METHODIST BODIES.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

History.—The Methodist churches of America, in common with those of England and other lands, trace their origin to a movement started in Oxford University, in 1729, when John and Charles Wesley, George Whitefield, and a number of others, began to meet for religious exercises. Finding as they read the Bible, that, as John Wesley expressed it, they "could not be saved without holiness, they followed after it, and incited others so to do." During the succeeding years the little company was derisively called "The Holy Club," "Bible Bigots," "Methodists," etc.; and this last term, intended to describe their methodical habits, seems to have been accepted by them almost immediately, as the movement they led soon became widely known as the "Methodist Movement." The next step and its outcome are described by John Wesley as follows: "They saw likewise that men are justified before they are sanctified, but still holiness was their object. God then thrust them out to raise a holy people. * * * In the latter end of the year 1739, eight or ten persons came to me in London and desired that I would spend some time with them in prayer, and advise them how to flee from the wrath to come; this was the rise of the United Society."

About this time, the Wesleys came into intimate relations with the Moravians, first on a visit to America[1] and subsequently in London, and at their headquarters in Herrnhut, Saxony, and to the influence of these conferences may be traced much of the spiritual power of the new movement.

The three leaders, although ordained ministers of the Church of England, soon found themselves excluded from many of the pulpits of the Established Church on the ground that they were preachers of new doctrines, and were obliged to hold their meetings in private houses, halls, and barns, and in the fields. As converts were received they were organized into societies for worship, and as the work expanded class meetings were formed for the religious care and training of members. Then the circuit system was established, by which several congregations were grouped under the care of one lay preacher; the itinerancy came into existence, as the lay preachers were transferred from one appointment to another for greater efficiency; and finally, in 1744, the annual conference was instituted, in which Mr. Wesley met all his workers. Thus the principal distinctive features of the Methodist organization grew out of the necessities of the work.

As was natural, the doctrinal position accorded in the main with that of the Church of England, and the Articles of Religion were largely formulated from the Thirty-nine Articles of that church, although no formal creed was accepted save the Apostles' Creed. The stricter doctrines of Calvinism, predestination and reprobation, were cast aside, and the milder emphasis of Arminianism on repentance, faith, and holiness, was accepted. As John Wesley said: "The first of these we count as it were the porch of religion; the next, the door; the third, religion itself." This acceptance of Arminianism caused a divergence, though not a permanent breach, between the Wesleys and Whitefield. Whitefield was Calvinistic, though not of the extreme type, and became identified with the Calvinistic Methodists, both the Welsh body[2] and the Countess of Huntingdon's Connection. He afterwards withdrew from the leadership of the latter body, and gave himself to general revival work in England and America.

Though the Wesleys lived and died in full ministerial relations with the Church of England, serious differences arose, as already noted, between that church and the Methodists. In 1745 John Wesley wrote that he was willing to make any concession which conscience would permit, in order to live in harmony with the clergy of the Established Church, but he could not give up the doctrines he was preaching, dissolve the societies, suppress lay preaching, or cease to preach in the open air. For many years he refused to sanction the administration of the sacraments by any except those who had been ordained by a bishop in the apostolic succession, and he himself hesitated to assume authority to ordain; but the Bishop of London having refused to ordain ministers for the Methodist societies in America, which were left by the Revolutionary War without the sacraments, Wesley, in 1784, by the laying on of hands, appointed or ordained men and gave them authority to ordain others. He thus ordained Thomas Coke, D. C. L., who was already a presbyter of the Church of England, to be superintendent of the Methodist societies in America, and set apart for a similar purpose in Great Britain, Alexander Mather, who had not been episcopally ordained.

The development of church government, while following the general lines laid down by Wesley, was somewhat different in England and in America. In England the conference remained supreme, and the superintendency was not emphasized. In America the superintendency was in fact an episcopacy which, while not corresponding exactly to the episcopacy of the Church of England, became a very decided factor in church life. In each country, but especially in America, considerable opposition has developed at different times in connection with some features of the parent body, and divisions have resulted. In every case, however, the general principles of the founders have been preserved, and, notwithstanding the various separations, the Wesleyan Methodist Connection in England and the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States remain the strongest representatives of the movement initiated in Oxford nearly two centuries ago.

[1] See Methodist Episcopal Church, p. 447.

[2] See Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church, p. 579.

It is to be noted that the influence of the Methodist doctrine and church organization have not been confined to those bodies which have adopted the name Methodist, but has been manifest in the development of a number of bodies which use modified forms of the episcopal, presbyterial, and congregational systems. In the United States several bodies, including the Evangelical Association and the United Evangelical Church, the United Brethren bodies, and particularly the large number of organizations emphasizing the doctrine of "holiness," or entire sanctification, claim to be true exponents of the doctrines of the Wesleys, while their polity is generally Methodist in type. On the other hand, the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, with whom Whitefield identified himself, were Presbyterian in polity, though Methodist in every other respect, as are the Wesleyan Methodist and some other Methodist churches in England and America.

Statistics.—The denominations grouped as Methodists in 1916 and 1906 are listed in the table below with the principal statistics as reported for the two periods. The only changes in denominations during the decade are the addition to the list of the Colored Methodist Protestant Church and the African American Methodist Episcopal Church. Both of these bodies were in existence prior to 1906 but were not included in that report. For general convenience of reference the Negro bodies have been grouped together in 1916.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF METHODIST 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.
METHODIST BODIES.										
1916.										
Methodist Episcopal Church	29,342	3,717,785	28,406	$215,104,014	$16,615,195	14,262	$34,751,557	28,580	391,949	3,872,264
Methodist Protestant Church	2,473	186,908	2,266	7,944,467	484,679	679	1,385,160	2,116	20,778	177,918
Wesleyan Methodist Connection of America	579	20,778	529	787,731	37,060	217	243,650	529	3,912	29,350
Primitive Methodist Church in the United States of America	93	9,353	93	829,035	85,869	51	164,300	93	1,557	14,918
Methodist Episcopal Church, South	19,220	2,114,479	17,251	62,428,433	3,849,850	5,327	11,777,753	16,690	152,177	1,688,559
Congregational Methodist Church	197	12,503	195	166,932	4,353	.....	.....	147	790	8,034
Free Methodist Church of North America	1,606	35,291	1,217	2,236,325	121,979	700	946,618	1,197	8,763	58,553
New Congregational Methodist Church	24	1,256	18	14,450	76	.....	.....	6	29	302
African Methodist Episcopal Church	6,636	548,355	6,302	14,631,792	1,518,332	1,867	2,025,552	6,277	45,350	311,051
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church	2,716	257,169	2,495	7,591,393	795,437	485	632,416	2,544	18,982	135,102
Colored Methodist Protestant Church	26	1,967	16	52,733	3,766	2	1,300	24	146	870
Union American Methodist Episcopal Church	67	3,624	59	182,305	43,091	5	6,950	54	308	1,982
African Union Methodist Protestant Church	58	3,751	53	205,825	11,255	10	12,950	49	275	2,813
Colored Methodist Episcopal Church	2,621	245,749	2,490	5,619,862	311,066	525	552,106	2,543	18,890	167,880
Reformed Zion Union Apostolic Church	47	3,977	49	79,325	1,384	.....	.....	43	276	2,505
African American Methodist Episcopal Church	28	1,310	1	6,280	1,000	1	2,000	6	26	200
Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal Church	27	2,196	27	35,500	2,740	4	1,150	25	117	699
1906.										
Methodist Episcopal Church	29,943	2,986,154	28,345	163,357,805	8,640,273	12,215	25,508,417	28,102	351,312	2,700,742
Union American Methodist Episcopal Church	77	4,347	60	170,150	40,796	4	6,400	78	481	3,372
African Methodist Episcopal Church	6,647	494,777	6,538	11,303,489	1,191,921	1,783	1,255,246	6,285	41,941	292,689
African Union Methodist Protestant Church	69	5,592	71	183,697	20,917	7	7,500	66	441	5,266
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church	2,204	184,542	2,131	4,833,207	474,269	348	350,690	2,092	16,245	107,692
Methodist Protestant Church	2,843	178,544	2,457	6,053,048	247,524	661	910,645	2,181	18,970	141,086
Wesleyan Methodist Connection of America	594	20,043	489	637,117	18,914	176	159,175	505	3,442	21,463
Methodist Episcopal Church, South	17,831	1,638,480	15,933	37,278,424	1,256,093	4,566	7,265,610	14,306	113,328	1,040,160
Congregational Methodist Church	325	14,729	262	194,275	9,477	1	1,500	182	1,146	8,785
New Congregational Methodist Church	35	1,782	34	27,650	.....	.....	.....	27	143	1,298
Colored Methodist Episcopal Church	2,381	172,996	2,327	3,017,849	215,111	421	237,547	2,328	12,375	92,457
Reformed Zion Union Apostolic Church	45	3,059	43	37,875	825	.....	.....	36	212	1,508
Primitive Methodist Church in the United States of America	96	7,558	101	630,700	90,965	49	103,600	98	1,563	13,177
Free Methodist Church of North America	1,553	32,838	1,140	1,688,745	61,124	598	612,050	1,124	7,493	41,443
Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal Church	58	4,397	59	36,965	4,254	8	2,275	54	204	1,792

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

HISTORY.

The first interest of the Wesleys in America was connected with a philanthropic movement started by General Oglethorpe in Georgia in 1733. They had apparently attracted his attention by their manner of life at Oxford, and in 1735 he invited them to come as spiritual advisers to his colony. Both accepted the invitation, and John Wesley remained until 1738, though Charles Wesley returned earlier. It was at this time that they first came into relations with the Moravians, through the colony established in the same vicinity by Count Zinzendorf.[1]

In 1760 Philip Embury, a Wesleyan local preacher from Ireland, landed in New York with members of his Irish class, and six years later he gathered for regular worship a company of Methodists, who in 1768 erected and dedicated a chapel, since known as the "John Street Church." About the same time Robert Strawbridge, also an Irish Wesleyan preacher, assembled a small company in Frederick County, Md. Subsequently itinerant preachers were sent over by John Wesley, among them Thomas Rankin and Francis Asbury, and in 1773 the first annual conference was held in Philadelphia. During the Revolutionary War, notwithstanding the general adverse circumstances and the fact that Asbury alone of all the preachers sent

[1] See Methodist bodies, p. 446, and Moravian Church, p. 522.

over by Wesley remained in the country, the membership increased from 1,160 to 14,988. The declaration of peace found the societies still connected with the Church of England, though without leaders or church privileges, as many of the clergy had left their parishes, and consequently neither baptism nor the Lord's Supper was administered. On representation being made to Wesley, he set apart Dr. Thomas Coke, a presbyter of the Church of England, as superintendent, and commissioned him to ordain Francis Asbury as joint superintendent with himself. Richard Whatcoat and Thomas Vasey were also ordained as presbyters (or elders) for America. They arrived in America in the latter part of 1784, and, on December 24, what has been known as the "Christmas Conference" began in Baltimore, Md., 60 preachers meeting with Doctor Coke and his companions. A letter from Wesley was read announcing the preparation of a liturgy to be used by the traveling preachers, and the appointment of "Doctor Coke and Mr. Asbury to be joint superintendents over our brethren in North America, as also Richard Whatcoat and Thomas Vasey to act as elders among them by baptizing and administering the Lord's Supper." It was also stated that as "our American brethren are now totally disentangled both from the state and the English hierarchy, we dare not entangle them again, either with the one or with the other. They are now at full liberty simply to follow the Scriptures and the Primitive Church."

The conference then proceeded to form a Methodist Episcopal Church, and elected both Coke and Asbury superintendents, or bishops. The Order of Worship and Articles of Religion prepared by Wesley were adopted, one article being added, recognizing allegiance to the United States Government; the rules and discipline were revised and accepted; and a number of preachers were ordained.

The first General Conference was held in 1792, and after that it was held quadrennially. At the conference of 1800 Richard Whatcoat was elected bishop, and in 1808, William McKendree, the first native American to occupy that office. Until 1808 all the ministers were members of the conference, but in that year a plan was adopted providing for a membership of delegates elected by the annual conferences. By 1872 the sentiment within the church in favor of lay representation had grown so strong that a new rule was adopted by which lay delegates were admitted into the General Conference. Later the question arose as to what was meant by the term "lay," and it was interpreted to include women as well as men.

From the beginning the growth of the church has been remarkable. In 1799 there were 272 itinerant ministers, who constitute the clergy in the ordinary acceptation of the term, and 61,351 communicants. In 1812 the number of ministers had increased to 688, and the membership to 195,357; and in 1831 the ministers numbered 2,010, and the membership, 513,114. In 1845, when the denomination was divided into two practically equal parts by the withdrawal of the churches in the slaveholding states, the number of members who withdrew to form the southern wing of American Methodism approximated 460,000, of whom about 1,500 were itinerant ministers. Notwithstanding this loss the parent body reported in 1852 a membership of 728,700, with 4,513 itinerant ministers. In 1867 the membership had increased to 1,146,081; in 1890, to 2,240,354, with 15,423 ministers.

The church has not been free from disagreements. In 1792 James O'Kelley, of Virginia, with a considerable body of sympathizers, withdrew because of objection to the episcopal power in appointing the preachers to their fields of labor, and organized the "Republican Methodists," who later joined with others in what has become known as the "Christian Church." Between 1813 and 1817 many of the Negro members in various sections of the Middle Atlantic states, believing that they were not treated fairly by their white brethren, withdrew and formed separate denominations of Negro Methodists, such as the African Methodist Episcopal Church, the Union Church of Africans, and the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.

In 1830 the Methodist Protestant Church was organized as the outcome of a movement against episcopal power and for lay representation in church government. In 1843 the Wesleyan Methodist Connection was organized in the interests of a more emphatic protest against slavery and in objection to the episcopacy. Two years later the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, withdrew because of the antislavery agitation. The latest division was that of the Free Methodists, in 1860, on differences concerning secret societies, discipline, and certain doctrines, particularly sanctification. The other Methodist denominations in the United States arose otherwise than as secessions from the parent Methodist body.

The first Methodist Sunday school in America was established by Bishop Asbury in 1786 in Hanover County, Va. The denominational publishing interests are as old as the Methodist Episcopal Church itself, but the first definite organization, which later became known as the "Book Concern," was established in 1789. The Missionary Society, for home and foreign missions, was formed in 1819; the Sunday School Union, in 1827; the Tract Society, in 1852; the Board of Church Extension, in 1865; the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society, in 1866; the Board of Education, in 1868; the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, in 1869; the Woman's Home Missionary Society, in 1880; and the Epworth League, in 1889.

The constitution of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as adopted at the General Conference of 1900 and approved by the annual conferences, has three divisions:

Articles of Religion, General Rules, and Articles of Organization and Government. The Articles of Religion are those drawn up by John Wesley, based upon the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England, with the exception of the twenty-third, which has reference to allegiance to the Government of the United States. The General Rules deal specifically with the conduct of church members and the duties of certain church officers, particularly the class leaders. The Articles of Organization and Government lay down the general principles of the organization and conduct of churches and conferences.

The question of union between the different branches of Methodism in the United States has been much discussed, and commissions have been appointed by the Methodist Episcopal Church General Conferences to confer with similar bodies from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The relations with the Methodist Protestant Church have also been under consideration. As yet, however, there has been no formal action toward the union of these bodies. The church has entered cordially into all general movements for church unity, is a constituent member of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, is represented in the Commission for a World Conference on Questions of Faith and Order, initiated by the Protestant Episcopal Church, and is identified with the work of the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A.

DOCTRINE.

In theology the Methodist Episcopal Church is Arminian, and its doctrines are set forth in the Articles of Religion, Wesley's published sermons, and his "Notes on the New Testament." These emphasize belief in the Trinity, the fall of man and his need of repentance, freedom of the will, sanctification, future rewards and punishments, and the sufficiency of the Scriptures for salvation. The doctrine of sanctification or Christian perfection, as held by Methodists, and which is regarded as distinctively a Methodistic doctrine, does not imply an absolute and sinless perfection, but "a freedom from sin, from evil desires and evil tempers, and from pride." It is regarded as not usually, if ever, attained at the moment of conversion, but as being attainable by faith and that only, and members are exhorted to seek it in this life.

Two sacraments are recognized: Baptism and the Lord's Supper. The first is administered both to infants and adults; as to the mode, sprinkling is preferred, though in the case of adult converts, choice of sprinkling, pouring, or immersion is given. The one condition required of those who seek admission to church membership is "a desire to flee from the wrath to come and to be saved from their sins." Each applicant is expected to evidence this desire by a variety of proofs, indicating the purpose to lead an honorable, peaceful, modest life, abstaining from anything that "is not for the glory of God." There are certain special advices to church members in regard to temperance, marriage and divorce, amusements, etc.

POLITY.

The ecclesiastical organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church includes the local church, the ministry, and the system of conferences.

The local church is ordinarily a single congregation with its own pastor (a separate pastor). To meet the needs of small congregations, unable to support a separate pastor, two or more congregations may be united in a circuit, all being under the care of one pastor. Each pastorate, whether it be a single congregation or a circuit, is termed a "charge," and appointments by the annual conferences are to charges, not to churches.

The membership of the local church is distinctly a lay membership; ministers are members of the annual conferences (see below). Lay members are of two classes—full members and preparatory members. Full members are those who have been formally received into membership on recommendation of the official board, or the leaders' and stewards' meeting, and with the approval of the pastor. Preparatory members (formerly called probationers) are those who, after they have been instructed so as to be "wise unto salvation," may, on recommendation of the boards of the church, and with the approval of the pastor, be received into full membership. They include all applicants for church membership, and, under a recent revision of the rules, all baptized children. The preparatory relation is obligatory upon all candidates for full membership, the length of time, formerly six months, now being indefinite. Preparatory members are entitled to all church privileges, but may not vote or be voted for, and are included in all statistics of church membership, except that in the case of baptized children only those are included who have been enrolled in the classes for instruction. Full lay members, both male and female, have a vote in all church matters, and are eligible to local church offices and to membership in the quarterly and district conferences and in the General Conference, but not in the annual conferences. Women are not eligible for the ministry.

For instruction and spiritual help probationers and members are assigned to classes, over which leaders are appointed. The business of the local church is generally conducted by an official board, while the property is held by trustees. The charges also have Sunday schools, Epworth Leagues, aid societies, and such other organizations as may be desired.

The church officers include the pastor, class leaders, stewards, trustees, superintendents of Sunday schools, and presidents of other societies. The pastor is appointed by the bishop in annual conference; the class leader, by the pastor; local preachers and exhorters

are licensed by the quarterly conference; and other officers are elected or nominated by the various departments or by the pastor, but are confirmed by the quarterly conference. The official board, consisting of practically the same members as the quarterly conference, meets monthly under the presidency of the pastor.

The regular ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church includes two orders—deacons and elders. Under certain conditions, however, it has been the policy of the church to use laymen as exhorters and local preachers. A local preacher is usually a layman adjudged to have "gifts, grace, and usefulness," who is licensed to preach by the district conference or the quarterly conference in whose jurisdiction he resides, but is not expected to give up his ordinary business. He becomes a member of the quarterly conference, is under its supervision, and his license must be renewed annually, or he may be ordained as deacon, or elder, or both. The term "local preacher" is applied also to unordained men "on trial" in the annual conferences, ordained deacons, and to traveling ministers who have been located by their conferences.

The regular ministry, generally spoken of as traveling preachers or itinerant ministers, is presented in the official minutes of the church under two heads—on trial, and members of annual conferences.

Under the first head are included candidates for the ministry who have the status of local preachers. Candidates are certified by a district or quarterly conference, and are received into an annual conference "on trial." After two years, on passing an examination in a prescribed course of study, they are eligible to ordination as deacons and to election to full membership in the conference. They have authority to solemnize matrimony, administer baptism, and assist in the administration of the Lord's Supper. After serving as deacons for two years and having completed the four years' course of study, they are eligible to election by conferences and to ordination by a bishop as elders. Some qualifications or allowances are made in the case of candidates for the ministry who come from theological seminaries under the auspices of the church or from other ecclesiastical bodies.

Deacons and elders are members of annual conferences and are classed as effective, supernumerary, or superannuated. Elders have power to consecrate the elements of the Lord's Supper and are eligible to appointment as district superintendents, to a pastoral charge, or to some other church office, or for election as bishops. Originally, pastors, or "itinerants," as they were termed, moved every six months, and then every year. In 1804 the maximum length of a pastorate was fixed at two years; in 1864, at three; in 1888, at five; and in 1900 the time limit was removed entirely. The usual length of a pastorate, however, continues to be two or three years. Supernumeraries and superannuates are elders or traveling ministers, who, temporarily or permanently, are classed as incapacitated for effective service. A "located" traveling minister is one whose membership in the annual conferences is discontinued, although he retains his ordination and holds the position of a local elder or deacon in a quarterly conference.

District superintendents, or presiding elders, as they were formerly termed, are elders appointed by the bishops for limited terms, to represent them in the care of the interests of the church in particular districts. They visit the churches, preside at quarterly and district conferences, and supervise traveling and local preachers.

Bishops, also called general superintendents, are elders elected by the General Conference and consecrated by three bishops, or by one bishop and two elders. They preside at general conferences and at annual conferences, according to special assignments by the board of bishops, make annual appointments to pastoral charges, ordain deacons and elders, and have general oversight of the religious work of the church.

For the supervision of mission work missionary bishops are consecrated, who have full episcopal authority within specified districts but can not preside at annual conferences in the home field. They receive their support from the general funds of the church.

The system of conferences includes quarterly, district, mission, annual, and general conferences.

The quarterly conference, identical in membership with the official board in each pastoral charge, is the highest authority in the station or circuit for the purpose of local administration.

The district conference, a convenience rather than an integral part of the conference system, is made up of the traveling and local preachers of a district, the district stewards, and other representatives. It meets once or twice a year, under the presidency of a bishop or a district superintendent, and its duties are nearly identical with those of the quarterly conference, though it reviews the mutual relations of charges as well as their internal affairs.

The annual conference is an administrative and not a legislative body. Its membership is confined to traveling ministers, whether effective, supernumerary, or superannuated; and all members, together with those on trial, are required to attend. It receives reports from pastors, district superintendents, and statisticians; the bishop ordains candidates for deacon's and elder's orders, and appoints the ministers to their charges; ministerial delegates are elected to the General Conference; and questions of discipline are decided. A lay electoral conference, composed of one lay delegate from each pastoral charge within its bounds, meets in connection with the annual confer-

ence just preceding the General Conference, in order to elect lay delegates to that conference.

The General Conference is the highest body in the church and is the general legislative and judicial body. First held in 1784, it was established as a delegated body in 1812, pursuant to legislation enacted at the conference in 1808. It convenes quadrennially and is composed of ministerial and lay delegates in equal numbers. It is presided over by the bishops, who, however, are not delegated members thereof, but are members ex officio, with limited privileges. It authorizes the organization of annual and mission conferences, and fixes their boundaries; it elects the bishops, official editors, publishing agents, book committee, the corresponding secretaries and boards of managers of the administrative societies of the church, the members of the different boards of trustees, and local book committees at New York and Cincinnati.

A mission, home or foreign, is constituted on the basis of a district conference, the bishop in charge appointing a superintendent. If a mission consists of more than one district, a district superintendent for each district is usually appointed, the superintendent exercising general supervision. The ministers in the mission retain their membership in their annual conferences. As missions develop, they are organized into mission conferences with the powers of annual conferences, except that they do not elect delegates to the General Conference, nor vote on constitutional changes.

Each church is practically independent in the conduct of its own financial affairs, though subject to the general ecclesiastical system. The salary of a pastor is fixed by an estimating committee of the quarterly conference of the charge he serves; that of a district superintendent, by the stewards of his district; that of a bishop, by the Book Committee of the church. The Book Committee divides the total amount necessary for episcopal salaries and expenses and for the expenses of general and judicial conferences among the annual conferences, they in turn informing each church of its share.

The support of superannuated ministers or bishops, their wives, widows, and children, and the assistance of ministers who may be in financial straits are provided for from the dividends of the Book Concern, which can be applied to no other purpose, and from special contributions and invested funds.

The General Conference and the annual conferences are incorporated, with boards of trustees which have charge of these funds.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has a liturgy based on the English prayer book, though abridged and changed materially, but large liberty is allowed in its use. Characteristic services are the love feast, regarded as reviving the *Agape* of the Primitive Church, at which all present partake of bread and water, while engaged in religious conference and testimony, and the watch-night service at the close of the old and the beginning of the new year.

WORK.

The denominational work of the Methodist Episcopal Church is carried on by two classes of organizations—those whose managers are appointed directly by the General Conference and are answerable immediately to it; and those responsible to the General Conference only indirectly or through their individual members. To the first class belong the administrative boards of the church, viz., the Book Committee, the Board of Foreign Missions, the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, the Freedmen's Aid Society, the Board of Education, University Senate, the Board of Sunday Schools, the Board of Conference Claimants, the Epworth League, the Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals, the General Deaconess Board, the Trustees of the Chartered Fund, the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and several General Conference Commissions, such as the Commission on Finance, the Commission on Courses of Study, etc. These are all directly answerable to, and under the control of, the General Conference, the members of the boards and, in nearly all cases, the executive officers being selected by the General Conference.

To the second class belong the women's societies for home and foreign missions, many local city missionary and church extension societies, the various annual conference preachers' aid societies, the hospitals, orphanages, old folks' homes, deaconess homes, ladies' aid societies in local churches, and a great variety of organizations for the conduct of institutional and general work. They generally have independent charters, and are subject only to the general ecclesiastical control of the church. They elect their own officers and raise and expend their own funds, it being always understood that in the conduct of their work they shall conform to the ecclesiastical rules and act in harmony with the General Conference boards.

The chief agencies through which the home missionary work of the Methodist Episcopal Church was conducted until January 1, 1907, were the Missionary Society, the Board of Church Extension, the Woman's Home Missionary Society, and the National City Evangelization Union, formed by the alliance of the various local city missionary and church extension societies. Beginning with January 1, 1907, the home mission work of the Missionary Society was transferred to the Board of Church Extension, which then became the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension. From its organization in 1819 until the close of 1906, the Missionary Society had included both home and foreign work.

The Board of Home Missions and Church Extension is now authorized to carry on missionary work in the United States and its possessions, exclusive of the Philippine Islands. The report for 1916 shows 275 churches aided by donation and loan, and $902,087 contributed for the support of the work, of which amount $709,791 was for home missions, and $192,296 for church extension. There were 4,000 missionaries under the direction of the board, exclusive of those under the Woman's Home Missionary Society. The total amount expended for this work during the decade ending in 1916, was $11,423,786, and for the last quadrennium, $4,027,244.

The work was carried on during the year among the English speaking population in nearly all the Northern and Western and most of the Southern states, including the work among the Negroes in the South, among the American Indians, and among the non-English speaking population of 14 or more nationalities, including Welsh, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, German, French, Spanish, Chinese, Japanese, Bohemian, Hungarian, Italian, Portuguese, and Finnish.

Increasing emphasis is being placed upon the work in the cities, where some large and important projects are being carried to success. In 1916 the board appropriated $127,520 for city work, as against $47,460 in 1906, and the local societies raised about $200,000 additional.

The Board of Church Extension (prior to 1872, the Church Extension Society) has special care of new churches, and since its organization in 1865 it has aided by donations or loans, in the erection of church buildings or in rescuing churches imperiled by debt, more than 17,000 church organizations. Loans have been made to the churches for this purpose to the amount of $3,892,486, which includes the amount returned and loaned and reloaned. The aggregate receipts for church extension since the organization of the society have been $6,151,275, in addition to securing a loan fund of $1,835,830.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society is supported by the regular conference receipts, annual membership fees, receipts from mite-box collections, bequests, annuities, and special gifts. It supports missionaries and conducts schools in the Western states, especially in New Mexico and southern California; and also in Porto Rico, Hawaii, and Alaska. It maintains immigrant homes in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, which in 1916 provided meals and lodgings for 1,811 immigrants, besides aiding them in various other ways. In New York 495 ships were met, and 491 girls were cared for at the Immigrant Girls' Home. In Boston 30 ships were met, and 128 girls were cared for in the Immigrant Home. The society also conducts city mission homes; industrial homes for girls; a dispensary in Chicago in which 4,624 patients were treated in 1916; a medical mission in Boston where 13,339 were cared for; and industrial homes for girls and for boys in Alaska.

The contributions for the work of the society in 1906 were $434,930, and in 1916 they were $820,805. In addition to this there was the distribution of food and other supplies, through the Department of Mission Supplies and Sustentation, to the value of $119,199.

The National City Evangelization Union, which had for its special field the foreign population of the cities, has been merged into the Department of Cities of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension. The Commission on Evangelism has likewise been merged into the Department of Evangelism of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension. Its particular mode of operation has been to hold institutes in the leading cities for the purpose of arousing the churches to a sense of their responsibility.

At the General Conference of 1916, at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., fundamental changes were made in the organization of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension. With respect to its work, it has now established five different departments: the Department of Church Extension, to encourage the erection of new churches in communities not already adequately supplied, to assist in the building of churches and parsonages, and to give special attention to church architecture; the Department of City Work, to promote religious and social work through the city societies, with special reference to the religious condition of the foreign speaking peoples; the Department of Rural Work, to promote the interests of the rural church and to encourage the organization of rural societies, etc.; the Department of Frontier Work, to encourage the organization of new churches wherever desirable, and to cooperate with the Board of Sunday Schools and other denominational boards in preventing overlapping and in making effectual the work on the frontier; and the Department of Evangelism, to cooperate with the district superintendents and pastors in evangelistic campaigns, and to cooperate with the Board of Education in promoting evangelistic work in schools, colleges, and universities.

The foreign mission work of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as carried on since the reorganization of the Missionary Society and the separation of the home and foreign departments, is conducted by a Board of Foreign Missions, directly under the control of the General Conference, and by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. This latter is independent in its action, except that certain limitations exist in regard to the collection of its funds and the assignment and location of its missionaries. A peculiar feature of the society is that practically its entire administrative work is voluntary. There are no paid secretaries or treasurers, and only a small office force. It is not allowed to raise funds during any regular church service, nor in any Sunday school, and must in every way

avoid interference with the contributions to the Foreign Mission Board. It carries on its work of collection through 6,709 auxiliaries, with 220,804 members; 2,285 young people's societies, with 49,893 members; 3,962 minor organizations, with 85,486 members; a Swedish auxiliary, with 210 branches and 7,365 members; and a German auxiliary, with 272 branches and 7,816 members. The fields occupied are practically the same as those of the Board of Foreign Missions. In 1916 it supported more than one-third of the total number of foreign missionaries of the church and raised about 35 per cent of the total money expended. The receipts of the Board of Foreign Missions for 1916, exclusive of contributions by native churches, were $1,917,794, and those of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society were $1,023,628.

The work of the two organizations may be presented under 5 geographic divisions—Southern and Eastern Asia (India, Malaysia, Philippine Islands, China, Japan, and Korea); Africa (Northern, Western, and Southern, and Liberia); South America; Mexico; and 11 European countries.

The report for 1916 showed for Southern and Eastern Asia 109 stations occupied; 1,145 missionaries; 11,487 native helpers; 1,530 churches, with 331,398 members; and 2,676 schools, with 78,206 pupils. The value of property belonging to the denomination in this territory was $7,714,424.

The report for the work in Africa showed 15 stations occupied; 98 missionaries; 302 native helpers; 225 churches, with 19,887 members; 204 schools, with 9,584 pupils, and property valued at $495,338.

The report for South America showed 12 stations; 139 missionaries; 201 native helpers; 74 churches, with 10,353 members; 35 schools, with 2,664 pupils; and property valued at $1,622,808.

The report for Mexico showed 6 stations; 28 missionaries; 148 native helpers; 64 churches, with 6,833 members; 71 schools, with 5,091 pupils; and property valued at $723,110.

In the European countries the report showed 32 stations occupied; 18 American and 972 European missionaries; 623 churches, with 74,294 members; 9 schools, with 476 pupils; and property valued at $6,320,645.

A summary of the work in foreign lands shows 34 countries occupied; 174 stations; 1,428 American missionaries; 13,110 native helpers; 2,516 churches; 442,765 members; and 2,995 schools, with 96,021 pupils. An important medical work also is conducted both by the board and by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, including 53 hospitals and dispensaries, treating approximately 200,000 patients annually. There is also an increasing number of orphanages, including 18 for boys, 15 for girls, and 9 for both boys and girls. The total amount of contributions reported for the foreign work, exclusive of contributions by native churches, was $2,941,422, and the property was valued at $16,876,325.

In addition to these contributions, amounts were contributed by native churches toward their own support, as follows: Southern and Eastern Asia, $225,182; Africa, $18,582; South America, $70,130; Mexico, $14,598; and European countries, $455,359; a total of $783,851.

It will be noticed that there are almost no missionaries employed in European countries; nearly all the pastors or other helpers are native to the land, in charge of what is practically home mission work of the same type as that carried on in this country, but classed as foreign missionary work because outside of the limits of the United States and under the care of the Foreign Mission Board.

As churches in the mission fields are organized, they are gathered in missions and mission conferences, and their membership, amounting to more than 440,000 members, is reported in the denominational publications with the membership in the United States, and includes more than 10 per cent of the entire membership claimed by the denomination. An indication of the extent and diversified character of the work is furnished by the fact that it is carried on in more than 100 different languages and dialects.

The educational work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States may be considered under four heads—the Schools of the Church, the Board of Education, the Freedmen's Aid Society, and the University Senate.

A summary of the educational institutions under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, classified according to standards fixed by the University Senate of the Church, together with the number of their teachers and students, and the value of their property at the close of 1915, is as follows:

SCHOOLS OF THE CHURCH.	Number of schools.	Number of teachers and students.	Value of property and endowments.
Colleges and universities	42	36,097	$47,920,249
Professional and graduate schools	31	5,868	8,262,100
Secondary schools	33	6,385	5,780,094
Southern schools	10	1,573	164,609
Missionary institutes and Bible training schools	5	541	1,194,511
Total	121	50,464	63,321,563
Less duplications	24	6,026	2,543,660
	97	44,438	60,777,903
Institutions for Negroes	20	5,671	2,775,301
Net totals for year ending June, 1915	117	50,109	63,553,204

The total income from all sources for current expenses of these institutions amounted to $5,443,664.

The Board of Education is the agency charged by the General Conference with the promotion and supervision of the educational interests of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The board was organized in 1868 and its first large responsibility was the administration of the Student Loan Fund. This fund,

formed by the Annual Children's Day offerings of Methodist Episcopal Sunday schools, now aggregates more than $2,000,000. Since 1873 more than 25,000 young people have been aided to secure an education through loans from the board. When repaid, the money is again loaned for the same purpose to successive generations of students. Beneficiaries must be members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and, except in a few special cases, must be in attendance at one of the schools of the church, by which they are recommended to the board.

The board was charged by the General Conference of 1908 with special responsibility for a group of schools for white people in the mountains of the South. In the early days of the last century many loyal abolitionist Methodists in the Southern states were forced up into the hills, where isolation—economic, religious, and intellectual—long reigned without challenge. Through a chain of boarding and day schools, established and maintained with the cooperation of the Board of Education, educational privileges have been afforded by the church to these sturdy and earnest people, who, otherwise destitute of educational opportunity, have responded with eagerness and enthusiasm.

Two public collections are taken annually in the churches of the connection for the support of the work of the Board of Education—one for "public education" is a combined collection for local interests and the board, of which one-fifth belongs to the board for its general work, particularly the aid of institutions. The receipts of the board from this source in 1915 were $51,392. The other collection is the Sunday school offering on Children's Day for the Student Loan Fund, which in 1915 amounted to $100,570.

In its endeavor to promote the general interests of education under the auspices of the church, the board inaugurated an educational jubilee campaign during 1916–1918, in recognition of the fiftieth anniversary of its establishment, the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America, and the four hundredth anniversary of the Protestant Reformation. Thirty-four campaigns for additional endowment and equipment of local educational institutions have been conducted, which have increased their resources to an aggregate of more than $20,000,000, and campaigns in process or planned are expected to add nearly $8,000,000 more.

The Board of Education has been prominent in the organization and maintenance of the Interdenominational Council of Church Boards of Education, with headquarters in Chicago, which has aided all its constituent denominations in vigorous publicity campaigns for men and money, and acts as a general clearing-house for information on all phases of Christian education.

The Freedmen's Aid Society, formerly the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society, which for four years was merged with the Board of Education and the Sunday School Union, under the corporate name of the Board of Education, Freedmen's Aid and Sunday Schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is now, and has been since 1908, the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a corporation under the laws of the state of Ohio, with headquarters at 420 Plum Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

This society was organized in 1866 for the purpose of aiding the recently emancipated slaves and their children to establish schools and churches, so that they might be able to secure such an education as would fit them for citizenship in a Christian republic. This educational work has been carried on at many centers in the Southern states. During the more than 50 years of its existence the society has contributed to the education of more than 200,000 young people of the Negro race. At the present time it has 20 institutions of learning. One of these, Gammon Theological Seminary at Atlanta, Ga., provides a theological training school for the Christian ministry in the Negro churches. At Nashville, Tenn., is located Meharry Medical College, from which nearly 2,000 physicians have been graduated, and in which in 1916 there were 500 young men and women in training for medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, and professional nursing. Besides these, there are 18 other schools whose principal work is to give a normal training that will prepare young men and women of the Negro race to become public school teachers among their own people. In addition to this, industrial training, including agriculture and domestic science, is given in nearly all of the schools. The number of teachers and students in these schools in 1915 was 5,671.

Collections for this work are taken annually by the pastors in all congregations of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The receipts from all sources for 1915 were $352,238, and the society has raised and used for buildings, equipment, and running expenses, nearly $10,000,000 since the time of its foundation. Its buildings, grounds, and equipment are worth $2,127,252.

Until 10 years ago the work of the Freedmen's Aid Society included the entire educational work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Southern states, both among its white and Negro members. In 1908 the work in white communities, which included about half of the schools, was transferred to the Board of Education, so that at the present time the work of the society is entirely among the Negro people.

The University Senate of the Methodist Episcopal Church was established in 1892. Its function is to fix standards, scholastic and financial, on the basis of which the Board of Education, after careful investigation, shall report and classify the schools and colleges of the church. During the quarter of a century of its existence it has effected a marked improvement in academic instruction, scholastic method, and material

equipment, with a steadily increasing influence for good in all sections of the country.

The hospitals, orphanages, and homes for the aged are of two kinds—those under the direct auspices of the church and those connected with the Deaconess Movement. The combined statistics for 1916 show 40 hospitals, in which 63,534 patients were treated; 132 orphanages and homes for the aged, with 5,560 inmates; 72,530 children taught in industrial schools connected with deaconess institutions; property valued at approximately $18,000,000, and endowments amounting to about $8,000,000. Of the property value, $5,636,823, and of the endowments, $832,785, are credited to the deaconess institutions. The receipts for the support of this work from all sources were $3,419,482.

The Deaconess Movement in the Methodist Episcopal Church had its origin in 1887 in connection with the Chicago Training School for Missions. Its work is under the control of the General Deaconess Board, which at the General Conference of 1916 was made one of the church benevolent boards. There are now nearly 200 deaconess institutions of various kinds operating in the United States and in foreign lands, some of them hospitals, others homes, orphanages, training schools, etc., the general purpose being the aid and instruction of the sick or unfortunate. The report for 1916 shows, for the United States alone, 922 licensed deaconesses, 130 probationers, and 546 associate workers; number treated in hospitals, 24,174; given material relief, 34,739; sick visited, 71,265; calls made, 480,270; and helped by Travelers Aid, 56,309. The total income of these institutions for the year was $1,333,485, and they represent a property valuation and endowment of $7,323,323. It may be said that, as in many other cases; reports coming in for 1917 show a marked increase over the figures here given. The latest report of the deaconess work in Europe shows 668 deaconesses, and property and endowments amounting to $1,495,650. An extensive deaconess work, organized under the Methodist Episcopal Conference in Germany and Austria-Hungary, has a total of 600 nurses, with finely equipped deaconess hospitals in Berlin, Hamburg, Frankfort, and Zurich, which have done distinguished service during the war.

The Board of Sunday Schools (formerly the Sunday School Union) is responsible for the supervision and direction of the Sunday school work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States and in foreign countries. It supports missionaries in the field at home and abroad, who devote themselves to the work of organizing new schools in neglected communities and to building up schools already established. It aids small and needy schools by grants of lesson helps, literature, and supplies. It conducts an intensive educational campaign in all the schools of its connection to raise their educational, missionary, and evangelistic standards of efficiency. It is supported by the voluntary offerings of the Methodist Episcopal Church Sunday schools. Practically every school is suborganized as a missionary society, and the contributions of the Sunday schools for missions in 1915 amounted to $646,988, an increase of $109,556 over those of 1906. As a result of the action of the General Conference in 1916, the Board of Sunday Schools is now charged with the responsibility of promoting all men's organizations, including the Brotherhood. The Brotherhood, therefore, no longer exists as a distinct connectional organization, although as a local organization in connection with any given church it remains intact.

Among the organizations reported in 1906 was the Tract Society, one of the oldest societies in the church. That, however, was consolidated in 1907 with the Board of Education, the Freedmen's Aid Society, and the Board of Sunday Schools of the church, and in 1908 the General Conference directed that these three boards should transfer the tract funds in their possession to the Board of Foreign Missions, and the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, share and share alike; said funds to be administered by the said mission boards in harmony with the purposes of the donors. These two boards were directed to solicit and receive funds for the publication and distribution of tract literature, and under the direction of their board of managers to make distribution of said funds in their respective fields. The book editor of the Methodist Episcopal Church is editor of all tracts issued by the Book Concern.

The Epworth League, organized at Cleveland, Ohio, May 15, 1889, is the official young people's society of the church, and takes the place in the Methodist Episcopal Church of the Christian Endeavor Society in other denominations. A senior chapter is found in nearly every church of the denomination, and junior chapters in many of them. The membership of the league in 1916, including juniors, was about 860,000. The features of the league are the departments of spiritual work, world evangelism, mercy and help, and literary and social work.

The Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church (formerly known as the Temperance Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church) is one of the official benevolent boards of the church. It was organized by the General Conference to teach the young people and children of the church the principles of true temperance, to pledge them to lines of total abstinence, and to enlist her voters to stand for complete prohibition. The board publishes and circulates temperance leaflets, pamphlets, and books by the millions of copies, supplies speakers to aid in temperance campaigns, and conducts a press service which gives the most up-to-date prohibition news and argument to all the important newspapers and magazines in the United States.

The publishing house of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now the Methodist Book Concern, established in 1789, was located first in Philadelphia, then in Baltimore, and now in New York City. In 1820 a branch house was established in Cincinnati, Ohio, which in 1840 became a separate corporation. According to its charter, the profits, after the demands for capital are supplied, are devoted to the support of superannuated preachers and their widows and orphans. In 1916 the total assets of the two plants of the Methodist Book Concern were $6,365,685, divided as follows: New York City, $3,322,074; Cincinnati, $3,043,611.

The Book Committee, elected by the General Conference, is a most important factor in the organization of the church. In the intervals between the General Conferences it may be said to exercise general authority over the temporal affairs of the church in the following particulars: It has supervision of the publishing interests, and examines carefully into their condition; fixes the salaries of the bishops, publishing agents, and official editors not otherwise provided for; has power, under certain limitations, to discontinue any depository or periodical; and estimates the amount of money necessary to meet the expenses of the General Conferences, and the judiciary conferences, and makes apportionment of the different amounts to be raised by the annual conferences.

The official periodical literature of the Methodist Episcopal Church includes the Methodist Review, 9 Christian Advocates, published weekly in various sections of the country, and 1 in Germany, 1 German monthly, the Epworth Herald, and 20 Sunday school periodicals. There are also various semiofficial and unofficial publications which are identified with the church, but are not under control of the General Conference. The Sunday school periodicals, under the supervision of an editor elected by the General Conference, have a large circulation, the weekly Sunday School Advocate sending out nearly 600,000 copies, and the Classmate more than 500,000 copies weekly.

The Chartered Fund of the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in Pennsylvania in 1794. Its object is the relief of the itinerant and superannuated ministers and their dependents, and it is the oldest chartered organization connected with the church. In 1908 the Board of Conference Claimants was organized "to minister to retired ministers and the widows and orphans of deceased ministers." The General Conference of 1912 authorized this board to inaugurate a campaign to raise $5,000,000 for this purpose. Later the objective was raised to $10,000,000, and still later to $20,000,000. Over $10,000,000 had been subscribed in 1917. The ultimate aim of the board is to raise and administer for this object a permanent fund in the interest of the whole denomination.

With the outbreak of the war with Germany the church entered heartily into all activities for the welfare of the Army and Navy, and a war council was organized. An extensive and carefully considered program was adopted, having for its purpose, as stated, "to mobilize the entire denomination, through its departmental and other activities, to act as a unit in a comprehensive war program, and to place the church, thus mobilized, at the service of the United States authorities for active cooperation with the several departments of the Government."

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the Methodist Episcopal Church for 1916 are given, by states and conferences, on pages 458 to 462, 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 follows:

ITEM.	1916	1906	INCREASE:[1] 1906 TO 1916.	
			Number or amount.	Per cent.
Organizations	29,342	29,943	−601	−2.0
Members	3,717,785	2,986,154	731,631	24.5
Church edifices	28,406	28,345	61	0.2
Value of church property	$215,104,014	$163,357,805	$51,746,209	31.7
Debt on church property	$16,615,195	$8,640,273	$7,974,922	92.3
Parsonages:				
Churches reporting	14,262	12,215	2,047	16.8
Value	$34,751,557	$25,508,417	$9,243,140	36.2
Sunday schools:				
Number	28,580	28,102	478	1.7
Officers and teachers	391,949	351,312	40,637	11.6
Scholars	3,872,264	2,700,742	1,171,522	43.4
Contributions for missions and benevolences	$8,587,996	$5,580,421	$3,007,575	53.9
Domestic	$5,646,574	$4,277,723	$1,368,851	32.0
Foreign	$2,941,422	$1,302,698	$1,638,724	125.8

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

The denomination shows a considerable increase in every item except the number of organizations, which shows a marked decrease. This decrease is probably explained, in large part, by the fact that pastors of circuits not infrequently reported the statistics of the circuit as a whole and made no mention of the number of congregations. The result is that the total number of organizations is less than it should be, while other items are not affected. The membership as reported in 1916 was 3,717,785 as against 2,986,154 in 1906, a gain of 24.5 per cent. The value of church property rose from $163,357,805 to $215,104,014, or 31.7 per cent. The debt on church property in 1916, reported by 6,332 organizations, was $16,615,195, as against $8,640,273, reported by 4,662 organizations in 1906. The number of churches reporting parsonages increased from 12,215 to 14,262, or 16.8 per cent, and the value of parsonages rose from $25,508,417 in 1906 to $34,751,557 in 1916, an increase of 36.2 per cent. The number of church edifices increased by 61 and the number of Sunday schools by 478. There was a fair increase in the number of Sunday school officers and teachers, 40,637,

or 11.6 per cent, and a large increase in the number of scholars, from 2,700,742 in 1906, to 3,872,264 in 1916, an increase of 43.4 per cent. Contributions for missions and benevolences increased from $5,580,421 to $8,587,996, or 53.9 per cent, the larger proportion of the increase being for foreign work, the contributions for which rose from $1,302,698 in 1906 to $2,941,422 in 1916.

Certain items not included in the 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 $43,993,681 were reported by 28,791 organizations and cover general running expenses, 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 19,244 organizations in 1916, was 192,740, constituting 7 per cent of the 2,744,984 members reported by these organizations. Assuming that the same proportion would apply to the 972,801 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 261,046.[1]

Of the 29,342 organizations, 28,092, with 3,606,135 members, reported church services conducted in English only; 650, with 69,131 members, reported services in foreign languages with English; and 600 organizations, with 42,519 members, used foreign languages only. The number of foreign languages reported was 22, principally German, reported either alone or with English, by 686 organizations, with 61,285 members, and in connection with other foreign languages and English, by 688 organizations, with 61,876 members. The language next in prominence was Swedish, reported alone, or in connection with English, by 245 organizations, with 20,415 members, and in connection with other Scandinavian languages and English, by 247 organizations, with 20,524 members. As compared with the report for 1906, there was an increase of 5 in the number of foreign languages reported, a decrease of 150 in the number of organizations reporting a foreign language, but an increase of 12,246 in the membership of such organizations.

[1] See Introduction, p. 10.

The total number of ministers on the rolls of the denomination was given as 18,642. Schedules were received from 12,843, distributed, by states, 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	12,843	9,611	582	2,650	$1,223
Alabama	87	51	18	18	504
Arizona	27	19	1	7	1,479
Arkansas	65	35	17	13	534
California	562	350	21	191	1,350
Colorado	108	42	5	61	1,491
Connecticut	138	104	5	29	1,380
Delaware	104	75	5	24	1,066
District of Columbia	44	24	3	17	1,775
Florida	79	39	21	19	874
Georgia	94	59	19	16	644
Idaho	67	50	5	12	1,039
Illinois	955	729	47	179	1,354
Indiana	597	464	12	121	1,240
Iowa	682	538	11	133	1,315
Kansas	527	389	17	121	1,255
Kentucky	94	69	2	23	790
Louisiana	91	76	8	7	507
Maine	144	109	2	33	1,021
Maryland	347	280	18	49	1,031
Massachusetts	341	243	11	87	1,465
Michigan	606	463	31	112	1,165
Minnesota	342	272	21	49	1,252
Mississippi	102	85	8	9	466
Missouri	304	231	8	65	1,109
Montana	80	65	3	12	1,126
Nebraska	369	294	11	64	1,183
Nevada	10	8	1	1	1,216
New Hampshire	78	62	7	9	978
New Jersey	438	326	3	109	1,404
New Mexico	16	12	2	2	1,008
New York	1,303	987	33	283	1,334
North Carolina	85	43	20	22	469
North Dakota	112	98	4	10	1,196
Ohio	994	735	35	224	1,340
Oklahoma	176	129	20	27	1,037
Oregon	161	114	4	43	1,017
Pennsylvania	1,002	815	25	162	1,417
Rhode Island	35	25	2	8	1,286
South Carolina	82	65	15	2	658
South Dakota	120	98	4	18	1,268
Tennessee	160	110	20	30	757
Texas	97	71	7	19	802
Utah	13	11	.....	2	1,077
Vermont	80	61	1	18	1,178
Virginia	69	48	4	17	683
Washington	262	171	19	72	1,077
West Virginia	219	168	15	36	1,112
Wisconsin	348	275	11	62	1,109
Wyoming	27	24	.....	3	1,186

Of the 12,843 ministers who returned schedules, 10,193 were in pastoral work and 2,650 not in pastoral work. The number of supplies, assistants, etc., was 337 and of pastors with other occupations 245. Of those not in pastoral work, 1,774 were on the retired list, while 383 were in denominational work, 234 in educational and editorial work, and 213 in evangelical and philanthropic work. The average annual salary reported by 9,574 pastors was $1,223.

