	22	1,283	1,702	29	1	30	27	45,750
Sequatchie Valley	15	15	902	15	357	545	14	1	14	14	17,700
Sevier	47	47	6,275	24	1,459	1,659	38	1	38	37	45,600
Shelby County	19	19	4,466	16	1,302	2,319	18	1	18	18	204,865
South Union	4	4	368	2	56	118	2	1	2	2	1,350
South Western District	40	40	3,938	18	785	1,110	21	.....	22	21	19,700
Stewart	13	12	612	11	230	366	9	1	9	9	4,550
Stocktons Valley	15	15	1,126	9	226	345	12	.....	12	12	8,400
Sweetwater	55	55	6,302	23	1,511	1,735	54	.....	54	54	100,330
Tennessee	61	61	12,854	38	3,678	5,396	57	.....	57	57	387,645
Tennessee Valley	16	16	1,610	6	272	374	13	.....	13	12	10,600
Tishomingo	1	1	47	1	21	26	1	.....	1	1	750
Union	13	13	981	12	308	574	11	2	11	11	6,950
Unity	49	49	4,273	33	1,255	1,770	43	4	43	43	39,050
Walnut Grove	9	9	976	4	150	268	4	.....	4	4	2,200
Watauga	29	29	4,796	29	2,124	2,672	29	.....	29	28	62,467
Weakley County	36	36	3,605	21	824	1,232	32	.....	32	32	36,450
West District	26	26	3,109	25	1,195	1,799	26	.....	26	26	46,330
West Union	46	46	3,393	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
William Carey	29	29	2,927	26	1,220	1,440	29	.....	29	28	35,450
Wiseman	17	17	2,111	8	618	685	8	.....	8	8	9,200
Yancey County	1	1	128	1	52	76	1	.....	1	1	1,000
Texas:											
Alvarado	44	44	6,257	39	2,549	3,196	36	3	41	38	127,525
Anderson County	9	9	312	3	51	69	6	3	6	.....	.....
Angelina	23	23	2,394	12	535	756	16	5	16	6	10,400
Archer County	12	12	454	11	151	205	6	6	6	6	5,400
Austin	38	36	4,322	32	1,463	2,185	33	3	34	30	205,745
Baggett Creek	13	13	571	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baylor County	9	9	675	5	202	276	3	3	4	3	24,250
Bethlehem	16	16	802	12	205	303	5	3	5	5	5,550
Big Spring	28	28	1,771	24	584	755	12	11	12	12	41,400
Blanco	34	34	2,445	26	704	863	28	5	28	28	55,250
Bowie County	14	14	1,728	3	65	105	12	2	12	2	1,000
Brady	27	27	1,773	14	466	639	24	3	24	16	25,500
Brown County	28	28	3,553	9	948	984	27	1	27	7	41,000
Brownfield	20	20	1,749	20	698	1,051	9	7	9	9	20,050
Buck Creek	25	24	1,212	5	102	176	13	5	13	.....	.....

ORGANIZATIONS, MEMBERS, PLACES OF WORSHIP, AND VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, BY ASSOCIATIONS: 1916—Continued.

Association.	Total number of organizations.	Members.					Places of worship.			Value of church property.	
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.			
Texas—Continued.											
Burnet-Llano	12	12	1,080	12	416	664	10	2	12	10	$20,675
Callahan County	21	21	1,811	18	605	972	16	2	21	16	22,400
Canadian	9	9	720	5	140	220	5	2	6	5	25,800
Central	16	16	1,205	16	462	743	14	.....	14	13	12,295
Central Texas	32	32	3,767	27	1,417	2,025	20	1	20	22	87,240
Cherokee	47	47	4,933	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	12	29,750
Cisco	33	33	3,362	31	1,385	1,887	24	4	24	23	35,300
Clay County	21	21	1,759	19	669	946	18	3	19	18	44,362
Coke County	6	6	540	6	224	316	4	1	4	4	7,800
Coleman County	29	29	2,498	15	791	1,037	26	2	26	16	48,840
Collin County	56	56	8,714	55	3,557	4,886	54	1	56	54	188,725
Collinsworth-Childress	16	16	1,584	14	458	607	8	4	8	8	39,600
Colorado	48	48	4,369	30	979	1,604	36	8	36	34	136,200
Comanche	26	26	2,693	26	1,033	1,660	24	2	28	23	30,350
Concho Valley	32	32	2,773	30	1,155	1,313	17	8	17	15	62,542
Corpus Christi	20	20	2,043	14	587	964	12	4	12	12	57,250
Corsicana	13	13	1,897	13	794	1,103	9	1	9	9	25,450
Creath	33	33	3,065	28	1,185	1,552	29	2	29	28	49,500
Dallas County	17	17	1,871	17	757	1,114	15	2	16	15	53,475
Dallas Missionary	40	40	10,154	30	3,524	5,461	37	1	37	38	720,200
Del Rio-Uvalde	22	22	1,775	20	574	854	14	4	14	15	40,100
Delta County	15	15	1,201	12	388	613	12	1	14	12	24,700
Denton County	28	28	4,009	27	1,624	2,325	27	1	28	27	82,400
Dickens County	15	15	816	15	359	457	6	5	7	6	6,000
East Fork	14	14	1,031	6	188	273	6	3	6	6	8,500
Ellis County	26	26	3,266	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	25	25	52,000
Ellis Missionary	13	13	2,491	13	995	1,496	11	2	11	11	137,000
El Paso	10	10	2,001	6	612	1,108	8	1	9	8	160,000
Enon	26	26	2,587	21	975	1,343	22	1	22	22	35,060
Erath	39	39	3,951	35	1,403	1,948	29	2	29	29	62,375
Fairland	8	8	466	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Falls County	28	28	3,052	24	1,118	1,402	11	2	11	11	17,900
Fannin County	34	34	4,818	33	1,982	2,727	32	2	32	32	82,745
Fisher County	20	20	1,304	15	461	638	11	5	12	11	21,450
Freestone County	19	19	1,423	6	215	320	6	1	6	6	5,750
Freestone-Leon	9	9	1,065	9	403	662	8	.....	9	8	18,200
German	11	11	860	9	330	383	9	.....	9	9	27,700
Grayson County	30	30	2,004	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	30	30	20,000
Grayson Missionary	45	45	7,201	35	2,546	3,604	38	5	40	37	168,925
Hamilton County	18	18	1,807	9	326	436	14	2	14	14	27,050
Harmony	18	18	869	.....	.....	.....	17	1	17	17	11,200
Haskell County	29	29	2,432	28	1,016	1,406	17	11	17	17	57,925
Henderson County	16	16	1,578	6	156	238	3	3	3	3	3,530
Hill County	28	28	4,120	23	1,342	1,548	25	3	29	25	99,219
Hillsboro	14	14	1,034	5	125	189	7	1	7	7	9,800
Hopewell	20	20	2,294	14	598	894	12	2	12	12	14,150
Hopkins County	14	14	1,113	6	173	237	10	2	10	10	10,350
Hunt County	50	50	6,305	45	2,045	2,984	43	6	43	44	136,450
Jack County	16	16	992	16	393	599	13	1	13	13	17,350
Jones County	27	27	3,230	26	1,330	1,834	17	7	17	17	107,624
Kaufman	22	22	2,936	21	1,260	1,626	19	1	19	19	80,450
Lake Creek	8	8	600	1	38	46	6	.....	6	6	12,000
Lamar County	30	30	3,291	13	927	1,084	12	1	12	12	86,775
Lampasas	17	17	1,919	13	632	927	15	1	15	15	35,800
Lavaca River	19	19	1,635	15	366	574	16	2	16	16	50,400
Leon River	18	18	2,422	14	722	875	16	2	16	16	37,565
Liberty	31	31	2,564	11	374	564	9	1	9	9	7,153
Limestone County	27	26	3,478	14	785	1,147	22	.....	23	22	58,450
Little River	27	27	3,266	20	1,001	1,483	22	2	22	22	61,950
Medina River	16	16	1,423	15	572	726	13	1	13	13	15,050
Meridian	19	19	1,865	15	602	927	16	1	17	16	36,800
Mills County	21	21	1,230	19	483	674	11	5	11	10	11,550
Montague	22	22	1,653	10	413	651	14	1	14	14	29,943
Mount Zion	26	26	1,677	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nacogdoches	20	20	1,983	7	381	580	7	.....	7	7	15,400
Navarro	16	16	2,376	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	12	20,200
Navasota River	21	21	1,568	6	197	266	5	1	5	5	3,400
Neches River	44	44	3,600	34	1,107	1,484	34	1	35	34	56,875
New Bethel	29	29	2,172	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	4	5,300
North Colorado	12	12	760	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Palo Duro	13	13	1,870	11	701	955	12	.....	13	11	85,200
Palo Pinto	26	26	2,334	19	909	1,033	14	1	14	14	52,012
Paluxy	24	24	1,816	5	263	398	16	.....	16	16	21,115
Panhandle	18	18	1,631	4	258	325	7	.....	7	7	53,250
Panola	9	9	650	7	226	277	8	.....	8	7	13,450
Parker County	43	43	3,831	30	1,434	1,906	35	2	36	34	46,875
Parker Landmark	8	8	545	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pecos Valley	10	10	1,248	7	408	649	5	2	5	6	37,755
Pedernales	12	12	639	7	160	269	5	1	5	5	4,150
Pittsburg	33	33	4,541	30	1,689	2,316	31	1	32	31	103,200

ORGANIZATIONS, MEMBERS, PLACES OF WORSHIP, AND VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, BY ASSOCIATIONS: 1916—Continued.

Association.	Total number of organizations.	Members.					Places of worship.			Value of church property.	
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.			
Texas—Continued.											
Polk County	13	13	796	5	125	179	3	2	3	4	$1,725
Red Fork	15	15	1,901	6	448	648	7	2	7	7	52,500
Red River County	19	19	1,149	8	201	345	6	2	6	6	5,800
Red River Missionary	26	26	2,173	23	887	1,172	17	3	17	16	29,270
Rehoboth	50	50	6,363	21	1,123	1,599	40	1	41	40	105,900
Rio Grande	24	24	2,101	15	622	909	17	2	17	17	47,650
Round Grove	19	19	1,867	6	141	203	18	1	18	18	20,535
Runnels and Concho	22	22	2,390	16	803	1,141	14	4	14	14	50,875
Rusk County	12	12	1,385	10	513	673	12	.....	12	12	15,700
Sabine River	13	13	1,444	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	8	15,250
Salado	40	40	5,975	23	1,012	1,386	35	1	35	35	161,025
Salem	25	25	2,789	6	397	477	23	.....	23	23	22,150
Saline	17	17	1,852	5	137	165	1	4	1	1	1,250
San Antonio	45	45	7,173	20	1,538	2,310	36	1	37	35	245,697
San Marcos	26	26	3,261	24	1,169	1,798	25	1	25	25	59,900
San Saba County	17	17	1,112	8	307	454	11	2	11	9	10,325
Scurry County	16	16	1,157	13	464	587	7	6	7	7	9,700
Shelby County	35	35	2,253	19	485	811	16	3	16	16	16,900
Shiloh	28	28	3,072	27	1,273	1,734	26	2	26	26	71,210
Smith County	36	36	3,756	36	1,583	2,173	33	1	33	33	114,610
Soda Lake	20	20	2,945	4	175	277	18	.....	18	18	100,350
Southeast	54	54	5,955	52	2,340	3,540	37	12	38	34	214,575
South Panhandle	11	11	681	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Texas	12	12	858	5	95	183	4	2	4	4	7,650
Staked Plains	24	24	3,146	8	389	577	12	5	12	12	38,600
Stephens County	12	12	557	12	216	341	1	3	1	1	600
Stonewall	15	15	782	6	92	134	6	5	6	6	9,100
Sweetwater	54	54	6,132	54	2,717	3,415	31	11	31	30	121,782
Tarrant County	51	51	9,437	26	1,629	2,429	43	2	43	44	191,865
Texarkana	17	17	2,106	14	775	1,086	9	1	9	9	72,950
Thornton	21	21	1,418	11	334	440	13	4	13	12	12,950
Throckmorton	10	10	512	4	63	82	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Tierra Blanco	13	13	1,270	7	274	334	8	2	8	8	31,000
Trans-Canadian	12	12	613	11	231	370	6	2	6	6	12,100
Trinity River	26	26	1,633	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tryon	8	8	455	3	63	99	3	.....	3	3	1,850
Tryon Evergreen	29	29	2,228	12	487	636	16	1	16	15	16,170
Union Baptist	48	48	7,903	42	2,942	4,204	41	4	43	41	358,491
Unity	14	14	1,042	9	350	414	5	1	5	5	8,900
Van Zandt County	21	21	1,703	6	167	230	2	4	2	2	1,800
Van Zandt Missionary	21	21	2,111	6	240	380	6	.....	6	6	8,400
Waco	48	48	9,854	21	2,456	3,850	42	1	43	42	380,650
Walker County	16	16	1,513	8	446	677	13	.....	13	12	18,750
Western Branch	20	20	1,300	20	558	742	15	1	15	14	15,425
Wheeler County	9	9	644	2	37	77	5	1	5	5	6,000
Wichita County	6	6	1,528	6	554	974	6	.....	7	6	32,640
Wilbarger	15	15	1,485	12	545	800	12	1	13	12	38,650
Wise County	41	41	4,016	19	885	1,282	36	1	37	36	62,800
Wood County	26	26	2,521	12	590	875	12	.....	12	12	54,700
Young County	20	20	1,400	20	572	828	12	6	12	12	32,950
Virginia:											
Accomac	30	30	4,457	30	1,921	2,536	29	.....	31	29	125,900
Albemarle	28	28	4,179	27	1,729	2,380	27	1	29	27	95,450
Appomattox	42	42	6,230	42	2,911	3,319	40	1	40	40	142,425
Augusta	38	38	5,112	38	2,037	3,075	36	1	37	35	146,215
Blackwater	27	27	6,531	27	2,842	3,689	27	.....	27	27	195,500
Blue Ridge	37	34	2,321	34	832	1,489	35	.....	35	34	36,540
Clinch Valley	15	15	1,130	15	448	682	14	.....	14	14	31,800
Concord	44	44	5,643	44	2,602	3,041	43	.....	44	43	120,750
Dan River	29	29	5,335	29	2,376	2,959	29	.....	29	29	73,950
Dover	54	54	20,002	54	8,416	11,586	53	1	53	53	937,075
Flat River	1	1	116	1	48	68	1	.....	1	1	1,000
Goshen	47	47	8,995	47	4,027	4,968	47	.....	47	47	142,100
Hermon	25	25	4,196	25	1,876	2,320	25	.....	25	25	117,050
James River	27	27	2,592	27	1,138	1,364	27	.....	28	27	47,650
Lebanon	43	43	3,606	43	1,593	2,013	42	1	42	42	152,925
Middle District	37	37	5,338	37	2,306	3,032	36	1	36	35	149,150
Mulberry Gap	1	1	100	1	50	50	1	.....	1	1	200
New Lebanon	33	33	2,082	32	805	1,196	22	5	23	22	43,549
New River	24	24	1,846	24	728	1,118	23	.....	23	23	24,710
Peninsula	27	27	5,501	26	2,064	2,729	26	.....	27	27	199,204
Petersburg	31	31	4,925	31	2,119	2,806	30	.....	31	30	171,900
Piedmont	31	31	4,112	31	1,908	2,204	30	.....	30	28	62,088
Pilot Mountain	1	1	36	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	50
Portsmouth	37	37	12,083	37	5,007	7,076	36	1	36	37	725,375
Potomac	61	61	7,593	53	2,554	4,147	58	2	60	58	225,800
Powells River	26	26	1,937	21	545	953	23	2	23	20	22,325
Rappahannock	60	60	11,680	57	4,909	5,895	55	.....	56	55	144,834
Roanoke	40	40	7,549	40	2,913	4,636	40	.....	40	40	182,650
Shenandoah	18	18	1,945	18	714	1,231	18	.....	18	18	59,800
Shiloh	41	41	5,259	41	2,260	2,999	41	.....	41	41	86,300
Strawberry	40	40	6,427	40	2,751	3,676	39	1	39	39	181,350
Tar River	1	1	67	1	32	35	1	.....	1	1	1,000
Valley	62	62	11,316	59	3,387	5,472	57	2	60	59	286,100
West Virginia:											
New Lebanon	3	3	958	3	382	576	3	.....	3	3	40,900
Shenandoah	7	7	1,055	7	379	676	7	.....	7	7	49,100
Valley	1	1	436	1	176	260	1	.....	1	1	40,000

ORGANIZATIONS, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS: 1916.

ASSOCIATION.	Total number of organizations.	DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		EXPENDITURES FOR YEAR.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Southern Baptist Convention	23,627	1,638	$3,153,158	1,820	$4,471,683	21,078	$15,063,743	17,555	18,162	160,171	1,665,996
Alabama:											
Alabama	13	3	425			11	1,230	10	10	52	399
Antioch	11	1	442			9	2,302	11	11	72	442
Baldwin County	20	3	2,385	2	3,300	18	12,935	13	13	104	906
Bethel	31	3	1,125	4	3,900	27	7,817	24	26	230	1,628
Bethlehem	28			1	2,000	23	4,760	16	16	114	950
Bibb County	33	2	1,562	2	1,750	33	8,591	28	31	242	1,993
Big Bear Creek	33					29	2,715	18	20	115	1,111
Bigbee	22	2	590	1	2,500	20	9,216	16	16	145	1,103
Birmingham	74	18	62,013	8	40,500	71	116,849	68	73	1,168	10,967
Blount County	39	4	347	1	1,000	36	6,980	30	30	206	1,958
Butler County	31			4	8,400	29	10,844	24	24	173	1,322
Cahaba	27	2	172	3	8,500	27	10,931	21	21	165	1,088
Calhoun County	53	3	148	3	13,500	47	26,993	45	45	412	3,821
Carey	31	2	8,000	3	6,500	28	21,836	24	24	196	2,223
Cedar Bluff	17					17	2,813	13	13	74	769
Centennial	16					14	5,646	9	9	72	516
Central	18	1	263	2	3,400	18	4,015	12	13	105	803
Cherokee County	26	1	500	1	1,500	22	4,403	18	18	133	1,289
Chilton County	25	1	30			24	2,464	19	19	141	1,132
Clarke County	48	7	508	8	4,100	41	10,459	39	44	259	2,220
Clay County	23	1	300			20	3,422	18	18	124	1,204
Clear Creek	38	2	4,950			31	6,781	22	22	134	1,341
Cleburne County	28	2	400			25	3,838	16	16	116	1,131
Coffee County	27	1	4,840	1	2,500	24	8,154	18	18	163	1,747
Colbert	14	2	1,911	1	1,400	14	8,559	14	14	131	1,141
Columbia	44	4	935	1	7,400	38	12,631	23	23	225	2,246
Conecuh County	25	4	3,550	2	4,000	23	9,228	21	22	141	1,243
Coosa River	43	1	8,000	5	7,800	39	20,240	38	38	307	2,881
Coosa Valley	14					13	3,298	11	11	80	678
Crenshaw County	18	1	300	2	2,250	12	3,853	7	7	60	422
Cullman	48	3	3,050			45	9,850	34	34	250	2,313
Dale County	31	1	168	4	9,000	29	8,439	26	26	203	1,822
Dekalb County	50	5	291	1	1,800	39	6,383	32	32	247	2,449
East Liberty	24			1	5,000	23	12,857	22	22	195	2,218
Elmore County	26	7	178	3	5,000	24	12,055	23	23	176	1,631
Escambia	28	3	288	1	1,500	22	13,821	24	24	178	1,749
Etowah	34	1	16	2	5,800	27	12,930	27	29	317	3,545
Eufaula	19			3	5,100	16	8,368	10	10	92	735
Geneva	24	1	20	4	5,500	23	7,874	20	20	173	1,836
Gilliam Springs	24	2	33			17	1,761	13	15	77	903
Harmony Grove	14	2	375	1	1,500	10	1,309	8	8	54	511
Judson	22	4	773	2	4,500	19	5,159	12	12	105	1,054
Lamar County	13	1	400	1	1,500	9	2,230	7	7	49	422
Lauderdale County	14	3	3,267	2	1,300	9	5,633	8	9	69	696
Liberty	1							1	1	4	15
Limestone County	15	1	115	1	5,000	14	5,627	12	12	106	945
Lookout Valley	6					6	237	4	4	21	154
Macedonia	12	2	135			8	1,285	7	8	45	254
Madison County Liberty	19	3	769	3	6,400	16	8,264	15	15	137	1,264
Marshall County	35	3	1,692	4	3,500	29	9,968	26	26	205	2,462
Mineral Springs	13	2	350			12	1,322	10	10	73	770
Mobile	27	7	79,295	7	25,600	25	36,046	25	25	342	2,847
Montgomery	25	4	18,649	4	11,800	23	28,877	20	22	301	2,884
Mud Creek	9	2	349			8	674	7	7	48	374
Mussel Shoals	46	3	4,175	4	10,000	40	23,934	35	39	318	3,177
New Hope	1					1	6				
New River	17					15	1,054	12	12	88	830
North River	35	9	300	2	4,500	30	12,034	24	24	221	2,272
North St. Clair	24					23	4,380	21	21	152	1,368
Pine Barren	20			3	5,500	18	7,366	15	16	118	884
Pleasant Grove	14	1	300			12	2,067	12	12	80	645
Randolph County	27	1	20	1	2,000	27	5,564	23	23	149	1,558
Russell County	17	2	700	3	5,500	17	9,462	15	15	102	893
Salem-Troy	27	2	5,700	2	7,000	24	11,647	15	16	165	1,651
Sardis	14	1	13			10	819	5	5	50	484
Selma	19	1	500	3	3,500	15	27,860	17	18	162	1,239
Shady Grove	22					18	2,220	15	15	95	815
Shelby	29	4	1,055	2	2,700	27	8,241	25	25	189	1,822
Sipsey	16					16	808	10	10	60	426
Sulphur Springs	15	1	15			13	1,166	7	7	43	409
Tallapoosa County	22	1	40	1	2,500	22	11,201	15	16	141	1,572
Tennessee River	33	1	450	1	2,000	32	6,714	30	31	209	2,003
Tuscaloosa County	37	3	1,450	4	17,500	34	18,764	34	36	338	3,423
Tuskegee	29	2	315	1	1,200	28	15,886	25	26	210	2,045
Union	38	3	1,300	2	2,300	36	11,304	31	33	225	2,196
Unity	31	3	716	3	3,300	30	10,899	29	29	240	2,240
Washington County	20	1	50			15	5,189	17	17	140	959
Zion	37	2	316	3	7,850	33	9,695	25	26	197	1,979

ORGANIZATIONS, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS: 1916—Continued.

Association.	Total number of organizations.	Debt on church property.		Parsonages.		Expenditures for year.		Sunday schools conducted by church organizations.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Arkansas:											
Barry	1					1	$61	1	1	4	35
Bartholomew	67	2	$335	3	$3,050	56	27,405	54	57	416	4,275
Benton County, No. 1	16					14	10,075	14	14	135	1,066
Benton County, No. 2	9										
Big Creek	14					7	396	6	6	35	236
Black River	14			1	800	12	8,102	10	10	93	836
Blue Mountain	13										
Buckner	42	3	276	1	1,000	32	10,864	32	34	244	2,389
Buckville	25					24	190				
Caddo River	15	3	372			10	2,676	6	6	37	328
Caddo Valley	8	1	40			1	350	1	1	5	70
Carey	16	2	460	1	800	15	6,301	11	11	81	691
Caroline	72	6	40,928	5	8,270	59	72,409	59	61	612	6,446
Carroll County	13	2	4,250			10	5,970	12	12	94	761
Clear Creek	28	2	3,250	2	1,700	19	5,384	18	18	123	1,020
Columbia	37			1	1,500	30	6,039	21	21	132	1,232
Concord	35	2	3,250	4	11,050	31	22,895	29	29	310	2,816
Crooked Creek	29	1	200	1	1,400	21	4,147	14	15	102	807
Current River	18			1	800	13	2,206	11	13	62	698
Dardenelle	44	5	930	5	4,100	32	12,734	28	28	225	1,982
Enon	1					1	114				
Fayetteville	27					25	7,604	20	20	162	1,824
Fourche Valley	18	1	92			11	2,903	9	9	48	547
Friendship	34	1	2,500	3	6,850	31	22,071	22	24	183	2,164
Gainesville	37	3	644			36	11,666	16	16	111	1,194
Grand Prairie	35					25	12,217	17	17	98	975
Greenbrier	35	2	11,773	1	4,000	28	11,402	17	17	136	1,938
Hope	24	2	1,100	2	11,000	22	27,285	19	20	244	1,964
Howard	19	1	10			19	2,397	12	12	64	601
Independence	28					26	3,372	21	21	146	1,395
Jonesboro	21					18	1,881	17	17	106	910
Judson	37	1	100	1	800	23	3,816	19	19	73	951
Liberty	43	2	1,050	2	4,000	39	22,875	33	35	259	2,591
Little Red River	10	1	4,000	1	1,500	10	4,184	10	10	75	834
Little River	12	3	4,348	3	4,400	12	9,441	9	9	93	926
Madison County	11					10	279				
Mount Vernon	36	3	4,350	4	11,500	19	32,495	19	19	160	1,516
Mount Zion	62	7	32,066	6	9,400	53	50,523	44	46	377	4,041
Ouachita	18					16	3,248	16	16	70	1,066
Pee Dee	16					11	397	2	2	9	80
Pike County	17	2	250	1	1,000	15	2,816	10	10	69	575
Pine Bluff	43										
Red River	30			1	10,000	28	15,226	27	29	214	2,165
Rocky Bayou	30					24	1,408	6	6	30	271
Russellville	29	2	600	3	4,000	24	7,371	18	18	147	1,200
Saline	52	4	18,425	3	5,300	46	17,824	33	33	216	2,359
Southwestern	15										
Spring River	21					18	1,112	5	5	26	298
State Line	9					6	769	4	4	25	200
Stevens Creek	29					23	110				
Trace Ridge	8					4	263	4	4	24	282
Union, No. 1	30										
Union, No. 2	7					3	40				
United	26										
White River	24	1	165			21	2,742	11	11	66	542
District of Columbia:											
Columbia	5	2	22,000			5	33,489	5	6	146	2,866
Florida:											
Alachua	20	2	1,050	1	4,000	20	9,331	20	21	157	1,285
Bethel	25	2	49			23	2,659	22	22	127	1,076
Beulah	16	1	1,000	1	3,000	16	7,320	13	13	86	741
Black Creek	17	2	35			16	1,666	4	4	16	177
Caloosa	7	1	200	1	2,500	4	3,080	4	4	39	363
Central	11			1	1,500	11	1,629	8	8	50	415
Florida	38	2	8,660	4	10,900	35	15,886	27	27	215	1,846
Geneva	1					1	125	1	1	5	60
Graves	38	2	712			33	6,115	21	21	124	1,016
Harmony	16			1	475	15	2,530	11	11	91	791
Indian River	11	5	5,565	2	6,000	10	6,635	10	10	72	646
Jacksonville	33	6	13,964	3	17,189	33	31,463	22	25	306	3,024
Lafayette	20					19	866	5	5	25	207
Little River	4					4	520	4	4	24	190
Marion	32	2	4,250	2	5,300	31	15,932	28	28	228	1,957
Mercer	1					1	76	1	1	5	28
Miami	11	2	5,800	3	14,700	10	19,379	10	11	125	1,310
Middle Florida	30			2	4,500	29	9,213	16	16	113	1,083
New River	15					12	1,699	5	6	36	277
New Santa Rosa	23	1	400			21	2,196	17	17	99	1,017
Pasco	16	2	775	1	2,500	16	5,569	11	11	80	648
Peace River	43	6	4,191	4	11,000	40	22,479	26	27	222	2,094
Pensacola Bay	25			1	600	23	9,583	21	22	163	1,439
Rocky Creek	17	2	410			12	2,601	5	5	21	213
St. Johns River	18			2	4,250	18	14,245	14	14	90	875

ORGANIZATIONS, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS: 1916—Continued.

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Florida—Continued.											
Santa Fe River	14	1	$300	3	$13,200	14	$8,899	14	14	116	943
Sardis	1										
Seminole	22	4	4,683	6	21,000	22	30,725	20	20	208	1,999
South Florida	46	5	8,320	5	23,500	44	46,117	36	39	328	3,153
Southwestern	2					2	778	1	1	5	35
Suwanee	22	2	600	1	2,500	19	6,962	14	14	97	772
Tampa Bay	26	6	21,240	5	22,000	26	44,993	26	31	377	3,737
Wekiwa	20	5	23,481	2	7,500	20	19,757	16	17	161	1,844
West Florida	43	6	1,761	3	10,500	43	20,774	33	33	235	2,441
Zion	2							2	2	11	193
Georgia:											
Appalachee	32	1	140	1	2,000	30	21,086	27	27	239	2,620
Atlanta	49	15	87,900	4	31,500	49	169,137	49	52	1,097	13,292
Baptist Union	11	2	748			11	2,359	8	8	48	390
Bethel	47	4	862	2	4,500	47	30,660	36	38	313	2,683
Bethlehem	8					7	372	2	2	15	100
Bowen	36	4	2,140	1	2,500	34	13,816	30	30	214	1,915
Bullock County	20	1	149	2	4,800	20	9,739	18	18	129	1,267
Campbell	18	1	189			18	7,067	14	16	106	1,007
Carrollton	31	3	1,645	1	2,500	31	13,409	20	20	188	2,131
Catoosa	13	3	317			13	2,952	13	13	96	936
Centennial	22			1	3,000	22	9,644	12	12	109	1,172
Central	33			2	5,850	33	18,137	26	26	233	2,041
Central Western	11										
Chattahoochee	39	2	500	1	5,000	39	13,791	35	35	319	4,212
Chattooga	21	1	80	1	2,000	21	5,907	20	20	139	1,431
Chestatee	13					4	230	1	1	6	20
Clarkeville	13					13	2,519	11	12	83	817
Colquit County	30	2	3,535	1	2,500	28	23,400	20	23	172	2,099
Columbus	31	4	1,315	2	3,500	31	32,087	27	27	230	2,193
Concord	22	1	500			21	5,319	19	19	130	1,698
Consolation	28					28	6,994	27	31	210	2,102
Coosa	22			1	1,500	22	8,727	19	19	208	2,063
Coosawattie	7	1	25			6	1,252	7	7	35	326
Daniell	34	2	112	1	3,000	33	12,372	26	26	192	1,831
Dodge County	31	1	115	1	2,000	30	7,752	25	25	168	1,719
Ebenezer	27										
Ellijay	16										
Emanuel	20	2	200	1	1,600	19	6,807	11	11	70	661
Enon	16	1	100			14	1,067	12	12	70	612
Fairburn	27	1	50			27	6,755	23	23	199	1,888
Flint River	44	4	1,600	5	12,950	44	42,824	35	35	307	2,778
Floyd County	33	1	400			33	20,258	32	34	297	3,257
Friendship	44	2	7,300	5	16,500	41	24,552	31	33	292	2,958
Georgia	49	1	800	6	17,000	49	32,156	43	45	383	3,720
Gilmer-Fannin	6					5	198	5	5	22	210
Good Samaritan	12					11	1,287	6	6	37	378
Gordon County	25	4	262	1	4,000	24	4,932	23	23	163	1,636
Haralson County	12	2	140	1	1,000	12	4,960	7	7	56	616
Hebron	43	3	600			42	21,791	40	41	380	3,733
Hebzibah	45	2	1,000	7	29,225	43	54,557	34	38	373	3,986
Hiawassee	11					10	1,097	10	10	68	683
Hightower	57	3	626			54	8,266	33	35	234	2,606
Houston	27			3	14,000	27	26,120	21	21	186	2,071
Jasper	38					19	957	2	2	12	212
Kilpatrick	27			1	1,500	27	10,669	23	23	196	1,695
Kimbell	20	1	10,000	1	3,500	20	11,576	17	17	117	1,381
Laurens County	40					39	17,080	30	31	231	2,697
Lawrenceville	33	5	1,985			32	14,102	26	26	353	2,808
Liberty	24	2	125			24	4,196	19	20	156	1,694
Little River	41	4	12,275	5	6,900	41	27,173	35	36	298	3,170
Lookout Valley	6					6	271	6	6	37	288
Mallary	22	1	25	1	1,600	22	11,629	18	19	155	1,521
Mell	30	1	500	1	10,000	29	34,847	20	20	146	1,426
Mercer	22	1	25	2	9,000	22	23,289	16	18	149	1,505
Middle	37	2	1,700	2	4,000	37	21,010	31	32	202	1,830
Middle Cherokee	25	2	112	1	3,000	24	12,031	19	19	159	1,493
Miller	8					6	1,003	1	1	5	25
Morganton	20	2	764	1	1,250	19	2,890	18	18	108	1,172
Mountain	14					9	138	4	4	16	112
Mountaintown	14	1	1,500			9	3,365	8	8	48	478
Mount Vernon	23			1	2,000	23	8,588	21	21	156	1,722
Mulberry	22	1	12			22	3,181	22	22	171	1,497
New Hope	30					14	347	1	1	8	45
New Sunbury	24	2	4,510	1	15,000	23	30,424	20	21	243	2,447
New Union	10					9	881	6	6	46	359
Noonday	30	3	2,248	3	12,200	29	20,592	25	26	243	3,650
North Georgia	40			1	5,000	34	7,303	30	32	247	2,576
Notla River	21					21	1,728	18	18	98	971
Piedmont	46	6	4,585	4	13,500	44	24,170	41	41	297	3,023
Pine Mountain	26			2	3,300	26	7,547	20	20	132	1,127

ORGANIZATIONS, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS: 1916—Continued.

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Georgia—Continued.											
Pleasant Grove	15					11	$664	7	7	37	37
Pleasant Valley	13										
Polk County	19	1	$10	1	$2,500	18	6,577	13	13	100	1,50
Pulaski County	22	2	6,600	3	9,500	22	13,480	19	20	150	1,71
Rabun County	15	1	100			13	2,272	13	13	90	92
Randolph County	1					1	20				
Rehoboth	37	5	20,875	7	23,000	37	99,525	33	40	495	5,00
Roswell	15					15	1,335	11	11	78	73
Salem	12					7	209	8	9	42	40
Sarepta	60	5	6,944	2	9,000	60	45,946	57	60	583	6,09
Smyrna	30			1	2,500	30	8,913	20	21	130	1,50
South River	17					13	1,363	11	11	85	61
Southwestern	9	1	20			9	676	2	2	14	15
Stone Mountain	21			3	15,500	21	12,632	17	17	156	1,58
Summerhill	18	1	5,500	2	4,000	18	7,167	16	16	114	89
Suwanee	1					1	50				
Tallapoosa	17	3	110			17	4,738	16	17	126	1,46
Tattnall	17	1	34	1	1,500	17	6,615	10	10	80	83
Taylor	15	2	280			14	3,656	10	10	67	71
Telfair	21	1	100	2	4,450	18	5,027	18	19	105	94
Tucker	28	1	41	3	9,500	28	10,111	24	24	164	1,89
Tugalo	38	2	150			38	12,038	33	36	295	3,30
Turner	20					19	3,569	9	9	62	68
Valdosta	30			1	2,500	29	17,455	16	16	133	1,39
Washington	33	1	40	4	15,500	32	33,733	30	34	272	2,86
Western	54	3	178	6	17,750	54	41,771	42	42	345	3,61
Unassociated	1					1	135	1	1	7	4
Illinois:											
Alton	40	14	27,513	11	34,100	39	59,203	39	49	622	6,96
Antioch	12	1	500			11	4,253	10	10	64	48
Apple Creek	11					10	2,850	9	9	74	48
Bay Creek	8	1	600			4	1,778	4	4	27	19
Big Saline	21					10	1,187	8	9	48	44
Central Illinois	16	2	1,800			15	8,800	13	13	115	1,16
Clear Creek	44	6	5,476	3	4,500	42	17,018	41	41	367	3,36
Fairfield	37	1	100	2	4,000	33	12,099	27	28	211	2,07
Franklin	35	4	5,125	2	5,000	33	18,741	32	32	284	3,35
Kaskaskia	26	2	1,100	1	600	26	8,281	25	25	198	1,47
Louisville	18	2	1,450	2	3,000	17	5,747	17	17	143	1,06
Macoupin	26	3	3,075	3	6,600	26	13,849	25	25	218	1,97
Mattoon	10	2	400			8	2,260	6	6	45	21
Mount Erie	26	1	1,100			24	6,412	23	24	210	1,51
Nine Mile	34	3	5,100	6	16,300	31	25,621	28	29	271	2,88
Olney	14			3	10,100	12	3,996	12	12	105	77
Palestine	23	1	1,200	1	1,500	20	8,865	18	18	198	1,27
Rehoboth	33	4	1,397			33	8,869	32	32	243	1,70
Salem, South	28	2	450			26	7,492	26	26	207	1,58
Saline County	24	4	19,800	4	7,500	19	62,841	19	19	211	3,60
Sandy Creek	37	7	3,500	1	800	35	8,642	34	34	277	1,90
Shelby	8					7	1,497	6	6	67	34
Union	32	2	1,600			25	8,335	21	21	161	1,45
Westfield	12			2	2,700	10	6,423	11	11	124	83
Williamson	34	3	30,000	2	3,000	32	19,245	27	27	260	2,84
Kentucky:											
Allen	23	1	1,200	1	600	22	9,966	16	17	109	1,22
Baptist	15	1	5,750	1	4,500	15	16,903	14	14	126	1,13
Barren River	50					49	4,852	21	21	119	1,31
Bell County	38	2	450	1	8,000	27	15,431	31	32	198	2,06
Bethel	42	2	10,400	12	37,200	42	49,857	42	42	407	3,93
Blood River	40	1	75			37	21,816	31	31	293	3,34
Boones Creek	18	1	7,000	1	10,000	17	44,472	12	13	130	1,48
Booneville	22					1	50	1	1	6	10
Blackford	25					24	4,018	22	22	139	1,25
Bracken	31	1	450	4	9,500	27	41,394	27	33	256	2,18
Breckinridge	16			1	1,500	16	6,205	15	15	143	1,15
Campbell County	18	3	8,772	1	2,500	18	21,761	18	18	245	2,75
Central	13			3	9,000	13	10,490	13	13	137	1,66
Clover Bottom	6					1	40	1	1	5	3
Concord	23	1	100	3	11,000	23	14,941	18	18	178	1,67
Crittenden	18					17	7,813	16	16	136	1,12
Daviess County	45	3	11,300	4	12,900	45	47,287	40	41	470	4,45
East Lynn	12					12	3,124	11	11	64	62
East Union	20			1	450	18	2,769	14	14	100	92
Edmonson	14					14	1,577	12	12	69	76
Elkhorn	32	6	26,850	6	22,500	32	90,695	32	34	499	6,03
Enterprise	23	4	4,247			19	6,709	20	20	144	1,35
Franklin	14			1	10,000	14	12,465	14	16	156	1,96
Freedom	11	1	220			10	1,724	10	10	55	59
Gasper River	21			1	1,000	20	4,919	21	22	146	1,38
Goose Creek	11										
Goshen	17					15	5,288	11	11	91	96
Graves County	32	2	2,318	1	5,000	31	18,390	22	22	219	3,16
Green River	11										
Greenup	33	1	500	2	4,000	32	13,200	29	31	268	2,31

ORGANIZATIONS, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS: 1916—Continued.