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.			
Methodist Episcopal Church	29,342	29,315	3,717,785	22,300	1,187,253	1,840,954	28,136	1,053	28,406	28,134	$215,104,014
New England division:											
Maine	339	338	22,551	281	6,437	12,697	303	36	316	303	1,653,490
New Hampshire	152	152	13,574	144	4,284	8,338	138	13	138	138	916,100
Vermont	200	200	16,808	178	5,561	9,605	190	10	191	190	1,082,350
Massachusetts	396	396	75,965	360	25,411	44,860	392	3	393	392	7,372,459
Rhode Island	42	42	7,801	41	2,807	4,971	41	.....	42	41	798,758
Connecticut	199	198	36,181	175	12,063	19,189	197	2	202	196	3,440,000
Middle Atlantic division:											
New York	2,129	2,126	328,250	1,799	108,138	175,556	2,086	31	2,111	2,084	28,742,472
New Jersey	673	672	131,211	586	44,581	69,894	652	20	658	651	10,718,635
Pennsylvania	2,328	2,327	427,509	1,898	146,476	221,824	2,265	51	2,301	2,262	29,546,056
East North Central division:											
Ohio	2,341	2,334	399,045	1,598	124,282	186,420	2,332	3	2,346	2,330	20,117,421
Indiana	1,636	1,636	261,228	1,231	84,780	130,171	1,619	15	1,626	1,622	10,778,005
Illinois	1,947	1,944	287,931	1,516	96,256	149,224	1,931	15	1,943	1,935	17,373,712
Michigan	1,279	1,279	144,094	1,083	48,665	80,450	1,199	79	1,214	1,198	8,933,284
Wisconsin	796	796	63,331	704	21,675	34,910	748	40	755	748	4,228,815
West North Central division:											
Minnesota	639	638	59,576	567	20,256	30,574	603	30	614	602	4,492,522
Iowa	1,376	1,376	199,036	1,120	69,603	104,419	1,357	13	1,367	1,362	9,866,445
Missouri	854	854	94,379	630	29,290	45,609	838	14	849	838	4,742,779
North Dakota	278	278	13,479	248	4,783	7,250	221	52	223	223	963,900
South Dakota	292	292	21,429	254	7,895	12,205	253	39	259	253	1,443,675
Nebraska	713	712	81,879	629	29,330	45,060	667	43	671	667	3,653,275
Kansas	1,200	1,200	151,348	864	47,605	70,420	1,135	54	1,153	1,135	6,004,286
South Atlantic division:											
Delaware	209	209	28,004	155	8,820	12,379	206	1	208	206	1,513,790
Maryland	977	973	112,853	676	32,973	49,489	963	11	974	963	6,012,004
District of Columbia	40	40	13,085	35	4,453	7,555	39	1	39	39	1,443,060
Virginia	321	321	22,526	238	6,601	9,858	310	10	311	310	721,000
West Virginia	1,002	1,002	82,551	636	22,409	32,255	944	32	949	939	3,564,215
North Carolina	387	387	26,384	201	5,650	7,849	372	15	372	372	568,214
South Carolina	407	407	52,568	227	12,039	16,264	397	10	398	397	734,435
Georgia	348	348	28,749	132	4,051	6,754	335	13	336	335	696,623
Florida	203	203	12,418	94	2,870	4,644	187	15	187	187	779,409
East South Central division:											
Kentucky	394	394	30,147	187	6,126	9,938	387	6	387	389	1,032,640
Tennessee	729	729	56,484	483	15,758	23,699	703	20	706	702	1,598,034
Alabama	361	361	26,933	256	7,498	11,606	353	6	355	353	455,275
Mississippi	553	553	45,482	190	6,270	11,031	543	9	548	543	503,884
West South Central division:											
Arkansas	213	213	12,419	159	3,646	5,860	188	15	188	188	342,255
Louisiana	256	256	18,311	178	4,052	8,190	243	13	243	243	499,580
Oklahoma	422	420	40,148	308	12,850	19,880	362	55	363	361	1,286,725
Texas	557	557	42,003	354	10,874	17,429	526	29	528	526	1,445,574
Mountain division:											
Montana	227	227	12,615	204	4,166	6,805	164	63	166	164	805,290
Idaho	121	121	11,373	103	3,920	5,631	108	13	108	108	617,742
Wyoming	50	50	4,293	44	1,568	2,612	37	13	37	37	182,250
Colorado	236	236	38,584	208	13,768	20,754	208	25	211	207	1,871,950
New Mexico	77	77	4,385	50	1,326	1,952	57	12	58	57	173,900
Arizona	39	39	3,712	37	1,321	2,075	28	10	29	27	239,750
Utah	29	29	1,848	26	593	1,109	26	3	26	26	204,950
Nevada	21	20	777	14	219	475	17	2	17	17	87,300
Pacific division:											
Washington	406	406	40,020	378	13,813	21,646	388	18	393	389	2,313,095
Oregon	296	296	27,866	266	9,630	15,428	272	24	277	272	1,484,810
California	652	651	84,642	555	29,811	44,141	606	46	620	607	6,992,821

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.
Methodist Episcopal Church	29,342	6,332	$16,615,195	14,262	$34,751,557	28,791	$43,993,681	[a] 27,549	28,580	391,949	3,872,264
New England division:											
Maine	339	55	51,300	234	396,500	325	333,095	326	372	3,834	37,720
New Hampshire	152	13	14,820	118	236,635	150	222,631	143	150	1,843	16,857
Vermont	200	20	68,459	133	292,150	196	217,105	183	185	2,255	18,534
Massachusetts	396	89	379,318	280	1,094,405	396	1,335,436	385	396	8,267	82,574
Rhode Island	42	13	95,143	23	88,800	41	107,643	40	42	871	7,944
Connecticut	199	39	138,627	164	665,450	197	535,084	186	194	3,692	32,412
Middle Atlantic division:											
New York	2,129	419	2,603,705	1,516	4,600,900	2,114	4,581,496	2,011	2,065	33,008	319,512
New Jersey	673	225	1,045,845	422	1,850,850	661	1,674,891	643	672	12,902	133,169
Pennsylvania	2,328	606	2,579,294	1,008	3,967,581	2,307	4,947,579	2,211	2,262	40,917	486,487
East North Central division:											
Ohio	2,341	368	1,299,463	885	2,671,240	2,324	3,926,205	2,287	2,317	38,766	409,440
Indiana	1,636	239	549,819	910	1,617,700	1,606	2,353,954	1,559	1,568	24,551	244,902
Illinois	1,947	371	1,018,192	1,053	2,889,015	1,930	3,814,826	1,866	1,895	30,775	304,468
Michigan	1,279	195	758,791	601	1,344,650	1,271	2,140,958	1,205	1,252	17,126	175,168
Wisconsin	796	103	136,271	353	902,400	783	902,598	707	740	8,556	72,746
West North Central division:											
Minnesota	639	119	330,670	319	711,875	619	982,512	560	585	7,219	69,903
Iowa	1,376	212	515,568	914	2,006,125	1,361	2,660,798	1,310	1,334	19,361	193,274
Missouri	854	249	703,014	336	569,984	839	898,040	753	769	9,794	85,470
North Dakota	278	81	77,971	139	265,015	262	346,093	253	282	2,739	22,545
South Dakota	292	53	165,061	154	359,350	280	418,949	276	294	3,169	29,302
Nebraska	713	82	113,882	423	877,430	702	1,302,537	653	671	9,606	90,520
Kansas	1,200	210	507,708	608	1,113,518	1,178	2,134,717	1,146	1,219	19,240	174,881
South Atlantic division:											
Delaware	209	53	103,695	95	270,570	207	301,092	199	204	3,228	30,425
Maryland	977	291	499,312	381	940,664	976	1,096,990	955	971	12,931	114,157
District of Columbia	40	22	211,166	24	145,900	40	273,972	40	41	1,043	12,938
Virginia	321	63	70,223	83	110,449	319	118,108	295	305	2,375	22,093
West Virginia	1,002	213	355,032	225	616,505	959	586,247	922	956	9,420	88,504
North Carolina	387	136	18,516	110	83,100	336	96,097	360	374	2,456	27,479
South Carolina	407	78	33,859	97	119,550	403	156,910	396	418	2,952	28,335
Georgia	348	90	48,800	97	79,800	337	121,143	322	332	2,355	19,635
Florida	203	44	46,279	64	159,507	196	135,385	177	184	1,408	11,683
East South Central division:											
Kentucky	394	96	35,488	231	170,537	381	189,877	315	326	2,732	26,386
Tennessee	729	76	103,062	156	197,005	712	307,854	644	663	4,857	53,432
Alabama	361	58	17,683	91	65,923	354	88,080	312	319	2,101	17,912
Mississippi	553	178	21,611	142	97,963	549	139,192	518	542	3,670	28,048
West South Central division:											
Arkansas	213	57	14,542	69	52,926	196	61,977	183	189	1,516	11,334
Louisiana	256	115	71,333	135	116,725	252	134,120	241	248	1,569	15,341
Oklahoma	422	89	162,387	205	275,935	407	335,191	397	422	4,941	45,959
Texas	557	166	88,342	261	236,155	529	301,930	520	538	4,379	30,547
Mountain division:											
Montana	227	57	37,361	108	179,030	218	260,189	213	278	2,274	19,688
Idaho	121	40	83,081	65	95,100	118	192,943	112	122	1,584	14,533
Wyoming	50	22	11,475	28	63,950	49	70,404	50	54	588	5,274
Colorado	236	77	197,836	131	292,250	229	486,883	228	254	4,032	41,183
New Mexico	77	13	8,944	30	47,500	72	52,494	68	85	568	4,912
Arizona	39	11	21,000	28	50,450	36	62,440	37	43	462	5,204
Utah	29	2	1,000	13	25,600	29	26,593	28	30	306	2,902
Nevada	21	4	5,100	13	26,600	21	19,354	19	25	182	1,636
Pacific division:											
Washington	406	225	348,902	247	390,580	399	620,293	389	417	5,616	50,715
Oregon	296	82	184,108	164	282,850	287	388,449	286	321	3,643	34,597
California	652	213	602,137	376	976,260	638	1,482,327	620	655	10,210	99,575

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

CONFERENCE OR MISSION.	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.			
Methodist Episcopal Church	29,342	29,315	3,717,785	22,300	1,187,253	1,840,954	28,136	1,053	28,406	28,134	$215,104,014
Alabama	204	204	12,689	147	3,744	5,044	195	6	197	195	208,275
Arizona Mission	37	37	3,638	35	1,285	2,037	27	10	28	27	238,250
Arkansas	103	103	6,250	96	2,299	3,535	83	11	83	83	186,300
Atlanta	146	146	15,319	21	1,402	2,570	142	4	143	142	357,150
Baltimore	452	448	67,549	320	20,392	31,691	447	4	458	447	5,094,875
Blue Ridge Atlantic	214	214	12,893	105	2,473	3,127	200	14	200	200	231,055
California	253	253	26,478	216	9,682	15,568	246	7	251	246	2,728,471
California, German	18	18	1,268	18	499	769	17	1	21	18	298,480
Central Alabama	175	175	14,870	120	3,915	6,806	173	2	173	173	266,600
Central German	132	132	14,410	120	5,825	8,127	132	.....	132	132	1,109,125
Central Illinois	344	342	45,745	253	14,405	23,331	342	2	344	342	2,760,753
Central Missouri	113	113	10,177	74	1,946	4,239	108	5	114	108	452,854
Central New York	325	325	53,492	295	18,487	30,053	317	8	320	317	3,528,000
Central Pennsylvania	655	654	91,268	636	35,830	53,964	638	17	641	638	4,886,056
Central Swedish	54	54	6,812	48	2,473	3,729	52	1	55	52	691,600
Central Tennessee	142	142	9,150	112	3,010	3,891	136	6	136	136	135,500
Chicago, German	100	100	8,684	97	3,684	4,655	100	.....	100	100	581,480
Colorado	227	227	37,935	200	13,469	20,484	202	23	205	201	1,798,950
Columbia River	229	229	21,717	194	7,392	11,396	218	11	220	219	1,155,272
Dakota	275	275	20,689	237	7,566	11,794	238	37	244	238	1,407,975
Delaware	274	274	30,316	186	9,256	13,984	271	3	277	270	1,004,255
Des Moines	442	442	69,130	335	23,408	34,169	437	5	438	440	2,776,700
Detroit	595	595	74,631	499	25,889	41,433	562	32	566	561	5,129,795
East German	51	51	5,490	51	2,048	3,442	51	.....	51	51	836,800
East Maine	207	206	10,228	170	2,780	5,858	178	29	185	178	824,020
East Tennessee	99	99	6,512	66	1,614	3,204	98	1	98	98	257,100
Eastern Swedish	38	38	4,794	37	1,775	2,974	35	1	35	35	645,200
Erie	475	475	68,417	377	23,321	35,735	469	5	471	469	3,450,040
Florida	100	100	5,856	29	875	1,592	99	1	99	99	163,059
Genesee	382	382	58,106	340	20,791	33,202	377	5	381	379	4,160,707
Georgia	70	70	4,347	63	1,569	2,254	70	.....	70	70	181,833
Gulf	80	80	5,419	80	2,114	3,305	69	11	69	69	217,325
Holston	515	515	40,620	373	12,592	17,548	494	21	497	493	1,251,500
Idaho	109	109	10,131	98	3,653	5,517	92	17	92	92	580,020
Illinois	565	565	95,994	460	33,756	50,161	562	2	562	562	4,376,568
Indiana	760	760	111,781	548	35,803	54,280	756	3	760	757	3,626,100
Iowa	312	312	44,400	219	14,944	22,436	312	.....	315	312	2,040,800
Kansas	559	559	78,496	370	23,029	34,732	548	8	556	548	2,760,650
Kentucky	301	301	23,148	151	5,008	7,769	297	3	297	298	741,450
Lexington	157	157	13,399	56	2,210	4,171	154	3	154	154	544,890
Lincoln	75	75	3,174	34	536	971	70	5	71	70	113,780
Little Rock	110	110	6,169	63	1,347	2,325	105	4	105	105	155,955
Louisiana	219	219	15,768	142	3,100	6,783	212	7	212	212	406,305
Maine	139	139	12,800	118	3,793	7,180	132	7	138	132	862,070
Michigan	639	639	65,734	540	21,287	36,827	592	47	603	592	3,584,789
Minnesota	221	221	23,487	206	8,556	13,502	215	6	217	215	1,577,325
Mississippi	287	287	24,024	96	3,148	5,490	282	5	287	282	306,563
Missouri	308	308	34,972	239	10,666	16,607	305	3	307	305	1,400,925
Montana	95	95	7,291	76	2,227	3,600	80	15	81	80	505,600
Nebraska	578	577	72,871	508	25,791	40,312	545	30	549	545	3,265,200
Nevada Mission	44	42	1,500	36	478	939	38	4	38	38	148,200
New England	247	247	54,520	225	18,161	31,730	244	2	245	246	5,716,309
New England, Southern	196	196	25,901	180	8,319	16,042	194	1	195	193	2,286,758
New Hampshire	155	155	15,436	147	4,034	9,550	140	14	140	139	1,087,550
New Jersey	347	347	67,829	302	22,324	35,455	342	5	347	342	5,030,435
New Mexico	85	85	5,061	58	1,622	2,332	62	13	63	61	257,800
New York	415	415	50,896	309	18,095	28,992	408	4	412	407	7,204,200
New York, East	309	307	75,892	253	23,985	37,538	307	1	318	307	9,398,200
Newark	340	339	65,235	294	22,706	35,483	325	15	326	324	5,875,300
North Carolina	188	188	14,252	105	3,371	5,001	186	2	186	186	354,809
North Dakota	262	262	12,980	237	4,664	7,084	206	51	208	208	927,100
North Indiana	491	491	84,066	396	28,207	44,400	483	8	483	483	4,069,355
North Montana	128	128	5,231	124	1,900	3,151	80	48	81	80	285,190
Northeast Ohio	867	867	157,336	623	51,819	75,606	861	1	867	860	8,505,450
Northern German	81	81	5,496	62	2,144	2,315	77	3	80	76	332,747
Northern Minnesota	278	277	27,523	239	8,267	12,934	255	18	258	255	2,312,150
Northern New York	317	317	35,118	252	11,152	18,079	306	10	308	305	2,297,750
Northern Swedish	75	75	3,289	71	1,247	1,869	71	4	72	71	268,900
Northwest German	67	67	4,765	67	2,114	2,651	63	4	64	63	242,995
Northwest Indiana	322	322	59,519	245	18,814	28,598	317	4	320	319	2,737,250
Northwest Iowa	259	259	34,442	232	12,757	19,380	254	5	255	255	2,012,350
Northwest Kansas	238	238	21,881	154	6,200	9,820	221	17	221	221	1,028,100
Northwest Nebraska	70	70	5,029	62	1,840	2,779	57	13	57	57	153,800
Norwegian and Danish	93	93	5,252	88	2,054	3,020	92	1	94	92	433,800
Ohio	627	626	99,676	396	28,437	43,564	627	.....	630	627	4,048,475
Oklahoma	359	357	38,542	276	12,734	19,554	317	40	318	317	1,400,125
Oregon	207	207	22,085	185	7,471	12,137	194	13	197	194	1,081,460
Pacific, Chinese Mission	10	10	372	10	284	88	5	5	5	5	73,000
Pacific, German	25	25	1,566	25	727	839	25	.....	27	25	96,485
Pacific, Japanese Mission	21	21	1,428	21	1,092	336	15	6	16	15	142,250

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

CONFERENCE OR MISSION.	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.			
Pacific, Swedish Mission	23	23	986	22	389	559	20	3	20	20	$136,400
Philadelphia	401	401	104,594	327	34,767	53,359	396	3	412	396	10,917,200
Pittsburgh	434	434	107,991	299	34,729	51,467	425	6	432	420	7,617,170
Puget Sound	221	221	22,388	217	7,514	12,224	211	10	213	211	1,300,610
Rock River	391	390	73,987	329	25,201	39,085	384	7	388	388	6,792,194
St. Johns River	51	51	3,909	49	1,416	2,139	44	7	44	44	544,300
St. Louis	360	360	44,210	256	14,417	22,425	355	5	358	355	2,658,700
St. Louis, German	109	109	10,095	99	4,122	5,543	105	1	105	105	660,985
Savannah	130	130	8,979	46	1,048	1,894	122	8	122	122	157,240
South Carolina	406	406	52,533	226	12,023	16,245	396	10	397	396	733,635
South Florida Mission	36	36	2,131	7	450	705	30	6	30	30	52,850
Southern California	318	318	53,932	259	17,982	26,488	292	26	296	292	3,667,720
Southern German	55	55	3,889	44	1,393	1,538	49	6	49	49	170,600
Southern Illinois	515	515	55,409	351	16,504	27,022	511	4	513	511	1,998,062
Southern Swedish Mission	15	15	1,359	14	592	744	13	.....	13	13	99,350
Southwest Kansas	359	359	48,157	304	17,265	24,565	311	37	319	310	2,051,556
Tennessee	140	140	10,387	77	2,064	4,240	134	.....	134	134	199,624
Texas	250	250	18,137	141	3,861	6,882	240	10	241	240	401,698
Troy	361	359	53,809	318	17,916	29,820	352	6	359	351	2,971,050
Upper Iowa	288	288	45,223	258	15,961	25,087	282	1	286	283	2,715,650
Upper Mississippi	261	261	20,859	89	2,922	5,142	256	4	256	256	258,371
Utah Mission	29	29	1,848	26	593	1,109	26	3	26	26	204,950
Vermont	157	157	12,160	141	4,094	7,158	147	10	148	147	821,950
Washington	354	354	32,994	240	8,806	15,321	348	6	348	348	1,522,533
West German	107	107	7,576	101	3,327	3,988	105	2	107	105	413,475
West Ohio	740	734	131,705	507	41,009	62,695	738	1	743	738	6,821,471
West Texas	184	184	14,169	101	3,177	5,483	176	8	177	176	346,926
West Virginia	938	938	77,618	588	21,252	29,704	881	29	885	876	3,237,565
West Wisconsin	387	387	27,652	337	9,041	15,384	356	27	357	356	1,604,185
Western Norwegian-Danish	23	23	960	20	359	405	22	1	23	22	123,900
Western Swedish	48	48	3,122	45	1,274	1,693	48	.....	49	48	198,000
Wilmington	398	398	48,103	300	15,041	20,928	388	7	388	389	2,596,901
Wisconsin	275	275	26,807	240	8,951	14,811	259	12	264	259	2,075,850
Wyoming	445	445	66,158	330	21,642	32,901	423	14	428	423	3,185,455
Wyoming State	50	50	4,293	44	1,568	2,612	37	13	37	37	182,250

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

CONFERENCE OR MISSION.	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.
Methodist Episcopal Church	29,342	6,332	$16,615,195	14,262	$34,751,557	28,791	$43,993,681	27,549	28,580	391,949	3,872,264
Alabama	204	6	1,602	36	22,048	196	37,140	157	161	1,091	9,670
Arizona Mission	37	10	20,000	27	50,150	35	63,453	36	42	463	5,249
Arkansas	103	9	6,955	30	33,050	87	28,960	76	78	792	6,491
Atlanta	146	64	11,423	44	28,500	146	63,120	143	147	1,160	10,556
Baltimore	452	93	483,929	177	710,825	450	890,066	437	445	7,813	75,151
Blue Ridge Atlantic	214	62	5,777	36	42,900	169	28,408	198	201	1,216	16,346
California	253	64	182,425	156	391,900	248	483,826	232	244	3,372	29,671
California, German	18	4	76,900	16	78,100	18	30,956	18	19	183	1,010
Central Alabama	175	53	19,281	59	46,875	173	54,473	166	169	1,143	8,999
Central German	132	25	37,937	91	259,300	131	289,472	123	127	2,103	15,597
Central Illinois	344	29	165,559	187	535,650	340	748,316	326	331	5,347	50,223
Central Missouri	113	34	81,469	61	51,754	110	89,794	93	96	673	5,615
Central New York	325	50	374,453	200	518,850	325	648,259	322	336	5,531	53,386
Central Pennsylvania	655	158	402,536	231	776,156	651	807,044	614	620	9,909	109,631
Central Swedish	54	19	60,050	31	123,050	54	134,346	54	62	843	7,481
Central Tennessee	142	4	750	27	21,250	137	18,648	119	120	749	7,440
Chicago, German	100	14	7,062	57	175,200	98	107,550	85	85	1,079	6,311
Colorado	227	71	188,636	127	280,250	222	475,634	221	247	3,975	40,846
Columbia River	229	81	145,799	153	181,100	224	329,101	215	229	3,057	26,839
Dakota	275	52	164,361	143	338,750	264	401,839	261	274	2,952	28,151
Delaware	274	112	206,595	132	171,752	273	225,585	264	270	2,518	25,189
Des Moines	442	78	122,829	341	537,375	434	768,568	420	422	6,328	62,521
Detroit	595	92	558,760	278	673,900	588	1,144,050	565	586	8,139	90,069
East German	51	5	23,700	40	187,100	51	115,850	50	53	800	5,754
East Maine	207	35	36,691	150	198,800	197	160,623	196	233	2,024	19,839
East Tennessee	99	28	16,262	36	25,355	98	38,306	93	100	624	5,287
Eastern Swedish	38	26	140,020	14	69,200	37	111,945	34	37	528	3,941
Erie	475	48	218,118	195	570,175	467	715,288	452	461	6,998	77,074
Florida	100	18	12,200	23	25,107	97	23,811	92	95	509	3,781
Genesee	382	149	457,519	290	690,000	379	770,568	359	375	5,944	60,829

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

CONFERENCE OR MISSION.	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.
Georgia	70	4	$31,200	18	$23,350	69	$20,357	57	59	435	3,707
Gulf	80	11	8,435	26	44,520	69	40,467	69	71	639	5,838
Holston	515	29	86,024	87	148,350	508	243,673	454	473	3,649	44,565
Idaho	109	34	80,750	56	93,100	105	180,952	104	117	1,363	12,600
Illinois	565	102	122,442	363	789,365	560	1,012,536	543	546	9,366	88,485
Indiana	760	53	94,342	439	515,750	741	741,133	710	712	9,242	93,710
Iowa	312	30	101,777	133	336,750	311	517,623	289	292	4,280	41,713
Kansas	559	88	220,098	264	476,160	546	889,823	533	556	9,132	85,624
Kentucky	301	54	20,738	167	123,950	292	118,743	234	243	2,100	21,522
Lexington	157	84	59,703	97	74,587	152	124,851	138	141	1,029	8,791
Lincoln	75	34	13,852	40	27,880	75	33,196	71	74	462	2,471
Little Rock	110	48	7,587	39	19,876	109	33,017	107	111	724	4,843
Louisiana	219	108	66,083	122	87,725	218	107,946	206	210	1,185	11,750
Maine	139	22	15,009	90	213,700	135	180,968	137	146	1,891	18,717
Michigan	639	93	188,726	292	607,050	638	941,610	598	623	8,456	81,791
Minnesota	221	38	117,185	141	274,900	218	391,398	204	207	2,800	27,135
Mississippi	287	123	10,143	92	63,083	285	71,437	268	279	1,961	15,064
Missouri	308	39	60,193	114	212,780	301	283,934	285	288	3,802	30,413
Montana	95	23	22,000	45	107,100	92	133,667	90	111	1,057	10,405
Nebraska	578	61	97,229	342	728,600	569	1,153,786	535	549	8,248	79,812
Nevada Mission	44	4	5,100	26	47,200	40	39,979	39	50	345	2,912
New England	247	64	294,650	176	793,880	247	990,912	243	249	5,739	58,546
New England, Southern	196	27	130,936	142	396,075	195	430,353	187	189	3,300	29,055
New Hampshire	155	14	31,555	115	233,135	153	238,943	146	153	2,013	18,753
New Jersey	347	104	516,823	225	883,900	341	794,135	338	353	6,979	73,939
New Mexico	85	16	20,244	32	49,800	77	75,185	73	90	621	5,546
New York	415	66	581,552	328	1,133,600	414	877,215	388	390	5,017	45,639
New York, East	309	80	757,907	242	1,399,450	308	1,222,273	298	313	7,326	74,752
Newark	340	123	536,662	213	1,021,700	332	911,649	318	330	6,188	61,633
North Carolina	188	77	13,939	76	41,700	182	70,722	176	187	1,336	11,903
North Dakota	262	78	76,721	133	251,315	249	338,231	243	272	2,678	22,123
North Indiana	491	79	213,872	219	571,800	487	884,793	482	483	8,988	86,651
North Montana	128	30	13,761	59	67,430	122	123,763	122	166	1,212	9,213
Northeast Ohio	867	144	660,025	357	1,090,380	864	1,603,972	857	873	15,351	160,693
Northern German	81	5	1,125	38	108,100	81	66,847	63	65	814	5,087
Northern Minnesota	278	63	196,408	111	268,925	261	472,414	252	271	3,265	34,909
Northern New York	317	42	125,425	247	453,450	317	450,762	294	302	4,291	39,552
Northern Swedish	75	26	17,147	36	69,950	75	58,361	57	57	441	3,052
Northwest German	67	1	400	40	115,400	64	75,365	65	70	807	4,777
Northwest Indiana	322	88	228,018	206	442,800	315	661,065	312	316	5,558	59,097
Northwest Iowa	259	51	135,455	213	451,600	258	628,500	252	257	3,705	39,159
Northwest Kansas	238	37	92,379	125	231,000	235	412,043	225	250	3,545	29,146
Northwest Nebraska	70	10	6,811	36	62,230	69	74,191	61	64	705	6,324
Norwegian and Danish	93	26	27,310	48	110,600	90	93,436	69	74	628	4,783
Ohio	627	98	267,619	180	532,110	626	819,736	597	601	8,641	95,091
Oklahoma	359	71	166,185	185	282,835	349	366,489	342	361	4,562	44,646
Oregon	207	54	151,053	102	189,750	203	304,267	203	226	2,691	26,793
Pacific, Chinese Mission	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	8,057	10	10	67	504
Pacific, German	25	4	1,930	22	53,900	25	30,993	24	24	279	1,327
Pacific, Japanese Mission	21	6	10,540	5	11,500	21	16,653	20	21	64	709
Pacific, Swedish Mission	23	13	15,580	9	20,600	21	15,675	20	20	130	800
Philadelphia	401	169	1,073,845	241	1,257,300	400	1,609,910	388	403	10,033	128,134
Pittsburgh	434	140	618,302	159	872,300	429	1,237,330	428	436	8,673	115,197
Puget Sound	221	155	213,379	126	209,680	218	331,902	215	238	3,283	31,084
Rock River	391	96	450,518	221	917,025	389	1,338,834	386	395	7,960	87,648
St. Johns River	51	7	19,100	28	121,950	49	94,283	48	52	648	5,999
St. Louis	360	173	599,270	117	224,450	357	476,579	318	326	4,487	44,353
St. Louis, German	109	9	15,650	73	165,400	107	130,450	95	97	1,366	9,670
Savannah	130	22	6,177	35	27,950	123	37,787	119	123	744	5,133
South Carolina	406	78	33,859	97	119,550	402	156,835	395	417	2,944	28,278
South Florida Mission	36	18	11,779	9	9,450	34	13,637	29	29	194	1,385
Southern California	318	139	397,422	178	452,660	313	909,527	312	329	6,290	66,063
Southern German	55	3	1,000	30	48,800	55	54,502	51	53	613	4,300
Southern Illinois	515	109	143,761	194	351,725	511	417,820	482	485	6,182	61,892
Southern Swedish Mission	15	2	3,800	10	29,800	15	22,091	12	12	94	807
Southwest Kansas	359	76	198,643	174	342,428	349	788,900	344	371	6,038	57,165
Tennessee	140	26	13,759	39	29,830	135	45,065	128	128	844	6,566
Texas	250	59	20,339	79	63,050	234	89,109	241	248	1,946	12,510
Troy	361	45	159,991	263	593,950	353	650,866	328	343	5,443	51,526
Upper Iowa	288	44	149,849	178	549,100	287	662,260	278	290	4,226	44,437
Upper Mississippi	261	55	11,468	48	32,580	259	67,055	245	258	1,690	12,784
Utah Mission	29	2	1,000	13	25,600	29	26,593	28	30	306	2,902
Vermont	157	15	56,909	99	212,800	153	158,886	142	142	1,671	13,729
Washington	354	182	197,376	108	180,436	354	246,494	345	350	2,956	25,923
West German	107	5	3,570	75	139,100	105	134,167	98	100	1,368	8,350
West Ohio	740	85	326,366	293	912,800	729	1,296,302	732	740	13,480	143,184
West Texas	184	93	32,718	123	48,635	180	78,167	172	182	1,264	8,154
West Virginia	938	182	330,730	195	537,725	893	521,168	857	887	8,829	83,368
West Wisconsin	387	43	64,066	149	378,600	378	429,910	343	361	3,942	34,546
Western Norwegian-Danish	23	11	8,050	19	44,400	22	23,851	15	15	106	717
Western Swedish	48	11	11,640	35	77,700	45	49,061	39	40	411	3,269
Wilmington	398	78	148,860	174	489,370	396	512,971	386	394	6,224	55,437
Wisconsin	275	35	62,165	138	417,400	272	359,986	259	273	3,509	31,962
Wyoming	445	71	268,113	213	634,950	444	767,884	412	419	6,627	65,492
Wyoming State	50	22	11,475	28	63,950	49	70,404	50	54	588	5,274

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

HISTORY.

The general revolt against ecclesiastical rule which characterized the earlier years of the last century was the occasion for the organization of the Methodist Protestant Church. The Methodist Episcopal Church at that time vested an unlimited legislative, executive, and judicial power in the ministry, to the exclusion of all the lay members. In 1821, after years of desultory discussion, the Wesleyan Repository was established as a medium for the special consideration of what came to be called the "mutual rights" of the ministry and laity. Later it was superseded by a paper called "Mutual Rights," which vigorously discussed and earnestly advocated the right of the laity to an equal representation with the ministers in the lawmaking bodies of the church.

Union societies were formed in order to develop sentiment in favor of the movement, and in 1827 a convention was called which formally petitioned the General Conference of 1828 to concede the principle of lay representation in all the conferences of the church. The reply was unfavorable, and the petitioners were charged with being disturbers of the peace of the church. The result was an increase of agitation and of intensity of feeling. The union societies became more active, and their organ, Mutual Rights, more pronounced than ever. Then followed citations for trial before church courts on the charge of "speaking evil of magistrates and ministers," the expelling of some, and the withdrawal of many who sympathized with them. A number of local independent societies were organized, and a convention was held in Baltimore in November, 1828, where a provisional organization was formed under the name of The Associated Methodist Churches. Two years later another convention was held at the same place, and the Methodist Protestant Church was formed, enrolling 83 ministers and about 5,000 members. During the succeeding quadrennium the membership increased rapidly, new annual conferences were formed, the territorial limits of the church were considerably extended, and one or two schools were established.

With the development of the discussion concerning slavery a serious difficulty arose. The word "white" had been left in the Discipline, and thus Negroes were excluded from suffrage and eligibility to office. The churches in the North and West demanded the suppression of this word, as both offensive and unchristian, while the churches of the slaveholding states were just as determined on its retention. All attempts at compromise failed, and in 1858 the two sections divided. After the close of the war and the settlement of the slavery question they were reunited in 1877.

DOCTRINE AND POLITY.

In doctrine the Methodist Protestant Church stands on the same basis as the Methodist Episcopal Church. In polity, however, there are certain radical differences. The Methodist Protestant Church has no bishops or presiding elders and no life officers of any kind. It makes ministers and laymen equal in number and in power in the legislative bodies of the church, and grants to ministers the right of appeal from the stationing authority of the conference. With these exceptions, the general organization, including the system of quarterly, annual, and general conferences, is similar to that of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WORK.

The denominational boards of the church, which have charge of its activities, are appointed by and are responsible to the General Conference.

The home missionary work is under the care of a board of 7 members, with official headquarters at Pittsburgh. It has so far been limited chiefly to denominational extension, but work is now being done among the immigrants and mountaineers. During 1916 the board had an income of $21,154, employed 26 missionaries, and assisted, in one form or another, 28 churches. A Woman's Board of Home Missions, with headquarters at Baltimore, Md., is doing good work. It reported an income during the year of about $1,600.

The foreign missionary work, under the direction of the Board of Foreign Missions and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, is carried on in Japan, China, and India. The report for 1916 shows 80 stations, occupied by 16 American missionaries and 128 native helpers; 19 churches, with about 2,000 members; 12 schools, with 1,514 pupils; 1 hospital, treating 7,570 patients; and 11 homes and orphanages, including 1 asylum and school for the blind, reporting in all 50 inmates. The amount contributed in the United States for the foreign work during the year was $65,436. The value of property is estimated at $138,000; and the amount of endowment is $15,700.

The educational work of the church is represented by 5 institutions, including the University at Kansas City, Kans., 3 colleges, and a theological seminary. They are located in Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, and Texas. In 1916 the total number of students was 655; the amount contributed was $50,000; the value of school property $1,250,000; and the amount of endowment $225,000.

There are 2 homes for the aged and 1 orphanage, having a combined capacity for 70 inmates. The amount contributed for this work during the year

was about $8,000, and the value of property is estimated at $60,000.

The young people's work is represented by 469 societies of Christian Endeavor, with 16,063 members.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the Methodist Protestant Church for 1916 are given, by states and conferences or missions, on pages 465 to 468, 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 follows:

ITEM.	1916	1906	INCREASE:[1] 1906 TO 1916.	
			Number or amount.	Per cent.
Organizations	2,473	2,843	−370	−13.0
Members	186,908	178,544	8,364	4.7
Church edifices	2,266	2,457	−191	−7.8
Value of church property	$7,944,467	$6,053,048	$1,891,419	31.2
Debt on church property	$484,679	$247,524	$237,155	95.8
Parsonages:				
Churches reporting	679	661	18	2.7
Value	$1,385,160	$910,645	$474,515	52.1
Sunday schools:				
Number	2,116	2,181	−65	−3.0
Officers and teachers	20,778	18,970	1,808	9.5
Scholars	177,918	141,086	36,832	26.1
Contributions for missions and benevolences	$146,190	$91,580	$54,610	59.6
Domestic	$80,754	$62,974	$17,780	28.2
Foreign	$65,436	$28,606	$36,830	128.7

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

From this table it appears that the denomination has lost in number of organizations and in church edifices but has gained in membership and in other particulars. The number of organizations reported in 1916 was 2,473 as against 2,843 in 1906, a decrease of 13 per cent; the membership advanced from 178,544 in 1906 to 186,908 in 1916, an increase of 4.7 per cent. The number of church edifices fell from 2,457 in 1906 to 2,266 in 1916, or 7.8 per cent; but the value of church property increased from $6,053,048 to $7,944,467, or 31.2 per cent; and the debt on church property advanced from $247,524 as reported by 244 organizations in 1906 to $484,679 as reported by 250 organizations in 1916, an increase of 95.8 per cent. The number of Sunday schools decreased by 65, or 3 per cent, but the number of scholars advanced from 141,086 to 177,918, or 26.1 per cent. Contributions for missions and benevolences advanced from $91,580 to $146,190, or 59.6 per cent, the greater advance being for foreign 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 $1,509,243 were reported by 2,393 organizations and cover general running expenses, 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 2,171 organizations in 1916, was 10,664, constituting 6.1 per cent of the 173,772 members reported by these organizations. Assuming that the same proportion would apply to the 13,136 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 11,470.[1]

Of the 2,473 organizations, 2,472, with 186,756 members, reported church services conducted in English only, and 1, with 152 members, reported services in German and English. The report was not materially different from that for 1906.

The number of ministers on the rolls of the denomination was given as 1,340. Schedules were received from 928 of these, 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	928	533	242	153	$832
Alabama	28	8	19	1	487
Arkansas	25	5	18	2	373
Connecticut	4	1	3	.....	350
Delaware	17	14	1	2	776
District of Columbia	6	6	.....	.....	1,283
Florida	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Georgia	15	2	9	4	150
Illinois	37	23	11	3	837
Indiana	64	40	13	11	745
Iowa	13	11	.....	2	855
Kansas	18	8	3	7	706
Kentucky	8	.....	6	2	.....
Louisiana	21	6	9	6	360
Maryland	82	62	6	14	1,038
Massachusetts	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Michigan	74	49	12	13	717
Mississippi	20	4	15	1	383
Missouri	26	4	15	7	781
New Jersey	42	30	7	5	795
New York	67	39	13	15	673
North Carolina	50	31	12	7	725
Ohio	87	62	9	16	1,030
Oklahoma	13	3	8	2	647
Pennsylvania	56	41	5	10	1,187
South Carolina	13	1	8	4	.....
Tennessee	8	1	6	1	200
Texas	53	19	23	11	549
Virginia	16	12	3	1	736
Washington	2	2	.....	.....	1,600
West Virginia	61	49	7	5	756

Of the 928 ministers reporting, 775 were in pastoral work and 153 not in pastoral work. Of the latter, 92 were on the retired list, 9 in denominational work, 8 in educational work, 21 in evangelistic work, and 23 in other occupations. The average annual salary reported by 524 pastors was $832.

[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.			
Methodist Protestant Church	2,473	2,473	186,908	2,463	75,692	110,721	2,262	206	2,266	2,276	$7,944,467
New England division:											
Connecticut	5	5	128	5	52	76	5	.....	5	5	20,650
Middle Atlantic division:											
New York	75	75	4,376	75	1,606	2,770	67	8	67	68	289,100
New Jersey	46	46	6,076	46	2,362	3,714	46	.....	46	46	404,750
Pennsylvania	130	130	15,015	130	6,013	9,002	127	3	128	127	1,551,820
East North Central division:											
Ohio	233	233	25,629	233	10,225	15,404	232	1	232	232	946,025
Indiana	130	130	10,367	130	4,228	6,139	128	2	128	129	386,500
Illinois	86	86	4,948	86	1,995	2,953	84	2	84	84	218,400
Michigan	134	134	5,797	134	2,278	3,519	126	8	126	129	351,050
West North Central division:											
Iowa	49	49	3,426	49	1,401	2,025	49	.....	49	49	131,400
Missouri	73	73	4,216	73	1,711	2,505	65	8	65	65	92,230
Kansas	26	26	1,490	26	545	945	25	1	25	26	72,900
South Atlantic division:											
Delaware	40	40	4,598	40	1,939	2,659	40	.....	40	40	194,450
Maryland	189	189	22,174	189	8,742	13,432	188	1	188	188	1,329,210
District of Columbia	6	6	1,486	6	538	948	6	.....	6	6	214,500
Virginia	44	44	4,028	44	1,750	2,278	44	.....	44	44	148,000
West Virginia	316	316	18,948	316	7,975	10,973	285	29	287	285	619,090
North Carolina	187	187	18,033	187	7,802	10,231	185	2	185	184	400,420
South Carolina	25	25	2,324	25	1,046	1,278	25	.....	25	25	25,975
Georgia	50	50	2,884	50	1,251	1,633	46	4	46	46	59,145
Florida	3	3	141	3	54	87	3	.....	3	3	2,500
East South Central division:											
Kentucky	37	37	1,836	37	803	1,033	22	15	22	24	15,750
Tennessee	30	30	1,759	30	700	1,059	27	3	27	29	20,650
Alabama	100	100	7,088	100	2,932	4,156	95	5	95	95	108,441
Mississippi	102	102	4,531	102	1,858	2,673	90	12	90	90	38,950
West South Central division:											
Arkansas	77	77	4,087	77	1,596	2,491	65	10	65	67	44,420
Louisiana	84	84	3,010	74	1,010	1,505	71	13	71	72	44,100
Oklahoma	30	30	1,113	30	451	662	16	14	16	16	13,550
Texas	164	164	7,002	164	2,698	4,304	98	65	99	100	105,991
Pacific division:											
Washington	2	2	398	2	131	267	2	.....	2	2	94,500

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.
Methodist Protestant Church	2,473	250	$484,679	679	$1,385,160	2,393	$1,509,243	2,081	2,116	20,778	177,918
New England division:											
Connecticut	5	2	8,792	2	2,500	5	4,148	5	5	42	293
Middle Atlantic division:											
New York	75	11	20,864	51	98,770	72	62,029	63	67	754	5,664
New Jersey	46	20	42,940	33	94,850	46	82,809	46	47	873	8,238
Pennsylvania	130	24	113,830	35	122,550	127	164,868	119	120	1,544	14,891
East North Central division:											
Ohio	233	19	28,460	70	146,300	233	198,902	230	230	2,830	24,267
Indiana	130	11	13,134	48	76,900	129	94,513	124	125	1,518	10,991
Illinois	86	4	4,350	31	55,400	84	56,617	80	80	766	5,816
Michigan	134	11	19,873	58	91,200	134	87,914	126	127	1,177	8,633
West North Central division:											
Iowa	49	4	7,900	15	27,200	48	32,550	46	46	486	3,006
Missouri	73	4	715	19	16,775	72	19,726	58	58	498	3,352
Kansas	26	3	2,000	13	15,700	26	18,361	25	25	246	1,770
South Atlantic division:											
Delaware	40	10	23,505	16	43,600	40	44,186	39	39	522	4,572
Maryland	189	36	117,541	81	241,015	189	281,378	178	178	2,451	21,567
District of Columbia	6	6	31,500	3	22,000	6	22,105	6	6	176	1,748
Virginia	44	7	7,521	17	39,800	43	30,478	41	41	477	3,845
West Virginia	316	17	7,490	56	119,850	298	97,221	275	290	2,257	19,643
North Carolina	187	27	25,588	39	71,450	186	100,282	173	173	1,377	14,580
South Carolina	25	3	223	8	11,775	25	7,567	21	24	135	1,486
Georgia	50	3	970	4	5,400	49	8,654	36	38	240	2,045
Florida	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	367	1	1	6	50
East South Central division:											
Kentucky	37	1	35	3	2,200	36	4,510	23	24	121	1,442
Tennessee	30	.....	.....	2	1,700	24	3,775	17	17	116	1,047
Alabama	100	9	3,825	17	23,450	94	18,554	65	65	425	3,168
Mississippi	102	.....	.....	3	2,600	102	7,972	54	54	292	2,706
West South Central division:											
Arkansas	77	5	350	11	8,395	68	9,321	54	56	326	3,150
Louisiana	84	1	150	10	5,700	84	8,887	49	49	260	2,378
Oklahoma	30	2	1,800	2	1,300	28	3,919	23	25	144	1,324
Texas	164	10	1,323	31	26,780	140	31,590	102	104	674	5,666
Pacific division:											
Washington	2	.....	.....	1	10,000	2	6,040	2	2	45	580

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

CONFERENCE OR MISSION.	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.			
Methodist Protestant Church	2,473	2,473	186,908	2,463	75,692	110,721	2,262	206	2,266	2,276	$7,944,467
Alabama	94	94	6,884	94	2,855	4,029	89	5	89	89	104,991
Alabama Mission	4	4	139	4	50	89	4	.....	4	4	2,950
Arkansas	66	66	3,565	66	1,363	2,202	61	4	61	63	40,295
Charleston Mission	9	9	1,019	9	422	597	9	.....	9	9	7,275
Colorado-Texas	34	34	1,118	34	412	706	12	22	12	12	13,500
Colorado-Texas Mission	17	17	771	17	225	546	12	5	12	12	11,241
Eastern	98	98	8,074	98	3,235	4,839	94	4	94	94	524,620
Florida Mission	3	3	141	3	54	87	3	.....	3	3	2,500
Fort Smith Mission	15	15	676	15	300	376	8	6	8	8	6,725
Georgia	31	31	1,944	31	844	1,100	27	4	27	27	36,465
Georgia Mission	19	19	940	19	407	533	19	.....	19	19	22,680
Indiana	129	129	10,357	129	4,220	6,137	127	2	127	128	381,000
Iowa-Missouri	72	72	4,962	72	2,050	2,912	71	1	71	71	170,335
Kansas	26	26	1,490	26	545	945	25	1	25	26	72,900
Kentucky	30	30	1,460	30	644	816	15	15	15	15	11,100
Louisiana	83	83	2,942	73	983	1,464	69	14	69	70	42,700
Maryland	292	292	34,930	292	13,824	21,106	291	1	291	291	2,128,860
Michigan	138	138	5,918	138	2,327	3,591	130	8	130	133	362,050
Mississippi	87	87	3,797	87	1,551	2,246	78	9	78	78	33,200
Missouri	50	50	2,680	50	1,062	1,618	43	7	43	43	52,995
Muskingum	137	137	16,147	137	6,381	9,766	137	.....	137	137	516,725
North Carolina	200	200	19,227	200	8,444	10,783	198	2	198	197	418,320
North Illinois	44	44	3,086	44	1,283	1,803	43	1	43	43	178,450
North Mississippi	20	20	1,010	20	418	592	17	3	17	17	8,200
Ohio	89	89	8,602	89	3,474	5,128	88	1	88	88	374,800
Oklahoma	30	30	1,113	30	451	662	16	14	16	16	13,550
Onondaga	60	60	2,961	60	1,114	1,847	53	7	53	54	162,300
Pittsburgh	84	84	12,997	84	5,129	7,868	84	.....	85	84	1,504,900
South Carolina	10	10	674	10	279	395	10	.....	10	10	8,900
South Illinois	42	42	1,862	42	712	1,150	41	1	41	41	39,950
Tennessee	25	25	1,222	25	494	728	23	2	23	25	16,350
Texas	110	110	5,027	110	2,021	3,006	72	37	73	74	80,050
Virginia	12	12	862	12	349	513	9	3	9	11	8,500
Washington Mission	2	2	398	2	131	267	2	.....	2	2	94,500
West Virginia	311	311	17,913	311	7,639	10,274	282	27	284	282	400,290

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

CONFERENCE OR MISSION.	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.
Methodist Protestant Church	2,473	250	$484,679	679	$1,385,160	2,393	$1,509,243	2,081	2,116	20,778	177,918
Alabama	94	9	3,825	17	23,450	88	17,835	62	62	412	3,092
Alabama Mission	4					4	634	3	3	13	76
Arkansas	66	5	350	10	7,920	65	8,874	46	47	251	2,620
Charleston Mission	9	3	223	4	1,275	9	1,987	9	12	60	585
Colorado-Texas	34	4	375	8	4,580	27	3,078	16	18	105	872
Colorado-Texas Mission	17	2	283	2	1,100	15	2,787	15	15	86	532
Eastern	98	32	60,371	53	144,750	96	109,789	90	90	1,296	11,878
Florida Mission	3					3	367	1	1	6	50
Fort Smith Mission	15			1	475	7	778	9	10	81	620
Georgia	31			4	5,400	30	4,780	19	19	143	1,377
Georgia Mission	19	3	970			19	3,874	17	19	97	668
Indiana	129	10	12,484	45	72,900	128	93,322	123	124	1,482	11,011
Iowa-Missouri	72	5	8,200	24	35,000	71	41,252	66	66	682	4,310
Kansas	26	3	2,000	13	15,700	26	18,361	25	25	246	1,770
Kentucky	30	1	35			29	2,960	18	19	112	1,375
Louisiana	83	1	150	10	5,700	83	8,681	49	49	261	2,328
Maryland	292	66	210,967	126	387,465	292	415,356	276	277	3,934	34,939
Michigan	138	13	20,873	61	95,200	138	89,808	130	131	1,237	8,803
Mississippi	87			3	2,600	87	6,728	42	42	219	1,976
Missouri	50	3	415	10	8,975	49	11,024	38	38	302	2,048
Muskingum	137	8	17,410	37	84,650	137	119,196	135	135	1,635	15,140
North Carolina	200	27	25,588	43	83,250	199	106,167	186	186	1,464	15,543
North Illinois	44	2	3,100	26	50,900	43	45,515	42	42	448	3,741
North Mississippi	20					20	1,679	15	15	92	922
Ohio	89	10	10,700	31	55,150	89	67,420	88	88	1,103	8,020
Oklahoma	30	2	1,800	2	1,300	28	3,919	23	25	144	1,324
Onondaga	60	3	7,275	39	51,170	57	37,486	49	53	531	3,281
Pittsburgh	84	15	87,880	21	98,400	83	148,947	80	81	1,147	11,966
South Carolina	10			2	2,000	10	1,897	6	6	32	359
South Illinois	42	2	1,250	5	4,500	41	11,102	38	38	318	2,075
Tennessee	25			5	3,900	25	3,006	11	11	53	510
Texas	110	4	665	21	21,100	95	25,600	70	70	476	4,222
Virginia	12					5	2,030	11	11	74	615
Washington Mission	2			1	10,000	2	6,040	2	2	45	580
West Virginia	311	17	7,490	55	106,350	293	86,964	271	286	2,191	18,690

WESLEYAN METHODIST CONNECTION OF AMERICA.

HISTORY.

As the slavery question began to compel attention, not only in political but in church life, there developed a disposition on the part of the ecclesiastical authorities in the Methodist Episcopal Church to repress or suppress those who felt called upon to testify to their convictions. This went so far as to result in the expulsion of a number of persons and the withdrawal of more, in protest against what they considered the denial of the right of "liberty of testimony" and freedom of discussion, and the improper exercise of ecclesiastical authority. These persons joined forces, and in 1841 a small connection was formed in Michigan which took the name of Wesleyan Methodists. The next year a paper was established, called the True Wesleyan, and a convention was called to prepare for the organization of a church that should be antislavery and nonepiscopal. The result was the formation, on May 31, 1843, at Utica, N. Y., of the Wesleyan Methodist Connection of America.

About 6,000 members, most of them in New York state, united in this organization. They chose what they called a "republican form of government," in which the majority should rule and the laity have equal rights with the ministry. Owing to the special conditions of the times, three restrictions were emphasized: First, all connection with slavery was prohibited, and any person who in any sense believed in slavery was debarred from membership; second, the use or manufacture of intoxicants, or aiding or abetting the same, either directly or indirectly, was prohibited; third, membership in secret societies was prohibited on the ground that "the God-ordained relations of 'Home,' 'State,' and 'Church' " are sufficient to meet the obligations and duties of mankind toward God and man. With the settlement of the slavery question the Wesleyan Methodists became prohibitionists almost en masse, so that it is probable that there is not a minister in the connection who is not a prohibitionist.

DOCTRINE.

In doctrine the church is in accord with the Methodist Episcopal Church and Methodist bodies in general throughout the world. It holds that man is not only justified by faith in Christ, but also sanctified by faith, and that all who accept Him as Saviour and Lord will be so delivered from sin and its consequences that they will enter upon the eternal state without "impairment," either in body, soul, or spirit.

POLITY.

The ecclesiastical organization of the church is essentially that of the Methodist Episcopal Church, except in respect to the episcopacy and the participation of the laity in church government. No minister can be ordained without the consent of, or without first being recommended by, the laity, and the ministry and government of the church are just what the laity make them. The General Conference, which meets every four years, is the lawmaking body of the connection, limited by a constitution. The limitations are:

> The articles of faith can not be changed except by the consent of the annual conferences, churches, and members. While the church has an itinerant ministry, yet it is by agreement between the ministry and the churches, and this can not be abolished except by vote of the annual conferences, churches, and members. No new conditions of membership can be instituted except by vote of the general and annual conferences, and a majority of the membership. In all these things the General Conference has veto power, the annual conferences have veto powers, and should these two bodies pass any measure that the membership did not approve of, the membership can veto the same by voting against it.

WORK.

The missionary activities of the church are carried on through the Missionary Society of the Wesleyan Methodist Connection. All pastors are regarded as home missionary workers and agents, but there are 14 special missionaries in the home field. No help is given to specific churches, but the work is general evangelism. It extends through different parts of the United States and Canada, but is mostly confined to the Southern states, especially North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama. The receipts for this work in 1917 were $5,500. In addition, the various annual conferences have funds of their own which they expend as they deem best, without reference to the Missionary Society and without making any report to the General Conference.

The foreign missionary work is carried on at Kunso, near Freetown, Sierra Leone, and in India they have strong mission stations in the Surat and Sanjan districts. The appropriations by the Missionary Society are, for the most part, merely supplementary to amounts raised in the mission churches or appropriated by the annual conferences. In addition to the mission station at Kunso, there are 3 out stations where missionaries reside. In 1917 there were 17 American missionaries in Africa and India; 18 native workers; 3 church organizations, including several congregations and reporting 100 members; 4 church schools, with about 65 students; and 3 general schools open to all. Medical work is as yet unorganized, though there is a medical missionary who treats a number of patients. All the workers have received more or less private instructions, so as to be able to use simple remedies. The total amount received for the work during the year was $17,682, and the property is valued at $11,200.

The home educational work of the church includes 4 institutions of higher grade in New York, Indiana, Kansas, and South Carolina, with a total of 700 students. The property is valued at $132,000, and there is an endowment of $100,000. During the year 1917 the contributions for education were $66,100, part of which was used in erecting buildings.

Young people's work is represented by 345 young missionary workers' bands, with a membership of 10,224.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the Wesleyan Methodist Connection for 1916 and 1906 are given, by states and conferences, on pages 471 and 472, 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	579	594	−15	−2.5
Members	20,778	20,043	735	3.7
Church edifices	529	489	40	8.2
Value of church property	$787,731	$637,117	$150,614	23.6
Debt on church property	$37,060	$18,914	$18,146	95.9
Parsonages:				
Churches reporting	217	176	41	23.3
Value	$243,650	$159,175	$84,475	53.1
Sunday schools:				
Number	529	505	24	4.8
Officers and teachers	3,912	3,442	470	13.7
Scholars	29,850	21,463	8,387	39.1
Contributions for missions and benevolences	$89,282	$39,003	$50,279	128.9
Domestic	$71,600	$28,942	$42,658	147.4
Foreign	$17,682	$10,061	$7,621	75.7

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

From this table it appears that the denomination has suffered a loss in number of organizations, but has gained in every other particular, although in most cases not greatly. The number of organizations reported in 1916 was 579 as against 594 in 1906, a decrease of 2.5 per cent. The membership rose from 20,043 in 1906 to 20,778 in 1916, an increase of 3.7 per cent. The number of church edifices increased from 489 to 529, or 8.2 per cent, and the value of church property from $637,117 to $787,731, or 23.6 per cent. Debt reported in 1916 by 84 organizations amounted to $37,060, while in 1906, 49 organizations reported a debt of $18,914. There was an increase of 41, or 23.3 per cent, in the number of churches reporting parsonages, and an increase of $84,475, or 53.1 per cent, in the value of the parsonages. Sunday schools advanced in number from 505 to 529, or 4.8 per cent, and the scholars increased from 21,463 to 29,850, or 39.1 per cent. The contributions for missions and benevolences increased from $39,003 to $89,282, or 128.9 per cent, the principal increase being for domestic work.

Certain items not included in the 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 $329,294, reported by 525 organizations, 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 382 organizations in 1916, was 822, constituting 5.6 per cent of the 14,761 members reported by these organizations. Assuming that the same proportion would apply to the 6,017 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 1,157.[1]

Of the 579 organizations, 578, with 20,717 members, reported services conducted in English only, and 1, with 61 members, reported the use of an Indian language in connection with English. In 1906, 2 organizations reported the use of an Indian language alone.

The number of ministers on the rolls of the denomination was 436. As shown by the following table, 414 sent in schedules, reporting 287 in pastoral work and 127 not in pastoral work. The number reporting full salaries was 176, and the average annual salary reported was $529. Of those not in pastoral work, 34 were on the retired list, 58 were in denominational, educational, or evangelistic work, and 35 reported other occupations.

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	414	178	109	127	$529
Alabama	10	2	5	3	266
California	3	.....	1	2	.....
Florida	2	1	1	.....	290
Georgia	18	6	7	5	466
Illinois	7	4	.....	3	780
Indiana	45	20	13	12	653
Iowa	18	10	3	5	495
Kansas	30	8	9	13	483
Michigan	50	21	17	12	516
Minnesota	3	.....	1	2	.....
Montana	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Nebraska	1	.....	.....	1	.....
New York	78	43	10	25	565
North Carolina	41	13	14	14	441
Ohio	19	6	8	5	545
Oklahoma	8	2	3	3	374
Oregon	2	1	.....	1	483
Pennsylvania	21	13	4	4	499
South Carolina	16	8	1	7	495
South Dakota	15	10	1	4	581
Tennessee	6	4	1	1	205
Vermont	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Virginia	5	2	2	1	500
West Virginia	4	2	.....	2	550
Wisconsin	9	2	6	1	550

[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.			
Wesleyan Methodist Connection	579	579	20,778	536	7,508	12,380	515	37	529	514	$787,731
New England division:											
Vermont	3	3	96	3	30	66	3	.....	4	3	4,200
Middle Atlantic division:											
New York	73	73	2,365	68	846	1,477	68	3	71	66	141,250
Pennsylvania	46	46	1,386	43	454	872	38	5	38	38	54,710
East North Central division:											
Ohio	40	40	1,803	36	626	1,078	36	1	39	36	73,925
Indiana	96	96	4,511	92	1,688	2,679	90	5	90	91	180,247
Illinois	7	7	248	7	98	150	6	1	6	6	11,600
Michigan	72	72	2,411	66	841	1,383	62	8	62	62	103,750
Wisconsin	10	10	256	10	100	156	10	.....	10	10	11,150
West North Central division:											
Minnesota	2	2	54	2	16	38	1	.....	1	1	2,000
Iowa	19	19	556	16	198	346	17	1	17	17	25,250
South Dakota	7	7	294	7	121	173	6	.....	6	6	15,700
Kansas	28	28	1,004	20	368	489	25	2	25	24	28,900
South Atlantic division:											
Virginia	1	1	73	1	27	46	1	.....	1	1	1,200
West Virginia	8	8	216	8	83	133	8	.....	8	8	10,900
North Carolina	48	48	1,477	47	513	917	44	2	48	45	37,754
South Carolina	35	35	1,613	34	588	905	30	2	33	30	39,555
Georgia	39	39	1,005	32	360	573	31	2	31	31	18,300
Florida	8	8	91	8	36	55	8	.....	8	8	2,450
East South Central division:											
Tennessee	11	11	354	11	136	218	10	.....	10	10	7,800
Alabama	11	11	642	11	267	375	10	1	10	10	9,750
West South Central division:											
Oklahoma	15	15	323	14	112	191	11	4	11	11	7,340

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.
Wesleyan Methodist Connection	579	84	$37,060	217	$243,050	525	$329,294	500	529	3,912	29,850
New England division:											
Vermont	3	.....	.....	3	1,900	2	2,548	2	3	31	187
Middle Atlantic division:											
New York	73	16	3,825	43	59,750	69	57,164	65	71	509	3,618
Pennsylvania	46	2	2,150	14	17,050	44	23,323	43	46	343	2,532
East North Central division:											
Ohio	40	3	3,550	17	24,000	32	36,844	35	38	304	2,284
Indiana	96	19	11,470	34	31,550	87	74,550	90	90	793	5,764
Illinois	7	1	1,460	4	7,000	7	4,903	7	7	62	423
Michigan	72	3	3,741	42	42,650	66	37,056	60	65	499	3,834
Wisconsin	10	.....	.....	2	2,500	10	4,447	8	8	52	319
West North Central division:											
Minnesota	2	.....	.....	1	1,500	1	1,252	2	2	17	99
Iowa	19	.....	.....	12	15,400	15	10,191	16	17	121	759
South Dakota	7	.....	.....	5	10,100	7	9,294	7	7	47	405
Kansas	28	3	495	17	15,500	25	20,074	24	25	209	1,544
South Atlantic division:											
Virginia	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,051	1	1	9	91
West Virginia	8	1	1,228	.....	.....	8	3,971	8	8	51	408
North Carolina	48	17	4,720	7	4,400	44	12,490	43	47	287	2,674
South Carolina	35	10	2,170	3	3,750	33	13,325	32	35	224	2,278
Georgia	39	2	300	5	3,750	38	6,974	23	23	128	1,104
Florida	8	.....	.....	1	200	3	380	3	3	13	99
East South Central division:											
Tennessee	11	4	986	.....	.....	10	1,996	9	10	64	321
Alabama	11	2	900	1	250	9	5,421	10	11	73	690
West South Central division:											
Oklahoma	15	1	65	6	2,400	14	2,040	12	12	76	417

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.			
Wesleyan Methodist Connection	579	579	20,778	536	7,508	12,380	515	37	529	514	$787,731
Alabama	10	10	592	10	249	343	9	1	9	9	8,450
Allegheny	45	45	1,271	41	404	787	42	.....	42	42	66,675
Champlain	33	33	1,010	30	339	666	33	.....	37	31	64,150
Dakota	7	7	294	7	121	173	6	.....	6	6	15,700
Georgia	47	47	1,096	40	396	628	39	2	39	39	20,750
Illinois	7	7	248	7	98	150	6	1	6	6	11,600
Indiana	98	98	4,578	94	1,716	2,718	92	5	92	93	182,647
Iowa	21	21	610	18	214	384	18	1	18	18	27,250
Kansas	28	28	1,004	20	368	489	25	2	25	24	28,900
Lockport	18	18	646	18	233	413	17	1	17	17	30,100
Michigan	43	43	1,671	38	566	918	42	1	42	42	77,900
North Carolina	54	54	1,703	53	574	1,082	48	2	52	49	43,909
North Michigan	29	29	740	28	275	465	20	7	20	20	25,850
Ohio	16	16	733	16	295	438	15	1	16	15	23,450
Oklahoma	15	15	323	14	112	191	11	4	11	11	7,340
Rochester	40	40	1,320	37	481	761	30	7	30	30	65,110
South Carolina	34	34	1,577	33	580	937	30	2	33	30	39,600
South Ohio	16	16	819	14	259	522	14	.....	16	14	33,100
Tennessee	8	8	287	8	128	159	8	.....	8	8	4,100
Wisconsin	10	10	256	10	100	156	10	.....	10	10	11,150

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.
Wesleyan Methodist Connection	579	84	$37,060	217	$243,650	525	$329,294	500	529	3,912	29,850
Alabama	10	2	900	1	250	8	5,019	9	10	67	646
Allegheny	45	5	3,878	14	20,500	42	44,099	41	41	335	2,810
Champlain	33	1	125	22	28,250	28	19,742	25	29	204	1,522
Dakota	7	.....	.....	5	10,100	7	9,294	7	7	47	405
Georgia	47	2	300	6	3,950	41	7,354	26	26	141	1,203
Illinois	7	1	1,460	4	7,000	7	4,903	7	7	62	423
Indiana	98	19	11,470	35	32,350	89	76,154	92	92	806	5,854
Iowa	21	.....	.....	13	16,900	16	11,443	18	19	138	858
Kansas	28	3	495	17	15,500	25	20,074	24	25	209	1,544
Lockport	18	2	2,000	13	19,550	18	17,046	18	20	136	1,169
Michigan	43	2	3,100	24	28,700	42	26,070	40	40	350	2,510
North Carolina	54	20	5,646	7	4,400	50	15,285	47	51	317	2,900
North Michigan	29	1	641	18	13,950	24	10,986	20	25	149	1,324
Ohio	16	.....	.....	7	7,900	13	7,686	15	17	136	969
Oklahoma	15	1	65	6	2,400	14	2,040	12	12	76	417
Rochester	40	12	1,500	17	21,900	39	29,018	38	42	311	1,781
South Carolina	34	10	2,170	3	3,750	32	13,193	31	34	220	2,268
South Ohio	16	2	3,250	3	3,800	13	4,655	14	15	103	688
Tennessee	8	1	60	.....	.....	7	786	8	9	53	240
Wisconsin	10	.....	.....	2	2,500	10	4,447	8	8	52	319

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

HISTORY.