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Kentucky—Continued.											
Greenville	12					4	$77				
Henry County	11			1	$2,000	11	9,991	10	10	86	1,005
Irvine	20										
Landmark	11	1	$100			6	488	5	6	36	276
Laurel River	36					26	2,567	21	21	130	1,808
Liberty	41					39	19,573	24	24	214	1,628
Little Bethel	35	1	700	1	2,000	34	19,390	30	30	249	2,118
Little River	49					47	20,988	37	37	249	2,736
Logan County	21			1	1,600	21	11,370	18	18	125	1,055
Long Run	49	6	25,232	3	13,500	49	170,172	48	54	964	11,249
Lynn	31					31	6,169	22	23	168	1,791
Lynn Camp	19	2	158			19	1,456	15	16	95	869
Mount Zion	30	1	170	1	1,200	27	21,734	24	24	213	1,884
Muhlenberg	38	2	539	1	1,500	38	12,424	37	37	281	3,160
Nelson	21	1	1,500	2	6,000	21	18,449	19	20	194	2,063
New Lebanon	1										
North Bend	23	4	15,000	4	10,000	23	33,073	22	27	367	3,408
North Concord	25	1	700			23	5,523	15	15	95	1,141
Ohio County	39			2	2,700	38	12,143	35	37	304	3,299
Ohio River	39			1	600	39	20,348	35	35	251	2,422
Ohio Valley	38	5	15,875	1	750	36	40,644	33	33	322	3,754
Oneida	8			1	500	7	360	5	5	32	525
Owen County	10					10	2,766	9	9	66	778
Pulaski County	35	3	3,800	2	6,300	34	16,134	33	34	334	3,670
Rockcastle	25	4	1,040			24	4,483	23	24	164	1,952
Russell County	24	1	200			21	1,790	16	16	98	880
Russels Creek	41			1	2,000	36	31,649	29	30	231	2,218
Salem	24			1	1,000	23	12,115	21	22	127	1,617
Severns Valley	21					20	14,925	16	18	108	1,707
Shelby	23	1	6,000	2	7,500	23	20,466	22	22	218	2,097
Simpson	13			1	4,000	13	10,486	13	13	118	1,050
South Concord	16					12	606	11	12	72	944
South District	29	2	400	4	15,000	28	40,373	29	30	288	3,273
South Kentucky	22	2	146			19	8,311	20	20	151	1,599
South Union	19					13	400	10	10	59	680
Sulphur Fork	20			1	4,000	19	10,345	19	19	150	1,425
Tates Creek	25	1	3,000			25	14,700	24	24	205	2,064
Ten Mile	15					15	6,196	13	13	103	786
Three Forks	12	1	2,500			5	6,682				
Union	21	2	4,200	2	3,200	19	27,216	14	14	146	1,142
Upper Cumberland	14	1	200			13	4,482	8	8	64	945
Warren	24	1	100	2	7,500	24	18,294	23	25	202	2,605
Wayne County	21	2	510	1	2,000	19	4,441	18	18	133	1,276
West Kentucky	38	4	1,195	3	6,000	38	19,822	31	31	256	2,659
West Union	36	2	2,919			29	34,785	31	31	292	3,256
Whites Run	12					12	9,617	12	12	108	1,018
Stewart County	2					2	160	2	2	11	88
Stockton Valley	6					3	370	3	3	17	160
Louisiana:											
Amite River	17					14	1,977	11	12	75	559
Barthelomew	2					2	1,536	1	1	6	40
Bayou Macon	19	3	9,000	3	11,900	18	17,192	15	15	127	1,307
Bethlehem	37	2	310	2	2,500	32	11,567	17	17	111	967
Big Creek	27					25	10,318	22	28	164	1,848
Caddo	18	6	18,200	3	13,500	16	34,727	14	14	196	1,930
Carey	27	3	1,275	5	5,400	22	18,521	21	23	186	1,945
Central	26	2	137	1	3,000	20	5,795	18	18	91	1,014
Columbia	5	1	15			4	104	1	1	5	45
Concord	26	1	2,000	3	2,950	24	12,559	24	25	159	1,621
Deer Creek	14	3	4,105	3	3,000	13	12,041	12	12	90	880
Eastern Louisiana	28	1	75			27	5,452	23	23	163	1,440
Everett	26	1	50			23	2,456	17	18	87	780
German	1							1	1	3	32
Grand Cane	23	1	400	3	6,800	22	25,700	21	21	188	1,601
Judson	8			3	5,100	8	11,831	8	11	84	919
Liberty	21	1	2,600	2	7,000	17	15,313	11	11	87	1,004
Louisiana	20	1	150	5	11,050	20	19,730	13	13	88	946
Magee	4					4	744	4	5	24	234
Mount Olive	25	3	5,900	3	4,800	22	12,171	11	11	93	1,140
Natchitoches	12	2	90			9	4,137	9	9	70	656
North Louisiana	14	2	1,100	1	600	12	5,559	8	8	56	438
North Sabine	25	2	340			24	5,975	19	19	132	1,169
Orleans-St. Tammany	15					14	18,238	15	20	228	1,499
Ouachita	24					21	3,058	21	26	157	1,419
Palestine	8					3	140				
Red River	16	1	26			14	6,478	14	14	91	839
Sabine	26					23	3,448	19	20	107	896
Shady Grove	14					11	605	7	9	35	425
State Line	4					3	516	4	4	20	168
Tangipahoa	10	2	400	3	5,500	10	8,552	9	9	109	1,115
Vernon	24					1	205	1	1	7	75
Washington	21	3	750	1	500	21	13,652	21	22	158	2,010
West Pearl River	12					3	311	3	3	14	187
Unassociated	7	1	1,375	1	500	6	6,975	6	8	66	813

ORGANIZATIONS, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS: 1916—Continued.

Association.	Total number of organizations.	Debt on church property.		Parsonages.		Expenditures for year.		Sunday schools conducted by church organizations.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Maryland:											
Columbia	1	1	$500			1	$2,368	1	1	28	195
Union	84	27	97,929	23	$60,450	81	232,335	80	89	1,396	13,552
Mississippi:											
Aberdeen	34	3	3,050	3	8,000	29	33,152	25	25	195	2,001
Bay Springs	27	1	25	2	3,200	26	5,931	17	18	130	1,233
Bethel	8					1	50	1	1	5	75
Bogue Chitto	21			1	1,500	21	22,259	17	17	107	2,485
Calhoun	43			1	500	32	3,527	21	21	145	1,418
Carey	12			4	5,750	12	6,662	10	11	82	721
Central	40	2	1,400	11	35,700	37	43,583	32	32	278	3,082
Chester	36			2	3,200	32	5,418	26	26	153	1,509
Chickasahay	32	1	25	3	4,530	30	9,545	21	23	156	1,462
Chickasaw	42			1	3,000	42	13,279	24	25	153	2,060
Choctaw	17					7	1,624	6	6	31	404
Coldwater	45	2	740	7	13,000	45	30,024	34	34	234	2,201
Columbus	25			7	16,600	22	38,471	16	17	150	1,773
Copiah	25	2	275	5	9,850	25	20,545	20	20	155	1,872
Deer Creek	38	6	21,950	11	36,850	32	58,543	30	30	232	2,405
Gulf Coast	32	1	6,800	4	8,500	31	19,179	26	27	237	2,281
Harmony	31	1	800			25	6,061	16	16	80	779
Harmony-Tennessee	3										
Hobolochitto	28			3	3,500	24	8,351	15	16	101	1,121
Hopewell	21			1	2,000	21	6,651	11	11	79	817
Jefferson Davis County	13					13	6,267	5	5	30	416
Jones County	29			2	4,000	29	12,151	15	15	120	1,529
Judson	14					13	1,980	6	6	28	190
Kosciusko	29			1	2,500	28	7,472	16	16	89	970
Lauderdale	29	3	8,663	4	14,600	29	33,730	23	24	248	3,319
Lawrence County	20			1	2,500	20	7,470	14	14	82	999
Leaf River	18	3	260			18	5,756	14	14	87	704
Lebanon	23	3	14,537	5	10,500	23	37,428	19	20	216	2,419
Liberty	18					16	1,089	9	9	47	350
Lincoln County	38	3	7,125	1	5,000	37	20,009	35	41	309	3,151
Louisville	32	3	2,115	3	5,600	28	21,292	24	25	147	1,857
Macedonia	3					2	494	2	4	31	239
Magee Creek	2					2	603	2	2	8	95
Mississippi	28	1	4,000	4	6,000	27	16,582	24	24	192	1,760
Monroe	12	5	1,102	1	3,000	10	3,784	12	13	88	747
Montgomery	6	1	25			6	1,745	5	5	35	317
Mount Pisgah	40	2	450			30	6,145	15	15	84	809
New Choctaw	7					7	96				
New Liberty	47	2	158	1	1,500	36	3,931	35	36	178	1,932
Oktibbeha	26	1	300			23	3,425	9	9	50	637
Oxford	24			2	9,000	24	19,978	14	15	126	1,401
Pearl Leaf	21			1	1,000	21	9,143	18	18	151	1,608
Pearl River	19			1	5,000	18	10,174	14	15	105	1,074
Pearl Valley	13										
Rankin County	28	1	1,000	1	1,000	23	8,394	24	26	147	1,338
Red Creek	27										
State Line	4					3	398	2	2	8	88
Strong River	30	2	519			29	9,305	21	21	130	1,661
Sunflower	23	3	5,725	4	13,500	23	44,720	18	18	152	1,257
Tallahala	8										
Tippah	32	1	1,500	3	2,950	29	15,540	13	13	131	1,401
Tishomingo	47	4	15,235	2	6,200	42	19,361	24	25	170	1,519
Trinity	23	1	100			20	1,622	15	15	79	800
Union	17					6	2,041	5	6	37	228
Walthall	12	1	1,800			12	14,482	8	8	62	866
West Judson	29	2	337	1	2,000	27	13,215	14	14	88	1,004
Yalobusha	28	1	50	3	6,050	24	13,585	19	19	115	940
Yazoo	34	1	175	3	6,000	34	13,391	22	22	144	1,181
Zion	24			1	2,000	24	7,079	16	16	139	1,168
Unassociated	1					1	150	1	1	7	110
Missouri:											
Audrain	19			2	7,500	16	14,784	16	16	165	1,491
Barry County	33					32	11,526	19	19	123	1,268
Barton County	9					9	7,330	9	9	97	769
Bear Creek	21			1	800	20	7,797	15	15	97	731
Benton County	15					13	4,803	13	13	101	914
Bethel	26	1	7,000	3	8,500	25	33,580	24	24	288	2,786
Big Creek	2					2	185	2	2	18	105
Black River	21	2	1,075	2	2,700	20	8,547	16	16	136	1,475
Blue River	60	10	22,325	3	24,000	60	174,590	60	62	1,070	11,602
Bourbois	11										
Butler	29					29	41,908	28	28	236	1,956
Caldwell-Ray	23	1	600	2	5,000	19	14,931	19	19	247	2,102
Camden County	21					5	258	4	4	19	181
Cane Creek	30	1	700	3	6,500	28	8,449	25	25	194	1,883
Cape Girardeau	17	3	600	2	3,500	16	9,370	17	18	152	1,403
Carroll County	1					1	300	1	1	9	80
Cedar County	14	1	650			13	1,551	8	8	53	358
Charleston	20	1	3,500	1	9,000	20	41,902	20	20	185	2,031
Christian County	32	1	25			30	5,217	21	22	171	1,302
Concord	39	1	25	1	2,000	39	27,283	36	36	365	3,989

ORGANIZATIONS, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS: 1916—Continued.

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Missouri—Continued.											
County Line	14					14	$1,000	7	7	48	375
Cuivre	20	1	$2,700			19	8,291	17	18	130	1,123
Currant River	1					1	210	1	1	5	30
Dade County	14					12	3,188	13	13	114	827
Dallas County	12					2	309	2	2	12	141
Daviess County	22	1	220	1	$2,400	20	14,415	19	19	190	1,387
Dixon	19	1	48	1	2,000	17	5,151	16	16	118	1,111
Dry Fork	19	1	5,000	1	2,000	10	4,147	5	5	62	571
East Grand River	1					1	203	1	1	10	58
Eleven Points River	12					12	2,843	9	9	75	727
Franklin	28	4	1,411	3	3,200	25	16,706	21	21	220	2,474
Franklin County	21					18	1,978	14	14	98	620
Gentry	20					18	12,348	17	17	159	1,242
Green County	43	5	11,512	2	7,500	43	50,244	43	44	504	5,204
Harmony	21			1	3,500	20	16,844	20	22	247	2,586
Howell County	18			2	4,200	18	5,624	11	11	95	953
Jefferson County	20					20	3,052	12	12	80	590
Johnson County	24					22	19,170	18	18	191	1,835
Laclede County	18	2	1,530			16	4,853	15	15	119	980
Lafayette County	15	1	200	4	6,600	15	15,582	15	15	152	1,322
Lamine	23	1	1,000	1	2,000	20	13,831	21	21	268	1,874
Lawrence County	34			1	1,500	29	16,018	23	23	333	2,207
Linn County	21	2	4,070	4	6,300	20	21,788	19	19	208	2,073
Little Bonne-Femme	41	2	3,150	1	1,500	41	37,074	38	38	341	3,078
Livingston	16					15	9,663	15	15	162	1,330
Macon	31					26	17,449	13	13	154	1,435
Meramec	13					10	2,561	9	9	66	476
Miller	24					22	8,049	18	18	140	1,442
Missouri Valley	26			2	3,500	26	15,050	22	22	252	2,141
Monroe	15	1	150	1	2,000	15	17,499	11	11	71	512
Mount Moriah	10					9	3,735	8	8	63	760
Mount Pleasant	37	1	650	3	8,000	33	24,729	28	28	290	2,563
Mount Salem	15					10	2,250	10	10	64	430
Mount Zion	27	1	800	1	3,000	23	14,175	21	21	164	1,463
Mount Zion (Ark.)	1					1	688	1	1	7	100
Nevada	22	2	1,625			22	10,510	22	23	239	1,604
New Madrid	18	1	75			15	7,116	15	15	124	1,589
North Central	17			1	1,800	15	4,702	15	15	119	968
North Grand River	32	2	1,136			25	12,901	22	22	202	1,448
North Liberty	38	2	2,450	2	7,000	34	25,553	31	31	343	2,582
North Missouri	12					7	2,825	10	10	78	631
Northwest Missouri	24	3	2,497	6	7,450	20	17,252	19	19	186	1,636
Old Path	21					21	2,440	17	17	109	849
Phelps County	13					7	632	3	3	25	272
Pleasant Grove	22	1	700			21	11,120	21	21	169	1,421
Polk County	34			1	1,000	33	12,944	33	33	257	2,280
Pulaski County	24					22	4,579	23	23	167	1,357
Reynolds County	22	3	2,475			20	10,247	14	14	98	802
St. Clair	21	1	600	1	960	20	6,038	18	18	154	1,182
St. Francis	23			1	3,000	22	5,901	16	16	132	1,355
St. Joseph	39	2	1,700	2	5,000	37	60,283	37	38	513	4,606
St. Louis	36	8	18,225	5	10,800	35	148,552	35	40	671	8,319
Saline	25			2	6,300	23	20,820	23	23	219	2,295
Salt River	26	1	150			26	17,978	24	24	220	2,076
Shannon County	16					14	2,106	7	7	44	296
Shoal Creek	35	3	582			30	15,620	29	31	292	2,764
Spring River	31	2	8,125	3	4,350	29	30,479	28	28	349	3,037
Stoddard County	22	2	467	3	6,000	21	6,493	18	18	150	1,375
Taney County	7					5	77	1	1	6	36
Tebo	24			2	5,438	23	15,869	22	22	213	2,147
Texas County	32			2	1,800	28	4,808	20	21	150	1,126
Washington County	19					14	1,152	4	4	23	256
Wayne County	24	1	400			23	3,679	18	18	128	1,105
Webster	26	3	1,442			26	6,015	22	22	182	1,314
West Fork	12					8	4,265	8	8	81	522
Wright County	24	1	300			24	4,455	20	20	149	1,203
Wyaconda	29	1	600			29	20,475	28	28	293	2,267
New Mexico:											
Central	15	3	2,100			12	10,336	12	13	129	1,095
Lincoln	12	4	1,500	2	1,000	12	4,725	10	11	61	542
Northeastern	33	6	3,138	1	2,000	27	12,382	18	18	148	1,199
Pecos Valley	9	3	8,500	1	1,500	9	12,640	7	7	92	862
Portales	40	3	500	2	5,500	34	14,933	29	31	268	1,999
Southeastern	16					14	2,906	7	7	48	386
Southwestern	10	4	1,018			8	7,242	7	7	59	502
North Carolina:											
Alexander	30	1	252			29	2,817	24	25	148	1,714
Alleghany	8			1	2,500	7	642	6	6	30	306
Anson	15			1	1,000	15	3,438	15	15	96	946
Ashe	34	1	30			33	4,761	27	29	162	1,628
Avery	19	2	2,085			19	2,277	17	17	127	1,413
Beulah	22	2	135	5	4,400	21	10,187	20	24	173	1,479
Bladen	22					22	6,449	21	21	138	1,379
Briar Creek	29	2	712			28	1,876	23	23	124	2,057
Brunswick	26			1	2,000	26	3,994	25	26	194	1,496
Brushy Mountain	24			1	1,000	23	6,098	20	20	127	1,748

ORGANIZATIONS, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS: 1916—Continued.

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North Carolina—Continued.											
Buncombe	36	2	$3,564	7	$19,850	36	$44,501	34	37	327	4,574
Caldwell	42	4	1,300			42	12,034	40	41	272	3,223
Cape Fear-Columbus	37	8	1,339	2	2,500	37	15,977	37	40	318	3,269
Carolina	40	3	4,200			37	15,345	39	39	308	3,175
Caroline	2					1	73	2	2	15	138
Catawba River	22	2	318	1	5,000	22	10,827	20	21	137	1,029
Central	31	3	31,200	2	11,000	30	37,170	30	38	389	5,224
Chowan	55	4	7,000	12	24,600	55	67,869	53	62	725	7,849
Cumberland	29	2	5,080	1	5,500	29	12,383	28	30	251	2,804
Eastern	42	1	150	4	8,500	40	21,331	40	47	344	3,626
East Tennessee	1							1	1	11	200
Elkins	11	1	66			11	634	11	12	65	857
Flat River	36	1	800	1	5,500	35	22,173	36	37	297	3,620
French Broad	29	2	810	1	2,000	28	10,855	25	26	197	2,168
Green River	46	4	3,808	3	5,200	45	11,937	44	45	329	3,296
Haywood	24	1	3,000	3	6,600	17	10,333	23	24	197	2,205
Hiawassee	3					3	155	3	3	13	200
Johnston	44	7	1,175	7	12,600	44	27,467	39	39	295	4,142
Kings Mountain	41	1	1,000	1	1,000	41	18,404	39	42	324	4,934
Liberty	25	5	12,530	3	4,900	25	13,603	25	28	276	3,190
Liberty Ducktown	29					22	1,792	24	24	130	1,377
Little River	27	6	15,100	2	1,300	24	17,589	23	24	186	2,712
Macon County	28	1	400	1	1,000	28	6,667	27	30	187	2,138
Mecklenburg-Cabarrus	28	8	24,525	9	35,500	28	54,447	27	29	298	5,339
Montgomery	22	2	505	1	1,000	22	7,865	21	21	129	1,272
Mount Zion	50	4	3,175	7	28,000	50	73,782	48	49	409	7,817
Neuse-Atlantic	62	6	7,469	7	17,100	60	54,682	50	51	404	4,761
New Found	20	1	40			20	1,762	19	19	119	1,069
North Spartanburg	1					1	255	1	1	9	90
Pee Dee	23	3	4,750	7	18,225	21	35,383	20	22	185	2,152
Piedmont	37	13	11,675	4	15,500	34	44,224	33	33	360	5,037
Pilot Mountain	59	7	13,725	3	10,500	56	49,007	55	61	507	7,148
Raleigh	33	3	12,420			32	37,127	32	34	397	5,774
Roan Mountain	23					22	4,413	23	27	196	2,309
Roanoke	63	13	49,415	8	35,200	61	110,512	56	62	520	6,572
Roanoke (Va.)	1					1	125	1	1	8	75
Robeson	51	6	18,750	4	18,500	51	40,250	49	51	463	6,177
Sandy Creek	51	4	3,900	3	11,500	49	25,431	45	45	348	3,791
Sandy Run	38	4	9,889			37	21,205	36	36	358	4,966
South Fork	57	9	6,182	10	29,200	56	37,603	54	54	461	6,938
South Mountain	18	1	156			16	2,362	18	19	115	1,236
South River	29	5	904			28	12,922	27	31	191	2,539
South Yadkin	42	4	3,200	6	19,000	41	30,294	40	41	360	4,932
Stanly	30	4	6,380	4	6,000	27	17,238	28	28	226	3,034
Stone Mountain	29					21	687	22	22	117	1,332
Stoney Fork	12	1	25			12	1,344	9	9	49	543
Surry	33	4	1,781			31	4,526	31	31	193	2,341
Tar River	58	5	2,855	2	9,350	55	32,501	57	61	482	5,491
Tennessee River	43	3	117			40	7,345	37	44	263	3,076
Three Forks	36	1	1,500	1	2,000	34	10,896	36	37	237	2,710
Transylvania	24	1	14			22	5,258	22	23	163	1,729
Tuckasiegee	26	1	22			25	3,858	22	28	163	1,739
Twelve Mile River	4					4	125	4	4	23	145
Union	39	3	4,700	1	4,000	38	17,673	38	40	311	3,533
Waccomaw	2					2	83	1	1	7	30
West Buncombe	8					8	1,153	8	8	49	506
West Chowan	58	3	820	7	16,500	58	66,352	57	70	681	7,388
Western	26	1	100	2	5,600	24	7,102	24	29	168	1,910
Wilmington	34	3	6,880	4	12,500	30	27,309	34	38	375	4,217
Yadkin	26	1	18			26	5,964	26	26	198	2,649
Yancey County	32			1	3,000	29	6,429	28	28	186	1,964
Ohio:											
Bracken	1					1	500	1	1	10	28
Oklahoma:											
Atoka	24	2	2,618	1	1,000	7	4,470	6	6	46	547
Banner	31	5	2,050	4	5,150	20	8,658	15	15	124	1,333
Baron Fork	11			1	2,500	6	2,243	4	5	34	350
Beaver County	8					7	4,470	8	8	68	516
Beckham	20	1	150	1	400	16	26,854	14	14	113	1,178
Bryan County	28	3	1,550	1	2,500	24	9,967	17	17	143	1,408
Caddo County	28	4	3,711	2	3,000	26	18,994	22	22	168	2,091
Central	28	7	44,990	7	13,200	23	97,077	20	23	369	4,629
Cherokee	25										
Chickasaw	15			1	1,000	13	5,224	10	10	74	721
Choctaw	25										
Comanche	33	1	300	2	2,200	24	17,792	22	22	206	1,898
Concord	23	1	300	2	900	17	19,580	16	16	174	1,917
Delaware	41	3	8,700	8	15,100	29	60,493	28	30	354	4,813
Enon	31	1	2,000	2	2,000	30	19,719	22	22	185	2,164
Frisco	31	1	150	2	2,600	25	14,525	22	22	193	1,901
Greer County	12	2	20,165	2	3,500	8	9,877	6	6	61	712
Harmon County	19	2	6,280	2	1,250	13	5,330	12	12	93	899
Harper County	7			1	650	7	6,841	4	5	31	302
Haskell County	21					14	5,551	10	10	72	771

ORGANIZATIONS, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS: 1916—Continued.

Association.	Total number of organizations.	Debt on church property.		Parsonages.		Expenditures for year.		Sunday schools conducted by church organizations.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Oklahoma—Continued.											
Indian Mission	80	2	$110	2	$2,050	80	$21,532				
Jackson	23	3	1,050	3	5,000	21	15,608	18	18	169	1,834
Jefferson	18	1	285			12	7,261	15	15	114	1,183
Kiowa	12	2	5,100	1	1,000	7	8,247	5	5	61	590
Leflore-Latimer	38	5	884	3	3,100	30	14,523	23	24	168	1,712
Lincoln County	23	1	9,000	1	2,000	14	12,529	7	7	66	649
Little River	16	1	20	2	2,500	13	7,004	9	9	61	698
McClain	11	1	135	1	600	10	4,797	7	8	56	677
McIntosh	15					11	4,310	7	7	41	385
Mayes	13	1	1,100	1	1,500	10	2,905	4	4	37	475
Mills County	16	1	108	1	500	8	2,598	8	8	54	493
Mullens	35	2	3,200	3	5,500	32	15,328	21	21	227	1,804
Muskogee	25	6	22,250	8	14,850	24	52,873	22	23	295	3,538
Muskogee-Wichita	19					15	3,436	1	1	3	26
North Canadian	33			4	6,500	27	15,624	24	24	212	2,115
Northeastern	24			5	10,300	21	13,794	19	22	217	1,904
Oklahoma-Indian	17			13	15,850	16	5,558	6	6	27	358
Pawnee	12	2	350			7	2,821	8	8	67	573
Perry	24			3	4,450	21	18,436	21	22	241	2,077
Philadelphia	16			2	1,500	15	7,639	11	11	96	981
Pittsburg	23	3	20,400	6	7,400	23	18,940	19	21	213	1,925
Pontotoc	22	3	6,500	2	4,900	20	8,538	11	11	105	1,245
Pottowatomie	30	3	21,700	1	900	25	15,575	20	20	189	1,894
Salt Fork Valley	19	1	200	5	6,000	19	25,557	19	20	231	1,920
Sequoyah-Adair	11	2	3,300	1	1,000	7	3,249	9	9	62	692
Southwestern	5					4	1,483				
Texas-Cimmaron	17	3	994	5	5,850	16	10,883	10	10	81	859
Tillman	25	2	1,800	2	5,000	25	18,789	21	21	177	1,730
Woodward	29	5	15,430	8	7,550	25	16,260	18	18	181	1,410
South Carolina:											
Abbeville	29	1	6,000	5	16,000	28	35,206	27	27	323	3,213
Aiken	23	1	5,500	3	9,300	23	27,977	22	22	178	2,010
Barnwell	39	2	230	9	21,250	37	26,936	32	34	241	2,205
Beaverdam	47	4	1,730	2	4,000	47	15,714	44	44	347	3,850
Broad River	48	2	4,100	3	8,000	46	29,100	46	47	446	5,590
Carolina	19	2	352			18	1,635	18	18	136	1,131
Charleston	29	4	24,300	7	21,700	28	41,235	26	28	288	3,744
Chester	19	2	700	7	13,400	19	13,022	14	14	113	1,181
Chesterfield	34	1	11			34	9,895	34	34	220	2,697
Colleton	26			2	900	26	6,553	19	19	125	1,098
Dorchester	7					7	549	4	4	18	126
Edgefield	19	1	5,000	1	1,500	18	14,657	17	17	162	1,824
Edisto	17	3	6,034	3	6,000	17	7,841	17	17	104	1,127
Fairfield	35	7	21,505	5	20,000	34	41,292	31	32	309	3,921
Florence	18	2	6,800	2	11,500	18	24,535	17	17	169	2,527
Greenville	47	6	38,275	6	22,600	46	77,880	45	45	549	8,044
Kershaw	25	2	2,385	1	2,500	25	8,741	25	26	176	2,022
Laurens	34	3	6,221	2	7,500	34	27,273	32	32	246	2,909
Lexington	24	1	28	1	2,500	24	7,104	22	22	173	2,018
Moriah	24	3	7,165	3	7,200	24	17,093	23	23	199	2,584
North Greenville	38	4	492	2	5,450	36	21,111	35	35	315	3,484
North Spartanburg	26	2	1,300	4	9,000	26	25,536	25	27	259	3,832
Orangeburg	36	3	11,050	6	19,500	35	34,208	33	33	295	4,054
Pee Dee	45	6	5,300	10	21,200	45	51,094	44	45	394	4,687
Pickens	13					13	3,959	12	13	92	1,022
Piedmont	25	2	2,000			25	11,040	24	24	214	2,694
Reedy River	14	5	10,165	4	8,000	14	20,382	13	13	122	1,391
Ridge	18			5	11,800	18	20,148	18	18	196	2,482
Robeson	3	1	40			3	947	3	3	26	208
Saluda	49	4	2,760	6	32,000	49	69,288	49	49	549	7,560
Sandy Run	1					1	155	1	1	9	90
Santee	25	5	7,172	8	23,500	25	46,892	23	23	214	2,287
Savannah River	47	3	4,900	8	21,000	47	27,130	43	43	326	2,742
Southeast	34	2	8,000	5	7,250	29	21,491	32	32	209	2,386
Spartan	31	4	13,080	4	7,500	31	44,811	30	31	364	5,749
Twelve Mile River	22	1	150			21	2,775	18	18	116	1,535
Union County	24	2	1,400	3	8,200	22	19,500	20	23	186	2,785
Waccamaw	37	1	1,300	1	4,000	36	5,812	34	34	242	2,580
Welsh Neck	24	4	10,150	8	32,000	24	37,751	24	24	264	3,427
York	19	4	4,600	7	17,100	19	19,846	18	18	178	2,027
Unassociated	2					2	205	2	2	14	120
Tennessee:											
Beech River	36	2	2,015			33	6,792	17	17	92	1,071
Bell County	1					1	39	1	1	3	30
Beulah	50	3	903	3	2,200	47	25,424	25	25	175	1,604
Big Emory	34			3	5,400	34	12,886	30	32	282	3,403
Big Hatchie	29	2	1,700	6	14,500	28	30,587	15	16	171	1,881
Bledsoe	17			2	6,600	16	7,316	13	13	107	1,231
Blood River	2					2	528	1	1	7	100
Campbell County	27	1	60	2	4,200	26	4,753	23	24	157	2,059
Central	50	10	46,835	7	19,000	48	68,102	42	42	441	4,803
Chilhowee	35	3	12,725	7	25,300	35	36,137	35	35	361	5,213

ORGANIZATIONS, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS: 1916—Continued.

Association.	Total number of organizations.	Debt on church property.		Parsonages.		Expenditures for year.		Sunday schools conducted by church organizations.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Tennessee—Continued.											
Clinton	33	1	$450	4	$6,000	33	$7,166	28	29	225	2,517
Concord	33	1	64	1	1,500	32	20,701	27	27	234	2,332
Cumberland	26			3	7,500	26	28,052	23	23	181	1,684
Cumberland Gap	49	1	250			46	4,031	30	30	182	2,327
Duck River	40	1	800	5	10,700	33	25,201	35	36	278	2,785
East Tennessee	30					26	6,841	30	30	230	2,446
East Union	1					1	12,703	1	1	40	697
Eastanalles	33					32	4,220	26	26	146	1,409
Ebenezer	29			3	3,400	27	14,000	23	24	154	1,481
Enon	15					15	1,745	9	15	77	930
Freedom	1					1	2				
Friendship	44	3	2,375	2	3,000	42	20,661	40	40	305	2,728
Harmony	7										
Hiawassee	14					1	130	1	1	4	45
Holston	52	2	15,200	3	6,000	41	18,401	45	46	347	4,804
Holston Valley	26	1	300	1	1,500	25	6,000	25	25	188	1,937
Indian Creek	28					27	3,164	16	16	96	1,019
Judson	17					16	4,004	12	12	79	645
Lebanon	3					3	1,730	3	3	23	328
Lauderdale	1					1	110				
Liberty Ducktown	8					5	1,604	8	8	50	453
Little Hatchie	20	1	136	1	2,000	18	6,581	15	16	107	810
Midland	20					20	2,680	17	17	122	1,163
Mulberry Gap	48					46	2,699	34	35	194	1,995
Nashville	26	9	15,281	3	9,600	26	101,162	25	25	526	5,042
New River	41					31	531	16	16	96	860
New Salem	29			1	2,500	29	13,459	17	17	132	1,189
Nolochucky	56	2	15,500	5	14,850	56	28,246	51	52	447	5,735
Northern	33	1	500			32	2,062	23	24	126	1,263
Ocoee	56	9	36,485	2	4,500	54	65,715	47	48	534	6,704
Providence	22					21	2,563	16	17	102	956
Riverside	21					21	2,406	14	14	92	762
Robertson County	11	2	875	3	9,600	11	14,686	11	11	99	1,101
Salem	32			1	2,000	30	9,724	27	30	234	2,171
Sequatchie Valley	15			1	3,000	14	3,207	13	13	71	780
Sevier	47	1	20	1	2,000	45	11,418	26	26	247	2,644
Shelby County	19	6	14,650	6	18,950	19	52,120	19	21	344	4,221
South Union	4					3	25	2	2	10	88
South Western District	40	3	420			28	4,649	18	18	97	910
Stewart	13	1	30			13	912	9	9	44	461
Stocktons Valley	15					6	802	12	13	82	713
Sweetwater	55	2	3,150	5	8,100	55	26,181	52	52	433	5,080
Tennessee	61	11	41,581	6	11,800	59	80,124	56	57	702	11,205
Tennessee Valley	16					16	2,756	12	12	75	782
Tishomingo	1					1	91	1	1	6	31
Union	13					12	2,522	9	9	58	601
Unity	49	2	435	2	2,250	43	8,664	19	19	121	1,112
Walnut Grove	9					4	370	2	2	12	106
Watauga	29	4	2,450	3	5,500	29	11,708	23	24	183	2,767
Weakley County	36	1	170			33	7,451	20	20	197	1,779
West District	26	3	935	1	5,000	24	15,828	16	17	116	1,268
West Union	46							16	16	87	701
William Carey	29	1	100			29	6,684	19	21	149	1,431
Wiseman	17					16	2,577	11	11	63	776
Yancey County	1					1	200	1	1	8	85
Texas:											
Alvarado	44	4	4,150	5	13,000	44	53,007	43	46	446	4,426
Anderson County	9					7	135				
Angelina	23			1	5,000	20	11,828	8	8	76	1,006
Archer County	12	1	250			11	2,640	6	6	39	360
Austin	38	1	20,000	2	3,200	37	70,884	19	21	217	1,895
Baggett Creek	13										
Baylor County	9					9	21,130	5	5	48	451
Bethlehem	16	1	94			5	727	4	4	21	181
Big Spring	28	1	150	2	1,800	26	18,513	22	22	175	1,686
Blanco	34	3	1,050	1	2,000	34	19,747	26	26	200	1,835
Bowie County	14					12	357	2	2	9	80
Brady	27	2	482	2	3,850	27	11,556	15	15	100	984
Brown County	28	3	2,786			27	48,359	8	9	146	1,275
Brownfield	20	3	2,091	2	3,300	20	12,761	17	17	162	1,737
Buck Creek	25					17	3,537	1	1	6	40
Burnet-Llano	12	1	169	3	4,100	10	7,712	6	7	73	589
Callahan County	21	1	100	3	3,150	19	8,832	19	19	147	1,389
Canadian	9	1	700	3	5,500	5	7,972	6	6	62	565
Central	16					13	12,765	12	12	81	1,147
Central Texas	32	3	2,460	3	5,000	29	21,593	23	24	243	2,138
Cherokee	47					30	6,264	27	27	186	2,030
Cisco	33	1	700	5	7,500	31	20,637	22	22	234	2,230
Clay County	21	1	1,500	3	7,500	20	19,555	17	17	162	1,308
Coke County	6					5	3,038	5	6	42	481
Coleman County	29	3	4,568	2	4,500	25	33,179	19	19	141	1,654

ORGANIZATIONS, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS: 1916—Continued.

ASSOCIATION.	Total number of organizations.	DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		EXPENDITURES FOR YEAR.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Texas—Continued.											
Collin County	56	5	$3,225	7	$18,200	54	$62,213	51	52	490	5,668
Collinsworth-Childress	16	2	9,700	3	4,200	16	20,372	11	12	113	1,467
Colorado	48	5	10,600	4	9,450	47	37,241	35	36	323	3,167
Comanche	26	2	700	4	6,200	24	11,420	22	23	197	1,868
Concho Valley	32	3	2,050	3	10,500	27	23,448	21	25	205	1,932
Corpus Christi	20	6	15,100	4	9,500	16	17,255	18	20	170	1,619
Corsicana	13	2	775	3	6,400	12	9,044	12	13	118	1,246
Creath	33	2	635	3	8,000	30	21,604	28	29	255	2,052
Dallas County	17	5	5,005	1	5,000	17	15,834	15	15	198	1,817
Dallas Missionary	40	12	134,551	3	9,500	40	207,035	38	40	957	11,510
Del Rio-Uvalde	22	7	6,675	5	9,700	21	20,184	21	21	194	1,762
Delta County	15	2	525	1	3,000	15	6,350	15	15	123	1,055
Denton County	28	3	1,400	6	11,200	28	27,156	25	26	250	2,837
Dickens County	15	2	345	2	2,000	14	7,977	10	10	76	645
East Fork	14					14	4,664	10	10	64	717
Ellis County	26					26	12,237	19	19	172	1,744
Ellis Missionary	13	2	22,165	3	6,000	12	20,675	10	10	169	1,928
El Paso	10	2	6,000	2	13,000	10	38,547	7	8	158	1,533
Enon	26			3	7,000	26	8,281	17	17	118	1,074
Erath	39	1	70	3	6,250	39	20,697	26	28	230	2,377
Fairland	8										
Falls County	28	1	100	2	2,500	13	8,348	28	28	232	2,328
Fannin County	34	1	88	5	10,350	33	27,522	34	34	349	3,797
Fisher County	20			1	2,000	19	8,990	14	14	125	1,086
Freestone County	19	1	275			19	3,191	8	8	53	509
Freestone-Leon	9	2	500	1	2,000	9	7,109	7	7	59	819
German	11	1	1,500	6	8,750	9	11,928	9	9	62	668
Grayson County	30					30	2,694	15	15	75	675
Grayson Missionary	45	4	22,572	1	6,000	43	46,260	39	41	456	4,839
Hamilton County	18					18	9,953	8	8	67	618
Harmony	18	2	280			18	2,635	11	11	63	358
Haskell County	29	4	7,970	3	3,000	27	38,508	25	26	205	1,884
Henderson County	16	1	500			16	6,304	4	4	22	328
Hill County	28	1	350	3	7,600	28	31,178	26	28	360	3,175
Hillsboro	14					11	1,512	5	5	29	286
Hopewell	20	5	785			13	3,487	8	8	52	553
Hopkins County	14					12	3,177	4	4	26	238
Hunt County	50	7	11,498	3	6,000	48	41,811	39	40	468	4,524
Jack County	16	1	375	2	2,300	14	5,794	11	11	85	598
Jones County	27	3	890	4	7,800	25	30,906	22	22	304	2,385
Kaufman	22	1	70	4	8,550	22	20,029	15	15	150	1,856
Lake Creek	8					8	3,713	5	5	32	355
Lamar County	30	4	22,140	3	8,500	28	16,647	22	22	215	2,149
Lampasas	17	1	145	3	4,500	17	8,684	15	15	123	1,186
Lavaca River	19			3	7,800	18	19,434	13	16	121	902
Leon River	18					18	12,160	16	16	137	1,543
Liberty	31					26	3,086	5	5	40	361
Limestone County	27	4	2,127	2	4,250	27	23,919	21	21	206	2,235
Little River	27	3	640	5	8,500	23	24,259	24	24	228	2,042
Medina River	16	2	4,200	6	5,800	16	18,027	14	14	100	1,091
Meridian	19	1	1,000	2	2,500	18	11,562	13	13	123	1,037
Mills County	21			1	1,500	13	6,959	15	15	108	970
Montague	22	1	400	1	1,500	22	11,206	12	12	121	1,128
Mount Zion	26										
Nacogdoches	20			1	2,500	17	9,112	6	6	53	566
Navarro	16					16	5,790	14	14	148	1,497
Navasota River	21					19	787	13	13	74	779
Neches River	44	4	4,750	5	8,500	42	20,272	29	29	206	1,910
New Bethel	29					26	3,581	20	20	122	1,150
North Colorado	12										
Palo Duro	13	1	1,500	3	8,250	12	33,514	13	13	139	1,749
Palo Pinto	26	1	1,300			19	11,472	16	16	182	1,496
Paluxy	24			1	600	21	4,853	5	5	54	437
Panhandle	18			4	7,250	14	23,449	7	7	105	978
Panola	9	1	150	1	1,000	6	2,543	7	7	42	377
Parker County	43	1	150	2	2,500	35	18,218	30	31	252	2,226
Parker Landmark	8										
Pecos Valley	10	2	5,500	3	6,000	10	22,894	9	9	102	951
Pedernales	12			1	500	7	1,711	7	7	47	462
Pittsburg	33	5	809	4	8,200	31	26,800	30	30	250	2,928
Polk County	13					11	1,385	3	3	14	139
Red Fork	15	1	3,500	1	1,500	13	17,408	12	12	126	1,012
Red River County	19					7	823	5	6	38	365
Red River Missionary	26	1	22	2	4,000	26	15,196	22	22	163	1,373
Rehoboth	50	1	375	1	2,000	50	31,328	39	39	323	3,890
Rio Grande	24	2	1,350	7	14,700	22	15,086	20	20	170	1,769
Round Grove	19					18	6,161	6	6	45	329
Runnels and Concho	22	2	6,609	3	3,500	22	31,188	12	12	134	1,429
Rusk County	12	1	165	1	3,750	11	8,682	10	11	91	747
Sabine River	13					11	6,428	8	8	86	799

ORGANIZATIONS, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS: 1916—Continued.

Association.	Total number of organizations.	Debt on church property.		Parsonages.		Expenditures for year.		Sunday schools conducted by church organizations.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Texas—Continued.											
Salado	40	3	$3,860	4	$18,500	40	$71,460	37	38	398	4,382
Salem	25					22	2,711	2	2	15	175
Saline	17					17	17,153	3	3	16	183
San Antonio	45	8	25,669	9	21,550	42	90,300	38	39	558	5,047
San Marcos	26	4	1,800	5	7,700	26	36,699	20	20	218	1,868
San Saba County	17	3	1,225	2	2,200	14	5,701	6	6	48	426
Scurry County	16			2	2,400	14	10,103	10	10	77	866
Shelby County	35	2	160			32	4,771	9	9	55	585
Shiloh	28	1	1,500	2	2,800	27	24,139	25	25	257	2,336
Smith County	36	5	20,603	1	5,000	35	28,905	27	27	267	2,769
Soda Lake	20	1	900	2	2,700	19	22,319	10	10	119	1,392
Southeast	54	4	21,218	7	18,250	48	61,888	45	47	470	4,311
South Panhandle	11										
South Texas	12	1	50			8	2,139	2	2	16	114
Staked Plains	24	1	350	5	11,500	24	44,717	19	19	167	2,163
Stephens County	12	1	150	1	750	12	2,530	5	5	41	272
Stonewall	15	1	200			13	9,631	4	4	23	163
Sweetwater	54	1	5,000	5	11,300	54	49,251	41	42	503	5,399
Tarrant County	51	3	7,275	4	6,750	48	106,210	45	49	656	6,224
Texarkana	17	3	5,300	3	8,200	15	23,654	12	13	167	1,467
Thornton	21	1	200			21	3,847	16	16	97	895
Throckmorton	10					3	600	3	3	18	178
Tierra Blanco	13			3	5,700	11	17,878	6	7	80	732
Trans-Canadian	12			4	5,000	11	7,520	8	8	65	512
Trinity River	26										
Tryon	8					3	249	2	2	11	85
Tryon Evergreen	29	1	100	2	2,250	24	10,801	11	16	76	609
Union Baptist	48	10	43,400	7	38,000	46	131,456	45	48	621	6,222
Unity	14			1	3,000	10	4,832	5	5	50	417
Van Zandt County	21					20	2,870	5	5	30	259
Van Zandt Missionary	21			1	1,500	21	11,994	6	6	44	467
Waco	48	5	7,050	4	14,500	45	109,171	44	47	649	6,653
Walker County	16	1	450	1	3,000	16	6,945	12	12	108	1,005
Western Branch	20	2	139	2	1,800	19	7,137	14	14	105	901
Wheeler County	9					9	5,776	8	8	64	529
Wichita County	6			4	13,500	6	19,855	5	8	151	1,606
Wilbarger	15			2	5,000	15	15,051	14	15	159	1,496
Wise County	41	1	1,000	3	4,700	41	21,697	37	37	243	2,818
Wood County	26	1	15,000			26	15,106	8	8	59	707
Young County	20			2	3,500	19	21,643	15	15	112	1,173
Virginia:											
Accomac	30	4	11,800	15	38,950	29	37,766	30	34	460	4,100
Albermarle	28	3	1,550	6	20,500	25	23,123	26	30	402	3,212
Appomattox	42	2	15,200	16	33,250	42	54,204	40	43	390	4,276
Augusta	38	2	796	18	52,173	37	57,583	35	35	391	4,351
Blackwater	27	3	21,550	18	37,000	27	43,133	27	28	405	4,746
Blue Ridge	37			8	15,950	30	9,220	24	28	274	1,820
Clinch Valley	15	3	3,375	3	7,500	13	7,478	15	15	138	1,878
Concord	44	8	15,400	12	19,963	43	41,718	41	42	400	3,618
Dan River	29	2	1,400	4	8,000	29	21,774	29	34	316	2,918
Dover	54	14	70,614	12	37,500	54	266,605	53	54	1,359	15,194
Flat River	1					1	191	1	1	5	30
Goshen	47	4	530	7	13,050	45	30,330	45	46	477	4,937
Hermon	25	3	1,800	5	9,600	25	22,810	25	26	302	2,962
James River	27	2	700	15	25,150	25	9,614	24	26	196	1,597
Lebanon	43	4	14,930	3	10,500	38	43,922	35	36	328	3,297
Middle District	37	3	7,474	1	7,000	37	30,026	36	38	479	4,326
Mulberry Gap	1					1	100				
New Lebanon	33			5	10,325	32	9,875	22	26	166	1,524
New River	24	1	165	1	1,600	23	3,596	22	22	148	1,660
Peninsula	27	4	5,065	7	22,300	27	45,646	27	31	382	4,751
Petersburg	31	7	19,325	10	20,450	30	51,534	28	28	371	3,750
Piedmont	31	3	3,800	8	10,512	29	14,423	29	30	248	2,158
Pilot Mountain	1					1	29				
Portsmouth	37	10	74,690	13	49,600	36	145,100	37	37	816	9,213
Potomac	61	7	22,143	10	36,525	58	46,817	54	58	567	5,039
Powells River	26	1	150			20	3,937	17	18	113	889
Rappahannock	60	5	1,176	25	40,933	55	50,686	55	59	710	6,807
Roanoke	40	4	2,801	8	24,300	40	57,163	38	38	430	5,345
Shenandoah	18	1	200	9	19,050	18	10,942	15	15	152	1,407
Shiloh	41	1	225	6	13,800	41	21,135	35	38	351	3,151
Strawberry	40	2	12,100	10	28,200	40	44,985	39	39	407	4,393
Tar River	1					1	266	1	1	7	47
Valley	62	9	19,380	20	54,400	58	103,876	53	60	779	9,062
West Virginia:											
New Lebanon	3	1	2,000	1	7,000	3	10,610	3	4	59	808
Shenandoah	7	2	10,200	3	12,500	7	11,229	5	5	95	865
Valley	1	1	3,000			1	3,961	1	2	27	337

NATIONAL BAPTIST CONVENTION.

HISTORY.

The early history of the Negro Baptists in the United States is closely interwoven with that of the white Baptists, and yet from the period prior to the War of the American Revolution until the present day there have been distinctive Negro Baptist churches—that is, churches whose members, officers, and pastors were of the Negro race. The first organization of this kind of which there is any record was at Silver Bluff, in Aiken County, S.C. It was formed by eight slaves on the plantation of George Galpin in a settlement on the Savannah River, near Augusta, Ga., and appears to have dated from some years previous to 1778. Two of the slaves who were constituent members of this church became noted preachers. One of them, David George, was pastor until the capture of Savannah by the British in 1778. Subsequently he founded the First Baptist Church at Shelbourn, Canada, and went from there to Freetown, Sierra Leone, West Africa, in 1792. The other, Jesse Peters, helped Abraham Marshall (white) reorganize the First African Baptist Church at Savannah in 1788, where there had already been a Negro Baptist church since 1779, of which George Lisle was pastor. Since then there has always been somewhere in the county of Chatham, Ga., a Negro Baptist church.

The First African Baptist Church of Savannah grew, and in 1802 and 1805 two other churches were organized, the Second Baptist Church and the Ogeechee Colored Baptist Church, both of which are still in existence and strong and prosperous. In 1805 the Joy Street Baptist Church, the first in New England, was organized in Boston; in 1808 the Abyssinian Church in New York City; in 1809 the First African Baptist Church in Philadelphia. These three were the first Negro Baptist churches in the North.

The First Baptist Church of Washington, D. C., was organized in 1802, including in its membership many Negro people. In 1833, when the congregation moved to a new edifice, the Negro members were encouraged to continue in the old building. In 1839 they organized as the Nineteenth Street Baptist Church and the building passed into their hands. This experience in Washington was repeated in many places in the South where the Negro members worshiped with white organizations, until it seemed wise for them to have their own churches. During this time the number of Negro Baptists had multiplied in the South, though, as they had no ecclesiastical organization, any attempt to present consecutive history is very difficult.

The first effort at ecclesiastical organization appears to have been the formation of the Wood River Association of Illinois in 1838, although one was also established in Louisiana in the same year. The first state convention was organized in North Carolina in 1866, and in 1867 the second, third, and fourth, in Alabama, Arkansas, and Virginia, and in 1869 the fifth in Kentucky.

As in other cases the general denominational organization of the Negro Baptist churches arose from association in evangelistic and educational work. Previous to 1880 there were 3 organizations or societies covering more than 1 state among the Baptists for this work: The New England Missionary Convention, The Consolidated American Missionary Convention, and the General Association of Western States and Territories. Each of these covered but a small part of the country. In November, 1880, the Foreign Missionary Baptist Convention was organized in Montgomery, Ala., 10 states responding with delegates: Alabama 61, Arkansas 3, Florida 1, Georgia 3, Louisiana 2, Mississippi 10, North Carolina 4, Ohio 1, Tennessee 6, and Virginia 5.

In 1886 the National Baptist Convention was organized in St. Louis, Mo., the special object being "to consider the moral, intellectual, and religious growth of the denomination, to deliberate upon the great questions which characterized the Baptist churches, and further, to advise and consider the best methods possible for bringing us more closely together as churches and as a race." In 1893 the National Educational Convention was organized in Washington, D.C. In September, 1895, the Foreign Missionary Convention of the United States of America, the National Baptist Convention, and the National Baptist Educational Convention met in Atlanta, Ga., and all united in the present National Baptist Convention. The preamble to the constitution adopted at that meeting says: "It is the sense of the colored Baptists of the United States of America, convening in the city of Atlanta, Ga., September 28, 1895, in several organizations known as the Baptist Foreign Missionary Convention of the United States of America, engaged in missionary work on the west coast of Africa, the National Baptist Convention, which has been engaged in missionary work in the United States, and the National Baptist Educational Convention, which has sought to look after the educational interests, that the interest of the Kingdom of God requires that these several bodies above named should unite in one body. The object of this convention shall be to do missionary work in the United States of America, in Africa, and elsewhere, and to foster the cause of education."

During the years 1880–1897 the National Convention had grown until every state and territory where Negro Baptist churches existed was represented in it and also South America, the West Indies, and West and South Africa. Meanwhile two schools of thought had developed: One group holding that their own scholars were competent to produce the literature needed for

the young people; the other group felt otherwise, and at Boston in 1897 delegates from North Carolina, Virginia, and the District of Columbia withdrew and organized the Lott-Carey Convention for Foreign Missions, which sought to cooperate with the American Baptist Missionary Union (white). It was accepted on condition that the convention adopt and sustain their method of organization and of raising funds, should select and appoint their own missionaries, subject to the approval of the executive committee of the Missionary Union, and that the convention should receive the benefit of advice and experience of the union in gathering its fund and in the conduct of its home missions. The union declined to accede to the suggestion that the convention be represented upon its executive committee and that the union pay one-half of the traveling expenses of the traveling secretary. For at least five years a general agreement for cooperation was carried out, but in 1905, at the Chicago session of the National Baptist Convention, the Lott-Carey Convention returned, though retaining a part of their autonomy, and became a district body of the National Baptist Convention.

In 1915 at the meeting of the National Baptist Convention in Chicago there arose a division in regard to the National Baptist Publication Board, which had been created in St. Louis in 1896. This board withdrew from the National Baptist Convention and was followed by a number of delegates, mostly from Texas and Arkansas, and was named the National Baptist Convention, Unincorporated. The two bodies held conventions in 1916 and 1917 and at the last meetings steps were taken to secure a reunion.[1]

DOCTRINE AND POLITY.

In doctrine and polity the Negro Baptists are in close accord with the Northern and Southern Conventions.[2] They represent the more strictly Calvinistic type in doctrine, and in polity refer the settlement of any difficulties that may arise to an ecclesiastical council. Their churches unite in associations, generally along state lines, for the discussion of topics relating to church life, the regulation of difficulties, the collection of statistics, and the presentation of annual reports. These meetings are consultative and advisory rather than authoritative.

In addition to the associations there are conventions which are held for the consideration of the distinctively missionary side of church life and not infrequently extend beyond state lines.

The lack of close ecclesiastical relations, characteristic of all Baptist bodies, is emphasized in the Negro Baptist churches, with the result that it has been very difficult to obtain satisfactory statistics of the denomination. The methods adopted in connection with the report for 1916 were such as to bring in probably the most complete returns that have been gathered at any time, and to this may be attributed largely the considerable increase noted below.

WORK.

At the first meeting of the Consolidated National Baptist Convention in 1895, the general interests and work of the churches were planned by the election through the state delegations of three boards—the Foreign Mission Board, the Home Mission Board, and the Educational Board. Since that time the work has expanded until there are now eight boards or agencies engaged in the prosecution of this work, including, in addition to those just mentioned, the Church Extension Board, the Woman's Auxiliary Convention, the Sunday School Publishing Board, the Baptist Young People's Board, and the Baptist Ministers Benefit Board. The Lott-Carey Convention continues its distinctive missionary work, although identifying itself with the National Baptist Convention.

The home mission work of the Negro Baptists is carried on chiefly through the Home Mission Board, with headquarters at Little Rock, Ark. The report for 1916 shows 16 home missionaries employed, 750 churches aided, and $17,408 contributed for this work. This board cooperates with the Southern Baptist Convention. The Church Extension Board works along parallel lines with the Home Mission Board.

The foreign mission work, under the care of the Foreign Mission Board, located at Philadelphia, is carried on in Central, South, and West Africa, the West Indies, and northern South America. Its first company of missionaries consisted of 6 persons who went to West Africa in 1883. In 1916 there were reported 13 missionaries and 96 native helpers, occupying 80 stations; 88 churches, with 19,812 members; 52 schools, with 15,311 pupils; and contributions to the amount of $21,587. The value of property owned is estimated at $41,400.

The National Baptist Educational Board reports 115 schools, including 31 colleges and academies, and 84 secondary schools. Of these, 13 colleges and 10 secondary schools are supported in whole or in part by the American Baptist Home Mission Society of New York, while 18 colleges and academies and 66 secondary schools are in cooperation with the National Baptist Educational Board. The total number of students and pupils reported in these schools for 1916 was 9,775, and the amount contributed for their support was $220,297. The property valuation is placed at $1,872,620, with an endowment amounting to $56,608. This is exclusive of the endowment belonging to the colleges under the care of the American Baptist Home Mission Society of New York.

[1] As this report is completed word comes that this reunion has been accomplished, so that once more there is one and only one National Baptist Convention consisting of Negro Baptists in the whole world.

[2] See Baptists, p. 48.

In 1909 the National Training School for Women and Girls was founded in the District of Columbia, and is conducted by the Woman's Auxiliary of the National Baptist Convention. The object of the school is to provide for the training of women and girls "to the highest level of religious, moral, and industrial efficiency," and it is the largest and best equipped plant conducted by women of the Negro race in the United States. The report for 1916 shows 117 pupils, representing nearly every state in the Union, Africa, South America, and the West Indies. The value of the school property is estimated at $65,000, and the amount contributed during the year was $6,242.

The young people's work is under the general supervision of the National Baptist Young People's Board, with headquarters at Nashville, Tenn.; it reports 12,550 societies and about 500,000 members. The contributions made to the board in 1916 were $15,660, and it has property valued at $10,000.

The National Baptist Convention has a publishing house at Nashville, Tenn., the largest and best equipped of its kind among the Negro race. It has property valued at about $300,000, and a business amounting, in 1916, to $200,000.

There are a number of religious and denominational papers. Among these are the National Baptist Union Review at Nashville, the accredited organ of the denomination, the Christian Banner of Philadelphia, and the American Baptist of Louisville, which is the oldest among the Negro Baptist journals.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the National Baptist Convention for the year 1916 are given, by states, in the table on pages 100 and 101, and the relation of these statistics to those of other bodies is shown in general tables in Part I. A comparative summary of the principal items for 1916 and 1906 follows:

ITEM.	1916	1906	INCREASE:[1] 1906 TO 1916.	
			Number or amount.	Per cent.
Organizations	21,113	18,534	2,579	13.9
Members	2,938,579	2,261,607	676,972	29.9
Church edifices	20,146	17,913	2,233	12.5
Value of church property	$41,184,920	$24,437,272	$16,747,648	68.5
Debt on church property	$3,433,366	$1,757,190	$1,676,176	95.4
Parsonages:				
Churches reporting	690	709	−19	−2.7
Value	$964,325	$617,241	$347,084	56.2
Sunday schools:				
Number	20,099	17,910	2,189	12.2
Officers and teachers	123,817	100,069	23,748	23.7
Scholars	1,181,270	924,665	256,605	27.8
Contributions for missions and benevolences	$259,292	$116,355	$142,937	122.8
Domestic	$237,705	$97,628	$140,077	143.5
Foreign	$21,587	$18,727	$2,860	15.3

[1] A minus sign (−) denotes decrease.

These statistics, as previously explained, show a marked advance in every particular except in the number of churches reporting parsonages. The number of organizations reported in 1916 was 21,113 as against 18,534 in 1906, an increase of 13.9 per cent, and the membership as reported advanced from 2,261,607 to 2,938,579, an increase of 29.9 per cent. The church edifices as reported increased in number by 2,233, and the value of church property advanced from $24,437,272 to $41,184,920, or 68.5 per cent. Debt on church property amounting to $3,433,366 was reported in 1916 by 4,210 organizations, as against $1,757,190 reported by 3,100 organizations in 1906. The number of churches reporting parsonages decreased by 19, but the value of parsonages increased from $617,241 to $964,325. The increase of 12.2 per cent in the number of Sunday schools corresponded closely to the increase in number of organizations, and the increase of 27.8 per cent in the number of scholars accorded closely to that in church membership. Contributions for missions and benevolences increased from $116,355 to $259,292, or 122.8 per cent, the larger proportion being for domestic work.

Certain items not included in the above summary are church expenditures and number of members under 13 years of age, reported for the first time in 1916, and the languages used in church services.

Church expenditures amounting to $8,361,919 were reported by 19,988 organizations and cover general running expenses and any other items that passed through the church treasury.

The number of members under 13 years of age, as reported by 12,789 organizations in 1916, was 103,391, constituting 5.5 per cent of the 1,867,584 members reported by these organizations. Assuming that the same proportion would apply to the 1,070,995 members reported by the organizations from which no answer to this inquiry was received, the total number of members under 13 years of age for the entire denomination would be 162,682.[1]

Of the 21,113 organizations with 2,938,579 members, all but 3 reported church services conducted in English only. Of these 3 organizations, 1 with 45 members reported French and English; 1 with 18 members, German and English; and 1 with 43 members, Italian and English. As compared with the report for 1906, there was an increase of 1 organization and 67 members using foreign languages in connection with English.

The total number of ministers on the rolls of the denomination was given as 19,423, but schedules were received from only 1,264. These were so incomplete as to be unavailable for tabulation, except that 1,194 reported annual salaries averaging $572.

[1] See Introduction, p. 10.

ORGANIZATIONS, MEMBERS, PLACES OF WORSHIP, AND VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, BY STATES: 1916.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.			VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.	
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.			
National Baptist Convention	21,113	21,071	2,938,579	21,018	1,128,237	1,805,001	20,070	478	20,146	20,117	$41,184,920
New England division:											
Massachusetts	4	4	1,474	4	598	876	2	1	2	2	43,500
Middle Atlantic division:											
New York	43	43	5,652	43	1,915	3,737	21	20	21	36	246,536
New Jersey	106	106	18,149	106	6,105	12,044	95	10	95	105	896,205
Pennsylvania	169	166	40,398	166	16,042	24,356	138	2	140	163	1,571,665
East North Central division:											
Ohio	178	178	27,978	178	10,274	17,704	168	7	168	168	940,355
Indiana	52	52	10,412	52	3,781	6,631	52	.....	54	52	282,725
Illinois	184	184	23,224	184	9,093	14,131	161	12	161	163	874,623
Michigan	18	18	1,229	18	512	717	18	.....	18	13	45,700
West North Central division:											
Minnesota	2	2	478	2	205	273	2	.....	2	2	26,000
Iowa	34	34	2,520	30	997	1,465	29	4	29	29	106,875
Missouri	282	282	41,218	282	12,977	28,241	261	19	262	262	769,456
Kansas	127	118	13,477	118	4,777	8,700	123	2	125	122	564,315
South Atlantic division:											
Maryland	88	88	29,405	88	11,291	18,114	80	7	80	79	577,950
District of Columbia	60	60	27,544	60	9,773	17,771	57	3	57	60	1,361,074
Virginia	1,408	1,403	276,630	1,395	111,721	164,498	1,338	14	1,346	1,282	4,511,177
West Virginia	235	235	16,238	235	6,995	9,243	161	55	161	179	432,168
North Carolina	1,376	1,373	212,019	1,373	86,646	125,373	1,358	9	1,362	1,357	2,299,358
South Carolina	1,353	1,353	255,479	1,351	103,494	151,385	1,337	2	1,337	1,333	2,353,678
Georgia	2,778	2,774	400,214	2,769	151,112	248,437	2,718	30	2,736	2,726	4,503,083
Florida	1,039	1,038	69,865	1,038	26,131	43,734	973	8	984	970	1,246,662
East South Central division:											
Kentucky	703	703	98,052	703	39,087	58,965	678	16	682	681	1,559,689
Tennessee	744	744	108,650	744	40,014	68,636	690	24	690	693	1,620,651
Alabama	2,157	2,156	311,103	2,153	117,801	193,010	2,067	57	2,071	2,076	3,168,222
Mississippi	2,531	2,527	287,796	2,527	109,096	178,700	2,487	2	2,487	2,466	2,843,412
West South Central division:											
Arkansas	1,473	1,472	174,157	1,472	66,655	107,502	1,388	17	1,390	1,417	1,791,606
Louisiana	1,421	1,418	146,720	1,418	52,024	94,696	1,319	36	1,321	1,330	2,169,100
Oklahoma	499	495	42,408	491	15,985	26,290	421	64	421	432	548,823
Texas	1,995	1,991	291,243	1,964	111,262	176,799	1,876	57	1,892	1,877	3,463,304
Mountain division:											
Colorado	12	12	2,020	12	799	1,221	12	.....	12	12	103,485
Pacific division:											
Washington	6	6	404	6	142	262	6	.....	6	6	31,525
California	32	32	2,316	32	886	1,430	32	.....	32	32	229,498
States with one organization only [1]	4	4	107	4	47	60	2	.....	2	2	2,500

[1] One organization each in New Mexico, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

ORGANIZATIONS, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES: 1916.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		EXPENDITURES FOR YEAR.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
National Baptist Convention	21,113	4,210	$3,433,366	690	$964,325	19,988	$8,361,919	19,909	20,099	123,817	1,181,270
New England division:											
Massachusetts	4	1	4,300	.....	.....	2	7,375	2	2	16	134
Middle Atlantic division:											
New York	43	18	67,385	2	14,500	40	52,718	40	40	291	2,229
New Jersey	106	67	120,180	13	29,600	106	137,057	106	107	842	7,260
Pennsylvania	169	103	355,691	11	44,800	169	300,108	159	159	1,635	16,594
East North Central division:											
Ohio	178	47	69,662	14	28,850	171	143,480	171	171	1,576	11,549
Indiana	52	18	33,790	12	22,300	52	53,554	43	43	360	3,031
Illinois	184	52	91,065	13	17,050	148	139,166	124	124	1,018	8,191
Michigan	18	4	5,026	3	3,700	18	12,319	18	18	135	726
West North Central division:											
Minnesota	2	1	4,700	.....	.....	2	3,800	2	2	42	225
Iowa	34	10	6,880	5	8,050	33	18,550	33	33	235	1,587
Missouri	282	77	102,961	18	31,500	277	239,095	271	272	2,425	15,499
Kansas	127	40	29,067	18	13,550	120	85,329	101	101	736	5,623
South Atlantic division:											
Maryland	88	42	71,198	2	1,500	88	91,861	83	83	776	7,933
District of Columbia	60	41	269,739	3	16,500	58	121,226	60	60	696	7,668
Virginia	1,408	296	427,116	42	116,870	1,336	726,064	1,281	1,319	10,104	96,503
West Virginia	235	41	43,066	9	35,100	222	98,891	211	211	1,350	10,304
North Carolina	1,376	204	122,333	27	59,220	1,357	514,650	1,344	1,370	10,468	95,261
South Carolina	1,353	222	156,893	23	41,610	1,329	441,001	1,328	1,339	9,249	96,964
Georgia	2,778	512	258,750	32	46,100	2,710	950,606	2,430	2,444	10,731	130,290
Florida	1,039	176	79,964	51	80,475	998	319,771	1,003	1,004	4,326	38,754
East South Central division:											
Kentucky	703	47	23,741	17	26,800	697	247,480	678	678	3,858	32,473
Tennessee	744	166	164,564	24	41,730	613	311,817	704	714	4,475	38,272
Alabama	2,157	420	209,591	41	39,556	2,105	670,494	2,113	2,120	10,916	123,201
Mississippi	2,531	365	124,714	46	30,844	2,083	565,600	2,415	2,427	13,895	126,673
West South Central division:											
Arkansas	1,473	274	87,679	47	36,264	1,415	544,738	1,427	1,431	9,224	77,905
Louisiana	1,421	398	175,771	94	57,409	1,370	449,639	1,322	1,331	6,978	65,273
Oklahoma	499	127	48,915	34	21,647	476	160,914	488	491	2,581	24,613
Texas	1,995	415	253,485	78	79,950	1,939	906,017	1,900	1,953	14,459	133,647
Mountain division:											
Colorado	12	6	18,594	3	6,350	12	18,157	12	12	117	1,013
Pacific division:											
Washington	6	3	2,354	1	3,000	6	4,102	5	5	46	246
California	32	15	12,542	6	8,900	32	25,097	31	31	238	1,524
States with one organization only [1]	4	2	1,650	1	600	4	1,243	4	4	19	105

[1] One organization each in New Mexico, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

GENERAL SIX PRINCIPLE BAPTISTS.

HISTORY.

In the records of the early Baptist churches in England there are numerous references to a discussion on the qualifications for church fellowship, especially in regard to the "laying on of hands," included in the list of foundation "principles of the doctrine of Christ," given in Hebrews vi, 1, 2. The General (Arminian) Baptists considered it essential, and included it in the ceremony of admission to the church, immediately after baptism. The Particular (Calvinistic) Baptists did not so consider it.

With the organization of Baptist churches in America, the same question came up and agitated the church at Providence, R. I., with the result that a number of members withdrew and in 1653 organized what was known as the General Six Principle Baptist Church, the six principles being those mentioned in the above passage in the Epistle to the Hebrews: Repentance, faith, baptism, laying on of hands, resurrection of the dead, and eternal judgment. Other churches were organized on the same basis, and in time two conferences were formed, one in Rhode Island and Massachusetts, and one in Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania Conference has only a few churches remaining, the strength of the denomination being now in the Rhode Island Conference. These conferences are members of an international body entitled "The Old Baptist Union in all the World," which is represented by an international council, consisting of a bishop of the union, an international secretary, a treasurer, and representatives elected by the churches in the different countries. This council has authority to act in all "matters relating to the world-wide union or extension minutes," but the churches in each country or state manage their own internal affairs without interference from the international council or from the churches of any other country or state.

DOCTRINE AND POLITY.

In doctrine these churches are in sympathy with the Arminian rather than the Calvinistic Baptists. Their distinctive feature is still the laying on of hands when members are received into the church, not, however, as a mere form, but as a sign of the reception of the gifts of the Holy Ghost.

The general ecclesiastical organization corresponds to that of other Baptist bodies. The individual church is independent in its management, electing its own officers and delegates. The conferences, composed of delegates from the local churches, are for purposes of fellowship, and their decisions have only a general advisory character, although when a question has been submitted to a conference, or to its executive committee in the interval between the meetings of the conference, its decision is regarded as final. The two conferences, those of Rhode Island and Pennsylvania, are entirely distinct, although they interchange delegates or messengers for mutual counsel. Ordination to the ministry is dependent on approval of a majority of a council comprising the ordained ministers of a conference, not less than two ordained ministers officiating.

WORK.

There is no organized home missionary work. Whatever home mission work is done is by each individual church acting independently. There is a foreign missionary secretary, and some contributions are reported for work in China.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the General Six Principle Baptists for 1916 are given, by states, in the table opposite, and the relation of these statistics to those of other bodies is shown in the general tables in Part I. A comparative summary of the principal items of inquiry in 1916 and 1906 follows:

ITEM.	1916	1906	INCREASE:[1] 1906 TO 1916.	
			Number or amount.	Per cent.
Organizations	10	16	−6	(2)
Members	456	685	−229	−33.4
Church edifices	11	14	−3	(2)
Value of church property	$25,850	$19,450	$6,400	32.9
Debt on church property	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parsonages:				
Churches reporting	1	1	.....	.....
Value	$3,000	$1,500	$1,500	100.0
Sunday schools:				
Number	6	9	−3	(2)
Officers and teachers	53	94	−41	(2)
Scholars	276	414	−138	−33.3

[1] A minus sign (−) denotes decrease.
[2] Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

The table shows a decrease in every particular except the value of church property. The number of organizations fell from 16 to 10; the number of members from 685 to 456, a decrease of 33.4 per cent; the number of church edifices from 14 to 11; the number of Sunday schools from 9 to 6; and the number of Sunday school scholars from 414 to 276, a decrease of 33.3 per cent, almost identical with that for membership. The value of church property, on the other hand, rose from $19,450 to $25,850, an increase of 32.9 per cent; and the value of the parsonage reported by a single organization increased from $1,500 to $3,000. It is to be noted that the great majority of the returns were from the Rhode Island Conference, only one organization reporting from Pennsylvania, though that one reported more than half the membership for the entire conference in 1906. No report of general contributions for missions and benevolences was made.