Among the features of the evangelistic movement in this country during the first decade of the nineteenth century was one that was distinctively American—the camp meeting. The first one appears to have been conducted in eastern Kentucky in 1800 by a union of Methodists and Presbyterians. Subsequently the Presbyterians withdrew to a considerable degree, and the camp meeting became a special feature of Methodist revival work, particularly throughout the West and the South. So much attention was attracted to this institution that several accounts were printed in the Methodist magazines of England, and early in the nineteenth century an American named Lorenzo Dow went over to England and aroused in the hearts of several members of the Wesleyan Connection a strong desire to have one in that country. Accordingly arrangements were made and one was held at Mow Cop, Staffordshire, on Sunday, May 31, 1807. So successful was this that other meetings followed, and a large number of converts were organized into societies or classes. When they sought admission into the Wesleyan Connection, however, they were refused unless they would break off all connection with the camp meeting Methodists; the conference declaring the meetings highly improper and likely to be productive of considerable mischief. A few persisted in holding them, and the immediate result was the expulsion from the Methodist body in June, 1808, of Hugh Bourne, and in September, 1810, of William Clowes, two of the leaders, who have always been considered the founders of the Primitive Methodist Church.

The meeting at Mow Cop is regarded as the real beginning of Primitive Methodism, although the first society or church was organized in March, 1810, at Standley, and was composed of 10 converts, none of whom belonged to any other church. The name "Primitive" was officially assumed at a meeting held at Tunstall, England, in February, 1812, in order to distinguish the new societies, which up to that time had been known as "Camp Meeting Methodists," from the original Methodist body, which later adopted the name Wesleyan. The subsequent emigration of considerable numbers of members to America led to the formation of societies in various parts of the United States and Canada, the first missionaries arriving in July, 1829, while Bourne himself visited America in 1844. As the work extended, three conferences were formed—the Western, the Pennsylvania, and the Eastern.

DOCTRINE AND POLITY.

The doctrine of the Primitive Methodist Church is essentially that of other branches of Methodism. It lays especial emphasis on one triune God; the divinity of Christ; the divinity and personality of the Holy Spirit; the innocence, fall, and redemption of mankind; the necessity of repentance, justification, regeneration, sanctification producing holiness of heart and life; the resurrection of the dead and the conscious future existence of all men, the general judgment, and eternal rewards and punishments.

In polity the church is in general accord with the Methodist Episcopal Church, having a quadrennial General Conference and annual and quarterly conferences. General and district committees of the annual conferences conduct the work between sessions. There are, however, no bishops or presiding elders, and there is no time limit for the pastorate. Each church is supplied with a pastor by the annual conference, largely by its "invitation." A society meeting is called the first week in March, at which three ministers are designated as first, second, and third choice for pastor for the ensuing year beginning in May. If the first declines, the second is invited; if he declines, the third is invited; if he declines, another society meeting is called, and the same course pursued. When an invitation is accepted by a minister, the annual conference simply ratifies the agreement, "except for grave reasons." The invitation is for one year, but may be renewed indefinitely. All uninvited ministers are stationed by the annual conference, and no candidates for the ministry are received unless there are churches for them.

WORK.

The general activities of the Primitive Methodist Church are under the care of committees elected by the conference. The home mission work is under the direction of conference missionary boards, the members of which are elected annually by the 3 conferences of the denomination. Each board has jurisdiction within the bounds of its own conference and reports to it annually. During the year 1916 there were 9 missionaries employed, serving 9 churches, and contributions were reported to the amount of $6,731.

The foreign mission work is under the care of a general foreign missionary committee, composed of 2 representatives from each annual conference, 1 minister and 1 layman, elected by the General Conference. Until about 10 years ago all contributions for foreign work were made through channels outside the denomination, but then the church undertook the support of a mission at Bani, West Africa, with the hope of adding other missions in the interior. The report for 1916 shows 1 station, 1 American missionary, 1 native helper, 1 organized church, with 125 members, and 2 schools, with 250 pupils. The total amount contributed for the foreign work was $1,000.

The educational work of the church is carried on through a nonresident school of theology, affiliated with the Bible School of New York City and the

Moody school at Northfield, Mass. It embraces courses of study for Sunday school workers, lay preachers, candidates for the ministry, and ministerial probationers, with academic and collegiate courses leading to degrees. During 1916 the sum of $200 was contributed for this work.

The Wesley League of Christian Endeavor reported 70 societies, with 2,700 members.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the Primitive Methodist Church for 1916 are given, by states and conferences, 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:

ITEM.	1916	1906	INCREASE:[1] 1906 TO 1916.	
			Number or amount.	Per cent.
Organizations	93	96	−3	(2)
Members	9,353	7,558	1,795	23.7
Church edifices	93	101	−8	−7.9
Value of church property	$829,035	$630,700	$198,335	31.4
Debt on church property	$85,869	$90,965	−$5,096	−5.6
Parsonages:				
Churches reporting	51	49	2	(2)
Value	$164,300	$103,600	$60,700	58.6
Sunday schools:				
Number	93	98	−5	(2)
Officers and teachers	1,557	1,563	−6	−0.4
Scholars	14,918	13,177	1,741	13.2
Contributions for missions and benevolences	$7,931	$6,716	$1,215	18.1
Domestic	$6,931	$5,916	$1,015	17.2
Foreign	$1,000	$800	$200	25.0

[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 slight loss in the denomination in organizations, in church edifices, and in Sunday schools, but a considerable increase in membership, in value of church property and parsonages, and in the number of Sunday school scholars. The number of organizations reported in 1916 was 93, as against 96 in 1906; the number of church edifices 93, as against 101; but the value of church property rose from $630,700 to $829,035, an increase of 31.4 per cent. Debt showed a decrease of 5.6 per cent; 2 more churches reported parsonages; and there was an increase of 58.6 per cent in the value of parsonages. Contributions for missions and benevolences increased from $6,716 to $7,931, or 18.1 per cent, the greater part being for domestic work.

Certain items not included in the 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 $147,695, reported by 92 organizations, 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 81 organizations in 1916, was 734, constituting 8.5 per cent of the 8,682 members reported by these organizations. Assuming that the same proportion would apply to the 671 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 791.[1]

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

The total number of ministers on the rolls of the church was given as 74, of whom 62 sent in schedules reporting an average annual salary of $836.

[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.			
Primitive Methodist Church	93	93	9,353	91	3,366	5,863	91	.....	93	91	$829,035
New England division:											
Massachusetts	11	11	1,599	11	604	995	11	.....	11	11	280,000
Rhode Island	8	8	500	8	195	305	8	.....	8	8	45,000
Middle Atlantic division:											
New York	2	2	205	2	69	136	2	.....	2	2	36,000
Pennsylvania	42	42	5,793	40	2,096	3,573	42	.....	42	42	367,335
East North Central division:											
Ohio	4	4	232	4	87	145	4	.....	4	4	33,300
Illinois	2	2	259	2	78	181	2	.....	2	2	19,000
Wisconsin	22	22	725	22	217	508	20	.....	22	20	45,400
West North Central division:											
Iowa	2	2	40	2	20	20	2	.....	2	2	3,000

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.
Primitive Methodist Church	93	36	$85,869	51	$164,300	92	$147,695	90	93	1,557	14,918
New England division:											
Massachusetts	11	8	24,000	7	32,000	11	24,894	11	12	244	2,643
Rhode Island	8	6	12,155	3	8,000	8	11,273	8	8	106	867
Middle Atlantic division:											
New York	2	2	8,600	1	4,000	2	4,460	2	2	28	219
Pennsylvania	42	17	39,514	31	101,500	42	85,587	42	43	928	9,132
East North Central division:											
Ohio	4	1	900	1	4,000	4	5,801	4	4	40	318
Illinois	2	1	500	2	4,000	2	3,813	2	2	26	364
Wisconsin	22	1	200	5	10,300	21	11,727	19	20	165	1,210
West North Central division:											
Iowa	2	.....	.....	1	500	2	140	2	2	20	165

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.			
Primitive Methodist Church	93	93	9,353	91	3,366	5,863	91	.....	93	91	$829,035
Eastern	21	21	2,304	21	868	1,436	21	.....	21	21	361,000
Pennsylvania	46	46	6,025	44	2,183	3,718	46	.....	46	46	400,635
Western	26	26	1,024	26	315	709	24	.....	26	24	67,400

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.
Primitive Methodist Church	93	36	$85,869	51	$164,300	92	$147,695	90	93	1,557	14,918
Eastern	21	16	44,755	11	44,000	21	40,627	21	22	378	3,729
Pennsylvania	46	18	40,414	32	105,500	46	91,388	46	47	968	9,450
Western	26	2	700	8	14,800	25	15,680	23	24	211	1,739

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.

HISTORY.

The early history of Methodism in America was closely identified with slaveholding sections. The southern colonies furnished the majority of the young men who entered the ministry of the church during the Revolutionary War, and out of approximately 15,000 members of the Methodist societies in 1783, only about 2,000 resided in what, in later years, were known as the "free states." All the conferences between 1776 and 1808 were held either in Baltimore or in that region, and 6 out of the 9 bishops elected previous to 1844 had been natives of slaveholding states. Nevertheless, the Methodist preachers of the time were, with practical unanimity, opposed to human bondage.

The "Christmas Conference" of 1784, which organized the scattered congregations into the Methodist Episcopal Church, enacted a specific rule which required all slaveholding members, under penalty of expulsion for noncompliance, to emancipate their slaves; but it stirred up so much strife, and proved to be so impracticable of execution, that in less than six months it was suspended. After various and somewhat conflicting measures had been adopted, the General Conference of 1808 provided that thereafter each annual conference should deal with the whole matter according

to its own judgment. In 1816 this provision was modified by another statute which remained in force until 1844, to the effect that no slaveholder should be appointed to any official position in the church, if the state in which he lived made it possible for him to liberate his slaves. This compromise proceeded upon the supposition that, while slavery was an evil to be mitigated in every possible way, it was not necessarily a sin.

In 1844 a new issue was raised. Bishop James O. Andrew, of Georgia, a man of high Christian character and "eminent beyond almost any living minister for the interest that he had taken in the welfare of the slaves," became by inheritance and by marriage a nominal slaveholder. Under the laws of Georgia it was not possible for him or his wife to free their slaves. He was therefore exempt, as scores of other southern ministers were, from the operation of the law of 1816. In the General Conference of 1844, held in New York, a preamble and resolution were adopted, calling attention to the embarrassment which would result from this connection with slavery in the bishop's exercise of his office as an itinerant general superintendent, and declaring it "the sense of this General Conference that he desist from the exercise of his office so long as this impediment remains." The southern delegates resented this action, which virtually deposed him from the episcopacy, and entered a protest against it. They said that if Bishop Andrew had violated any law of the church they did not object to his being put upon trial for the offense; but they did object to his deposition by a mere majority vote, and without any specific allegation based upon the law of the church being brought against him. Such action they regarded as a flagrant violation of the constitution of the church, according to which, as they interpreted it, the episcopacy was not a mere office subject to the control of an omnipotent General Conference, but a coordinate and independent branch of the church government. The result was that after long debate, conducted for the most part in an admirably Christian spirit, a provisional plan of separation was adopted, to become effective whenever the southern conferences should deem it necessary. A convention of representatives from the southern conferences was held at Lousiville, Ky., and on May 17, 1845, by an almost unanimous vote, the plan of separation was approved, and the annual conferences in the slaveholding states were erected into a distinct ecclesiastical connection, separate from the jurisdiction of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the name chosen for the new body being the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Its first General Conference was held at Petersburg, Va., in 1846.

Although the General Conference of 1844 had adopted the provisional plan of separation, many northern leaders in the church, including some of those who had voted for it, regretted the action taken, and declared the plan unconstitutional and void. Furthermore, the part of the plan relating to the division of the property of the Book Concern, while receiving a majority of votes in the annual conferences, failed to obtain the requisite three-fourths required by the constitution of the church; and in the General Conference of 1848, held at Pittsburgh, Pa., the entire plan was repudiated and declared null and void. A fraternal delegate from the South was denied reception, the conference stating that it did "not consider it proper, at present, to enter into fraternal relations with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South." Suits were finally decided by the Supreme Court of the United States declaring the plan valid and binding in all its parts.

The Southern Church began with 2 bishops, Joshua Soule and James O. Andrew, and 16 annual conferences. In 1846 there were 1,519 traveling preachers, 2,833 local preachers, 327,284 white members, 124,961 Negro members, and 2,972 Indian members, or a total of 459,569. The growth was rapid, and when the Civil War began the membership had increased to 757,205, including 207,776 Negroes.

The war wrought havoc. Hundreds of church buildings were burned or dismantled, college buildings were abandoned, and the endowments were swept away. During the war, the annual conferences met irregularly or in fragments; the General Conference of 1862 was not held; and the whole order of the itinerancy was interrupted. Many of the most liberal supporters of the church and its institutions were reduced to abject want; the publishing house was seized for a United States printing office, and the church press was silent. The missionaries in China were cut off from their home board and would have suffered much but for the fact that the treasurer of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church indorsed the drafts for their support. By 1866 the membership had been reduced to 511,161, showing a loss of 246,044. Three-fourths of the Negro members had joined either the African Methodist churches, or the Methodist Episcopal Church, whose representatives were to be found everywhere throughout the South. The remainder formed, in 1870, an independent organization, the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.

In spite of these facts the work of reconstruction was begun at once. At the General Conference of 1866 changes were made in regard to lay representation in annual and general conferences, the probationary system, class meetings, and the itinerancy. In 1874 the first fraternal delegation from the Methodist Episcopal Church was received. Since the war contributions to foreign missions have greatly advanced, and home mission work for Indians, Mexicans, and others has developed. Vanderbilt University was opened for the

reception of students in 1875, and 4 years later reported 519 students. In 1884, the centennial year of Episcopal Methodism, a special contribution of $1,382,771 was made, mostly for local objects. By 1882 the membership had increased to 860,687, and at the General Conference in 1890 it was reported as 1,177,150.

The church has entered heartily into the various movements for church unity and fellowship, is a constituent member of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, is represented on the Committee on a World Conference on Questions of Faith and Order, and is closely identified with interdenominational movements, as the Y. M. C. A., American Bible Society, etc. It has participated with the Methodist Episcopal Church in the consideration of plans for the union of the two churches. It has taken a prominent part in the war work of the churches, establishing its own commission and raising a fund for work in the cantonments and in the field.

DOCTRINE AND POLITY.

In doctrine the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is in agreement with other branches of Methodism throughout the world, putting special emphasis upon the universality of the atonement, the witness of the Spirit, and the possibility of holiness in heart and life.

In polity it is in close accord with the Methodist Episcopal Church and emphasizes the episcopate. The bishops hold office for life, unless removed by due process of law for personal or official misconduct, and have a limited veto on constitutional questions over the acts of the General Conference. There is equal clerical and lay representation in the General Conference, and effective lay representation in the annual conferences. Attendance on class meeting ceased to be a condition of membership in 1866. The fixed probation of six months is not required of candidates for membership, nor are they required to subscribe to the 25 Articles of Religion, as in the northern branch of the church. The itinerancy is still maintained, the pastoral term being limited to four consecutive years. In other respects there is little difference from the polity of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WORK.

The general denominational work of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is under the care of the General Board of Missions, which includes the home and foreign missionary work of the women, a Board of Church Extension, a Sunday School Board, and an Epworth League Board, supplemented by special boards in the several annual conferences.

The home mission work is conducted by the Home Department of the General Board of Missions, by the annual conference boards, the Board of Church Extension, and women's boards of city missions in various cities, the last-named being auxiliary to the women's department of the general board. The general board gives particular attention to the work among immigrants, mountain people, miners, Negroes, and Indians, as well as to work in congested quarters of the cities. The various city mission boards deal chiefly with the last-named problem by means of social settlements and the like. The annual conference boards of missions are concerned chiefly in supplementing pastoral support in poor territory, where without their help preachers could not be maintained. During 1916 these various home mission agencies employed 268 missionaries, gave missionary support in whole or in part to about 2,400 mission workers and pastors, and aided 2,390 churches. The Board of Church Extension assisted in the building of 285 churches during the year, and has a loan fund of $976,461 which is used for this purpose. The church contributed to all of these home mission causes in 1916 the sum of $1,243,329.

The foreign missionary work of the church is carried on by the General Board of Missions, and the fields occupied are China, Japan, Korea, Brazil, Mexico, Cuba, and Africa. The report for 1916 shows 60 stations, occupied by 382 missionaries, and 444 native preachers and other helpers; 589 churches, with 34,040 members; 222 schools, with 15,021 pupils; and 8 hospitals and dispensaries, treating 55,050 patients. There were 669 Sunday schools, which enrolled 40,345 scholars. The contributions of the church to foreign missions in 1916 were $984,306, an increase of $63,682 over the total for the previous year. The board has property in mission lands valued at $4,000,000.

The educational institutions of the church in the United States include 45 colleges and 34 secondary institutions, with 1,359 teachers and 19,736 students. During 1916 the contributions for education amounted to $344,518, while the value of property devoted to this cause was estimated at $15,840,080, and the value of endowments was $9,196,224.

The church has under its care 4 hospitals, with property valued at $1,800,000; and 13 orphanages, valued at $1,240,000 and caring for 1,739 orphans. It reports, also, endowment for these institutions amounting to $1,262,000, and about $450,000 contributed for their establishment and maintenance.

The young people of the church are organized in 3,841 Epworth Leagues, with a membership of 137,333; and there are 1,924,698 enrolled in the Sunday schools. In 1916 the Church Publishing House in Nashville, Tenn., with branches at Richmond, Va., and Dallas, Tex., had assets of $1,548,749, and reported sales amounting to $1,029,906. The publishing house in Nashville publishes 16 periodicals, including Sunday school literature having an aggregate circulation of more than a million and a half. In addition there are 16 periodicals supported by the annual conferences, which have a circulation of about 150,000.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, are given, by states and conferences or missions, on pages 479 to 482, 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 follows:

ITEM.	1916	1906	INCREASE: 1906 TO 1916.	
			Number or amount.	Per cent.
Organizations	19,220	17,831	1,389	7.8
Members	2,114,479	1,638,480	475,999	29.1
Church edifices	17,251	15,933	1,318	8.3
Value of church property	$62,428,433	$37,278,424	$25,150,009	67.5
Debt on church property	$3,849,850	$1,256,093	$2,593,757	206.5
Parsonages:				
Churches reporting	5,327	4,566	761	16.7
Value	$11,777,753	$7,265,610	$4,512,143	62.1
Sunday schools:				
Number	16,690	14,306	2,384	16.7
Officers and teachers	152,177	113,328	38,849	34.3
Scholars	1,688,559	1,040,160	648,399	62.3
Contributions for missions and benevolences	$3,022,153	$2,214,316	$807,837	36.5
Domestic	$2,037,847	$1,447,689	$590,158	40.8
Foreign	$984,306	$766,627	$217,679	28.4

From this table it is seen that the denomination has gained largely in membership, in value of church property, in value of parsonages, in number of Sunday school scholars, and in the amount of contributions, but to a less degree in other items. The number of organizations reported in 1916 was 19,220 as against 17,831 in 1906, an increase of 7.8 per cent, while the membership advanced from 1,638,480 to 2,114,479, or 29.1 per cent. The value of church property increased from $37,278,424 to $62,428,433, and the debt on church property from $1,256,093, reported by 1,195 organizations, to $3,849,850, reported by 1,914 organizations. The number of churches reporting parsonages increased from 4,566 to 5,327, or 16.7 per cent, and the value of the parsonages increased from $7,265,610 to $11,777,753, or 62.1 per cent. The number of Sunday schools increased from 14,306 to 16,690, or 16.7 per cent, and the number of scholars rose from 1,040,160 in 1906 to 1,688,559 in 1916, an increase of 62.3 per cent. Contributions for missions and benevolences advanced from $2,214,316 in 1906 to $3,022,153 in 1916, or 36.5 per cent, over two-thirds of the increase 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 $17,139,398 were reported by 18,751 organizations and cover running expenses, 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 13,918 organizations in 1916, was 150,836, constituting 9.4 per cent of the 1,599,436 members reported by these organizations. Assuming that the same proportion would apply to the 515,043 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 199,408.[1]

Of the 19,220 organizations, 19,068, with 2,104,837 members, reported church services conducted in English only; 31, with 3,936 members, reported foreign languages in connection with English; and 121 organizations, with 5,706 members, used foreign languages only. The number of foreign languages reported was 8. The Indian languages were reported alone, or in connection with English, by 72 organizations, with 2,839 members; 67 organizations, with 2,535 members, using the Indian only. Next in order was Spanish reported alone, or in connection with English, by 45 organizations, with 4,115 members; 38 organizations, with 2,402 members, using Spanish only. As compared with the report for 1906, there was an increase of 3 in the number of languages reported—the Dutch, Japanese, and Korean—but almost the same proportion of organizations using foreign languages exclusively in the conduct of church services.

The number of ministers reported as on the rolls of the denomination was given as 7,498. Schedules were received from 4,812, distributed, by states, 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	4,812	3,922	189	701	$1,037
Alabama	320	268	15	37	940
Arizona	8	8			1,050
Arkansas	224	177	9	38	1,097
California	54	38	7	9	1,040
Colorado	11	8	2	1	960
Connecticut	1		1		
District of Columbia	10	6		4	1,667
Florida	141	128	4	9	1,078
Georgia	388	313	10	65	1,095
Idaho	8	4	3	1	583
Illinois	35	22	6	7	538
Indiana	3	1		2	1,000
Iowa	2	2			820
Kansas	10	5	4	1	851
Kentucky	258	216	10	32	895
Louisiana	116	100	1	15	993
Maryland	55	48	3	4	1,060
Mississippi	262	220	7	35	918
Missouri	333	260	12	61	1,051
Montana	13	10	1	2	923
Nebraska	1	1			
New Mexico	26	21	1	4	1,020
New York	2			2	
North Carolina	376	325	8	43	1,058
North Dakota	1			1	
Ohio	1		1		
Oklahoma	182	153	7	22	929
Oregon	14	11		3	846
Pennsylvania	1	1			
South Carolina	233	202	4	27	1,122
Tennessee	366	279	21	66	966
Texas	774	642	17	115	1,118
Virginia	419	338	18	63	1,093
Washington	8	5	2	1	777
West Virginia	156	110	15	31	1,010

[1] See Introduction, p. 10.

Of the 4,812 ministers reporting, 4,111 were in pastoral work, 189 being supplies and assistants; reports from 3,920 pastors gave an average annual salary of $1,037. Of the 701 not in pastoral work, 282 were on the retired list, 186 in denominational service, including bishops and others, 121 in educational and editorial work, and 80 in evangelistic and philanthropic work.

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.			
Methodist Episcopal Church, South	19,220	19,184	2,114,479	17,993	810,703	1,157,001	17,138	1,784	17,251	17,133	$62,428,433
Middle Atlantic division:											
Pennsylvania	15	15	811	15	360	451	14	1	14	14	24,450
East North Central division:											
Indiana	2	2	428	2	168	260	2	.....	2	2	12,500
Illinois	105	104	7,328	104	2,935	4,393	102	3	102	102	141,500
West North Central division:											
Iowa	2	2	116	2	49	67	2	.....	2	2	2,600
Missouri	1,114	1,114	133,756	1,047	48,259	73,610	1,057	34	1,070	1,058	5,130,709
Nebraska	3	3	184	1	8	11	3	.....	3	3	3,200
Kansas	23	23	1,795	23	671	1,124	20	3	20	20	62,000
South Atlantic division:											
Maryland	155	155	15,751	152	6,040	9,361	151	1	153	151	812,350
District of Columbia	7	7	2,666	7	1,021	1,645	7	.....	7	7	216,500
Virginia	1,595	1,594	202,648	1,506	78,138	108,997	1,525	62	1,535	1,524	6,436,294
West Virginia	687	687	53,020	629	20,938	29,821	560	109	582	562	1,868,095
North Carolina	1,662	1,661	199,764	1,594	81,024	112,173	1,592	70	1,602	1,591	5,453,145
South Carolina	851	851	105,306	712	37,162	50,431	807	44	809	806	2,928,638
Georgia	1,665	1,665	219,755	1,432	79,214	107,603	1,607	17	1,611	1,612	5,913,257
Florida	590	590	51,505	590	20,430	31,075	492	52	503	491	1,721,210
East South Central division:											
Kentucky	1,086	1,084	114,795	1,010	43,027	64,395	1,026	59	1,033	1,026	3,746,710
Tennessee	1,524	1,518	167,270	1,491	67,143	95,889	1,435	89	1,435	1,434	4,580,995
Alabama	1,507	1,506	167,938	1,506	71,414	96,524	1,381	125	1,389	1,381	3,990,086
Mississippi	1,157	1,154	114,469	1,030	43,030	58,201	1,091	66	1,093	1,080	2,771,370
West South Central division:											
Arkansas	1,216	1,205	110,993	1,168	42,360	65,067	997	174	1,003	994	2,562,989
Louisiana	403	402	38,940	402	15,347	23,593	345	13	347	347	1,490,795
Oklahoma	721	716	60,263	689	23,105	35,218	485	229	486	485	1,552,459
Texas	2,787	2,785	316,812	2,567	118,868	171,282	2,196	538	2,205	2,197	9,340,073
Mountain division:											
Montana	16	16	1,258	16	508	750	15	.....	15	15	85,400
Idaho	16	16	680	16	325	355	12	4	12	12	25,130
Colorado	16	16	1,858	16	712	1,146	15	1	15	15	116,500
New Mexico	114	114	7,120	101	2,472	4,009	47	67	47	47	203,800
Arizona	22	22	1,939	22	745	1,194	18	1	19	18	135,100
Pacific division:											
Washington	9	9	620	9	220	400	7	1	7	7	31,350
Oregon	30	30	2,515	30	976	1,539	27	2	30	27	185,950
California	120	118	12,176	104	4,034	6,417	100	19	100	103	883,278

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.
Methodist Episcopal Church, South	19,220	1,914	$3,849,850	5,327	$11,777,753	18,751	$17,139,398	16,308	16,690	152,177	1,688,559
Middle Atlantic division:											
Pennsylvania	15	.....	.....	2	3,500	15	2,698	12	12	88	665
East North Central division:											
Indiana	2	1	1,100	1	2,000	2	2,650	2	3	35	471
Illinois	105	9	2,700	37	40,800	105	44,500	98	100	921	7,151
West North Central division:											
Iowa	2	.....	.....	1	1,000	2	1,430	2	2	13	130
Missouri	1,114	97	164,516	371	743,615	1,098	1,148,295	978	990	10,278	117,273
Nebraska	3	.....	.....	1	1,500	3	2,256	2	2	17	180
Kansas	23	.....	.....	9	14,100	22	14,941	19	20	170	1,916
South Atlantic division:											
Maryland	155	15	19,904	52	145,150	151	153,533	146	150	1,721	15,754
District of Columbia	7	5	29,900	2	9,500	7	55,013	7	7	183	2,485
Virginia	1,595	152	485,004	392	1,227,300	1,584	1,624,268	1,485	1,532	16,097	171,256
West Virginia	687	55	130,626	132	383,602	682	463,336	501	612	5,149	54,006
North Carolina	1,662	182	302,446	388	1,018,137	1,655	1,467,995	1,518	1,567	12,874	162,569
South Carolina	851	129	260,897	227	675,975	843	706,487	772	783	6,826	87,479
Georgia	1,665	130	248,650	440	1,030,336	1,594	1,610,207	1,416	1,453	12,942	149,771
Florida	590	64	129,112	155	395,600	508	507,807	475	493	4,232	44,558
East South Central division:											
Kentucky	1,086	90	134,163	304	639,258	1,070	841,941	928	950	7,764	85,010
Tennessee	1,524	127	256,729	383	853,640	1,512	1,168,617	1,357	1,372	12,041	131,868
Alabama	1,507	137	224,980	364	823,835	1,484	1,077,283	1,236	1,255	11,059	116,196
Mississippi	1,157	76	139,198	303	576,100	1,140	888,682	944	981	7,230	75,772
West South Central division:											
Arkansas	1,216	106	212,097	311	473,195	1,163	839,961	950	964	8,790	91,355
Louisiana	403	38	62,548	115	256,920	345	456,188	333	342	3,154	32,686
Oklahoma	721	124	124,438	247	331,540	701	604,423	531	537	4,922	53,259
Texas	2,787	336	851,643	914	1,802,440	2,724	3,096,317	2,228	2,278	22,991	258,711
Mountain division:											
Montana	16	2	3,250	11	31,300	16	16,015	13	13	123	1,117
Idaho	16	1	400	7	4,600	16	6,779	13	13	98	729
Colorado	16	1	200	13	23,350	16	20,495	15	15	157	2,591
New Mexico	114	10	20,876	35	52,900	114	81,635	72	76	598	6,332
Arizona	22	6	11,402	10	17,400	22	28,763	21	23	240	2,503
Pacific division:											
Washington	9	1	200	4	9,800	9	13,642	8	8	82	832
Oregon	30	5	2,270	19	27,360	30	32,105	27	27	263	2,418
California	120	15	30,601	77	162,000	118	161,136	109	110	1,119	11,516

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

CONFERENCE OR MISSION.	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.			
Methodist Episcopal Church, South	19,220	19,184	2,114,479	17,993	810,703	1,157,001	17,138	1,784	17,251	17,133	$62,428,433
Alabama	745	745	75,469	745	31,885	43,584	671	73	675	672	1,955,373
Baltimore	696	696	72,473	696	29,039	43,434	651	37	653	651	2,827,469
Central Texas	611	611	80,642	611	32,810	47,832	517	52	519	520	2,123,175
Columbia	21	21	1,902	21	735	1,167	20	1	23	20	165,450
Denver	20	20	2,227	20	840	1,387	19	1	19	19	129,200
East Columbia	34	34	1,913	34	786	1,127	26	6	26	26	76,980
East Oklahoma	410	405	30,818	403	12,008	18,810	282	121	283	282	824,609
Florida	474	474	41,501	474	16,360	25,141	404	24	414	402	1,468,610
German Mission	29	29	1,835	29	800	1,035	27	2	29	27	100,890
Holston	881	874	81,209	874	33,782	47,427	778	84	802	776	2,304,100
Illinois	106	105	7,428	105	2,975	4,453	103	3	103	103	144,000
Kentucky	317	317	33,358	317	13,288	20,070	300	17	304	300	1,279,760
Little Rock	525	525	50,961	525	19,947	31,014	465	22	470	465	1,208,779
Los Angeles	41	41	5,070	41	1,895	3,175	33	5	34	37	331,100
Louisiana	403	402	38,940	402	15,347	23,593	345	13	347	347	1,490,795
Louisville	561	560	58,239	505	21,266	31,821	540	20	541	540	1,789,450
Memphis	605	604	75,755	568	28,806	41,003	582	23	584	582	1,929,035
Mexican Border Mission	9	9	469	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9	9	34,500
Mississippi	554	554	57,178	511	21,536	29,665	512	42	512	503	1,365,055
Missouri	447	447	53,132	420	19,573	29,195	435	8	442	435	1,745,087
Montana	16	16	1,258	16	508	750	15	.....	15	15	85,400
New Mexico	134	134	9,610	123	3,571	5,468	61	73	61	61	355,850
North Alabama	874	873	102,392	873	43,561	58,831	794	80	799	794	2,283,563
North Arkansas	691	680	60,032	643	22,413	34,053	532	152	533	529	1,354,210
North Carolina	772	772	93,008	705	37,145	49,296	746	26	754	745	2,601,245
North Georgia	853	853	123,937	675	41,874	56,421	839	3	839	840	3,471,004
North Mississippi	607	604	57,372	523	21,532	28,579	583	24	585	581	1,410,065
North Texas	529	527	70,407	432	24,392	35,043	460	69	460	460	2,131,430
Northwest Texas	444	444	40,077	444	16,776	23,301	234	210	234	234	1,001,205
Pacific	97	95	8,759	81	2,767	4,267	82	15	82	81	671,778
Pacific Mexican Mission	4	4	286	4	117	169	3	1	3	3	15,500
St. Louis	353	353	41,529	330	14,489	22,585	315	23	319	315	1,816,600
South Carolina	428	428	51,884	362	18,583	25,434	417	11	417	416	1,429,808
South Georgia	798	798	94,954	743	37,042	50,616	756	12	760	760	2,430,853
Southwest Missouri	342	342	41,190	323	14,925	23,032	332	6	334	333	1,636,822
Tennessee	701	701	77,092	701	31,713	45,379	655	46	655	655	1,941,510
Texas	695	695	76,886	589	26,431	37,591	596	99	598	594	2,299,060
Texas Mexican Mission	46	46	2,072	46	1,005	1,067	28	7	30	28	39,593
Upper South Carolina	423	423	53,422	350	18,579	24,997	390	33	392	390	1,498,830
Virginia	847	847	128,132	756	47,415	64,854	834	10	841	835	4,189,850
West Oklahoma	311	311	29,445	286	11,097	16,408	203	108	203	203	727,850
West Texas	400	400	41,565	390	15,427	23,713	307	93	308	307	1,445,470
Western North Carolina	896	895	106,908	895	43,923	62,985	851	45	853	851	2,854,150
Western Virginia	470	470	31,743	402	11,740	17,229	386	84	387	387	1,443,370

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

CONFERENCE OR MISSION.	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.
Methodist Episcopal Church, South	19,220	1,914	$3,849,550	5,327	$11,777,753	18,751	$17,139,398	16,308	16,690	152,177	1,688,559
Alabama	745	52	89,268	153	422,750	726	483,006	604	618	5,076	51,538
Baltimore	696	61	186,339	183	572,550	690	641,539	632	642	6,657	68,601
Central Texas	611	58	124,275	220	446,110	583	797,712	535	547	5,808	65,823
Columbia	21	2	1,310	13	22,060	21	22,246	21	21	181	1,719
Denver	20	1	200	15	24,650	20	23,233	19	19	197	3,073
East Columbia	34	5	1,560	17	19,700	34	30,280	27	27	262	2,260
East Oklahoma	410	63	42,111	135	177,940	404	332,428	293	294	2,628	26,626
Florida	474	59	120,077	137	363,500	402	436,242	384	400	3,584	37,232
German Mission	29	2	1,800	16	45,100	29	26,152	27	31	239	2,294
Holston	881	43	90,030	170	506,950	872	568,331	765	796	6,450	80,674
Illinois	106	10	3,800	37	40,800	106	45,360	99	102	936	7,326
Kentucky	317	18	15,530	99	226,653	310	268,100	270	275	2,305	24,209
Little Rock	525	36	121,429	129	201,650	498	378,242	413	420	4,021	40,609
Los Angeles	41	14	31,777	24	42,900	41	75,752	40	42	514	5,646
Louisiana	403	38	62,548	115	256,920	345	456,188	333	342	3,154	32,686
Louisville	561	51	80,957	155	313,805	554	394,870	469	479	3,869	41,535
Memphis	605	73	109,050	165	364,600	601	511,850	565	580	5,137	55,669
Mexican Border Mission	9	.....	.....	2	600	9	1,779	8	10	43	481
Mississippi	554	35	52,683	143	257,800	544	403,906	440	457	3,519	35,663
Missouri	447	29	48,063	147	298,700	441	416,759	401	407	4,146	42,625
Montana	16	2	3,250	11	31,300	16	16,015	13	13	123	1,117
New Mexico	134	16	35,076	45	81,600	134	126,550	85	89	783	8,223
North Alabama	874	89	144,397	228	432,435	861	664,702	720	727	6,613	71,857
North Arkansas	691	70	90,668	182	271,545	665	461,719	537	544	4,769	50,746
North Carolina	772	94	103,516	187	499,487	768	728,407	703	727	6,238	73,092
North Georgia	853	59	155,660	236	576,660	829	821,405	770	780	7,453	85,928
North Mississippi	607	42	86,865	161	319,050	599	485,916	507	527	3,729	40,236
North Texas	529	74	259,295	186	353,400	521	612,833	451	458	4,999	57,259
Northwest Texas	444	61	67,169	141	236,445	436	457,994	289	296	2,849	33,658
Pacific	97	7	10,226	62	133,000	95	112,267	86	87	805	8,008
Pacific Mexican Mission	4	.....	.....	1	3,500	4	1,880	4	4	40	365
St. Louis	353	46	73,941	111	214,565	344	377,640	282	285	2,920	38,693
South Carolina	428	79	176,518	119	351,225	423	368,556	401	407	3,357	41,920
South Georgia	798	71	92,990	203	452,176	751	786,022	634	661	5,389	63,050
Southwest Missouri	342	22	42,512	124	246,950	340	372,523	318	322	3,412	38,181
Tennessee	701	45	63,297	172	334,190	698	495,714	616	618	5,243	54,951
Texas	695	61	210,673	188	389,385	680	620,934	544	554	5,073	56,611
Texas Mexican Mission	46	5	640	11	9,600	46	9,707	40	42	195	2,326
Upper South Carolina	423	50	84,379	108	324,750	420	337,931	371	376	3,469	45,559
Virginia	847	105	341,025	233	726,200	838	1,108,818	810	840	10,163	100,363
West Oklahoma	311	61	82,327	112	153,600	297	271,995	238	243	2,204	26,633
West Texas	400	69	173,591	138	291,800	396	521,553	317	323	3,560	37,886
Western North Carolina	896	89	198,538	201	518,650	893	739,777	821	846	6,652	88,965
Western Virginia	470	47	110,440	92	220,502	467	324,565	406	412	3,323	36,043

CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH.

HISTORY.

The same general influences that led to the organization of the Methodist Protestant Church in 1830, two decades later led to the establishment of the Congregational Methodist Church. Soon after the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, separated from the Methodist Episcopal Church, there arose in Georgia considerable objection to certain features of the episcopacy and itinerancy, and a number of ministers and members withdrew in order to secure what they considered a more democratic form of church government. A conference was held at Forsyth, Monroe County, Ga., in May, 1852, and was presided over by a layman, the Hon. William L. Fambro, while its secretary was a clergyman, the Rev. Hiram Phinazee. This conference adhered strictly to the doctrine of Methodism, but adopted the congregational form of government, although modified by a certain degree of connectionalism, and the name chosen was the Congregational Methodist Church.

In a few years the movement extended into the neighboring states of Alabama, Florida, and Mississippi, and at present churches are to be found in most of the Southern and some of the Northern states.

The denomination suffered a considerable loss in 1887–88 when nearly one-third of its churches joined the Congregationalists. Later a number of them returned, and the church gained in strength for a time, but within the past decade has suffered heavy losses, apparently through general disorganization.

DOCTRINE AND POLITY.

The doctrinal position of the church is distinctly Methodistic, and its polity, while congregational in some respects, coincides very closely with that of the Methodist Episcopal Church of to-day.

The local church has large powers, and calls its own pastor, while every minister is free to accept or reject any call that comes to him. Its internal affairs are controlled by the church conference, over which the pastor presides, and which includes the other church officers—class leaders, stewards, deacons, and secretary. The action of the church conference, however, is reviewable by the district conference, which is subordinate to the annual conference, and that in turn to the General Conference. The district conference, which convenes once or twice a year, is composed of representatives from the local churches, who may be either ministers or laymen. Representatives are elected by the district conferences to the annual conferences, and by the annual conferences to the General Conference, which meets quadrennially. Each of these conferences constitutes a church court, and may condemn opinions and practices considered to be contrary to the Word of God, cite offending churches and ministers for trial, and admonish, rebuke, suspend, or expel from its membership.

The ministers are licensed and ordained by the district conference, on the recommendation of the church conferences and after proper examination.

WORK.

The missionary work of the denomination is carried on through a General Missionary Union, composed of annual or state unions, which in turn are composed of local societies. The Missionary Union operates through a mission board which has immediate supervision of all work done. Most of the work up to this time has been done in India, where the denomination has assisted in a missionary effort begun several years ago by private parties. The amount contributed in 1915–16 toward this work was $522, while during the same period $120 was contributed for needy churches of communities on the home field. The denomination has a church paper called "The Messenger," published at Ellisville, Miss.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the Congregational Methodist Church for 1916 are given, by states, on page 484, 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	197	325	−128	−39.4
Members	12,503	14,729	−2,226	−15.1
Church edifices	195	262	−67	−25.6
Value of church property	$166,932	$194,275	−$27,343	−14.1
Debt on church property	$4,353	$9,477	−$5,124	−54.1
Parsonages:				
Churches reporting	.....	1	−1	.....
Value	.....	$1,500	−$1,500	.....
Sunday schools:				
Number	147	182	−35	−19.2
Officers and teachers	790	1,146	−356	−31.1
Scholars	8,034	8,785	−751	−8.5
Contributions for missions and benevolences	$642	.....	$642	.....
Domestic	$120	.....	$120	.....
Foreign	$522	.....	$522	.....

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

The denomination suffered considerable loss during the decade. Thus, against 325 organizations reported in 1906, there were only 197 in 1916, a loss of 39.4 per cent, and the membership had fallen from 14,729 to 12,503, a decline of 15.1 per cent. Other items also showed considerable decrease, as 67, or 25.6 per cent, in number of church edifices; $27,343, or 14.1 per cent, in value of church property; 35, or 19.2 per cent, in number of Sunday schools; and 751, or 8.5 per cent, in number of Sunday school scholars. Contributions for benevolent purposes, reported for the first time in 1916, amounted to $642.

Certain items not included in the 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 $13,806, reported by 139 organizations, 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 135 organizations in 1916, was 563, constituting 6 per cent of the 9,411 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 748.[1]

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

The number of ministers on the rolls of the church was 250. Schedules were received from 66, and of these, 14 reported an average annual salary of $138. A considerable number reported themselves as supplementing their salaries by other 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.			
Congregational Methodist Church	197	197	12,503	197	5,331	7,172	195	2	195	195	$100,932
Middle Atlantic division:											
New Jersey	5	5	201	5	89	112	5	.....	5	5	18,500
Pennsylvania	2	2	38	2	16	22	2	.....	2	2	5,200
West North Central division:											
Missouri	12	12	676	12	266	410	12	.....	12	12	13,200
South Atlantic division:											
Georgia	37	37	2,385	37	995	1,390	37	.....	37	37	32,925
Florida	9	9	249	9	110	139	9	.....	9	9	3,100
East South Central division:											
Tennessee	12	12	508	12	226	282	10	2	10	10	5,500
Alabama	38	38	3,073	38	1,289	1,784	38	.....	38	38	24,060
Mississippi	31	31	2,148	31	920	1,228	31	.....	31	31	27,750
West South Central division:											
Louisiana	18	18	1,281	18	590	691	18	.....	18	18	11,897
Texas	30	30	1,896	30	808	1,088	30	.....	30	30	23,700
States with one organization only [1]	3	3	48	3	22	26	3	.....	3	3	1,100

[1] One organization each in Arkansas, New Mexico, and Oklahoma.

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.
Congregational Methodist Church	197	10	$4,353	139	$13,806	147	147	790	8,034
Middle Atlantic division:									
New Jersey	5	3	2,007	3	105	5	5	26	276
Pennsylvania	2	1	2,200	2	60	2	2	14	188
West North Central division:									
Missouri	12	1	25	4	683	12	12	48	467
South Atlantic division:									
Georgia	37	2	74	29	2,845	25	25	151	1,322
Florida	9	.....	.....	5	160	6	6	20	162
East South Central division:									
Tennessee	12	.....	.....	11	606	10	10	56	459
Alabama	38	.....	.....	25	2,012	27	27	150	1,540
Mississippi	31	1	20	28	3,291	19	19	124	1,356
West South Central division:									
Louisiana	18	.....	.....	10	1,149	18	18	73	889
Texas	30	2	27	20	2,835	21	21	120	1,315
States with one organization only [1]	3	.....	.....	2	60	2	2	8	60

[1] One organization each in Arkansas, New Mexico, and Oklahoma.

FREE METHODIST CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA.

HISTORY.

The Free Methodist Church had its origin in an agitation started about 1850 in the Genesee Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the state of New York. A number of ministers, prominent among whom was the Rev. Benjamin T. Roberts, felt very strongly that the Methodism of their time had come to be removed in no small degree from its primitive standards of faith, experience, and practice, especially in regard to the following points: "The evangelical conception of doctrine; nonconformity to the world; simplicity, spirituality, and freedom in worship; discrimination against the poor in connection with the system of pew renting; the subject of slavery; the employment of executive power and ecclesiastical machinery in unjust discrimination against, and in inexcusable oppression of, devoted and loyal preachers and members." In addition it was claimed by them that "many ministers of the Genesee Conference were members of secret societies, whose vows and spirit were not in conformity with Christianity, and that some of these members had formed a union for the control of the conference, and for the destruction of the influence of those who stood for old-fashioned Methodism, and that the teachings of this powerful coterie (the 'Regency'), as represented in their organ, the Buffalo Christian Advocate, were liberal to the verge of Unitarianism." The work of revival and reform was of a thoroughly radical character, and soon acquired such proportions and momentum as to arouse most formidable opposition.

In 1857 Mr. Roberts published two articles setting forth the evidences of defection from original Methodism of which the reform party complained. For this he was brought before the conference, declared guilty of unchristian and immoral conduct, and sentenced to be reprimanded by the bishop. Later the same articles were republished by a layman, and Mr. Roberts was charged with the responsibility for their republication and circulation. He protested his innocence, offering the testimony of the layman himself, but was declared guilty and was expelled from the conference and the church on the charge of contumacy. Other prosecutions and expulsions, on what were considered by the reform party unjust grounds, followed in quick succession.

A large number of laymen met in convention on two occasions and solemnly protested against this proscription of reputable preachers. This action of the laymen was followed by their being "read out" of the church as having withdrawn, a method which had never been used before, and which has never been adopted since. An appeal was made by the expelled preachers to the General Conference of 1860, which, however, refused to entertain it; and this refusal being taken as an indication of what would result in the other cases pending, all were withdrawn. A motion to reverse the action of the Genesee Conference was lost in the committee, appointed to investigate the affairs of that conference, by a majority of two. Then followed hundreds of withdrawals from the church, both of preachers and of laymen. Another convention was called, this time of preachers and laymen together, at Pekin, N. Y., in 1860, and the Free Methodist Church was organized, Mr. Roberts being elected the first general superintendent.

DOCTRINE.

As its standard of doctrine the new church adopted the Articles of Faith held by the Methodist Episcopal Church, with two additions—one on entire sanctification, which was defined as being saved from all inward sin, and as a work which takes place subsequently to justification and is wrought instantaneously upon the consecrated, believing soul; and the other on future rewards and punishments, embodying the stricter view as to a general judgment and the future condition of the righteous and the wicked.

POLITY.

The general organization of the church is essentially that of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with the exception that on credentials of proper election, laymen, including women, are admitted to the district, annual, and general conferences in equal numbers and on the same basis as ministers.

In place of the episcopacy, general superintendents are elected to supervise the work at large, preside at the conferences, etc. They are elected for four years at a time, but may be, and so far have been, continued in office by reelection until death or failing powers terminate their term of service. District elders are appointed over the conference districts.

The probationary system and the class meeting are emphasized, being regarded as important parts of the church's economy, so far as it relates to spiritual culture and wholesome discipline.

With respect to disciplinary regulations and usages, this body aims to exemplify Methodism of the primitive type. Its "general rules" are those formulated by John Wesley and still subscribed to by Methodist churches generally, with the addition of one against slavery and one forbidding the production, use, or sale of narcotics. It insists upon a practical observance of the general rules by all its members, including simplicity and plainness of attire, abstinence from worldly amusements, and separateness from all secret societies. It also excludes instrumental music and choir singing from public worship and requires that the seats be free in all its churches.

WORK.

In charge of the general activities of the church are, an executive committee, with certain powers delegated to it by the General Conference; a General Missionary Board, having supervision of all home and foreign missionary work; a Board of Church Extension; a Board of Conference Claimants, having charge of funds for disabled and superannuated preachers; and a Board of Education. It has also a well organized Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. The boards are all elected by the General Conference. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society is independent, but works in harmony with the boards of the church.

In its home missionary work, 13 agents were employed during 1916 and 125 churches were aided, and the amount contributed by the churches for this work was $12,000.

The foreign missionary work is in British South Africa; Portuguese East Africa; Central India; Province of Honan, China; Japan; and the Dominican Republic, West Indies. The report of 1916 shows 26 stations, occupied by 85 missionaries and 221 native helpers; 15 organized churches, with 3,000 members; 91 schools, academies, etc., with 2,900 pupils; 3 hospitals, treating during the year about 2,500 patients; and 2 homes, with 100 inmates. The contributions for the foreign work were $67,000, and the value of property on the foreign field was estimated at $196,175.

The educational institutions of the church are 2 colleges and 7 seminaries, with a total of 1,525 students. They have property valued at $475,000, and an endowment of $135,000. The amount contributed during the year for their support was $157,500.

There are 2 philanthropic institutions, with 200 inmates, for which $24,000 was contributed during 1916. The property value of these institutions is $75,000, and there is an endowment of $20,000.

The young people's societies numbered 335, with a membership of 6,335.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the Free Methodist Church for 1916 are given, by states and conferences, on pages 488 to 491, 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 follows:

ITEM.	1916	1906	INCREASE: 1906 TO 1916.	
			Number or amount.	Per cent.
Organizations	1,606	1,553	53	3.4
Members	35,291	32,838	2,453	7.5
Church edifices	1,217	1,140	77	6.8
Value of church property	$2,236,325	$1,688,745	$547,580	32.4
Debt on church property	$121,979	$61,124	$60,855	99.6
Parsonages:				
Churches reporting	700	598	102	17.1
Value	$946,618	$612,050	$334,568	54.7
Sunday schools:				
Number	1,197	1,124	73	6.5
Officers and teachers	8,763	7,493	1,270	16.9
Scholars	58,553	41,443	17,110	41.3
Contributions for missions and benevolences	$260,500	$119,954	$140,546	117.2
Domestic	$193,500	$63,669	$129,831	203.9
Foreign	$67,000	$56,285	$10,715	19.0

The table above shows that during the decade the denomination has made some gain in every particular. The number of organizations reported in 1916 was 1,606 as against 1,553 in 1906, a gain of 3.4 per cent. The membership reported advanced from 32,838 to 35,291, or 7.5 per cent. The number of church edifices increased by 77, and the parsonages by 102. The increase in the number of Sunday schools was considerably greater than the increase in church organizations, and the increase in the number of scholars—41.3 per cent—was much greater than the increase in church membership—7.5 per

cent. Debt on church property was $121,979, reported by 171 organizations in 1916, as against $61,124, reported by 112 organizations in 1906. The contributions for missions and benevolences showed a marked increase, from $119,954 to $260,500—a gain of 117.2 per cent—and they were apportioned as follows: Domestic work $193,500, foreign work $67,000.

Certain items not included in the 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 $772,038 were reported by 1,426 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 1,083 organizations in 1916, was 1,018, constituting 4 per cent of the 25,426 members reported by these organizations. Assuming that the same proportion would apply to the 9,865 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 1,413.[1]

Of the 1,606 organizations, 1,600, with 35,022 members, reported the use of English only in church services; 3, with 246 members, German and English; 2, with 13 members, Japanese and English; and 1, with 10 members, Swedish and English. In 1906 there were 4 organizations which reported foreign languages in the conduct of their services.

The number of ministers on the rolls of the denomination was 1,397. Schedules were received from 969 of these, distributed, by states, as follows:

[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	969	505	243	221	$563
Alabama	1		1		
Arizona	1	1			
Arkansas	5	1	4		800
California	40	18	14	8	648
Colorado	19	6	9	4	360
District of Columbia	1	1			
Florida	2			2	
Georgia	5	1	4		200
Idaho	10	4	3	3	370
Illinois	85	47	10	28	597
Indiana	27	14	9	4	630
Iowa	41	28	6	7	507
Kansas	56	25	13	18	527
Kentucky	3	2		1	822
Louisiana	2		2		
Maryland	6	3		3	880
Massachusetts	1	1			
Michigan	125	71	26	28	543
Minnesota	17	7	9	1	348
Missouri	14	4	6	4	432
Montana	4	2	2		234
Nebraska	29	9	11	9	419
New Jersey	3	2		1	525
New Mexico	2		1	1	
New York	140	80	21	39	519
North Dakota	4	1	3		500
Ohio	43	31	8	4	869
Oklahoma	19	10	6	3	433
Oregon	30	17	6	7	458
Pennsylvania	106	65	18	23	601
South Dakota	15	9	6		507
Tennessee	6		6		
Texas	25	7	16	2	301
Vermont	1	1			
Washington	57	27	14	16	603
West Virginia	4	1	1	2	1,162
Wisconsin	19	9	8	2	480
Wyoming	1			1	

Of the 969 ministers reporting, 748 were in pastoral work and 221 not in pastoral work. Annual salaries averaging $563 were reported by 493 ministers. There were reported 175 supplies and assistants, and 68 of the pastors reported other occupations. The total number on the retired list was 71, 79 were engaged in general evangelistic and philanthropic work, and 45 in general denominational work.