Certain items not included in the above summary are church expenditures, reported for the first time in 1916, and the languages used in church services.

Church expenditures, reported by six organizations, amounted to $2,483, and covered the running expenses, outlay for repairs and improvements, benevolences and other items. English is the only language reported in the conduct of church services in this denomination.

The number of ministers on the rolls of the denomination was nine. Schedules were received from four, of whom three reported annual salaries averaging $239.

ORGANIZATIONS, MEMBERS, PLACES OF WORSHIP, AND VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, BY STATES: 1916.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.			VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.	
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.			
General Six Principle Baptists	10	10	456	10	163	293	10	.....	11	10	$25,850
New England division:											
Rhode Island	9	9	421	9	145	276	9	.....	10	9	21,850
Middle Atlantic division:											
Pennsylvania	1	1	35	1	18	17	1	.....	1	1	4,000

ORGANIZATIONS, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES: 1916.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		EXPENDITURES FOR YEAR.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
General Six Principle Baptists	10	.....	.....	1	$3,000	6	$2,483	6	6	53	276
New England division:											
Rhode Island	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2,483	6	6	53	276
Middle Atlantic division:											
Pennsylvania	1	.....	.....	1	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SEVENTH DAY BAPTISTS.

HISTORY.

From the earliest periods of the Christian Church there have been those who claimed, in respect to the Sabbath, that Christ simply discarded the false restrictions with which the Pharisees had burdened and perverted the Jewish Sabbath, but that otherwise He preserved it in its full significance. Accordingly, they have held that loyalty to the law of God and to the ordinances of Christ required continuance of the observance of the seventh day as the Sabbath. Gathered in scattered communities, and frequently suffering severe persecution, even at the hands of Christians, for their supposed adherence to "Judaic" or "legal" customs, these believers are regarded by the modern Seventh Day Baptists as the links which connect them with Christ and the New Testament Church. Although it is difficult to learn the exact facts concerning them, owing partly to the lack of definite records, partly to the not always accurate accounts that have been handed down by hostile historians, it is claimed that among them in the earlier days were the sects known as Nazarenes, Cerinthians, and Hypsistari, and later certain communities of the Albigenses and Waldenses.

At the time of the English Reformation, when the Bible was accepted as the supreme authority on all questions of faith and conduct, the question of the Sabbath again came to the front, and a considerable number forsook the observance of Sunday and accepted the seventh day as the Sabbath. Among the earlier Seventh Day Baptists in England were some of the prominent followers of Oliver Cromwell, one of them, Hon. Thomas Bampfield, being Speaker of the House of Commons. Others were Dr. Peter Chamberlen, royal physician; Nathaniel Bailey, compiler of Bailey's Dictionary and editor of classical textbooks; William Tempest; and William Henry Black. Fourteen Seventh Day Baptist churches were soon established in different parts of England, the earliest being the Mill Yard and Pinner's Hall churches in London. The former apparently had its origin in 1617, though the earliest records have been lost by fire.

In 1664 Stephen Mumford, a Seventh Day Baptist, came from London and settled at Newport, R. I. His observance of the Sabbath soon attracted attention, and several members of the Newport church adopted his views and practices, though they did not change their church relation until 1671, when, after correspondence with the Seventh Day Baptist Church in Bell Lane, London, they organized the first Seventh Day Baptist Church in America. Other organizations were effected, at Philadelphia, as early as 1700, with Abel Noble as leader, and at Piscataway, Middlesex County, N. J., with Edmund Dunham as leader. From these three centers, Seventh Day Baptist churches have been established in almost every part of the United States. It was also from one of these communities that the impulse came for the founding of the Ephrata Community of German Baptist Brethren, resulting in the organization of the German Seventh Day Baptists in 1728.

The two hundredth anniversary of the American Seventh Day Baptists was celebrated on December 21, 1871, and in commemoration of this, a board of trustees of the Seventh Day Baptist Memorial Fund was elected and chartered, which now holds trust funds, for educational and other denominational work, amounting to $541,000.

With the development of interdenominational activities, illustrated by the organization of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, the Seventh Day Baptists have entered heartily into the various movements, and are included in the constituency of the Federal Council.

DOCTRINE.

In doctrine the Seventh Day Baptists are evangelical, and belong to the regular Calvinistic group of Baptists, being distinguished only by their observance of the seventh day instead of the first day as the Sabbath. They are in no sense "Judaizers" or "Legalizers," but believe in salvation through faith alone, and insist upon the observance of the Sabbath, not as a basis of salvation, but as evidence of obedience and conformity to the teachings of Christ.

Originally the Seventh Day Baptists were restricted communionists, and invitations to the Lord's Supper were given "to members of churches in sister relation." That form of invitation has, by common consent, gradually disappeared, and at present no specific invitation is given to the Lord's Supper, all present being at liberty to partake if they desire. Neither do Seventh Day Baptists forbid their members to partake of the communion in other churches or congregations, the matter being left to the private judgment of each individual. Church membership, however, is granted only to those who have been immersed.

POLITY.

In polity the Seventh Day Baptists were at first intensely independent congregationalists, and they have continued such with some slight modifications which experience has shown to be useful in the development of denominational life and work. Each local church is thus independent in its own affairs, and all union for denominational work is voluntary. For administrative purposes chiefly, the churches are organized into associations and a General Conference, which, however, have only advisory powers. In the General Conference each church is entitled to 4 delegates as a church, and 2 additional delegates for each 25 members, while members of the 3 denominational societies—the Seventh Day Baptist Missionary Society, American Sabbath Tract Society, and Seventh Day Baptist Education Society—if present at the conference, are thereby entitled to membership. Churches which can not be represented by their own members are at liberty to appoint, as their delegates, members of other churches which are in full and regular membership in the conference, and the delegate or delegates present from any church are entitled to cast the full vote to which that church is entitled when the vote is taken by churches.

Applicants for church membership are admitted by a vote of the local church, generally on recommendation by a permanent committee composed of the pastor and deacons of the church. The local church is the prime authority in the ordination of elders and deacons, but of late years the associations have taken part in this service through a permanent committee which is represented in each council called by the local church. The conference, however, upon the request of a church, may approve or disapprove its action in the name of the denomination. In every case, however, the local church must first move in the matter of ordination and the calling of a council, but no church has the right to ordain or recognize such ordinations for other churches or the denomination.

WORK.

The churches carry on their missionary and other activities through boards or societies which were originally wholly independent of the General Conference, though their members were, according to the constitutions of the various boards and societies, also annual members of that conference. In forming a more compact organization in order to bring the societies into close relations with the General Conference, a plan has been adopted by which the boards of the incorporated societies are nominated by the conference and are elected by the societies at their annual meetings, in accordance with the provisions

of their charters. The societies thus organized are the Seventh Day Baptist Missionary Society, carrying on both home and foreign work; the Seventh Day Baptist Education Society; and the American Sabbath Tract Society, which is both the publishing society of the denomination and, in a sense, a home missionary society through which the work of Sabbath reform is carried on.

A missionary spirit has always been characteristic of the denomination, as indicated by the coming of the first Seventh Day Baptists from England to America, which was missionary action on the part of the churches in London, England. It found expression at a very early period in "yearly meetings," which were essentially missionary gatherings. As the number of churches grew larger and they were more widely spread, the sending out of missionaries by the yearly meetings increased; and it was chiefly this missionary spirit which led, in 1802, to the organization of the General Conference for the special purpose of prosecuting that work more successfully. For about twenty years this general work was carried on under the direct management of the conference, through a missionary committee. In 1828 the American Seventh Day Baptist Missionary Society was organized, with membership, both annual and life, upon a financial basis. Subsequently modifications took place, including the organization of the Hebrew Missionary Society for work among the Jews. In 1843 the word "American" was dropped from the name, and in 1846 the present organization was completed and incorporated as the Seventh Day Baptist Missionary Society.

During the year 1916 this society conducted home mission work through 15 missionary pastors and workers and 5 general missionaries, serving and assisting in various ways 30 churches, at an expense of $6,390.

In the foreign field the same organization has had charge of work in China, British Guiana, Holland, and Java. An enterprise carried on for a time in Palestine was broken up by the unsettled state of the local government. The mission in China, begun before the middle of the last century, is still carried on with increasing vigor. The different departments there—evangelistic, missionary, medical, hospital, and educational—are under the immediate direction of the Shanghai Seventh Day Baptist Missionary Association, which is practically a branch of the Seventh Day Baptist Missionary Society. The work in Java is under the direct care of the churches in Holland, though it receives considerable financial support from the United States. The report of the foreign work of the Seventh Day Baptist churches for 1916 shows 8 stations, with 10 American missionaries and 20 native workers; 6 churches, with 229 members; 5 schools, with 213 pupils; 1 hospital, in which 5,360 patients were treated; 1 asylum, with 220 inmates; a total of $7,284 contributed by the churches for the work during the year; and property valued at $30,000. There are also 5 Seventh Day Baptist churches in Holland, which carry on missionary work, and together conduct a magazine which is supported by the American Sabbath Tract Society in the United States.

The organization of special societies for promoting education began in 1834 under the direction of the General Conference. At first academies were established and later a system of graded schools was developed. The Seventh Day Baptist Education Society took its present form in 1852, and although directly connected with Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y., acts for the entire denomination. In addition to the university at Alfred, with its college, theological, and academic departments, and 3 technical schools, 2 other colleges, at Milton, Wis., and at Salem, W. Va., are identified with the denomination. The returns for the 3 for 1916 showed 1,041 students, property and endowment valued at $1,227,585, and contributions to the amount of $3,200.

Among other organizations, one of the most prominent is the Woman's Board for Religious Work, organized in 1884, and doing excellent service along industrial, missionary, educational, and Sabbath reform lines.

Organized denominational Sabbath school work was begun in 1836, although Sabbath schools were already in existence in various churches, one at least having been organized as early as 1740 by the German Seventh Day Baptists at Ephrata, Pa. Previous to 1870 Sabbath school boards were appointed by the various associations and carried forward systematic work along this line within their various boundaries. In that year the General Conference appointed a denominational Sabbath school board, which is incorporated and has charge of the general work, including Sabbath school literature.

The first Young People's Christian Endeavor societies were formed in 1884, three years after the beginning of the movement under the Rev. F. E. Clark, at Portland, Me.; and within a brief period thereafter a larger percentage of Seventh Day Baptist churches had organized these societies than of any other denomination. In 1916 there were 41 societies with 1,206 members. They are identified with the denomination through a Young People's Executive Board, appointed by the General Conference.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the Seventh Day Baptist churches for 1916 are given, by states and associations, in the tables on pages 106 and 107, and the relation of these statistics to those of other bodies is shown in the

general tables in Part I. A comparative summary of the principal items of inquiry in 1916 and 1906 follows:

ITEM.	1916	1906	INCREASE:[1] 1906 TO 1916.	
			Number or amount.	Per cent.
Organizations	68	77	−9	(2)
Members	7,980	8,381	−401	−4.8
Church edifices	62	71	−9	(2)
Value of church property	$307,600	$292,250	$15,350	5.3
Debt on church property	$2,150	$1,942	$208	10.7
Parsonages:				
Churches reporting	41	39	2	(2)
Value	$95,200	$69,440	$25,760	37.1
Sunday schools:				
Number	66	68	−2	(2)
Officers and teachers	877	843	34	4.0
Scholars	5,005	5,117	−112	−2.2
Contributions for missions and benevolences	$16,874	$18,602	−$1,728	−9.3
Domestic	$9,590	$13,202	−$3,612	−27.4
Foreign	$7,284	$5,400	$1,884	34.9

[1] A minus sign (−) denotes decrease.
[2] Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

As will be noted there has been a somewhat general decrease—68 organizations in 1916 as against 77 in 1906; 7,980 members as against 8,381—a loss of 4.8 per cent; and 62 church edifices as against 71. Similarly, the number of Sunday schools fell from 68 to 66, and the number of scholars from 5,117 to 5,005. On the other hand, there has been a slight increase in the value of church property, from $292,250 to $307,600, or 5.3 per cent, while the debt on church property, as reported by 4 churches, has advanced from $1,942 to $2,150. The number of churches reporting parsonages, 41, was an increase of 2 over 1906, and the value as reported, $95,200 as against $69,440, represents an increase of 37.1 per cent. There was a decrease of $3,612, or 27.4 per cent, in the contributions for domestic work, but those for foreign mission enterprises advanced from $5,400 to $7,284, an increase of 34.9 per cent.

Certain items not included in the above summary are church expenditures and number of members under 13 years of age, reported for the first time in 1916, and the languages used in church services.

Church expenditures amounting to $67,695, reported by 64 churches, cover running expenses, outlay for repairs and improvements, benevolences, and other items that passed through the church treasury.

The number of members under 13 years of age, as reported by 54 organizations in 1916, was 106, constituting 1.6 per cent of the 6,590 members reported by these organizations. Assuming that the same proportion would apply to the 1,390 members reported by the organizations from which no answer to this inquiry was received, the total number of members under 13 years of age for the entire denomination would be 128.[1]

English is the only language reported in the conduct of church services in this denomination.

The total number of ministers reported for the denomination was 75. Separate schedules were received from 45, of whom 35 were in pastoral work, and 10 otherwise engaged. Of those in pastoral work, 23 were full pastors, receiving an average annual salary of $843; 2 were acting as supplies or assistants; and 10 supplemented their income from the churches by other occupations—chiefly farming and education. Of those not in pastoral work, 8 were on the retired list and 2 were engaged in educational and editorial work.

[1] See Introduction, p. 10.

ORGANIZATIONS, MEMBERS, PLACES OF WORSHIP, AND VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, BY STATES: 1916.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.			VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.	
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.			
Seventh Day Baptists	68	68	7,980	67	3,236	4,728	62	4	62	59	$307,600
New England division:											
Rhode Island	6	6	988	6	414	574	6	.....	6	6	49,000
Middle Atlantic division:											
New York	19	19	2,408	19	960	1,448	17	2	17	17	55,800
New Jersey	4	4	805	4	336	469	4	.....	4	4	89,500
Pennsylvania	3	3	156	3	56	100	2	.....	2	2	2,200
East North Central division:											
Illinois	4	4	295	4	116	179	3	1	3	3	8,300
Wisconsin	7	7	1,039	6	392	631	7	.....	7	7	33,200
West North Central division:											
Iowa	2	2	170	2	77	93	2	.....	2	2	5,000
Nebraska	2	2	368	2	148	220	2	.....	2	1	15,000
South Atlantic division:											
West Virginia	6	6	650	6	266	384	6	.....	6	5	17,250
West South Central division:											
Arkansas	3	3	184	3	80	104	3	.....	3	3	6,000
Pacific division:											
California	3	3	153	3	56	97	2	.....	2	2	6,150
States with one organization only[1]	9	9	764	9	335	429	8	1	8	7	20,200

[1] One organization each in Alabama, Colorado, Connecticut, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, North Carolina, and Ohio.

ORGANIZATIONS, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES: 1916.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		EXPENDITURES FOR YEAR.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Seventh Day Baptists	68	4	$2,150	41	$95,200	64	$67,695	66	66	877	5,005
New England division:											
Rhode Island	6	.....	.....	3	9,000	5	5,735	5	5	67	335
Middle Atlantic division:											
New York	19	.....	.....	14	23,900	19	19,252	19	19	264	1,571
New Jersey	4	.....	.....	4	13,700	4	10,632	4	4	83	389
Pennsylvania	3	1	250	2	1,800	2	367	3	3	23	112
East North Central division:											
Illinois	4	.....	.....	2	2,500	3	2,537	4	4	40	181
Wisconsin	7	.....	.....	5	11,800	7	7,443	7	7	107	719
West North Central division:											
Iowa	2	.....	.....	2	4,000	2	1,792	2	2	26	138
Nebraska	2	.....	.....	1	3,000	2	6,493	2	2	44	320
South Atlantic division:											
West Virginia	6	.....	.....	3	10,200	6	3,521	6	6	66	416
West South Central division:											
Arkansas	3	1	200	.....	.....	3	822	2	2	20	122
Pacific division:											
California	3	1	1,500	.....	.....	3	2,475	3	3	28	139
States with one organization only [1]	9	1	200	5	15,300	8	6,626	9	9	109	563

[1] One organization each in Alabama, Colorado, Connecticut, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, North Carolina, and Ohio.

ORGANIZATIONS, MEMBERS, PLACES OF WORSHIP, AND VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, BY ASSOCIATIONS: 1916.

ASSOCIATION.	Total number of organizations.	MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.			VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.	
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.			
Seventh Day Baptists	68	68	7,980	67	3,236	4,728	62	4	62	59	$307,600
Central	8	8	773	8	281	492	7	1	7	7	21,500
Eastern	14	14	1,999	14	853	1,146	13	1	13	13	144,700
Northwestern	20	20	2,489	19	998	1,475	18	2	18	17	76,500
Pacific Coast	3	3	153	3	56	97	2	.....	2	2	6,150
Southeastern	7	7	697	7	284	413	7	.....	7	6	18,250
Southwestern	5	5	269	5	121	148	5	.....	5	4	8,000
Western	11	11	1,600	11	643	957	10	.....	10	10	32,500

ORGANIZATIONS, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS: 1916.

ASSOCIATION.	Total number of organizations.	DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		EXPENDITURES FOR YEAR.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Seventh Day Baptists	68	4	$2,150	41	$95,200	64	$67,695	66	66	877	5,005
Central	8	.....	.....	7	10,000	8	6,025	8	8	112	516
Eastern	14	.....	.....	8	24,200	13	19,975	13	13	185	945
Northwestern	20	1	200	14	35,800	19	23,655	20	20	305	1,815
Pacific Coast	3	1	1,500	.....	.....	3	2,475	3	3	28	139
Southeastern	7	.....	.....	4	11,200	7	3,656	7	7	78	481
Southwestern	5	1	200	1	800	4	1,332	4	4	32	173
Western	11	1	250	7	13,200	10	10,577	11	11	137	936

FREE BAPTISTS.

HISTORY.

The acceptance of Calvinistic theology by the Baptist churches of New England about the middle of the eighteenth century was not by any means unanimous. There was a strong Arminian sentiment which declined to approve the preaching that characterized The Great Awakening. There was also much dissatisfaction with the practical dominance of the Congregational churches, generally spoken of as "the standing order"; with the character of not a few ministers who, while well educated, were not regarded as fully converted; and especially with the laxity of discipline manifest in the "half-way covenant," by which non-church members were allowed to present their children for baptism and exercise many of the privileges of communicants.

The return of Whitefield to New England in 1769, with his cyclonic preaching, stirred the communities anew, and aroused again the feeling which had resulted in the "New Light" party. Among those who listened to him in Portsmouth, N. H., in 1770, was a young man, Benjamin Randall, who seems, however, to have been more impressed by the news of the sudden death of the evangelist two days later than he had been by his preaching. He was converted and joined the Congregational church in Newcastle, N. H. The general conditions of church life which he found, especially the laxity of church discipline, troubled him, and, as he was powerless to effect a reform, he found a more congenial church home in a Baptist church in Berwick, Me. He soon became noted as a leader of religious meetings, and, later, as a preacher. It was discovered, however, that he did not preach the sterner Calvinistic doctrines, and when questioned upon this point declared his disbelief in them. The result was that in 1779 he was tried, adjudged unsound in doctrine, and disfellowshiped. A considerable number, however, especially of those who had become dissatisfied with the condition of church life, as indicated above, sympathized with him, and the next year he organized in New Durham, N. H., a Baptist church, being formally set apart by his associates to the work of the gospel ministry.

The number of adherents spread in New Hampshire, and more rapidly in Maine. Most of their leaders were itinerant preachers who organized churches, all of which were connected at first with the mother church in what was called a "quarterly meeting." As they moved westward into other New England states and into New York state, the necessity of a larger organization brought into existence a "yearly meeting," and at length, in 1826, a general conference was called, to which all yearly meetings sent delegates. This general conference at first held annual sessions, then biennial, triennial, and, beginning in 1917, quadrennial sessions, that being the thirty-sixth general conference.

For several years they had no thought of starting a new denomination, but as their numbers increased they found themselves disfellowshiped and ostracized by the more rigid Calvinists, so that some distinctive name became necessary. For twenty years after the organization of the New Durham church they had been called "General Provisioners," "New Lights," "Come-Outers," "Randallites," "Freewillers," etc., and, finally, though with much protest on the part of many, they accepted the most prevalent of these names and called themselves Free Will Baptists, although to many of them the term "Free Baptist" seemed more nearly descriptive and to be preferred, since they believed not only in the doctrine of free will, but also in free grace and in free communion.

Following the death of Mr. Randall in 1808, the number of Free Baptists increased considerably, and a strong, though unsuccessful, effort was made to bring about a union between them and the community recently organized as "Christians," under the lead of Abner Jones and Elias Smith.

In 1892 the general conference became incorporated under the laws of Maine as the General Conference of Free Baptists; into it were merged the missionary societies of the denomination, and it became, in effect, an organization of the denomination, composed of delegates from yearly meetings and associations.

The Free Baptists claim to be the first religious body to declare themselves against slavery, the General Conference in 1835 taking a pronounced position on this question. They also took a strong stand on the temperance question at an early date. During the earlier years of their history, in their protest against an unregenerate ministry and church membership, and their emphasis on the necessity of the new birth and a vital spiritual experience, they made the mistake of undervaluing mental training, a result partly due to the fact that the educational institutions of the time were entirely in the hands of Calvinists or of a liberal and practically Unitarian element. In addition, in their reaction against the support of the clergy by taxation, which at that time made the Congregational churches virtually an established church in some of the New England states, they went to the extreme of paying their ministers no fixed salaries. These two factors resulted in an uneducated and poorly paid ministry, and greatly retarded the growth of the denomination. Although they eventually realized the disadvantages entailed by their position and changed their attitude, particularly in reference to education, their growth continued slow and their number fluctuated more or less.

Since 1904 there has been a continuous movement for the restoration of the fellowship between Baptists and Free Baptists. Committees from either side have been in conference, and in 1908 a statement of agree-

ments was put forth which has been called a "Basis of Union," which attempted no doctrinal or theological harmonizing, but which recognized "as a fact that the original occasion and cause of separation of the two bodies have practically disappeared, and that in all essentials of Christian doctrine as well as church administration and polity, we are substantially one," and claimed that "differences, if still existing, may be left, where the New Testament leaves them, to the teaching of the Scriptures under the guidance of the Holy Spirit." After three years of discussion and of preparatory action, in October, 1911, decisive steps were taken toward combining as one denomination. The General Conference of Free Baptists, on October 5, 1911, turned over to the Baptist societies—the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, and the American Baptist Home Mission Society—the funds, functions, properties, and powers, then in condition for transfer, previously belonging to the General Conference of Free Baptists, and these societies became the agents of Free Baptists for the prosecution of the home and foreign mission work. Since 1911 the action then begun has continued. Properties and funds have been further turned over as fast and as far as legal and ecclesiastical considerations permitted. In the different states the movement toward union and consolidation has been taken up and carried on, bringing state organizations and the funds and functions of the two peoples within the states into one common organization. In Maine and New Hampshire "United Baptist" conventions have been organized. In other states the Free Baptists, being much fewer in number, have for the most part become directly connected with the Baptist state conventions. The movement is slower in some states than in others, and in one or two states meets with determined opposition; but for the most part the members of these churches, whose differences, if ever great, are now inconsiderable, are coming to work and worship together as one great family.

These changes in organization make a fair census enumeration of Free Baptists practically impossible. Whereas before the reunion they numbered from 80,000 to 100,000 members, the present enumeration shows only 12,570. It does not follow from this that they have "died out." Indeed, they claim that from their point of view of history, doctrines, and sympathy, they are more numerous than ever. Some cling to the use of the old name "Free Baptists," or "Free Will Baptists," but the great majority rejoice in the old name "Baptist," as indicating a better service and a larger life.

DOCTRINE.

In doctrine the Free Baptists have always held that, though man in his fallen state can not become the child of God by natural goodness and works of his own, redemption and regeneration are freely provided for him; the call of the gospel is coextensive with the atonement, to all men, so that salvation is equally possible to all; the truly regenerate are through infirmity and manifold temptations in danger of falling, and ought therefore to watch and pray lest they make shipwreck of faith.

They hold, with Baptists in general, that baptism, of which immersion is regarded as the only proper form, should be administered only to those who for themselves repent and believe in the Lord Jesus Christ. Participation in the Lord's Supper is the "privilege and duty of all who have spiritual union with Christ." The invitation to the Lord's Supper is given to all, participation in it being left with the individual. The human will is declared to be "free and self-determined, having power to yield to gracious influences and live, or resist them and perish;" and the doctrine of election is defined not as an "unconditional decree" fixing the future state of man, but simply as God's determination "from the beginning to save all who should comply with the conditions of salvation."

POLITY.

In polity the Free Baptists are congregational, each local church being independent and self-governed, electing its own officers, judging as to the qualifications of its members, and forming the final court of authority in matters of Christian life.

WORK.

In October, 1911, the Foreign and Home Mission work of the Free Baptists was transferred to the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society and the American Baptist Home Mission Society, and has been blended with the work of the Baptist denomination in the general organization of the Northern Baptist Convention. As early as 1835 Free Baptists began foreign mission work in India, in the district southwest of Calcutta, now known as the Bengal-Orissa Field of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society. At one time they had a small mission enterprise among the Bassas inland from Liberia, Africa. They have also a missionary and associates in the Barbados, supported still in part by Free Baptists of the West and Southwest. Their home mission work has centered largely in Storer College, an institution for the education of the Negroes at Harper's Ferry, West Virginia. Among the educational institutions founded by them are Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, Mich.; Bates College, Lewiston, Me.; Rio Grande College, Rio Grande, Ohio; Keuka College, Keuka Park, N. Y.; New Hampton Literary Institution, New Hampton, N. H.; and Maine Central Institute, Pittsfield, Me. The "Morning Star," the organ of the denomination, founded in 1826, was merged with the "Watchman," a Baptist paper published in Boston, in October, 1911.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of Free Baptists for 1916 are given, by states, in the table opposite. The conditions in the denomination have changed so greatly since 1906 that the presentation of the figures by associations was found to be impracticable. As already indicated in the statement as to the history of the Free Baptist denomination, the movement for consolidation with the Northern Baptist Convention has materially affected the figures, and this is evident from the comparative summary of the principal items of inquiry in 1916 and 1906 which follows:

ITEM.	1916	1906	INCREASE:[1] 1906 TO 1916.	
			Number or amount.	Per cent.
Organizations	171	1,346	−1,175	−87.3
Members	12,570	81,359	−68,789	−84.5
Church edifices	159	1,111	−952	−85.7
Value of church property	$670,720	$2,974,130	−$2,303,410	−77.4
Debt on church property	$19,846	$138,233	−$118,387	−85.6
Parsonages:				
Churches reporting	67	318	−251	−78.9
Value	$106,650	$454,226	−$347,576	−76.5
Sunday schools:				
Number	147	1,089	−942	−86.5
Officers and teachers	1,532	9,170	−7,638	−83.3
Scholars	11,642	65,101	−53,459	−82.1
Contributions for missions and benevolences	(2)	$125,342	.....	.....
Domestic	(2)	$62,760	.....	.....
Foreign	(2)	$62,582	.....	.....

[1] A minus sign (−) denotes decrease.
[2] No separate report; see Northern Baptist Convention, p. 53.

Each item, where comparison with 1906 was possible, shows a large decrease, varying from 76.5 per cent in the value of parsonages, to 87.3 per cent in the number of organizations. Instead of 1,346 organizations as reported in 1906 there were only 171 on the list in 1916, and the value of church property reported was $670,720 in 1916 as against $2,974,130 in 1906. During the same period, the membership fell from 81,359 to 12,570, a decline of 84.5 per cent. As a result of these changes, the figures presented in the table can scarcely be considered as representing in any accurate way the strength of this denomination. The probability is that before another census is taken the Free Baptist churches as a distinct body will have so thoroughly united with other bodies that separate statistical presentation will no longer be necessary.

It may be noted that the uniformity in the percentages of decrease indicates that the general status of the denomination remains essentially the same in strength of membership as related to number of organizations, number of church edifices, value of property, and number and size of Sunday schools. The contributions for domestic and foreign work, as stated above, have been consolidated with those of the Northern Baptist Convention, so that a separate report for 1916 is impracticable.

Certain items not included in the above summary are church expenditures and number of members under 13 years of age, reported for the first time in 1916, and the languages used in church services.

Church expenditures as reported cover running expenses, outlay for repairs and improvements, benevolences, and other items that passed through the church treasury. The sum reported, $123,363, an average for the churches reporting of $806, is an indication of the strength of the churches.

The number of members under 13 years of age, as reported by 138 organizations in 1916, was 245, constituting 2.2 per cent of the 11,224 members reported by these organizations. Assuming that the same proportion would apply to the 1,346 members reported by the organizations from which no answer to this inquiry was received, the total number of members under 13 years of age for the entire denomination would be 274.[1]

English is the only language reported in the conduct of church services in this denomination.

The total number of Free Baptist ministers reported as not connected with the Northern Baptist Convention, or other Baptist body, was 178. Schedules were received from 176, and the main facts in regard to these are given, by states, in the table below:

STATE.	MINISTERS: 1916.				
	Number from whom schedules were received.	In pastoral work.		Not in pastoral work.	Average salary of pastors reporting full salary.
		Pastors.	Supplies, assistants, etc.		
United States	176	117	51	8	$842
Arkansas	1	.....	1	.....	.....
California	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	12	4	8	.....	733
Kansas	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Maine	53	36	15	2	820
Maryland	4	3	1	.....	455
Massachusetts	8	6	1	1	1,146
Michigan	1	1	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	25	21	3	1	909
New York	18	14	3	1	780
Ohio	8	8	.....	.....	759
Oklahoma	10	.....	8	2	.....
Pennsylvania	6	5	1	.....	737
Rhode Island	8	8	.....	.....	1,081
Texas	8	2	5	1	930
Vermont	7	6	1	.....	530
Virginia	4	1	3	.....	.....
West Virginia	1	.....	1	.....	.....

From this table, it appears that of the 176 ministers who reported, 168 were in pastoral work, 4 were retired, and 4 were in denominational or evangelistic work. Of those in pastoral work, 28 served as supplies or assistants and 23 supplemented their income from their churches by pursuing other occupations. The remaining 114 reported an average annual salary of $842.

[1] See Introduction, p. 10.

ORGANIZATIONS, MEMBERS, PLACES OF WORSHIP, AND VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, BY STATES: 1916.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.			VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.	
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.			
Free Baptists	171	171	12,570	169	4,405	8,004	155	10	159	159	$670,720
New England division:											
Maine	58	58	2,955	58	1,003	1,952	56	1	57	56	161,260
New Hampshire	26	26	2,308	26	741	1,567	26	.....	27	26	138,800
Vermont	7	7	213	7	77	136	6	.....	6	6	16,200
Massachusetts	7	7	1,465	7	485	980	7	.....	7	7	111,900
Rhode Island	2	2	514	2	216	298	2	.....	2	2	35,000
Middle Atlantic division:											
New York	10	10	887	10	331	556	10	.....	11	10	61,200
Pennsylvania	5	5	241	5	82	159	5	.....	5	5	22,000
East North Central division:											
Ohio	8	8	483	8	170	313	8	.....	8	8	41,800
Illinois	13	13	1,243	12	452	691	13	.....	13	13	41,100
South Atlantic division:											
Maryland	4	4	430	4	182	248	2	1	2	3	5,200
Virginia	5	5	268	5	82	186	4	.....	5	4	5,700
West South Central division:											
Oklahoma	4	4	75	4	36	39	.....	3	.....	1	25
Texas	19	19	1,271	18	463	747	13	5	13	15	19,035
States with one organization only [1]	3	3	217	3	85	132	3	.....	3	3	11,500

[1] One organization each in Kansas, Michigan, and West Virginia.

ORGANIZATIONS, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES: 1916.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		EXPENDITURES FOR YEAR.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Free Baptists	171	14	$19,846	67	$106,650	153	$123,363	141	147	1,532	11,642
New England division:											
Maine	58	4	3,934	17	25,000	46	32,951	42	43	396	3,020
New Hampshire	26	.....	.....	19	37,900	24	28,313	24	28	319	2,393
Vermont	7	.....	.....	4	4,850	7	3,984	6	6	51	279
Massachusetts	7	2	6,750	2	3,800	7	20,047	7	7	157	1,391
Rhode Island	2	.....	.....	2	5,000	2	6,375	2	2	40	296
Middle Atlantic division:											
New York	10	.....	.....	7	10,300	10	11,899	10	10	134	882
Pennsylvania	5	.....	.....	2	2,400	4	1,700	5	5	48	309
East North Central division:											
Ohio	8	.....	.....	7	10,100	8	6,205	8	8	112	684
Illinois	13	3	6,700	1	1,000	13	3,871	12	12	103	1,045
South Atlantic division:											
Maryland	4	2	1,832	1	1,600	4	966	4	4	25	161
Virginia	5	1	30	2	1,700	5	1,750	4	5	32	156
West South Central division:											
Oklahoma	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	14	2	2	13	54
Texas	19	1	100	.....	.....	17	3,552	12	12	74	660
States with one organization only [1]	3	1	500	3	3,000	3	1,646	3	3	28	312

[1] One organization each in Kansas, Michigan, and West Virginia.

FREE WILL BAPTISTS.

HISTORY.

One of the influential factors in early Baptist history, especially in the Middle states, was a Welsh church, organized in Wales in 1701, which emigrated the same year to Pennsylvania. Two years later it received a grant of land known as the "Welsh Tract," where the colony prospered and was able to send a number of able ministers to various sections. One of these, Elder Paul Palmer, gathered a company in North Carolina and, in 1727, organized a church at Perquimans, in Chowan County. The principal element appears to have been Arminian, in sympathy with certain communities in Virginia which had received ministerial assistance from the General Baptists of England. There was no thought, however, of organizing a separate denomination, the object being primarily to provide a church home for the community, a place for the administration of the ordinances, and for the teaching of Christian ethics.

Under the labors of Elder Palmer and other ministers whom he ordained, additional churches were organized, which grew rapidly, considering the sparsely settled country, and an organization was formed, called a yearly meeting, including, in 1752, 16 churches, 16 ministers, and probably 1,000 communicants. As the Philadelphia Association of Calvinistic Baptists increased in strength, a considerable number of these Arminian churches were won over to that confession, so that only 4 remained undivided. These, however, rallied, reorganized, and, being later reinforced by Free Will Baptists from the North, especially from Maine, regained most of the lost ground.

In the early part of their history they do not appear to have had a distinctive name. They were afterwards called "Free Will Baptists," and most of them became known later as "Original Free Will Baptists." They were so listed in the report on religious bodies, census of 1890, but have since preferred to drop the term "Original," and be called simply "Free Will Baptists."

In 1836 they were represented by delegates in a General Conference of Free Will Baptists throughout the United States, but after the Civil War they held their own conferences. In recent years they have drawn to themselves a number of churches of similar faith throughout the Southern states, and have increased greatly in strength. They hold essentially the same doctrines as the Free Baptist churches of the North, have the same form of ecclesiastical polity, and are to some degree identified with the same interests, missionary and educational.

As the movement for the union of the Free Baptist churches with the Northern Baptist Convention has extended, some who did not care to join in that movement have affiliated with the Free Will Baptists, though as yet there has been little formal action in that direction.

DOCTRINE.

The Free Will Baptists accept the five points of Arminianism as opposed to the five points of Calvinism, and in a confession of faith of eighteen articles, declare that Christ "freely gave himself a ransom for all, tasting death for every man"; that "God wants all to come to repentance"; and that "all men, at one time or another, are found in such capacity as that, through the grace of God, they may be eternally saved."

Believers' baptism is considered the only true principle, and immersion the only correct form; but no distinction is made in the invitation to the Lord's Supper, and Free Will Baptists uniformly practice open communion. They further believe in foot-washing and anointing the sick with oil.

POLITY.

In polity the Free Will Baptists are distinctly congregational. Quarterly conferences for business purposes are held in which all members may participate. The officers of the church are the pastor, clerk, treasurer, deacons, who have charge of the preparations for the communion service and care for the poor, and elders, who care for the spiritual interests of the churches and settle controversies between brethren. The quarterly conferences are united in state bodies, variously called conferences or associations, and there is an annual conference representing the entire denomination.

WORK.

The general activities of the churches are not as yet well organized, although considerable evangelistic work is done in the home field, and some of the churches contributed to the support of the foreign mission in Bengal, India, until recently under the supervision of the General Conference of the Free Baptists. In several of the Southern states the Free Will Baptist churches have recently organized state conventions, with state mission boards, boards of education, Sunday school and philanthropic work. There is a tendency to form one strong body, or to do more general missionary and educational work through these boards of the state organizations. For several years there has been a theological seminary at Ayden, N. C., in which young men are prepared for the ministry, and a denominational school has recently been established in Oklahoma. Through the efforts of the North Carolina State Convention, an orphanage is now being built at Middlesex, N. C. The denomination has a publishing house in Ayden, N. C., which publishes the organ of the churches, "The Free Will Baptist," and also issues a large supply of Sunday school literature. A cooperative association of many of the states has been organized, which is expected in the near future to embrace the entire brotherhood.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the Free Will Baptists for 1916 are given, by states and associations, in the tables on pages 114 to 117, and the relation of these statistics to those of other bodies is shown in general tables in Part I. A comparative summary of the principal items of inquiry in 1916 and 1906 follows:

ITEM.	1916	1906	INCREASE: 1906 TO 1916.	
			Number or amount.	Per cent.
Organizations	750	608	142	23.4
Members	54,833	40,280	14,553	36.1
Church edifices	656	556	100	18.0
Value of church property	$517,240	$296,585	$220,655	74.4
Debt on church property	$6,260	$3,536	$2,724	77.0
Parsonages:				
Churches reporting	14	8	6	(1)
Value	$9,630	$3,400	$6,230	183.2
Sunday schools:				
Number	396	263	133	50.6
Officers and teachers	2,547	1,440	1,107	76.9
Scholars	22,421	12,720	9,701	76.3

[1] Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

From this table it appears that there has been a very general increase in the strength of the denomination since 1906. The number of organizations reported was 750 in 1916, as against 608 in 1906, an increase of 23.4 per cent, and the membership was 54,833 as against 40,280, an increase of 36.1 per cent. The number of church edifices added to the list is 100, and 6 additional organizations reported parsonages. The value of church property advanced from $296,585 to $517,240, or 74.4 per cent, and the value of parsonages from $3,400 to $9,630, or 183.2 per cent. There was also a large advance in Sunday schools, from 263 to 396, and the number of scholars increased from 12,720 to 22,421, or 76.3 per cent. No contributions for missionary or benevolent purposes were reported.

Certain items not included in the above summary are church expenditures and number of members under 13 years of age, reported for the first time in 1916, and the languages used in the church services.

Church expenditures, amounting to $75,835, reported by 612 churches, cover running expenses, outlay for repairs and improvements, benevolences, and other items that passed through the church treasury.

The number of members under 13 years of age, as reported by 520 organizations in 1916, was 523, constituting 1.3 per cent of the 40,430 members reported by these organizations. Assuming that the same proportion would apply to the 14,403 members reported by the organizations from which no answer to this inquiry was received, the total number of members under 13 years of age for the entire denomination would be 709.[1]

English is the only language reported in the conduct of church services in this denomination.

The number of ministers on the denominational rolls was 873. Schedules were received from 582 and the main facts in regard to these are given, by states, in the table below:

STATE.	MINISTERS: 1916.				
	Number from whom schedules were received.	In pastoral work.		Not in pastoral work.	Average salary for pastors reporting full salary.
		Pastors.	Supplies, assistants, etc.		
United States	582	36	408	138	$476
Alabama	38	.....	31	7	.....
Arkansas	48	.....	41	7	.....
Florida	27	4	19	4	290
Georgia	66	1	54	11	300
Iowa	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Kansas	4	2	.....	2	525
Kentucky	5	.....	4	1	.....
Minnesota	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Mississippi	12	2	9	1	702
Missouri	61	1	40	20	450
Montana	6	.....	3	3	.....
Nebraska	6	3	2	1	358
North Carolina	139	13	93	33	495
Ohio	4	.....	4	.....	.....
Oklahoma	36	.....	31	5	.....
Oregon	2	1	.....	1	1,200
South Carolina	25	2	16	7	275
Tennessee	52	3	35	14	238
Texas	16	2	8	6	683
Washington	5	.....	1	4	.....
West Virginia	28	1	17	10	636

From this table it appears that 444 ministers were in pastoral work, and 138 not in pastoral work. A very small number, only 36, reported full salaries, averaging $476. The great majority, 345, supplemented their salaries by other occupations, and of these, 257 were reported as farming. Of those not in pastoral work, 42 were retired from active service, and 46 were engaged in evangelistic and philanthropic work.

[1] See Introduction, p. 10.

ORGANIZATIONS, MEMBERS, PLACES OF WORSHIP, AND VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, BY STATES: 1916.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.			VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.	
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.			
Free Will Baptists	750	750	54,833	749	22,013	32,764	656	62	656	664	$517,240
West North Central division:											
Missouri	68	68	4,868	68	2,014	2,854	59	5	59	57	45,395
Nebraska	11	11	581	11	254	327	10	.....	10	10	14,000
Kansas	6	6	373	6	168	205	4	2	4	4	7,800
South Atlantic division:											
West Virginia	7	7	296	7	114	182	2	5	2	2	700
North Carolina	253	253	22,914	253	8,838	14,076	250	2	250	249	243,165
South Carolina	31	31	2,281	30	908	1,317	27	1	27	27	16,265
Georgia	95	95	6,152	95	2,482	3,670	92	1	92	94	63,079
Florida	26	26	1,424	26	598	826	21	2	21	24	10,879
East South Central division:											
Kentucky	4	4	344	4	168	176	4	.....	4	4	3,975
Tennessee	51	51	4,681	51	1,849	2,832	42	8	42	42	32,212
Alabama	82	82	5,854	82	2,570	3,284	79	.....	79	82	41,825
Mississippi	18	18	921	18	382	539	13	1	13	13	4,850
West South Central division:											
Arkansas	62	62	2,926	62	1,203	1,723	41	15	41	43	25,395
Oklahoma	22	22	680	22	236	444	3	18	3	3	1,700
Texas	12	12	458	12	199	259	8	2	8	9	5,550
States with one organization only [1]	2	2	80	2	30	50	1	.....	1	1	450

[1] One organization each in Iowa and Ohio.

ORGANIZATIONS, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES: 1916.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		EXPENDITURES FOR YEAR.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Free Will Baptists	750	42	$6,260	14	$9,630	612	$75,835	390	396	2,547	22,421
West North Central division:											
Missouri	68	1	40	.....	.....	57	4,448	32	32	245	1,629
Nebraska	11	.....	.....	5	4,500	10	1,952	5	5	50	243
Kansas	6	.....	.....	3	3,200	5	955	3	3	21	150
South Atlantic division:											
West Virginia	7	1	100	.....	.....	5	311	5	5	35	283
North Carolina	253	13	2,820	2	930	233	40,614	173	178	1,199	11,311
South Carolina	31	3	100	.....	.....	24	2,162	24	24	134	1,286
Georgia	95	11	1,794	3	500	84	9,453	37	38	232	1,801
Florida	26	1	500	.....	.....	21	3,270	10	10	54	423
East South Central division:											
Kentucky	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	370	3	3	12	126
Tennessee	51	2	270	.....	.....	36	3,193	24	24	166	1,469
Alabama	82	5	442	.....	.....	63	4,752	29	29	160	1,558
Mississippi	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	246	2	2	9	130
West South Central division:											
Arkansas	62	2	70	1	500	39	1,930	27	27	142	1,199
Oklahoma	22	1	38	.....	.....	10	869	11	11	62	533
Texas	12	1	50	.....	.....	9	1,307	5	5	26	280
States with one organization only [1]	2	1	36	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] One organization each in Iowa and Ohio.

ORGANIZATIONS, MEMBERS, PLACES OF WORSHIP, AND VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, BY ASSOCIATIONS: 1916.

ASSOCIATION.	Total number of organizations.	MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.			VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.	
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.			
Free Will Baptists	750	750	54,833	749	22,013	32,764	656	62	656	664	$517,240
Alabama:											
Jasper	15	15	1,167	15	537	630	13	.....	13	15	5,570
Morning Star	13	13	755	13	335	420	12	.....	12	13	7,485
Mount Moriah	15	15	1,280	15	564	716	15	.....	15	15	13,550
Southeastern	14	14	1,137	14	511	626	14	.....	14	14	6,500
State Line	8	8	570	8	242	328	8	.....	8	8	2,850
Tennessee River	9	9	503	9	193	310	9	.....	9	9	4,450
Vernon	6	6	412	6	177	235	6	.....	6	6	1,245
Zion Rest	2	2	30	2	11	19	2	.....	2	2	175
Arkansas:											
Antioch	17	17	837	17	335	502	11	5	11	12	6,750
Arkansas	12	12	530	12	213	317	5	6	5	6	2,320
Little Missouri River	9	9	280	9	120	160	8	1	8	8	5,200
Old Mount Zion	9	9	533	9	219	314	5	2	5	5	3,000
Saline	8	8	445	8	205	240	7	.....	7	7	4,225
Tyronza	2	2	77	2	28	49	2	.....	2	2	2,500
Zion Hope	5	5	224	5	83	141	3	1	3	3	1,400
Florida:											
Liberty	4	4	245	4	101	144	3	1	3	3	4,000
North Florida	11	11	347	11	156	191	9	.....	9	10	2,504
United	11	11	832	11	341	491	9	1	9	11	4,375
Georgia:											
Chattahoochee	14	14	753	14	300	453	14	.....	14	14	7,750
Georgia Union	15	15	808	15	365	443	15	.....	15	15	9,725
Liberty	9	9	532	9	203	329	8	1	8	9	4,029
Martin United	16	16	1,078	16	385	693	16	.....	16	16	11,225
Midway	15	15	1,387	15	552	835	14	.....	14	14	10,875
North Florida	2	2	55	2	18	37	2	.....	2	2	1,700
Ogeechee	8	8	389	8	180	209	8	.....	8	8	7,850
South Georgia	16	16	1,150	16	479	671	15	.....	15	16	9,925
Iowa:											
Association not given	1	1	50	1	19	31	1	.....	1	1	450
Kansas:											
Northern Kansas	3	3	245	3	100	145	3	.....	3	3	7,500
Southwest Missouri and Southeast Kansas	2	2	83	2	38	45	1	1	1	1	300
Association not given	1	1	45	1	30	15	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky:											
Cumberland	4	4	344	4	168	176	4	.....	4	4	3,975
Mississippi:											
Jasper	2	2	138	2	63	75	1	.....	1	1	800
State Line	3	3	181	3	75	106	3	.....	3	3	1,200
Tennessee River	1	1	101	1	40	61	1	.....	1	1	300
Zion Rest	12	12	501	12	204	297	8	1	8	8	2,550
Missouri:											
Southwest Missouri and Southeast Kansas	8	8	559	8	234	325	6	1	6	6	5,200
Indian Creek	2	2	138	2	55	83	2	.....	2	2	1,300
Laclede County	14	14	1,044	14	436	608	13	1	13	12	7,120
Nianguer	6	6	432	6	193	239	6	.....	6	6	2,800
Northeast Missouri	4	4	332	4	163	169	3	.....	3	2	2,500
Northwestern Association	4	4	405	4	162	243	4	.....	4	4	6,200
Saint Francis County	3	3	280	3	117	163	3	.....	3	3	4,700
Union	22	22	1,369	22	538	831	20	1	20	20	12,075
Association not given	5	5	309	5	116	193	2	2	2	2	3,500
Nebraska:											
Hastings	8	8	264	8	128	136	7	.....	7	7	8,000
Nemah River	3	3	317	3	126	191	3	.....	3	3	6,000
North Carolina:											
Cape Fear	45	45	3,410	45	1,297	2,113	45	.....	45	45	38,200
Central	49	49	6,516	49	2,433	4,083	49	.....	49	48	54,550
Eastern	60	60	5,817	60	2,314	3,503	58	1	58	58	55,355
French Broad	12	12	1,054	12	443	611	12	.....	12	12	8,550
Mount Moriah	1	1	63	1	28	35	1	.....	1	1	400
Pee Dee	7	7	661	7	231	430	6	1	6	7	2,650
Rock Fish	2	2	92	2	45	47	2	.....	2	2	1,200
Saint Anna	6	6	177	6	63	114	6	.....	6	6	2,825
Smyrna	1	1	126	1	56	70	1	.....	1	1	500
Western	43	43	3,769	43	1,430	2,339	43	.....	43	43	60,635
Wilmington	24	24	1,099	24	445	654	24	.....	24	23	17,425
Association not given	3	3	130	3	53	77	3	.....	3	3	875
Ohio:											
Ohio Yearly Meeting	1	1	30	1	11	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma:											
Center	2	2	81	2	34	47	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Dibble	3	3	59	3	17	42	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Grand River	3	3	86	3	19	67	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Hopewell	9	9	332	9	118	214	2	7	2	2	1,300
Southern	2	2	36	2	15	21	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Association not given	3	3	86	3	33	53	1	2	1	1	400
South Carolina:											
French Broad	1	1	78	1	38	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mount Moriah	4	4	60	4	29	31	4	.....	4	4	1,450
Pee Dee	3	3	175	3	51	124	2	1	2	2	900
Rock Fish	2	2	49	2	30	19	2	.....	2	2	830
Saint Anne	3	3	189	3	54	135	3	.....	3	3	2,200
South Carolina	17	17	1,711	16	699	956	15	.....	15	15	10,385
Wilmington	1	1	19	1	7	12	1	.....	1	1	500

ORGANIZATIONS, MEMBERS, PLACES OF WORSHIP, AND VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, BY ASSOCIATIONS: 1916—Continued.

ASSOCIATION.	Total number of organizations.	MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.			VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.	
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.			
Tennessee:											
Cumberland	16	16	1,802	16	762	1,040	16		16	16	$16,550
Eastern South Tennessee	6	6	266	6	103	163	3	3	3	3	1,212
Flat Creek	9	9	454	9	192	262	8	1	8	8	3,250
Tennessee River	5	5	300	5	124	176	5		5	5	4,150
Western Division Stone	15	15	1,859	15	668	1,191	10	4	10	10	7,050
Texas:											
Central Brazos	2	2	63	2	32	31		1		1	500
Northeast Texas	4	4	91	4	33	58	4		4	4	1,450
West Fork	5	5	224	5	98	126	4		4	4	3,600
Association not given	1	1	80	1	36	44		1			
West Virginia:											
Logan	7	7	296	7	114	182	2	5	2	2	700

ORGANIZATIONS, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS: 1916.

ASSOCIATION.	Total number of organizations.	DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		EXPENDITURES FOR YEAR.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Free Will Baptists	750	42	$6,260	14	$9,630	612	$75,835	390	396	2,547	22,421
Alabama:											
Jasper	15	1	300			10	555	8	8	40	374
Morning Star	13	1	20			9	1,440	3	3	19	144
Mount Moriah	15	2	62			12	904	5	5	29	314
Southeastern	14	1	60			12	729	5	5	29	254
State Line	8					8	490	5	5	29	376
Tennessee River	9					6	500	1	1	7	50
Vernon	6					5	114	1	1	4	34
Zion Rest	2					1	20	1	1	3	12
Arkansas:											
Antioch	17					14	841	7	7	38	355
Arkansas	12					8	275	5	5	27	236
Little Missouri River	9					4	165	3	3	12	100
Old Mount Zion	9	1	35			6	236	4	4	23	179
Saline	8			1	500	5	343	5	5	28	192
Tyronza	2							1	1	4	45
Zion Hope	5	1	35			2	70	2	2	10	92
Florida:											
Liberty	4	1	500			4	2,370	3	3	20	198
North Florida	11					7	397	2	2	9	35
United	11					10	503	5	5	25	190
Georgia:											
Chattahoochee	14	1	60			13	742	5	5	36	272
Georgia Union	15	2	430			14	1,155	2	2	19	90
Liberty	9					8	729	2	2	8	69
Martin United	16	3	1,019			13	2,284	7	7	47	345
Midway	15			1	100	14	2,023	10	10	53	469
North Florida	2					1	48				
Ogeechee	8	2	70	1	200	6	606	4	4	23	133
South Georgia	16	3	215	1	200	15	1,866	7	8	46	423
Iowa:											
Association not given	1	1	36			1	3				
Kansas:											
Northern Kansas	3			3	3,200	2	500	1	1	5	40
Southwest Missouri and Southeast Kansas	2					2	270	1	1	8	50
Association not given	1					1	185	1	1	8	60
Kentucky:											
Cumberland	4					3	370	3	3	12	126
Mississippi:											
Jasper	2					1	34	1	1	5	45
State Line	3					3	50				
Tennessee River	1					1	40				
Zion Rest	12					7	122	1	1	4	85
Missouri:											
Southwest Missouri and Southeast Kansas	8					6	652	5	5	51	263
Indian Creek	2	1	40			2	180	2	2	15	85
Laclede County	14					11	369	4	4	28	176
Niangua	6					6	126	1	1	5	35
Northeast Missouri	4					3	750	2	2	17	165
Northwestern Association	4					4	970	4	4	25	140
Saint Francis County	3					3	347	3	3	25	254
Union	22					20	844	7	7	56	335
Association not given	5					2	210	4	4	23	176

ORGANIZATIONS, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS: 1916—Continued.

ASSOCIATION.	Total number of organizations.	DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		EXPENDITURES FOR YEAR.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Nebraska:											
Hastings	8			3	$2,700	7	$550	3	3	36	173
Nemah River	3			2	1,800	3	1,402	2	2	14	70
North Carolina:											
Cape Fear	45	1	$7			42	6,845	33	33	218	2,321
Central	49	3	1,630			46	9,704	26	26	199	1,779
Eastern	60	3	171	1	500	52	10,432	37	39	284	2,554
French Broad	12					11	1,398	9	9	60	602
Mount Moriah	1					1	127	1	1	6	57
Pee Dee	7	1	32			5	715	4	6	41	291
Rock Fish	2					2	115	2	2	9	111
Saint Anna	6			1	430	6	611	6	6	22	141
Smyrna	1					1	130	1	1	12	71
Western	43	3	900			42	7,688	30	31	219	2,080
Wilmington	24	2	80			23	2,691	21	21	113	1,133
Association not given	3					2	158	3	3	16	162
Ohio:											
Ohio Yearly Meeting	1										
Oklahoma:											
Center	2					1	6	1	1	7	50
Dibble	3					1	75	1	1	5	35
Grand River	3							2	2	10	97
Hopewell	9					6	669	6	6	36	309
Southern	2					1	40	1	1	4	42
Association not given	3	1	38			1	79				
South Carolina:											
French Broad	1					1	197	1	1	11	73
Mount Moriah	4					2	80	1	1	4	20
Pee Dee	3					2	60	1	1	5	43
Rock Fish	2					2	37	2	2	13	93
Saint Anne	3					2	110	3	3	9	104
South Carolina	17	3	100			14	1,653	15	15	88	923
Wilmington	1					1	25	1	1	4	30
Tennessee:											
Cumberland	16					14	1,363	9	9	63	467
Eastern South Tennessee	6					1	15	1	1	7	25
Flat Creek	9	1	35			7	429	2	2	16	123
Tennessee River	5	1	235			2	400	2	2	10	125
Western Division Stone	15					12	986	10	10	76	720
Texas:											
Central Brazos	2					1	10	1	1	5	60
Northeast Texas	4	1	50			3	640	1	1	6	64
West Fork	5					5	657	3	3	15	156
Association not given	1										
West Virginia:											
Logan	7	1	100			5	311	5	5	35	283

COLORED FREE WILL BAPTISTS.

(Formerly United American Free Will Baptists.)

HISTORY.

For some years after the Civil War the lines between the white and Negro Free Will Baptist churches in the Southern states seem not to have been drawn very sharply. As, however, the latter increased in number and in activity, there arose among them a desire for a separate organization. Their ministers and evangelists, together with others, had gathered a number of churches in North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, and had met with such success that in 1901 they were organized as a separate denomination. While ecclesiastically distinct, these Negro Baptists are in close relation with the white Free Will Baptist churches of the Southern states, and trace their origin to the early Arminian Baptist churches of the Carolinas and Virginia and the Free Baptist movement in New England.

DOCTRINE AND POLITY.

In doctrine the Colored Free Will Baptists are in substantial agreement with the white churches of the same faith. In polity the local churches are not as completely autonomous as is the case in the other Free Will Baptist bodies. The denomination has a system of quarterly, annual, and general conferences, with a graded authority. Thus, while the local church is independent so far as concerns its choice of officers, its government, and the transaction of its business, any doctrinal question which it can not decide is taken to the district quarterly conference or to the annual conference. The district conference has no jurisdiction over the individual members of the local church, but can labor with the church as a body and exclude it from fellowship. In the same way the annual conference, sometimes called an "association,"

has authority in matters of doctrine over the district or quarterly conference; and the general conference has similar jurisdiction over the annual conference. The general conference has also supervision over the denominational activities of the church, including missions, education, and Sabbath school work, and general movements, as those for temperance, moral reform, and Sabbath observance.

WORK.

The missionary work, whether home or foreign, is as yet unorganized, but pastors are actively engaged in meeting the needs of unoccupied sections, and the Woman's Home Mission and Education Society is doing a great deal of good in this line.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of Colored Free Will Baptists for 1916 are given, by states and conferences, in the tables opposite, and the relation of these statistics to those of other bodies is given in the general tables in Part I. A comparative summary of the principal items of inquiry in 1916 and 1906 follows:

ITEM.	1916	1906	INCREASE:[1] 1906 TO 1916.	
			Number or amount.	Per cent.
Organizations	170	251	−81	−32.3
Members	13,362	14,489	−1,127	−7.8
Church edifices	164	152	12	7.9
Value of church property	$178,385	$79,278	$99,107	125.0
Debt on church property	$9,525	$3,485	$6,040	173.3
Parsonages:				
Churches reporting	.....	6	−6	.....
Value	.....	$1,475	−$1,475	.....
Sunday schools:				
Number	90	100	−10	−10.0
Officers and teachers	483	382	101	26.4
Scholars	4,168	3,307	861	26.0

[1] A minus sign (−) denotes decrease.

The general disintegration of the Negro communities in the Southern states, caused by migration, is illustrated in the statistics for the Negro churches. Thus, in the case of the Colored Free Will Baptists, as against 251 organizations reported in 1906 there were only 170 in 1916, a decrease of 32.3 per cent, and the membership dropped from 14,489 to 13,362, or 7.8 per cent. The number of church edifices, however, increased, 164 being reported instead of 152; and the value of church property advanced from $79,278 to $178,385, or 125 per cent. There was also an increase in debt on church property, from $3,485, reported by 22 churches in 1906, to $9,525, reported by 35 churches in 1916. The Sunday schools show a diminution of 10 per cent in number but an increase of 26 per cent in scholars, 4,168 instead of 3,307. Parsonages reported in 1906 are not given in 1916. No general contributions for domestic or foreign missions and benevolences were reported.

Certain items not included in the above summary are church expenditures and number of members under 13 years of age, reported for the first time in 1916, and the languages used in church services.

Church expenditures amounting to $36,647, reported by 168 churches, cover running expenses, outlay for repairs and improvements, benevolences, and other items that passed through the church treasury.

The number of members under 13 years of age, as reported by 83 organizations in 1916, was 410, constituting 4.9 per cent of the 8,314 members reported by these organizations. Assuming that the same proportion would apply to the 5,048 members reported by the organizations from which no answer to this inquiry was received, the total number of members under 13 years of age for the entire denomination would be 659.[1]

English is the only language reported in the conduct of church services in this denomination.

The total number of ministers reported as identified with the churches was 294. Of these, 87 sent in schedules, showing that 72 were in pastoral work and 15 not in pastoral work. Of those in pastoral work only 24 reported an average annual salary of $357.

[1] See Introduction, p. 10.

ORGANIZATIONS, MEMBERS, PLACES OF WORSHIP, AND VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, BY STATES: 1916.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.			VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.	
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.			
Colored Free Will Baptists	170	169	13,362	169	5,247	8,115	164	3	164	168	$178,385
East North Central division:											
Illinois	3	3	241	3	84	157	3	.....	3	3	13,500
South Atlantic division:											
North Carolina	112	112	10,773	112	4,197	6,576	109	1	109	112	121,010
Georgia	35	35	1,592	35	646	946	33	2	33	34	21,375
East South Central division:											
Mississippi	7	7	290	7	116	174	7	.....	7	7	10,100
West South Central division:											
Arkansas	2	2	67	2	27	40	2	.....	2	2	1,850
Louisiana	8	8	276	8	120	156	7	.....	7	7	8,850
States with one organization only [1]	3	2	123	2	57	66	3	.....	3	3	1,700

[1] One organization each in South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia.

ORGANIZATIONS, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES: 1916.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		EXPENDITURES FOR YEAR.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Colored Free Will Baptists	170	35	$9,525	168	$36,647	87	90	483	4,168
East North Central division:									
Illinois	3	.....	.....	3	906	3	3	35	157
South Atlantic division:									
North Carolina	112	29	9,330	112	28,671	62	65	348	3,219
Georgia	35	4	96	33	4,841	16	16	64	557
East South Central division:									
Mississippi	7	1	45	7	928	3	3	21	106
West South Central division:									
Arkansas	2	.....	.....	2	226	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	8	.....	.....	8	799	.....	.....	.....	.....
States with one organization only [1]	3	1	54	3	276	3	3	15	129

[1] One organization each in South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia.

ORGANIZATIONS, MEMBERS, PLACES OF WORSHIP, AND VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, BY CONFERENCES: 1916.

CONFERENCE.	Total number of organizations.	MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.			VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.	
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.			
Colored Free Will Baptists	170	169	13,362	169	5,247	8,115	164	3	164	168	$178,385
Cape Fear	29	29	2,250	29	922	1,328	29	.....	29	29	24,575
Columbus	10	10	463	10	209	254	8	.....	8	10	3,885
Georgia, Eastern	15	15	533	15	205	328	15	.....	15	15	10,000
Northeast	34	34	2,500	34	1,010	1,490	33	1	33	34	34,050
Northwest	42	41	5,683	41	2,113	3,570	42	.....	42	42	60,200
Southeastern United	17	17	633	17	263	370	16	.....	16	16	20,800
Union United	20	20	1,059	20	441	618	18	2	18	19	11,375
Unknown	3	3	241	3	84	157	3	.....	3	3	13,500

ORGANIZATIONS, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY CONFERENCES: 1916.

CONFERENCE.	Total number of organizations.	DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		EXPENDITURES FOR YEAR.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Colored Free Will Baptists	170	35	$9,525	168	$36,647	87	90	483	4,168
Cape Fear	29	1	80	29	4,540	3	3	26	244
Columbus	10	2	20	10	805	9	9	39	300
Georgia, Eastern	15	1	8	15	1,629	5	5	23	190
Northeast	34	11	1,665	34	10,880	18	18	94	667
Northwest	42	16	7,619	42	12,722	35	38	204	2,137
Southeastern United	17	1	45	17	1,953	3	3	21	106
Union United	20	3	88	18	3,212	11	11	41	367
Unknown	3	.....	.....	3	906	3	3	35	157

FREE WILL BAPTISTS (BULLOCKITES).

HISTORY.

The movement started by Benjamin Randall in New Hampshire in 1780, which resulted in the organization of the body known as "Free Baptists," spread to Maine, where a considerable number of churches were formed. In 1835 there was a division, and some of the ministers, including John Buzzell, Charles Bean, Jeremiah Bullock, and others, with their churches, withdrew from the Free Baptists. These again separated under the leadership of Jeremiah Bullock and John Buzzell, and their followers were frequently nicknamed "Bullockites" and "Buzzellites." The latter have practically disappeared as a distinct body, but the former continue to exist in Maine, retaining the earlier name "Free Will Baptists." They have, however, no denominational connection with the churches of the same name in the Southern states.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the Free Will Baptists (Bullockites) for 1916 are given, by states, in the following table, and the relation of these statistics to those of other bodies is shown in the general tables in Part I. A statement of the principal items of inquiry in 1916 and 1906 is shown in the general summary on page 48.

The figures for 1916, as compared with those for 1906 for this denomination, show a general decrease; 12 organizations were reported as against 15, and 184 members as against 298. There were 2 less church edifices reported, and the value of church property decreased from $6,900 to $3,450. In neither year was there any report of debt, of parsonages, or of contributions for domestic or foreign work by the church as a whole.

Church expenditures of $275, reported by 3 churches, cover running expenses, benevolences, and such other items as passed through the church treasury during the year.

English is the only language reported in the conduct of church services in this denomination.

But three ministers were reported and a schedule was received from each. Two reported salaries amounting to $20, showing that in neither case does the minister depend upon church salary for support, but follows out the earlier denominational conception of the ministry.

ORGANIZATIONS, MEMBERS, PLACES OF WORSHIP, AND VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, BY STATES: 1916.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.			VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.	
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.			
Free Will Baptists (Bullockites)	12	12	184	12	71	113	6	5	6	6	$3,450
New England division:											
Maine	10	10	154	10	66	88	5	4	5	5	2,950
New Hampshire	2	2	30	2	5	25	1	1	1	1	500

ORGANIZATIONS, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES: 1916.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		EXPENDITURES FOR YEAR.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Free Will Baptists (Bullocklites)	12	.....	.....	3	$275	1	1	3	12
New England division:									
Maine	10	.....	.....	2	175	1	1	3	12
New Hampshire	2	.....	.....	1	100	.....	.....	.....	.....

GENERAL BAPTISTS.

HISTORY.

The General, or Arminian, Baptists trace their origin as a distinct denomination to the early part of the seventeenth century. Their first church is believed to have been founded in Holland in 1607 or 1610 and their first church in England in 1611. During the latter half of the seventeenth and the first half of the eighteenth centuries many of the Baptist churches in New England held Arminian views, and early in the eighteenth century there were also a number of General Baptists in Virginia. These sent a request for ministerial aid to the General Baptists of London, in answer to which Robert Nordin was sent to Virginia in 1714. Nordin is supposed after his arrival to have organized at Burleigh the first Baptist church in Virginia, although it is possible that he found it already established. Later other Baptist churches were organized, and the movement spread into North Carolina, where a flourishing yearly meeting was formed, and to other colonies of the South.

As the Calvinistic Baptists, who had better educated and more aggressive leaders, increased in numbers and strength, the majority of the Arminian Baptist churches, both in New England and the South, became affiliated with them, although the General Six Principle Baptists of New England and a small body of churches in the Carolinas continued to hold the doctrines of the General Baptists. Later the Free Baptists of New England, who held essentially the same principles, attracted many who would otherwise have formed General Baptist churches. The small group of General Baptist churches in the Carolinas, being reinforced by Free Baptists from the North, in time became known as "Free Will Baptists," and included most of those holding Arminian views in that section of the country.

The historical origin of those Baptist bodies in the United States that bear the appellation "General Baptists" at the present time is somewhat uncertain, but it seems probable that they represent colonies sent to the Cumberland region by the early General Baptist churches of North Carolina. The first very definite information concerning them is that in 1823 a General Baptist church was organized in Vanderburg County, Ind., by Benoni Stinson and others. The following year Liberty Association was organized with four churches. The movement gradually extended to Kentucky, Illinois, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, and Nebraska. More recently churches have been established in Oklahoma.

Two distinct influences appeared early in these churches, one for greater denominational emphasis, the other for union with other Baptist bodies, such as the Free Will and the Separate Baptists. Various efforts for such union were put forth, but without conspicuous success. One association united with the Free Will Baptists in 1868, but withdrew in 1877. In 1881 two associations had a conference with an association of "Missionary Baptists," as they were called, to distinguish them from Anti-Missionary or Primitive Baptists, but it failed to produce results. More recently a union with a Separate Baptist association caused some disturbance, but this also was not permanent. Notwithstanding the hindrances attending these discussions, the denomination has made progress, establishing churches and organizing missionary societies and Sunday schools. In 1915 the General Association of General Baptists formed a cooperative union with the Northern Baptist Convention.

DOCTRINE.

The confession of faith of the General Baptists consists of eleven articles which, with but two slight changes, are identical with those formulated by Benoni Stinson in 1823. The distinctive feature of this confession is the doctrine of a general atonement (whence the name, "General Baptist"), which is that Christ died for all men, not merely for the elect, and that any failure of salvation rests purely with the individual. Other clauses state that man is "fallen and depraved," and can not extricate himself from this state by any ability possessed by nature; that except in the case of infants and idiots, regeneration is necessary for salvation, and is secured only through repentance and faith in Jesus Christ; that while the Christian who endures

to the end shall be saved, it is possible for him to fall from grace and be lost; that rewards and punishments are eternal; that the bodies of the just and unjust will be raised, the former to the resurrection of life, the latter to the resurrection of damnation; that the only proper mode of baptism is immersion, and the only proper subjects are believers; and that the communion, or Lord's Supper, should be free to all believers. Some of the churches practice foot-washing.

POLITY.

In polity the General Baptists are in accord with other Baptist bodies. The local churches are independent, but are united in local, state, and general associations, of advisory character, with no authority over the individual church. No association can legally form an organic union with any other denomination without the ratification of each individual church, and any local church wishing to withdraw from any association may do so, while any local association may withdraw from a state or general association.

When a church desires the ordination of one of its members, it makes recommendation to a body composed of the ordained ministers and deacons of the various local churches, corresponding closely to the councils of Congregational churches, though sometimes called a presbytery. This body conducts an examination of the candidate and, if he is found worthy, ordains him, acting as the representative of the church. It has, however, no authority except such as is given to it by the local church. The vote of the local church on the reception of members must be unanimous.

In 1870 a general association was organized to bring "into more intimate and fraternal relation and effective cooperation various bodies of liberal Baptists." With this most of the local associations are connected through delegates. While this general association is a General Baptist institution, its constitution permits the reception of other Baptist associations whose doctrines and usages harmonize with those of the General Baptists. This constitution states that the name can never be changed, and that no less than three-fourths of its trustees shall be members of General Baptist churches. It has general supervision over the college and educational interests of the denomination, the home and foreign mission work, publication interests, literature, etc.

WORK.

A home mission board is maintained under the direction of the general association, its object being to support home missionaries, establish churches in new fields, assist in building houses of worship, etc. Its funds are secured through voluntary contributions of individuals and churches. The various local associations also have boards which do similar work within their own territory, and which cooperate with the general board. The Home Mission Board of the Liberty Association of Indiana has a permanent fund of several thousand dollars, and has been the means of advancing the interests of the association and of the denomination as much perhaps as any other one agency. It employs 2 missionaries, has aided 6 churches, and has received in contributions the sum of $400. Largely through its efforts the present publishing house of the denomination was established.

For many years the General Baptists cooperated with the Free Baptists in foreign mission work, but, since this was found to be not entirely satisfactory, a foreign missionary society was organized in 1904, under direction and control of the general association. In order that the foreign work to be undertaken in future years might be successful, the society began at once to raise a permanent endowment fund of $10,000.

Through the Foreign Mission Board work is now being carried on in the Island of Guam, where in 1916 there were 2 stations, occupied by 3 American missionaries and 2 native helpers. There are 2 organized churches, with 75 members. The amount contributed for this work in 1916 was $1,850. The value of property belonging to the denomination in foreign fields is estimated at $2,000, and there is an endowment of $3,500.

The General Baptists have one educational institution, Oakland City College, in Indiana, which includes a theological department. It has a faculty of 10 teachers and an average attendance of about 350 students, property valued at $50,000, and an endowment of about $100,000. The amount contributed for the support of the school during the year was about $6,000.

The publishing house at Owensville, Ind., issues the "Messenger," the church organ, which was established in 1886, and has assisted largely in building up and strengthening the denomination and its institutions.

Sunday schools, Women's Missionary and Aid societies, and Christian Endeavor societies, are maintained in many of the churches.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the General Baptists for 1916 are given, by states and associations, in the tables on pages 123 to 125, and the relation of these statistics to those of other bodies is shown in general tables in Part I. A comparative summary of the principal items of inquiry in 1916 and 1906 follows.