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 Methodist Church of North America.	1,606	1,598	35,291	1,467	11,424	21,956	1,198	179	1,217	1,205	$2,236,325
New England division:											
Massachusetts	2	2	29	2	16	13	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Middle Atlantic division:											
New York	128	127	3,774	118	1,212	2,429	113	6	115	110	294,400
New Jersey	4	4	213	4	85	128	3	.....	3	3	12,000
Pennsylvania	190	189	4,697	179	1,447	2,966	151	25	155	151	342,350
East North Central division:											
Ohio	73	73	1,717	70	515	1,043	60	8	60	60	94,450
Indiana	48	47	1,128	45	330	677	43	3	44	43	76,800
Illinois	137	137	3,690	127	1,196	2,360	126	1	133	130	263,850
Michigan	254	252	5,554	239	1,816	3,516	216	20	217	215	325,800
Wisconsin	39	37	689	36	221	458	33	2	33	33	44,300
West North Central division:											
Minnesota	28	28	514	25	152	310	16	2	16	16	22,000
Iowa	86	85	1,614	82	555	1,027	69	8	69	69	112,550
Missouri	28	28	370	19	98	143	17	6	18	18	24,550
North Dakota	16	16	239	7	47	91	7	3	7	7	15,400
South Dakota	26	26	418	22	142	263	12	9	12	12	22,500
Nebraska	76	76	736	67	256	416	32	19	33	32	40,200
Kansas	78	78	1,794	73	607	1,140	55	10	55	56	81,900
South Atlantic division:											
Maryland	7	7	199	7	77	122	7	.....	7	7	46,250
West Virginia	17	17	250	17	97	159	12	2	12	12	20,000
Georgia	9	9	212	8	66	137	4	2	4	5	7,300
Florida	2	2	30	2	13	17	2	.....	2	2	2,300
East South Central division:											
Kentucky	13	13	145	8	36	70	10	.....	11	10	10,400
Tennessee	13	13	178	5	38	64	6	3	6	8	6,700
Alabama	2	2	27	2	12	15	1	1	1	1	850
Mississippi	8	8	59	8	27	32	1	.....	1	1	500
West South Central division:											
Arkansas	7	7	50	6	18	31	4	1	4	5	3,650
Louisiana	12	12	171	12	59	112	9	2	9	9	3,200
Oklahoma	56	56	985	48	331	533	31	10	31	31	34,350
Texas	46	46	619	38	172	374	23	8	23	23	22,100
Mountain division:											
Montana	8	8	101	7	35	59	1	4	1	2	3,000
Idaho	16	16	181	13	80	93	6	4	6	6	7,500
Colorado	35	35	520	35	169	351	18	5	18	17	35,150
New Mexico	4	4	43	4	14	29	1	1	1	1	1,000
Arizona	3	3	108	3	41	67	2	.....	2	2	5,500
Pacific division:											
Washington	52	52	1,680	51	590	1,082	41	7	41	42	73,575
Oregon	40	40	850	35	283	499	26	5	26	26	38,900
California	38	38	1,585	38	533	1,052	37	.....	38	37	130,250
States with one organization only [1]	5	5	116	5	38	78	3	1	3	3	10,200

[1] One organization each in Delaware, District of Columbia, Rhode Island, Vermont, 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.
Free Methodist Church of North America	1,606	171	$121,979	700	$946,618	1,426	$772,038	1,150	1,197	8,763	58,553
New England division:											
Massachusetts	2					2	1,886	2	2	9	63
Middle Atlantic division:											
New York	128	15	23,538	78	143,750	116	90,043	104	107	830	5,216
New Jersey	4	1	2,000	2	8,000	4	3,970	3	3	31	180
Pennsylvania	190	41	27,813	94	119,900	177	103,913	146	149	1,117	8,570
East North Central division:											
Ohio	73	9	6,599	31	51,100	67	35,960	63	66	512	3,688
Indiana	48	6	3,732	22	28,100	45	24,995	36	37	313	2,090
Illinois	137	7	6,145	71	115,000	123	79,239	105	112	938	6,875
Michigan	254	29	13,058	111	137,970	225	110,146	188	202	1,434	8,272
Wisconsin	39	2	1,100	11	15,100	34	15,264	28	29	189	1,127
West North Central division:											
Minnesota	28	1	1,200	13	12,400	27	11,839	20	20	146	1,045
Iowa	86	3	658	44	57,700	72	34,292	56	57	400	2,566
Missouri	28	3	3,000	6	5,600	25	6,104	15	15	92	502
North Dakota	16	1	2,300	6	3,200	13	7,227	10	10	64	347
South Dakota	26			10	17,100	21	12,883	14	14	100	635
Nebraska	76	2	1,025	25	19,020	66	17,054	33	34	200	1,118
Kansas	78	3	550	42	41,700	70	54,970	62	64	488	3,312
South Atlantic division:											
Maryland	7					6	2,586	6	6	49	445
West Virginia	17	3	4,800	2	5,000	14	6,462	12	12	67	603
Georgia	9	2	350	2	1,800	7	2,488	8	8	54	472
Florida	2			1	1,200	2	650	2	2	12	47
East South Central division:											
Kentucky	13	1	250	3	2,340	12	1,289	6	6	36	262
Tennessee	13	1	120	3	2,000	12	1,251	6	6	34	240
Alabama	2					2	98	1	1	7	30
Mississippi	8					8	458	2	2	13	88
West South Central division:											
Arkansas	7					5	702	2	2	8	62
Louisiana	12			1	200	12	1,775	11	11	60	423
Oklahoma	56	2	400	18	12,250	53	14,798	33	35	223	1,384
Texas	46	5	758	13	9,500	31	7,372	22	23	138	974
Mountain division:											
Montana	8	2	1,775	3	3,500	7	2,212	7	7	36	197
Idaho	16	3	820	3	1,450	11	3,079	9	9	59	349
Colorado	35	4	1,030	8	5,688	27	12,447	19	20	134	680
New Mexico	4					4	505	3	4	14	120
Arizona	3	1	391	2	3,500	3	4,358	2	2	20	157
Pacific division:											
Washington	52	10	4,665	31	38,650	48	37,073	45	49	395	2,868
Oregon	40	3	1,965	17	17,600	33	14,058	30	30	191	1,102
California	38	9	8,677	26	63,300	37	45,302	36	38	323	2,340
States with one organization only [1]	5	2	3,200	1	3,000	5	2,600	3	3	18	110

[1] One organization each in Delaware, District of Columbia, Rhode Island, Vermont, 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.			
Free Methodist Church of North America	1,606	1,598	35,291	1,467	11,424	21,956	1,198	179	1,217	1,205	$2,236,325
Arkansas and Southern Missouri	15	15	130	14	55	74	7	3	7	8	6,850
California	15	15	455	15	160	295	14	.....	15	14	39,200
Central Illinois	66	66	1,958	58	636	1,200	58	1	62	63	96,100
Colorado	37	37	554	37	178	376	19	5	19	18	36,150
Columbia River	39	39	646	33	240	381	18	10	18	19	24,900
East Michigan	116	114	2,262	104	713	1,370	95	11	95	94	133,600
East Texas	20	20	204	20	68	136	8	2	8	8	7,400
Genesee	57	56	1,814	51	564	1,181	52	1	53	52	148,000
Georgia and Florida	11	11	242	10	79	154	6	2	6	7	9,600
Illinois	53	52	1,236	52	367	869	46	4	48	46	130,100
Iowa	36	36	859	36	304	555	33	3	33	33	57,750
Kansas	43	43	1,095	42	357	720	35	3	35	34	49,500
Kentucky and Tennessee	26	26	323	13	74	134	16	3	17	18	17,100
Louisiana	22	22	257	22	98	159	11	3	11	11	4,550
Michigan	53	53	1,485	53	503	982	50	.....	51	50	108,200
Minnesota and Northern Iowa	18	18	399	18	135	264	12	3	12	12	24,300
Missouri	18	18	245	9	41	75	13	3	14	13	18,350
Nebraska	24	24	331	15	104	163	17	2	18	17	22,100
New York	70	70	1,516	66	517	918	46	15	46	46	160,050
North Dakota	19	19	270	10	60	109	7	5	7	7	15,400
North Michigan	95	95	2,014	92	668	1,303	82	8	82	82	112,300
North Minnesota	20	20	327	17	89	186	11	1	11	11	11,500
Ohio	63	63	1,488	62	449	917	53	5	53	53	82,150
Oil City	99	98	2,400	95	734	1,547	87	9	90	87	168,250
Oklahoma	56	56	985	48	331	533	31	10	31	31	34,350
Oregon	28	28	677	24	232	379	21	2	21	21	33,800
Pittsburgh	81	81	2,101	76	662	1,318	59	12	60	59	153,500
Platte River	53	53	407	53	153	254	15	17	15	15	18,100
South Dakota	27	27	420	23	143	264	13	9	13	13	24,000
Southern California	26	26	1,238	26	414	824	25	.....	25	25	96,550
Southern Oregon	9	9	155	9	47	108	5	1	5	5	5,100
Susquehanna	56	56	1,682	52	561	1,057	52	1	53	49	108,300
Texas	27	27	422	19	108	241	15	7	15	15	14,700
Wabash	58	58	1,462	54	475	854	55	1	57	55	94,150
Washington	37	37	1,303	37	456	847	30	5	30	31	59,175
West Iowa	39	38	541	35	178	331	28	3	28	28	39,500
West Kansas	35	35	699	31	250	420	20	7	20	22	32,400
Wisconsin	39	37	689	36	221	458	33	2	33	33	44,300

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.
Free Methodist Church of North America.	1,606	171	$121,979	700	$946,618	1,426	$772,038	1,150	1,197	8,763	58,553
Arkansas and Southern Missouri	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	1,470	5	5	28	161
California	15	3	4,080	12	26,050	14	13,431	13	14	96	657
Central Illinois	66	6	6,920	26	28,250	60	33,627	49	53	442	3,367
Colorado	37	4	1,030	8	5,688	30	12,947	22	24	148	800
Columbia River	39	6	2,995	15	15,450	30	16,793	26	30	215	1,352
East Michigan	116	14	4,607	50	53,720	99	42,145	80	86	625	3,703
East Texas	20	3	483	2	800	16	2,987	10	11	58	362
Genesee	57	5	11,206	39	65,700	53	42,060	48	48	408	2,516
Georgia and Florida	11	2	350	3	3,000	9	3,138	10	10	66	519
Illinois	53	2	725	32	71,050	50	36,212	38	39	335	2,442
Iowa	36	2	608	20	26,500	30	16,010	26	26	206	1,438
Kansas	43	2	150	26	23,150	39	40,558	34	35	293	2,150
Kentucky and Tennessee	26	2	370	6	4,340	24	2,540	12	12	70	502
Louisiana	22	.....	.....	1	200	22	2,331	14	14	80	541
Michigan	53	8	4,507	27	49,700	50	37,485	38	39	293	2,074
Minnesota and Northern Iowa	18	1	1,200	10	18,000	17	11,943	14	15	110	809
Missouri	18	1	60	6	5,600	17	3,567	11	11	65	363
Nebraska	24	2	1,025	13	9,320	22	10,246	15	15	95	561
New York	70	13	18,600	21	29,550	62	33,254	41	41	310	1,972
North Dakota	19	1	2,300	7	3,700	16	8,039	13	13	77	407
North Michigan	95	8	4,051	39	44,750	86	36,186	77	84	567	2,981
North Minnesota	20	.....	.....	10	6,600	19	6,719	14	14	96	644
Ohio	63	5	5,700	29	46,300	62	31,170	54	57	440	3,104
Oil City	99	16	8,297	51	50,600	96	50,181	88	89	579	3,891
Oklahoma	56	2	400	18	12,250	53	14,798	33	35	223	1,384
Oregon	28	3	1,965	11	11,300	24	11,583	23	23	148	867
Pittsburgh	81	24	18,915	31	69,350	66	50,951	63	65	551	5,135
Platte River	53	.....	.....	12	9,700	44	6,808	18	19	105	557
South Dakota	27	.....	.....	11	18,100	22	13,083	14	14	100	635
Southern California	26	7	4,988	16	40,750	26	36,229	25	26	247	1,840
Southern Oregon	9	.....	.....	5	4,800	7	1,475	7	7	43	235
Susquehanna	56	8	5,232	37	69,250	52	39,804	45	48	354	2,257
Texas	27	2	275	11	8,700	16	4,480	12	12	80	612
Wabash	58	6	5,125	30	38,000	50	30,494	48	51	430	2,710
Washington	37	9	4,265	22	29,150	35	26,359	32	32	262	2,002
West Iowa	39	1	50	16	18,000	32	11,259	22	22	134	714
West Kansas	35	1	400	16	18,550	31	14,412	28	29	195	1,162
Wisconsin	39	2	1,100	11	15,100	34	15,264	28	29	189	1,127

NEW CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH.

HISTORY.

In 1881 the Board of Domestic Missions of the Georgia Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, finding itself compelled by financial stringency to cut off some of its work, decided to consolidate several of the smaller churches in the southern part of the state. In protest against this action, taken without consultation with the churches interested, the Waresboro Mission called a conference of such churches, and it was decided to form a new body, on the general plan of the Congregational Methodist Church in the northern part of the state. A committee was appointed to frame a constitution, and in September the New Congregational Methodist Church was organized, adopting as a general basis the congregational polity and the Methodist system of doctrine. The features specially emphasized were: The parity of the ministry; the right of the local church to elect its own officers annually; the rejection of the principle of assessments, all offerings to be absolutely freewill; and permission for those who desired it to observe the ceremony of foot-washing in connection with the administration of the Lord's Supper. The general organization included church and district conferences, the latter holding the right of approval or rejection for ordination, of receiving appeals, and of exercising a general supervisory authority. In place of the episcopacy, a general superintendent was appointed, rather for the purpose of securing information as to the needs of the churches than for the exercise of any authority.

For a time the new organization grew rapidly and embraced a large number of congregations. As, however, it became evident that it required for the pastorate a more liberally educated ministry than was available, a considerable number of the churches withdrew, some joining the Congregational Methodist body and others the Congregational body, while still others disbanded. Later, through the energetic efforts of a member of the church, there was a considerable extension of the organization, particularly in the states of Louisiana and Arkansas, but it took the form of evangelistic meetings rather than of regular churches, and with the death of this leader, they practically dropped out.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the New Congregational Methodist Church, for 1916, are given, for the state of Georgia and for two divisions, in the table 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:

ITEM.	1916	1906	INCREASE:[1] 1906 TO 1916.	
			Number or amount.	Per cent.
Organizations	24	35	−11	(2)
Members	1,256	1,782	−526	−29.5
Church edifices	18	34	−16	(2)
Value of church property	$14,450	$27,650	−$13,200	−47.7
Debt on church property	$76	.....	$76	.....
Sunday schools:				
Number	6	27	−21	(2)
Officers and teachers	29	143	−114	−79.7
Scholars	302	1,298	−996	−76.7

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

From this table it appears that the denomination suffered a considerable loss during the decade, largely through disintegration. Churches that were reported in 1906 in Florida have apparently dropped out entirely; the total number of organizations, reported in 1906 as 35, was only 24 in 1916; and the membership fell from 1,782 to 1,256, a decrease of 29.5 per cent. There was a large decrease in the number of church edifices and a similar one in the value of church property, which fell from $27,650 to $14,450, or 47.7 per cent. No parsonages were reported and no contributions. The number of Sunday schools dropped from 27 to 6 and the number of scholars from 1,298 to 302, a decrease in scholars of 76.7 per cent.

Certain items not included in the 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 $1,372, reported by 16 organizations, 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 15 organizations in 1916, was 22, constituting 3 per cent of the 722 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 38.[1]

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

The number of ministers in the denomination was given as 27, and of these, 10 reported. Most of them were engaged in other occupations and received no regular salaries.

[1] See Introduction, p. 10.

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

STATE AND DIVISION.	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 Congregational Methodist Church	24	24	1,256	19	349	548	18	.....	18	18	$14,450
Georgia	24	24	1,256	19	349	548	18	.....	18	18	14,450
Pine Valley division	15	15	775	10	175	241	9	.....	9	9	8,900
Pleasant Hill division	9	9	481	9	174	307	9	.....	9	9	5,550

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

STATE AND DIVISION.	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.
New Congregational Methodist Church	24	2	$76	16	$1,372	6	6	29	302
Georgia	24	2	76	16	1,372	6	6	29	302
Pine Valley division	15	.....	.....	9	1,160	4	4	19	202
Pleasant Hill division	9	2	76	7	212	2	2	10	100

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

HISTORY.

Soon after the Revolutionary War Negro members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in different places, dissatisfied with conditions, began to hold separate services, hoping thus to secure larger privileges and more freedom of action than they believed were possible in continued association with their white brethren, and also to avoid certain humiliating discriminations practiced against them. They styled themselves, for the most part, African Methodists, simply because they were of African descent and Methodists, and not because they thought of permanently dissociating themselves from the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Thus as early as 1787 a company of Negro Methodists in Philadelphia withdrew, built a chapel, and obtained a Negro preacher through ordination by Bishop White of the Protestant Episcopal Church. In 1793 Bishop Asbury dedicated, in Philadelphia, the Bethel Church, built by Richard Allen, a well-to-do Negro, and the platform adopted by the congregation included the following:

> We consider every child of God a member of the mystical body of Christ, * * * yet in the political government of our church we prohibit our white brethren from electing or being elected into any office among us, save that of a preacher or public speaker.

As reasons for this action they gave the inconveniences arising from white people and people of color mixing together in public assemblies, more particularly in places of public worship.

In 1799 Allen was ordained deacon, and the church, according to an arrangement already made, remained under the discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the jurisdiction of a white elder. This arrangement, however, did not work very well, and contentions between the white and Negro Methodists of the city increased to such an extent that an appeal was made to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. The court declared in favor of the Bethel Church, which thus became an independent body. In 1814 the Methodist Episcopal elders announced that the white preachers could no longer maintain pastoral responsibility for the Negro congregation, and in 1816 Richard Allen and 15 others called a number of similar societies, which had been formed in New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland to meet in Philadelphia, to organize a church of Negro persons with autonomous government. This convention was held in April of that year, and resulted in the organization of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. The movement received the cordial assistance and sympathy of a number of white persons, among whom were Dr. Benjamin Rush, Robert Ralston, William McKean, and Bishop White of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The general doctrine and polity of the Methodist Episcopal Church were adopted, and Richard Allen was elected bishop and consecrated by five regularly ordained ministers, one of whom was a priest of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Among the points emphasized in this first conference were the duty of loyalty and obedience to civil government, and the parity of the ministry on such basis that any minister coming from another denomination should be received in the same official standing that he held in the church from which he came.

For the first twenty years the operations of the new denomination were confined chiefly to Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland. Later they were extended to the New England states, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, and Louisiana, in the last state being represented in New Orleans alone. Previous to the Civil War, comparatively little was done in the Southern states, but during the war, through the influence of two chaplains in the United States Army, the Rev. W. H. Hunter and the Rev. H. M. Turner, and of some Negro soldiers who were also preachers, two organizations were formed on the South Atlantic coast. After the war the church extended rapidly throughout the South, and to-day it is represented in each of the original slave states, while its northern field includes the Northern states from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and Ontario in Canada.

The following figures, illustrating the development of the church, by decades from 1826 to 1916, are furnished by Bishop B. W. Arnett, for many years the church statistician:

YEAR.	Churches.	Bishops.	Ministers.	Members.	Value of property.
1826	33	1	17	7,937	$75,000
1836	86	2	27	7,594	125,000
1846	198	4	67	16,190	225,000
1856	210	6	165	19,914	425,000
1866	286	3	265	73,000	825,000
1876	1,833	6	1,418	206,331	3,164,911
1886	3,394	7	2,857	403,550	5,341,880
1896	4,850	9	4,365	618,854	8,650,000
1916	6,900	16	6,550	620,000	15,238,630

DOCTRINE AND POLITY.

As already indicated, the African Methodist Episcopal Church is, in doctrine and polity, in substantial agreement with the Methodist Episcopal Church.[1] In polity the chief difference is, that in the latter the bishops are itinerant, traveling at large throughout the denomination, while in the African Church the territory is divided into episcopal districts, over each of which a bishop is appointed, and for which he is held responsible. The place of residence of the bishop is left to each, and is not acted upon by the church officially. In case of the death or disability of a bishop in the interval between the general conferences, the board of bishops is empowered to rearrange the work of episcopal supervision.

[1] See Methodist Episcopal Church, p. 447.

In order to systematize the income of the different departments of church activity and to secure sufficient funds to enable the bishops to devote their whole time to traveling throughout their districts, a general financial plan was adopted by the General Conference of 1840. Every preacher holding a charge was instructed to collect 2 cents a month from each member, the amount thus raised to be applied to the relief of the distressed itinerant, superannuated, and supernumerary preachers; to the bishops' salaries; and to a fund for carrying on the work of the Book Concern. This general plan has been retained by subsequent General Conferences, though with some changes. In 1868 the "dollar law" was enacted, providing that each preacher should collect $1 from each member per annum, of which one-fourth was to go to the general book steward; one-fourth to the treasurer of Wilberforce University; and the remainder to the annual conference of the preacher. At present the apportionment is as follows: 40 per cent to the financial department; 36 per cent to annual conference appropriations; 8 per cent to church extension department; 8 per cent to educational department; 8 per cent to missionary department.

The 40 per cent to the financial department covers the expenses of salaries of bishops and general officers, allowances for widows and children of deceased bishops, the general expenses of all meetings of the bishops in council, expenses of all special committees representing the church organization, and emergency claims of a general nature, not otherwise provided for; disbursed through the financial department direct.

The 36 per cent is applied toward allowances for superannuated ministers, widows, and orphans of deceased ministers, special help for missionary preachers, and the contingent expenses of each annual conference; disbursed by the finance committee of each annual conference.

The 8 per cent to the church extension department is used to extend the work of building new churches; disbursed through the department of church extension.

The 8 per cent to the department of education is used to supplement money raised on "educational day" for the support of schools and colleges; disbursed through the department of education.

The 8 per cent to the missionary department is used to supplement the funds for mission work, with the special direction that one-half of it is to be applied to the work in foreign fields and the other one-half for home mission work; disbursed through the department of missions.

The following statement shows the amount of "dollar money" received during each administration since the organization of the department in 1872:

Rev. J. H. Burley, 1872–1876	$95,554
Rev. J. C. Embry, 1876–1880	99,925
Rev. B. W. Arnett, 1880–1888	368,895
Rev. J. A. Handy, 1888–1892	313,341
Rev. J. H. Armstrong, 1892–1896	351,942
Rev. M. M. Moore, 1896–1900	406,074
Rev. P. A. Hubbard, 1900–1902	229,417
Rev. E. W. Lampton, 1904–1908	1,190,488
Rev. John Hurst, 1908–1912	790,088
Mr. J. R. Hawkins, 1912–1916	850,214

This does not include any money raised in the churches for local purposes or for payment of salaries of presiding elders and pastors, nor does it include any of the thousands of dollars raised on the "general days" for mission work and church extension, or "educational day" in September for schools and colleges, and the thousands of dollars raised in special rallies.

A review of the collections in a single year, taken from the minutes of the annual conferences for 1916, shows that fully $3,000,000 were raised in the management of church activities. Among the items included in the presentation were the following: "Dollar money," $245,522; for missionary purposes, $66,409; for educational purposes, $125,000; for benevolent and charitable purposes, $90,995; the sum expended by stewards for current expenses of local churches, $1,304,404; by trustees for building, repairs, and debts of local churches, $1,104,378. The pastors received in salary $1,259,435, and the presiding elders, $253,902. There were 407 superannuated ministers and the approximate amount paid to these was $17,580; 830 widows and orphans received $16,145.

WORK.

The missionary work of the church is carried on by the Home and Foreign Missionary Department, the Woman's Parent Mite Missionary Society, and the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society with their auxiliaries.

The Home and Foreign Missionary Department, which has the general charge of the missionary activities of the church, was organized in 1844, as a result of the report of the work of William Paul Quinn, who was commissioned by the General Conference of 1840 as the church's first general missionary, and was sent out to organize churches and temperance societies, and to establish schools for children. The missionary work in the South was begun as early as 1863, but at present the society conducts mission schools and organized churches throughout the United States and in foreign lands. Outside of the United States, the fields occupied are Canada; West Africa, including Liberia and Sierra Leone; South Africa, including the Transvaal, Orange Free State, Natal, and Cape Town; the West Indies; and Dutch and British Guiana, in South America.

In 1898 Bishop H. M. Turner organized the Transvaal and the South African conferences of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in South Africa, the former with a church membership of 7,175, and the latter with a membership of 3,625. The membership of these conferences has since been materially increased by their connection with the movement known as the Ethiopian Movement in South Africa, a number of churches formerly connected with the Wesleyan Missionary Society of England having withdrawn from that organization on account of its position on the race question. The report for 1916 shows for the entire foreign field, 156 stations, occupied by 4 American missionaries and 152 native helpers; 121 organized churches, with about 29,000 members; and 6 schools of higher grade, with about 1,000 pupils. The total amount contributed for work on the foreign field during the year was $25,908.

There is published under the auspices of the missionary department a paper called the "Voice of Missions," giving general church news, but emphasizing missionary matters.

The general financial support of the missionary department is secured by 50 per cent of the annual collections taken by the churches and the Sunday schools on Easter Sunday of each year, and 8 per cent of the "dollar money" fund, which is supplemented by money raised by the auxiliary missionary societies. The receipts for the quadrennium 1912–1916 were $178,387. They include the following: Easter collections, $37,734; Parent Home and Foreign Missionary Society collection, $9,569; 8 per cent of "dollar money," $64,371; Woman's Parent Mite Missionary Society, $17,795; Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society, $17,348; and designated receipts, $31,570. The receipts for 1916 were $51,816, of which one-half, or $25,908, was apportioned to the home field and one-half to the foreign work.

In close relation with the missionary department is the department of church extension, organized for the purpose of caring for weak and struggling churches and assisting in the mission work. At first it was connected with the Home and Foreign Missionary Department, but in 1892 it was established on a separate footing. It is supported by revenues accruing from 8 per cent of the "dollar money" fund, 25 per cent of all "children's day money" admission fees, and special receipts. The receipts for 1916 were $20,701. If this amount be added to the amount apportioned to the missionary society, the total amount for home missions in 1916 will be $46,609.

The interest of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in education is indicated by the fact that a special educational department was organized in 1884. There are now under its supervision 17 institutions, including primary, industrial, normal, collegiate, and university courses. Wilberforce University at Wilberforce, Ohio, is the central institution, and connected with it is the Payne Theological Seminary. There is also the Turner Theological Seminary, at Atlanta, Ga.

The income of these institutions includes a nominal sum from the students for tuition, board, room rent, etc.; an appropriation by the General Conference of 8 per cent of the "dollar money;" and other contributions and appropriations as may be specifically needed. A special Sunday in September of each year is set apart as educational endowment day, and all churches and Sunday schools in the connection are required to hold a rally for that cause. The report for 1916 shows $350,000 expended in the maintenance of these schools, in which there were a total of 6,500 students. The value of school property is estimated at $1,000,000 and of the endowments at $40,000.

The Sunday School Union has for its special purpose the systematizing of Sunday school work among Negroes, providing literature and textbooks, and distributing Sunday school literature among the Sunday schools of the connection. For the purpose of forwarding this work a special children's day, the second Sunday in June, has been set apart, and 50 per cent of the amount raised on that day is devoted to the general interests of the Sunday school work.

The publication department is the oldest in the church, originating in 1817. In 1841 the first number of the African Methodist Episcopal Magazine appeared and was followed by a number of weekly papers—the Christian Herald (since 1852 called the Christian Recorder), the Southern Christian Recorder, and others. The publication department publishes also the official book of discipline, hymn books, catechisms, records, books for ministers' study, and other official literature. The special magazine of the church is the African Methodist Episcopal Church Review.

The General Conference of 1900, at Columbus, Ohio, organized the Allen Christian Endeavor League, on the same general plan as the Epworth League and the Christian Endeavor Society. The report for 1916 shows 4,151 of these societies, with 123,956 members.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the African Methodist Episcopal Church for 1916 are given, by states and conferences, on pages 497 to 500, 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 follows:

ITEM.	1916	1906	INCREASE:[1] 1906 TO 1916.	
			Number or amount.	Per cent.
Organizations	6,636	6,647	−11	−0.2
Members	548,355	494,777	53,578	10.8
Church edifices	6,302	6,538	−236	−3.6
Value of church property	$14,631,792	$11,303,489	$3,328,303	29.4
Debt on church property	$1,518,332	$1,191,921	$326,411	27.4
Parsonages:				
Churches reporting	1,867	1,783	84	4.7
Value	$2,025,552	$1,255,246	$770,306	61.4
Sunday schools:				
Number	6,277	6,285	−8	−0.1
Officers and teachers	45,350	41,941	3,409	8.1
Scholars	311,051	292,689	18,362	6.3
Contributions for missions and benevolences	$422,517	$172,030	$250,487	145.6
Domestic	$396,609	$162,280	$234,329	144.4
Foreign	$25,908	$9,750	$16,158	165.7

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

From this table it appears that the denomination has increased in almost every respect. Its membership has advanced from 494,777 as reported in 1906 to 548,355 in 1916, a gain of 10.8 per cent. Church property has risen in value from $11,303,489 to $14,631,792, or 29.4 per cent. The debt on church property as reported by 2,437 organizations in 1916 was $1,518,332, as against $1,191,921 reported by 2,574 organizations in 1906. The number of organizations reporting parsonages has increased by 84, or 4.7 per cent, and the value of parsonages from $1,255,246 to $2,025,552, or 61.4 per cent. There has been a small decrease in the number of organizations and in church edifices reported, occasioned by the general consolidation and elimination of weak churches. So, also, the number of Sunday schools is less by 8, but the number of officers and teachers increased 8.1 per cent, and the number of scholars rose from 292,689 to 311,051, a gain of 6.3 per cent. General contributions for missions and benevolences advanced from $172,030 to $422,517, a gain of 145.6 per cent, the increase in gifts being at a slightly greater rate for foreign than 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, reported by 6,516 organizations, amounted to $3,413,395, 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 5,411 organizations in 1916, was 40,068, constituting 8.8 per cent of the 456,268 members reported by these organizations. Assuming that the same proportion would apply to the 92,087 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 48,155.[1]

Of the 6,636 organizations, 6,635, with 548,305 members, reported church services conducted in English only, and 1, with 50 members, reported services in an Indian language and English. In 1906 also the Indian and English languages were reported by 1 organization, with 33 members.

The number of ministers reported as on the rolls of the denomination was 8,175, and schedules were received from 2,696. These are distributed, by states, 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	2,696	1,885	789	22	$478
Alabama	133	81	52	.....	491
Arizona	2	2	.....	.....	335
Arkansas	225	131	93	1	380
California	8	6	2	.....	547
Colorado	7	5	2	.....	690
Connecticut	4	3	1	.....	581
Delaware	16	16	.....	.....	459
District of Columbia	3	3	.....	.....	881
Florida	364	196	164	4	411
Georgia	258	160	95	3	456
Idaho	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	35	29	6	.....	769
Indiana	33	26	6	1	589
Iowa	10	9	.....	1	509
Kansas	25	19	6	.....	674
Kentucky	110	91	18	1	451
Louisiana	97	60	37	.....	393
Maryland	33	29	3	1	570
Massachusetts	7	6	1	.....	902
Michigan	7	6	1	.....	736
Minnesota	5	5	.....	.....	730
Mississippi	168	121	46	1	270
Missouri	75	52	23	.....	415
Montana	4	3	1	.....	551
Nebraska	3	1	2	.....	315
New Jersey	42	39	3	.....	637
New Mexico	1	1	.....	.....	.....
New York	27	25	2	.....	485
North Carolina	130	90	35	5	519
Ohio	51	39	12	.....	690
Oklahoma	42	31	10	1	365
Oregon	2	2	.....	.....	338
Pennsylvania	64	59	5	.....	740
Rhode Island	3	2	1	.....	975
South Carolina	289	226	62	1	517
South Dakota	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	195	122	73	.....	447
Texas	113	96	15	2	417
Utah	3	2	1	.....	445
Virginia	73	66	7	.....	613
Washington	6	6	.....	.....	492
West Virginia	15	12	3	.....	333
Wisconsin	5	4	1	.....	468
Wyoming	1	1	.....	.....	.....

Of the 2,696 ministers reporting, 2,674 were in pastoral work and 22 not in pastoral work. Of those designating themselves as pastors, 1,844 reported annual salaries averaging $478. Also, of those in pastoral work, 743 reported other occupations, 326 of them being engaged in farming. Of ministers not in pastoral work, 13, including the bishops, were in denominational work and 4 were recorded as retired.

[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.			
African Methodist Episcopal Church	6,636	6,633	548,355	6,620	201,625	344,894	6,214	265	6,302	6,232	$14,631,792
New England division:											
Massachusetts	15	15	1,581	15	574	1,007	13	2	13	12	176,900
Rhode Island	5	5	614	5	216	398	5	.....	5	5	57,000
Connecticut	6	6	516	6	221	295	6	.....	6	6	26,000
Middle Atlantic division:											
New York	45	45	3,214	45	987	2,227	35	3	35	35	219,350
New Jersey	76	76	7,230	76	2,534	4,696	69	3	71	70	342,025
Pennsylvania	140	140	16,798	140	6,298	10,500	136	3	136	137	1,145,390
East North Central division:											
Ohio	104	104	11,149	104	3,911	7,238	102	1	103	102	785,782
Indiana	52	52	4,961	52	1,690	3,271	52	.....	52	52	237,830
Illinois	101	101	16,280	101	4,962	11,318	98	3	98	99	636,750
Michigan	28	28	4,964	28	1,838	3,126	28	.....	28	27	248,750
Wisconsin	5	5	319	5	88	231	4	1	4	4	37,000
West North Central division:											
Minnesota	5	5	1,426	5	549	877	3	1	3	4	30,300
Iowa	21	21	2,248	20	727	1,383	21	.....	21	21	108,350
Missouri	127	127	13,616	127	4,402	9,214	126	.....	127	126	472,850
Nebraska	9	9	723	9	247	476	8	.....	8	9	29,475
Kansas	69	69	4,975	69	1,715	3,260	68	1	68	68	212,025
South Atlantic division:											
Delaware	46	46	3,290	46	1,217	2,073	46	.....	47	46	150,992
Maryland	107	107	10,509	103	3,480	5,586	107	.....	110	107	593,730
District of Columbia	9	9	2,353	9	912	1,441	9	.....	9	9	192,300
Virginia	120	120	13,581	120	5,151	8,430	119	1	126	119	463,025
West Virginia	33	33	1,325	33	530	795	26	3	26	30	117,515
North Carolina	247	247	20,433	247	7,488	12,945	237	10	242	239	583,286
South Carolina	645	645	90,469	645	35,209	55,260	621	14	632	623	1,056,244
Georgia	1,146	1,144	89,295	1,143	34,526	54,759	1,091	34	1,103	1,097	1,518,872
Florida	698	698	39,402	698	14,729	24,673	625	31	636	616	871,601
East South Central division:											
Kentucky	144	144	10,187	144	3,536	6,651	141	3	141	142	409,475
Tennessee	291	291	23,497	291	8,237	15,260	267	15	271	266	635,851
Alabama	525	524	42,658	522	15,659	26,922	462	55	467	464	636,835
Mississippi	498	498	26,133	497	9,469	16,608	477	10	482	480	476,407
West South Central division:											
Arkansas	435	435	30,457	433	11,081	19,291	422	4	440	423	642,376
Louisiana	196	196	10,260	196	3,595	6,665	181	8	181	181	247,985
Oklahoma	152	152	7,250	152	2,655	4,595	137	10	137	139	165,920
Texas	464	464	30,857	463	11,221	19,634	402	48	404	405	684,311
Mountain division:											
Montana	5	5	199	5	68	131	5	.....	5	5	11,200
Idaho	2	2	44	2	12	32	2	.....	2	2	1,250
Wyoming	3	3	97	3	25	72	3	.....	3	3	10,000
Colorado	15	15	1,849	14	656	1,168	15	.....	15	15	78,100
New Mexico	5	5	140	5	52	88	4	1	4	4	8,000
Arizona	4	4	234	4	72	162	3	.....	3	3	15,200
Utah	2	2	69	2	20	49	2	.....	2	2	13,000
Pacific division:											
Washington	7	7	503	7	188	315	7	.....	7	6	39,000
Oregon	3	3	205	3	56	149	3	.....	3	3	9,500
California	24	24	2,422	24	812	1,610	24	.....	24	24	228,240
States with one organization only [1]	2	2	23	2	10	13	2	.....	2	2	5,800

[1] One organization each in Nevada and South Dakota.

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.
African Methodist Episcopal Church	6,636	2,437	$1,518,332	1,867	$2,025,552	6,516	$3,413,395	6,084	6,277	45,350	311,051
New England division:											
Massachusetts	15	8	16,590	5	20,500	15	26,841	14	14	145	1,085
Rhode Island	5	3	4,300	1	3,000	5	9,563	5	5	49	315
Connecticut	6	2	1,250	2	6,000	6	7,735	6	6	33	297
Middle Atlantic division:											
New York	45	24	18,185	14	18,500	44	41,318	41	41	337	2,130
New Jersey	76	46	51,869	39	83,400	76	105,927	70	70	662	5,462
Pennsylvania	140	88	224,438	57	158,115	140	233,030	134	137	1,321	12,235
East North Central division:											
Ohio	104	41	45,675	45	99,471	104	127,041	102	103	1,046	8,090
Indiana	52	26	27,199	35	48,780	51	48,397	49	49	402	2,950
Illinois	101	65	87,036	50	87,050	100	133,530	98	99	956	6,773
Michigan	28	15	16,798	18	52,700	28	50,774	28	28	317	2,017
Wisconsin	5	3	4,022	3	13,000	4	3,074	5	5	32	162
West North Central division:											
Minnesota	5	4	4,000	3	13,200	5	7,126	5	5	71	330
Iowa	21	13	8,711	14	18,350	21	24,378	21	21	180	998
Missouri	127	68	50,808	62	75,000	124	78,824	115	117	780	5,142
Nebraska	9	6	4,827	3	3,000	9	10,085	9	9	94	625
Kansas	69	32	24,877	29	25,500	67	41,555	57	57	441	2,690
South Atlantic division:											
Delaware	46	34	14,427	18	22,050	45	33,244	43	46	366	2,775
Maryland	107	65	140,984	44	72,500	107	109,377	103	108	1,018	8,145
District of Columbia	9	6	25,737	4	7,400	9	19,089	9	9	105	1,101
Virginia	120	56	56,365	44	59,252	119	82,781	114	121	937	10,028
West Virginia	33	13	12,882	7	5,660	31	16,309	28	29	178	1,001
North Carolina	247	77	44,434	48	41,500	243	110,940	238	245	2,026	13,433
South Carolina	645	208	58,987	151	149,275	642	294,245	629	663	5,618	46,280
Georgia	1,146	431	84,145	242	203,473	1,130	387,596	1,045	1,062	7,364	46,131
Florida	698	181	68,305	167	139,335	679	277,145	590	612	4,285	26,313
East South Central division:											
Kentucky	144	55	39,554	55	37,650	144	76,094	131	133	803	4,954
Tennessee	291	71	59,461	70	61,900	291	128,022	269	278	1,614	11,912
Alabama	525	114	55,723	131	124,725	514	208,338	482	495	2,781	21,522
Mississippi	498	193	46,925	121	66,755	490	157,415	446	466	2,853	16,040
West South Central division:											
Arkansas	435	164	72,338	97	59,475	415	146,814	412	427	3,387	18,533
Louisiana	196	61	17,658	76	57,160	191	79,290	173	177	958	7,317
Oklahoma	152	47	13,743	38	27,425	149	58,463	136	144	816	4,540
Texas	464	177	71,267	136	98,351	447	192,437	409	428	2,856	16,842
Mountain division:											
Montana	5	3	356	3	3,800	5	4,751	5	5	36	120
Idaho	2	1	200	1	250	2	652	1	1	6	22
Wyoming	3	3	440	2	2,500	3	1,937	3	3	14	69
Colorado	15	5	6,665	9	17,700	15	21,030	13	13	116	735
New Mexico	5	3	940	2	1,500	5	2,255	4	4	33	101
Arizona	4	2	1,944	.....	.....	4	4,076	4	4	17	80
Utah	2	1	3,070	.....	.....	2	2,067	2	2	13	58
Pacific division:											
Washington	7	6	8,150	3	5,500	6	9,378	7	7	45	287
Oregon	3	1	2,500	1	5,700	3	3,102	3	3	23	131
California	24	13	19,643	17	29,150	24	37,200	24	24	207	1,250
States with one organization only [1]	2	2	904	.....	.....	2	150	2	2	9	30

[1] One organization each in Nevada and South Dakota.

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.			
African Methodist Episcopal Church	6,636	6,633	548,355	6,620	201,625	344,894	6,214	205	6,302	6,232	$14,631,792
Alabama	102	101	7,349	100	2,630	4,714	101	1	102	101	141,605
Arkansas	110	110	7,128	110	2,556	4,572	107	1	115	107	198,780
Atlanta, Ga	118	118	14,638	118	5,516	9,122	115	.....	117	114	365,826
Augusta, Ga	129	129	11,663	129	4,599	7,064	126	1	128	127	149,283
Baltimore	116	116	12,862	112	4,392	7,027	116	.....	119	116	786,030
California	25	25	2,427	25	814	1,613	25	.....	25	25	231,040
Central Alabama	75	75	8,172	75	2,980	5,192	71	1	74	73	90,690
Central Arkansas	45	45	2,976	44	1,184	1,782	43	.....	43	43	71,616
Central Florida	95	95	5,109	95	2,088	3,021	87	4	87	86	134,152
Central Mississippi	68	68	3,977	68	1,399	2,578	66	.....	67	66	75,375
Central Oklahoma	45	45	1,403	45	465	938	39	3	39	39	29,560
Central Texas	67	67	7,066	67	2,608	4,458	61	5	61	61	143,600
Chicago	65	65	14,433	64	4,403	9,892	59	5	59	61	611,050
Colorado	30	30	2,410	29	832	1,553	28	1	28	28	124,400
Columbia	152	152	17,890	152	6,721	11,169	147	4	150	148	203,661
East Alabama	97	97	7,191	97	2,653	4,538	85	8	85	85	84,655
East Arkansas	83	83	5,345	83	2,005	3,340	78	1	78	78	108,500
East Florida	101	101	7,554	101	2,643	4,911	87	3	87	81	294,135
East Mississippi	62	62	3,770	61	1,309	2,405	59	2	59	59	60,100
East Tennessee	49	49	3,248	49	1,117	2,131	38	6	38	38	105,751
Florida	114	114	7,203	114	2,491	4,712	105	5	110	103	100,640
Georgia	233	233	13,749	233	5,365	8,384	214	17	214	216	272,261
Illinois	69	69	6,058	69	1,995	4,063	69	.....	69	69	206,350
Indiana	47	47	4,347	47	1,475	2,872	47	.....	47	47	210,830
Kansas	77	77	5,677	77	1,955	3,722	75	1	75	76	241,400
Kentucky	81	81	5,542	81	1,939	3,603	78	3	78	79	222,750
Louisiana	91	91	5,554	91	1,957	3,597	86	5	86	86	135,960
Macon, Ga	163	163	15,711	163	6,163	9,548	156	5	158	157	214,005
Michigan	32	32	5,378	32	1,989	3,389	32	.....	32	31	273,750
Middle South Florida	142	142	6,688	142	2,581	4,107	132	10	132	132	119,081
Mississippi	139	139	5,890	139	2,108	3,782	134	4	138	137	128,040
Missouri	50	50	6,501	50	2,117	4,384	49	.....	50	49	199,475
New England	26	26	2,711	26	1,011	1,700	24	2	24	23	259,900
New Jersey	78	78	7,392	78	2,601	4,791	71	3	73	72	355,525
New York	45	45	3,214	45	987	2,227	35	3	35	35	219,350
North Alabama	135	135	11,226	134	4,269	6,885	90	45	90	90	200,785
North Carolina	127	127	11,256	127	4,209	7,047	123	4	124	124	270,886
North Georgia	115	114	7,348	113	2,817	4,521	112	2	112	112	154,101
North Louisiana	105	105	4,706	105	1,638	3,068	95	3	95	95	112,025
North Mississippi	65	65	4,256	65	1,567	2,689	63	2	63	63	99,645
North Missouri	46	46	2,573	46	807	1,766	46	.....	46	46	72,000
North Ohio	58	58	6,262	58	2,178	4,084	57	.....	58	57	461,352
Northeast Mississippi	76	76	4,136	76	1,629	2,507	76	.....	75	75	54,760
Northeast Oklahoma	54	54	3,686	54	1,329	2,357	51	2	51	51	83,700
Northeast South Carolina	148	148	21,434	148	9,026	12,408	147	1	148	147	188,520
Northeast Texas	133	133	8,698	132	3,296	5,400	107	17	107	110	262,550
Northwest Mississippi	88	88	4,104	88	1,457	2,647	80	2	80	80	58,487
Ohio	46	46	4,887	46	1,733	3,154	45	1	45	45	324,430
Oklahoma	53	53	2,161	53	861	1,300	47	5	47	49	52,660
Palmetto	111	111	18,071	111	7,140	10,931	106	4	106	106	169,203
Philadelphia	120	120	13,281	120	5,007	8,274	119	1	120	120	723,082
Piedmont	129	129	17,679	129	6,451	11,228	128	1	128	128	213,795
Pittsburgh	64	64	6,645	64	2,441	4,204	61	2	61	61	559,800
Puget Sound	17	17	951	17	324	627	17	.....	17	16	60,950
South Arkansas	129	129	8,900	129	3,183	5,717	126	2	130	127	138,070
South Carolina	105	105	15,395	105	5,871	9,524	93	4	100	94	281,065
South Florida	96	96	5,428	96	2,091	3,337	84	3	85	84	132,394
South Georgia	184	183	10,011	183	3,809	6,202	171	7	177	173	151,807
Southern Alabama	116	116	8,720	116	3,127	5,593	115	.....	116	115	119,100
Southwest Georgia	204	204	16,175	204	6,257	9,918	197	2	197	198	211,589
Southwest Missouri	31	31	4,542	31	1,478	3,064	31	.....	31	31	201,375
Southwest Texas	71	71	4,050	71	1,517	2,533	64	7	64	64	69,881
Tennessee	108	108	10,375	108	3,616	6,759	105	1	108	105	262,150
Texas	123	123	6,944	123	2,376	4,568	108	13	109	108	162,000
Virginia	123	123	13,684	123	5,196	8,488	122	1	129	122	467,025
West Arkansas	68	68	6,108	67	2,153	3,880	68	.....	74	68	125,410
West Florida	150	150	7,420	150	2,835	4,585	130	6	135	130	91,199
West Kentucky	60	60	4,502	60	1,538	2,964	60	.....	60	60	185,175
West North Carolina	120	120	9,177	120	3,279	5,898	114	6	118	115	312,400
West Tennessee	137	137	10,017	137	3,563	6,454	127	8	128	126	269,500
West Texas	70	70	4,099	70	1,424	2,675	62	6	63	62	46,280
West Virginia	30	30	1,222	30	485	737	23	3	23	27	113,515

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.
African Methodist Episcopal Church	6,636	2,437	$1,518,332	1,867	$2,025,552	6,516	$3,413,395	6,084	6,277	45,350	311,051
Alabama	102	31	8,889	23	24,900	96	30,953	90	94	536	3,784
Arkansas	110	48	27,772	21	13,500	107	38,966	106	111	880	4,881
Atlanta, Ga	118	63	27,850	30	32,250	117	67,400	106	107	971	6,361
Augusta Ga	129	50	5,597	32	23,263	126	45,949	123	125	875	5,328
Baltimore	116	71	166,721	48	79,900	116	128,466	112	117	1,123	9,246
California	25	14	20,118	17	29,150	25	37,275	25	25	209	1,260
Central Alabama	75	21	20,148	29	21,275	75	35,723	72	73	486	3,888
Central Arkansas	45	20	3,310	8	4,180	33	11,942	32	32	279	1,441
Central Florida	95	19	23,088	30	22,450	89	33,151	68	68	495	3,384
Central Mississippi	68	22	11,623	18	11,100	68	23,678	65	70	397	2,252
Central Oklahoma	45	21	4,817	11	5,150	44	9,360	40	40	217	983
Central Texas	67	26	19,483	26	18,151	66	41,328	63	65	531	3,669
Chicago	65	42	56,851	34	84,550	64	115,553	64	64	687	5,065
Colorado	30	14	13,059	13	21,700	30	31,640	27	27	198	1,078
Columbia	152	45	8,945	35	31,725	152	65,196	150	152	1,304	9,396
East Alabama	97	13	4,280	15	11,900	94	34,889	91	92	513	3,510
East Arkansas	83	34	9,950	23	18,125	79	24,927	81	82	621	3,373
East Florida	101	33	17,549	22	35,325	99	66,146	79	81	688	4,475
East Mississippi	62	29	11,324	11	6,550	61	22,498	58	59	405	2,632
East Tennessee	49	14	12,058	14	21,000	49	24,504	46	51	321	1,839
Florida	114	20	1,678	28	12,525	113	31,333	99	104	748	4,248
Georgia	233	81	10,714	51	39,300	228	60,709	217	223	1,342	7,509
Illinois	69	45	48,547	37	48,050	68	54,030	67	68	568	3,343
Indiana	47	24	24,631	33	45,280	46	42,468	44	44	358	2,032
Kansas	77	38	29,704	32	28,500	75	51,365	65	65	530	3,280
Kentucky	81	28	16,598	34	26,650	81	39,081	72	74	433	2,685
Louisiana	91	32	11,335	43	36,235	89	47,968	86	86	484	4,422
Macon, Ga	163	49	10,383	31	33,050	162	60,949	156	158	1,091	7,269
Michigan	32	16	18,166	19	55,200	32	55,303	32	32	352	2,210
Middle South Florida	142	29	3,665	31	25,785	138	44,048	124	125	832	4,516
Mississippi	139	44	6,615	46	22,350	139	32,777	116	125	727	3,967
Missouri	50	26	21,868	26	36,900	50	32,237	50	51	360	2,785
New England	26	13	22,140	8	29,500	26	44,139	25	25	227	1,697
New Jersey	78	47	52,669	41	88,900	78	108,177	72	72	676	5,552
New York	45	24	18,185	14	18,500	44	41,318	41	41	337	2,130
North Alabama	135	22	15,224	37	49,950	135	66,557	123	123	706	6,042
North Carolina	127	52	17,023	22	17,750	125	53,504	126	127	1,093	6,545
North Georgia	115	44	11,644	25	19,950	113	44,028	95	95	684	4,014
North Louisiana	105	29	6,323	33	20,925	102	31,382	87	91	474	2,895
North Mississippi	65	32	4,307	20	14,205	64	29,789	63	66	439	2,485
North Missouri	46	24	7,145	21	15,750	43	23,841	35	35	226	1,039
North Ohio	58	23	24,429	24	61,471	58	72,755	56	57	619	5,107
Northeast Mississippi	76	34	5,208	18	8,750	73	20,772	68	69	429	2,122
Northeast Oklahoma	54	17	6,682	13	10,975	52	31,828	53	61	378	2,386
Northeast South Carolina	148	58	15,314	36	30,175	146	61,650	140	149	1,285	10,622
Northeast Texas	133	58	25,094	41	27,800	122	59,019	116	124	813	4,781
Northwest Mississippi	88	32	7,848	8	3,800	85	27,901	76	77	456	2,582
Ohio	46	18	21,246	21	38,000	46	54,286	46	46	427	2,983
Oklahoma	53	9	2,244	14	11,300	53	17,275	43	43	221	1,171
Palmetto	111	28	10,928	23	20,250	111	52,701	111	117	838	8,238
Philadelphia	120	76	116,016	44	104,765	119	161,053	112	117	1,074	10,626
Piedmont	129	48	12,422	21	24,650	129	68,006	128	132	1,429	11,297
Pittsburgh	64	45	122,049	29	69,900	64	102,971	63	64	599	4,294
Puget Sound	17	11	11,206	8	15,250	16	17,883	16	16	110	560
South Arkansas	129	39	14,977	29	13,120	128	47,659	126	129	947	5,117
South Carolina	105	29	11,378	36	42,475	104	46,692	100	113	762	6,727
South Florida	96	39	15,468	31	29,150	93	64,036	87	92	681	4,589
South Georgia	184	58	8,351	33	27,210	181	48,923	165	170	1,011	6,894
Southern Alabama	116	27	7,182	27	16,700	114	40,216	106	113	540	4,298
Southwest Georgia	204	86	9,606	40	28,450	203	59,638	183	184	1,390	8,756
Southwest Missouri	31	18	21,705	15	22,350	31	22,746	30	31	194	1,318
Southwest Texas	71	27	8,817	21	14,425	70	23,227	58	59	421	2,475
Tennessee	108	33	26,769	27	21,000	108	42,921	100	103	674	5,535
Texas	123	40	12,975	35	32,575	122	48,072	110	116	687	3,800
Virginia	123	58	56,536	45	59,562	122	83,685	117	124	958	10,095
West Arkansas	68	23	16,329	16	10,550	68	23,320	67	73	660	3,721
West Florida	150	41	6,857	25	14,100	147	38,431	133	142	841	5,101
West Kentucky	60	27	22,956	21	11,000	60	36,501	56	56	354	2,184
West North Carolina	120	25	27,411	26	23,750	118	57,436	112	118	933	6,888
West Tennessee	137	24	20,634	29	19,900	137	61,109	126	127	635	4,623
West Texas	70	26	4,898	13	5,400	67	20,791	62	64	404	2,117
West Virginia	30	11	12,711	6	5,350	28	15,405	25	26	157	934

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL ZION CHURCH.

HISTORY.

Among the early independent Negro Methodist congregations in this country was one organized in New York City in 1796 by James Varick, Abraham Thompson, William Miller, and others, who were members of the John Street Methodist Episcopal Church. Their desire to have a separate organization in which "they might have opportunity to exercise their spiritual gifts among themselves, and thereby be more useful to one another," was occasioned largely by the "caste prejudice [which] forbade their taking the sacrament until the white members were all served," by the desire for other church privileges denied them, and by the conviction that it would assist in the development of a ministry adapted to their needs. The first church was built in the year 1800, and was called "Zion." The next year it was incorporated as the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and articles of agreement were entered into with the Methodist Episcopal Church by which the latter supplied them with ordained preachers until the year 1820. Meanwhile the organization of the Union Church of Africans (see p. 508) in Wilmington, Del., and of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, as separate and distinct denominations, caused considerable uneasiness, and the Zion Church made application to the Methodist Episcopal Church for the ordination of some of its local preachers as elders. To this no answer was given, and in 1820, as the congregation had developed several preachers of ability, it formally withdrew from the supervision of white pastors, and, in connection with churches which had been formed at New Haven, Conn., Philadelphia, Pa., and Newark, N. J., and on Long Island, N. Y., made plans for an entirely separate and independent organization.

The first annual conference was held in Mother Zion Church, corner of Church and Leonard Streets, New York City, June 21, 1821. At that time the denomination consisted of 6 churches, 19 preachers, and 1,426 members. As they had no ordained elders at this time, the conference was presided over by the Rev. William Phoebus, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Rev. Joshua Soule (afterwards a bishop in the Methodist Episcopal Church) acted as secretary. James Varick, who, from his activity and influence, is generally spoken of as the founder of the denomination, was made district chairman.

The second annual conference, which was also the first General Conference, met in Wesley Church, Lombard Street, Philadelphia, May 16, 1822, and was presided over by Abraham Thompson. After some routine business, it adjourned to meet July 18 in Mother Zion Church, New York City. In the meantime, on June 17, James Varick, Abraham Thompson, and Levin Smith were ordained elders by Dr. James Covel, Sylvester Hutchinson, and William Stillwell, white elders of the Methodist Episcopal Church. At this conference, on July 21, six persons were elected deacons in the forenoon and elders in the afternoon, and James Varick was elected the first superintendent or bishop of the denomination. No other General Conference was held until 1828, when Christopher Rush was elected the second bishop of the denomination. After Bishop Varick's death, in 1827, Bishop Rush served alone until 1840, when William Miller was elected as his associate. It was not until 1848 that the present name of the church was adopted.

At the General Conference of 1852 a difference of opinion arose with regard to the parity of the superintendents or bishops, which divided the denomination into two wings, but the breach was healed, and in 1860 the two factions reunited.

The African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church did not begin operations in the South until 1863, when Bishop Joseph J. Clinton sent Elder James W. Hood to North Carolina and Elder Wilbur G. Strong to Florida and Louisiana, though work was not begun until the following January. The appointment to North Carolina was specially fortunate, and churches sprang up rapidly. Men only just emancipated from the yoke of slavery felt themselves called to enter the ministry and to preach the gospel to their own people. Before the year closed the North Carolina Conference was organized, the parent of 5 conferences in that state, with a combined membership in 1906 of about 600 local churches, which have increased, in 1916, to 7 conferences, with nearly 800 churches. The success in Florida, Louisiana, and Alabama was not so phenomenal, but the missionary effort in these states proved to be most fruitful. This is especially true of Alabama, where there are 6 large conferences. So successful were the efforts of these early missionaries that when the General Conference met in 1880 at Montgomery, Ala., 15 annual conferences had been organized in the South.

The General Conference of 1880 was an important one. Livingstone College was established at Salisbury, N. C., the Rev. C. R. Harris being its first principal. Two years later, on his return from England, where he had collected $10,000 for the college, the Rev. Joseph C. Price, considered one of the greatest champions of Negro citizenship, was made president, and continued in this office until his death in 1893. The Star of Zion, the chief weekly organ of the church, was adopted by this General Conference as a permanent organ of the denomination, and the first organized missionary effort was instituted by the formation of a Board of Missions and a Woman's Missionary Society.

At the General Conference of 1892 the denomination took a forward move by the organization of the departments of missions and education, which have been productive of large and far-reaching results in promoting

the cause of education and missions at home and in foreign fields. The founding of the Publication House and the placing in it of a printing plant for publishing literature of all kinds used by the church, and for carrying on a general printing business, was one of the notable achievements of the church in that year. The A. M. E. Zion Quarterly Review, issued first in 1889, was adopted as a denominational periodical in 1892.

DOCTRINE AND POLITY.

In doctrine the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church is in entire accord with the Methodist Episcopal Church, accepting the Apostles' Creed and adhering strictly to the doctrine of the new birth, regeneration followed by adoption, and entire sanctification. It recognizes the Scriptures as written by holy men as they were moved by the Holy Ghost. In polity, also, it is in substantial agreement with that church, having the same system of conferences—quarterly, annual, and general. The itinerancy is maintained throughout all ranks of ministers. A bishop holds office for life or during good behavior, but he may be assigned quadrennially to different districts, and may be retired, when feebleness or general disability warrants it, on $1,000 a year. The widows of bishops receive a stipend of $300 annually. The membership of the General Conference is made up of the bishops and general denominational officers ex officio, ministerial delegates from the annual conferences in the ratio of 1 for every 15 active pastors where there are over 40 members of conference, and 2 lay delegates from each annual conference, except for such as are entitled to but 1 ministerial delegate. The salaries of bishops and general denominational officers, except such as are paid by their respective departments, are paid from a general fund secured by an annual assessment of one dollar per member of each church. At the General Conference of 1896 a new financial plan was adopted by which the bishops were to receive better support.

WORK.

The thorough organization of the general work of the church dates from the General Conference of 1904.

The work of home missions is carried on under the direction of the Board of Church Extension and Home Missions, these two departments having been combined at the General Conference in 1916. Previous to that time Home and Foreign Missions constituted one department, and Church Extension another. The Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society also shares in the home mission work. At present, portions of Louisiana, Mississippi, and the states beyond the Mississippi River, especially Oklahoma, are regarded as special mission fields. The board maintains a regular loan fund, an emergency fund, and an annuity fund. A certain amount is apportioned to each pastoral charge to be raised annually for this work. The report for 1916 shows 327 churches aided by the Board of Church Extension and Home Missions, and $24,000 contributed for the support of this work, including receipts by the Woman's Missionary Society.

The foreign missionary work is now carried on by the Foreign Mission Board in Liberia and the Gold Coast Colony, West Africa, and in South America, the stations formerly maintained in the Dominican Republic and the Bahama Islands having been abandoned. The report for 1916 shows 52 stations, occupied by 4 American missionaries and 60 native missionaries and helpers; 52 organized churches, with 7,000 members; and 10 schools, of which 9 are in Africa and 1 in South America, with a total enrollment of 1,870 pupils. The total amount contributed for the work in the foreign field was $9,050, and the value of the property was estimated at $26,000. These figures include the foreign work of the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society.