In general the decade has resulted in an increase, though not a great one. The number of organizations remains the same, 518; membership has advanced from 30,097 in 1906 to 33,466 in 1916, an increase of 11.2 per cent; there has been an increase of 10 in the number of church edifices; and the value of the church property has advanced from $252,019 to $421,837, or

67.4 per cent. The amount of debt on church property reported by 32 organizations in 1916 was $17,362 as against $6,999, reported by 28 churches in 1906. There was a marked advance in the number of Sunday schools, from 240 to 305, or 27.1 per cent, and in the number of scholars, from 11,658 to 18,545, or 59.1 per cent. Contributions for missionary and benevolent enterprises amounted to $8,250 in 1916. No corresponding figures were furnished for 1906.

ITEM.	1916	1906	INCREASE: 1906 TO 1916.	
			Number or amount.	Per cent.
Organizations	518	518	.....	.....
Members	33,466	30,097	3,369	11.2
Church edifices	390	380	10	2.6
Value of church property	$421,837	$252,019	$169,818	67.4
Debt on church property	$17,362	$6,999	$10,363	148.1
Parsonages:				
Churches reporting	6	6	.....	.....
Value	$11,100	$8,900	$2,200	24.7
Sunday schools:				
Number	305	240	65	27.1
Officers and teachers	2,140	1,520	620	40.8
Scholars	18,545	11,658	6,887	59.1
Contributions for missions and benevolences	$8,250	.....	.....	.....
Domestic	$6,400	(1)	.....	.....
Foreign	$1,850	.....	.....	.....

[1] Not reported.

Certain items not included in the above summary are church expenditures and number of members under 13 years of age, reported for the first time in 1916, and the languages used in church services.

Church expenditures amounting to $64,698, reported by 424 churches, cover running expenses, outlay for repairs and improvements, benevolences, and other items that passed through the church treasury.

The number of members under 13 years of age, as reported by 345 organizations in 1916, was 417, constituting 1.7 per cent of the 23,829 members reported by these organizations. Assuming that the same proportion would apply to the 9,637 members reported by the organizations from which no answer to this inquiry was received, the total number of members under 13 years of age for the entire denomination would be 586.[1]

English is the only language reported in the conduct of church services in this denomination.

The number of ministers on the rolls of the denominations was 589. As shown in the table below, schedules were received from 352 of these, showing 242 in pastoral work and 110 not in pastoral work. Forty-six reported full salaries, averaging $410 per year, while 146 supplemented their church salaries by other occupations, chiefly farming.

[1] See Introduction, p. 10.

STATE.	MINISTERS: 1916.				
	Number from whom schedules were received.	In pastoral work.		Not in pastoral work.	Average salary for pastors reporting full salary.
		Pastors.	Supplies, assistants, etc.		
United States	352	50	192	110	$410
Arkansas	10	2	11	3	400
Illinois	37	8	23	6	338
Indiana	53	17	22	14	632
Kansas	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Kentucky	68	7	38	23	452
Missouri	134	13	79	42	125
Nebraska	4	.....	2	2	.....
Oklahoma	16	2	9	5	150
Tennessee	20	1	8	11	250
Washington	3	.....	.....	3	.....

ORGANIZATIONS, MEMBERS, PLACES OF WORSHIP, AND VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, BY STATES: 1916.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.			VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.	
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.			
General Baptists	518	517	33,466	498	12,762	19,115	388	81	390	393	$421,837
East North Central division:											
Indiana	78	77	7,497	74	2,882	4,442	73	3	75	73	171,720
Illinois	62	62	4,410	58	1,531	2,552	56	3	56	56	47,205
West North Central division:											
Missouri	168	168	8,857	162	3,333	5,120	111	39	111	115	76,857
Nebraska	9	9	244	9	112	132	2	3	2	2	4,000
East South Central division:											
Kentucky	108	108	8,663	102	3,350	4,628	96	8	96	97	87,230
Tennessee	32	32	1,789	32	709	1,080	25	3	25	26	16,625
West South Central division:											
Arkansas	36	36	1,227	36	503	724	18	14	18	17	10,500
Oklahoma	25	25	779	25	342	437	7	8	7	7	7,700

ORGANIZATIONS, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES: 1916.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		EXPENDITURES FOR YEAR.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
General Baptists	518	32	$17,362	6	$11,100	424	$64,698	305	305	2,140	18,545
East North Central division:											
Indiana	78	11	12,875	5	10,300	76	28,434	63	63	573	5,066
Illinois	62	4	327	.....	.....	58	7,780	47	47	339	2,501
West North Central division:											
Missouri	168	10	2,671	.....	.....	130	10,692	89	89	582	4,984
Nebraska	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	695	4	4	30	220
East South Central division:											
Kentucky	108	4	644	1	800	96	13,488	62	62	391	3,616
Tennessee	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	1,485	12	12	70	758
West South Central division:											
Arkansas	36	2	165	.....	.....	18	1,649	16	16	92	756
Oklahoma	25	1	680	.....	.....	13	475	12	12	63	644

ORGANIZATIONS, MEMBERS, PLACES OF WORSHIP, AND VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, BY ASSOCIATIONS: 1916.

ASSOCIATION.	Total number of organizations.	MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.			VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.	
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.			
General Baptists	518	517	33,466	498	12,762	19,115	388	81	390	393	$421,837
Arkansas:											
Hopewell	5	5	166	5	62	104	4	.....	4	4	3,300
Little Vine	1	1	7	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	5	5	223	5	90	133	2	3	2	2	600
Moark	7	7	418	7	184	234	5	1	5	5	4,500
Post Oak Grove	12	12	260	12	97	163	5	6	5	4	1,300
Wolf Bayou	6	6	153	6	67	86	2	4	2	2	800
Illinois:											
Liberty	2	2	270	2	96	174	2	.....	2	2	5,500
Mount Olivet	18	18	1,032	16	391	586	17	1	17	17	15,170
Ohio	18	18	1,287	17	386	766	14	1	14	14	9,975
Union Grove	24	24	1,821	23	658	1,026	23	1	23	23	16,560
Indiana:											
Flat Creek	23	22	1,290	21	481	751	22	1	23	22	32,750
Freedom	9	9	1,100	9	409	691	9	.....	9	9	11,500
Liberty	26	26	3,065	26	1,201	1,864	25	.....	26	25	98,100
Union Grove	1	1	34	1	17	17	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
United	19	19	2,008	17	774	1,119	17	1	17	17	29,370
Kentucky:											
Bethel	1	1	36	1	9	27	1	.....	1	1	200
Freedom	1	1	85	1	35	50	1	.....	1	1	1,000
Free Union	10	10	532	10	204	328	5	4	5	5	4,400
Green River Union	10	10	540	7	159	239	10	.....	10	10	5,200
Long Creek	15	15	1,136	15	464	672	12	1	12	12	7,900
Mount Union	15	15	939	15	411	528	15	.....	15	15	10,950
New Harmony	12	12	517	11	187	259	10	2	10	11	5,930
New Liberty	2	2	284	2	117	167	2	.....	2	2	2,300
Union	42	42	4,594	40	1,764	2,358	40	1	40	40	49,350
Missouri:											
Eastern Union	11	11	423	11	148	275	10	.....	10	10	6,327
Hopewell	10	10	586	10	249	337	8	1	8	8	6,950
Liberty	23	23	1,300	21	492	693	17	3	17	18	9,925
Little Vine	7	7	269	6	109	130	4	.....	4	4	1,500
Missouri	38	38	2,130	36	694	1,247	16	16	16	17	9,550
Moark	7	7	635	7	248	387	7	.....	7	7	8,700
New Liberty	26	26	1,410	26	545	865	21	4	21	24	18,005
North Liberty	9	9	556	9	231	325	7	2	7	7	5,300
Old Liberty	6	6	273	6	128	145	6	.....	6	6	2,650
United	6	6	440	5	129	241	5	1	5	4	4,100
West Liberty	9	9	304	9	134	170	8	1	8	8	3,250
White River	16	16	531	16	226	305	2	11	2	2	600
Nebraska:											
New Hope	9	9	244	9	112	132	2	3	2	2	4,000
Oklahoma:											
Cherokee	14	14	551	14	237	314	6	4	6	6	5,200
Indian Territory	6	6	132	6	62	70	1	3	1	1	2,500
Oklahoma	5	5	96	5	43	53	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee:											
Bethel	3	3	63	3	25	38	2	.....	2	2	1,125
Mount Union	19	19	1,366	19	553	813	17	2	17	17	11,600
New Liberty	10	10	360	10	131	229	6	1	6	7	3,900

ORGANIZATIONS, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS: 1916.

ASSOCIATION.	Total number of organizations.	DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		EXPENDITURES FOR YEAR.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
General Baptists	518	32	$17,362	6	$11,100	424	$64,698	305	305	2,140	18,545
Arkansas:											
Hopewell	5					3	220	3	3	20	155
Little Vine	1										
Missouri	5					4	82	1	1	5	64
Moark	7	1	140			5	1,119	4	4	24	178
Post Oak Grove	12					2	18	6	6	34	272
Wolf Bayou	6	1	25			4	210	2	2	9	87
Illinois:											
Liberty	2	1	100			2	1,119	2	2	24	170
Mount Olivet	18	1	135			17	2,699	15	15	97	709
Ohio	18	1	80			16	964	10	10	60	503
Union Grove	24	1	12			23	2,998	20	20	158	1,119
Indiana:											
Flat Creek	23	2	275			22	3,259	20	20	154	1,079
Freedom	9	3	1,900			9	1,706	7	7	56	632
Liberty	26	3	8,400	5	10,300	26	17,709	24	24	241	2,266
Union Grove	1					1	65				
United	19	3	2,300			18	5,695	12	12	122	1,089
Kentucky:											
Bethel	1					1	70				
Freedom	1							1	1	3	42
Free Union	10					7	200	3	3	13	105
Green River Union	10					8	243	4	4	26	193
Long Creek	15					13	1,425	8	8	47	412
Mount Union	15					13	1,464	7	7	43	349
New Harmony	12	1	4			10	554	5	5	29	220
New Liberty	2					2	287	1	1	5	55
Union	42	3	640	1	800	42	9,245	33	33	225	2,240
Missouri:											
Eastern Union	11	1	300			9	416	7	7	46	300
Hopewell	10					8	546	8	8	44	416
Liberty	23	2	425			19	945	8	8	45	362
Little Vine	7					3	80	1	1	8	75
Missouri	38	3	156			31	2,417	21	21	139	1,270
Moark	7					7	1,113	6	6	46	411
New Liberty	26	2	225			25	3,058	23	23	159	1,483
North Liberty	9					5	250	1	1	6	50
Old Liberty	6					4	320	4	4	23	186
United	6	1	1,500			5	452	4	4	27	196
West Liberty	9	1	65			8	810	3	3	19	123
White River	16					6	285	3	3	20	112
Nebraska:											
New Hope	9					8	695	4	4	30	220
Oklahoma:											
Cherokee	14					9	392	7	7	36	369
Indian Territory	6	1	680			2	38	5	5	27	275
Oklahoma	5					2	45				
Tennessee:											
Bethel	3					1	50				
Mount Union	19					16	759	12	12	70	758
New Liberty	10					8	676				

SEPARATE BAPTISTS.

HISTORY.

The term "Separate" as applied to church bodies had its origin in what is known as the "Separatist Movement" in England toward the close of the sixteenth century and early in the seventeenth century. It indicated primarily a withdrawing from the Anglican Church, without implying any specific doctrinal or ecclesiastical character. Among the churches which thus withdrew were some distinctively Baptist churches, though the first definite date appears to be that of 1662, when a church called the "English Puritan Separate Baptist Church" is said to have been organized. This in common with some of the other independent churches was compelled to emigrate to the colonies, and came to America in 1695.

In the early part of the eighteenth century a somewhat similar condition existed in New England. The revival movement in which Whitefield took so prominent a part, and which culminated in The Great Awakening, caused sharp discussion. Those who indorsed the revival were called "New Lights," and were opposed bitterly on two specific points; one was the use of lay preachers, and the other, the refusal to retain on church rolls those who were regarded by them as unregenerate because they had not experienced conversion. Denominational lines were not drawn, both the Congregational and Presbyterian churches, the latter under the lead of the Tennents, sharing in the controversy, which resulted in the withdrawal or "separation" of a number of churches. In all of these "separate" churches there were Baptists, and of 31

ministers ordained as pastors from 1746 to 1751, 5 were Baptists before they were ordained and 8 became Baptists, among the latter being Isaac Backus, the famous Baptist theologian and historian. These Separate Baptist churches were distinguished from the regular Baptist churches by their milder Calvinism and their willingness to receive those who practiced infant baptism, even though they themselves preferred the form of immersion. As a result the Regular Baptists refused to recognize them, and for some time there was more or less hostility between the two branches. This, however, gradually disappeared, and in New England the two bodies coalesced, though there was never any formal act of union.

Among the more prominent leaders of the Separate Baptists was Shubael Stearns, a native of Boston, who was baptized and ordained in Tolland, Conn. In 1754 he left New England and settled at Sandy Creek, Guilford (now Randolph) County, N. C., where he made his permanent residence. With him had come 8 families, 16 persons in all, and there the same year he organized the first Separate Baptist church in the South. Before long it contained 606 members, and Daniel Marshall, Samuel Harris, and others soon became influential coworkers with Mr. Stearns. In seventeen years the southern Separate Baptists had spread westward to the Mississippi, southward to Georgia, and eastward to the sea, and had 125 ministers and 42 churches. Their first association, the Sandy Creek, was organized at Stearns Church in January, 1758. As early as 1776 they were found in Kentucky, and in 1785 organized the South Kentucky Association, which is still in existence. In 1815 they crossed into Indiana territory, established a church on Indian Creek, and in 1830 organized the Sand Creek Association. The first association in Illinois, the Shelby, was organized in 1845, and the Ambraw, one of their strongest associations, was formed in 1869. At present they are found in Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

In 1787 the Regular and Separate Baptists in Virginia formed a union, adopting the name "United Baptist Churches of Christ in Virginia." In course of time similar unions were formed in most of the other states in which the southern branch of the Separate Baptists had organizations. A few Separate Baptist churches, however, refused to join in this movement, and have maintained distinct organizations until the present time. Owing largely to difficulty of communication, some practically kindred associations, such as the Duck River Association and others of similar character, have not identified themselves with the distinctive Separate Baptist body. Individual members of these associations have expressed their willingness to be classed with the Separate Baptists, but no official action in that direction has been taken.

DOCTRINE AND POLITY.

Separate Baptists reject all creeds and confessions of faith, but the various associations publish, in the minutes of their yearly meetings, articles of belief. These are not always worded exactly alike, but in the main are in substantial agreement. The declaration of the Indiana State Association, which may be taken as an illustration, emphasizes the Scriptures as the infallible Word of God, the only safe rule of faith and practice; the existence of three divine personages in the Godhead; and three ordinances—baptism, the Lord's Supper, and foot-washing. The immersion of believers is considered the only proper mode of baptism. They hold that regeneration, justification, and sanctification take place through faith in the life, death, resurrection, ascension, and intercession of Christ; that both the just and unjust will have part in the resurrection, and that God has appointed a day in which He will judge the world by Jesus Christ.

The strict Calvinistic doctrines of election, reprobation, and fatality have never been accepted by the Separate Baptist churches, the special points of emphasis in their preaching being the general atonement of Jesus Christ and the freedom of salvation for all who will come to Him on the terms laid down in His Word. In the statements of some associations the doctrines of "adoption by the Spirit of God" and the "perseverance of the saints" are included. The Lord's Supper is observed in the evening and is regarded, not as a church table, but the Lord's table. Each one who partakes is expected to follow the scriptural rule, "Let a man examine himself, and so let him eat of that bread and drink of that cup."

In polity the Separate Baptists are thoroughly congregational, recognizing the autonomy of the local church, the purely advisory character of the association, and the rights of the individual Christian.

WORK.

In the line of home missionary work each association, independent of any other, conducts its own work, but the amount of money expended for this object is not reported. No provision has as yet been made for foreign missionary work.

Although the denomination has no established institution of learning, education is firmly believed in. Sunday schools are very generally maintained throughout the different associations and are usually prosperous.

STATISTICS.

The statistics of the Separate Baptists for 1916 are presented, by states and associations, in the tables on pages 127 and 128, and the relation of these statistics to those of other bodies is shown in general tables in Part I. A comparative summary of the principal items of inquiry in 1916 and 1906 follows:

ITEM.	1916	1906	INCREASE:[1] 1906 TO 1916.	
			Number or amount.	Per cent.
Organizations	46	76	−30	(2)
Members	4,254	5,180	−926	−17.9
Church edifices	41	60	−19	(2)
Value of church property	$47,565	$66,980	−$19,415	−29.0
Debt on church property	$110	$380	−$270	−71.1
Sunday schools:				
Number	30	45	−15	(2)
Officers and teachers	237	312	−75	−24.0
Scholars	1,711	1,962	−251	−12.8

[1] A minus sign (−) denotes decrease.
[2] Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

From this table it appears that there has been a considerable decrease since 1906. In 1916 there were only 46 organizations, as against 76. The membership fell from 5,180 to 4,254, a decrease of 17.9 per cent; the number of church edifices fell from 60 to 41; and the value of church property fell from $66,980 to $47,565, a decrease of 29 per cent. No parsonages were reported. As against 45 Sunday schools there were but 30, while the number of scholars was given as 1,711 as against 1,962, showing a decrease of 12.8 per cent. No specific reason can be given for this general decrease, but seems to be in accord with the somewhat general disintegration of church organizations going on in the section where the denomination has its home. Contributions for missions and benevolent purposes are by local churches and not by the denomination as a whole.

Certain items not included in the above summary are church expenditures and number of members under 13 years of age, reported for the first time in 1916, and the languages used in church services.

Church expenditures amounting to $9,468, reported by 33 churches, cover running expenses, outlay for repairs or improvements, benevolences, and other items that passed through the treasury of the church during the year.

The number of members under 13 years of age, as reported by 31 organizations in 1916, was 71, constituting 2.2 per cent of the 3,203 members reported by these organizations. Based upon the same proportion, the total number of members under 13 years of age for the entire denomination would be 94.[1]

English is the only language reported in the conduct of church services in this denomination.

The total number of ministers reported was 47, and a separate schedule was received from each. All appear to be engaged in pastoral work, but only 20 made report as to the salary received during the year 1916. The average for them was $133, showing that with them, as with those who made no report on this item, probably a considerable portion of their support came from other sources.

[1] See Introduction, p. 10.

ORGANIZATIONS, MEMBERS, PLACES OF WORSHIP, AND VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, BY STATES: 1916.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.			VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.	
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.			
Separate Baptists	46	46	4,254	40	1,726	2,228	41	.....	41	40	$47,565
East North Central division:											
Indiana	17	17	1,698	17	722	976	17	.....	17	17	27,165
Illinois	5	5	477	5	213	264	5	.....	5	5	5,950
East South Central division:											
Kentucky	19	19	1,859	18	791	988	19	.....	19	18	14,450
Tennessee	5	5	220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ORGANIZATIONS, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES: 1916.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		EXPENDITURES FOR YEAR.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Separate Baptists	46	2	$110	33	$9,468	30	30	237	1,711
East North Central division:									
Indiana	17	1	75	17	6,322	13	13	120	753
Illinois	5	.....	.....	5	1,641	5	5	42	229
East South Central division:									
Kentucky	19	1	35	11	1,505	12	12	75	729
Tennessee	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ORGANIZATIONS, MEMBERS, PLACES OF WORSHIP, AND VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, BY ASSOCIATIONS: 1916.

ASSOCIATION.	Total number of organizations.	MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.			VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.	
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.			
Separate Baptists	46	46	4,254	40	1,726	2,228	41	.....	41	40	$47,565
Ambraw	5	5	477	5	213	264	5	.....	5	5	5,950
Indiana Central	8	8	852	8	364	488	8	.....	8	8	15,325
Mount Olivet	5	5	220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nolynn	10	10	1,399	10	646	753	10	.....	10	10	10,800
North Indiana	9	9	846	9	358	488	9	.....	9	9	11,840
South Kentucky	9	9	460	8	145	235	9	.....	9	8	3,650

ORGANIZATIONS, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS: 1916.

ASSOCIATION.	Total number of organizations.	DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		EXPENDITURES FOR YEAR.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Separate Baptists	46	2	$110	33	$9,468	30	30	237	1,711
Ambraw	5	.....	.....	5	1,641	5	5	42	229
Indiana Central	8	.....	.....	8	2,779	5	5	36	263
Mount Olivet	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nolynn	10	.....	.....	6	1,183	6	6	40	358
North Indiana	9	1	75	9	3,543	8	8	84	490
South Kentucky	9	1	35	5	322	6	6	35	371

REGULAR BAPTISTS.

HISTORY.

Under this head are included a number of associations of Baptists who claim to represent the original English Baptists before the distinction between Calvinistic or Particular and Arminian or General became prominent. They are thus distinguished from the Primitive Baptists, representing the extreme of Calvinism, and the General, Free Will, and other Baptists, inclining more to the Arminian doctrine; but are in general sympathy with the United Baptists and Duck River and Kindred Associations of Baptists. Some use the term "Regular" alone, and some the term "Regular Primitive," but so far as reported all are included under the one head of "Regular." They are to be found chiefly in North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, and the adjoining states. The question has arisen as to the consolidation of these three groups, but as yet no definite action has been taken.[1]

DOCTRINE AND POLITY.

In doctrine the Regular Baptists are essentially at one with the United Baptists and hold that God gives no command without giving the individual corresponding ability to comply; that all for whom Christ died may comply with the requirements and conditions necessary to eternal salvation; and that, therefore, since Christ tasted death for every man and all men are commanded to repent, the eternal salvation of all men is possible and those who are lost might have complied with the gospel command and been saved.

The different confessions of faith adopted by other Baptists, such as the London Confession, the Philadelphia Confession, and the New Hampshire Confession are not in use. Each association has its own confession and there will be found in numerous cases some slight difference, although there is such general correspondence as to permit the classification of these associations together. They are strict in admission to the Lord's Supper, practicing close communion, and for the most part observing the ceremony of footwashing.

In polity the Regular Baptists are distinctly congregational. The churches meet for fellowship in associations and frequently send messengers to other associations, but there is no organic union between the different associations and the lists of churches not infrequently vary from year to year.

[1] Use of the term "Regular" has varied at different times. In the report of churches for 1890 it was applied to the great body of Baptists included in the Northern, Southern, and National Conventions. That use, however, has dropped out and at present the term seems to be limited to the churches described above.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the Regular Baptists for 1916 are given, by states and associations, in the tables below, and the relation of these statistics to those of other bodies is shown in the general tables in Part I.

This denomination was reported for the first time in 1916 and showed 401 organizations, with a membership of 21,521. The number of church edifices reported was 192, and the value of church property $141,480, while the debt on church property reported by 15 organizations, was $1,462. Two churches reported parsonages, valued at $3,100. There were 50 Sunday schools, with 2,587 scholars.

Church expenditures, amounting to $11,855, were reported by 143 organizations. They cover general running expenses and any other items that passed through the church treasury. No contributions for missions or benevolences were reported.

The number of members under 13 years of age, as reported by 194 organizations in 1916, was 64, out of the total number of 11,528 members reported by these organizations. Assuming that the same proportion would apply to the 9,993 members reported by the organizations from which no answer to this inquiry was received, the total number of members under 13 years of age for the entire denomination would be 119.[1]

English is the only language reported in the conduct of church services in this denomination.

The number of ministers on the rolls of the denomination was 494. Schedules were received from 476, and of these, 35 reported annual salaries averaging $120. The great majority supported themselves in whole or in part by other occupations, chiefly farming.

[1] See Introduction, p. 10.

ORGANIZATIONS, MEMBERS, PLACES OF WORSHIP, AND VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, BY STATES: 1916.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.			VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.	
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.			
Regular Baptists	401	401	21,521	230	4,923	8,232	191	34	192	189	$141,480
East North Central division:											
Indiana	19	19	1,214	13	259	442	11	2	11	10	12,800
West North Central division:											
Missouri	4	4	115	1	15	18	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
South Atlantic division:											
Virginia	64	64	3,094	44	856	1,442	40	3	41	40	42,300
West Virginia	42	42	1,793	21	365	621	9	8	9	11	6,705
North Carolina	59	59	3,714	32	886	1,458	32	.....	32	32	18,950
East South Central division:											
Kentucky	160	160	8,609	79	1,744	2,854	64	16	64	62	40,050
Tennessee	43	43	2,582	32	666	1,181	28	2	28	27	15,775
Alabama	3	3	129	3	62	67	3	.....	3	3	1,300
Mississippi	2	2	93	1	5	20	1	1	1	1	400
States with one organization only[1]	5	5	208	4	65	129	3	1	3	3	3,200

[1] One organization each in Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Ohio, and Washington.

ORGANIZATIONS, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES: 1916.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		EXPENDITURES FOR YEAR.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Regular Baptists	401	15	$1,462	2	$3,100	143	$11,855	50	50	264	2,587
East North Central division:											
Indiana	19	1	8	.....	.....	8	1,041	7	7	42	295
West North Central division:											
Missouri	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Atlantic division:											
Virginia	64	2	68	1	2,200	25	3,942	11	11	66	610
West Virginia	42	1	23	.....	.....	13	934	3	3	14	105
North Carolina	59	1	30	.....	.....	24	1,535	12	12	55	769
East South Central division:											
Kentucky	160	8	940	.....	.....	48	1,847	6	6	32	374
Tennessee	43	2	393	1	900	17	1,262	9	9	43	369
Alabama	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	512	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
States with one organization only[1]	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	752	2	2	12	65

[1] One organization each in Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Ohio, and Washington.

ORGANIZATIONS, MEMBERS, PLACES OF WORSHIP, AND VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, BY ASSOCIATIONS: 1916.

ASSOCIATION.	Total number of organizations.	MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.			VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.	
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.			
Regular Baptists	401	401	21,521	230	4,923	8,232	191	34	192	189	$141,480
Alabama:											
Liberty	2	2	103	2	47	56	2		2	2	1,000
Mount Pleasant	1	1	26	1	15	11	1		1	1	800
Idaho:											
Hiawassee	1	1	7	1	3	4		1			
Illinois:											
Mount Tabor	1	1	75	1	29	46	1		1	1	1,200
Indiana:											
Mount Pleasant	5	5	266	4	64	84	3	1	3	3	2,600
Mount Tabor	10	10	824	5	154	275	5		5	4	7,500
Richland	4	4	124	4	41	83	3	1	3	3	2,200
Kansas:											
Beulah	1	1	68	1	20	48	1		1	1	1,000
Kentucky:											
Eastern District	5	5	216	5	100	116	3	2	3	3	1,900
Enterprise	44	44	2,791	20	500	779	16	3	16	17	7,950
Green River Valley	5	5	171								
Indian Bottom	18	18	1,145	16	369	621	15	2	15	12	10,725
Mountain	12	12	653								
New Salem	28	28	1,700	16	349	651	13	2	13	13	6,975
Pineville District	3	3	106	1	4	12		1			
Sardis No. 1	12	12	334								
Sardis No. 2	3	3	78	1	7	21		1			
Union	28	28	1,087	18	293	448	16	4	16	16	11,000
Zion	1	1	173	1	59	114		1			
No association	1	1	155	1	63	92	1		1	1	1,500
Mississippi:											
Ebenezer	1	1	25	1	5	20		1			
Liberty	1	1	68				1		1	1	400
Missouri:											
Beulah	3	3	82								
Indian Bottom	1	1	33	1	15	18		1			
North Carolina:											
Blue Ridge	7	7	446	3	50	98	3		3	3	500
Little River	13	13	900	5	159	323	5		5	5	2,800
Mitchell's River	6	6	169	3	23	60	2		2	2	3,800
Mountain Union	19	19	1,247	11	344	587	11		11	11	6,950
Primitive	14	14	952	10	310	390	11		11	11	4,900
Ohio:											
Mud River	1	1	14								
Tennessee:											
East Union	1	1	63	1	28	35	1		1	1	150
Eastern District	15	15	958	9	275	400	9		9	9	4,500
Hiawassee	7	7	480	7	143	337	7		7	7	7,200
Mount Zion	2	2	93	2	39	54	2		2	2	475
New Liberty	4	4	170	3	29	71	2	1	2	2	600
Nolachusky	8	8	504	4	36	86	2	1	2	2	900
Powell's Valley	6	6	314	6	116	198	5		5	4	1,950
Virginia:											
Eastern District	21	21	1,275	15	338	585	11	3	11	11	11,400
Ketocton	18	18	670	12	208	322	12		13	12	19,700
Little River	2	2	158								
Mountain Union	3	3	189	3	80	109	3		3	3	1,900
Pineville District	1	1	84	1	31	53	1		1	1	600
Union	19	19	718	13	199	373	13		13	13	8,700
Washington:											
New Salem	1	1	44	1	13	31	1		1	1	1,000
West Virginia:											
Baptist Valley	11	11	434	10	156	260	4	3	4	5	3,600
Indian Creek	5	5	176	2	21	53	1	1	1	1	500
Mud River	7	7	228	2	47	52	2		2	2	950
Pineville District	6	6	304	3	62	71	1	1	1	2	1,505
Sardis No. 1	5	5	222								
Sardis No. 2	8	8	399	4	79	185	1	3	1	1	150

ORGANIZATIONS, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS: 1916.

ASSOCIATION.	Total number of organizations.	DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		EXPENDITURES FOR YEAR.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Regular Baptists	401	15	$1,462	2	$3,100	143	$11,855	50	50	264	2,587
Alabama:											
Liberty	2					2	502				
Mount Pleasant	1					1	10				
Idaho:											
Hiawassee	1					1	5				
Illinois:											
Mount Tabor	1					1	460	1	1	6	40
Indiana:											
Mount Pleasant	5					2	205	2	2	10	85
Mount Tabor	10					4	585	4	4	25	170
Richland	4	1	8			2	251	1	1	7	40
Kansas:											
Beulah	1					1	225	1	1	6	25
Kentucky:											
Eastern District	5					3	67				
Enterprise	44					17	483	5	5	26	279
Green River Valley	5										
Indian Bottom	18	4	518			10	257				
Mountain	12										
New Salem	28	2	320			8	237	1	1	6	95
Pineville District	3										
Sardis No. 1	12										
Sardis No. 2	3										
Union	28	2	102			9	801				
Zion	1					1	2				
No association	1										
Mississippi:											
Ebenezer	1										
Liberty	1					1	30				
Missouri:											
Beulah	3										
Indian Bottom	1										
North Carolina:											
Blue Ridge	7					1	5	1	1	6	52
Little River	13					5	160	3	3	12	204
Mitchell's River	6					2	575				
Mountain Union	19					10	429	5	5	26	388
Primitive	14	1	30			6	306	3	3	11	125
Ohio:											
Mud River	1										
Tennessee:											
East Union	1							1	1	4	30
Eastern District	15					6	224	4	4	21	170
Hiawassee	7	2	393	1	900	7	880	2	2	11	115
Mount Zion	2					1	75	1	1	4	39
New Liberty	4										
Nolachusky	8					1	25				
Powell's Valley	6					2	49	1	1	3	15
Virginia:											
Eastern District	21					6	589	6	6	35	371
Ketocton	18			1	2,200	9	2,347	2	2	15	66
Little River	2										
Mountain Union	3					2	37	3	3	16	173
Pineville District	1					1	32				
Union	19	2	68			7	937				
Washington:											
New Salem	1					1	62				
West Virginia:											
Baptist Valley	11					5	221	2	2	10	55
Indian Creek	5					1	43				
Mud River	7	1	23			2	135				
Pineville District	6					3	225	1	1	4	50
Sardis No. 1	5										
Sardis No. 2	8					2	310				

UNITED BAPTISTS.

HISTORY.

With the immigration of Baptists from the New England and Middle states into Virginia, the Carolinas, Tennessee, and Kentucky, and the more intimate fellowship that grew up in those isolated communities, the distinction between the different Baptist bodies, Calvinistic or Particular, and Arminian or General, became in many cases less marked, and a tendency toward union was apparent. In Virginia and the Carolinas, particularly, and also in Kentucky, during the latter part of the eighteenth and early part of the nineteenth centuries, a considerable number of the Separate Baptists and those who were known as "Regular Baptists," claiming to represent the original English Baptists before the distinction between Particular and General became prominent, combined under the name of "United Baptists." The Separate Baptists emphasized less strongly the Arminian characteristics of their belief, while the Regular Baptists were more ready to allow special customs, particularly foot-washing, wherever they were desired. This movement, which took definite form in Richmond, Va., in 1794, and in Kentucky in 1804, for a time gained strength and the associations kept their identity; but gradually, as they came into closer relations with the larger Baptist bodies of the North and South, many United Baptist churches ceased to be distinct and became enrolled with other Baptist bodies.

Of late years there has developed considerable fellowship with associations still using the name "Regular," and with those listed in the census report as the "Duck River and Kindred Associations of Baptists," and there has been talk of a consolidation of these different associations. As yet no definite steps to this end have been taken.

The name "United Baptist" still appears on the minutes of many associations whose churches are enrolled with the Baptists of the Northern Convention, or the Southern Convention, chiefly with the latter, but there are some which retain their distinctive position. In many cases, even where they are not on the rolls of the Southern Baptist Convention, they are still in intimate relations with its churches, attend the same meetings, and are identified with them in many ways.

DOCTRINE AND POLITY.

In doctrine the United Baptists hold that salvation is all of grace and in no sense of works; yet that it is conditional upon performance of the requirements of the gospel which, they claim, is to be preached to all men; and, as all men are commanded to repent, it necessarily follows that all men are given ability to repent, being led to repentance by the goodness of God, or, on the other hand, being led to rebellion and resistance by the devices of Satan; but that, in either case, it is as the individual inclines the ear and heart, or yields himself to obey. They observe the ceremony of foot-washing, and are strict in their practice of close communion. In polity they are strictly congregational.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the United Baptists for 1916 are given, by states and by associations, in the tables opposite, and the relation of these statistics to those of other bodies is shown in the general tables in Part I. A comparative summary of the principal items of inquiry in 1916 and 1906 follows:

ITEM.	1916	1906	INCREASE:[1] 1906 TO 1916.	
			Number or amount.	Per cent.
Organizations	254	196	58	29.6
Members	22,097	13,698	8,399	61.3
Church edifices	82	77	5	(2)
Value of church property	$52,147	$36,715	$15,432	42.0
Debt on church property	$20	$115	−$95	−82.6
Parsonages:				
Churches reporting	.....	1	−1	.....
Value	.....	$200	−$200	.....
Sunday schools:				
Number	17	23	−6	(2)
Officers and teachers	92	168	−76	−45.2
Scholars	701	1,360	−659	−48.5

[1] A minus sign (−) denotes decrease.
[2] Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

On account of the changes that have taken place in the United Baptist associations, returns have not been received from some that were reported in 1906, but have been received from a considerable number that were not reported at that time; as a result, any comparison of figures reported for 1916 with those for 1906 is of uncertain value. In general it may be said that the figures reported for 1916 were considerably in excess of those for 1906. Thus, there were 254 organizations as against 196, an increase of 29.6 per cent, and the membership increased from 13,698 to 22,097, or 61.3 per cent. There were 82 church edifices as against 77, and the value of church property as reported increased from $36,715 to $52,147. The parsonage reported by 1 church in 1906 did not appear in the returns for 1916. There has been a diminution in the number of Sunday schools, and a large decrease in the number of officers and teachers, and scholars, but this seems to be because, as shown by the reports received from different sections, the custom of having Sunday schools was not general. No contributions for benevolent work at home or abroad were reported.

Certain items not included in the above summary are church expenditures and number of members under 13 years of age, reported for the first time in 1916, and the languages used in church services.

Church expenditures reported by 69 churches amounted to $4,837 and cover the running expenses, outlay for repairs and improvements, benevolences, and other items that passed through the church treasury.

The number of members under 13 years of age, as reported by 84 organizations in 1916, was 20, constituting 0.3 per cent of the 7,868 members reported by these organizations. Based upon the same proportion, the total number of members under 13 years of age for the entire denomination would be 56.[1]

English is the only language reported in the conduct of church services in this denomination.

Schedules were received from 411 ministers of the United Baptist churches. Only 15 of these, however, reported salaries, the average annual salary being $113. The great majority appeared to be engaged in other occupations, probably to a considerable degree in farming, in connection with their pastoral work. In this connection it is to be remembered that these churches are almost entirely rural churches, in the mountainous sections of Kentucky, West Virginia, and adjoining states.

[1] See Introduction, p. 10.

ORGANIZATIONS, MEMBERS, PLACES OF WORSHIP, AND VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, BY STATES: 1916.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.			VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.	
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.			
United Baptists	254	254	22,097	127	4,291	7,215	81	30	82	82	$52,147
East North Central division:											
Ohio	1	1	73	1	35	38	1	.....	1	1	750
West North Central division:											
Missouri	21	21	1,334	16	388	668	7	1	7	7	5,300
South Atlantic division:											
West Virginia	40	40	3,565	20	639	1,092	7	14	7	7	6,235
East South Central division:											
Kentucky	192	192	17,125	90	3,229	5,417	66	15	67	67	39,862

ORGANIZATIONS, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES: 1916.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		EXPENDITURES FOR YEAR.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
United Baptists	254	2	$20	69	$4,837	16	17	92	701
East North Central division:									
Ohio	1	.....	.....	1	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
West North Central division:									
Missouri	21	.....	.....	7	439	2	2	13	72
South Atlantic division:									
West Virginia	40	1	15	9	806	3	3	7	78
East South Central division:									
Kentucky	192	1	5	52	3,542	11	12	72	551

ORGANIZATIONS, MEMBERS, PLACES OF WORSHIP, AND VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, BY ASSOCIATIONS: 1916.

ASSOCIATION.	Total number of organizations.	MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.			VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.	
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.			
United Baptists	254	254	22,097	127	4,291	7,215	81	30	82	82	$52,147
Barren River	6	6	316	1	46	74	1	.....	1	1	1,000
Bethel	13	13	839	12	296	523	4	.....	4	4	2,800
Bethlehem	21	21	1,559	13	331	657	6	5	6	6	4,435
Blain Union	17	17	1,485	9	296	564	9	1	9	9	3,250
Central Missouri	8	8	495	4	92	145	3	1	3	3	2,500
Cumberland River	18	18	1,447	6	253	341	5	.....	5	6	1,712
Green River	20	20	1,762	1	30	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron Hill	22	22	1,310	13	264	477	11	2	11	11	3,350
Laurel River	20	20	1,716	12	486	781	7	1	7	7	2,300
Mount Zion	14	14	1,015	9	219	359	5	2	5	5	2,000
New Zion	17	17	1,527	7	236	275	1	9	1	1	1,000
Paint Union	43	43	4,869	19	778	1,287	17	2	18	17	19,750
Second North Concord	4	4	476	3	148	241	3	.....	3	3	1,200
Zion	31	31	3,281	18	816	1,456	9	7	9	9	6,850

ORGANIZATIONS, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS: 1916.

ASSOCIATION.	Total number of organizations.	DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		EXPENDITURES FOR YEAR.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
United Baptists	254	2	$20	69	$4,837	16	17	92	701
Barren River	6								
Bethel	13			3	280				
Bethlehem	21	1	15	6	329				
Blain Union	17			4	44				
Central Missouri	8			4	159	2	2	13	72
Cumberland River	18			5	318	4	4	23	176
Green River	20								
Iron Hill	22	1	5	10	1,380				
Laurel River	20			2	31				
Mount Zion	14			5	50	1	1	5	50
New Zion	17			4	499	2	2	5	50
Paint Union	43			12	1,108	3	4	25	170
Second North Concord	4			3	95	2	2	12	95
Zion	31			11	544	2	2	9	88

DUCK RIVER AND KINDRED ASSOCIATIONS OF BAPTISTS (BAPTIST CHURCH OF CHRIST).

HISTORY.

Baptist principles gained a particularly strong foothold in the mountain regions of Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia, and Alabama. The very isolation and lack of intercommunication served to emphasize individual beliefs, make fellowship between different forms of belief difficult, and develop independence of church life.

One of the earliest associations to be organized in this section was the Elk River Association, founded in 1808, which was strongly Calvinistic in doctrine and thoroughly independent in polity. With the growth of the more liberal influences of the revival movement of that time and the introduction of Methodism there grew up a counter movement, emphasizing a stricter theology and making for a more rigid rule in the church. This manifested itself especially in the growth of the Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian Baptists.[1] In this controversy the Elk River Association was divided. A minority, holding to the milder form of doctrine, organized the Duck River Association, and this furnished the nucleus for a number of churches holding essentially the same general doctrines as the Separate Baptists, but not identifying themselves with the latter, largely because of local conditions at that time.

Later, the discussion arose as to the legitimacy of missionary societies, and there came another division, some withdrawing and identifying themselves with the churches that became known as the Missionary Baptists, leaving the others bound still more closely together. This fellowship included in 1906 seven associations, located in Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi. In the report for 1890 they were classed as the "Baptist Church of Christ," but while the individual churches usually call themselves "Baptist Churches of Christ," in common with a great many organizations of the United, Separate, Primitive, and other Baptist bodies, they claim no denominational name other than that of associations of Baptists.

Associations formerly identified with these associations, appear to have dropped out of relation with them. Whether they have disintegrated or have become associated with other Baptist bodies is not evident.

DOCTRINE.

In doctrine the Duck River and its kindred associations are Calvinistic, though liberal, believing that "Christ tasted death for every man," and made it possible for God to have mercy upon all who come unto Him on gospel terms. They believe that sinners are justified by faith; that the saints will "persevere;" and that baptism of believers by immersion, the Lord's Supper, and foot-washing, are gospel institutions, and should be observed until the second coming of Christ. While acknowledging the similarity of their doctrinal position to that of the Separate Baptists, they have not as yet seen their way clear to form a union with them, although an increasing sentiment appears to exist among the churches in favor of such union. Similar discussion has arisen with regard to the United and Regular Baptists, but no action has been taken.

POLITY.

In polity they are in accord with other Baptists, believing that no one member has a ruling voice over another. All business is transacted by a majority vote, no one person being given any ecclesiastical power over a church or churches. Admission to the church is by examination and vote of the church, and ordination to the ministry is by one or more

[1] See p. 150.

churches, the candidate being expected to demonstrate his consciousness of a divine call to preach the gospel. The minister has no right to demand a stated salary, but the local church is expected to give liberally, "that they which preach the gospel [may] live of the gospel."

The association meetings are purely for purposes of fellowship, and communication with kindred bodies is by messenger or letter. The only form of discipline is withdrawal of fellowship, on evidence of difference of views, or of conduct unbecoming a member of the church.

WORK.

While not represented by any distinctive missionary societies or benevolent organizations, they are not to be classed with antimissionary churches. Since they occupy mountainous sections chiefly, and represent the less wealthy communities, their missionary spirit finds expression in local evangelistic work. As they have come in contact more and more with other churches, their sense of fellowship has broadened, and with this has been apparent a desire to share in the wider work of the general church.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the Duck River and Kindred Associations of Baptists for 1916 are given, by states and associations, in the tables below, and the relation of these statistics to those of other bodies is shown in the general tables in Part I. A comparative summary of the principal items of inquiry in 1916 and 1906 follows.

The figures for 1916 show a reasonable increase over those for 1906 in number of organizations—from 93 to 105—and in members from 6,416 to 6,872, an increase of 7.1 per cent. The number of church edifices, however, fell from 86 to 51, and there was a considerable decrease in the value of church property, from $44,321 to $40,600, or 8.4 per cent. Sunday school statistics remained very nearly the same. No debt on church property, no parsonages, and no denominational contributions for domestic or foreign work were reported in 1916.

ITEM.	1916	1906	INCREASE:[1] 1906 TO 1916.	
			Number or amount.	Per cent.
Organizations	105	93	12	(2)
Members	6,872	6,416	456	7.1
Church edifices	51	86	−35	(2)
Value of church property	$40,600	$44,321	−$3,721	−8.4
Debt on church property	.....	$107	−$107	.....
Parsonages:				
Churches reporting	.....	1	−1	.....
Value	.....	$156	−$156	.....
Sunday schools:				
Number	8	9	−1	(2)
Officers and teachers	48	37	11	(2)
Scholars	399	402	−3	−0.7

[1] A minus sign (−) denotes decrease.
[2] Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

Certain items not included in the above summary are church expenditures, reported for the first time in 1916, and the languages used in church services.

Church expenditures of $2,518, reported by 67 churches, cover running expenses, outlay for repairs and improvements, benevolences, and such other items as passed through the church treasury.

English is the only language reported in the conduct of church services in this denomination.

The number of ministers connected with the different associations was given as 110, but schedules were received from only 42. Of these, 14 reported annual salaries averaging $70 each.

ORGANIZATIONS, MEMBERS, PLACES OF WORSHIP, AND VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, BY STATES: 1916.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.			VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.	
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.			
Duck River, etc., Baptists	105	105	6,872	60	1,737	2,555	51	5	51	49	$40,600
East South Central division:											
Tennessee	67	67	4,589	36	1,138	1,661	33	2	33	32	30,500
Alabama	33	33	2,034	21	558	819	17	2	17	16	9,450
Mississippi	5	5	249	3	41	75	1	1	1	1	650

ORGANIZATIONS, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES: 1916.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		EXPENDITURES FOR YEAR.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Duck River, etc., Baptists	105	.....	.....	67	$2,518	8	8	48	399
East South Central division:									
Tennessee	67	.....	.....	46	1,689	3	3	15	125
Alabama	33	.....	.....	19	775	5	5	33	274
Mississippi	5	.....	.....	2	54	.....	.....	.....	.....

ORGANIZATIONS, MEMBERS, PLACES OF WORSHIP, AND VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, BY ASSOCIATIONS: 1916.

ASSOCIATION.	Total number of organizations.	MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.			VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.	
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.			
Duck River, etc., Baptists	105	105	6,872	60	1,737	2,555	51	5	51	49	$40,600
Duck River	20	20	2,218	15	763	1,040	14	.....	14	14	14,750
East Union	3	3	181	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ebenezer	4	4	177	2	20	28	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Liberty	9	9	461	3	74	90	3	.....	3	3	1,200
Mount Pleasant	26	26	1,648	18	480	738	14	2	14	13	8,700
Mount Zion	16	16	769	8	138	260	8	.....	8	8	6,250
New Liberty	5	5	221	5	72	149	5	.....	5	4	6,000
Stocktons Valley	5	5	123	4	40	53	2	1	2	2	900
Union	17	17	1,074	5	150	197	5	1	5	5	2,800

ORGANIZATIONS, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS: 1916.

ASSOCIATION.	Total number of organizations.	DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		EXPENDITURES FOR YEAR.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Duck River, etc., Baptists	105	.....	.....	67	$2,518	8	8	48	399
Duck River	20	.....	.....	10	1,158	1	1	7	50
East Union	3	.....	.....	3	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ebenezer	4	.....	.....	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liberty	9	.....	.....	3	370	1	1	6	50
Mount Pleasant	26	.....	.....	18	455	4	4	27	224
Mount Zion	16	.....	.....	9	151	2	2	8	75
New Liberty	5	.....	.....	4	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stocktons Valley	5	.....	.....	5	256	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union	17	.....	.....	13	55	.....	.....	.....	.....

PRIMITIVE BAPTISTS.

HISTORY.

With the development of organized church life shown in the formation of benevolent and particularly of missionary societies, of Sunday schools and similar organizations, during the early part of the nineteenth century, there developed also considerable opposition to such new ideas. The more independent church associations were based on the principle that the Scriptures are the sole and sufficient authority for everything connected with the religious life. The position taken was, in brief, that there were no missionary societies in the apostles' days, and therefore there should be none to-day. Apart from this, however, there seemed to many to be inherent in these societies a centralization of authority which was not at all in accord with the spirit of the gospel. Sunday schools also were considered unauthorized of God, as was everything connected with church life that was not included in the clearly presented statement of the New Testament writers. These views appeared particularly in some of the Baptist bodies, and occasioned what became known as the "antimission movement."

Apparently the first definite announcement of this position was made by the Kehukee Baptist Association of North Carolina, formed in 1765, at its meeting with the Kehukee church in Halifax County in 1827, although similar views were expressed by a Georgia association in 1826. The Kehukee Association unanimously condemned all "modern, money-based, so-called benevolent societies" as contrary to the teaching and practice of Christ and His apostles, and, furthermore, announced that it could no longer fellowship with churches which indorsed such societies. In 1832 a similar course was adopted by the Country Line Association, at its session with Deep Creek Church in Alamance (then Orange) County, N. C., and by a "Convention of the Middle States" at Black Rock Church, Baltimore County, Md. Other Baptist associations in the North, South, East, and West, during the next ten years, took similar action. In 1835 the Chemung Association, including churches in New York and Pennsylvania, adopted a resolution declaring that as a number of associations with which it had been in correspondence had "departed from the simplicity of the doctrine and practice of the gospel of Christ, * * * uniting themselves with the world and what are falsely called benevolent societies founded upon a money basis," and preaching a gospel "differing from the gospel of Christ," it would not continue in fellowship with them, and urged all Baptists who could not approve the new ideas to come out and be separate from those holding them.

The various Primitive Baptist associations have never organized as a denomination and have no state conventions or general bodies of any kind. For the purpose of self-interpretation, each association adopted the custom of printing in its annual minutes a statement of its articles of faith, constitution, and rules of order. This presentation was examined carefully by every other association, and, if it was approved, fellowship was accorded by sending to its meetings messengers or letters reporting on the general state of the churches. Any association that did not meet with approval was simply dropped from fellowship. The result was that, while there are certain links binding the different associations together, they are easily broken, and the lack of any central body or even of any uniform statement of belief, serves to prevent united action. Another factor in the situation has been the difficulty of intercommunication in many parts of the South. As groups of associations developed in North and South Carolina and Georgia, they drew together, as did those in western Tennessee, northern Mississippi and Alabama, and Missouri, while those in Texas had little intercourse with any of the others. Occasional fraternal visits were made through all of these sections, and a quasi union or fellowship was kept up, but this has not been sufficient to secure what might be called denominational individuality or growth. This is apparent in the variety of names, some friendly and some derisive, which have been applied to them, such as "Primitive," "Old School," "Regular," "Anti-Mission," and "Hard Shell." In general, the term "Primitive" has been the one most widely used and accepted.

DOCTRINE.

In matters of doctrine the Primitive Baptists are strongly Calvinistic. Some of their minutes have eleven articles of faith, some less, some more. They declare that by Adam's fall or transgression all his posterity became sinners in the sight of God; that the corruption of human nature is total; that man can not, by his own free will and ability, reinstate himself in the favor of God; that God elected or chose His people in Christ before the foundation of the world; that sinners are justified only by the righteousness of Christ imputed to them; that the saints will all be preserved and will persevere in grace unto heavenly glory, and that not one of them will be finally lost; that baptism and the Lord's Supper are ordinances of the gospel in the church to the end of time; that the institutions of the day (church societies) are the inventions of men, and are not to be fellowshiped; that Christ will come a second time, in person or bodily presence to the world, and will raise all the dead, judge the human race, send the wicked to everlasting punishment, and welcome the righteous to everlasting happiness. They also hold uncompromisingly to the full verbal inspiration of the Old and New Testament Scriptures.

Some Primitive Baptists maintain, as formulated in the London Baptist Confession of Faith of 1689, that God eternally decreed or predestinated all things, yet in such a manner that He does not compel anyone to sin, and that He does not approve or fellowship sin. The great majority of them, however, maintain that, while God foreknew all things, and while He foreordained to suffer, or not prevent, sin, His active and efficient predestination is limited to the eternal salvation of all His people and everything necessary thereunto; and all Primitive Baptists believe that every sane human being is accountable for all his thoughts, words, and actions.

Immersion of believers is the only form of baptism which they acknowledge, and they insist that this is a prerequisite to the Lord's Supper. They hold that no minister has any right to administer the ordinances unless he has been called of God, come under the laying on of hands by a presbytery, and is in fellowship with the church of which he is a member; and that he has no right to permit any clergyman who has not these qualifications to assist in the administering of these ordinances. In some sections the Primitive Baptists believe that washing the saints' feet should be practiced in the church, usually in connection with the ordinance of the Lord's Supper. Of late years a group of churches in Georgia have used organs in

public worship, but most of the churches are earnestly opposed to the use of instrumental music of any kind in church services. Sunday schools and secret societies are unauthorized. These are claimed not to be in accordance with the teachings of the Bible.

POLITY.

In polity the Primitive Baptists are congregational in that they believe that each church should govern itself according to the laws of Christ as found in the New Testament, and that no minister, association, or convention has any authority. They believe that if, in the view of its sister churches, a church departs in doctrine or order from the New Testament standard, it should be labored with, and if it can not be reclaimed, fellowship should be withdrawn from it. Admission to the church takes place after careful examination by the pastor and church officers, and by vote of the church. Ministers are ordained by the laying on of the hands of pastors and elders called by the church of which the candidate is a member. No theological training is required. The gifts of the candidate are first tested by association with pastors in evangelistic work, and he is then recommended for ordination. There is no opposition to education, the position being that the Lord is able to call an educated man to preach His gospel when it is His will to do so, and that it is the duty of the minister to study, and especially to study the Scriptures, but they hold that lack of literary attainments does not prevent one whom the Lord has called from being able to preach the gospel.

WORK.

Notwithstanding the strong opposition to missionary societies, the Primitive Baptists are by no means opposed to evangelistic effort, and preachers, both regular pastors and others who are in a position to do so, travel much and preach the gospel without charge, going where they feel that the Spirit of God leads them, and where the way is opened in His providence. The members and friends whom they freely serve freely contribute to their support. Although opposed to Sunday schools, they believe in giving their children religious training and instruction.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the Primitive Baptists for 1916 are given, by states and associations, on pages 139 to 147, and the relation of these statistics to those of other bodies is shown in the general tables in Part I. A comparative summary of the principal items of inquiry in 1916 and 1906 is shown in the next column.

From this table it appears that the denomination has suffered a general and considerable loss. The number of organizations dropped from 2,922 in 1906 to 2,143 in 1916, a decrease of 26.7 per cent, and the membership fell from 102,311 to 80,311, a decrease of 21.5 per cent. A large reduction took place also in the number of church edifices, which decreased 15.3 per cent; in the value of church property, which decreased 4.4 per cent; in the debt on church property, which decreased 25.6 per cent; and in the value of parsonages, which decreased 61.1 per cent. No Sunday schools and no general contributions were reported.

ITEM.	1916	1906	INCREASE:[1] 1906 TO 1916.	
			Number or amount.	Per cent.
Organizations	2,143	2,922	−779	−26.7
Members	80,311	102,311	−22,000	−21.5
Church edifices	1,697	2,003	−306	−15.3
Value of church property	$1,601,807	$1,674,810	−$73,003	−4.4
Debt on church property	$12,053	$16,207	−$4,154	−25.6
Parsonages:				
Churches reporting	7	16	−9	(2)
Value	$14,900	$38,295	−$23,395	−61.1

[1] A minus sign (−) denotes decrease.
[2] Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

This general decrease is explained in part by divisions among the associations, as indicated above, and in part by the general disorganization affecting the rural communities, especially of the Southern states where this denomination is strong.

Certain items not included in the above summary are church expenditures and number of members under 13 years of age, reported for the first time in 1916, and the languages used in church services.

Church expenditures amounting to $96,270, reported by 964 organizations, cover general running expenses, outlay for repairs and improvements, benevolences, and such other items as passed through the church treasury.

The number of members under 13 years of age, as reported by 1,632 organizations in 1916, was 50, constituting 0.1 per cent of the 61,967 members reported by these organizations. Assuming that the same proportion would apply to the 18,344 members reported by the organizations from which no answer to this inquiry was received, the total number of members under 13 years of age for the entire denomination would be 65.[1]

Of the 2,143 organizations, with 80,311 members, all but 1 reported church services conducted in English only. One organization with 63 members used German and English. In the report for 1906 all the organizations were shown as using English only.

The total number of ministers on the rolls of the denomination was 1,292. Schedules were received from 976, but these ministers were for the most part self-supporting and only 57 reported salaries, averaging $338 per year. Of the total number reporting, 651 were engaged in farming.

[1] See Introduction, p. 10.

ORGANIZATIONS, MEMBERS, AND PLACES OF WORSHIP, BY STATES: 1916.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.		
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.	
Primitive Baptists	2,143	2,142	80,311	2,006	28,269	46,406	1,695	105	1,697
New England division:									
Maine	4	4	57	2	4	9	.....	2	.....
Middle Atlantic division:									
New York	23	23	385	17	72	213	19	2	19
Pennsylvania	10	10	115	8	33	72	4	1	4
East North Central division:									
Ohio	46	46	1,308	46	434	874	43	1	43
Indiana	95	95	5,432	92	1,966	3,366	85	6	85
Illinois	53	53	2,621	51	848	1,596	50	2	50
West North Central division:									
Iowa	10	10	344	10	146	198	5	.....	5
Missouri	59	59	2,636	59	995	1,641	49	3	49
Nebraska	6	6	158	6	67	91	5	1	5
South Atlantic division:									
Delaware	2	2	61	1	12	29	1	.....	2
Maryland	9	9	201	7	40	108	7	.....	7
District of Columbia	2	2	51	2	13	38	1	1	1
Virginia	198	198	9,314	169	2,688	5,480	163	7	163
West Virginia	14	14	673	6	145	273	5	.....	5
North Carolina	279	279	10,481	240	3,021	5,962	239	1	240
South Carolina	11	11	430	11	157	273	10	.....	10
Georgia	420	420	15,871	406	6,032	9,199	357	3	357
Florida	60	60	1,898	60	795	1,103	55	.....	55
East South Central division:									
Kentucky	55	55	2,250	55	872	1,378	36	7	36
Tennessee	208	208	8,925	181	2,905	4,454	189	8	189
Alabama	243	242	7,652	241	3,117	4,508	184	7	184
Mississippi	101	101	3,401	101	1,404	1,997	91	3	91
West South Central division:									
Arkansas	97	97	2,247	97	936	1,311	51	21	51
Louisiana	12	12	398	12	166	232	1	1	1
Oklahoma	27	27	662	27	264	398	4	5	4
Texas	88	88	2,543	88	1,065	1,478	36	17	36
Pacific division:									
Washington	5	5	106	5	39	67	3	2	3
Oregon	2	2	31	2	9	22	.....	2	.....
States with one organization only[1]	4	4	60	4	24	36	2	2	2

[1] One organization each in Idaho, Massachusetts, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

ORGANIZATIONS, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, AND EXPENDITURES, BY STATES: 1916.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.		DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		EXPENDITURES FOR YEAR.	
		Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount reported.
Primitive Baptists	2,143	1,580	$1,601,807	45	$12,053	7	$14,900	964	$96,270
New England division:									
Maine	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middle Atlantic division:									
New York	23	19	76,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	2,032
Pennsylvania	10	5	7,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	75
East North Central division:									
Ohio	46	42	65,025	2	900	1	1,500	27	5,526
Indiana	95	82	123,100	2	850	.....	.....	63	5,621
Illinois	53	45	51,850	1	100	.....	.....	31	2,706
West North Central division:									
Iowa	10	5	5,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	535
Missouri	59	43	55,250	2	615	.....	.....	35	3,077
Nebraska	6	3	4,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1,250
South Atlantic division:									
Delaware	2	1	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	525
Maryland	9	7	8,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	925
District of Columbia	2	1	7,500	1	225	.....	.....	2	614
Virginia	198	163	184,967	3	760	3	12,000	111	11,416
West Virginia	14	5	8,100	1	35	.....	.....	5	340
North Carolina	279	238	276,075	8	2,134	.....	.....	148	13,005
South Carolina	11	10	5,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	501
Georgia	420	333	361,540	8	2,959	.....	.....	208	25,677
Florida	60	47	32,525	4	2,197	.....	.....	21	5,163
East South Central division:									
Kentucky	55	38	23,625	3	184	2	500	26	1,139
Tennessee	208	177	145,400	3	664	1	900	102	8,669
Alabama	243	159	80,525	6	330	.....	.....	74	4,196
Mississippi	101	81	43,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	850
West South Central division:									
Arkansas	97	39	16,025	1	100	.....	.....	22	956
Louisiana	12	1	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	27	4	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	150
Texas	88	27	18,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	1,177
Pacific division:									
Washington	5	4	2,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	133
Oregon	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5
States with one organization only[1]	4	1	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7

[1] One organization each in Idaho, Massachusetts, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

ORGANIZATIONS, MEMBERS, AND PLACES OF WORSHIP, BY ASSOCIATIONS: 1916.

ASSOCIATION.	Total number of organizations.	MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.		
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.	
Primitive Baptists	2,143	2,142	80,311	2,006	28,269	46,406	1,695	105	1,697
Alabama:									
Antioch	17	17	656	17	268	388	17		17
Bethel	2	2	56	2	18	38	2		2
Beulah	16	16	596	16	264	332	13		13
Buttahatchie	4	4	82	4	35	47	4		4
Cane Creek	10	10	230	10	101	129	9	1	9
Choctawhatchee	11	11	419	11	146	273	11		11
Echeconnee	1	1	37	1	10	27			
Euharlee	1	1	22	1	9	13	1		1
Fellowship	22	22	457	22	181	276	14		14
Five Mile Creek	9	9	167	9	68	99	1		1
Flint River	7	7	191	7	80	111	7		7
Hillabee	19	19	696	19	293	403	18	1	18
Liberty	1	1	46	1	26	20	1		1
Little Vine	15	15	273	15	114	159	13		13
Lost Creek	8	8	181	8	82	99	2		2
Lower Wetumpka	7	7	325	7	121	204	7		7
Mount Zion	18	18	512	18	217	295	16		16
Mud Creek	12	12	393	12	150	243	8	3	8
New Hope	3	3	43	3	19	24	1		1
Patsaliga	9	9	211	9	82	129	7	1	7
Pilgrims Rest	4	4	106	4	43	63	2		2
Running Water	1	1	22	1	11	11			
Sand Mountain	4	4	71	4	28	43	3		3
Second Creek	5	4	124	4	40	84	4	1	4
Sequachie Valley	3	3	83	3	30	53	3		3
Upatoie	1	1	98	1	40	58	1		1
Wetumpka	9	9	320	9	146	174	6		6
Wills Creek	19	19	1,124	19	471	653	9		9
Unassociated	5	5	111	4	24	60	4		4
Arkansas:									
Cadron	4	4	43	4	18	25			
Harmony	1	1	32	1	12	20	1		1
Little Zion	4	4	104	4	42	62	1	3	1
Mount Gilead	4	4	84	4	45	39	4		4
Mount Willow	8	8	108	8	47	61	1		1
Mountain Springs	11	11	167	11	69	98	4	7	4
New Hope	11	11	233	11	83	150	2	5	2
North Ouachita	7	7	181	7	80	101	6	1	6
Original New Hope	5	5	64	5	27	37	5		5
Pine Light	2	2	51	2	24	27	2		2
Point Remove	4	4	73	4	25	48	2	1	2
Rich Mountain	10	10	347	10	124	223	7	2	7
Salem	8	8	285	8	136	149	6	2	6
South Arkansas	14	14	247	14	110	137	10		10
Washington	4	4	228	4	94	134			
Delaware:									
Salisbury of Maryland	2	2	61	1	12	29	1		2
District of Columbia:									
Ketocton	2	2	51	2	13	38	1	1	1
Florida:									
Antioch	4	4	69	4	31	38	3		3
Mount Enon	19	19	689	19	300	389	16		16
Ochochonee	1	1	42	1	22	20	1		1
Original Flint River	1	1	7	1	4	3	1		1
Pilgrims Rest	6	6	110	6	45	65	6		6
San Pedro	9	9	326	9	140	186	9		9
Suwannee	19	19	639	19	246	393	18		18
Unassociated	1	1	16	1	7	9	1		1
Georgia:									
Allapaha River	19	19	587	19	245	342	18		18
Bethel	21	21	842	21	353	489	20		20
Beulah	1	1	10	1	5	5	1		1
Blue Ridge	3	3	185	3	89	96	2	1	2
Brushy Creek Union	18	18	875	13	264	385	18		18
Echeconnee	26	26	1,141	24	444	625	17		17
Euharlee	11	11	289	11	120	169	11		11
Fellowship	9	9	273	9	113	160	9		9
Harmony	10	10	225	10	81	144	10		10
Liberty	1	1	44	1	13	31	1		1
Little Echeconnee	6	6	103	6	28	75	5		5
Little River	8	8	356	6	111	170	8		8
Lotts Creek	21	21	1,005	21	401	604	19		19
Lower Canoochee	10	10	727	9	255	385	10		10
Lower Wetumpka	1	1	13	1	6	7	1		1
Marietta	11	11	256	11	108	148	5		5
Mount Olive	13	13	327	13	140	187	12		12
New Hope	19	19	585	19	261	324	9		9
Ochlockonee	10	10	367	9	120	190	10		10
Ocmulgee	9	9	239	9	88	151	6		6

ORGANIZATIONS, MEMBERS, AND PLACES OF WORSHIP, BY ASSOCIATIONS: 1916—Continued.

ASSOCIATION.	Total number of organizations.	MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.		
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.	
Georgia—Continued.									
Oconee	14	14	440	14	171	269	12	.....	12
Original Flint River	13	13	478	13	167	311	10	1	10
Original New Hope	4	4	67	4	20	47	4	.....	4
Original Upper Canoochee	14	14	547	13	201	339	13	.....	13
Primitive Ebenezer	15	15	430	15	177	253	14	.....	14
Primitive Western	9	9	218	9	78	140	8	.....	8
Providence	6	6	199	5	67	109	6	.....	6
Rocky Creek	1	1	11	1	5	6	1	.....	1
Satilla River	3	3	90	3	43	47	.....	.....	.....
Sequachie Valley	2	2	146	2	73	73	2	.....	2
Towaliga	16	16	747	16	270	477	16	.....	16
Union	27	27	1,210	26	464	699	15	.....	15
Upatoie	12	12	447	12	180	267	12	.....	12
Upper Canoochee	15	15	984	15	334	604	13	.....	13
Yellow River	27	27	899	27	349	550	26	.....	26
Unassociated	15	15	509	15	188	321	13	1	13
Idaho:									
Hiwassee	1	1	7	1	3	4	.....	1	.....
Illinois:									
Bethel	7	7	284	7	108	176	7	.....	7
Central	4	4	122	4	50	72	4	.....	4
Kaskaskia	5	5	88	5	39	49	4	.....	4
Muddy River	11	11	582	11	201	381	10	1	10
Okaw	5	5	105	5	49	56	4	1	4
Skillet Fork	12	12	930	12	314	616	12	.....	12
Wabash	9	9	510	7	87	246	9	.....	9
Indiana:									
Blue River	12	12	946	12	375	571	12	.....	12
Conns Creek	5	5	178	5	61	117	5	.....	5
Danville	13	13	399	13	153	246	11	.....	11
Lebanon	4	4	171	4	56	115	4	.....	4
Little Zion	8	8	448	7	134	304	7	.....	7
Patoka	11	11	1,260	11	485	775	8	3	8
Salem No. 1	7	7	478	7	156	322	5	2	5
Salem No. 2	5	5	378	5	125	253	5	.....	5
Wabash	1	1	28	1	13	15	1	.....	1
White River	7	7	234	7	104	130	6	1	6
White Water	13	13	432	13	152	280	13	.....	13
Unassociated	9	9	480	7	152	238	8	.....	8
Iowa:									
Hazel Creek	1	1	15	1	7	8	1	.....	1
Missouri Valley	2	2	132	2	45	87	2	.....	2
Mount Pleasant	2	2	104	2	52	52	2	.....	2
Western	5	5	93	5	42	51	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky:									
Burning Spring	16	16	825	16	301	524	6	5	6
Highland	6	6	266	6	100	166	6	.....	6
Little Flock	4	4	138	4	51	87	2	1	2
Miami	1	1	18	1	8	10	1	.....	1
Powells Valley	4	4	126	4	57	69	2	.....	2
Red River	6	6	267	6	113	154	4	1	4
St. Clairs Bottom	2	2	40	2	19	21	1	.....	1
Soldier Creek	8	8	381	8	144	237	8	.....	8
Three Forks	1	1	24	1	10	14	1	.....	1
Washington	1	1	20	1	8	12	.....	.....	.....
Unassociated	6	6	145	6	61	84	5	.....	5
Louisiana:									
Amite	1	1	28	1	16	12	.....	1	.....
Little Hope	1	1	26	1	9	17	1	.....	1
Louisiana	10	10	344	10	141	203	.....	.....	.....
Maine:									
Maine	4	4	57	2	4	9	.....	2	.....
Maryland:									
Ketocton	2	2	52	2	11	41	2	.....	2
Salisbury	7	7	149	5	29	67	5	.....	5
Massachusetts:									
Massachusetts	1	1	9	1	2	7	1	.....	1
Michigan:									
Sandusky	1	1	20	1	8	12	1	.....	1
Mississippi:									
Amite	10	10	313	10	142	171	9	1	9
Bethany	14	14	569	14	265	304	12	.....	12
Buttahatchie	1	1	10	1	5	5	1	.....	1
Good Hope	13	13	336	13	144	192	13	.....	13
Hopewell	11	11	351	11	133	218	10	.....	10
Liberty	7	7	351	7	141	210	6	.....	6
Little Black	6	6	166	6	70	96	5	1	5
Little Vine	3	3	62	3	26	36	3	.....	3
New Hope	10	10	485	10	174	311	10	.....	10
Primitive	7	7	209	7	86	123	6	.....	6
Regular Baptist	6	6	222	6	97	125	4	1	4
Tallahatchie	4	4	82	4	23	59	3	.....	3
Tombigbee	9	9	245	9	98	147	9	.....	9

ORGANIZATIONS, MEMBERS, AND PLACES OF WORSHIP, BY ASSOCIATIONS: 1916—Continued.

ASSOCIATION.	Total number of organizations.	MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.		
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.	
Missouri:									
Center Creek	5	5	205	5	84	121	.....	1	.....
Cuivre Siloam	8	8	114	8	40	74	8	.....	8
Fishing River	11	11	549	11	209	340	9	.....	9
Harmony	1	1	36	1	19	17	1	.....	1
Hazel Creek	2	2	71	2	28	43	1	1	1
Little Piney	5	5	152	5	58	94	5	.....	5
Little Piney No. 2	2	2	65	2	18	47	1	1	1
Nodaway	4	4	165	4	67	98	4	.....	4
Ozark	8	8	350	8	139	211	7	.....	7
Salem	5	5	506	5	173	333	5	.....	5
Yellow Creek	8	8	423	8	160	263	8	.....	8
Nebraska:									
Missouri Valley	3	3	81	3	35	46	3	.....	3
Unassociated	3	3	77	3	32	45	2	1	2
New York:									
Lexington	9	9	114	6	18	49	7	1	7
Roxbury	4	4	55	4	11	44	4	.....	4
Warwick	5	5	131	2	19	59	4	.....	4
Unassociated	5	5	85	5	24	61	4	1	4
North Carolina:									
Abbotts Creek	14	14	239	12	60	106	12	.....	12
Bear Creek	21	21	408	21	132	276	20	.....	20
Black Creek	19	19	1,054	16	281	696	16	.....	16
Contentnea	22	22	805	19	205	416	18	1	18
Fishers River	19	19	861	16	265	459	16	.....	16
Kehukee	36	36	1,256	32	338	734	33	.....	33
Little River	21	21	867	15	205	447	16	.....	16
Lower Country Line	14	14	537	13	184	342	13	.....	13
Mayo	15	15	559	12	133	315	12	.....	12
Mill Branch	3	3	124	3	62	62	3	.....	3
Mountain	7	7	629	6	180	338	7	.....	7
Nolachucky	1	1	101	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Roaring River	11	11	326	9	61	165	9	.....	9
Salem	9	9	343	8	127	189	7	.....	8
Senter	13	13	712	13	274	438	13	.....	13
Seven Mile	10	10	326	7	86	154	7	.....	7
Silver Creek	5	5	143	5	60	83	4	.....	4
Upper Country Line	17	17	449	13	133	272	13	.....	13
White Oak	19	19	668	18	224	425	17	.....	17
Zion	3	3	74	2	11	45	2	.....	2
Ohio:									
Miami	4	4	93	4	32	61	3	1	3
Muskingum	17	17	387	17	107	280	15	.....	15
Owl Creek Harmony	6	6	179	6	62	117	6	.....	6
Sandusky	6	6	232	6	73	159	6	.....	6
Scioto	13	13	417	13	160	257	13	.....	13
Oklahoma:									
Center Creek	1	1	44	1	22	22	.....	.....	.....
First Primitive Baptist	6	6	172	6	67	105	2	2	2
North Ouachita	1	1	9	1	5	4	.....	1	.....
Panhandle	1	1	32	1	14	18	1	.....	1
Salem	1	1	22	1	11	11	.....	1	.....
Union	4	4	77	4	24	53	1	1	1
Western	13	13	306	13	121	185	.....	.....	.....
Oregon:									
Siloam	2	2	31	2	9	22	.....	2	.....
Pennsylvania:									
Juniata	4	4	59	3	17	36	2	.....	2
Red Stone	2	2	8	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Unassociated	4	4	48	4	15	33	2	1	2
South Carolina:									
Mill Branch	5	5	141	5	48	93	5	.....	5
Prince William	6	6	289	6	109	180	5	.....	5
Tennessee:									
Big Creek	2	2	53	2	12	41	2	.....	2
Big Sandy	9	9	373	9	150	223	9	.....	9
Blue Ridge	1	1	42	1	20	22	1	.....	1
Collins River	4	4	115	4	45	70	.....	3	.....
Cumberland	11	11	576	11	221	355	11	.....	11
Elk River	11	11	589	11	267	322	11	.....	11
Fellowship	1	1	10	1	4	6	.....	.....	.....
Flint River	1	1	14	1	7	7	.....	1	.....
Flint River No. 2	3	3	56	3	23	33	3	.....	3
Forked Deer	7	7	271	7	109	162	7	.....	7
Fountain Creek	5	5	121	5	52	69	5	.....	5
Hiwassee	14	14	688	9	196	293	14	.....	14
Maynardsville	10	10	650	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10
Mississippi River	8	8	173	8	64	109	8	.....	8
Nolachucky	7	7	400	3	36	63	6	.....	6
Obion	7	7	262	7	108	154	6	1	6
Powells Valley	12	12	605	12	240	365	11	.....	11
Powells Valley No. 1	8	8	481	8	160	321	8	.....	8
Powells Valley No. 2	3	3	41	3	19	22	1	.....	1

ORGANIZATIONS, MEMBERS, AND PLACES OF WORSHIP, BY ASSOCIATIONS: 1916—Continued.