The educational interests of the church are under the direction of a Board of Education, with headquarters at St. Louis, Mo., which has supervision over all schools. Money collected for education is sent to the corresponding secretary, who, under the advice of the board, apportions to each school its percentage. Funds for the support of the schools are raised by apportionment to each pastoral charge and by a free-will offering from each Sunday school. The report for 1916 showed 5 colleges and academies, with a total of 1,119 students. The principal institution is Livingstone College, at Salisbury, N. C., with which is connected Hood Theological Seminary for the training of young men for the ministry and for work in foreign missions; and there were 6 schools of lower grade, including 2 industrial schools, with a total of 1,058 pupils. The amount contributed toward the support of this work in 1916 was $59,535, and the value of school property was estimated at $468,000.

The young people's work is represented by 1,635 societies, called Varick Christian Endeavor Societies, with a membership of about 64,000.

There is a Sunday school department, which has charge of the publication of Sunday school literature, and a Ministerial Brotherhood, established in 1904, which requires each minister to pay annually not less than $2.50 and not more than $5 for the benefit of the widows and orphans of deceased members of the brotherhood.

The departments of Education, Church Extension, Home and Foreign Missions, and the Varick Christian Endeavor Union are maintained by a fund that is raised on special days, and averages about $50,000 per annum. There is also a percentage of the general dollar fund set apart for education, church extension, home missions, and for the widows and orphans of retired ministers.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church for 1916 are given, by states and conferences, on pages 504 to 507, 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 follows:

ITEM.	1916	1906	INCREASE: 1906 TO 1916.	
			Number or amount.	Per cent.
Organizations	2,716	2,204	512	23.2
Members	257,169	184,542	72,627	39.4
Church edifices	2,495	2,131	364	17.1
Value of church property	$7,591,393	$4,833,207	$2,758,186	57.1
Debt on church property	$795,437	$474,269	$321,168	67.7
Parsonages:				
Churches reporting	485	348	137	39.4
Value	$632,416	$350,690	$281,726	80.3
Sunday schools:				
Number	2,544	2,092	452	21.6
Officers and teachers	18,982	16,245	2,737	16.8
Scholars	135,102	107,692	27,410	25.5
Contributions for missions and benevolences	$92,585	$26,000	$66,585	256.1
Domestic	$83,535	$23,000	$60,535	263.2
Foreign	$9,050	$3,000	$6,050	201.7

From the above table it appears that the denomination has gained in every particular since 1906. The total number of organizations reported was 2,716, as against 2,204 in 1906, a gain of 23.2 per cent, and the membership rose from 184,542 to 257,169, an increase of 39.4 per cent. The number of church edifices increased by 364, or 17.1 per cent, and the value of church property rose from $4,833,207 to $7,591,393, or 57.1 per cent. Debt on church property amounting to $795,437 was reported by 793 organizations, as against $474,269 reported by 724 organizations in 1906. Churches reporting parsonages increased by 137, or 39.4 per cent, and the value of parsonages advanced in an even greater ratio, 80.3 per cent. The number of Sunday schools reported in 1916 was 2,544, as against 2,092 in 1906, a gain of 21.6 per cent, and the number of scholars was 135,102, as against 107,692, a gain of 25.5 per cent. Contributions for missions and benevolences advanced from an estimate of $26,000 to $92,585, the greater portion 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 $1,700,737 were reported by 2,641 organizations and cover general running expenses, 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 2,223 organizations in 1916, was 25,678, constituting 11.1 per cent of the 230,853 members reported by these organizations. Assuming that the same proportion would apply to the 26,316 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 28,605.[1]

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

The number of ministers on the rolls of the denomination was given as 3,962. Schedules were received from only 616, as shown by the following table. Of these, 599 were in pastoral work and 17 not in pastoral work. All but 1 of the latter were in general denominational work, including the bishops. Of those in pastoral work, 403 reported annual salaries averaging $502; 191 engaged in other occupations, of whom 89 were farmers and 25 were engaged in teaching.

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	616	403	196	17	$502
Alabama	39	32	7		413
Arkansas	19	9	8	2	341
California	3	2	1		771
Connecticut	5	3	2		564
Delaware	1	1			
District of Columbia	1	1			
Florida	5	3	2		622
Georgia	24	7	17		447
Illinois	4	4			823
Indiana	3	3			423
Kentucky	37	26	11		471
Louisiana	10	6	3	1	325
Maryland	1	1			
Massachusetts	3	3			1,317
Michigan	1	1			
Mississippi	15	15			331
Missouri	3	3			317
New Jersey	24	11	11	2	247
New York	29	24	3	2	692
North Carolina	199	123	71	5	519
Ohio	5	4		1	714
Oklahoma	1		1		
Pennsylvania	27	25	1	1	616
Rhode Island	1	1			
South Carolina	41	23	18		495
Tennessee	72	47	23	2	444
Texas	3		3		
Virginia	40	25	14	1	480

[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.			
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church	2,716	2,716	257,169	2,711	94,653	162,274	2,488	199	2,495	2,475	$7,591,393
New England division:											
Massachusetts	10	10	1,527	9	490	992	8	1	9	8	136,800
Rhode Island	2	2	290	2	95	195	2	.....	2	2	53,000
Connecticut	17	17	1,825	17	681	1,144	17	.....	17	17	211,350
Middle Atlantic division:											
New York	71	71	9,005	71	3,075	5,930	66	5	66	64	804,700
New Jersey	31	31	3,478	31	1,113	2,365	29	2	29	29	228,700
Pennsylvania	76	76	14,011	76	4,854	9,157	62	13	63	62	776,600
East North Central division:											
Ohio	14	14	1,389	14	583	806	10	4	11	10	101,100
Indiana	19	19	2,465	19	756	1,709	16	3	16	16	95,000
Illinois	12	12	2,184	12	637	1,547	10	2	10	10	64,100
Michigan	6	6	515	6	183	332	4	2	4	4	11,700
Wisconsin	2	2	34	2	15	19	2	.....	2	2	3,800
West North Central division:											
Iowa	6	6	143	6	50	93	3	3	3	3	2,200
Missouri	16	16	4,046	16	1,130	2,916	14	2	14	14	143,270
Kansas	2	2	35	2	11	24	1	1	1	1	1,250
South Atlantic division:											
Delaware	5	5	195	5	82	113	3	2	3	3	13,700
Maryland	26	26	2,519	26	816	1,703	23	3	23	23	83,050
District of Columbia	7	7	2,732	7	953	1,779	6	1	6	6	293,500
Virginia	111	111	9,199	110	3,414	5,730	100	10	100	100	214,250
West Virginia	8	8	338	8	118	220	3	5	3	3	4,300
North Carolina	777	777	74,365	777	28,748	45,617	761	14	763	750	1,790,659
South Carolina	192	192	23,169	190	9,102	13,937	187	5	188	187	411,225
Georgia	99	99	5,523	99	2,076	3,447	85	14	85	85	152,475
Florida	113	113	11,496	113	3,594	7,902	108	4	108	108	216,573
East South Central division:											
Kentucky	82	82	5,578	82	1,979	3,599	67	14	67	67	189,730
Tennessee	156	156	8,780	155	3,235	5,539	137	18	137	137	280,740
Alabama	479	479	51,284	479	19,167	32,117	452	25	453	452	824,037
Mississippi	127	127	7,202	127	2,674	4,528	114	10	114	114	124,504
West South Central division:											
Arkansas	125	125	7,668	125	2,755	4,913	104	14	104	104	117,700
Louisiana	44	44	2,831	44	1,010	1,821	39	4	39	39	47,825
Oklahoma	16	16	741	16	299	442	15	1	15	15	11,005
Texas	20	20	771	20	292	479	13	6	13	13	10,295
Mountain division:											
Arizona	2	2	50	2	22	28	2	.....	2	2	2,550
Pacific division:											
Washington	5	5	72	5	22	50	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	5	5	86	5	26	60	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
California	30	30	1,577	30	585	992	23	2	23	23	161,275
States with one organization only[1]	3	3	40	3	11	29	2	1	2	2	8,340

[1] One organization each in Idaho, Maine, and Utah.

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.
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church	2,716	793	$795,437	485	$632,416	2,641	$1,700,737	2,535	2,544	18,982	135,102
New England division:											
Massachusetts	10	5	38,115	1	2,600	9	19,385	8	8	87	1,089
Rhode Island	2	2	14,050			2	4,900	2	2	13	220
Connecticut	17	11	38,430	10	36,100	17	29,455	15	15	117	897
Middle Atlantic division:											
New York	71	28	92,956	35	111,541	70	116,542	66	66	673	4,569
New Jersey	31	18	48,162	8	20,400	30	47,409	28	28	224	2,393
Pennsylvania	76	32	85,183	27	68,275	72	102,788	70	70	583	4,736
East North Central division:											
Ohio	14	6	21,475	4	3,200	12	12,676	14	14	105	660
Indiana	19	11	10,810	2	6,000	19	20,955	19	19	126	1048
Illinois	12	8	14,582	5	6,000	11	17,892	10	10	83	756
Michigan	6	2	3,250	1	1,600	6	6,165	4	4	23	190
Wisconsin	2	1	500			2	232	2	2	8	32
West North Central division:											
Iowa	6	1	158			6	1,352	6	6	35	111
Missouri	16	10	32,485	3	22,100	15	23,258	14	14	109	1,213
Kansas	2					2	721	2	2	6	35
South Atlantic division:											
Delaware	5	3	4,100			5	1,668	4	4	15	110
Maryland	26	9	11,534	4	12,200	26	17,710	23	23	180	1,416
District of Columbia	7	6	74,400	2	6,500	7	27,949	7	7	93	936
Virginia	111	37	34,644	16	17,100	109	64,287	99	99	727	4,843
West Virginia	8	2	220			7	2,386	4	4	28	181
North Carolina	777	206	85,490	97	104,261	774	465,201	764	767	6,626	43,697
South Carolina	192	68	21,835	18	13,630	191	121,678	188	188	1,496	12,088
Georgia	99	29	5,029	9	8,325	93	33,569	81	81	482	3,344
Florida	113	24	20,734	37	23,920	108	50,195	106	107	770	6,132
East South Central division:											
Kentucky	82	21	24,226	23	9,350	76	48,512	73	73	498	3,227
Tennessee	156	33	17,430	21	11,125	146	65,304	141	141	891	6,103
Alabama	479	105	52,376	96	113,519	469	252,518	459	461	2,943	23,047
Mississippi	127	46	9,920	19	9,750	123	44,633	118	119	734	4,006
West South Central division:											
Arkansas	125	31	7,876	17	6,410	113	48,284	108	110	717	4,515
Louisiana	44	19	4,213	10	7,100	43	14,717	37	37	230	1,578
Oklahoma	16	4	392	7	1,460	16	6,531	14	14	81	393
Texas	20	2	1,300	3	1,000	20	5,584	16	16	96	507
Mountain division:											
Arizona	2	1	1,000	1	1,500	2	1,900	1	1	6	20
Pacific division:											
Washington	5					4	330	4	4	20	58
Oregon	5			1	1,000	5	1,251	2	2	13	43
California	30	11	13,562	8	6,450	28	21,695	24	24	136	865
States with one organization only[1]	3	1	5,000			3	1,105	2	2	8	41

[1] One organization each in Idaho, Maine, and Utah.

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.			
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church	2,716	2,716	257,169	2,711	94,653	162,274	2,488	199	2,495	2,475	$7,591,393
Alabama	82	82	9,244	82	3,180	6,064	82	.....	82	82	112,200
Albemarle	53	53	6,707	53	2,716	3,991	53	.....	53	53	107,580
Allegheny	26	26	4,522	26	1,533	2,989	21	5	21	21	144,100
Arkansas	99	99	5,182	99	1,845	3,337	84	9	84	84	86,805
Blue Ridge	86	86	4,941	85	1,667	3,262	80	5	80	80	221,550
Cahaba	58	58	4,751	58	1,944	2,807	54	4	54	54	90,025
California	32	32	1,614	32	600	1,014	25	2	25	25	161,665
Cape Fear	116	116	10,436	116	4,140	6,296	114	2	114	114	244,259
Central Alabama	46	46	7,275	46	2,945	4,330	46	.....	47	46	149,646
Central North Carolina	145	145	14,757	145	5,509	9,248	144	.....	144	144	229,001
East Tennessee and Virginia	88	88	3,650	88	1,274	2,376	75	13	75	75	86,845
Florida	40	40	2,377	40	851	1,526	35	4	35	35	80,198
Georgia	55	55	2,504	55	892	1,612	42	12	42	42	64,000
Indiana	19	19	2,389	19	746	1,643	16	3	16	16	93,900
Kentucky	38	38	3,467	38	1,196	2,271	33	5	33	33	125,750
Louisiana	24	24	2,219	24	772	1,447	23	1	23	23	40,300
Michigan	17	17	2,600	17	771	1,829	14	3	14	14	60,700
Missouri	26	26	4,389	26	1,242	3,147	19	7	19	19	161,220
New England	30	30	3,659	29	1,273	2,341	28	1	29	28	409,150
New Jersey	34	34	3,664	34	1,193	2,471	32	2	32	32	249,700
New York	46	46	6,530	46	2,243	4,287	43	3	43	41	525,900
North Alabama	68	68	6,702	68	2,611	4,091	50	17	50	50	129,030
North Arkansas	31	31	2,707	31	983	1,724	26	4	26	26	34,885
North Carolina	86	86	7,586	86	2,902	4,684	85	1	86	85	240,400
North Louisiana	22	22	580	22	238	342	16	5	16	16	8,203
Ohio	24	24	2,427	24	972	1,455	18	6	20	18	255,600
Oklahoma	16	16	741	16	299	442	15	1	15	15	11,005
Oregon-Washington	12	12	194	12	59	135	1	9	1	1	2,500
Palmetto	71	71	6,519	71	2,592	3,927	70	1	71	70	104,425
Philadelphia and Baltimore	75	75	13,814	75	4,759	9,055	62	12	62	62	856,050
South Alabama	89	89	9,604	89	3,453	6,151	89	.....	89	89	131,900
South Carolina	125	125	16,849	123	6,643	10,076	121	4	121	121	316,700
South Florida	73	73	9,119	73	2,743	6,376	73	.....	73	73	136,375
South Georgia	39	39	2,897	39	1,144	1,753	37	2	37	37	82,125
South Mississippi	38	38	2,376	38	892	1,484	34	4	34	34	36,425
Southeast Alabama	70	70	5,721	70	2,006	3,715	68	2	68	68	27,730
Tennessee	108	108	6,034	108	2,251	3,783	90	17	90	90	206,985
Texas	20	20	771	20	292	479	13	6	13	13	10,295
Virginia	73	73	8,365	72	3,188	5,122	66	6	66	66	183,590
West Alabama	66	66	8,570	66	3,141	5,429	66	.....	66	66	196,256
West Central North Carolina	135	135	12,817	135	5,115	7,702	135	.....	136	135	257,705
West Kentucky	42	42	2,162	42	805	1,357	35	6	35	35	66,780
West Tennessee and Mississippi	85	85	4,445	85	1,743	2,702	75	7	75	75	87,201
Western New York	25	25	2,384	25	786	1,598	23	2	23	23	270,500
Western North Carolina	163	163	16,908	163	6,504	10,404	157	6	157	146	494,234

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.
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church	2,716	793	$795,437	485	$632,416	2,641	$1,700,737	2,535	2,544	18,982	135,102
Alabama	82	13	4,113	10	9,650	80	41,421	79	79	468	3,849
Albemarle	53	26	25,127	6	8,000	53	34,571	52	52	490	4,101
Allegheny	26	9	10,303	12	21,425	23	30,984	24	24	178	1,831
Arkansas	99	23	3,867	11	3,260	90	36,838	85	85	538	3,221
Blue Ridge	86	13	6,414	11	18,110	85	34,222	79	79	518	3,293
Cahaba	58	13	5,259	16	13,250	55	22,240	54	54	327	2,151
California	32	12	14,562	8	7,450	30	22,995	25	25	138	872
Cape Fear	116	27	15,293	14	12,700	116	60,334	116	116	967	6,473
Central Alabama	46	14	2,260	18	32,669	45	30,050	43	44	303	3,128
Central North Carolina	145	29	8,537	20	19,651	143	83,298	145	147	1,372	8,474
East Tennessee and Virginia	88	19	6,458	11	5,575	86	33,473	77	77	454	2,805
Florida	40	9	6,435	7	10,000	38	18,674	37	38	251	1,411
Georgia	55	14	3,716	3	2,700	53	17,131	43	43	248	1,637
Indiana	19	12	12,392	5	8,000	19	20,222	17	17	118	956
Kentucky	38	13	21,903	7	4,200	36	30,309	35	35	254	1,789
Louisiana	24	12	4,235	8	6,100	24	11,110	23	23	161	1,212
Michigan	17	9	12,850	3	3,500	16	23,097	15	15	101	931
Missouri	26	12	36,543	4	24,600	25	26,956	24	24	161	1,436
New England	30	19	95,595	11	38,700	29	54,720	26	26	223	2,239
New Jersey	34	20	49,112	9	21,800	33	51,297	31	31	245	2,531
New York	46	18	69,638	22	80,741	45	79,106	42	42	488	3,438
North Alabama	68	14	12,862	14	20,600	68	33,550	68	68	359	2,895
North Arkansas	31	10	4,041	6	3,150	28	13,535	28	30	203	1,428
North Carolina	86	32	8,796	22	13,500	86	58,701	85	85	742	4,703
North Louisiana	22	7	487	3	1,300	21	3,059	14	14	66	329
Ohio	24	10	22,997	10	31,300	21	27,116	24	24	194	1,206
Oklahoma	16	4	392	7	1,460	16	6,531	14	14	81	393
Oregon-Washington	12	.....	.....	2	1,500	11	2,306	7	7	39	125
Palmetto	71	28	10,863	6	4,900	71	33,886	71	71	492	3,464
Philadelphia and Baltimore	75	34	162,427	15	38,050	75	102,525	68	68	593	4,790
South Alabama	89	15	3,676	11	10,750	87	45,604	88	89	599	4,324
South Carolina	125	45	11,270	12	8,730	124	90,141	121	121	1,023	8,885
South Florida	73	15	14,299	30	13,920	70	31,521	69	69	519	4,721
South Georgia	39	14	1,283	6	5,625	35	16,191	34	34	232	1,599
South Mississippi	38	14	3,728	14	6,150	38	11,345	34	34	242	1,174
Southeast Alabama	70	19	3,174	5	5,000	69	32,367	64	64	327	2,653
Tennessee	108	22	10,990	13	6,450	98	45,079	93	93	582	4,181
Texas	20	2	1,300	3	1,000	20	5,584	16	16	96	507
Virginia	73	20	30,695	12	16,100	72	50,692	66	66	573	3,924
West Alabama	66	17	20,812	22	22,200	65	55,401	65	65	565	4,239
West Central North Carolina	135	38	3,825	12	14,300	135	82,462	131	131	1,103	6,935
West Kentucky	42	10	4,773	16	5,150	38	18,923	37	37	239	1,397
West Tennessee and Mississippi	85	33	8,448	4	2,700	81	25,837	80	81	477	2,678
Western New York	25	10	22,733	12	29,400	25	35,548	23	23	175	1,080
Western North Carolina	163	35	16,954	12	17,100	163	109,785	163	164	1,458	9,694

COLORED METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

HISTORY.

In 1840 about 100 members of Negro Methodist churches in Maryland and adjoining states met in Elkton, Cecil County, Md., and organized the Colored Methodist Protestant Church on essentially the same principles as those on which the Methodist Protestant Church had been organized some few years previously. They adopted the book of discipline of the Methodist Church, and the general polity of the Methodist Protestant Church, emphasizing equal rights for members, both lay and clerical. In doctrine, they are in hearty sympathy with the Methodist churches, and in polity they have no episcopacy, their ministers being simply elders. They have adopted an organization for missionary work, but have not as yet developed it greatly.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the Colored Methodist Protestant Church for 1916 are given, by states, on page 508; 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. The number of organizations was 26, with a membership of 1,967. There were 16 church edifices, with a value of $52,733; 9 churches reported a debt of $3,766; 2 churches reported parsonages, valued at $1,300; and there were 24 Sunday schools, with 870 scholars. No general contributions for missions and benevolences were reported. Church expenditures amounting to $12,129, reported by 23 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 23 organizations in 1916, was 199, constituting 12.4 per cent of the 1,603 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 244.[1]

[1] See Introduction, p. 10.

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

The total number of ministers on the rolls of the denomination was 33. Of these, 17 reported pastoral duties only and 10 reported annual salaries averaging $320.

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 Methodist Protestant Church	26	26	1,967	24	809	1,075	16	10	16	24	$52,733
Middle Atlantic division:											
Pennsylvania	6	6	375	6	140	235	2	4	2	6	9,000
South Atlantic division:											
Maryland	12	12	1,147	10	521	543	10	2	10	11	26,075
District of Columbia	4	4	325	4	103	222	2	2	2	4	14,123
Virginia	2	2	35	2	12	23	1	1	1	1	2,500
States with one organization only [1]	2	2	85	2	33	52	1	1	1	2	1,035

[1] One organization each in Mississippi and New Jersey.

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 Methodist Protestant Church	26	9	$3,766	2	$1,300	23	$12,129	24	24	146	870
Middle Atlantic division:											
Pennsylvania	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4,005	6	6	32	125
South Atlantic division:											
Maryland	12	6	2,915	1	300	9	4,263	12	12	79	529
District of Columbia	4	1	101	1	1,000	4	2,026	3	3	16	106
Virginia	2	1	500	.....	.....	2	860	2	2	13	75
States with one organization only [1]	2	1	250	.....	.....	2	975	1	1	6	35

[1] One organization each in Mississippi and New Jersey.

UNION AMERICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

HISTORY.

Following the close of the Revolutionary War, the conditions surrounding the Negro members of the Methodist churches became somewhat uncomfortable, and within a few years separate congregations were formed for worship, though there was no distinct ecclesiastical organization. Among these congregations was one in Wilmington, Del., where in 1805 the Negro members of Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church withdrew and erected a building for themselves. Having now a church of their own, they thought they could have the rule, but found that they were still under the control of the presiding elder of the district. This did not suit them, but they continued thus until 1812, when there was a general revolt, and in consequence the trustees, including Peter Spencer, William Anderson, and others, were expelled, and many of the families followed. Plans were immediately formed for an independent organization with a new building, and on September 7, 1813, the Union Church of Africans was incorporated. Thirty-one families joined in it, and Peter Spencer and William Anderson were chosen to supervise the work. They appointed members to positions of trust, ordained elders, and gave them authority to ordain others.

During the next 37 years the church developed until there were 2 annual conferences, Wilmington and New York, including 41 churches in the states of

Delaware, Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey. In 1843 the Rev. William Anderson died, and in 1846, the Rev. Peter Spencer. In 1850 a division occurred over the interpretation of certain clauses in the discipline, and out of the division arose, on the one hand, the African Union Church, and on the other, the Union American Methodist Episcopal Church. For sometime the members of the latter, representing the old organization, were compelled to meet in private houses, but after 4 years a house of worship was erected, and since then the church has grown.

DOCTRINE AND POLITY.

The doctrine is essentially that of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but candidates for membership are required to assent only to the Apostles' Creed. The polity is likewise that of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the chief difference being the provision for a general convention as a constitutional lawmaking body, to be called only when there is under consideration a change in polity or name. The other conferences—general, annual, district, and quarterly—correspond to those in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WORK.

The home missionary work is carried on by the Home Missionary Society, aided by the Southern Volunteer Workers. The report for 1916 showed 20 missionaries employed, 11 churches aided, and the sum of $3,821 contributed for this work. Outside of the immediate circle of the churches, work is being carried on in Canada, where there are 3 churches, with 204 communicants, and property valued at $5,500. Plans are being made to begin missionary work in Africa at the conclusion of the war. The educational interests of the church are represented by 2 schools, the Union Industrial and Theological Training School at Wilmington, Del., and the Local Preachers' Training School, at Camden, N. J. The report for 1916 shows 91 pupils in these schools, contributions to the amount of $1,500, school property valued at $1,700, and an endowment of $3,000. There were 61 Christian Endeavor societies, with a total membership of 386.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the Union American Methodist Episcopal Church for 1916 are given, by states and conferences, on pages 510 and 511, 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	67	77	−10	(2)
Members	3,624	4,347	−723	−16.6
Church edifices	59	60	−1	(2)
Value of church property	$182,305	$170,150	$12,155	7.1
Debt on church property	$43,091	$40,796	$2,295	5.6
Parsonages:				
Churches reporting	5	4	1	(2)
Value	$6,950	$6,400	$550	8.6
Sunday schools:				
Number	54	78	−24	(2)
Officers and teachers	308	481	−173	−36.0
Scholars	1,982	3,372	−1,390	−41.2
Contributions for missions and benevolences	$5,321	$900	$4,421	491.2
Domestic	$5,321	$900	$4,421	491.2
Foreign	(3)	(3)	.....	.....

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

This denomination suffered some loss during the decade, although apparently for other reasons than those that operated in the Southern states. The number of organizations reported for 1916 was 67 as against 77 for 1906, and the membership had fallen from 4,347 to 3,624, a loss in membership of 16.6 per cent. There was 1 less church edifice, but the total value of church property had advanced from $170,150 to $182,305, a gain of 7.1 per cent. There was a considerable decrease in the number of Sunday schools, and a decrease of 1,390, or 41.2 per cent, in the number of scholars. Contributions for missions and benevolences, all of which were for domestic work, advanced from $900 in 1906 to $5,321 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 the languages used in church services.

Church expenditures amounting to $40,664, reported by 65 organizations, 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 52 organizations in 1916, was 129, constituting 4.3 per cent of the 2,976 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 157.[1]

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

The total number of ministers on the rolls of the denomination was 205. Schedules were received from 19, and 13 reported an average annual salary of $477.

[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.			
Union American Methodist Episcopal Church	67	67	3,624	66	1,337	2,149	59	7	59	64	$182,305
Middle Atlantic division:											
New Jersey	12	12	710	12	275	435	11	1	11	12	29,080
New York	4	4	157	4	52	105	4	.....	4	4	20,500
Pennsylvania	20	20	1,267	19	482	647	19	.....	19	19	83,800
South Atlantic division:											
Delaware	8	8	732	8	259	473	8	.....	8	8	20,100
Maryland	10	10	416	10	149	267	9	1	9	10	12,175
East South Central division:											
Alabama	11	11	197	11	71	126	6	5	6	9	2,650
States with one organization only [1]	2	2	145	2	49	96	2	.....	2	2	14,000

[1] One organization each in Connecticut and Rhode Island.

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.
Union American Methodist Episcopal Church	67	33	$43,091	5	$6,950	65	$40,664	54	54	308	1,982
Middle Atlantic division:											
New Jersey	12	6	3,270	.....	.....	12	7,373	11	11	53	315
New York	4	2	6,795	.....	.....	4	3,217	3	3	23	130
Pennsylvania	20	14	24,739	3	5,750	19	15,747	17	17	109	844
South Atlantic division:											
Delaware	8	6	2,117	1	1,000	8	5,763	7	7	44	233
Maryland	10	1	3,000	.....	.....	10	3,201	7	7	32	170
East South Central division:											
Alabama	11	2	870	1	200	10	1,418	7	7	27	123
States with one organization only [1]	2	2	2,300	.....	.....	2	3,945	2	2	20	167

[1] One organization each in Connecticut and Rhode Island.

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.			
Union American Methodist Episcopal Church	67	67	3,624	66	1,337	2,149	59	7	59	64	$182,305
Baltimore	7	7	334	7	118	216	7	.....	7	7	9,300
Delaware	31	31	2,081	30	772	1,171	29	1	29	30	106,775
New Jersey	11	11	670	11	260	410	10	1	10	11	27,080
New York	7	7	342	7	116	226	7	.....	7	7	36,500
South Alabama	11	11	197	11	71	126	6	5	6	9	2,650

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.
Union American Methodist Episcopal Church	67	33	$43,091	5	$6,950	65	$40,664	54	54	308	1,982
Baltimore	7	1	3,000			7	2,160	5	5	20	115
Delaware	31	20	26,856	4	6,750	30	22,551	26	26	165	1,132
New Jersey	11	6	3,270			11	6,948	10	10	49	300
New York	7	4	9,095			7	7,587	6	6	47	312
South Alabama	11	2	870	1	200	10	1,418	7	7	27	123

AFRICAN UNION METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

HISTORY.

This body is a union of 2 distinct organizations, the African Union Church and the First Colored Methodist Protestant Church. The former had its origin in the movement started in Wilmington, Del., in 1813, when the Union Church of Africans was incorporated. In 1850 there was a division in the church over the interpretation of certain clauses in the discipline, and out of that arose, on the one hand, the African Union Church, and on the other, the Union American Methodist Episcopal Church.[1] In 1865 a movement was started for uniting the African Union Church, which then comprised 9 congregations, with the First Colored Methodist Protestant Church, comprising 14 congregations, an outgrowth of the Methodist Protestant Church. The union was effected in August, 1866, and the name adopted was "The African Union First Colored Methodist Protestant Church of America or Elsewhere," ordinarily known as the African Union Methodist Protestant Church.

In general, the doctrine is identical with that of the Methodist Episcopal Church, while the polity differs considerably, agreeing rather with that of the Methodist Protestant Church. Its accords equal rights to ministers and laymen, has lay delegates in the annual conferences and the General Conference, no bishops, and no higher office than that of elder. The itinerancy is observed, and ministers are paid such salaries as are agreed upon by the members of the church they serve. The conference is divided into three districts, and each district is divided into circuits and home missionary stations.

The church carries on no foreign missionary work, and its home missionary work is conducted by the pastors. There are no educational institutions.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the African Union Methodist Protestant Church for 1916 are given, by states and districts, on pages 512 and 513, 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	58	69	−11	(2)
Members	3,751	5,592	−1,841	−32.9
Church edifices	53	71	−18	(2)
Value of church property	$205,825	$183,697	$22,128	12.0
Debt on church property	$11,255	$20,917	−$9,662	−46.2
Parsonages:				
Churches reporting	10	7	3	(2)
Value	$12,950	$7,500	$5,450	72.7
Sunday schools:				
Number	49	66	−17	(2)
Officers and teachers	275	441	−166	−37.6
Scholars	2,813	5,266	−2,453	−46.6

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

This denomination, in common with many other Negro bodies, has lost, though not so heavily as have some. The number of organizations reported in 1916 was 58 as against 69 in 1906, and the membership fell from 5,592 to 3,751, a decrease in membership of 32.9 per cent. The number of church edifices likewise was lower, but the value of church property had increased $22,128, or 12 per cent. The debt on church property, as reported in 1916 by 22 organizations, was $11,255, as against $20,917, reported by 41 organizations in 1906. Sunday schools decreased from 66 to 49, and the scholars from 5,266 to 2,813, a loss in scholars of 46.6 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 $47,231, reported by 53 organizations, cover running expenses, outlay for repairs and improvements, benevolences, and such other items as passed through the church treasury.

[1] See Union American Methodist Episcopal Church, p. 508.

The number of members under 13 years of age, as reported by 51 organizations in 1916, was 388, constituting 10.9 per cent of the 3,556 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 409.[1]

[1] See Introduction, p. 10.

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

The number of ministers reported on the rolls of the denomination was 260. Schedules were received from 37, and 32 reported an average annual salary of $445.

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.			
African Union Methodist Protestant Church	58	58	3,751	58	1,447	2,304	53	1	53	53	$205,825
Middle Atlantic division:											
New York	3	3	101	3	40	61	3	.....	3	3	4,500
New Jersey	7	7	498	7	208	290	7	.....	7	7	19,100
Pennsylvania	7	7	698	7	247	451	5	1	5	7	79,075
South Atlantic division:											
Delaware	13	13	1,629	13	682	947	12	.....	12	12	59,900
Maryland	21	21	510	21	185	325	20	.....	20	18	28,550
District of Columbia	2	2	85	2	21	64	1	.....	1	1	2,000
Virginia	5	5	230	5	64	166	5	.....	5	5	12,700

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.
African Union Methodist Protestant Church	58	22	$11,255	10	$12,950	53	$47,231	49	49	275	2,813
Middle Atlantic division:											
New York	3	1	700	1	1,000	3	2,411	3	3	14	79
New Jersey	7	2	1,300	1	600	7	7,425	7	7	40	400
Pennsylvania	7	3	2,150	1	1,800	6	10,536	5	5	35	628
outh Atlantic division:											
Delaware	13	8	4,146	3	4,700	13	11,770	11	11	77	895
Maryland	21	7	2,059	4	4,850	18	10,514	16	16	79	458
District of Columbia	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,900	2	2	10	100
Virginia	5	1	900	.....	.....	4	2,675	5	5	20	253

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

DISTRICT.	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.			
African Union Methodist Protestant Church	58	58	3,751	58	1,447	2,304	53	1	53	53	$205,825
Maryland	28	28	825	28	270	555	26	.....	26	24	43,250
Middle	15	15	2,025	15	800	1,225	14	.....	14	14	119,800
Philadelphia and New Jersey	15	15	901	15	377	524	13	1	13	15	42,775

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

DISTRICT.	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.
African Union Methodist Protestant Church	58	22	$11,255	10	$12,950	53	$47,231	49	49	275	2,813
Maryland	28	8	2,959	4	4,850	24	15,089	23	23	109	811
Middle	15	8	6,225	5	7,400	15	20,087	14	14	92	1,154
Philadelphia and New Jersey	15	6	2,071	1	700	14	12,055	12	12	74	848

COLORED METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

HISTORY.

From the earliest appearance of the Methodists in the South considerable evangelistic work was carried on among the slave population, and special missions were begun as early as 1829 for those on the plantations who were not privileged to organize churches. In 1845, at the time of the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, there were in that church, according to Bishop McTyeire, 124,000 Negro members, and in 1860 about 207,000. At the close of the war a large number of these joined the African Methodist Episcopal Church, the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, and other Negro Methodist bodies, only 78,742 remaining.

At this time the practical results of the proclamation of emancipation brought about a crisis in the affairs of the Negro church members. Before the war, so far as the Methodist churches were concerned, the slaves, as a rule, worshiped in the same churches with their masters, the galleries or a portion of the body of the house being assigned to them. If a separate building was needed, the Negro congregation was an appendage to the white, the pastor preaching to it usually once on Sunday, holding separate official meetings, and making return of Negro members for the annual minutes. Under the new order the customs formerly prevailing became inconvenient, and it was apparent that the new conditions must be provided for.

In the General Conference of 1866 of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, a committee on the religious interests of the Negroes presented two reports, one of which was as follows:

Your committee recommend the adoption of the following in reference to the education of the colored people:

Whereas the condition of the colored people of the South is now essentially changed; and

Whereas the interests of the white and colored people are materially dependent upon the intelligence and virtue of this race, that we have had and must continue to have among us; and

Whereas the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has always claimed to be the friend of that people, a claim vindicated by the conscious and successful exertions made in their behalf, in instructing and evangelizing them; and it is important that we continue to evince our interest for them in this regard; and as our hearts prompt us to this philanthropy: Therefore,

Resolved, That we recommend to our people the establishment of day schools, under proper regulations and trustworthy teachers, for the education of colored children.

The other report presented the following answers to the question, "What shall be done to promote the religious interest of colored people?"

1. Let our colored members be organized as separate pastoral charges, wherever they prefer it, and their numbers justify it.
2. Let each pastoral charge of colored members have its own quarterly conference, composed of official members, as provided for in the discipline.
3. Let colored persons be licensed to preach, and ordained deacons and elders, according to the discipline, when in the judgment of the conference having jurisdiction in the case, they are deemed suitable persons for said office and order in the ministry.
4. The bishop may form a district of colored charges and appoint to it a colored presiding elder, when in his judgment the religious interests of the colored people require it.
5. When it is judged advisable by the college of bishops, annual conferences of colored preachers may be organized, to be presided over by our bishops.
6. When two or more annual conferences shall be formed, let our bishops advise and assist them in organizing a separate General Conference jurisdiction for themselves, if they so desire, and the bishops deem it expedient, in accordance with the doctrine and discipline of our church, and bearing the same relation to the General Conference as the annual conferences bear to each other.
7. Let special attention be given to Sunday schools among the people.

These recommendations were adopted, and at the next General Conference, held in Memphis, Tenn., in May, 1870, it was found that in accordance with this plan 5 annual conferences had been organized

among the Negro members, and that it was their unanimous desire to be set apart as a distinct ecclesiastical body. This was approved by the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and steps were taken for the organization of a General Conference of the Negro members. This was effected on December 16, 1870, at Jackson, Tenn., the new body taking the name Colored Methodist Episcopal Church. The denomination started with 2 bishops, comparatively few preachers and members, and 5 small annual conferences; it had no schools, but little church property, no learned men, no leaders with experience in the intricacies of church work, and no money with which to carry on that work. Still it entered upon its task with energy, and its growth has been steady. It has now 8 bishops, 7 of whom are active, and 1 retired. The bishops are retired automatically at the age of 70, and are pensioned.

DOCTRINE AND POLITY.

In doctrine the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church is in complete harmony with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Its polity is also essentially the same, with only such variations as the conditions seem to require. The annual conference includes four lay delegates from each presiding elder's district. The General Conference consists of the bishops, who, however, have no right to vote, and of delegates elected from the annual conferences, both ministers and laymen. The itinerant system is retained; the time limit for preachers to remain in one church has been removed; that for presiding elders in their districts is placed at six years; and that for bishops in their episcopal districts at four years. Admission to church membership is decided largely by the pastors. The probation system is retained, but with no time limit, the pastor deciding when a candidate is fit for full membership.

For financing the general activities of the church a budget assessment of $75,000 per annum is levied on the general church, in accordance with the action of the General Conference of 1914. This amount is divided among the annual conferences according to membership, and is apportioned as follows: Bishops, 25 per cent; education, 22 per cent; general missions, 22 per cent; publishing, 10 per cent; building fund, 5 per cent; conference claimants, 10 per cent; and contingent fund, 6 per cent. In addition to the regular assessment, during the last few years the church has raised an additional $25,000 per annum, making the total annual income about $100,000.

WORK.

The general activities of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church are chiefly in the line of home missions and education. The home missionary work is carried on under the direction of the Board of Missions and the Board of Church Extension, assisted by the women's missionary societies of the several conferences. The report for 1916 shows 226 missionaries, employed in 16 states, 434 churches aided, and contributions for the support of the work amounting to $105,282. No foreign missionary work was reported.

The church has given special attention to the cause of education, and its Board of Education has been active in developing schools of every grade. In 1916 there were 13 schools, including 5 colleges and 8 lower grade schools, with a total attendance of 2,600 students and pupils. The amount contributed during the year for general expenses and for erection of buildings was $90,000. The property is valued at $750,000 and the endowments at $25,000.

Young people's societies—Epworth League chapters—numbered 895, with 61,253 members.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church for 1916 are given, by states and conferences, on pages 515 to 517, 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 follows:

ITEM.	1916	1906	INCREASE: 1906 TO 1916.	
			Number or amount.	Per cent.
Organizations	2,621	2,381	240	10.1
Members	245,749	172,996	72,753	42.1
Church edifices	2,490	2,327	163	7.0
Value of church property	$5,619,862	$3,017,849	$2,602,013	86.2
Debt on church property	$311,066	$215,111	$95,955	44.6
Parsonages:				
Churches reporting	525	421	104	24.7
Value	$552,106	$237,547	$314,559	132.4
Sunday schools:				
Number	2,543	2,328	215	9.2
Officers and teachers	18,890	12,375	6,515	52.6
Scholars	167,880	92,457	75,423	81.6
Contributions for missions and benevolences	$195,282	$113,340	$81,942	72.3
Domestic	$195,282	$113,340	$81,942	72.3
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....

This table shows that the denomination reported an increase in every particular. The number of organizations reported in 1916 was 2,621 as against 2,381 in 1906, an increase of 10.1 per cent, and the membership was 245,749 as against 172,996, an increase of 42.1 per cent. The number of church edifices increased, as did also the number of churches reporting parsonages and the value of parsonages. The value of church property rose from $3,017,849 in 1906 to $5,619,862 in 1916, a gain of 86.2 per cent. Debt on church property advanced from $215,111, as reported by 692 organizations in 1906, to $311,066 reported by 828 organizations in 1916. There was an increase of 215, or 9.2 per cent, in the number of Sunday schools, and an advance of 75,423, or 81.6 per

cent, in the number of scholars. Contributions for missions and benevolences advanced 72.3 per cent, from $113,340 to $195,282, the entire amount as reported 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 $1,736,692 were reported by 2,613 organizations, and cover general running expenses 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 1,728 organizations in 1916, was 14,229, constituting 7.5 per cent of the 189,173 members reported by these organizations. Assuming that the same proportion would apply to the 56,576 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 18,484.[1]

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

The number of ministers on the rolls of the denomination was 3,402. Schedules were received from 881, distributed, by states, in the following table:

[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	881	592	203	86	$423
Alabama	122	90	23	9	411
Arizona	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Arkansas	102	53	40	9	411
California	1	1	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia	4	3	.....	1	555
Florida	23	14	8	1	294
Georgia	152	98	28	26	412
Illinois	12	8	4	.....	324
Kansas	8	7	.....	1	400
Kentucky	30	27	2	1	389
Louisiana	46	30	12	4	392
Maryland	2	2	.....	.....	425
Michigan	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi	74	48	19	7	394
Missouri	13	12	1	.....	510
New Jersey	3	1	1	1	250
New Mexico	2	2	.....	.....	225
North Carolina	16	8	6	2	470
Ohio	5	4	1	.....	494
Oklahoma	37	20	15	2	378
Pennsylvania	4	4	.....	.....	593
South Carolina	40	22	13	5	360
Tennessee	70	46	16	8	503
Texas	106	85	12	9	458
Virginia	7	6	1	.....	664

Of the 881 ministers reporting, 795 were in pastoral work and 86 not in pastoral work. Of the latter, 63 were in denominational work, including the bishops and similar officials, 6 were in other work, and 17 were on the retired list. Schedules reporting an average annual salary of $423 were received from 577 ministers.

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 Methodist Episcopal Church	2,621	2,621	245,749	2,621	94,709	151,040	2,490	58	2,490	2,544	$5,619,862
Middle Atlantic division:											
New Jersey	5	5	126	5	58	68	5	.....	5	5	8,500
Pennsylvania	6	6	634	6	233	401	5	1	5	5	73,500
East North Central division:											
Ohio	5	5	441	5	170	271	3	.....	3	4	15,650
Indiana	3	3	258	3	103	155	2	1	2	2	4,800
Illinois	15	15	1,865	15	761	1,104	14	1	14	14	37,900
West North Central division:											
Missouri	28	28	3,282	28	1,127	2,155	25	2	25	25	78,140
Kansas	21	21	1,511	21	532	979	20	.....	20	20	52,200
South Atlantic division:											
Maryland	4	4	348	4	125	223	4	.....	4	4	12,100
District of Columbia	4	4	840	4	289	551	4	.....	4	4	179,500
Virginia	26	26	2,717	26	986	1,731	25	1	25	25	61,300
North Carolina	46	46	3,274	46	1,172	2,102	46	.....	46	46	99,200
South Carolina	81	81	7,342	81	2,657	4,685	77	.....	77	78	211,300
Georgia	456	456	49,976	456	19,131	30,845	445	5	445	451	1,144,210
Florida	65	65	2,832	65	1,122	1,710	61	.....	61	65	88,440
East South Central division:											
Kentucky	96	96	8,911	96	3,222	5,689	89	5	89	92	321,900
Tennessee	209	209	30,106	209	11,510	18,596	206	.....	206	209	623,829
Alabama	335	335	34,587	335	13,415	21,172	324	5	324	330	608,660
Mississippi	367	367	33,070	367	12,745	20,325	359	5	359	363	594,944
West South Central division:											
Arkansas	216	216	15,269	216	6,281	8,988	195	13	195	198	286,650
Louisiana	177	177	13,762	177	5,531	8,231	164	.....	164	175	315,040
Oklahoma	99	99	5,541	99	2,061	3,480	82	5	82	87	106,159
Texas	341	341	28,449	341	11,247	17,202	319	14	319	326	663,040
Mountain division:											
New Mexico	6	6	79	6	30	49	6	.....	6	6	4,300
Arizona	2	2	88	2	26	62	2	.....	2	2	4,800
Pacific division:											
California	5	5	252	5	105	147	5	.....	5	5	17,300
States with one organization only [1]	3	3	189	3	70	119	3	.....	3	3	6,500

[1] One organization each in Delaware, 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.
Colored Methodist Episcopal Church	2,621	828	$311,066	525	$552,106	2,613	$1,736,692	2,541	2,543	18,890	167,880
Middle Atlantic division:											
New Jersey	5	1	150	.....	.....	5	1,320	5	5	23	109
Pennsylvania	6	2	7,500	1	4,000	6	8,993	5	5	51	378
East North Central division:											
Ohio	5	.....	.....	3	5,600	5	4,333	5	5	52	321
Indiana	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2,471	3	3	16	168
Illinois	15	6	6,420	6	4,700	15	15,592	15	15	112	836
West North Central division:											
Missouri	28	12	10,725	12	10,900	27	24,394	26	26	146	1,217
Kansas	21	7	4,338	8	7,350	21	14,571	20	20	112	740
South Atlantic division:											
Maryland	4	3	2,300	.....	.....	4	2,838	4	4	35	289
District of Columbia	4	3	18,000	.....	.....	4	8,450	4	4	43	445
Virginia	26	7	4,700	9	12,700	26	19,740	26	26	193	2,054
North Carolina	46	13	5,220	6	5,300	46	37,808	46	46	331	2,731
South Carolina	81	40	9,030	17	17,400	81	49,641	80	80	527	4,310
Georgia	456	132	43,713	77	92,815	456	312,924	450	450	3,497	33,575
Florida	65	33	6,629	13	11,750	65	30,261	57	57	311	2,087
East South Central division:											
Kentucky	96	26	15,440	37	48,690	95	79,802	93	93	712	7,285
Tennessee	209	67	35,655	35	54,920	209	169,415	205	205	1,615	14,946
Alabama	335	99	37,429	90	80,931	335	224,675	329	330	2,611	22,758
Mississippi	367	83	17,208	43	39,100	366	232,172	358	358	3,036	28,462
West South Central division:											
Arkansas	216	77	19,599	42	32,600	216	119,610	208	208	1,354	10,970
Louisiana	177	59	17,062	31	31,525	177	102,888	176	176	1,244	10,578
Oklahoma	99	28	5,336	14	7,325	96	40,099	88	88	462	3,821
Texas	341	117	35,113	76	79,850	339	224,300	324	325	2,331	19,292
Mountain division:											
New Mexico	6	3	490	1	400	6	1,640	5	5	22	74
Arizona	2	2	1,663	2	2,750	2	2,290	2	2	10	49
Pacific division:											
California	5	5	4,140	2	1,500	5	4,413	4	4	22	146
States with one organization only [1]	3	3	3,200	.....	.....	3	2,052	3	3	22	239

[1] One organization each in Delaware, Michigan, and West 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 Methodist Episcopal Church	2,621	2,621	245,749	2,621	94,709	151,040	2,490	58	2,490	2,544	$5,619,862
Alabama	113	113	12,649	113	5,031	7,618	110	2	110	112	233,050
Arkansas	81	81	6,089	81	2,586	3,503	71	8	71	73	91,950
California	15	15	460	15	178	282	15	.....	15	15	80,500
Central Alabama	91	91	8,035	91	3,090	4,945	91	.....	91	91	123,900
Central Georgia	137	137	15,463	137	5,927	9,536	134	3	134	134	333,800
Central Texas	88	88	7,281	88	2,959	4,322	84	2	84	85	132,950
East Florida	31	31	1,247	31	483	764	30	.....	30	31	51,350
East Texas	114	114	10,466	114	4,170	6,296	107	2	107	112	240,195
Florida	34	34	1,585	34	639	946	31	.....	31	34	37,090
Georgia	113	113	13,943	113	5,275	8,668	113	.....	113	113	361,050
Jackson-Memphis	100	100	15,563	100	6,234	9,329	97	.....	97	100	253,129
Kentucky and Ohio	51	51	4,431	51	1,602	2,829	46	1	46	48	228,090
Little Rock	60	60	3,588	60	1,432	2,156	54	1	54	54	101,950
Louisiana	137	137	11,921	137	4,870	7,051	126	.....	126	135	257,970
Mississippi	115	115	8,687	115	3,279	5,408	111	1	111	113	147,344
Missouri and Kansas	33	33	2,700	33	946	1,754	33	.....	33	33	79,450
Muskogee	60	60	2,921	60	1,066	1,855	43	3	43	48	60,259
New Orleans	40	40	1,841	40	661	1,180	38	.....	38	40	57,070
North Alabama	131	131	13,903	131	5,294	8,609	123	3	123	127	251,710
North Carolina	52	52	3,549	52	1,284	2,265	51	1	51	51	105,200
North Mississippi	189	189	19,620	189	7,557	12,063	186	3	186	187	379,500
Oklahoma	44	44	2,839	44	1,077	1,762	42	2	42	42	52,200
South Carolina	78	78	7,155	78	2,581	4,574	74	.....	74	75	207,100
South Georgia	114	114	9,310	114	3,480	5,830	112	1	112	114	214,095
South Mississippi	63	63	4,763	63	1,909	2,854	62	1	62	63	68,100
Southeast Missouri and Illinois	27	27	3,896	27	1,455	2,441	23	4	23	23	84,490
Southwest Arkansas	77	77	5,730	77	2,302	3,428	72	4	72	73	94,750
Southwest Georgia	92	92	11,260	92	4,449	6,811	86	1	86	90	235,265
Tennessee	40	40	3,034	40	1,098	1,936	40	.....	40	40	121,600
Texas	80	80	5,356	80	2,000	3,356	73	7	73	73	120,965
Washington-Philadelphia	44	44	4,656	44	1,683	2,973	43	1	43	43	337,100
West Kentucky	51	51	5,069	51	1,848	3,221	47	4	47	49	112,860
West Tennessee	70	70	11,559	70	4,198	7,361	70	.....	70	70	250,500
West Texas	56	56	5,180	56	2,066	3,114	52	3	52	53	163,330

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.
Colored Methodist Episcopal Church	2,621	828	$311,066	525	$552,106	2,613	$1,736,692	2,541	2,543	18,890	167,880
Alabama	113	35	11,388	31	31,425	113	82,601	113	113	991	8,851
Arkansas	81	33	8,502	15	10,300	81	41,649	77	77	500	4,070
California	15	11	6,391	6	5,650	14	8,473	13	13	62	305
Central Alabama	91	17	2,318	13	10,250	91	48,554	88	88	628	4,725
Central Georgia	137	32	9,203	20	20,550	137	95,998	135	135	1,070	10,559
Central Texas	88	10	2,924	13	11,100	87	51,145	85	86	609	4,758
East Florida	31	22	4,368	7	7,700	31	13,324	30	30	155	942
East Texas	114	42	10,314	15	13,750	114	71,935	110	110	835	7,247
Florida	34	11	2,261	6	4,050	34	16,937	27	27	156	1,145
Georgia	113	25	8,067	23	28,450	113	83,640	112	112	927	9,462
Jackson-Memphis	100	33	14,242	13	21,850	100	76,846	99	99	831	7,174
Kentucky and Ohio	51	8	6,190	23	34,500	51	47,236	51	51	403	3,696
Little Rock	60	26	7,795	17	14,700	60	35,129	56	56	332	2,773
Louisiana	137	39	12,358	16	18,000	137	83,369	136	136	1,041	9,083
Mississippi	115	20	4,797	6	4,050	114	56,254	112	112	754	6,441
Missouri and Kansas	33	11	10,678	15	15,950	33	27,764	33	33	177	1,252
Muskogee	60	17	4,048	6	3,325	56	17,948	47	47	223	1,468
New Orleans	40	20	4,704	15	13,525	40	19,519	40	40	203	1,495
North Alabama	131	47	23,723	46	39,250	131	93,520	128	129	992	9,182
North Carolina	52	16	5,591	6	5,300	52	40,075	52	52	365	2,967
North Mississippi	189	53	10,924	23	26,100	189	145,125	185	185	1,879	18,225
Oklahoma	44	14	2,413	8	4,000	44	22,940	44	44	257	2,478
South Carolina	78	38	8,875	17	17,400	78	47,982	77	77	509	4,164
South Georgia	114	40	11,155	12	13,500	114	71,179	111	111	825	7,269
South Mississippi	63	10	1,487	14	8,950	63	30,793	61	61	403	3,796
Southeast Missouri and Illinois	27	12	11,180	11	7,000	27	27,384	27	27	187	1,541
Southwest Arkansas	77	19	3,552	11	8,400	77	44,202	76	76	534	4,191
Southwest Georgia	92	35	15,288	22	21,315	92	62,107	92	92	675	6,285
Tennessee	40	15	6,708	9	9,570	40	24,191	38	38	262	2,576
Texas	80	20	8,554	19	23,100	80	52,401	73	73	493	4,144
Washington-Philadelphia	44	17	34,140	10	16,700	44	42,085	43	43	344	3,334
West Kentucky	51	18	9,250	17	19,790	50	38,125	48	48	367	3,998
West Tennessee	70	19	14,705	13	23,500	70	68,878	69	69	527	5,241
West Texas	56	34	12,973	27	30,100	56	47,384	53	53	374	3,043

REFORMED ZION UNION APOSTOLIC CHURCH.

HISTORY.

At the close of the Civil War the Negro Methodists in southeastern Virginia, especially in the counties of Mecklenburg, Brunswick, and Lunenburg, found themselves in a peculiar situation. They were no longer permitted to gather for worship in the white churches, had no educated ministry, and were not in sympathy with the ecclesiaticism of the Negro Methodist denominations. For several years the more influential men, mostly former slaves, had endeavored to form some sort of organization to meet their own immediate needs. In April, 1869, Elder James R. Howell, from New York, a minister of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, met with them at Boydton, Mecklenburg County, and the result was the organization of the Zion Union Apostolic Church. At a meeting in October a constitution was adopted and Elder Howell was elected president. Five years later he was elected bishop for life, under a change of constitution, but dissensions, largely personal in character, soon arose, and for two years the church was completely disorganized.

In 1881, Elder John M. Bishop, one of the most prominent of the founders, gathered together the scattered members, effected a union, and in 1882 the church was reorganized under the name of "Reformed Zion Union Apostolic Church." Elder Bishop was elected bishop, and since then the church has prospered.

The doctrine and polity of the Methodist Episcopal Church are, in general, accepted, with the episcopate and a series of conferences. Under the earliest organization the episcopate was limited to a presidency of four years, but subsequently a change was made, and the bishop has now a life tenure. There is but one ordination required for eldership, and a circuit system is in force. The General Conference meets annually in August.

Home missionary work is conducted by organizations within the individual churches, for which approximately $200 was contributed during the year. There is a college, which reports an attendance of 50 students, and property valued at $30,000. The nucleus of an endowment has also been obtained.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the Reformed Zion Union Apostolic Church for the year 1916 are given, by states, in the table 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:

ITEM.	1916	1906	INCREASE: 1906 TO 1916.	
			Number or amount.	Per cent.
Organizations	47	45	2	(1)
Members	3,977	3,059	918	30.0
Church edifices	49	43	6	(1)
Value of church property	$79,325	$37,875	$41,450	109.4
Debt on church property	$1,384	$825	$559	67.8
Sunday schools:				
Number	43	36	7	(1)
Officers and teachers	276	212	64	30.2
Scholars	2,505	1,508	997	66.1
Contributions for missions and benevolences	$200	.....	$200	.....
Domestic	$200	.....	$200	.....
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....

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

This table shows that the denomination made a considerable growth during the decade 1906 to 1916. While the number of organizations increased but 2—from 45 to 47—there was an increase of 918, or 30 per cent, in the number of members; and while the number of church edifices increased but 6—from 43 to 49—the value of church property more than doubled. While the number of Sunday schools increased but 7—from 36 to 43—there was an increase of 64, or 30.2 per cent, in the number of officers and teachers and an increase of 997, or 66.1 per cent, in the number of scholars. The growth of the denomination was thus mainly in the existing rather than in new organizations, edifices, and Sunday schools. No parsonages were reported. Contributions for missions and benevolences amounted to $200.

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 $13,156, reported by 41 organizations, 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 42 organizations in 1916, was 346, constituting 9.5 per cent of the 3,646 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 377.[1]

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

Of 45 ministers who returned schedules, 42 were in pastoral work, and 18 reported annual salaries averaging $548.

[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.			
Reformed Zion Union Apostolic Church	47	47	3,977	47	1,641	2,336	46	1	49	47	$79,325
South Atlantic division:											
Virginia	42	42	3,821	42	1,581	2,240	41	1	44	42	75,025
North Carolina	5	5	156	5	60	96	5	.....	5	5	4,300

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.
Reformed Zion Union Apostolic Church	47	11	$1,384	41	$13,156	42	43	276	2,505
South Atlantic division:									
Virginia	42	10	1,334	39	12,761	40	41	267	2,405
North Carolina	5	1	50	2	395	2	2	9	100

AFRICAN AMERICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

HISTORY.

The African American Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1873 in Baltimore by a number of Methodist ministers who had come out from other Methodist connections and conferences "to form a more modern and reformed Methodism and Christian religion." Appointments were announced in Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, New York, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and the District of Columbia. The regular constitution and by-laws of the Methodist Church were adopted.