ASSOCIATION.	Total number of organizations.	MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.		
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.	
Tennessee—Continued.									
Predestinarian	9	9	244	9	72	172	8	1	8
Red River	3	3	84	3	35	49	2	.....	2
Regular Baptist	7	7	222	7	104	118	6	.....	6
Round Lick	10	10	428	10	176	252	9	1	9
Saint Clairs Bottom	1	1	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sequachie Valley	13	13	455	7	59	94	12	.....	12
Tennessee	6	6	440	6	186	254	6	.....	6
Tennessee No. 2	7	7	405	7	184	221	7	.....	7
Tennessee River Bend	4	4	77	4	31	46	3	.....	3
Washington District	1	1	30	1	15	15	1	.....	1
West Tennessee	18	18	748	18	257	491	18	.....	18
Unassociated	5	5	245	4	53	105	4	1	4
Texas:									
Duffan	8	8	339	8	136	203	1	4	1
Little Flock	5	5	173	5	72	101	5	.....	5
Little Hope	4	4	91	4	41	50	3	1	3
Mount Zion	6	6	151	6	68	83	5	1	5
Neches River	4	4	69	4	33	36	2	2	2
New Harmony	5	5	115	5	47	68	.....	.....	.....
Panhandle and Oklahoma	4	4	129	4	61	68	.....	1	.....
Primitive Baptist	12	12	320	12	123	197	6	1	6
Southwest Primitive	4	4	185	4	66	119	2	2	2
Southwest Texas	4	4	174	4	69	105	3	.....	3
Union	12	12	282	12	117	165	2	1	2
Unity	2	2	72	2	31	41	1	1	1
Village Creek	3	3	40	3	19	21	2	1	2
West Providence	6	6	174	6	78	96	2	1	2
West Texas	6	6	153	6	61	92	.....	1	.....
Western Oklahoma	1	1	30	1	15	15	.....	.....	.....
Unassociated	2	2	46	2	28	18	2	.....	2
Virginia:									
Corresponding	5	5	127	5	30	97	5	.....	5
Ebenezer	12	12	565	11	167	375	10	1	10
Kehukee	2	2	21	2	4	17	2	.....	2
Ketocton	13	13	362	13	108	254	13	.....	13
Lower County Line	1	1	12	1	7	5	1	.....	1
Mayo	12	12	480	9	146	306	9	.....	9
Mountain	10	10	560	10	211	349	10	.....	10
New River	24	24	1,738	23	556	1,120	23	.....	23
Pig River	23	23	1,115	22	313	726	22	.....	22
Saint Clairs Bottom	6	6	280	6	105	175	6	.....	6
Salisbury	1	1	10	1	4	6	1	.....	1
Smiths River	20	20	1,147	13	164	504	17	1	17
Staunton River	16	16	581	9	137	231	8	.....	8
Stony Creek	5	5	198	5	64	134	3	2	3
Three Forks	13	13	395	7	88	155	8	.....	8
Upper County Line	1	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington District	25	25	1,374	23	467	800	18	3	18
Zion	9	9	343	9	117	226	7	.....	7
Washington:									
Siloam	5	5	106	5	39	67	3	2	3
West Virginia:									
Corresponding	1	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elk Horn	10	10	602	4	129	238	4	.....	4
Red Stone	3	3	63	2	16	35	1	.....	1
Wisconsin:									
Red River	1	1	24	1	11	13	.....	1	.....

ORGANIZATIONS, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, AND EXPENDITURES, BY ASSOCIATIONS: 1916.

ASSOCIATION.	Total number of organizations.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.		DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		EXPENDITURES FOR YEAR.	
		Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount reported.
Primitive Baptists	2,143	1,580	$1,601,807	45	$12,053	7	$14,900	964	$96,270
Alabama:									
Antioch	17	17	6,850					9	228
Bethel	2	1	1,000						
Beulah	16	9	5,150	1	6			7	342
Buttahatchie	4	4	1,400						
Cane Creek	10	5	1,900	1	24			5	141
Choctawhatchee	11	11	7,600					5	345
Echeconnee	1								
Euharlee	1	1	200						
Fellowship	22	14	5,350					7	257
Five Mile Creek	9	1	400						
Flint River	7	7	6,100					1	75
Hillabee	19	17	11,650					9	411
Liberty	1	1	200					1	1
Little Vine	15	9	2,950					2	15
Lost Creek	8	2	800						
Lower Wetumpka	7	7	4,350	1	150			3	51
Mount Zion	18	14	5,450					8	150
Mud Creek	12	8	3,500					3	148
New Hope	3	1	200						
Patsaliga	9	7	2,800					3	41
Pilgrims Rest	4	2	1,100						
Running Water	1								
Sand Mountain	4	3	1,250	1	15				
Second Creek	5	4	1,425	1	100			2	660
Sequachie Valley	3	3	2,100	1	35			2	210
Upatoie	1	1	1,000						
Wetumpka	9	6	2,600					4	71
Wills Creek	19								
Unassociated	5	4	3,200					3	1,050
Arkansas:									
Cadron	4								
Harmony	1								
Little Zion	4	1	500					2	13
Mount Gilead	4								
Mount Willow	8								
Mountain Springs	11	4	1,050					1	5
New Hope	11	1	250					3	32
North Ouachita	7	6	1,750					1	65
Original New Hope	5	4	3,375					4	289
Pine Light	2	1	250						
Point Remove	4	2	900						
Rich Mountain	10	7	1,950					2	9
Salem	8	3	2,150	1	100			3	385
South Arkansas	14	10	3,850					6	158
Washington	4								
Delaware:									
Salisbury of Maryland	2	1	1,000					1	525
District of Columbia:									
Kotocton	2	1	7,500	1	225			2	614
Florida:									
Antioch	4	3	1,400	1	80			1	202
Mount Enon	19	14	14,925	1	50			6	200
Ochochonee	1	1	1,250					1	650
Original Flint River	1	1	300					1	55
Pilgrims Rest	6	4	1,600	1	67			2	700
San Pedro	9	6	2,400					2	25
Suwannee	19	17	5,650					7	124
Unassociated	1	1	5,000	1	2,000			1	3,207
Georgia:									
Allapaha River	19	15	6,600	1	45			7	319
Bethel	21	19	25,400					14	2,618
Beulah	1								
Blue Ridge	3	1	300						
Brushy Creek Union	18	18	25,050					14	1,815
Echeconnee	26	17	22,050	1	35			14	1,715
Euharlee	11	10	5,850					7	383
Fellowship	9	9	9,750	1	804			6	1,021
Harmony	10	10	6,600	1	350			3	228
Liberty	1	1	1,000						
Little Echeconnee	6	5	4,600					1	2
Little River	8	7	8,450					7	527
Lotts Creek	21	16	10,150					6	445
Lower Canoochee	10	10	21,400	1	700			10	2,549
Lower Wetumpka	1	1	600					1	50
Marietta	11	5	2,300					3	210
Mount Olive	13	6	3,500					3	205
New Hope	19	9	8,000					5	106
Ochlockonee	10	10	17,900					10	2,162
Ocmulgee	9	6	5,200					3	109
Oconee	14	11	8,700					4	340
Original Flint River	13	10	7,150					6	401
Original New Hope	4	4	1,200					1	104
Original Upper Canoochee	14	12	10,000	1	125			6	314

ORGANIZATIONS, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, AND EXPENDITURES, BY ASSOCIATIONS: 1916—Continued.

ASSOCIATION.	Total number of organizations.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.		DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		EXPENDITURES FOR YEAR.	
		Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount reported.
Georgia—Continued.									
Primitive Ebenezer	15	13	$9,650					4	$221
Primitive Western	9	8	6,900					5	485
Providence	6	6	11,000					4	1,080
Rocky Creek	1	1	150						
Satilla River	3								
Sequachie Valley	2								
Towaliga	16	16	26,500					15	1,420
Union	27	14	8,350					4	275
Upatoie	12	12	6,700					7	410
Upper Canoochee	15	13	23,500	1	$400			11	2,031
Yellow River	27	25	31,040					14	734
Unassociated	15	13	25,500	1	500			13	3,398
Idaho:									
Hiwassee	1							1	5
Illinois:									
Bethel	7	5	5,700	1	100			3	111
Central	4	4	4,300					2	210
Kaskaskia	5	4	4,000					3	120
Muddy River	11	10	10,350					5	138
Okaw	5	1	500					1	10
Skillet Fork	12	12	12,500					8	354
Wabash	9	9	14,500					9	1,763
Indiana:									
Blue River	12	12	14,150					7	309
Conns Creek	5	5	5,500					3	225
Danville	13	11	14,750					9	518
Lebanon	4	4	9,500					3	220
Little Zion	8	7	5,500					4	63
Patoka	11	8	11,900					11	776
Salem No. 1	7	5	13,700					4	564
Salem No. 2	5	5	10,500	1	700			4	420
Wabash	1	1	800	1	150			1	475
White River	7	6	5,900					4	275
White Water	13	11	18,000					7	916
Unassociated	9	7	12,900					6	860
Iowa:									
Hazel Creek	1	1	600					1	25
Missouri Valley	2	2	3,600					2	510
Mount Pleasant	2	2	1,600						
Western	5								
Kentucky:									
Burning Spring	16	10	1,450					4	52
Highland	6	6	5,200	2	170			4	194
Little Flock	4	2	950					2	37
Miami	1	1	1,000						
Powells Valley	4	2	1,175	1	14			2	110
Red River	6	3	2,400					2	102
St. Clairs Bottom	2	1	400					1	12
Soldier Creek	8	8	5,550			1	$400	7	486
Three Forks	1	1	600						
Washington	1					1	100	1	3
Unassociated	6	4	4,900					3	143
Louisiana:									
Amite	1								
Little Hope	1	1	1,000						
Louisiana	10								
Maine:									
Maine	4								
Maryland:									
Ketocton	2	2	2,700					1	175
Salisbury	7	5	5,650					4	750
Massachusetts:									
Massachusetts	1	1	1,000						
Michigan:									
Sandusky	1								
Mississippi:									
Amite	10	9	2,600					3	95
Bethany	14	12	6,150					4	53
Buttahatchie	1	1	300					1	3
Good Hope	13	12	5,050					4	153
Hopewell	11	10	6,800					3	84
Liberty	7	2	800					2	13
Little Black	6	4	1,350					1	25
Little Vine	3	3	500					1	10
New Hope	10	10	6,900					3	291
Primitive	7	5	1,850					1	20
Regular Baptist	6	4	2,300						
Tallahatchie	4	3	2,500					1	50
Tombigbee	9	6	5,900					2	53
Missouri:									
Center Creek	5							1	15
Cuivre Siloam	8	8	8,800					7	452
Fishing River	11	9	12,500					7	675
Harmony	1	1	1,200	1	200			1	625
Hazel Creek	2	1	1,000					1	50
Little Piney	5	2	1,500					1	50
Little Piney No. 2	2	1	800					2	175
Nodaway	4	4	8,000	1	415			3	318
Ozark	8	5	2,150					3	172
Salem	5	5	8,800					4	215
Yellow Creek	8	7	10,500					5	330

ORGANIZATIONS, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, AND EXPENDITURES, BY ASSOCIATIONS: 1916—Continued.

ASSOCIATION.	Total number of organizations.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.		DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		EXPENDITURES FOR YEAR.	
		Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount reported.
Nebraska:									
Missouri Valley	3	3	$4,200					3	$1,200
Unassociated	3							1	50
New York:									
Lexington	9	7	14,800					2	157
Roxbury	4	4	9,000					3	170
Warwick	5	4	46,500					2	1,151
Unassociated	5	4	5,700					4	554
North Carolina:									
Abbotts Creek	14	12	10,700	1	$475			6	167
Bear Creek	21	20	14,775	2	85			10	546
Black Creek	19	16	27,400					15	1,502
Contentnea	22	18	18,950					13	1,138
Fishers River	19	16	13,500					11	451
Kehukee	36	33	52,550					19	833
Little River	21	16	19,250					9	792
Lower Country Line	14	12	17,550					10	2,436
Mayo	15	12	10,150	1	300			9	913
Mill Branch	3	3	1,150					1	38
Mountain	7	7	5,350					4	71
Nolachucky	1	1	1,800					1	200
Roaring River	11	9	4,000	1	125			4	38
Salem	9	7	12,900	1	24			5	230
Senter	13	13	10,100					6	645
Seven Mile	10	7	6,175					5	95
Silver Creek	5	4	2,325					2	1,030
Upper Country Line	17	13	27,400	2	1,125			9	930
White Oak	19	17	12,850					8	825
Zion	3	2	1,200					1	125
Ohio:									
Miami	4	3	5,300			1	$1,500	4	291
Muskingum	17	15	21,325	2	900			10	1,175
Owl Creek Harmony	6	6	10,900					2	3,010
Sandusky	6	6	9,400					4	605
Scioto	13	12	18,100					7	445
Oklahoma:									
Center Creek	1								
First Primitive Baptist	6	2	600					2	15
North Ouachita	1								
Panhandle	1	1	400						
Salem	1							1	50
Union	4	1	1,000					2	85
Western	13								
Oregon:									
Siloam	2							1	5
Pennsylvania:									
Juniata	4	2	1,800						
Red Stone	2	1	2,500						
Unassociated	4	2	3,000					1	75
South Carolina:									
Mill Branch	5	5	2,100					5	172
Prince William	6	5	3,800					6	329
Tennessee:									
Big Creek	2	2	1,300	1	200			2	590
Big Sandy	9	9	5,500					3	176
Blue Ridge	1	1	200					1	20
Collins River	4								
Cumberland	11	10	12,400					5	139
Elk River	11	11	11,300					8	1,760
Fellowship	1								
Flint River	1								
Flint River No. 2	3	2	900						
Forked Deer	7	7	4,850					1	30
Fountain Creek	5	5	2,100					1	50
Hiwassee	14	13	13,200			1	900	11	1,093
Maynardsville	10	10	10,000					10	1,200
Mississippi River	8	6	5,100					2	20
Nolachucky	7	6	8,200					5	601
Obion	7	6	6,100					3	365
Powells Valley	12	9	4,050					6	75
Powells Valley No. 1	8	5	5,250					4	98
Powells Valley No. 2	3								
Predestinarian	9	8	3,600					2	78
Red River	3	2	1,700						
Regular Baptist	7	6	2,050					2	96
Round Lick	10	9	7,300					4	99
Saint Clairs Bottom	1								
Sequachie Valley	13	12	14,700					10	1,142
Tennessee	6	5	2,900	1	64			5	171
Tennessee No. 2	7	6	3,550					2	113
Tennesee River Bend	4	3	850						
Washington District	1	1	1,200					1	15
West Tennessee	18	18	11,200					10	209
Unassociated	5	5	5,900	1	400			4	529

ORGANIZATIONS, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, AND EXPENDITURES, BY ASSOCIATIONS: 1916—Continued.

ASSOCIATION.	Total number of organizations.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.		DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		EXPENDITURES FOR YEAR.	
		Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount reported.
Texas:									
Duffan	8	1	$500					1	$125
Little Flock	5	4	2,500						
Little Hope	4	3	1,300					3	175
Mount Zion	6	2	2,000					2	513
Neches River	4	2	1,000						
New Harmony	5								
Panhandle and Oklahoma	4								
Primitive Baptist	12	5	2,700					2	105
Southwest Primitive	4	2	1,050					1	6
Southwest Texas	4	3	2,000					1	7
Union	12	1	500					1	92
Unity	2	1	2,000					1	30
Village Creek	3	1	500					1	24
West Providence	6	2	2,000					2	100
West Texas	6								
Western Oklahoma	1								
Unassociated	2								
Virginia:									
Corresponding	5	5	11,400			2	$10,000	5	1,105
Ebenezer	12	10	22,650					10	3,418
Kehukee	2	2	1,750	1	$475			1	91
Ketocton	13	13	17,875			1	2,000	9	2,292
Lower County Line	1	1	500						
Mayo	12	9	7,940					7	729
Mountain	10	10	16,000					5	248
New River	24	23	23,200					17	426
Pig River	23	21	21,850					13	358
Saint Clairs Bottom	6	6	7,300					4	44
Salisbury	1	1	1,300						
Smiths River	20	18	15,002	1	160			14	555
Staunton River	16	8	9,600	1	125			5	155
Stony Creek	5	3	4,900					3	134
Three Forks	13	8	7,450					3	335
Upper County Line	1								
Washington District	25	18	13,350					11	1,176
Zion	9	7	2,900					4	350
Washington:									
Siloam	5	4	2,700					4	133
West Virginia:									
Corresponding	1								
Elk Horn	10	4	7,800	1	35			4	320
Red Stone	3	1	300					1	20
Wisconsin:									
Red River	1							1	2

COLORED PRIMITIVE BAPTISTS.

HISTORY.

The Negro members of the Primitive Baptist churches of the South, during the years of slavery, shared the experience of others of their race. They were allowed to sit in the galleries during church service, but had no voice in the management of the churches, were compelled to baptize at night, and those of their number who were called to preach were simply exhorters, with no authority over their congregations.

With the emancipation a change came, and they were obliged to leave the white churches. In 1865 the White Springs Primitive Baptist Church was organized by Elder Thomas Williamson, at Columbia, Tenn. Several appeals were made to the white Primitive Baptists for his ordination to the work of the gospel ministry, but without success, and he, with two others, after a time of fasting and prayer, believing that the Lord through His spirit had revealed to them the answer to their prayers, knelt and laid their hands on each other's heads, receiving, as they felt, the "power of the Holy Ghost." They arose and started out to preach, to baptize, and to establish churches; and in 1866 the Big Harpeth Primitive Baptist Association was organized in the state of Tennessee. Soon other churches began to spring up in the Southern states. In Georgia a presbytery of white Primitive Baptist elders ordained Henry Griffin in 1867, and two years later the Antioch Association, the first Colored Primitive Baptist association in that state, was organized. In 1867, also, the first church was formed in west Florida and the West Florida Association was constituted. The next year the Indian Creek Association in north Alabama was formed by Bartley Harris, who had gathered a church at Huntsville, and in 1869 the Rev. E. E. Gardner and others organized the Southwest Alabama Association. In Texas Elder Moffett began the work of rallying the Colored Primitive Baptist forces in 1869.

For years the churches showed little vitality, divisions occurred in the associations, generally on doctrinal matters, and "no-fellowship bars" were set up. In 1900 a great awakening began; opposition to modern

methods was overborne; and since then "Union, Peace, and Progress" has been their motto. The result has been that the Colored Primitive Baptists differ in many respects from the white churches of the same faith and order, and at present the denomination might be called the "Reformed Primitive Baptists of America." In doctrine they have reverted to the older basis, and in their church organization and activities they are in full accord with modern methods. They demand an educated ministry, believe in Sunday schools, young people's societies, women's auxiliaries, state conventions, ministerial support, etc., and are organizing their forces and sending out district, state, and national evangelists through all parts of the country.

The close of the decade reveals a peculiar and somewhat unsettled condition in the Negro communities of the Southern states, and the Colored Primitive Baptists have shared in the general disorganization. The most prominent factor has undoubtedly been the migration to the Northern states, which has seriously affected their numerical and financial strength. In close connection with this, however, there appears to have been a development along the lines indicated above, and an unwillingness on the part of some churches to be identified with what they regarded as the more conservative organizations. Whatever the immediate cause, it has been difficult to secure complete returns and the statistics as given below must not be regarded as indicating the full strength of the denomination.

DOCTRINE.

The doctrinal basis of the Colored Primitive Baptists is not the Black Rock Address of 1832, still widely accepted by the white Primitive Baptists, but the London Confession of Faith, adopted in 1689 by the Particular Baptists of England, and, in a slightly modified form, as the Philadelphia Confession, by the great majority of American Baptists. It is thoroughly Calvinistic, emphasizing the five points of Calvinism—predestination, particular redemption, total depravity, effectual calling or regeneration, and the certain perseverance of the saints.

The church ordinances include baptism, the Lord's Supper, and washing the saints' feet. Baptism is by immersion, and must be administered by a properly ordained person. The rite of foot-washing is observed not "as a Jewish tradition or custom, but as a matter of faith in Christ, and in obedience to the example given by Him;" the sacramental service is not considered complete until this rite is performed.

POLITY.

In polity the Colored Primitive Baptist churches are in full accord with other Baptist bodies. The local church is supreme in its authority over its members, in its selection of officers, and in the general conduct of its affairs. Each church holds, once a month, a church conference, where its business is conducted, and the decisions of this conference are final, there being no appeal to any other authority. Associations of churches are organized for the purpose of mutual improvement and spiritual development and for greater effectiveness in spreading the gospel. Membership in these associations is not obligatory, but churches which hold such membership are expected, through pastor or delegate to the annual session, to report as to membership and financial receipts and expenditures for church, evangelistic, educational, benevolent, or associational purposes. There is also a state convention which includes the associations, churches, and other organizations within its bounds, and which has general direction of state evangelists.

The church offices recognized as scriptural are those of pastor and deacon. Pastors are elected and called by a majority of the members of the local church, to preach, oversee the spiritual affairs of the church, and administer the ordinances. The deacons assist the pastor in the temporal work of the church, while each church covenants to give its pastor support.

A candidate for the ministry must be called of God, approved by the church for his gifts and personal character, and ordained and set apart to the work of the ministry by a presbytery of regularly ordained ministers, by prayer and laying on of hands. In addition to those engaged in pastoral work, there are evangelists who travel, organize churches, and encourage and strengthen the work at large.

WORK.

The activities of the church are under the general care of a national convention organized recently as an administrative rather than as an ecclesiastical body. It has for its purpose the consolidation of the Colored

Primitive Baptist churches, associations, societies, etc., in the several states into one united national body, and the organization of the national work in the following departments: Financial, educational, young people's and Sunday school, benevolence and church aid fund, publication, woman's auxiliary, bureau of information and statistics, and national memorial building fund. The membership consists of delegates elected by the churches, associations, and state conventions, each church and organization being entitled to delegates on payment of a certain amount. Each department is conducted by a board elected by the national convention, and consisting of two members from each state represented in the convention.

The Young People's and Sunday School Congress is the national organization of the Primitive Baptist Young People's Volunteer Band and the Sunday schools of the various churches. The Young People's Volunteer Band was organized at Jacksonville, Fla., in 1900, and reports 259 local bands with a membership of 6,770. The national convention and its auxiliaries are conducting a number of enterprises for the benefit of the denomination at large. Among them are the erection of a $10,000 memorial building at Huntsville, Ala., and the publication of 2 weekly religious journals and a monthly Sunday school paper.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the Colored Primitive Baptists for 1916 are given, by states, on the next page, and the relation of these statistics to those of other bodies is shown in the general tables in Part I.

The statistics for 1916 as compared with those reported for 1906 show a considerable decrease. Less than half as many churches were reported, 336 as against 797, a decrease of 57.8 per cent, and the membership fell from 35,076 to 15,144, a decrease of 56.8 per cent. The number of church edifices dropped from 501 to 236, or 52.9 per cent, and the value of church property from $296,539 to $154,690, or 47.8 per cent. The debt on church property advanced from $6,968 to $8,507, or 22.1 per cent, and the value of parsonages increased from $10,095 to $13,940, or 38.1 per cent. There was a decline of 47 per cent in the number of Sunday schools, and of 48.6 per cent in the number of Sunday school scholars.

A comparative summary of the principal items of inquiry in 1916 and 1906 follows:

ITEM.	1916	1906	INCREASE:[1] 1906 TO 1916.	
			Number or amount.	Per cent.
Organizations	336	797	−461	−57.8
Members	15,144	35,076	−19,932	−56.8
Church edifices	236	501	−265	−52.9
Value of church property	$154,690	$296,539	−$141,849	−47.8
Debt on church property	$8,507	$6,968	$1,539	22.1
Parsonages:				
Churches reporting	12	21	−9	(2)
Value	$13,940	$10,095	$3,845	38.1
Sunday schools:				
Number	88	166	−78	−47.0
Officers and teachers	406	911	−505	−55.4
Scholars	3,201	6,224	−3,023	−48.6

[1] A minus sign (−) denotes decrease.
[2] Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

These changes are explained in the main by the disturbed conditions that have existed in the Negro communities of the South. Many churches have been broken up entirely by the migration to the North, and those that remain have been weakened by it. No contributions for missions or benevolences were reported.

Certain items not included in the above summary are church expenditures and number of members under 13 years of age, reported for the first time in 1916, and the languages used in church services.

Church expenditures amounting to $22,881, reported by 170 churches, cover running expenses, outlay for repairs and improvements, benevolences, and such other items as passed through the church treasury.

The number of members under 13 years of age, as reported by 232 organizations in 1916, was 392, constituting 3.6 per cent of the 10,831 members reported by these organizations. Based upon the same proportion, the total number of members under 13 years of age for the entire denomination would be 548.[1]

English is the only language reported in the conduct of church services in this denomination.

The number of ministers claimed as on the denominational lists was 600, but no schedules were received, hence no report in regard to them or their salaries is made.

[1] See Introduction, p. 10.

ORGANIZATIONS, MEMBERS, PLACES OF WORSHIP, AND VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, BY STATES: 1916.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.			VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.	
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.			
Colored Primitive Baptists	336	336	15,144	333	5,303	9,396	214	19	236	164	$154,690
Middle Atlantic division:											
Pennsylvania	5	5	104	5	36	68	5	.....	5	5	6,700
South Atlantic division:											
Virginia	31	31	930	31	344	586	31	.....	31	31	23,600
North Carolina	32	32	1,000	32	300	700	20	12	20	20	20,500
Georgia	106	106	2,924	106	1,236	1,688	52	.....	52	24	11,020
Florida	32	32	3,510	32	862	2,648	31	1	38	27	46,915
East South Central division:											
Kentucky	10	10	318	10	142	176	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	21	21	811	18	138	228	6	5	6	6	6,050
Alabama	38	38	3,416	38	1,382	2,034	28	.....	29	26	22,140
Mississippi	13	13	184	13	81	103	4	.....	7	4	1,300
West South Central division:											
Arkansas	31	31	519	31	235	284	21	.....	22	5	1,190
Louisiana	9	9	138	9	56	82	8	1	18	8	1,975
Texas	8	8	1,290	8	491	799	8	.....	8	8	13,300

ORGANIZATIONS, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES: 1916.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		EXPENDITURES FOR YEAR.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Colored Primitive Baptists	336	46	$8,507	12	$13,940	170	$22,881	87	88	406	3,201
Middle Atlantic division:											
Pennsylvania	5	2	1,400	.....	.....	5	899	4	4	17	111
South Atlantic division:											
Virginia	31	15	250	.....	.....	31	2,494	1	1	4	28
North Carolina	32	1	800	1	1,000	32	850	32	32	100	500
Georgia	106	5	73	.....	.....	18	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida	32	9	2,737	11	12,940	27	8,966	25	26	133	1,284
East South Central division:											
Kentucky	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	21	3	425	.....	.....	7	554	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alabama	38	6	626	.....	.....	26	4,911	18	18	103	852
Mississippi	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	56	1	1	4	16
West South Central division:											
Arkansas	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	672	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	9	2	875	.....	.....	9	379	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	8	3	1,321	.....	.....	8	2,100	6	6	45	410

TWO-SEED-IN-THE-SPIRIT PREDESTINARIAN BAPTISTS.

HISTORY.

The Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian Baptists as a distinct body arose early in the nineteenth century, by a protest of the more rigid Calvinists against what some considered a general laxity of doctrine and looseness of church discipline consequent upon the prevalence of Arminian doctrines as set forth by Methodism. This protest found its fullest expression in the mountain regions of Tennessee and Kentucky, but extended throughout the entire South and West. Its great leader was Elder Daniel Parker, a native of Virginia, who was ordained in Tennessee in 1806, and labored in that state, and in Illinois and Texas, until his death.

Intensely Calvinistic in doctrine and equally independent in polity, these Baptists formed scattered churches rather than an organized denomination, and developed only in a minor degree an associational character. They differed from the Primitive Baptists chiefly in the degree to which they carried their theological opinions and ecclesiastical principles, and were frequently called by the same names, "Primitive," "Old School," and "Hard Shell," though the special feature of their belief was gradually recognized, and they became popularly known as the "Two-Seed Baptists." As a result of this general similarity, the distinction between them and the Primitive Baptists has not always been clearly drawn, especially by outsiders, and in the Primitive Baptist papers there is still constant reference to discussions with the "Two-Seeds," and a complaint that the "Two-Seed" influence has permeated various churches and withdrawn them from the faith.

One effect of their extreme independence has been apparent in the disintegration of the associations and the disappearance of a number of churches. In the census of 1890 nearly 500 churches were reported, but when it came to gathering the statistics of the census of 1906 the reply came from many sections that, while there had been such churches there, they had ceased to exist, either through the removal of the members or through absorption by some other organization. In many cases it was reported that no such church had ever existed there—indicating that in all probability the churches which in 1890 were credited to this body really belonged to some other Baptist denomination, either Primitive, Separate, or United. The best authorities in the denomination—the moderators of its associations—affirmed that the figures given in the census of 1906 represented the full strength of the body; and that, while there might be additional scattered churches, they were few in number and were practically moribund. The reports for the present census give substantially the same figures as for 1906, the denomination holding its own but not increasing.

DOCTRINE.

In doctrine the Two-Seed Baptists represent not merely the extreme form of Calvinism, but what appears to be a certain element of dual Gnosticism. In the words of one of their leaders, their distinguishing doctrine is as follows:

> The phrase "Two-Seed" indicates one seed of evil and one of good, emanating from two different sources (as positive and negative), the earthly generation (or mankind) being the field through which both are manifested, the field yet being no part of either. Neither has it (the field) any power of its own to resist, but must, and does, develop or manifest what is sown in it, as in the parable of the wheat and tares; neither can one change from one to the other, but each produces after its kind. We do not divide the Adamic race, neither do we change the decrees of God, but as He declared the origin and destiny of the parent or progenitor in the beginning, we claim that, as He can not change, neither does it change either the origin or destiny of any one of His generation. This being the visible or representative character, then we also claim that both the good and evil being set forth as seed-fathers and progenitors, we can not use the term father, mother, or child, except as the other also is implied or understood; in both of these spiritual generators He also gives origin and destiny, and that can not be changed. Thus it is the crop which grows in the field that we gather in our barn; we do not gather the field, nor has the field any power of resistance, but has to develop whatever is sown in it; and the atonement, or offering, being for the redemption of something, must necessarily mean that something was once possessed and then lost. We also claim the price demanded was paid, the debt of divine justice satisfied, nothing more charged against them; but as the sufferings of the Saviour were visible, then we suffer temptations while in the flesh, or, in other words, both grow together in the field, but when the harvest is come then the crop is gathered, not the field it grew on.

Another form of the same general doctrine is set forth in the report on religious bodies of the census of 1890, as follows:

> The essence of good is God; the essence of evil is the devil. Good angels are emanations from or particles of God; evil angels are particles of the devil. When God created Adam and Eve, they were endowed with an emanation from Himself, or particles of God were included in their constitution. They were wholly good. Satan, however, infused into them particles of his essence, by which they were corrupted. In the beginning God had appointed that Eve should bring forth only a certain number of offspring; the same provision applied to each of her daughters. But when the particles of evil essence had been infused by Satan, the conception of Eve and of her daughters was increased. They were now required to bear the original number, who were styled the seed of God, and an additional number, who were called the seed of the serpent.
>
> The seed of God constituted a part of the body of Christ. For them the atonement was absolute; they would all be saved. The seed of the serpent did not partake of the benefits of the atonement, and would all be lost. All the manifestations of good or evil in men are but displays of the essence that has been infused into them. The Christian warfare is a conflict between these essences.

Foot-washing is observed in the churches of this religious body, and many of the denomination are strongly opposed to a paid ministry. They do not believe that the help of a minister is needed to reach and save sinners. Christ carries on the work of salvation without the help of men.

POLITY.

In their church government the Two-Seed Baptists are thoroughly independent, each church standing by itself. Associations are formed, but for spiritual fellowship rather than for church management.

WORK.

What are ordinarily known as church activities do not exist among them. Individuals may contribute to benevolences as they see fit, but organized benevolence does not exist. Neither Sunday schools nor young people's societies, nor, indeed, societies of any kind, are recognized as legitimate.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian Baptists for 1916 are given, by states and associations, in the tables on page 152; the relation of these statistics to those of other bodies is shown in the general tables in Part I. A statement of the principal items of inquiry in 1916 and 1906 is shown in the general summary on page 48.

The figures for 1916 as compared with those for 1906 show the same number of organizations, 55, a decrease in members from 781 to 679, and in the number of church edifices, while the value of church

property increased from $21,500 to $23,950. No parsonages or Sunday schools were reported and there were no contributions for missionary purposes.

Church expenditures of $170 were reported by 7 churches.

English is the only language reported in the conduct of church services in this denomination.

The number of ministers reported as on the lists of the denomination was 35, but schedules were received from only 18. None of these reported a salary, and in general the status of the minister is that of one who conducts the services without special ecclesiastical standing, and supports himself in such way as is convenient, generally by farming.

ORGANIZATIONS, MEMBERS, PLACES OF WORSHIP, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, AND EXPENDITURES, BY STATES: 1916.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.			VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.		EXPENDITURES FOR YEAR.	
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount reported.
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.					
Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian Baptists	55	48	679	30	150	247	37	1	37	35	$23,950	7	$170
East North Central division:													
Indiana	4	4	58	4	18	40	3	.....	3	3	5,000	.....	.....
Illinois	3	3	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West North Central division:													
Missouri	1	1	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Atlantic division:													
Georgia	4	4	34	1	2	7	1	.....	1	1	250	1	5
Florida	3	3	19	3	5	14	3	.....	3	3	650	3	28
East South Central division:													
Kentucky	9	6	101	2	19	23	9	.....	9	9	5,450	.....	.....
Tennessee	20	19	252	18	92	145	18	1	18	17	11,800	3	137
Alabama	3	3	51	2	14	18	2	.....	2	2	800	.....	.....
West South Central division:													
Arkansas	4	2	32	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	4	3	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ORGANIZATIONS, MEMBERS, PLACES OF WORSHIP, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, AND EXPENDITURES, BY ASSOCIATIONS: 1916.

ASSOCIATION.	Total number of organizations.	MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.			VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.		EXPENDITURES FOR YEAR.	
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount reported
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.					
Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian Baptists	55	48	679	30	150	247	37	1	37	35	$23,950	7	$170
Bethlehem	4	4	58	4	18	40	3	.....	3	3	5,000	.....	.....
Caney Fork	9	7	129	6	37	77	8	.....	8	8	5,650	2	12
Drakes Creek	11	9	126	5	28	39	11	.....	11	11	7,300	.....	.....
Elm Fork	4	3	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lookout	3	3	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hope	3	3	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pilgrim Rest	6	4	64	1	5	15	2	.....	2	1	1,000	.....	.....
Richland Creek	11	11	129	10	55	55	9	1	9	8	4,100	1	125
Suwannee River	4	4	28	4	7	21	4	.....	4	4	900	4	33