Other General Conferences were held at Washington, D. C., 1877; Richmond, Va., 1881; Wilmington, Del., 1887; Harrisburg, Pa., 1889; and New York City, 1893. During the following years the work progressed favorably in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and New Jersey, and General Conferences were held in 1902, 1906, 1910 (in Montreal, Canada), and 1917 (in Philadelphia). The general organization of the church follows that of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the articles of religion are essentially the same.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the African American Methodist Episcopal Church for 1916 are given, by states, in the table 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. The total number of organizations was 28, with a membership of 1,310. Church property valued at $6,280 was reported, and 1 organization reported a debt of $1,000. There were also 1 parsonage, valued at $2,000, and 6 Sunday schools, with 26 officers and teachers and 200 scholars. No general contributions for missions and benevolences were reported. Church expenditures amounting to $13,455, reported by the 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 in 1916, was 65, constituting 5 per cent of the 1,310 members reported for the denomination as a whole.[1]

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

The total number of ministers reported as on the rolls of the denomination was 35. From 5 of these, schedules were received, and 3 of them reported annual salaries averaging $433.

[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.			
African American Methodist Episcopal Church	28	28	1,310	28	484	826	1	27	1	27	$6,280
Middle Atlantic division:											
New Jersey	7	7	250	7	98	152	.....	7	.....	7	295
Pennsylvania	17	17	845	17	301	544	1	16	1	16	5,750
South Atlantic division:											
Maryland	2	2	125	2	50	75	.....	2	.....	2	135
States with one organization only[1]	2	2	90	2	35	55	.....	2	.....	2	100

[1] One organization each in Delaware 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.
African American Methodist Episcopal Church	28	1	$1,000	1	$2,000	28	$13,455	6	6	26	200
Middle Atlantic division:											
New Jersey	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2,990	1	1	4	20
Pennsylvania	17	1	1,000	1	2,000	17	8,705	4	4	19	155
South Atlantic division:											
Maryland	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	920	1	1	3	25
States with one organization only[1]	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	840	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] One organization each in Delaware and Virginia.

REFORMED METHODIST UNION EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

HISTORY.

In 1884 a number of ministers and members of the African Methodist Episcopal Church withdrew from that body on account of differences in regard to the election of ministerial delegates to the General Conference. In January, 1885, a convention of delegates representing churches in South Carolina and Georgia was held, and the Independent Methodist Church was organized. The Rev. William E. Johnston was elected president, emphasizing thus the nonepiscopal character of the denomination. Later, however, in 1896, it was decided to make a change in this respect and create an episcopacy, on the ground that the body would thus acquire more permanent force and recognition among Methodist Episcopal churches, and the name "Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal Church" was adopted. In 1899 the Rev. E. Russell Middleton was elected bishop by the General Conference, and in December of that year he was consecrated by the Rt. Rev. Peter F. Stevens (white) of the Reformed Episcopal Church.

The doctrines of the church are those of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In its polity also it accords with that church very fully, retaining the class meetings, love feasts, and the different conferences—quarterly, district, church, annual, and general. At first there were no presiding elders, each pastor being empowered (within his own charge) with the business that was defined as belonging to the distinctive office of presiding elder. The General Conference of 1916, however, took under consideration the question of adopting the full polity of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and, after being satisfied as to the consensus of opinion of the members of the church, established the office of presiding elder.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal Church for 1916 are given, by states, on the opposite 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	27	58	−31	(2)
Members	2,196	4,397	−2,201	−50.1
Church edifices	27	59	−32	(2)
Value of church property	$35,500	$36,965	−$1,465	−4.0
Debt on church property	$2,740	$4,254	−$1,514	−35.6
Parsonages:				
Churches reporting	4	8	−4	(2)
Value	$1,150	$2,275	−$1,125	−49.5
Sunday schools:				
Number	25	54	−29	(2)
Officers and teachers	117	204	−87	−42.6
Scholars	699	1,792	−1,093	−61.0

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

This denomination suffered a considerable and general loss during the decade, due chiefly to the disturbances in the South attending the migration to the North. Only 27 organizations were reported in 1916 as against 58 in 1906. There was a loss of 2,201, or 50.1 per cent, in the membership, and the number of church edifices dropped from 59 to 27. The value of church property decreased slightly, and there was a considerable decrease in debt on church property. The number of churches reporting parsonages and the value of parsonages decreased one-half. Less than half as many Sunday schools were reported as in 1906, and the number of scholars had decreased 61 per cent.

Church expenditures amounting to $3,420, reported by 26 organizations, 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 in 1916, was 4, out of the total number of 2,196 members reported for the denomination as a whole.[1]

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

The number of ministers on the rolls of the denomination was 25. Of these, 18 sent in schedules, and 16 gave annual salaries averaging $144.

[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.			
Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal Church	27	27	2,196	27	902	1,294	27	.....	27	27	$35,500
South Atlantic division:											
South Carolina	25	25	2,116	25	869	1,247	25	.....	25	25	33,000
Georgia	2	2	80	2	33	47	2	.....	2	2	2,500

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.
Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal Church	27	6	$2,740	4	$1,150	26	$3,420	25	25	117	699
South Atlantic division:											
South Carolina	25	5	2,040	4	1,150	24	3,274	23	23	110	649
Georgia	2	1	700	.....	.....	2	146	2	2	7	50

MORAVIAN BODIES.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Under the head of "Moravian bodies," there were included in the report for 1906 the churches in the United States connected with the Unitas Fratrum, commonly known as the "Moravian Church," whose headquarters are at Herrnhut, Saxony, Germany, and the Evangelical Union of Bohemian and Moravian Brethren, a still older body, some of the members of which were the founders of the Unitas Fratrum. There are also a few churches of the same origin in Iowa, which, while independent, are so affiliated that they are presented as a distinct body. Although not connected ecclesiastically, in view of their common origin, the three bodies are, in this report, presented as a family. The principal historical facts common to all are given in the statement of the Moravian Church, the larger and more widely known denomination.

The denominations grouped under the name Moravian in 1916 and 1906 are listed in the table below, with the principal statistics as reported for the two periods. One body not listed in 1906 is included in the table for 1916.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF MORAVIAN 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.
MORAVIAN BODIES.										
1916.										
Moravian Church (Unitas Fratrum)	110	26,373	117	$1,368,220	$68,996	80	$306,100	112	1,494	14,954
Evangelical Union of Bohemian and Moravian Brethren in North America	23	1,714	13	19,720	250	3	3,950	20	62	565
Independent Bohemian and Moravian Brethren Churches	3	320	3	9,000	.....	1	3,000	3	14	348
1906.										
Moravian Church (Unitas Fratrum)	117	17,155	129	922,900	31,635	77	206,625	119	1,413	12,901
Evangelical Union of Bohemian and Moravian Brethren in North America	15	771	8	13,750	.....	2	700	2	6	97

MORAVIAN CHURCH (UNITAS FRATRUM).

HISTORY.

From the time of the first propagation of the gospel among them by Cyril and Methodius, the Bohemians and Moravians have stood for freedom in religious as in national life, and under the leadership of John Huss and Jerome of Prague they offered a firm resistance to the rule of both the Austrian Empire and the Roman Catholic Church. For several years after the martyrdom of Huss in 1415, and of Jerome in 1416, their followers had no special organization, but in 1457, near Kunwald, in Bohemia, an association was formed to foster pure scriptural teaching and apostolic discipline.

In spite of continued persecution the union grew steadily, so that, taking the lowest estimate, it appears that at the beginning of the Reformation the brethren had, in Bohemia and Moravia, more than 400 churches and a membership of at least 150,000, and probably 200,000 souls. Most cordial relations were maintained with Luther and Calvin, though no formal union with the German and Swiss churches was ever reached, and the Moravian Confession of Faith, published in 1535, had the cordial assent of Luther. In its organization the church was episcopal, having a supreme judge to preside in the assembly and a synod to decide matters of faith and discipline. Priests, living at first in celibacy, were ordained after the apostolic example, and pursued trades for their support. The administration of the congregation was in the hands of elected elders who had supervision over the church members, the promotion of the religious life of the women being in care of matrons.

The union proved to be strongest in the fields of education and literature. In nearly every large town they had schools and a printing house. Their greatest achievement, however, was the translation of the Bible into both the Bohemian and Moravian languages (completed in 1593), which work was followed by that of Calvin's "Institutes," and the preparation of a rhymed version of the Psalms for use in the churches.

Meanwhile, the opposition of the Roman Catholic Church had increased, and the Thirty Years' War devastated the country. At its close in 1648 the evangelical churches of Bohemia and Moravia had been practically destroyed. Of the 200,000 members in those countries, large numbers had been put to the sword and others had fled into Hungary, Saxony, Holland, and Poland, in which countries, as well as in Bohemia and Moravia, they continued in scattered communities. The last bishop of the United Church, the famous John Amos Comenius, died at Amsterdam in 1670.

In 1722 a small company from Moravia, followed later by others who cherished the traditions of their ancestral church, were permitted to settle on an estate of Nicholas Louis, Count of Zinzendorf, in Saxony, where the village of Herrnhut arose. Colonists came from Germany also, and an association was formed in which the religious plans of Zinzendorf and those of the Moravians were combined. The Protestant confession of the realm was accepted, and a distinct order and discipline, perpetuating elements of the old Moravian Church, was established under royal concessions. In 1735 the historic Moravian episcopate was transferred to the association by two surviving bishops of the old line who were filling state church positions in Germany, and the Unitas Fratrum, or Church of the Brethren, known at the present time in England and America as the Moravian Church, was established.

The chief purpose of the church was to carry on evangelistic work in Christian and heathen lands. In accordance with this purpose, the first Moravian missionary came to Pennsylvania in 1734, and in the same year an attempt was made at colonization and missionary work in Georgia. David Nitschmann, the first Moravian bishop in America, who in 1732 had helped to found the first Moravian mission among the heathen in the West Indies, came to Georgia in 1736. Political disturbances ruined the work in Georgia, and in 1740 the colony moved to Pennsylvania. In 1741 Bishop Nitschmann and his associates founded the town of Bethlehem, and a little later the neighboring domain belonging to the evangelist, George Whitefield, which he had named Nazareth, was purchased. A cooperative union to develop the settlements and support missionary work was formed by the colonists, and was maintained until 1762. All labored for a common cause and received sustenance from a common stock, but there was no surrender of private property or of personal liberty, nor any individual claim on the common estate. Missionary work was begun among the Indians and also among the white settlers.

In 1749 an act of Parliament recognized the Moravian Church as "an ancient Protestant Episcopal Church." This gave it standing and privileges in all British dominions; but its policy of doing undenominational leavening work, with the hope of furthering evangelical alliance, caused it to remain a comparatively small body. In subsequent years it was mainly active in cooperating with the European branches of the church in the conduct of missions among the heathen.

Bethlehem, Nazareth, and Lititz, in Pennsylvania, and Salem in North Carolina, were organized in colonial times as exclusive Moravian villages, after the model of the Moravian communities in Germany, England, and Holland. During the years between

1844 and 1856 this exclusive system was abolished, and the organization of the church was remodeled to suit modern conditions. At the same time home missionary work was revived, and since then the membership of the church in the United States has been quadrupled.

DOCTRINE.

The Moravian Church has no doctrine peculiar to itself. It is simply and broadly evangelical, in harmony with Protestants generally on the essentials of Christian teaching, and is bound by no articles on the points of difference between the historic Protestant creeds. The Moravian principle is "in essentials unity, in nonessentials liberty, in all things charity." It holds that the Holy Scriptures, giving man the inspired word of God, make sufficiently clear all that is essential to salvation, and are an adequate rule of faith and practice. It accepts the Apostles' Creed as formulating the prime articles of faith found in the Scriptures, and emphasizes the personal mediatorship of Jesus Christ as very God and very man, in His life, sufferings, death, and resurrection.

The service for Easter morning contains a compendious statement of the doctrines held and taught in the Moravian Church, and official doctrinal statements are also contained in the digest of the general synod and in the Moravian manual.

Infant baptism is practiced, by which children become incorporated into the visible church and are regarded as noncommunicant members until confirmation, unless by misconduct in riper years they forfeit these privileges. On arriving at adult age, baptized members, after receiving detailed religious instruction are confirmed on application and nonbaptized members are received by baptism, the usual method being by sprinkling. Admission to the church is by vote of the board of elders of the congregation concerned, who have full power to grant or refuse applications. The holy communion is open to communicant members of other churches, and is celebrated at least six times in every year.

POLITY.

In polity the Moravian Church is a modified episcopacy. Every congregation has a council composed of communicant members who have attained the age of 21 years, and have subscribed to the rules and regulations of the congregation. At meetings of this council the pastor presides. Each congregation has also a board of elders, composed of the pastor and of elected communicant brethren. This board has full power to grant or refuse applications for admission to the church, and its particular province is the spiritual and moral well-being of the congregation. The financial and other secular affairs are in the hands of a board of trustees composed of elected communicant members. These two boards are sometimes combined, since large liberty in details of organization is left to the congregations.

The general supervision of the congregation rests with the general and provincial synods. The American branch of the church, composed of a northern and a southern province, and the European branches are federated in a "Unity," with a general synod, which is an international representative body meeting at least once in a decade. There is a general constitution of the Unity and a separate constitution for each province. The general synod deals with matters of faith and discipline that are the common concern of the Unity and controls various joint enterprises of all the provinces, particularly the foreign missions. It elects a mission board in which each province is represented. This mission board and the executive boards of the several provinces together constitute the Directing Board of the Unity.

The highest authority in each province is the provincial synod, in which clergy and laity are about equally represented. The meetings of the synod in the northern province of America usually take place twice in a decade, and more frequently in the southern province. The synod directs the missions, educational work, and publications in the province; and elects an executive board, called in the American provinces, the Provincial Elders' Conference, to administer the government of the province between the meetings of the synod.

There are three orders of the ministry—bishops, presbyters, and deacons. Deacons are authorized to preach and administer the sacraments. They are ordained to the second order of presbyters after they have served a certain length of time, and have been intrusted either with the care of a congregation or with the direction of some branch of church work. The bishops are elected by the general and provincial synods and have the exclusive right to ordain the ministers of the church. They are as such represented in the membership of general synods and are ex officio members of the provincial synods of the province in which they reside, but do not exercise personal superintendence of the work of the church, either general or diocesan, and always have boards of conferences associated with them. In such boards they officiate, not by episcopal right but by synodical election, and it is not uncommon for bishops when not occupying executive positions, to serve in pastorates like the presbyters.

The church has an established liturgy, with a litany for Sunday morning and a variety of services for different church seasons, the general order of the ancient church year being observed.

WORK.

The work of the Moravian Church is, first, missionary, then evangelistic, then educational. All the other normal activities—literary, philanthropic, sociological, and cultural—incident to church life, also find their place. The missionary part has reference especially to the foreign missionary work of the church, which has been for 185 years its largest and best-known enterprise. The foreign missions are conducted under the superintendency of an international mission board of 5 members, including representatives of the Continental, British, and American provinces of the church. It has its seat in Europe. The provincial boards of the various provinces act, conjointly, as a general directory to which the mission board is responsible, and, separately, as agents for the mission board. War conditions have interfered with the normal conduct of the missions.

The missionary work is carried on in 14 fields, including North, Central, and South America, 10 of the West Indian Islands, South Africa, East Central Africa, the borders of Tibet, and Australia, and among the lepers in Jerusalem. The report for 1916 shows 156 stations occupied, with 195 outstations and 1,496 preaching places; 42 American and 312 European missionaries, with 2,196 native missionaries and helpers; and 156 organized churches, with 39,683 members. There were 422 day schools, with 32,425 pupils, in charge of 900 teachers; 7 teachers' training schools and theological seminaries, with 200 students; 5 hospitals and dispensaries; and 195 Sunday schools, with 1,418 teachers and 25,000 pupils. The annual cost of the foreign mission work of the International Board of the Moravian Church amounts to over half a million dollars, and of this sum, the American Moravians, in 1916, contributed over $31,000, while the total amount contributed by them for all purposes in the foreign field, not including the work among the Indians and Eskimos, was $35,264. Taking into consideration the entire Moravian Church, there is a foreign missionary worker for every 90 Moravians at home.

The evangelistic, or home missionary work, of the Moravian Church was until recent years rather an effort for a deeper spiritual life everywhere than an attempt at church extension. This aim is not forgotten, and an official provincial evangelist, under the direction of an evangelistic committee, gives his time to this purely spiritual work. In later years, however, much of the work has taken the form of home missions, carried on in the English, German, and Scandinavian languages, in 14 states of the Union and in Western Canada. The supervision of the work is in the hands of the executive board of the 5 districts of the church in conjunction with various home mission societies, although the funds and general collections are administered by the provincial church extension board. In 1916 about $20,000 was contributed by the congregations of the province for expenditure by the northern province in this branch of missions, and 39 agents were employed, who cared for 32 churches.

Though classed by this church with foreign missions, the work among the Indians of California and the Eskimos of Alaska is in close connection with the home mission work, and is so included in this statement. For the Indian work, $2,260 was contributed in 1916, and for work among the Eskimos, $10,764. Thus, the total sum contributed by the Moravians of the United States for home mission work was $33,024, although the total sum available was $38,024. To this latter sum should be added the returns, the figures for which are not available, but amounting some years to several thousand dollars, derived from various industries carried on by the Eskimos under the general direction of the church in behalf of missions.

The Moravian Church has given special attention to educational institutions. In the United States there are six schools for higher education, the oldest of which, now the Moravian Seminary and College for women at Bethlehem, Pa., was the second girls' boarding school in the United States, founded in 1749. Others are at Nazareth, Pa., founded in 1755; at Lititz, Pa., in 1794; at Winston-Salem, N. C., in 1802. The Moravian College and Theological Seminary at Bethlehem, Pa., were founded in 1807. These schools are under the control of boards of trustees elected by the provincial synods and accountable to them. They are philanthropic in purpose and do considerable charitable work. For the year 1916 these schools report a total of 956 students, $11,920 received in contributions, and property valued at $663,371. Other schools, under the control of the local churches, are a boarding school for boys and girls at Clemmonsville, N. C., and several parochial schools. A Moravian Educational Association seeks to coordinate and inspire the work of these institutions, and to provide pensions for their teachers.

The philanthropic institutions under Moravian auspices include, in the northern province, a home for the widows of Moravian ministers, at Bethlehem, Pa., the Ephrata Home for furloughed or retired missionaries, at Nazareth, Pa., and the home for aged women at Lititz, Pa. The property value of the 3, in 1916, was estimated at $80,000, and their endowment at $38,951. The amount contributed for their support during the year was $175. In the southern province there are 4 benevolent institutions.

The report for 1916 shows 160 young people's societies connected with the congregations, including 67 Christian Endeavor societies, 35 Junior Christian Endeavor societies, and 58 King's Daughters circles, with a total membership of 4,032.

The official publications of the Moravian Church in America, besides hymnals, catechisms, etc., include 2 weekly, 3 monthly, and 2 annual journals. The

headquarters for publications is the Moravian Book Store, Bethlehem, Pa.

The Moravian Church, as a historic church, maintains several valuable historical collections. At Bethlehem, Pa., are found the "Archives" of the church, including valuable manuscripts and rare printed volumes, the Malin Library of Moravian Literature, in which are gathered over 1,350 books dealing with the history and interests of the church, and the collection in the Harvey Memorial Library. The Moravian Historical Society, organized in 1857, has its library and museum in the historic Whitefield house at Nazareth, Pa.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the Moravian Church for 1916 are given, by states and provinces, on pages 526 and 527, 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	110	117	−7	−6.0
Members	26,373	17,155	9,218	53.7
Church edifices	117	129	−12	−9.3
Value of church property	$1,368,220	$922,900	$445,320	48.3
Debt on church property	$68,996	$31,635	$37,361	118.1
Parsonages:				
Churches reporting	80	77	3	(2)
Value	$306,100	$206,625	$99,475	48.1
Sunday schools:				
Number	112	119	−7	−5.9
Officers and teachers	1,494	1,413	81	5.7
Scholars	14,954	12,901	2,053	15.9
Contributions for missions and benevolences	$80,383	$56,969	$23,414	41.1
Domestic	$45,119	$32,495	$12,624	38.8
Foreign	$35,264	$24,474	$10,790	44.1

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

From this table it appears that there was a decrease during the decade in certain items, but a considerable increase in others. The number of organizations reported in 1916 was 110 as against 117 in 1906, a loss of 6 per cent, but the membership was 26,373 as against 17,155, a gain of 53.7 per cent. The number of church edifices fell from 129 to 117, or 9.3 per cent, but the value of church property was reported as $1,368,220 as against $922,900 in 1906, an increase of 48.3 per cent. The debt on church property increased in greater proportion, $68,996 being reported by 21 churches, as against $31,635 reported by 12 churches in 1906. The number of churches reporting parsonages was 80, an increase of 3, and the value of parsonages advanced from $206,625 to $306,100, or 48.1 per cent. The number of Sunday schools fell off 7, or 5.9 per cent, but the number of officers and teachers increased 81, or 5.7 per cent, and the number of scholars 2,053, or 15.9 per cent. The contributions advanced from $56,969 to $80,383, or 41.1 per cent, the increase being about evenly divided between domestic and foreign 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 $309,180, reported by 109 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 6,877, constituting 26.1 per cent of the 26,373 members reported for the denomination as a whole.[1]

Of the 110 organizations, 75, with 16,337 members, reported services conducted in English only, and 35, with 10,036 members, reported services in foreign languages only. The principal language was German, reported by 32 organizations, with 9,410 members. In 1906, 15 organizations used German only.

The number of ministers reported as connected with the denomination was 138. The main facts in regard to these 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	131	89	6	36	$942
California	4	2	2		619
Florida	1			1	
Illinois	1	1			
Indiana	3	3			1,152
Iowa	1	1			
Kansas	1			1	
Maryland	1	1			
Michigan	2	2			725
Minnesota	10	10			794
New Jersey	5	4		1	814
New York	13	12		1	1,022
North Carolina	13	7	2	4	1,089
North Dakota	8	7		1	771
Ohio	12	6		6	816
Pennsylvania	39	20	2	17	1,186
Wisconsin	17	13		4	810

Of the 138 ministers reported, schedules were received from 131, showing 95 in pastoral work and 36 not in pastoral work. Of the 95 in pastoral work, 89 were full pastors dependent upon their salaries and reporting an average annual salary of $942. Of those not in pastoral work, 19 were retired, 11 were in educational and editorial work, and 5 were engaged in the general interests of the denomination.

[1] See Introduction, p. 10.

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.
New Apostolic Church	20	4	$47,040	13	$8,210	12	12	32	689
Middle Atlantic division:									
New York	4	4	47,040	3	6,009	4	4	17	345
New Jersey	2			2	655	2	2	5	122
East North Central division:									
Indiana	2			2	239	1	1	2	25
Illinois	4			2	503	3	3	4	115
Michigan	2			2	265	1	1	2	20
Wisconsin	2								
States with one organization only [1]	4			2	539	1	1	2	62

[1] One organization each in California, Colorado, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

NONSECTARIAN CHURCHES OF BIBLE FAITH.

HISTORY.

The confederation of churches, known as the Nonsectarian Churches of Bible Faith, was the result of the teaching of Elder Lyman H. Johnson, of New England ancestry, a graduate of Beloit College, Wis., and of Union Theological Seminary, New York City. Mr. Johnson had been impressed from childhood by the evils resulting from sectarianism, and with the belief that the form of organization of the different denominations was calculated rather to gain temporal and earthly success than to do the work of Christ in the world. He found support for his belief in the history of a number of communities, as the Albigenses, Lollards, Quakers, and others, who had protested against rigidity in church organization. As a minister in the Presbyterian and Congregational churches he preached strongly against the evils of denominationalism, and after 1865 his denominational relations ceased and he preached as an independent evangelist. In 1868, at Beloit, Wis., he began the publication of the Stumblingstone, a monthly paper dedicated to the establishing of "The Original Church of Christ, without man's organization, sects, or carnal observances." Gradually the views advocated by Mr. Johnson gained acceptance, congregations were gathered, and at length a quasi association for mutual fellowship was formed, with headquarters at Boston, to which place the publication of the paper was transferred.

In his later life Mr. Johnson moved to Toledo, Ohio, and from that point continued his publications and the general oversight of the churches. In 1917, after an extended illness, he died, and, as is evident from the summary of statistics following, the association suffered greatly in its general organization. The basis, however, remained the same and lies in what its members consider the correct interpretation of the term "church." "This word," they say, "as traditionized, is made to mean a society organized by man like secular corporations, except for religious purposes; a joint interest and agreement of several Christians under covenants and laws they have adopted is essential to the meaning of the word 'church,' as generally understood." This interpretation, in their view, classes "with infidels and the irreligious" those Christians outside of church organizations and "is an injustice to such Christians and contrary to the Bible meaning of the word." The truth, as they recognize it, is that churches of Christ have always existed outside of sectarian systems. They say that the Greek word "ecclesia," which is translated "church" in English, has the meaning "called out"—that is, "converted out of the world by a change of heart into the assembly of Christians on earth"—and they hold that the church exists where one person is thus called out from the world. The idea of the assembly thus constituted has no reference to locality or organization, and the church is the "body of Christ," including "all who are in Christ regardless of locality." They find no account in the Bible of any Christian joining the church; he is already a member by faith in Christ, and every description of the church in any city or house of the New Testament is simply of one or more Christians living there.

DOCTRINE AND POLITY.

In doctrine the churches agree substantially with the so-called "orthodox or evangelical churches." They hold the Bible to be the divinely inspired rule of faith and practice and reject all creeds and disciplines not contained in it. They believe in the Trinity, the vicarious atonement of Christ, the baptism of the Holy Spirit as the antitype of water baptism, a final judgment, and an eternal heaven and hell.

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

PROVINCE.	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.
Moravian Church (Unitas Fratrum)	110	21	$68,996	80	$306,100	109	$309,180	104	112	1,494	14,954
Northern	96	20	56,996	73	275,100	95	284,191	90	95	1,266	11,901
Southern	14	1	12,000	7	31,000	14	24,989	14	17	228	3,053

EVANGELICAL UNION OF BOHEMIAN AND MORAVIAN BRETHREN IN NORTH AMERICA.

HISTORY.

The scattered bands of Bohemian and Moravian Christians, after the general dispersion consequent upon the Thirty Years' War,[1] retained their religious life through the persecutions which broke out from time to time. Some relief came with the publication by Joseph II of Austria, of the Toleration Patent, October 13, 1781. Though this did not grant equal rights, it stopped persecution and torture and gave an opportunity to all citizens to register themselves. Many wavered, distrusting the government, from which until now they had experienced only deception and oppression, but at the close of the time limit, January 1, 1783, a large number, variously estimated at from 90,000 to 150,000, had registered as belonging to the Union of Bohemian and Moravian Brethren. This was a surprise to all, and especially to the government, which proclaimed that the patent had no reference to that Union, but only to those who accepted the Augsburg or the Helvetic confessions. Furthermore, congregations could be organized only where over 100 families, or at least 500 souls, were reported. Many small communities consequently dropped out entirely, and those that organized were forbidden to build churches, and were allowed prayer houses only, without steeples, bells, organs, round windows, or any entrance from the road. Sometimes Lutheran and sometimes Reformed (Hungarian) pastors were called, but the general connection with the Union of Bohemian and Moravian Brethren was maintained.

The first considerable immigration to America of adherents of this Union came after the revolutionary period of 1848. Those from Bohemia and western Moravia settled chiefly in the Northern states; while those from eastern Moravia almost without exception turned to Texas. The first Bohemian evangelical sermon in that state was preached at Fayetteville in 1855 by Pastor John Fvolanek, but the first congregation was organized in 1864 at Wesley by the Rev. Joseph Opocensky. Other congregations were formed and a number of ministers served for varying terms. In 1889 the Rev. Adolph Chlumsky became pastor at Brenham and endeavored to bring the scattered congregations together. To assist in this respect a monthly periodical was started in 1902.

The next step was the calling of an assembly of delegates of all the congregations to meet at Granger, Tex., in 1903, and 22 representatives of 9 congregations and 2 preaching stations responded. Among the guests was a representative of the Texas District of the German Evangelical Synod of North America.

Their lack of familiarity with the German and English languages, and also with the general organization and character of the existing denominations, made it difficult for them to join any. Equally unwilling were they to organize a new church, and it was finally decided to adopt the old name, "Union of Bohemian and Moravian Brethren." At the second synodal assembly at Taylor, Tex., in 1904, a general constitution was prepared and accepted and a state charter was then secured.

DOCTRINE AND POLITY.

The basis of doctrine of the Evangelical Union of Bohemian and Moravian Brethren is the "Confessio Fratrum Bohemorum," or the Confession of Faith of the Union of the Bohemian Brethren, presented to Emperor Ferdinand I of Austria, by the Lords and Knights of the Union in 1608. Other doctrinal symbols, as the Helvetic, or Reformed, and the Augsburg, or Lutheran confessions, are accepted in so far as they agree with the Bible, which is with the Brethren the only rule of faith, intercourse, and life.

The legislative and executive authority is intrusted to a synod, which meets annually on the 6th of July in commemoration of the burning at the stake of John Huss. The synod consists of the ministers of the Union and of lay delegates elected in the proportion of 1 to every 50 members of a congregation. Between the sessions of the synod the management of the Union is in the hands of a committee, including the president, vice president, secretary, and treasurer, elected for one year. The affairs of the local congregations are in the care of elders, elected annually. The board of elders,

[1] See Moravian Church, p. 522.

also known as trustees, consists of at least 4 members, the minister as president. In the larger congregations 1 elder is elected for every 10 members.

In case of the disintegration of a congregation its property reverts to the Union as administrator. If during a period of 15 years no new congregation is established, the property reverts to the treasury of the church.

WORK.

In 1905 missionary collections were begun, with the understanding that one-half should be appropriated to home missionary work and one-half to work among the heathen. In the first year $19 was set aside for home mission work and used for traveling expenses in organizing scattered members of the church. In 1916, $87 was thus collected for home missions and 5 workers were employed. The same amount was contributed to the German Evangelical Synod for its mission in India.

For purposes of education, the schools of the German Evangelical Synod of North America, including the theological seminary at St. Louis, Mo., have been cordially opened to the churches of the Union. A school has been established for the education of teachers for Sunday and evening schools, and $1,234 was contributed for its support in 1916. A fund for the support of students has also been established, which, at the end of the school year 1916, furnished an income of $400.

There is a benevolent society with 376 members and a reserve fund amounting to $3,496.

STATISTICS.

All of the 23 organizations reported in 1916 by the Evangelical Union of Bohemian and Moravian Brethren were in the state of Texas. Of the 1,714 members, 739 were males, 850 were females, and the sex of 125 was not reported. A comparative summary of the principal items of inquiry in 1916 and 1906 follows, and the relation of these statistics to those of other bodies is shown in the general tables in Part I.

ITEM.	1916	1906	INCREASE: 1906 TO 1916.	
			Number or amount.	Per cent.
Organizations	23	15	8	(1)
Members	1,714	771	943	122.3
Church edifices	13	8	5	(1)
Value of church property	$19,720	$13,750	$5,970	43.4
Debt on church property	$250	.....	$250	.....
Parsonages:				
Churches reporting	3	2	1	(1)
Value	$3,950	$700	$3,250	464.3
Sunday schools:				
Number	20	2	18	(1)
Officers and teachers	62	6	56	(1)
Scholars	565	97	468	(1)
Contributions for missions and benevolences	$1,408	$290	$1,118	385.5
Domestic	$1,321	$257	$1,064	414.0
Foreign	$87	$33	$54	(1)

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

As compared with the statistics for 1906, a considerable advance has been made during the decade. There were 23 organizations in 1916 as against 15 in 1906; the membership had increased from 771 to 1,714, a gain of 122.3 per cent; and there were 13 church edifices as against 8 in 1906. Church property was valued at $19,720 as against $13,750 in 1906, an increase of 43.4 per cent; and a single organization reported a debt on church property of $250. Three of the churches reported parsonages, valued at $3,950; the number of Sunday schools had advanced from 2 to 20; and the number of scholars from 97 to 565. There was a large increase in gifts for benevolences in 1916.

Certain items not included in the above summary are church expenditures and the languages used in church services.

Church expenditures amounting to $5,499, reported by 23 churches, cover running expenses, outlay for repairs and improvements, benevolences, and such other items as passed through the church treasury.

Bohemian was the only language reported in the conduct of church services in this denomination.

The number of ministers reported as connected with these churches was 44, but schedules were received from only 4, all in pastoral work, and in receipt of an average annual salary of $678.

INDEPENDENT BOHEMIAN AND MORAVIAN BRETHREN CHURCHES.

HISTORY.

In 1858 a group of 6 families, formerly members of the Reformed Church of Bohemia, under the leadership of Rev. Francis Pokorny, organized the First Bohemian and Moravian Church, in College Township, Linn County, Iowa. After some years, in 1892, another church of the same antecedents was formed in Monroe Township, and three years later still another in Putnam Township, and the three formed an evangelical union without distinct ecclesiastical organization, each preserving its independent character.

While claiming the same origin as the Moravian Church (Unitas Fratrum) and the Evangelical Union of Bohemian and Moravian Brethren, these churches are not ecclesiastically connected with either of these bodies. They hold friendly relations with the Presbyterian, Reformed, and Bohemian churches of the Northwest and East, and enter into accord with them in movements for education and missionary work, in these respects affiliating especially with the Central West (Bohemian) Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. They are directly interested and are leaders in all public move-

ments, especially such as the Red Cross, the sale of liberty bonds, and the general spirit of the Government.

DOCTRINE AND POLITY.

The Independent Bohemian and Moravian churches recognize the Helvetic and Westminster confessions of faith and use the Heidelberg and Westminster catechisms. They administer baptism to the children of believers, and to adults on profession of faith. The Lord's Supper is celebrated four times a year, according to the usage of the Reformed Church of Bohemia. Ministers are required to be sound in the faith and to have a college and seminary education. Of the three churches, only one has a native Bohemian pastor, while the other two are under the care of ministers who were formerly identified with the Presbyterian Church.

The general polity is presbyterian. A board of six elders, with the pastor, has oversight in spiritual things, while temporal matters are in the hands of six trustees. They have Sunday schools, and there is a Christian Endeavor society connected with each church.

STATISTICS.

The Independent Bohemian and Moravian churches were reported as a separate body for the first time in 1916. The general statistics are given below, and the relation of these statistics to those of other bodies is shown in the general tables in Part I.

Only 3 organizations were reported in 1916, all in the state of Iowa. There were 320 members, 151 males and 169 females; 3 church edifices; church property valued at $9,000; 1 parsonage valued at $3,000; and 3 Sunday schools, with 14 officers and teachers and 348 scholars. General contributions for missions and benevolences were not reported.

Church expenditures amounting to $1,847, reported by the 3 churches, cover general running expenses, outlay for repairs and improvements, benevolences, and such other items as passed through the church treasury.

Bohemian was the only language reported in the conduct of the services of these churches.

Each church reported a minister in charge; but no schedules were received from the ministers, nor any statement as to salary.

NEW APOSTOLIC CHURCH.

HISTORY.

The New Apostolic Church claims the same historical origin as the Catholic Apostolic Church.[1] A bishop of that church named Schwarz, who presided over a congregation in Hamburg, Germany, after the death of a number of the apostles, consulted the remaining ones, claiming that the spirit of the apostles had often inspired new selections for that office. This consultation resulted in his excommunication, but a priest named Preuss, serving under Bishop Schwarz, was selected for the apostleship "through the spirit of prophecy" in the year 1862, and with his apostleship commenced the New Apostolic Church. For a time Bishop Schwarz served under the new apostle, but was himself later selected as an apostle.

The movement spread throughout the world and other apostles were appointed. One of these apostles, the Rev. Edward Mierau, is the head of the churches in the United States, although he acts under the head apostle in Europe, the Rev. Herman Niehaus, who resides in Steinhagen, near Bielefeld, Westphalia, Germany, and who has under his general supervision all New Apostolic churches throughout the entire world.

DOCTRINE.

The New Apostolic Church accepts the Apostles' Creed, and emphasizes the inspiration and authority of the Bible, the sacramental nature of baptism and the Lord's Supper, the restoration of the ordinance of the laying on of hands by the apostles, the necessity of the gifts of the Spirit, the payment of the tithe, and the belief in the speedy personal premillennial coming of Christ.

POLITY.

Each apostle is placed in charge of a particular district, known as an "apostle district." These apostle districts are subdivided into local districts, which are made up of groups of local churches, the leader of each of which is a bishop or elder. Each church has, according to its size, one or more priests, one of whom is the head. All the ministers are selected by the apostleship according to their ability, knowledge, and inspiration of God. Candidates for admission to the church are required first to make application to the bishop or apostle.

WORK.

The New Apostolic Church carries on no organized missionary, educational, or philanthropic work, all work of that kind being done by each individual church directly within a given territory. In 1916, 8 churches were aided in this way, at an expense of about $5,000.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the New Apostolic Church for 1916 are given, by states, in the table on pages 530 and 531, and the relation of these statistics to those of other bodies is shown in the general tables

[1] See Catholic Apostolic Church, p. 186.

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	20	13	7	(1)
Members	3,828	2,020	1,808	89.5
Church edifices	6	2	4	(1)
Value of church property	$69,710	$8,500	$61,210	720.1
Debt on church property	$47,040	$6,000	$41,040	684.0
Sunday schools:				
Number	12	3	9	(1)
Officers and teachers	32	10	22	(1)
Scholars	689	250	439	175.6

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

From this table it appears that the denomination has grown during the decade 1906 to 1916. It reported 20 churches in 1916 as against 13 in 1906, with a membership of 3,828 as against 2,020, showing a gain in membership of 89.5 per cent. There were 6 church edifices as against 2, and the value of church property rose from $8,500 to $69,710. The debt on church property, as reported by 4 organizations, was $47,040 as against $6,000 reported in 1906. There were no parsonages reported by the churches. The number of Sunday schools rose from 3 to 12, and the number of scholars from 250 to 689, or 175.6 per cent.

Church expenditures, amounting to $8,210, reported by 13 organizations, cover running expenses, outlay for repairs and improvements, benevolences, and such other items as passed through the local church treasury.

The number of members under 13 years of age, as reported in 1916, was 953, constituting 24.9 per cent of the 3,828 members reported for the denomination as a whole.[1]

Of the 20 organizations, 2, with 166 members, reported the use of English only in church services; 2 organizations, with 170 members, reported the use of Dutch only; 9, with 1,112 members, used German alone; and 7, with 2,380 members, used German in connection with English. In 1906 the 13 organizations reported services conducted almost entirely in foreign languages.

The number of ministers reported in the denomination was 20. Schedules were received from all of these, but only 2 reported annual salaries, the average being $900. The ministers appear as a rule to be supported chiefly by 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.			
New Apostolic Church	20	20	3,828	20	1,681	2,147	6	10	6	6	$69,710
Middle Atlantic division:											
New York	4	4	1,897	4	803	1,094	4		4	4	69,500
New Jersey	2	2	409	2	163	246		2			
East North Central division:											
Indiana	2	2	123	2	66	57	1	1	1	1	100
Illinois	4	4	710	4	341	369		3			
Michigan	2	2	110	2	47	63		2		1	110
Wisconsin	2	2	135	2	68	67	1	1	1		
States with one organization only[1]	4	4	444	4	193	251		1			

[1] One organization each in California, Colorado, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

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.
New Apostolic Church	20	4	$47,040	13	$8,210	12	12	32	689
Middle Atlantic division:									
New York	4	4	47,040	3	6,009	4	4	17	345
New Jersey	2			2	655	2	2	5	122
East North Central division:									
Indiana	2			2	239	1	1	2	25
Illinois	4			2	503	3	3	4	115
Michigan	2			2	265	1	1	2	20
Wisconsin	2								
States with one organization only [1]	4			2	539	1	1	2	62

[1] One organization each in California, Colorado, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

NONSECTARIAN CHURCHES OF BIBLE FAITH.

HISTORY.

The confederation of churches, known as the Nonsectarian Churches of Bible Faith, was the result of the teaching of Elder Lyman H. Johnson, of New England ancestry, a graduate of Beloit College, Wis., and of Union Theological Seminary, New York City. Mr. Johnson had been impressed from childhood by the evils resulting from sectarianism, and with the belief that the form of organization of the different denominations was calculated rather to gain temporal and earthly success than to do the work of Christ in the world. He found support for his belief in the history of a number of communities, as the Albigenses, Lollards, Quakers, and others, who had protested against rigidity in church organization. As a minister in the Presbyterian and Congregational churches he preached strongly against the evils of denominationalism, and after 1865 his denominational relations ceased and he preached as an independent evangelist. In 1868, at Beloit, Wis., he began the publication of the Stumblingstone, a monthly paper dedicated to the establishing of "The Original Church of Christ, without man's organization, sects, or carnal observances." Gradually the views advocated by Mr. Johnson gained acceptance, congregations were gathered, and at length a quasi association for mutual fellowship was formed, with headquarters at Boston, to which place the publication of the paper was transferred.

In his later life Mr. Johnson moved to Toledo, Ohio, and from that point continued his publications and the general oversight of the churches. In 1917, after an extended illness, he died, and, as is evident from the summary of statistics following, the association suffered greatly in its general organization. The basis, however, remained the same and lies in what its members consider the correct interpretation of the term "church." "This word," they say, "as traditionized, is made to mean a society organized by man like secular corporations, except for religious purposes; a joint interest and agreement of several Christians under covenants and laws they have adopted is essential to the meaning of the word 'church,' as generally understood." This interpretation, in their view, classes "with infidels and the irreligious" those Christians outside of church organizations and "is an injustice to such Christians and contrary to the Bible meaning of the word." The truth, as they recognize it, is that churches of Christ have always existed outside of sectarian systems. They say that the Greek word "ecclesia," which is translated "church" in English, has the meaning "called out"—that is, "converted out of the world by a change of heart into the assembly of Christians on earth"—and they hold that the church exists where one person is thus called out from the world. The idea of the assembly thus constituted has no reference to locality or organization, and the church is the "body of Christ," including "all who are in Christ regardless of locality." They find no account in the Bible of any Christian joining the church; he is already a member by faith in Christ, and every description of the church in any city or house of the New Testament is simply of one or more Christians living there.

DOCTRINE AND POLITY.

In doctrine the churches agree substantially with the so-called "orthodox or evangelical churches." They hold the Bible to be the divinely inspired rule of faith and practice and reject all creeds and disciplines not contained in it. They believe in the Trinity, the vicarious atonement of Christ, the baptism of the Holy Spirit as the antitype of water baptism, a final judgment, and an eternal heaven and hell.

There is no general ecclesiastical organization. No head over individual members is recognized but Christ, and though there are elders in each community or church, they are regarded simply as teachers, having no ecclesiastical authority. In their view the only authority is "the authority of the truth," which is the authority of God to all who are convinced of the truth. The ministers receive no salary, and the necessary expenses connected with the services are met by voluntary contributions.

WORK.

Since there is no organization, the congregations and individual members are free to contribute or to labor according to their desire. They have no organized missionary work and no schools or philanthropic institutions. This does not mean that they are regardless of their duties to their fellow men, but only that they are free from all other constraint than "pure virtue or holy love in Christian hearts."

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the Nonsectarian Churches of Bible Faith 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	58	204	−146	−71.6
Members	2,273	6,396	−4,123	−64.5
Church edifices	25	41	−16	(2)
Value of church property	$25,050	$25,910	−$860	−3.3
Debt on church property	$20	$3,300	−$3,280	−99.4
Sunday schools:				
Number	12	33	−21	(2)
Officers and teachers	41	158	−117	−74.1
Scholars	530	1,976	−1,446	−73.2

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

From this table it is seen that the denomination reported a much smaller number of churches in 1916 than in 1906, 58 as against 204, representing a loss of 71.6 per cent, and a membership of only 2,273 as against 6,396, a decrease of 64.5 per cent. The number of church edifices fell from 41 to 25, but the value of church property remained very nearly the same, $25,050 as against $25,910. The debt on church property decreased greatly, being only $20 in 1916 instead of $3,300 as in 1906. The number of Sunday schools fell from 33 to 12, and the number of scholars from 1,976 to 530, showing a loss of 73.2 per cent.

The occasion for the great decreases noted above is probably the prolonged sickness, followed by the death, of the founder of the body, who, by his personal influence, had kept the churches together.

Church expenditures amounting to $1,263, reported by 20 organizations, cover running expenses, and any other items that passed through the church treasury.

The number of members under 13 years of age, as reported by 26 organizations in 1916, was 30, constituting 4.6 per cent of the 647 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 105.[1]

Of the 58 organizations, 56, with 1,255 members, reported services conducted in English only, and 2, with 1,018 members, reported the use of German and English. In 1906 there was a somewhat larger percentage of organizations reported as using German and English.

The total number of ministers reported as on the rolls of the denomination was 26, all of whom sent in schedules. No salaries were reported, the ministers being supported by other occupations or by occasional freewill offerings.

[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.			
Nonsectarian Churches of Bible Faith	58	58	2,273	57	1,099	1,154	25	21	25	24	$25,050
Middle Atlantic division:											
Pennsylvania	8	8	1,226	8	612	614	4	3	4	4	6,500
East North Central division:											
Ohio	4	4	86	4	40	46	3	1	3	3	2,500
Indiana	3	3	63	2	22	21	2		2	2	1,600
Michigan	3	3	23	3	11	12		1			
West North Central division:											
Missouri	3	3	44	3	24	20	2	1	2	2	1,100
Kansas	3	3	29	3	15	14		2			
South Atlantic division:											
Virginia	2	2	51	2	26	25	2		2	2	500
West Virginia	0	10	252	0	122	130	6	3	6	6	6,100
East South Central division:											
Alabama	6	6	166	6	62	104	3	2	3	3	2,600
Mississippi	2	2	30	2	17	13	1	1	1		
West South Central division:											
Oklahoma	5	5	84	5	42	42		4			
Texas	2	2	27	2	12	15					
States with one organization only [1]	7	7	192	7	94	98	2	3	2	2	4,150

[1] One organization each in Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Nebraska, North Carolina, 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.
Nonsectarian Churches of Bible Faith	58	1	$20	20	$1,203	12	12	41	530
Middle Atlantic division:									
Pennsylvania	8			3	80	1	1	6	100
East North Central division:									
Ohio	4			4	183	1	1	5	40
Indiana	3			1	100	1	1	1	19
Michigan	3			1	20				
West North Central division:									
Missouri	3			2	125	1	1	5	65
Kansas	3			2	260	1	1	4	30
South Atlantic division:									
Virginia	2			2	160	1	1	3	75
West Virginia	10			1	75	1	1	3	43
East South Central division:									
Alabama	6	1	20	2	200	2	2	5	68
Mississippi	2								
West South Central division:									
Oklahoma	5			2	60	1	1	5	30
Texas	2								
States with one organization only [1]	7					2	2	4	60

[1] One organization each in Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Nebraska, North Carolina, and Tennessee.

OLD CATHOLIC CHURCHES IN AMERICA.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Following the development of the Old Catholic movement in Europe, consequent upon the Council of the Vatican in 1870 which declared the infallibility of the Pope, there grew up in the Catholic communities of this country, especially in the Belgian communities of Wisconsin, a revulsion against the Roman Catholic Church. The result was not so much the formation of distinct churches as a tendency toward atheism and a rejection of all church doctrine and church life.

At the time of the visit to this country of Father Hyacinthe Loyson, of Paris, who was closely associated with the Old Catholic movement in Europe, an effort was made to reach these Belgian communities, and the French priest, Father J. Réné Villatte, visited them with the purpose of developing church life. Relations with the Protestant Episcopal Church were considered,

but did not materialize, nor did a suggestion that they come under the care of Bishop Vladimir, of the Russian Orthodox Church.

Father Villatte sought consecration to the episcopate and with that in view visited Ceylon where he came in contact with the Apostolic Syrian Church of St. Thomas of Travancore. Finally, however, he was consecrated by the Patriarch of Antioch of the Jacobite Church. Since then, other churches have been organized, and there are at present three bodies—Old Roman Catholic Church, American Catholic Church, and Catholic Church of North America. Of similar type, though not ecclesiastically connected, are the Polish National Catholic Church of America and the Lithuanian National Catholic Church.

In doctrine all of these churches are in full accord with the Old Catholic churches of Europe. They accept the seven ecumenical synods of the universal and undivided church prior to 1054, rejecting the filioque, papal supremacy and infallibility, and all union of church and state.

The denominations grouped under the name "Old Catholic Churches" in 1916 are listed in the table below, with the principal statistics:

SUMMARY OF OLD CATHOLIC CHURCHES IN AMERICA: 1916.

DENOMINATION.	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.
OLD CATHOLIC CHURCHES IN AMERICA.										
Old Roman Catholic Church	12	4,700	11	$89,300	$55,360	4	$10,200	11	47	1,271
American Catholic Church	3	475	1	3,000	.....	1	1,000	2	4	75
Catholic Church of North America	6	9,025	5	53,500	18,500	2	5,500	4	11	750

OLD ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

This organization is under the leadership of Archbishop J. R. Villatte and its headquarters are in Chicago. Associated with him is Bishop Miraglia, who has special charge of Italian services.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the Old Roman Catholic Church are given, by states, in the next table, and the relation of these statistics to those of other bodies is shown in the general tables in Part I.

No report was made of this denomination in 1906, although some churches had been registered previous to that time. The figures as presented for 1916 show 12 organizations, with a membership of 4,700; 11 church edifices; and church property valued at $89,300, on which a debt of $55,360 was reported. There were 4 organizations reporting parsonages, valued at $10,200; and 11 Sunday schools, with 47 officers and teachers and 1,271 scholars. No contributions for missions or benevolences were reported.

Church expenditures, amounting to $12,150, reported by 11 organizations, 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 3 organizations in 1916, was 480, constituting 36.9 per cent of the 1,300 members reported by these organizations. Assuming that the same proportion would apply to the 3,400 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 1,735.[1]

Of the 12 organizations, 2, with 850 members, reported the use of English only in church services, and 10, with 3,850 members, the use of foreign languages only. The principal language reported was Polish, reported alone by 3 organizations, with 1,700 members, and in connection with Lithuanian by 1 organization, with 325 members. Next in order as regards membership, was Russian, used by 1 church, with 1,000 members, and Portuguese, reported by 3 organizations, with 550 members.

The total number of ministers from whom schedules were received was 14, and 12 of these 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.			
Old Roman Catholic Church	12	12	4,700	12	1,955	2,745	11	1	11	11	$89,300
New England division:											
Massachusetts	5	5	1,150	5	495	655	4	1	4	4	23,000
East North Central division:											
Illinois	5	5	2,250	5	1,010	1,240	5	.....	5	5	52,300
States with one organization only [1]	2	2	1,300	2	450	850	2	.....	2	2	14,000

[1] One organization each in Michigan and Pennsylvania.

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.
Old Roman Catholic Church	12	11	$55,360	4	$10,200	11	$12,150	11	11	47	1,271
New England division:											
Massachusetts	5	4	15,860	1	4,000	4	3,100	4	4	13	280
East North Central division:											
Illinois	5	5	29,500	2	4,200	5	4,850	5	5	22	746
States with one organization only [1]	2	2	10,000	1	2,000	2	4,200	2	2	12	245

[1] One organization each in Michigan and Pennsylvania.

AMERICAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Associated with Archbishop Villatte is Bishop F. E. J. Lloyd, who organized the American Catholic Church for the special purpose of bringing together American Catholics interested in the Old Catholic movement. It is in close fellowship with the Old Roman Catholic Church but distinct from it in ecclesiastical organization.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the American Catholic Church for 1916 are given in the general summary on page 534; 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. It had 3 organizations, 1 each in Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Florida; 475 members, 182 males and 293 females; 1 church edifice and 2 halls; church property valued at $3,000; 1 parsonage valued at $1,000; and 2 Sunday schools, with 4 officers and teachers and 75 scholars. No debt was reported and no contributions for general missionary purposes. Church expenditures amounting to $1,700, reported by 2 churches, cover running expenses, outlay for repairs and improvements, benevolences, and such other items as passed through the church treasury. English was the only language reported in the conduct of church services in this denomination. The number of ministers on the rolls of the church was 7, from all of whom schedules were received, though there was no report of salaries.

CATHOLIC CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA.

This organization has its headquarters at Waukegan, Ill., and is under the leadership of Archbishop Francis Brothers, consecrated bishop by representatives of the Jansenist churches of Belgium.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics for the Catholic Church of North America 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.

This church was reported for the first time in 1916. It had 6 organizations; 9,025 members; 5 church edifices; church property valued at $53,500, on which there is a debt of $18,500, reported by 4 of the churches; 2 churches reported parsonages; and 4 Sunday schools,

with 750 scholars. No contributions for missions or benevolences were reported.

Church expenditures amounting to $20,000, reported by 6 organizations, cover running expenses, outlay for repairs and improvements, benevolences, and such other items as passed through the church treasury.

Of the 6 organizations, 1, with 725 members, reported the use of English only in church services; 1, with 600 members, reported Slavic and English; 1, with 300, the use of Polish only; and 3, with 7,400 members, used Italian only.

The number of ministers on the rolls of the church was 12. Schedules were received from all of them, while 3 reported annual salaries averaging $800.

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.			
Catholic Church of North America	6	6	9,025	5	4,900	3,525	5	1	5	5	$53,500
East North Central division: Illinois	4	4	6,225	3	2,900	2,725	3	1	3	3	35,500
States with one organization only [1]	2	2	2,800	2	2,000	800	2	.....	2	2	18,000

[1] One organization each in Minnesota 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.
Catholic Church of North America	6	4	$18,500	2	$5,500	6	$20,000	2	4	11	750
East North Central division: Illinois	4	3	17,500	.....	.....	4	16,000	1	3	5	150
States with one organization only [1]	2	1	1,000	2	5,500	2	4,000	1	1	6	600

[1] One organization each in Minnesota and Ohio.

PENTECOSTAL CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE.

HISTORY.

Toward the close of the nineteenth century a movement developed in various parts of the United States corresponding somewhat to that of the revival period of a century previous. It manifested itself differently, so far as organization was concerned, in different sections. In the Southern states it was chiefly an independent movement, and each congregation held itself apart from every other. In the West and in the East the tendencies were toward a closer affiliation, resulting in organization.

The principle at the basis of these movements has been a belief in the power of Jesus Christ to make Christians holy in this present life, and they represent thus a renewed emphasis upon the doctrine of entire sanctification, as taught by John Wesley, the founder of Methodism. The immediate occasion was the feeling that full liberty to emphasize this doctrine, which came to be called the "full Gospel," was not allowed even in the Methodist churches.

Three movements, one in New England, one in New York City, and one in Los Angeles, Calif., were organized almost simultaneously to carry out these principles. William Howard Hoople, a business man in New York City, founded a mission in Brooklyn in January, 1894, which, in the following May, was organized as an independent church, with a membership of 32, and was called the "Utica Avenue Pentecostal Tabernacle." A church edifice was afterwards erected, and Mr. Hoople was called to the pastorate. The following February the Bedford Avenue Church was organized in an abandoned church building, and a little later, the Emmanuel Pentecostal Tabernacle. In December, 1895, delegates from these three churches formed the Association of Pentecostal Churches of America, adopting a constitution, summary of doctrines, and by-laws.

Meanwhile, a similar movement had begun in New England; several independent churches had been organized for the same purpose, and had united in an association known as the Central Evangelical Holiness Association. In November, 1896, a joint committee of the two associations met in Brooklyn, and united under the name of the Association of Pentecostal Churches of America.

In Los Angeles a number of persons united in October, 1895, and formed the Church of the Nazarene. They adopted a few statements of belief, and agreed to such general rules as seemed proper and needful for immediate guidance and government, leaving to future assemblies the making of such provisions as the work and its conditions might necessitate. An important feature of their doctrine was their conviction that santification especially involved following Christ's example of preaching the gospel to the poor. They believed that elegance and adornment of houses of worship are not representative of the spirit of Christ, but rather of the spirit of the world; that they involve expenditure of time and money that should be given to Christlike ministries for the salvation of souls and the relief of the needy.

As the two bodies came to know more of each other, it was felt that they should unite; and in the annual meeting of each body in 1906, a basis of union was prepared, and delegates were authorized to call the first convention of the Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene, the name proposed for the new denomination. That convention met in Chicago in 1907, in its first general assembly.

DOCTRINE.

In doctrine this body is essentially in accord with the Methodist Episcopal Church. It accepts, in general, the Apostles' Creed, but gives special prominence to the doctrine of entire sanctification, which is expressed as follows:

> We believe that entire sanctification is that act of the Holy Spirit whereby the regenerate soul is cleansed from inbred sin, and made pure in heart, enabling the believer to love God with all his heart, mind, soul, and strength, which implies that no wrong temper, nothing contrary to love, remains in the soul; that all thoughts, words, and actions are prompted by pure love; that entire sanctification does not exclude ignorance or mistake, nor an involuntary transgression of some unknown divine precept; that entire sanctification includes the baptism with the Holy Ghost. It is subsequent to regeneration.
>
> It is received, like regeneration, in an instant, by faith, not by works which we have done, but by the renewing of the Holy Ghost. We believe in imparted, not imputed, sanctification. We believe it is divinely attested by the Holy Ghost. We believe it is received as soon as the regenerate soul sees its need, makes an entire consecration to God, and trusts alone in the atoning merit of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Applicants for membership in the church are received by the pastor on confession of their faith in Christ, and of their acceptance of the doctrines essential to salvation, and their promise to observe the rules and regulations of the church. In this last respect the General Rules of the Methodist Episcopal Church have formed the basis of their rules and regulations. With regard to baptism the Methodist practice is generally accepted, though no special form is emphasized.

POLITY.

The ecclesiastical organization is congregational. Each church is absolutely independent in its management, being governed through a church board elected by the congregation. The churches are associated for such general purposes as belong to all alike, particularly for missionary activity. In general, the associations have no direct authority over the individual church, being rather for the promotion of mutual fellowship, and of organized effort in preaching the gospel. General and district superintendents, however, are appointed as executive officers.

Those who feel called of God, and who evidence their call by "grace, gifts, and usefulness," may, after examination as to their experience and comprehension of the doctrines and usage of the church, be licensed to preach. This license is granted by the district assembly of the church to which the applicant belongs, upon recommendation of the pastor, and is for the term of one year, but may be renewed from time to time. Further ordination is by a council of the pastors and delegates from five or more churches. Ordained ministers from other denominations may be received on the vote of the district assembly to which the application has been referred.

WORK.

The home missionary work is carried on by the 35 districts of the denomination, acting separately, each according to its own plans. The total amount of contributions for this work for 1916 is estimated at $9,190.

Foreign work was carried on by the General Foreign Missionary Board in Africa, China, Japan, India, Central and South America, Cuba, Mexico, and Cape Verde Islands. The report for 1916 shows 26 stations, occupied by 51 American missionaries and 75 native helpers; 17 organized churches, with 1,543 members; 7 schools, with 250 pupils; and 8 hospitals and dispensaries, treating during the year about 25,000 patients. The value of property in the foreign field is estimated at $55,000, and there is an endowment of $4,000. The total amount contributed for the foreign work was $50,300.

The educational work in the United States is under the supervision of a general board of education. The report for 1916 shows 11 schools of higher grade, with 1,244 pupils, and with property valued at $490,000. The amount contributed during the year for educational purposes was $32,000.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene for 1916 are given, by states and districts, on pages 539 to 542; 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	867	100	767	767.0
Members	32,259	6,657	25,602	384.6
Church edifices	596	69	527	(1)
Value of church property	$1,719,822	$393,990	$1,325,832	336.5
Debt on church property	$308,525	$97,224	$211,301	217.3
Parsonages:				
Churches reporting	82	7	75	(1)
Value	$107,683	$22,500	$85,183	378.6
Sunday schools:				
Number	747	82	665	(1)
Officers and teachers	6,029	824	5,205	631.7
Scholars	40,575	5,039	35,536	705.2
Contributions for missions and benevolences	$91,490	$12,879	$78,611	610.4
Domestic	$41,190	$8,879	$32,311	363.9
Foreign	$50,300	$4,000	$46,300	1,157.5

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

From this table it appears that there has been a notable increase in the denomination in every particular. The number of organizations reported in 1916 was 867 as against 100 in 1906. Similarly, the membership rose from 6,657 to 32,259, the number of church edifices from 69 to 596, and the number of churches reporting parsonages from 7 to 82. The value of the church property increased, but in a somewhat less proportion, as was also the case in regard to the debt on church property. In 1906, 40 organizations reported a debt of $97,224, and in 1916, 266 organizations reported a debt of $308,525. The Sunday schools increased from 82 to 747 and the number of scholars from 5,039 to 40,575. Contributions for missions and benevolences advanced from $12,879 to $91,490, the greater advance being for foreign 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 $588,706, reported by 712 organizations, 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 482 organizations in 1916, was 992, constituting 5.4 per cent of the 18,310 members reported by these organizations. Assuming that the same proportion would apply to the 13,949 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 1,748.[1]

Of the 867 organizations, 862, with 32,083 members, reported services conducted in English only; 3, with 131 members, reported services in foreign languages and English; and 2, with 45 members, used foreign languages alone. The foreign languages reported were Dutch, German, Indian, Norwegian, and Spanish. Indian and Spanish were the only foreign languages reported in 1906.

The number of ministers on the rolls of the denomination was 897. Schedules were received from 464, distributed, by states, 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	464	259	101	104	$640
Alabama	7	1	5	1	400
Arkansas	11	5	4	2	536
California	14	12		2	844
Colorado	7	5		2	586
Connecticut	4	3		1	699
Delaware	1	1			
District of Columbia	1	1			
Florida	4	2	1	1	500
Georgia	2	1	1		
Idaho	9	4	3	2	700
Illinois	15	13		2	635
Indiana	15	13		2	722
Iowa	5	4		1	625
Kansas	39	21	5	13	576
Kentucky	9	5	2	2	447
Louisiana	2		2		
Maryland	4	2	2		653
Massachusetts	14	13	1		771
Michigan	17	11	4	2	626
Mississippi	3	1	1	1	83
Missouri	20	9	5	6	477
Montana	2	1	1		200
Nebraska	10	4	2	4	655
New Hampshire	1	1			
New Jersey	1		1		
New Mexico	1			1	
New York	15	7	6	2	729
North Dakota	4	3	1		640
Ohio	25	15	7	3	854
Oklahoma	57	22	13	22	552
Oregon	18	11	2	5	655
Pennsylvania	20	13	4	3	805
Rhode Island	1	1			
South Dakota	3		1	2	
Tennessee	8	5	3		662
Texas	67	29	21	17	493
Vermont	2	2			520
Virginia	2	1	1		900
Washington	18	11	2	5	747
West Virginia	1	1			
Wisconsin	5	5			441

Of the 464 ministers reporting, 360 were in pastoral work and 104 not in pastoral work, the great majority of the latter being in evangelistic and philanthropic service. There were 259 pastors, of whom, 245 reported annual salaries averaging $640; 54 reported other occupations, and 47 were acting as supplies or assistants.

[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.			
Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene	867	866	32,259	627	8,065	13,990	591	122	596	607	$1,719,822
New England division:											
Maine	11	11	297	5	56	89	5	2	5	6	12,865
New Hampshire	4	4	171	2	42	62	2	.....	2	2	12,000
Vermont	5	5	132	2	22	43	4	.....	4	4	5,600
Massachusetts	20	20	1,319	12	252	472	15	1	15	16	132,175
Rhode Island	4	4	198	1	26	48	2	.....	2	2	9,900
Connecticut	6	6	183	4	45	104	6	.....	6	6	31,600
Middle Atlantic division:											
New York	21	21	1,011	20	292	685	11	9	11	12	87,800
New Jersey	5	5	93	5	42	51	3	1	3	4	4,600
Pennsylvania	20	20	858	18	229	443	17	3	17	18	94,075
East North Central division:											
Ohio	29	29	1,418	23	485	800	24	2	25	25	78,300
Indiana	24	24	1,141	24	414	727	22	1	22	23	60,297
Illinois	27	27	1,756	21	439	717	23	4	24	26	133,730
Michigan	18	18	746	18	274	472	12	2	12	12	22,600
Wisconsin	6	6	122	3	41	43	4	.....	4	4	5,270
West North Central division:											
Iowa	20	20	765	11	129	235	13	4	13	14	53,540
Missouri	23	23	903	17	188	381	19	2	19	18	58,938
North Dakota	8	8	201	5	45	66	6	2	6	6	12,400
South Dakota	3	3	112	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3	6,880
Nebraska	15	15	556	13	182	294	11	4	11	11	32,550
Kansas	46	46	1,390	45	514	865	31	12	31	33	67,831
South Atlantic division:											
Delaware	2	2	47	2	17	30	2	.....	2	2	2,200
Maryland	8	8	217	6	78	105	6	2	6	6	4,800
District of Columbia	2	2	44	1	10	14	.....	1	.....	1	100
Virginia	4	4	135	4	47	88	3	1	3	4	9,650
West Virginia	3	3	98	2	20	38	3	.....	3	3	4,800
Georgia	12	12	230	8	65	67	10	1	10	9	31,537
Florida	4	4	116	3	36	55	3	.....	3	3	3,400
East South Central division:											
Kentucky	18	18	728	18	249	479	13	2	13	11	17,110
Tennessee	48	48	1,903	14	168	364	30	.....	30	30	81,630
Alabama	22	22	589	16	156	297	15	2	15	15	10,175
Mississippi	15	15	233	12	77	117	7	7	7	7	1,980
West South Central division:											
Arkansas	54	53	1,613	25	292	585	41	.....	43	40	41,590
Louisiana	7	7	214	3	15	48	5	.....	5	5	13,000
Oklahoma	100	100	2,831	91	932	1,626	48	29	48	52	70,205
Texas	129	129	3,821	87	971	1,614	82	11	82	82	97,715
Mountain division:											
Montana	4	4	69	3	21	30	3	1	3	3	2,900
Idaho	12	12	325	11	132	177	7	2	7	7	5,200
Colorado	11	11	370	7	102	178	5	2	5	5	9,275
New Mexico	3	3	69	3	23	46	2	1	2	2	1,557
Pacific division:											
Washington	26	26	976	26	403	573	19	5	19	19	58,495
Oregon	20	20	773	20	313	460	17	2	17	18	41,225
California	46	46	3,380	15	217	393	36	3	37	37	266,327
States with one organization only [1]	2	2	106	1	4	9	1	1	1	1	22,000

[1] One organization each in Arizona and Minnesota.

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.
Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene	867	266	$308,525	82	$107,683	712	$588,706	727	747	6,029	40,575
New England division:											
Maine	11	1	2,000	1	3,500	4	4,132	9	10	74	383
New Hampshire	4	1	900			2	3,157	3	3	28	111
Vermont	5	2	875			2	1,215	4	4	33	168
Massachusetts	20	10	27,400	5	12,300	12	22,879	19	19	240	1,342
Rhode Island	4					1	2,225	4	4	35	177
Connecticut	6	4	11,400			4	5,840	5	5	36	229
Middle Atlantic division:											
New York	21	9	25,440	1	1,400	20	23,244	21	23	217	1,251
New Jersey	5	2	350			5	1,544	4	4	24	105
Pennsylvania	20	9	26,643			20	26,547	17	17	209	1,410
East North Central division:											
Ohio	29	17	19,260	1	3,000	29	27,052	28	30	267	1,821
Indiana	24	17	18,623	1	500	22	27,633	23	23	211	1,471
Illinois	27	13	12,516	2	3,000	24	26,002	27	29	306	2,041
Michigan	18	7	4,255	2	1,450	14	11,533	18	20	170	963
Wisconsin	6	3	1,125			6	2,710	6	6	43	193
West North Central division:											
Iowa	20	3	1,200	2	5,000	11	11,220	20	21	183	936
Missouri	23	8	18,058	1	1,000	22	16,184	19	19	139	1,085
North Dakota	8	4	2,700	2	2,700	6	3,634	8	9	62	337
South Dakota	3							3	3	29	185
Nebraska	15	7	12,697	2	2,500	15	16,366	14	15	142	715
Kansas	46	16	13,570	12	16,800	42	49,919	41	43	373	2,069
South Atlantic division:											
Delaware	2	1	575	1	1,500	2	677	1	1	7	24
Maryland	8	2	140	2	1,800	8	3,251	6	7	47	190
District of Columbia	2					2	817	1	1	6	45
Virginia	4	2	514			4	1,937	4	4	34	252
West Virginia	3	2	1,550			3	1,500	3	3	22	171
Georgia	12	5	3,497			5	940	6	6	36	324
Florida	4	1	250	1	1,650	3	1,969	4	4	34	166
East South Central division:											
Kentucky	18	6	4,648	1	600	16	6,422	15	15	126	735
Tennessee	48	10	16,743			27	12,392	36	37	234	1,951
Alabama	22	3	485	1	1,000	22	4,092	17	18	103	884
Mississippi	15	2	53			12	772	7	7	26	201
West South Central division:											
Arkansas	54	6	941	4	4,500	30	9,461	43	44	266	2,413
Louisiana	7	2	175	1	1,500	4	1,362	7	7	61	398
Oklahoma	100	20	5,167	9	7,550	92	45,109	77	77	553	4,293
Texas	129	16	7,328	7	7,250	106	48,835	88	89	580	4,403
Mountain division:											
Montana	4			1	350	3	1,109	4	5	29	151
Idaho	12	2	725	2	2,200	11	7,583	12	12	74	543
Colorado	11	1	1,975	1	1,000	10	9,203	10	10	74	438
New Mexico	3					3	1,286	2	2	14	81
Pacific division:											
Washington	26	13	14,532	7	9,533	24	32,872	24	24	222	1,475
Oregon	20	12	4,790	6	4,800	19	19,903	20	20	183	1,001
California	46	26	34,425	6	9,300	44	91,102	45	45	459	3,314
States with one organization only [1]	2	1	11,000			1	3,076	2	2	18	130

[1] One organization each in Arizona and Minnesota.

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

DISTRICT.	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.			
Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene	807	866	32,259	627	8,065	13,990	591	122	596	607	$1,719,822
Alabama	24	24	631	17	163	307	16	2	16	16	10,575
Arkansas	25	24	873	11	163	363	18	.....	20	18	25,768
California	1	1	60	1	20	40	1	.....	1	1	1,500
Chicago Central	33	33	1,878	24	480	760	27	4	28	30	139,000
Colorado	11	11	370	7	102	178	5	2	5	5	9,275
Dakota-Montana	16	16	395	9	70	105	12	4	12	12	22,180
Dallas	45	45	1,494	25	306	530	26	4	26	26	29,560
Eastern Oklahoma	54	54	1,381	48	415	766	23	18	23	26	27,330
Florida	2	2	74	2	29	45	2	.....	2	2	3,000
Georgia	12	12	230	8	65	67	10	1	10	9	31,537
Hamlin	45	45	1,188	37	404	612	28	7	28	28	32,055
Idaho-Oregon	8	8	384	8	178	206	5	2	5	5	5,300
Indiana	24	24	1,141	24	414	727	22	1	22	23	60,297
Iowa	20	20	765	11	129	235	13	4	13	14	53,540
Kansas	47	47	1,519	45	473	801	31	12	31	33	103,331
Kentucky	18	18	728	18	249	479	13	2	13	11	17,110
Little Rock	36	36	1,007	16	179	316	29	.....	29	28	22,172
Louisiana	7	7	214	3	15	48	5	.....	5	5	13,000
Michigan	18	18	746	18	274	472	12	2	12	12	22,600
Mississippi	15	15	233	12	77	117	7	7	7	7	1,980
Missouri	21	21	661	16	187	374	18	2	18	17	18,938
Nebraska	16	16	669	14	224	365	12	4	12	12	36,550
New England	48	48	2,244	24	420	785	32	3	32	34	193,140
New Mexico	3	3	69	3	23	46	2	1	2	2	1,557
New York	23	23	1,067	22	315	718	13	9	13	14	98,800
Northwest	50	50	1,690	49	670	1,004	38	7	38	39	99,620
Pittsburgh	46	46	2,127	37	639	1,129	39	4	40	40	159,700
San Antonio	32	32	872	23	211	378	22	.....	22	22	29,750
San Francisco	13	13	448	12	159	277	8	3	8	9	34,302
Southern California	33	33	2,965	2	38	76	28	.....	29	28	252,525
Tennessee	48	48	1,903	14	168	364	30	.....	30	30	81,630
Washington-Philadelphia	27	27	783	24	289	440	19	6	19	23	38,825
Western Oklahoma	46	46	1,450	43	517	860	25	11	25	26	42,375

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

DISTRICT.	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.
Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene	867	266	$308,525	82	$107,683	712	$588,706	727	747	6,029	40,575
Alabama	24	3	485	1	1,000	23	4,114	19	20	114	960
Arkansas	25	4	565	1	700	15	4,751	18	19	117	1,104
California	1	.....	.....	1	1,000	1	1,405	1	1	14	80
Chicago Central	33	16	13,641	2	3,000	30	28,712	33	35	349	2,234
Colorado	11	1	1,975	1	1,000	10	9,203	10	10	74	438
Dakota-Montana	16	4	2,700	3	3,050	9	4,743	16	18	126	708
Dallas	45	5	3,512	3	2,950	27	15,622	28	28	189	1,580
Eastern Oklahoma	54	12	2,697	3	2,450	48	17,231	37	37	263	2,118
Florida	2	1	250	1	1,650	2	1,947	2	2	23	90
Georgia	12	5	3,497	.....	.....	5	940	6	6	36	324
Hamlin	45	5	1,921	2	1,900	42	19,454	29	29	185	1,406
Idaho-Oregon	8	3	775	1	1,000	6	8,348	8	8	66	472
Indiana	24	17	18,623	1	500	22	27,633	23	23	211	1,471
Iowa	20	3	1,200	2	5,000	11	11,220	20	21	183	936
Kansas	47	16	28,170	12	16,800	43	57,289	42	44	390	2,165
Kentucky	18	6	4,648	1	600	16	6,422	15	15	126	735
Little Rock	36	3	826	4	5,000	22	8,825	32	33	201	1,684
Louisiana	7	2	175	1	1,500	4	1,362	7	7	61	398
Michigan	18	7	4,255	2	1,450	14	11,533	18	20	170	963
Mississippi	15	2	53	.....	.....	12	772	7	7	26	201
Missouri	21	7	3,058	1	1,000	20	5,314	17	17	113	839
Nebraska	16	8	13,097	2	2,500	16	19,866	15	16	151	865
New England	48	16	36,625	6	15,800	23	37,693	42	43	435	2,342
New Mexico	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1,286	2	2	14	81
New York	23	11	31,390	1	1,400	22	24,999	23	25	228	1,319
Northwest	50	24	19,272	14	15,533	48	52,010	48	48	413	2,547
Pittsburgh	46	24	43,603	1	3,000	46	48,413	43	45	440	2,998
San Antonio	32	5	1,445	1	1,200	30	9,644	24	24	154	1,042
San Francisco	13	5	8,700	4	5,800	11	17,856	13	13	79	454
Southern California	33	22	36,725	1	2,500	33	74,917	32	32	378	2,875
Tennessee	48	10	16,743	.....	.....	27	12,392	36	37	234	1,951
Washington-Philadelphia	27	11	5,429	3	3,300	27	14,912	21	22	176	1,020
Western Oklahoma	46	8	2,470	6	5,100	44	27,878	40	40	290	2,175

PENTECOSTAL HOLINESS CHURCH.

HISTORY.

The Pentecostal Holiness Church was organized at Anderson, S. C., in August, 1898. Previous to that date, as a result of a revival that had swept over the Southern and Western states, a number of state associations had been formed, including persons who felt that their membership in the established churches of the Southern states could not continue to be satisfactory. These associations felt the need of a closer organization, and a general council was called which resulted in the organization of this church. Ten states were represented in the council, and a brief outline of the doctrines which characterized the revival movement was formulated, with rules and articles for the polity of the organization.

The church developed rapidly and at present has 10 annual conferences as against 3 when it was first organized. Its relation to other bodies is of a fraternal nature, but it is affiliated with those in other communions only to a limited extent on account of "the fervor of spirit manifest in worship." "Joyous demonstrations frequently characterize the services, and this is to some extent disagreeable to persons accustomed to a quiet form of worship."

The church is intensely alive to all questions of public morals, and it is uncompromisingly opposed to all forms of sin, inward and outward, making purity of heart and life the dominant feature of its purpose. It indorses political, civil, and religious liberty, and to this end is in hearty sympathy with the United States Government in its effort to preserve liberty as against the aggressions of Prussian militarism. It encourages unlimited loyalty to the President of the United States and his associates in all their efforts along this line.

DOCTRINE.

The system of doctrine adopted by the church, so far as it has been definitely formulated, may be said to be almost the same as that of Methodism. The body of theology as set forth in the standards of Methodist churches has been accepted by the General Conference with some additions. It is thus a modified Arminian theology. In addition, it accepts the premillenial teaching concerning the return of the Lord, for which it looks at any day, not as an event in time, but as the advent of a person. In the atonement made by Christ, it believes that provision was made for the healing of the body, but it does not antagonize the practice of medicine as something essentially evil, emphasizing the claim that there is a more excellent way. Physicians are employed and simple remedies used by many of the people as occasion may require. Two sacraments, baptism and the Lord's Supper, are recognized. Only those are received to membership in the church who have been consciously regenerated. They must give evidence of the fact that they are "pressing on to the complete cleansing of heart and soul from all remaining sin, and to the real Baptism of the Holy Spirit."

POLITY.

The polity of the church in general accords with that of the Methodist Episcopal Church, though the local church has a large share of self-government, and in some respects the congregational system is in vogue. The organization of the church includes annual conferences and a General Conference. The annual conferences embrace in certain instances part of a state, and in others, parts of several states; and all licensed and ordained ministers, as well as missionaries in that territory are members of this conference. It meets once a year and at its session the character of each member is examined and passed, if found acceptable, and he receives his appointment for another year. The officers of this conference are superintendent, assistant superintendent, secretary, and treasurer.

The General Conference is the national body and meets every four years. It is composed of delegates from the annual conferences and its chief function is to make laws for the government of the church. It elects a general superintendent who holds office for the four years and whose chief duty is to preside over the sessions of the annual conferences. A general secretary and general treasurer are elected by the conference, also a general board which has oversight of the missionary work of the church. No one can be ordained to the ministry of the gospel until he has been licensed to preach and has served two years in the itinerant service.

The mode of worship in the church is informal rather than ritualistic. Freedom of the spirit is encouraged and enjoyed by all so far as "consistent with sobriety."

WORK.

The missionary work of the church is in charge of a General Board appointed by the General Conference, and consisting of the general officers of the church and three other persons appointed for that purpose.

The discipline provides that each Sunday school shall be organized into a missionary society for the purpose of disseminating information concerning the various fields of the world, and for raising funds for the needs of the work in these fields. These societies have been organized throughout the church, and the work done in the interest of missions at home and in foreign lands is constantly increasing. Each year witnesses a greater increase of funds for missionary activities on all lines.

The discipline also provides that each local church may employ one or more evangelists to conduct revival services in the territory adjacent to it, and some of the

churches are taking up this form of work. In this way new places are opened in which regular services are held under the auspices of the churches which employ the evangelists, and in places where the situation demands, new churches are organized, and come under the jurisdiction of the annual conference.

The foreign missionary work is limited to three fields—South Africa, South China, and Guatemala, in Central America. The headquarters of the work in Africa is Johannesburg, where property has been purchased, and a mission home established. Another home is being erected at Krugersdorp, and a mission station is soon to be established there. The headquarters of the mission work in South China is Hongkong. At this place a school is maintained for the training of boys and girls.

The church has no educational or philanthropic institutions of its own in the United States, although it contributes to the support of several.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the Pentecostal Holiness Church for 1916 are given, by states and conferences, in the following tables, 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. There were 192 organizations; 5,353 members; 154 church edifices; and church property valued at $478,077. Debt on church property, reported by 43 organizations, amounted to $13,689; and 7 churches reported parsonages valued at $4,825. There were 143 Sunday schools, with 828 officers and teachers and 7,315 scholars. No denominational contributions were reported.

Church expenditures amounting to $50,600, reported by 159 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 97 organizations in 1916, was 125, constituting 4.3 per cent of the 2,889 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 232.[1]

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

Ministers' schedules were received from 282 ministers connected with the denomination, of whom 168 were in pastoral work and 114 in general evangelistic and other work. The number of pastors dependent upon their church salaries for support was given as 142, and the average annual salary reported was $271.

[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.			
Pentecostal Holiness Church	192	192	5,353	170	1,822	2,904	152	12	154	149	$478,077
West North Central division:											
Missouri	5	5	86	5	28	58	5	.....	5	3	3,500
South Atlantic division:											
Virginia	13	13	466	13	172	294	13	.....	13	12	16,325
West Virginia	3	3	114	3	47	67	2	1	2	3	7,400
North Carolina	67	67	1,849	66	675	1,168	58	2	59	59	47,772
South Carolina	33	33	823	32	346	453	27	3	28	26	19,915
Georgia	32	32	847	29	324	458	25	3	25	25	20,790
Florida	14	14	449	8	90	183	11	1	11	11	3,875
East South Central division:											
Tennessee	2	2	92	1	22	52	1	1	1	2	3,100
Alabama	4	4	201	3	20	46	3	.....	3	3	353,500
Mississippi	2	2	26	2	12	14	1	.....	1	1	400
West South Central division:											
Arkansas	1	1	15	1	7	8	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Oklahoma	16	16	385	7	79	103	5	1	5	4	1,500

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.
Pentecostal Holiness Church	192	43	$13,689	7	$4,825	159	$50,600	142	143	828	7,315
West North Central division:											
Missouri	5	2	541			2	1,247	5	5	29	264
South Atlantic division:											
Virginia	13	9	3,374	1	1,500	13	5,630	13	13	79	880
West Virginia	3					3	1,089	1	1	8	63
North Carolina	67	16	4,560	3	2,750	62	17,971	50	51	316	3,045
South Carolina	33	7	1,684			26	7,826	30	30	150	1,167
Georgia	32	5	2,790			27	6,604	20	20	116	866
Florida	14	2	108	3	575	10	2,867	11	11	56	410
East South Central division:											
Tennessee	2					1	664	1	1	4	30
Alabama	4	1	437			4	4,497	2	2	16	165
Mississippi	2					1	110	1	1	6	62
West South Central division:											
Arkansas	1							1	1	3	15
Oklahoma	16	1	195			10	2,095	7	7	45	348

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.			
Pentecostal Holiness Church	192	192	5,358	170	1,822	2,904	152	12	154	149	$478,077
Alabama	5	5	270	4	39	96	4		4	4	357,400
Florida	17	17	509	11	108	225	13	1	13	13	4,775
Georgia	30	30	744	27	299	380	23	3	23	23	16,390
Lower South Carolina	14	14	263	14	117	146	11	1	12	11	4,400
Memphis	8	8	193	7	57	118	7	1	7	5	6,600
North Carolina	45	45	1,336	45	504	832	38	1	39	39	31,772
Oklahoma	16	16	385	7	79	103	5	1	5	4	1,500
South Carolina	20	20	554	19	228	302	17	2	17	16	15,615
Virginia	10	10	348	10	134	214	9	1	9	10	18,275
West North Carolina	27	27	751	26	257	488	25	1	25	24	21,350

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.
Pentecostal Holiness Church	192	43	$13,689	7	$4,825	159	$50,600	142	143	828	7,315
Alabama	5	2	2,697			4	5,463	4	4	29	322
Florida	17	2	108	3	575	13	3,314	13	13	63	497
Georgia	30	4	530			25	5,801	17	17	102	684
Lower South Carolina	14	1	35			9	1,709	12	12	49	437
Memphis	8	2	541			3	1,911	7	7	36	309
North Carolina	45	9	2,674	3	3,250	42	12,152	31	32	210	1,977
Oklahoma	16	1	195			10	2,095	7	7	45	348
South Carolina	20	6	1,649			18	5,867	19	19	103	770
Virginia	10	6	1,574			10	3,420	8	8	52	482
West North Carolina	27	10	3,686	1	1,000	25	9,368	24	24	139	1,489

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.			
Polish National Catholic Church of America	34	34	28,245	32	12,777	11,658	33	1	37	33	$929,636
New England division:											
Massachusetts	4	4	1,334	3	600	624	4	.....	5	4	67,000
Connecticut	2	2	1,020	2	575	445	2	.....	2	2	18,000
Middle Atlantic division:											
New York	3	3	8,360	3	4,145	4,215	3	.....	4	3	345,000
New Jersey	4	4	1,680	4	1,045	635	4	.....	4	4	31,900
Pennsylvania	8	8	7,046	7	1,711	1,635	8	.....	9	8	135,900
East North Central division:											
Indiana	4	4	1,904	4	1,034	870	4	.....	5	4	61,336
Illinois	2	2	3,377	2	1,834	1,543	2	.....	2	2	80,000
Wisconsin	2	2	1,498	2	742	756	2	.....	2	2	51,000
West North Central division:											
Minnesota	2	2	1,170	2	660	510	2	.....	2	2	76,500
States with one organization only[1]	3	3	856	3	431	425	2	1	2	2	63,000

[1] One organization each in Maryland, Michigan, and Missouri.

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.
Polish National Catholic Church of America	34	32	$315,106	21	$175,164	32	$149,839	27	27	40	2,927
New England division:											
Massachusetts	4	4	19,500	3	15,000	4	8,540	3	3	3	240
Connecticut	2	2	8,000	1	3,500	2	4,753	2	2	2	136
Middle Atlantic division:											
New York	3	3	99,500	2	55,000	3	47,696	3	3	9	670
New Jersey	4	4	9,300	3	15,000	2	8,350	2	2	3	220
Pennsylvania	8	8	41,300	6	51,000	8	27,101	8	8	11	875
East North Central division:											
Indiana	4	3	22,000	2	5,664	4	9,083	2	2	3	119
Illinois	2	2	18,000	1	13,000	2	9,445	1	1	3	123
Wisconsin	2	2	31,000	.....	.....	2	6,585	2	2	2	272
West North Central division:											
Minnesota	2	2	33,000	1	5,000	2	20,700	2	2	2	160
States with one organization only[1]	3	2	33,500	2	12,000	3	7,586	2	2	2	112

[1] One organization each in Maryland, Michigan, and Missouri.

PRESBYTERIAN BODIES.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

History.—As the Lutheran churches represent those features of the Reformation emphasized by Luther, so the Presbyterian and Reformed churches represent those emphasized by Calvin. The doctrinal and ecclesiastical system developed at Geneva, modified somewhat in Holland and in France, and transferred to Scotland, became solidified there largely under the influence of John Knox in 1560, and found a practical and thoroughly logical presentation in the Westminster Assembly, London, England, 1645-1649. This was not a distinctively Presbyterian body. Called by act of Parliament to consider the state of the entire country, in matters of religion, it represented in its membership all English-speaking Christians, although the Anglicans took no active part in its deliberations. It had no ecclesiastical authority, yet its deliverances on doctrine have furnished the basis both for Presbyterian and many non-Presbyterian bodies, and the form of ecclesiastical government it recommended has gone far beyond the country where it was formulated, and has had a marked influence not only on church life, but in civil and national development. In England it fostered the development of the Independents who afterwards became the Congregationalists. In Scotland, in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, it resulted in the development of several Presbyterian bodies, each insisting upon some specific administrative phase, and one of its strongholds was the north of Ireland, where so many Scotch found a more congenial home for the time being, until they should cross the Atlantic.

The distinctively Presbyterian churches of the United States trace their origin chiefly to Great Britain. Whatever of English and Welsh Presbyterianism there was in the colonies, together with the few French Protestant or Huguenot churches, combined at an early date with the Scotch and Scotch-Irish elements to form the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, from which the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and the Presbyterian Church in the United States afterwards separated. The Calvinistic Methodists of Wales are represented by the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church. Five Presbyterian denominations are directly connected with the Secession and Relief movements of the church in Scotland in the eighteenth century: The United Presbyterian Church of North America; the Associate Synod of North America, known also as the Associate Presbyterian Church; the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, formerly the Associate Reformed Synod of the South; the Synod and the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

In close harmony with these distinctively Presbyterian churches are the Reformed churches traceable to the influence of immigration from the continent of Europe; the Reformed Church in America (Dutch) and the Christian Reformed Church, both of which originated in Holland; the Reformed Church in the United States (German), whose beginnings were in Switzerland and Germany; and the Hungarian Reformed Church in America, representing the State Reformed Church of Hungary. All of these, Presbyterian and Reformed, substantially agree in government, and all maintain similar principles of the Calvinistic system, whether expressed in the Westminster Confession of Faith, the Canons of the Synod of Dort, or the Heidelberg Catechism. The Alliance of Reformed Churches throughout the world holding the Presbyterian system, whose special purpose is to secure cooperation by the different denominations in general church work, has grown out of this concord, as has also the Council of the Reformed Churches in the United States, holding the Presbyterian system, organized for the same general purpose.

Doctrine and polity.—Presbyterianism as a doctrinal system has as its fundamental principles the undivided sovereignty of God in His universe, the sovereignty of Christ in salvation, the sovereignty of the Scriptures in faith and conduct, and the sovereignty of the individual conscience in the interpretation of the Word of God. As a polity it recognizes Christ as the only head of the church and the source of all power, and the people of Christ as entitled under their Lord to participation in the government and action of the church. As polity and as doctrine it maintains the right of private judgment in matters of religion, the membership in the Church Universal of all who profess the true religion, the validity of church organization, and the power of each association of organizations to prescribe its own terms of communion. It further holds that ministers are peers one of another, and that church authority is positively vested, not in individuals, such as bishops or presbyters, but in representative courts, including the session, the presbytery, and the synod; and in the case of some bodies, especially the larger ones, the general assembly. This principle of coordinate representative authority, by which the individual member of the church has his own share in the conduct of that church, while at the same time he recognizes not merely the headship of Christ but the fellowship in Christ, has given to the system a peculiar hold wherever there has been representative government, and has exerted a strong influence modifying both individualistic and hierarchical tendencies. Its advocates call attention to the resemblance between its polity and the political constitution of the United States, in which country it

has had its strongest influence; its courts corresponding closely to the local, state, and national organizations.

Statistics.—The denominations grouped as the Presbyterian bodies in 1916 and 1906 are listed in the table below, with the principal statistics as reported for the two periods.

Certain changes are to be noted. The union between the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America and the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, under discussion in 1906, was consummated, but a considerable number of the Cumberland Presbyterian churches refused to adopt the plan and continued the old organization. This explains the decrease in the statistics of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and to a degree the increase in the figures for the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. The body reported in 1906 as the Associate Reformed Synod of the South has changed its name to Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church. The single organization reported in 1906 by the Reformed Presbyterian Church in the United States and Canada has joined the Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America, General Synod, and the single organization reported by the Reformed Presbyterian Church (Covenanted) has been listed with the Independent churches, so that those two bodies have been dropped from the list for 1916.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF PRESBYTERIAN 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.
PRESBYTERIAN BODIES.										
1916.										
Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.	9,660	1,611,251	9,068	$150,239,123	$7,504,138	4,536	$17,048,494	9,631	140,756	1,381,682
Cumberland Presbyterian Church	1,317	72,052	1,163	1,935,072	69,455	103	149,500	909	6,618	53,431
Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church	136	13,077	132	230,426	7,576	6	8,100	139	928	7,471
Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church	135	14,566	131	1,012,000	44,938	33	81,500	127	1,446	10,789
United Presbyterian Church of North America	991	160,726	986	13,543,213	1,068,964	538	1,701,625	1,019	15,160	156,072
Presbyterian Church in the United States	3,368	357,769	3,321	23,924,915	1,319,344	1,112	3,782,057	3,273	32,312	313,165
Associate Synod of North America (Associate Presbyterian Church)	12	490	12	26,400	.....	1	2,500	6	12	137
Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church	133	15,124	130	667,650	39,196	63	145,165	146	1,379	13,411
Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America	103	8,185	102	1,131,600	30,511	27	74,400	115	1,204	9,498
Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America, General Synod	14	2,386	15	279,200	11,000	5	15,500	15	198	1,765
1906.										
Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.	7,935	1,179,566	8,185	114,882,781	5,116,899	3,465	11,503,460	8,300	118,602	1,045,056
Cumberland Presbyterian Church	2,850	195,770	2,474	5,803,960	208,876	436	658,400	1,846	15,596	120,311
Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church	196	18,066	195	203,778	10,407	8	5,825	192	933	6,952
Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church	147	13,280	156	761,350	27,425	34	66,916	138	1,681	11,347
United Presbyterian Church of North America	968	130,342	984	10,760,208	546,557	450	1,155,750	991	12,841	115,963
Presbyterian Church in the United States	3,104	266,345	3,012	15,488,489	539,111	942	2,598,485	2,699	24,327	189,767
Associate Synod of North America (Associate Presbyterian Church)	22	786	19	28,825	.....	.....	.....	9	13	289
Associate Reformed Synod of the South	141	13,201	142	436,550	16,680	51	96,975	131	1,109	9,732
Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America	114	9,122	116	1,258,105	48,650	23	52,800	122	1,270	9,613
Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America, General Synod	27	3,620	27	365,400	25,420	8	17,250	23	255	2,013
Reformed Presbyterian Church (Covenanted)	1	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reformed Presbyterian Church in the United States and Canada	1	440	1	200,000	5,000	.....	.....	1	20	132

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

HISTORY.

The earliest American Presbyterian churches were established in Virginia, New England, Maryland, and Delaware, and were chiefly of English origin, their pastors being Church of England ministers holding Presbyterian views. In Virginia, in 1611, the Rev. Alexander Whitaker was installed as pastor of a church which was governed by himself and a few of the most religious men, and in 1630 the Rev. Richard Denton located in Massachusetts, with a church which he had previously served in Yorkshire, England. Between 1642 and 1649 many of the Virginia Puritans were driven out of that colony and found refuge in Maryland and North Carolina; while Denton and his associates found New Amsterdam more friendly than New England. The English Presbyterian element in Maryland and the colonies to the northward was strengthened by the arrival, from 1670 to 1690, of a considerable number of Scotch colonists, the beginnings of a great immigration. There were many Presbyterians among the early settlers of New England, and the church founded at Plymouth in 1620, and other churches in that region had ruling elders as officers. Several synods were also held, one of which, in 1649, adopted the Westminster Standards for doctrine. English-speaking Presbyterians were first found in New York City in 1643, with the Rev. Francis Doughty as their minister, though no church was organized there until 1717. Presbyterian churches of English origin, how-

ever, were established earlier on Long Island, among which are to be noted Southold (1640) and Jamaica (1656). The founders of the earliest churches in New Jersey—Newark (1667), Elizabeth (1668), Woodbridge (1680), and Fairfield (1680)—were from Connecticut and Long Island. The first church in Pennsylvania was that founded by Welsh colonists at Great Valley about 1690, while the church in Philadelphia dates from 1698. In 1683 the Presbytery of Laggan, Ireland, in response to a letter from William Stevens, a member of the Council of the Colony of Maryland, sent to this country the Rev. Francis Makemie, who became the apostle of American Presbyterianism. He gave himself to the work of ecclesiastical organization, and at last succeeded in bringing into organic unity the scattered Presbyterian churches throughout the colonies.

In the spring of 1706, 7 ministers, representing about 22 congregations, not including the Presbyterians of New England, Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia, met at Philadelphia and organized a presbytery, the first ecclesiastical gathering of an intercolonial and federal character in the country. With the growth of the country and the development of immigration, particularly of Presbyterians from Scotland and the north of Ireland, the number of churches increased so that in September, 1716, the presbytery constituted itself a synod with 4 presbyteries.

In New England, owing to local conditions, the Presbyterian congregations, of which in 1770 there were fully 85, were not connected ecclesiastically with those of the other colonies, but formed in 1775 the Synod of New England, with 3 presbyteries, Londonderry, Palmer, and Salem. In 1782, however, this synod was dissolved, and, for a century, the Presbyterian Church had comparatively few adherents in the stronghold of the Congregationalists.

The general synod in 1729 passed what is called the "adopting act," by which it was agreed that all the ministers under its jurisdiction should declare their agreement in and approbation of the Confession of Faith, with the Larger and Shorter Catechisms of the Assembly of Divines at Westminster, "as being, in all essential and necessary articles, good forms of sound words, and systems of Christian doctrine," and also "adopt the said Confession as the confession of their faith." In the same year the synod also denied to the civil magistrate power over the church and power to persecute any for their religion.

The general religious movement which characterized the early part of the eighteenth century, and manifested itself in England in Methodism, in Germany in Pietism, and in New England in The Great Awakening, found its expression in the Presbyterian Church in America through Gilbert Tennent, a pastor in Philadelphia. William Tennent, sr., who, in 1726, had founded, near Philadelphia, an academy for the training of ministers, had aroused much opposition by his statement that the prevailing grade of ministerial quality was not creditable to the Presbyterian Church. His son, Gilbert Tennent, had become convinced of the necessity of personal conversion, and in 1728, a year before the Wesleys organized the "Holy Club" and six years before Jonathan Edwards's famous sermon, began a course of preaching of the most searching type. As others joined him, the movement spread; and when Whitefield came to the country in 1739, he found most congenial fellow workers in Gilbert Tennent, William Tennent, jr., and their associates. They, however, became so severe in their denunciation of "unconverted ministers" as to arouse bitter opposition; and the result was a division, one party, the "New Side," indorsing the revival and insisting that less stress should be laid on college training, and more on the evidence that the candidate was a regenerate man, and called by the Holy Ghost to the ministry; the other, the "Old Side," opposing revivals and disposed to insist that none but graduates of British universities or New England colleges should be accepted as candidates for the ministry. There was also division with regard to the interpretation of the Standards, but in 1758 the bodies reunited upon the basis of the Westminster Standards pure and simple. At that date the church consisted of 98 ministers, about 200 congregations, and some 10,000 communicants.

It was during the period of this division that the New Side established, in 1746, the College of New Jersey, later Princeton University, for the purpose of securing an educated ministry. In 1768 the reunited church called John Witherspoon from Scotland and installed him as president, and professor of divinity. This remarkable man exercised an increasing and powerful influence, not only in the Presbyterian Church, but throughout the middle and southern colonies. He was one of the leading persons in the joint movement of Presbyterians and Congregationalists from 1766 to 1775 to secure religious liberty and to resist the establishment of the English Episcopal Church as the state church of the colonies. He was also a member of the Continental Congress, and the only clerical signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Religious forces were among the powerful influences operating to secure the separation of the colonies from Great Britain, and the opening of the Revolutionary War found the Presbyterian Church on the colonial side. The general synod called upon the churches to uphold firmly the resolutions of Congress and to let it be seen that they were able to bring out the whole strength of this vast country to carry them into execution. At the close of the war the synod congratulated the churches on the "general and almost universal attachment of the Presbyterian body to the cause of liberty and the rights of mankind."

With the restoration of peace in 1783 the Presbyterian Church gradually recovered from the evils wrought by war, and the need of further organization was deeply felt. It had always been ecclesiastically independent, having no organic connection with European or British churches of like faith; but the independence of the United States had created new conditions for the Christian churches as well as for the American people. All denominations were no longer merely tolerated, but were entitled to full civil and religious rights in all the states. In view of these new conditions, the synod, in May, 1788, adopted the Westminster Confession of Faith, with the Larger and Shorter Catechisms, and also a constitution consisting of a form of government, a book of discipline, and a directory for worship. Certain changes were made in the confession, the catechisms, and the directory, along the lines of liberty in worship, of freedom in prayer, and above all, of liberty from control by the state. The form of government was altogether a new document and established the General Assembly as the governing body in the church. The first General Assembly met in 1789 in Philadelphia.

The first important movement in the church after the adoption of the constitution was the formulation of a Plan of Union with the Congregational associations of New England. It began with correspondence in 1792, and reached its consummation in the agreements made from 1801 to 1810 between the General Assembly and the associations of Connecticut and of other states. This plan allowed Congregational ministers to serve Presbyterian churches, and vice versa; and also allowed to churches composed of members of both denominations the right of representation in both presbytery and association. It remained in force until 1837, and was useful to both denominations in securing the results of the great revivals of religion throughout the country, and also in furthering the causes of home and foreign missions.[1]

What is known as the Cumberland separation took place during this period. The Presbytery of Cumberland ordained to the ministry persons who, in the judgment of the Synod of Kentucky, were not qualified for the office either by learning or by sound doctrine. The controversies between the two judicatories resulted in the dissolution of the presbytery by the synod in 1806, and finally, in 1810, in arrangements for the organization of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.[2]

The membership of the church during this period, 1790 to 1837, increased from 18,000 to 220,557, due mainly to a revival of religion, of which camp meetings were one of the main features in western Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Kentucky. In this period also the first theological seminary of the church was founded at Princeton, N. J. (1811), and most of the missionary and benevolent boards were established.

About the year 1825 controversies arose respecting the Plan of Union and the establishment of denominational agencies for missionary and evangelistic work. The foreign mission work of the church had previously been carried on mainly through the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, located at Boston, and much of the home mission work through the American Home Missionary Society. This was not satisfactory to all, and in 1831 the Synod of Pittsburgh founded the Western Foreign Missionary Society as a distinctively denominational agency. The party favoring these agencies and opposed to united work was known as the "Old School," and that favoring the continuance of the plan as the "New School." Questions of doctrine were also involved in the controversy, though not to so great a degree as those of denominational policy, and led to the trial of Albert Barnes, of Philadelphia, for heresy. The Old School majority in the assembly of 1837 brought the matters at issue to a head by abrogating the Plan of Union, passing resolutions against the interdenominational societies, exscinding the synods of Utica, Geneva, Genesee, and the Western Reserve, and establishing the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. The exscinded synods met at Auburn, N. Y., in August of the same year, adopted the "Auburn Declaration," setting forth the views of the New School, appointed trustees, and elected commissioners to the assembly of 1838. When that assembly met, the New School commissioners protested against the exclusion of the delegates from the four exscinded synods, organized an assembly of their own in the presence of the sitting assembly, and then withdrew.

For nearly 20 years both branches of the church grew slowly but steadily, and made progress in the organization of their benevolent and missionary work. Then came the slavery discussion, and growth was checked by disruption. The New School assembly of 1853 took strong ground in opposition to slavery, with the result that a number of southern presbyteries withdrew and in 1858 organized the United Synod of the Presbyterian Church. In May, 1861, the Old School assembly met at Philadelphia with but 13 commissioners present from the Southern states. Dr. Gardiner Spring, of New York, offered resolutions professing loyalty to the Federal Government, which were passed by a decided majority, although a minority led by Dr. Charles Hodge, while in favor of the Federal Union, felt that an ecclesiastical judicatory had no right to determine questions of civil allegiance. The "Spring resolutions" were the occasion for the organization of the Presbyterian Church in the Confederate States of America, which met in general assembly at Augusta, Ga., in December, 1861, was enlarged by union in 1864 with the United Synod referred to, and upon

[1] See Congregational Churches, p. 234.
[2] See Cumberland Presbyterian Church, p. 569.

the cessation of hostilities in 1865 took the name of the Presbyterian Church in the United States.[1] Its membership was also increased in 1869 and 1874 by the accession of the synods of Kentucky and Missouri, which had protested by "declaration and testimony" against the action of the Old School assembly, as affecting the Christian character of the ministers and members of the southern Presbyterian churches.

The first step toward the reunion of the Old School and New School was taken in 1862, by the establishment of fraternal correspondence between the two general assemblies. The second step was the organization by the New School, in 1863, of its own home mission work, hitherto carried on in connection with the Congregationalists. In 1866 committees of conference with a view to union were appointed, and on November 12, 1869, at Pittsburgh, Pa., reunion was consummated on "the doctrinal and ecclesiastical basis of our common standards." In connection with the movement a memorial fund was raised, which amounted to $7,883,983. Since 1870 the church has made steady progress along all lines, and its harmony has been seriously threatened only by the controversy (1891–1894) as to the sources of authority in religion and the authority and credibility of the Scriptures, a controversy which, after the trials of Prof. Charles A. Briggs and Henry P. Smith, terminated in the adoption by the General Assembly at Minneapolis, Minn., in 1899, of a unanimous deliverance affirming the loyalty of the church to its historic views on these subjects. In the year 1903 a movement for the revision of the Confession of Faith came to a successful close. This year was also noteworthy for the beginnings of the movement for union with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

This union was brought about in 1906 (although a minority refused to accept it and retained the old name and constitution), and was the third effected on the basis of the Standards, the others being the reunions of 1758 and 1869. In 1906 a "Book of Common Worship" was prepared and approved by the General Assembly for voluntary use. In 1907 the Council of the Reformed Churches in the United States holding the Presbyterian System was organized, bringing into cooperative relations seven of the churches of the Presbyterian family in the country.

The Presbyterian Church in the United States of America has been identified with every movement for interdenominational fellowship and church union. It was an important factor in 1905 and 1908 in the preliminary arrangements for, and the organization of, the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America; and is represented on the Advisory Committee of the World Conference on Questions of Faith and Order.

The following permanent agencies were established in the opening years of the twentieth century: The committee on vacancy and supply, having charge of the location of unemployed ministers and the supply of vacant churches; the Presbyterian Brotherhood, now known as the "permanent committee on men's work"; the ministerial sustentation fund, making provision for pensions for ministers who prefer to contribute to their own support in old age, which was established in 1906 and combined in 1912 with the board of relief; and the commission on evangelism, which was at first a committee, but was in 1914 made a permanent body. Two commissions connected with the General Assembly were also established, the executive commission, in 1908, to carry forward comprehensive church work in the intervals between the meetings of the General Assembly, and also, in 1907, the permanent judicial commission, a body in the nature of a supreme judicial court. In 1917 the General Assembly established the general board of education, into which are to be merged the board of education, located in Philadelphia, and the college board, located in New York City.

One notable thing in the history of the church is the great advance made in contributions for all purposes. In 1789 the total contributions of the church for missionary and charitable purposes were $852. In 1917 these contributions were $9,557,041, and the total of these gifts and also of contributions for congregational use for the fiscal year 1917 was $31,236,297.

The Presbyterian Church has always maintained the rights of women in the church in connection with administrative affairs. Women members have ordinarily voted for pastors and other spiritual church officers. Women's foreign missionary societies were organized as early as 1870, and woman's work in home missions in 1879. There is also a woman's department of the Freedmen's Board. The last step taken by the church in connection with the Christian service of women was the adoption, in 1915, of a provision in the form of government authorizing the election and setting apart of deaconesses in each of the churches, these officers being under the direction of the session.

The official publications of the church are the records of the General Presbytery, 1706–1716, of the General Synod, 1717–1788, and of the General Assembly, 1789–1916, each in printed form. They are the most complete ecclesiastical records in the United States of America. Both the minutes of the General Assembly and the reports of the boards are now issued annually.

One notable fact in connection with the church in all its history has been its loyalty to every interest for which the word "America" stands. Its fidelity and its devoted loyalty to the Government of the United States has been stalwart in every emergency which has arisen in connection with the life and welfare of the American Republic. In connection with the war with

[1] See Presbyterian Church in the United States, p. 589.

Germany this loyalty was made manifest in the action of the General Assembly at Dallas, Tex., in May, 1917. A commission was authorized and instructed to make to the United States formal offer of the services of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, and upon any request made by the Government, to call upon any or all of the agencies and resources of the church as in its judgment might be wise or needful. The commission was appointed and organized along three principal lines: One group for cooperation with governmental agencies, Red Cross, food conservation, etc.; a second group, with special reference to the spiritual life of the church, presenting the spiritual aims of the war, urging sacrificial service, and encouraging the keeping up of normal activities at a high tide; a third group to take up the question of the church's duty directly to the soldiers and sailors in the camps and the communities contiguous to the camps. These committees have worked in cordial cooperation with the Y. M. C. A. and other agencies in the selection of chaplains and their equipment, the appointment of camp pastors, the erection of union buildings, the engagement of evangelistic speakers, and have acted as general assistants in community and local work. For the carrying out of the work of this commission, a large fund was raised and placed at the disposal of the executive committee.

The standards of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America are twofold—the standards of doctrine and the standards of government, discipline, and worship. These last are contained in documents known as the "form of government," the "book of discipline," and the "directory for worship," and taken together form the constitution of the church. They were first adopted in 1788, and amendments and additions have been made from time to time, the book of discipline being entirely reconstructed in 1884–85.

DOCTRINE.

The standards of doctrine of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America are the Westminster Confession of Faith and the Larger and Shorter Catechisms. These were first adopted in 1729. In 1788 certain amendments to the Confession and Larger Catechism were approved by the General Synod, giving expression to the American doctrine of the independence of the church and of religious opinion from control by the state. In 1886 the clause forbidding marriage with a deceased wife's sister was stricken out, and in 1902 certain alterations were again made, and there were added two chapters, "Of the Holy Spirit," and "Of the Love of God and Missions." A declaratory statement was also adopted setting forth the universality of the gospel offer of salvation, declaring that sinners are condemned only on the ground of their sin, and affirming that all persons dying in infancy are elect and therefore saved. As a whole these standards are distinctly Calvinistic. They emphasize the sovereignty of God in Christ in the salvation of the individual; affirm that each believer's salvation is a part of the eternal divine plan; that salvation is not a reward for faith, but that both faith and salvation are gifts of God; that man is utterly unable to save himself; that regeneration is an act of God and of God alone; and that he who is once actually saved is always saved.

Discipline is defined in the book of discipline as "the exercise of that authority, and the application of that system of laws, which the Lord Jesus Christ has appointed in His church." In practice it is controlled by a policy of guidance and regulation, rather than one of restriction and punishment. Christian liberty is regarded as consistent with the wise administration of Christian law.

The directory of worship makes no restriction as to place or form. The church insists upon the supreme importance of the spiritual element, and leaves both ministers and people at full liberty to worship God in accordance with the dictates of their own consciences. The sacraments are administered by ministers only, and ordinarily only ministers and licentiates are authorized to teach officially. A book of common worship was approved by the General Assembly in 1906 for optional use by pastors and congregations.

POLITY.

The ecclesiastical organization of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America is set forth in the form of government. It has as its two principal factors the ministers as representatives of Christ and the ruling elders as representatives of the people; and these two classes constitute the four judicatories which form the administrative system. These are the session, which governs the congregation; the presbytery, which governs a number of congregations within a limited geographic district; the synod, which governs the congregations within a larger geographic district; and the general assembly, which is the supreme judicatory. All of these courts are vested with legislative, executive, and judicial powers.

Applicants for church membership are examined by the session as to their Christian life and belief, but are not required to assent to the creed of the church. The usual form of baptism is sprinkling, both for infants and unbaptized adults on confession of faith, though in the latter case the form is optional. The invitation to the Lord's Supper is usually general for all evangelical Christians.

The church officers include the pastor, ruling elders, and deacons; the ruling elders constituting the session with the pastor as presiding officer. The session has charge of the reception of members, the exercise of discipline, and supervision of all the spiritual affairs of the congregation. The deacons have charge of the collections of the church and are responsible to the session. Both elders and deacons are elected by the

congregation. The property is usually held by trustees, representing the congregation as well as the church. The pastor is elected at a meeting of the church members and supporters called by the session. Their action is presented to the presbytery having jurisdiction, and, if approved, is accepted by the pastor elect, who is then installed by the presbytery.

A presbytery is composed of not less than five ministers, together with an elder from each of the congregations within its district. Every minister is a member of some presbytery by virtue of his office. The elders are chosen by the sessions. The presbytery has power to receive, ordain, install, and judge ministers; to supervise the business which is common to all its congregations; to review session records; to hear and dispose of cases coming before it on complaint or appeal; and to have oversight of general denominational matters, subject to the authority of the synod. The quorum of a presbytery is three ministers; it meets at its own appointment, and elects its own moderator and clerks.

A synod is composed either of all the ministers in its district, together with an elder from each congregation; or of an equal number of ministers and elders elected by the presbyteries of the synod, in accordance with a basis of representation duly adopted. The synod has power to review the records of its presbyteries, to hear and dispose of all complaints and appeals, to erect new presbyteries, to supervise within its bounds the administration of all denominational matters, and in general to care for its ministers and churches, subject to the authority of the General Assembly. The quorum of the synod is seven ministers, of whom not more than three are to be from any one presbytery. Its meetings are held on its own appointment, and, as a rule, but once a year, and it elects its own moderator and clerks.

The General Assembly is the highest judicatory of the Presbyterian Church. It is composed of equal delegations of commissioners, both ministers and ruling elders from each presbytery, in the following proportions: "Each presbytery consisting of not more than 24 ministers shall send 1 minister and 1 elder, and each presbytery consisting of more than 24 ministers shall send 1 minister and 1 elder for each additional 24 ministers or for each additional fractional number of ministers not less than 12."

Its officers are a moderator and stated and permanent clerks. The term of the clerks is not limited, while the moderator serves for one year and acts as the representative of the church during the interim between the assemblies. The General Assembly decides all controversies respecting doctrine and discipline, erects new synods, appoints the various boards and commissions, receives and issues all appeals, etc. Its decision is final, except in all cases affecting the constitution of the church. It meets annually on the third Thursday in May.

The presbytery, synod, and General Assembly have power to appoint judicial commissions, and a permanent judicial commission has been established as a supreme court. Judicial cases not affecting the doctrine or constitution of the church terminate with the synod as the final court of appeal; all others terminate with the General Assembly.

WORK.

The general activities of the church are under the care of the General Assembly, which acts usually through boards, although in some cases through permanent and special committees. The members of the boards and permanent committees are chosen by the assembly, elect their own officers, and report annually to the assembly. Special cooperating committees are appointed by synods and presbyteries for work within their own bounds.

The beginning of the missionary and benevolent boards was in the eighteenth century. Home mission work was begun by the General Presbytery as early as 1708, the fund for pious uses by the General Synod in 1719, and foreign mission work by the same judicatory in 1742. For many years this work was carried on by committees, appointed from time to time, but until the early part of the nineteenth century there was little systematic work done. The names and dates of organization of the boards conducting the different departments of the church activities in 1916 are as follows: Board of Home Missions, 1816; Board of Education, 1819; Board of Foreign Missions, 1837; Board of Publication and Sabbath School Work, 1838; Board of the Church Erection Fund, 1844; Board of Relief, 1855 (combined in 1912 with the Ministerial Sustentation Fund, organized in 1906); Board of Missions for Freedmen, 1865; the College Board, 1883; the Board of Temperance, 1881; and the Commission on Evangelism, 1901.

The home mission work of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America is carried on by four boards, each having its own specific department and responsible to the General Assembly; also by the Woman's Board of Home Missions; and, in addition, a number of the synods and presbyteries conduct within their own bounds a work very similar to that of the Board of Home Missions, in cooperation with that board.

The Board of Home Missions aids feeble churches in the support of pastors, provides missionaries and evangelists for new and destitute regions, and for the foreign population and special classes; and maintains mission schools among the Indians, Alaskans, Mormons, Mexicans, the mountaineers, and the people of Porto Rico and Cuba.

The work of the church among the Indian tribes, the Spanish-speaking people, and most of the foreign communities, was for a long time carried on by the Foreign Mission Board, but of late years has been

mainly under the care of the Home Mission Board. In 1916 there were 81 different communities of foreigners served by the board, 97 missionaries (pastors, visitors, and lay workers) being engaged in this service for not less than three months each. Eleven foreign languages were regularly employed: Italian, Hungarian, Bohemian, Polish, Ruthenian, Bulgarian, Croatian, Yiddish, Armenian, Russian, and Arabic.

The work of the Board of Home Missions is indicated by the following figures for its operations in 1916:

Missionaries employed, including Cuban, Porto Rican, and Indian helpers, and 25 community workers	1,881
Missionary teachers	245
Churches aided	1,934
Churches organized	70
Churches attaining self-support	60
Church edifices built	47
Church edifices repaired and enlarged	203
Sunday schools organized	77
Additions on confession of faith	6,741
Contributions	$1,193,552

The Board of Publication and Sabbath School Work, so far as it is a mission board, gives attention to the organization and maintenance of Sunday schools in new fields, and to the general improvement of Sunday school work. It also employs colporteurs, and distributes copies of the Scriptures and general literature among immigrants. In its missionary department in 1916, it employed 131 Sabbath school missionaries, organized 911 new schools, held 2,161 workers' conferences, employed 28 colporteurs among the immigrants in 14 states, and distributed 19,066 Bibles and Testaments (including 13,283 sold), and nearly 38,000 other volumes. The contributions to the missionary department amounted to $215,443. The number of churches that developed from the Sunday schools during the year was 87, of which, 63 were Presbyterian, and 24 of other denominations.

The Board of Church Erection assists congregations in the erection and completion of houses of worship and of manses for pastors. In 1916 it made grants and loans, to the amount of $442,296, to 202 churches in every section of the United States, and in Alaska, Cuba, and Porto Rico. It has invested funds exceeding $4,000,000, and the contributions for the work in 1916 were $123,082. In addition to this it had receipts from other sources to the amount of $509,205, making a total income for the year of $632,287.

The Board of Missions for Freedmen works among the Negro population of the whole country. It educates teachers and preachers, and builds schoolhouses, academies, colleges, and churches. It also pays the salaries of ministers and preachers in its mission field. In 1916 it employed 270 ministers, aided 446 churches and missions, and reported contributions amounting to $388,673. The report shows 409 Sunday schools under the care of the board, with 25,119 scholars, and 141 academies and day schools, with 490 teachers and 18,680 pupils.

The summary of the property of the Board of Missions for Freedmen is as follows:

Total	$1,727,832
Permanent investments	421,228
School property	1,135,550
Church and manse property	127,750
Farm property	30,000
Notes and mortgages	13,304

In addition, there is school and church property to the amount of $564,352 held by trustees.

The mission school work under the care of the Woman's Board of Home Missions shows the following record:

	Stations.	Commissions and workers.	Enrollment.	Sunday school scholars.	Membership of young peoples' societies.	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Patients treated.
Total	66	245	3,425	5,244	1,970	6	33,828
Alaskans	2	17	172	149	137	1	2,117
Indians	10	47	374	882	347	.....	.....
Mexicans	15	51	942	573	345	4	1,034
Mormons	8	35	567	392	92	.....	.....
Mountaineers	25	75	958	3,047	986	.....	.....
Cubans	3	6	412	201	63	.....	.....
Porto Ricans	3	14	.....	.....	.....	1	30,677

The home mission work of the synods shows 2,303 workers employed, 3,411 churches and missions aided, 92 churches organized, 113 churches attaining self-support, 13,776 additions on confession of faith, and contributions amounting to $639,038.

The summary of these various departments of home mission enterprises for 1916 shows:

Persons employed	4,858
Missionaries and teachers, Board of Home Missions	2,126
Missionaries in synodical work	2,303
Missionaries, Board of Freedmen	270
Missionaries, Board of Publication and Sabbath School Work	131
Colporteurs, Board of Publication and Sabbath School Work	28
Churches aided	6,056
Board of Home Missions	1,934
Synods	3,411
Board of Freedmen	446
Board of Publication and Sabbath School Work	63
Board of Church Erection	202
Contributions	$2,559,788
Board of Home Missions	1,193,552
Synodical work	639,038
Board of Freedmen	388,673
Board of Publication and Sabbath School Work	215,443
Board of Church Erection	123,082

As already stated, the earliest organized foreign missionary work of the Presbyterian churches was carried on in connection with the Congregational churches, through the American Board of Foreign Missions, organized in 1810. As there grew up a desire for specific denominational work, missionaries were sent in 1833 by the Western Foreign Missionary

Society, located at Pittsburgh, Pa., to Calcutta, India. After the separation between the Old School and New School, the Old School Mission Board extended its work into Siam and China, the New School continuing to act through the American Board. With the reunion of the two branches in 1870 certain missions of the American Board were handed over to the Presbyterian organization, and since then the Board of Foreign Missions of the united church has greatly developed its work. There are also seven women's organizations auxiliary to the board.

In 1916 the church carried on 26 missions—7 in China, 3 in India, 2 each in Persia, Siam, and Brazil, and 1 each in Africa, Japan, Korea, Mexico, the Philippine Islands, Chile, Colombia, Venezuela, Guatemala, and Syria. This board has charge also of the work among the Chinese, Japanese, and Koreans in the United States, which, in most of the denominations, is included in the home mission department. The report for 1916 shows 170 stations and 3,201 outstations; 1,353 missionaries, including 379 ordained men, 118 medical missionaries (of whom 24 were women), and 308 single women; 2,004 native workers, including 423 ordained ministers, and 1,581 licentiates; and 930 churches, with 161,470 communicants.

Great emphasis has always been placed upon education, and such colleges as the Syrian Protestant College at Beirut, Syria, Forman College at Allahabad, India, and the Canton Christian College in China, as well as others, are directly connected with, although not always under the control of the Presbyterian missions. In 1916 there were, under the care of the board, 1,919 schools of all grades, with 71,251 pupils. Included in this number are 13 theological seminaries, with 840 students, and 11 colleges, with 1,920 students. In close connection with the educational work is that of publication, the extent of which is illustrated by the fact that 10 printing presses issued during the year over 32,700,000 pages of general literature. Medical work has been carried on in all the countries occupied, particularly in Asiatic lands, and the report shows 176 hospitals and dispensaries, in which 753,971 patients were treated during the year. In regard to property in the foreign field, the conditions are such that the board does not feel justified in giving an estimate of its value, but it has endowment funds amounting to $2,768,080. The amount contributed in the United States during 1916 for the foreign work was $2,272,950. In addition, there was income from invested funds and other sources amounting to $191,307, making a grand total of $2,464,257. The amount contributed on the field from native sources during the year was $744,304.

The educational interests of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America in this country are under the care of the Board of Education, located in Philadelphia, and of the College Board, whose headquarters are in New York City. The church has always maintained a high standard for the educational qualifications of its ministry, and has required, from the establishment of the first presbytery in 1706, that they should be, as a rule, graduates of colleges. A majority of the members of the first presbytery were graduates of one of the universities in Scotland or of Harvard College. In the Form of Government adopted by the General Synod in 1788, special provisions were inserted enforcing previous high standards of ministerial education, and in 1811 the General Assembly, in order to make its system efficient, established a theological seminary at Princeton, N. J. Since then others have been founded until there are now 13, including 2 German seminaries and 2 for Negroes. In 1916 these 13 seminaries reported 80 professors and 51 other teachers; 873 students; real estate valued at $3,886,677; and endowment funds amounting to $9,428,072, comprising $4,955,677 for general endowment, $2,100,237 for professorships, $1,236,720 for scholarships, $34,830 for lectureships, $150,654 for libraries, and $949,954 for special uses. The income for the year, including that from endowments, was $637,073. No tuition fees are charged.

The Board of Education has for its specific purpose the aiding of persons preparing for the ministry. The report for 1916 shows 845 candidates under the care of the board, of which number, 123 were students of foreign speech, and 45 were Negro men. The receipts for the year were $147,128. In addition, there was income from invested funds, etc., amounting to $130,329, making a total income of $277,457. The board has endowment funds amounting to $608,625.

In order to secure more efficient general educational work, the General Assembly in 1883 established a College Board to promote Christian education of college grade throughout the country. Among the 62 institutions of various grades affiliated with the board are: Biddle University, Elmira College, Lafayette College, Lincoln University, New York University, University of Wooster, Washington and Jefferson College, Illinois College, and a number of smaller colleges in the West. Some of these are owned or controlled by an ecclesiastical corporation of the Presbyterian Church; some by a board of trustees, two-thirds of whose members must always be, by charter requirements, members of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America; and some of them, while not legally connected with this church, are affiliated with it by history and associations, and by the predominance of its adherents in their foundations, boards of control, faculties, and student bodies.

The income of this board for 1916 from churches and church organizations and individuals, direct and through the board, was $3,054,212. The total number of students in these institutions is given as 26,385; the value of property, $20,896,405; and of permanent endowment, $16,787,780. Other institutions, as Princeton University, Hamilton College, and Western Reserve University, though not directly connected

with the church, have been closely identified with its history.

A movement is now in active progress to consolidate the educational work of the church by merging the Board of Education and the College Board into a new General Board of Education, chartered by the state of New York.

In close harmony with the specifically educational work of other organizations, is the Board of Publication and Sabbath School Work, located at Philadelphia. It has an editorial department, which prepares lesson helps and other periodicals and books; a business department, which has charge of the manufacture and sale of the books and periodicals, and of the property of the board; and a department of education, which has oversight of the various educational agencies of the local church, including the Sunday school and young people's work, and the work of conducting, in cooperation with the Board of Home Missions, of conferences and institutes, and vacation Bible schools.

For the general purposes of ministerial relief the General Assembly began in 1849 to gather a permanent fund, and in 1855 established the Board of Relief to have special charge of the work. In 1912 there was merged with this board the Ministerial Sustentation Fund, which had been organized 6 years earlier, the new organization taking the name of the Board of Ministerial Relief and Sustentation. In 1916 the combined permanent resources of the 2 departments had reached the sum of $6,409,933, of which $4,758,702 belonged to the relief department, and $1,651,231 to the sustentation department; and the receipts from all sources for both departments were $2,307,232, of which, $321,114 was for the sustentation fund. The total number of families enrolled under the care of the relief department in 1916 was 1,622, including 652 ministers, 860 widows, 60 orphan families, and 50 missionaries.

The church has done comparatively little in establishing charitable institutions which are directly under its control. Even where institutions bear the Presbyterian name they are not ordinarily under the supervision of any congregation, presbytery, synod, or of the General Assembly. Thus there are Presbyterian hospitals in Philadelphia, New York, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and Chicago, and in Philadelphia two homes for the aged and an orphanage; but even these, while principally sustained by Presbyterians, are not officially connected with the church. The beneficence of the Presbyterian Church, however, is by no means limited to institutions connected with it directly or indirectly, and Protestant charitable institutions of every kind have been aided largely by the gifts of Presbyterians.

Young people's work in general is placed in charge of the Board of Publication and Sabbath School Work. The missionary interests of the young people's societies are met by the Women's Boards of Foreign and Home Missions, and the Board of Missions for Freedmen. There are about 8,500 young people's societies, including junior and intermediate organizations, connected with the Presbyterian congregations, with a total membership of about 250,000. The largest element is the Christian Endeavor body. The church itself has no distinctive young people's organization.

The General Assembly authorized in 1906 the establishment of an organization of men, under the name of the Presbyterian Brotherhood, to promote, assist, and federate all forms of the organized Christian activity of men in the congregations. The name of the organization has been changed by the General Assembly from the Presbyterian Brotherhood to the Assembly's Permanent Committee on Men's Work. The assembly has made this a permanent agency, including its support in its missionary and benevolent budget, and instructing it to promote all forms of organized activities among the men of its churches. The assembly's committee cooperates with the committees of the 40 synods of the church and of the 193 presbyteries within their bounds. A declaration of purpose for standardizing the men's organizations in fundamental lines of work leaves much liberty to the societies in their respective churches. The assembly's committee cooperates with Brotherhoods of Andrew and Philip, men's Bible classes, and other men's societies in Presbyterian churches. The fundamental purposes in each men's organization are: The unity of the men of the same church; Bible study for culture, and training for service; monthly meetings of the men's societies for fellowship, business, and the discussion of community or other civic duties and standards, and agencies of the Presbyterian church; and a yearly program of activities by the men's society in each church.

The permanent Committee on Evangelism was first established at Philadelphia in 1901, as a unifying force for the evangelistic effort which has been characteristic of American Presbyterian churches for two centuries. The work of the committee has grown in power and influence yearly, and in 1916 there were held by it 3 general institutes, 32 conferences, and in addition, evangelistic meetings in more than 150 presbyteries arranged by cooperating committees. The number of persons added on confession of faith has been doubled between 1901 and 1916. The budget of the committee for 1916 was about $15,000. The work carried on includes colleges, in addition to congregations and presbyteries, and is conducted, so far as practicable, in cooperation with the evangelist agencies of other denominations.

The church has a large share in the maintenance of the Presbyterian Historical Society, with headquarters at the Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, whose object is to gather and preserve material connected with the establishment and growth of the Presbyterian churches.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America for 1916 are given, by states and by synods and presbyteries, on pages 560 to 568. 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 follows:

ITEM.	1916	1906	INCREASE: 1906 TO 1916.	
			Number or amount.	Per cent.
Organizations	9,660	7,935	1,725	21.7
Members	1,611,251	1,179,566	431,685	36.6
Church edifices	9,068	8,185	883	10.8
Value of church property	$150,239,123	$114,882,781	$35,356,342	30.8
Debt on church property	$7,504,138	$5,116,899	$2,387,239	46.7
Parsonages:				
Churches reporting	4,536	3,465	1,071	30.9
Value	$17,048,494	$11,503,460	$5,545,034	48.2
Sunday schools:				
Number	9,631	8,300	1,331	16.0
Officers and teachers	140,756	118,602	22,154	18.7
Scholars	1,381,682	1,045,056	336,626	32.2
Contributions for missions and benevolences	$8,034,078	$4,245,287	$3,788,791	89.2
Domestic	$5,761,128	$3,062,771	$2,698,357	88.1
Foreign	$2,272,950	$1,182,516	$1,090,434	92.2

From this table it is seen that the denomination has gained in every particular. The number of organizations reported in 1916 was 9,660 as against 7,935 in 1906, an increase of 21.7 per cent, and the membership rose from 1,179,566 to 1,611,251, an increase of 36.6 per cent. The number of church edifices increased from 8,185 to 9,068 in 1916, or 10.8 per cent, and the value of church property from $114,882,781 to $150,239,123, an advance of 30.8 per cent. The debt on church property as reported in 1916 by 2,130 organizations was $7,504,138 as against $5,116,899 reported by 1,484 organizations in 1906. The number of churches reporting parsonages advanced from 3,465 in 1906 to 4,536 in 1916, a gain of 30.9 per cent, and the value reported advanced from $11,503,460 to $17,048,494, or 48.2 per cent. Sunday schools increased 16 per cent, from 8,300 to 9,631, and the number of scholars 32.2 per cent, from 1,045,056 to 1,381,682. Contributions for missions and benevolences advanced from $4,245,287 to $8,034,078, the increase in gifts for domestic purposes being 88.1 per cent and that for foreign purposes being 92.2 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 $30,166,158, reported by 9,059 organizations, 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 7,021 organizations in 1916, was 49,444, constituting 3.9 per cent of the 1,283,312 members reported by these organizations. Assuming that the same proportion would apply to the 327,939 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 62,079.[1]

Of the 9,660 organizations, 9,222, with 1,542,413 members, reported church services conducted in English only; 225, with 50,732 members, reported services in foreign languages and English; and 213 organizations, with 18,106 members, reported services in foreign languages only. The number of foreign languages reported was 26. The principal language used was German, reported alone or with English by 128 organizations, with 16,811 members, of which 51 organizations, with 5,928 members, used German only; next in order were the Indian languages, reported alone or with English or Spanish by 67 organizations, with 4,469 members; Italian, alone or with English, by 52 organizations, with 17,969 members; Spanish, by 51 organizations with 3,078 members; and Bohemian, by 40 organizations with 5,521 members. As compared with the report for 1906, this shows an increase of 5 in the number of foreign languages reported, but there was a decrease in the proportion of organizations using foreign languages exclusively.

The number of ministers on the rolls of the denomination was given as 9,299. Schedules were received from 6,597, distributed, by states, 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	6,597	4,886	279	1,432	$1,474
Alabama	28	15	4	9	1,485
Arizona	25	20	1	4	1,274
Arkansas	58	40	5	13	890
California	381	231	15	135	1,375
Colorado	95	76	3	16	1,347
Connecticut	19	9	2	8	2,153
Delaware	22	20	.....	2	1,401
District of Columbia	28	17	1	10	2,375
Florida	38	20	4	14	1,121
Georgia	22	9	9	4	719
Idaho	52	38	1	13	1,170
Illinois	440	328	11	101	1,538
Indiana	193	143	6	44	1,513
Iowa	295	226	13	56	1,304
Kansas	185	158	2	25	1,311
Kentucky	49	31	2	16	1,410
Louisiana	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Maine	3	2	.....	1	1,150
Maryland	93	76	5	12	1,321
Massachusetts	36	20	.....	16	1,529
Michigan	195	152	6	37	1,503
Minnesota	155	130	6	19	1,431
Mississippi	17	11	.....	6	909
Missouri	206	146	11	49	1,361
Montana	47	38	2	7	1,263
Nebraska	141	109	4	28	1,225
Nevada	4	4	.....	.....	1,395
New Hampshire	5	4	.....	1	1,083
New Jersey	370	277	9	84	1,673
New Mexico	36	26	2	8	1,055
New York	860	648	24	188	1,758
North Carolina	68	31	27	10	524
North Dakota	67	57	.....	10	1,192
Ohio	466	348	15	103	1,563
Oklahoma	131	80	9	42	1,275
Oregon	106	70	3	33	1,275
Pennsylvania	958	766	30	162	1,648
Rhode Island	4	4	.....	.....	1,525
South Carolina	32	15	16	1	422
South Dakota	80	60	5	15	1,022
Tennessee	89	56	10	23	1,084
Texas	132	104	2	26	1,237
Utah	16	13	.....	3	1,385
Vermont	5	4	.....	1	1,275
Virginia	22	12	5	5	707
Washington	148	106	2	40	1,256
West Virginia	35	29	3	3	1,639
Wisconsin	117	90	2	25	1,310
Wyoming	22	16	2	4	1,100

[1] See Introduction, p. 10.

Of the 6,597 ministers reporting, 5,165 were in pastoral work and 1,432 not in pastoral work. Of those in pastoral work, 50 reported other occupations and 229 were reported as supplies or assistants, not including under this head stated supplies, who were regarded as full pastors of churches. Of those not in pastoral work, those on the retired list numbered 659, while 83 were in denominational work of different kinds, 254 in educational and editorial work, and 296 in evangelistic and philanthropic work. Of the pastors, 4,865 reported salaries showing an annual average of $1,474.

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.			
Presbyterian Church in the United States of America	9,660	9,639	1,611,251	8,441	565,371	873,837	8,770	281	9,068	8,677	$150,239,123
New England division:											
Maine	2	2	320	2	120	200	2	.....	3	2	31,000
New Hampshire	9	9	908	9	329	579	8	1	8	7	62,200
Vermont	4	4	575	4	230	345	4	.....	4	4	20,000
Massachusetts	24	24	7,326	24	2,933	4,393	23	.....	23	23	756,350
Rhode Island	5	5	1,169	5	425	744	5	.....	5	5	203,000
Connecticut	8	8	3,143	6	861	1,364	7	.....	8	6	406,000
Middle Atlantic division:											
New York	842	841	222,888	764	72,143	120,683	830	7	879	828	33,020,846
New Jersey	392	389	102,290	346	35,211	56,291	370	3	407	368	12,100,270
Pennsylvania	1,174	1,174	332,088	1,041	122,231	176,300	1,151	6	1,227	1,146	30,235,021
East North Central division:											
Ohio	657	657	138,800	575	48,618	74,644	649	4	665	648	12,412,685
Indiana	351	351	59,209	313	22,044	33,826	334	.....	340	308	4,799,919
Illinois	587	586	114,857	526	40,434	60,719	570	5	587	537	9,789,638
Michigan	257	256	48,989	207	16,953	28,379	251	4	256	242	4,956,010
Wisconsin	207	206	23,459	167	7,971	12,889	183	5	188	177	1,738,438
West North Central division:											
Minnesota	299	296	32,494	262	11,424	19,094	282	5	291	278	2,982,300
Iowa	413	413	59,311	388	22,002	34,283	399	3	412	391	4,289,250
Missouri	431	430	50,193	310	16,010	24,893	367	9	371	366	3,352,300
North Dakota	173	173	9,295	159	3,320	5,551	138	24	140	138	724,550
South Dakota	161	161	9,855	113	3,134	4,509	114	9	114	115	489,408
Nebraska	228	228	26,233	189	9,085	14,182	198	1	201	195	1,653,000
Kansas	312	312	45,263	304	17,473	26,948	302	10	304	301	2,729,900
South Atlantic division:											
Delaware	34	34	6,197	32	1,555	2,688	33	1	35	33	967,500
Maryland	99	99	19,603	97	7,393	12,026	99	.....	100	98	2,107,989
District of Columbia	21	21	9,338	20	2,812	4,992	21	.....	21	21	1,334,000
Virginia	42	42	2,449	37	839	1,312	35	1	35	36	108,115
West Virginia	69	69	11,644	64	4,710	6,844	65	1	69	66	1,077,000
North Carolina	156	156	12,062	134	4,027	6,057	127	10	131	131	300,550
South Carolina	108	108	8,320	93	2,801	4,280	88	6	88	88	194,770
Georgia	35	35	2,223	29	604	1,000	30	.....	30	30	104,542
Florida	36	36	2,471	36	954	1,517	35	1	36	36	529,800
East South Central division:											
Kentucky	137	137	14,354	89	4,136	6,497	101	6	106	99	1,071,950
Tennessee	212	212	17,584	187	6,138	8,844	196	4	197	196	1,341,921
Alabama	72	72	4,675	70	1,959	2,661	67	4	67	67	312,842
Mississippi	65	65	2,738	63	1,100	1,468	56	1	56	55	101,000
West South Central division:											
Arkansas	127	127	7,451	112	2,900	3,930	97	15	97	98	306,322
Louisiana	24	24	1,599	24	664	935	13	6	13	13	63,950
Oklahoma	261	258	20,222	218	7,286	11,042	189	23	200	197	1,041,485
Texas	383	383	30,329	334	11,633	16,099	286	25	291	287	1,860,650
Mountain division:											
Montana	91	90	6,792	65	1,520	2,523	55	5	57	56	441,844
Idaho	82	82	6,943	73	2,604	4,015	69	6	70	65	263,050
Wyoming	41	41	2,514	35	821	1,487	26	8	26	27	174,150
Colorado	147	147	22,960	122	7,156	12,206	118	5	120	119	1,352,700
New Mexico	62	62	3,892	47	1,405	1,925	48	11	48	48	175,225
Arizona	43	43	4,353	42	1,886	2,464	36	6	36	36	183,200
Utah	31	27	2,254	24	711	1,309	27	1	27	27	368,800
Nevada	16	16	501	16	177	324	12	.....	12	12	63,100
Pacific division:											
Washington	221	221	28,435	190	10,643	15,420	182	14	183	176	1,586,730
Oregon	151	150	16,672	134	5,663	9,511	139	4	145	141	1,080,753
California	358	357	54,011	340	18,323	29,645	333	21	339	334	4,971,700

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.
Presbyterian Church in the United States of America	9,660	2,130	$7,504,138	4,536	$17,048,494	9,059	$30,166,158	8,848	9,631	140,756	1,381,682
New England division:											
Maine	2	1	2,725	1	3,000	2	4,112	2	3	18	169
New Hampshire	9	1	800	4	6,800	9	14,278	9	10	91	677
Vermont	4	1	700	4	12,300	4	7,972	4	4	47	494
Massachusetts	24	11	72,250	11	22,000	24	114,599	23	24	475	5,423
Rhode Island	5	2	18,000	2	18,500	5	18,353	5	5	104	717
Connecticut	8	4	34,500	4	73,500	8	92,462	8	8	225	2,043
Middle Atlantic division:											
New York	842	179	1,558,442	576	3,124,000	819	5,560,307	807	897	16,760	160,012
New Jersey	392	104	603,310	247	1,485,879	380	2,104,236	372	433	9,333	83,757
Pennsylvania	1,174	218	1,141,291	616	3,128,875	1.151	5,608,178	1,132	1,264	24,597	270,853
East North Central division:											
Ohio	657	119	574,505	300	1,137,345	644	2,302,075	636	672	11,008	110,614
Indiana	351	80	277,885	150	594,300	334	999,554	327	348	5,110	48,838
Illinois	587	111	250,213	346	1,246,685	563	2,105,071	556	587	10,087	101,256
Michigan	257	83	274,714	118	482,500	228	939,607	224	240	4,178	46,586
Wisconsin	207	51	108,996	86	263,600	191	416,620	180	208	2,389	20,665
West North Central division:											
Minnesota	299	81	174,450	136	410,200	264	673,657	258	278	3,738	34,820
Iowa	413	98	159,412	273	855,150	400	1,105,839	383	400	5,473	51,158
Missouri	431	68	155,049	113	284,600	374	947,172	362	389	5,256	48,443
North Dakota	173	47	70,255	81	163,400	160	244,363	160	177	1,507	12,572
South Dakota	161	39	63,651	71	147,550	146	195,440	139	141	1,158	10,814
Nebraska	228	70	105,813	121	324,000	204	510,189	199	206	2,722	24,374
Kansas	312	94	172,092	197	492,300	305	810,621	302	329	4,625	43,534
South Atlantic division:											
Delaware	34	6	55,350	19	88,000	33	110,692	32	35	614	5,815
Maryland	99	43	92,620	57	285,000	97	394,976	96	105	1,646	15,027
District of Columbia	21	6	29,440	5	37,500	21	174,830	21	24	712	6,028
Virginia	42	6	2,087	12	26,300	42	20,504	42	43	298	2,993
West Virginia	69	12	60,987	31	128,350	62	206,923	64	75	1,032	11,489
North Carolina	156	21	8,419	28	40,200	151	58,344	151	173	1,152	11,968
South Carolina	108	20	6,725	27	28,650	99	39,167	100	104	620	5,830
Georgia	35	4	6,755	8	13,200	32	14,710	33	35	274	2,767
Florida	36	18	20,670	23	113,900	36	52,354	36	37	355	2,951
East South Central division:											
Kentucky	137	18	38,627	38	183,300	118	234,498	111	122	1,246	12,489
Tennessee	212	24	63,321	56	117,850	200	201,490	198	205	1,814	17,123
Alabama	72	14	22,360	21	55,800	59	55,560	57	59	498	4,232
Mississippi	65	4	2,300	15	19,500	61	22,655	47	48	320	2,457
West South Central division:											
Arkansas	127	19	23,044	30	62,560	112	109,355	107	111	940	8,460
Louisiana	24	4	2,600	4	9,000	22	20,299	17	18	107	1,122
Oklahoma	261	60	117,901	89	186,875	209	301,274	218	232	2,244	20,362
Texas	383	38	131,336	119	269,400	332	728,479	292	303	2,921	28,513
Mountain division:											
Montana	91	20	49,300	27	69,950	78	166,784	73	80	733	6,975
Idaho	82	21	17,754	36	76,200	78	107,201	79	89	964	8,207
Wyoming	41	12	14,520	13	31,550	36	39,456	38	47	348	2,818
Colorado	147	39	123,145	79	160,500	136	370,125	130	145	2,031	19,517
New Mexico	62	4	2,370	18	33,375	61	51,199	52	57	510	3,943
Arizona	43	5	7,894	18	36,000	39	56,570	35	42	341	4,736
Utah	31	11	31,185	13	23,100	29	34,829	30	42	349	2,702
Nevada	16	9	10,500	7	11,200	15	11,616	13	13	110	843
Pacific division:											
Washington	221	58	165,837	82	146,700	208	373,837	203	238	2,965	28,625
Oregon	151	38	168,190	55	129,200	140	235,052	138	155	1,882	16,342
California	358	134	409,848	149	388,850	338	1,198,614	347	371	4,834	49,529

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

SYNOD AND PRESBYTERY.	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.			
Presbyterian Church in the United States of America	9,660	9,639	1,611,251	8,441	565,371	873,837	8,770	281	9,068	8,677	$150,239,123
Synod of Alabama:											
Birmingham "A"	15	15	1,190	13	490	645	13	2	13	12	161,600
Florida	33	33	2,230	33	869	1,361	32	1	33	33	485,800
Gadsden	18	18	974	18	444	530	18	.....	18	18	27,300
Huntsville	35	35	2,257	35	933	1,324	33	2	33	33	112,142
Synod of Arizona:											
Northern Arizona	8	8	274	8	124	150	6	1	6	6	19,500
Phoenix	19	19	3,130	19	1,388	1,742	16	3	16	16	65,850
Southern Arizona	17	17	966	16	383	580	15	2	15	15	98,850
Synod of Arkansas:											
Arkansas	42	42	2,689	36	974	1,458	28	7	28	29	106,900
Fort Smith	25	25	2,292	23	991	1,230	22	1	22	22	95,522
Jonesboro	20	20	674	18	254	335	16	2	16	16	25,450
Little Rock	27	27	1,173	26	462	651	23	4	23	23	56,850
Synod of Atlantic:											
Atlantic	29	29	2,534	29	911	1,623	26	3	26	26	79,500
Fairfield	50	50	4,608	42	1,546	2,129	39	3	39	39	74,720
Hodge	20	20	842	19	289	472	19	.....	19	19	30,950
Knox	16	16	1,385	11	314	533	12	.....	12	12	72,592
McClelland	29	29	1,178	22	344	528	23	.....	23	23	40,550
Synod of Baltimore:											
Baltimore	69	69	15,243	69	5,664	9,579	69	.....	70	69	1,822,989
New Castle	53	53	8,869	49	2,609	4,122	52	1	54	51	1,159,000
Washington	39	39	11,223	38	3,569	6,120	39	.....	39	39	1,459,500
Synod of California:											
Benicia	38	37	3,158	36	1,122	1,861	37	.....	37	37	248,250
Los Angeles	96	96	22,123	92	6,504	10,166	89	5	92	90	1,834,800
Nevada	18	18	714	18	267	447	14	.....	14	14	69,800
Oakland	33	33	5,584	32	1,963	3,405	33	.....	33	32	661,800
Riverside	15	15	3,005	14	1,215	1,768	14	1	15	14	182,800
Sacramento	41	41	3,417	35	1,170	2,163	34	6	34	34	272,840
San Francisco	25	25	3,417	24	1,298	2,088	23	2	23	23	762,400
San Joaquin	64	64	7,281	63	3,008	4,238	58	6	60	59	501,560
San Jose	21	21	3,800	20	1,265	2,518	20	1	20	20	314,150
Santa Barbara	22	22	1,996	21	679	1,307	22	.....	22	22	185,400
Synod of Canadian:											
Kiamichi	11	11	291	11	123	168	9	2	9	10	5,000
Rendall	16	16	345	13	107	193	10	3	11	11	19,150
White River	20	20	968	16	346	474	15	1	15	15	43,850
Synod of Catawba:											
Cape Fear	48	48	2,775	48	1,078	1,697	43	5	43	46	75,150
Catawba	46	46	4,089	33	1,216	1,784	32	2	32	32	99,400
Southern Virginia	32	32	1,793	27	572	923	25	1	25	26	55,315
Yadkin	46	46	3,899	38	1,278	1,842	37	1	37	38	68,600
Synod of Colorado:											
Boulder	30	30	4,772	24	1,671	2,822	24	1	24	24	254,200
Denver	42	42	7,748	39	2,094	3,466	40	1	42	40	532,300
Gunnison	13	13	1,971	11	528	1,119	12	.....	12	12	80,800
Pueblo	62	62	8,469	48	2,863	4,799	42	3	42	43	485,400
Synod of East Tennessee:											
Birmingham	17	17	1,042	17	410	632	15	.....	15	16	31,250
La Vere	10	10	943	10	340	603	10	.....	10	10	45,721
Rogersville	10	10	480	10	185	295	9	.....	9	9	27,600
Synod of Idaho:											
Boise	16	16	1,998	15	760	1,193	13	2	13	13	64,800
Kendall	15	15	881	14	292	554	12	.....	12	12	55,800
Twin Falls	18	18	1,621	18	665	956	14	3	14	15	53,950
Synod of Illinois:											
Alton	59	59	8,846	54	3,379	4,881	55	.....	56	55	423,100
Bloomington	60	60	11,196	50	3,824	6,269	59	.....	59	59	978,180
Cairo	33	33	3,481	33	1,301	2,180	31	1	33	32	253,900
Chicago	109	109	37,956	83	12,210	17,119	106	2	114	80	4,178,073
Ewing	37	37	3,840	36	1,572	2,263	34	1	35	34	260,750
Freeport	27	27	5,464	25	1,925	3,385	27	.....	27	22	418,300
Mattoon	47	47	6,970	35	2,348	3,674	46	1	47	46	513,235
Ottawa	24	24	5,116	24	2,088	3,028	24	.....	24	24	372,100
Peoria	37	37	6,386	37	2,358	4,028	36	.....	36	35	622,900
Rock River	39	39	6,545	38	2,423	4,070	38	.....	38	38	371,800
Rushville	47	47	6,935	47	2,851	4,084	47	.....	48	45	459,500
Springfield	59	58	11,495	55	3,844	5,422	58	.....	61	58	917,800
Synod of Indiana:											
Crawfordsville	52	52	8,380	43	2,806	4,244	44	.....	45	44	546,900
Fort Wayne	30	30	6,881	29	2,593	4,193	28	.....	28	28	633,969
Indiana	57	57	7,725	57	3,039	4,686	57	.....	58	57	668,900
Indianapolis	52	52	10,315	44	4,012	5,897	46	.....	47	46	936,150
Logansport	49	49	9,982	47	3,740	6,024	48	.....	49	49	875,900
Muncie	23	23	5,137	21	1,951	2,923	23	.....	24	23	513,000
New Albany	55	55	5,430	48	2,085	3,074	55	.....	56	29	248,100
Whitewater	33	33	5,359	24	1,818	2,785	33	.....	33	32	377,000
Synod of Iowa:											
Cedar Rapids	36	36	6,011	33	2,194	3,424	36	.....	36	35	570,200
Central West	22	22	1,850	22	905	945	21	1	22	22	98,150
Corning	31	31	4,442	30	1,840	2,592	31	.....	31	30	275,900
Council Bluffs	28	28	3,851	28	1,491	2,360	27	.....	29	27	220,200
Des Moines	46	46	8,294	41	2,809	4,511	46	.....	47	46	702,000
Dubuque	29	29	3,934	29	1,601	2,333	28	.....	28	28	240,750
Fort Dodge	46	46	5,144	45	1,736	2,933	41	1	44	40	349,000
Iowa	44	44	6,503	43	2,502	3,990	43	1	46	42	431,000
Iowa City	45	45	6,220	42	2,257	3,582	44	1	44	44	443,050
Sioux City	46	46	6,904	38	2,475	3,953	41	.....	43	37	441,100
Waterloo	33	33	5,280	33	1,990	3,290	33	.....	35	33	466,800

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

SYNOD AND PRESBYTERY.	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.			
Synod of Kansas:											
Emporia	34	34	4,140	31	1,453	2,184	33	1	33	33	$224,850
Highland	23	23	3,427	22	1,279	2,126	23	.....	23	23	184,350
Larned	32	32	4,319	32	1,809	2,510	30	2	30	30	274,800
Neosho	59	59	9,380	58	3,711	5,629	59	.....	59	59	573,300
Osborne	21	21	1,690	21	688	1,002	21	.....	21	21	106,200
Solomon	45	45	5,194	42	1,964	2,953	41	4	41	41	274,250
Topeka	51	51	9,953	51	3,632	6,321	51	.....	52	51	569,200
Wichita	44	44	7,042	44	2,878	4,164	41	3	42	40	518,050
Synod of Kentucky:											
Ebenezer	29	29	4,658	21	1,507	2,450	21	2	22	21	393,600
Lincoln	5	5	235	4	42	86	4	.....	4	4	6,600
Logan	24	24	1,698	16	565	845	20	1	21	20	118,200
Louisville	24	24	2,919	11	445	639	13	.....	13	13	263,100
Princeton	19	19	1,470	17	517	842	18	1	18	18	135,450
Transylvania	41	41	3,773	23	1,187	1,790	28	2	31	26	160,400
Synod of Michigan:											
Detroit	53	53	19,847	51	7,858	11,885	51	2	53	52	2,536,300
Flint	38	38	4,569	30	1,497	2,280	38	.....	40	36	336,900
Grand Rapids	17	17	2,819	15	941	1,809	16	1	16	17	230,500
Kalamazoo	20	20	3,166	15	927	1,862	20	.....	20	20	331,600
Lake Superior	31	31	3,985	22	1,175	2,070	29	1	29	29	238,600
Lansing	21	21	4,514	21	1,458	3,056	21	.....	21	21	348,360
Monroe	20	20	2,845	16	817	1,627	20	.....	20	18	257,000
Petoskey	18	18	1,813	12	720	983	17	.....	17	12	101,100
Saginaw	37	36	5,211	23	1,475	2,672	37	.....	38	35	542,250
Synod of Minnesota:											
Adams	28	28	1,782	21	506	883	28	.....	29	24	132,100
Duluth	44	44	4,827	43	1,743	2,994	39	4	39	41	357,700
Mankato	57	57	5,364	54	1,924	3,334	56	.....	56	54	308,750
Minneapolis	29	29	8,027	29	3,055	4,972	29	.....	32	29	839,900
Red River	30	30	1,344	28	384	782	26	1	26	27	55,650
St. Cloud	38	36	1,775	21	350	600	35	.....	35	35	123,400
St. Paul	32	31	6,128	30	2,303	3,806	30	.....	33	29	948,200
Winona	29	29	2,574	27	901	1,438	29	.....	30	29	183,800
Synod of Mississippi:											
Bell	15	15	603	14	228	295	10	.....	10	10	28,700
New Hope	17	17	772	17	331	441	16	.....	16	15	29,200
Oxford	25	25	1,020	24	403	527	23	1	23	23	35,900
Synod of Missouri:											
Carthage	40	40	4,790	31	1,692	2,762	37	1	38	37	246,850
Iron Mountain	29	29	1,663	25	598	827	24	2	25	24	77,950
Kansas City	61	61	9,146	26	2,463	3,609	27	.....	27	27	364,200
Kirksville	31	31	3,118	21	763	1,219	31	.....	31	31	96,600
McGee	49	48	3,774	25	1,175	1,722	45	3	45	46	213,150
Ozark	43	43	3,170	28	1,099	1,562	26	3	26	25	137,400
St. Joseph	45	45	4,782	32	1,534	2,389	45	.....	46	45	243,150
St. Louis	51	51	12,376	46	3,878	6,593	50	.....	51	49	1,614,950
Salt River	33	33	2,884	28	1,124	1,479	33	.....	33	33	106,600
Sedalia	40	40	3,870	40	1,454	2,416	40	.....	40	40	199,250
Synod of Montana:											
Butte	16	16	2,152	8	200	351	8	.....	8	8	49,066
Great Falls	25	25	1,021	19	319	560	13	2	14	14	94,208
Helena	17	16	1,343	16	492	851	13	1	14	13	140,360
Kalispell	10	10	862	9	189	289	8	.....	8	8	26,200
Yellowstone	15	15	1,024	11	277	425	10	2	10	10	126,700
Synod of Nebraska:											
Box Butte	27	27	1,462	17	508	822	22	.....	22	19	56,100
Hastings	30	30	3,175	30	1,234	1,941	30	.....	30	29	219,000
Kearney	40	40	3,803	29	1,257	2,087	28	.....	28	28	246,600
Nebraska City	45	45	7,328	35	2,349	3,642	38	.....	39	38	426,700
Niobrara	31	31	2,489	28	901	1,431	28	.....	28	28	159,800
Omaha	44	44	7,030	40	2,390	3,820	42	.....	44	42	503,050
Synod of New England:											
Boston	14	14	4,851	14	1,940	2,911	13	.....	13	13	529,000
Connecticut	10	10	3,850	8	1,172	1,760	9	.....	10	8	451,000
Newburyport	20	20	2,719	20	1,046	1,673	19	1	20	18	170,550
Providence	8	8	2,021	8	740	1,281	8	.....	8	8	328,000
Synod of New Jersey:											
Elizabeth	50	49	14,406	38	4,014	6,040	48	1	48	47	1,321,400
Jersey City	52	52	14,879	49	5,023	8,305	47	.....	47	48	1,544,600
Monmouth	50	50	8,438	44	2,775	4,645	46	.....	56	45	656,000
Morris and Orange	51	50	13,941	43	4,811	7,718	51	.....	53	51	1,852,750
Newark	44	44	17,628	42	6,474	10,599	43	.....	53	43	3,539,164
New Brunswick	41	40	14,247	40	5,831	8,416	40	.....	43	40	1,431,350
Newton	36	36	6,422	36	2,549	3,873	36	.....	41	35	463,829
West Jersey	69	69	12,929	55	3,984	7,045	60	2	67	60	1,327,177
Synod of New Mexico:											
Pecos Valley	12	12	846	12	427	419	11	1	11	11	45,350
Rio Grande	21	21	1,401	16	466	706	14	5	14	14	77,825
Santa Fe	29	29	1,645	19	512	800	23	5	23	23	52,050
Synod of New York:											
Albany	49	49	12,106	45	3,859	6,918	49	.....	52	49	1,453,000
Binghamton	34	34	7,602	31	2,322	3,870	34	.....	35	34	523,400
Brooklyn	48	48	21,859	45	6,277	10,684	47	1	50	47	2,690,024
Buffalo	58	58	15,637	51	5,471	8,614	58	.....	59	58	1,793,045
Cayuga	23	23	5,861	22	1,853	3,782	23	.....	24	23	592,500
Champlain	21	21	2,440	19	654	1,388	20	.....	21	20	257,500
Chemung	20	20	3,502	20	1,372	2,130	20	.....	20	20	294,100
Columbia	17	17	1,688	17	559	1,129	17	.....	18	17	140,400
Genesee	18	18	4,251	16	1,099	1,759	18	.....	18	18	373,700
Geneva	20	20	5,897	20	2,293	3,604	20	.....	22	20	547,200
Hudson	48	47	7,816	45	2,499	4,569	46	.....	49	47	757,300
Long Island	23	23	4,297	22	1,544	2,663	23	.....	26	23	409,750

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

Synod and presbytery.	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.			
Synod of New York—Continued.											
Lyons	18	18	3,623	18	1,374	2,249	18	.....	18	18	$335,500
Nassau	30	30	4,671	22	1,376	2,446	29	.....	30	29	728,500
New York	65	65	38,252	55	11,382	16,921	61	4	73	59	13,519,000
Niagara	23	23	5,246	23	2,018	3,228	23	.....	24	23	352,575
North River	30	30	6,364	29	2,094	3,979	30	.....	33	30	834,200
Otsego	30	30	4,170	27	1,468	2,525	30	.....	30	30	321,300
Rochester	51	51	16,975	48	5,998	10,164	51	.....	52	51	1,470,037
St. Lawrence	35	35	5,670	26	1,732	3,186	35	.....	35	35	497,100
Steuben	25	25	4,677	21	1,502	2,555	25	.....	25	25	364,700
Syracuse	42	42	10,620	39	3,377	5,318	42	.....	44	42	1,120,200
Troy	36	36	8,664	32	2,678	5,335	36	.....	37	36	1,002,000
Utica	42	42	10,459	37	3,356	5,371	41	.....	44	41	888,600
Westchester	36	36	10,031	34	3,771	6,001	34	2	40	33	1,721,715
Synod of North Dakota:											
Bismarck	26	26	1,175	26	516	659	17	8	17	17	97,900
Fargo	27	27	1,930	25	672	1,209	24	1	24	24	164,300
Minnewaukan	29	29	1,190	23	364	743	25	1	26	25	84,850
Minot	25	25	1,009	24	384	621	17	7	17	17	88,600
Oakes	23	23	1,069	23	419	650	18	5	18	18	69,000
Pembina	40	40	2,768	38	965	1,669	37	2	38	37	219,900
Synod of Ohio:											
Athens	38	38	4,245	37	1,946	2,569	38	.....	38	38	246,200
Chillicothe	28	28	4,716	19	1,191	1,739	28	.....	28	28	345,500
Cincinnati	78	78	13,672	72	4,678	8,635	76	.....	78	76	1,653,215
Cleveland	46	46	13,397	40	4,597	7,313	44	2	50	44	2,225,700
Columbus	40	40	10,711	31	3,060	4,591	40	.....	41	40	731,900
Dayton	48	48	13,097	42	4,414	7,005	48	.....	50	48	1,365,900
Huron	17	17	3,268	16	1,144	2,068	17	.....	18	17	282,700
Lima	33	33	6,563	31	2,419	3,982	33	.....	33	32	477,900
Mahoning	38	38	12,134	34	4,793	5,901	36	2	36	37	1,134,400
Marion	40	40	8,185	38	3,030	4,507	40	.....	40	40	546,900
Maumee	39	39	8,506	33	2,912	4,558	39	.....	40	38	593,300
Portsmouth	31	31	5,781	22	2,199	3,209	31	.....	31	31	479,120
St. Clairsville	44	44	7,849	43	3,095	4,074	44	.....	45	44	631,000
Steubenville	61	61	11,488	48	4,133	5,857	61	.....	63	61	698,250
Wooster	32	32	6,452	29	2,403	3,668	31	.....	31	31	332,900
Zanesville	44	44	8,736	40	3,204	4,968	43	.....	43	43	667,800
Synod of Oklahoma:											
Ardmore	19	19	1,281	18	330	531	18	1	20	17	73,500
Choctaw	26	26	497	21	194	195	15	.....	17	16	12,950
Cimarron	24	24	1,902	15	474	685	11	3	11	11	52,900
El Reno	16	15	1,320	11	488	764	12	.....	12	12	55,200
Hobart	18	18	1,201	15	448	683	15	1	16	15	35,650
McAlester	21	21	1,013	19	350	607	17	.....	18	17	51,300
Muskogee	42	41	2,769	36	1,098	1,600	24	8	24	26	125,400
Oklahoma	38	38	5,580	31	2,079	3,265	34	1	38	34	361,800
Tulsa	31	30	4,023	28	1,595	2,351	24	4	24	28	248,635
Synod of Oregon:											
Coos Bay	8	8	359	7	79	202	8	.....	8	8	29,600
Grande Ronde	21	21	1,307	21	460	847	17	4	18	17	43,850
Pendleton	21	21	1,294	18	467	726	18	.....	19	18	72,100
Portland	43	43	8,027	41	2,778	4,407	41	.....	42	43	609,064
Southern Oregon	18	18	1,846	15	554	1,043	15	.....	16	15	108,939
Willamette	40	39	3,839	32	1,325	2,286	40	.....	42	40	217,200
Synod of Pennsylvania:											
Beaver	28	28	5,843	18	1,734	2,241	28	.....	28	28	431,500
Blairsville	58	58	15,968	49	5,794	7,365	56	1	56	56	1,377,800
Butler	45	45	8,809	43	3,846	4,709	45	.....	45	45	385,400
Carlisle	51	51	12,261	43	4,272	7,127	50	1	54	50	1,279,700
Chester	59	59	16,742	55	6,025	9,239	59	.....	70	59	1,629,050
Clarion	59	59	9,828	42	3,353	4,936	59	.....	60	59	521,450
Erie	73	73	17,352	67	6,179	9,614	69	1	72	69	1,497,325
Huntingdon	80	80	15,464	78	5,975	8,524	80	.....	84	79	1,166,200
Kittanning	59	59	9,947	55	4,030	5,586	56	2	56	56	627,800
Lackawanna	98	98	24,178	97	9,801	14,259	97	1	103	96	2,156,500
Lehigh	48	48	10,280	47	4,072	6,069	47	.....	47	47	988,850
Northumberland	51	51	10,406	46	3,836	5,570	50	.....	53	50	1,178,521
Philadelphia	76	76	48,001	66	17,390	24,306	75	.....	93	75	6,216,810
Philadelphia, North	74	74	25,811	66	9,099	13,429	73	.....	84	72	2,184,150
Pittsburgh	134	134	57,861	110	20,573	30,005	134	.....	138	133	5,655,535
Redstone	62	62	14,521	58	5,759	8,162	60	.....	66	60	1,305,830
Shenango	28	28	8,335	25	3,308	4,386	28	.....	28	28	410,000
Washington	45	45	9,709	31	3,350	4,785	39	.....	41	38	533,000
Wellsboro	13	13	1,646	13	620	1,026	13	.....	13	13	132,800
Westminster	33	33	9,421	32	3,330	5,142	33	.....	36	33	570,800
Synod of South Dakota:											
Aberdeen	47	47	2,101	29	618	1,090	38	2	38	38	144,750
Black Hills	21	21	1,031	19	346	649	14	3	14	14	45,900
Central Dakota	27	27	2,321	16	653	895	17	.....	17	17	130,400
Dakota, Indian	37	37	1,950	17	475	506	18	.....	18	18	22,901
Sioux Falls	26	26	2,036	18	575	900	16	2	16	16	117,500
Synod of Tennessee:											
Chattanooga	16	16	1,760	15	656	1,094	15	.....	15	15	232,050
Columbia "A"	11	11	953	7	283	426	11	.....	12	11	82,300
Cookeville	3	3	89	3	35	54	2	.....	2	2	4,500
Cumberland Mountain	27	27	950	21	276	455	24	1	24	24	46,400
French Broad	15	15	1,247	14	454	683	13	3	17	13	52,600
Holston	19	19	1,472	18	568	754	17	2	17	17	79,050
McMinnville	14	14	931	14	393	538	12	.....	12	12	74,900
Nashville	22	22	2,351	15	597	899	22	.....	22	22	164,900
Union	45	45	4,955	42	1,675	2,316	42	.....	42	42	333,000
West Tennessee	30	30	2,219	29	945	1,231	30	.....	30	30	287,950

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

SYNOD AND PRESBYTERY.	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.			
Synod of Texas:											
Abilene	35	35	1,569	32	571	770	19	7	19	20	$59,650
Amarillo	35	35	3,158	26	1,259	1,562	21	2	22	21	202,300
Austin	27	27	1,945	25	710	1,098	25	1	27	25	180,500
Brownwood	24	24	1,309	20	494	688	15	.....	15	15	72,400
Dallas	58	58	6,168	58	2,572	3,596	55	1	55	55	527,450
El Paso	7	7	1,206	7	479	727	6	.....	6	6	71,000
Fort Worth	55	55	4,010	49	1,466	1,981	39	3	40	40	210,900
Houston	19	19	1,226	16	412	660	15	.....	15	15	72,400
Jefferson	43	43	2,861	43	1,199	1,662	29	8	29	28	124,850
Paris	40	40	3,660	38	1,529	2,063	38	1	38	38	226,800
S. W. Bohemia	10	10	442	10	205	237	4	6	4	4	10,700
Waco	48	48	4,246	29	1,348	1,924	28	2	29	28	161,400
Synod of Utah:											
Ogden	7	7	574	5	215	300	7	.....	7	7	88,000
Salt Lake	9	9	1,238	8	357	706	8	1	8	8	240,200
Southern Utah	15	11	442	11	139	303	12	.....	12	12	40,600
Synod of Washington:											
Bellingham	25	25	1,977	20	667	1,191	22	1	22	22	172,100
Central Washington	23	23	1,873	15	658	956	14	.....	14	14	56,950
Columbia River	28	28	1,839	21	578	982	24	2	24	20	93,400
Coeur d'Alene	14	14	1,050	13	404	629	12	1	13	12	48,400
Olympia	28	28	3,726	27	906	1,917	28	.....	28	27	213,100
Seattle	38	38	11,719	33	5,171	6,168	33	4	34	33	635,550
Spokane	36	36	4,294	35	1,547	2,475	31	.....	31	31	262,175
Walla Walla	38	38	2,885	28	987	1,511	35	.....	35	27	146,700
Wenatchee	24	24	1,515	24	612	903	13	7	13	15	46,755
Synod of West German:											
Galena	22	22	1,508	21	684	749	22	.....	22	22	70,200
George	34	34	2,174	30	912	991	32	2	32	33	99,867
Waukon	17	17	1,605	16	646	799	17	.....	17	17	74,750
Synod of West Virginia:											
Grafton	17	17	2,678	14	1,046	1,569	17	.....	17	17	315,500
Parkersburg	28	28	2,694	26	1,039	1,628	24	1	26	25	222,900
Wheeling	24	24	6,272	24	2,625	3,647	24	.....	26	24	539,500
Synod of Wisconsin:											
Chippewa	54	53	3,967	45	1,356	2,295	47	4	47	47	309,353
La Crosse	18	18	1,341	14	501	734	14	.....	14	14	96,400
Madison	32	32	4,244	27	1,194	2,403	28	1	28	27	294,650
Milwaukee	31	31	6,184	27	2,361	3,240	31	.....	32	31	538,035
Winnebago	64	64	7,252	46	2,344	3,961	55	.....	59	50	507,700
Synod of Wyoming:											
Cheyenne	20	20	968	16	293	558	11	5	11	11	61,200
Laramie	12	12	758	10	229	440	8	1	8	8	67,450
Sheridan	9	9	788	9	299	489	7	2	7	8	45,500

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

SYNOD AND PRESBYTERY.	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.
Presbyterian Church in the United States of America	9,660	2,130	$7,504,138	4,536	$17,048,494	9,059	$30,166,158	8,848	9,631	140,756	1,381,682
Synod of Alabama:											
Birmingham "A"	15	4	15,060	4	13,200	15	20,852	14	14	129	1,118
Florida	33	15	18,170	20	107,000	33	50,104	33	34	331	2,769
Gadsden	18	3	760	3	6,000	18	6,652	16	16	104	919
Huntsville	35	6	6,190	13	34,600	22	25,911	23	25	241	1,953
Synod of Arizona:											
Northern Arizona	8	.....	.....	4	8,800	7	2,374	5	6	26	338
Phoenix	19	2	2,994	8	14,100	18	23,199	15	18	192	2,988
Southern Arizona	17	3	4,900	7	15,100	15	31,042	15	18	123	1,410
Synod of Arkansas:											
Arkansas	42	5	6,700	12	24,600	37	31,165	35	39	322	3,029
Fort Smith	25	7	9,120	9	17,500	23	48,315	24	24	257	2,623
Jonesboro	20	3	800	3	5,260	17	6,095	12	12	114	701
Little Rock	27	1	4,000	5	11,400	23	17,360	25	25	183	1,493
Synod of Atlantic:											
Atlantic	29	2	230	8	8,850	27	8,945	29	29	156	1,446
Fairfield	50	10	2,790	15	15,100	46	17,849	45	49	332	3,158
Hodge	20	3	755	5	7,100	19	6,905	20	22	138	1,509
Knox	16	4	8,500	5	8,000	14	7,784	14	14	129	1,185
McClelland	29	8	3,705	4	4,700	26	12,373	26	26	132	1,226
Synod of Baltimore:											
Baltimore	69	22	68,020	40	220,800	68	323,141	69	76	1,264	11,400
New Castle	53	23	75,550	31	128,700	51	158,463	48	52	815	7,601
Washington	39	11	34,190	15	77,500	39	205,618	39	44	947	8,351
Synod of California:											
Benicia	38	11	7,264	22	51,400	37	131,951	36	40	361	3,224
Los Angeles	96	49	243,015	27	79,800	91	490,589	96	98	1,708	18,219

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

SYNOD AND PRESBYTERY.	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.
Synod of California—Continued.											
Nevada	18	9	$10,500	9	$15,350	17	$13,052	15	19	131	1,198
Oakland	33	10	24,907	13	37,700	33	114,283	33	34	543	5,754
Riverside	15	8	11,840	8	26,300	14	56,785	15	16	224	2,204
Sacramento	41	10	23,800	15	29,200	37	60,998	40	44	408	3,839
San Francisco	25	12	32,943	3	17,500	25	91,044	24	25	347	3,695
San Joaquin	64	25	49,979	33	65,700	59	144,848	60	66	731	7,567
San Jose	21	6	11,900	12	37,900	20	69,114	20	20	267	2,689
Santa Barbara	22	3	4,200	13	37,200	19	37,521	21	22	224	1,983
Synod of Canadian:											
Kiamichi	11	1	50	2	800	10	1,609	10	11	50	355
Rendall	16	6	5,010	1	1,500	14	5,184	15	15	76	465
White River	20	4	4,424	3	7,300	19	13,886	18	18	108	1,041
Synod of Catawba:											
Cape Fear	48	8	3,385	8	10,400	48	14,783	46	53	298	2,946
Catawba	46	8	3,245	1	900	43	14,257	43	43	340	3,302
Southern Virginia	32	4	1,337	6	6,300	32	10,355	32	32	208	2,211
Yadkin	46	4	1,389	8	6,300	45	18,929	46	46	347	3,486
Synod of Colorado:											
Boulder	30	10	39,650	14	34,200	27	79,475	27	29	461	4,111
Denver	42	12	57,070	15	53,800	41	139,295	41	47	718	7,004
Gunnison	13	5	7,250	8	16,950	12	29,238	12	16	193	2,102
Pueblo	62	12	19,175	42	55,550	56	122,117	50	53	659	6,300
Synod of East Tennessee:											
Birmingham	17	4	1,650	5	5,450	17	5,291	17	17	103	877
La Vere	10	4	2,700	3	5,000	10	8,179	10	10	71	579
Rogersville	10	2	921	1	1,000	10	2,884	10	10	58	455
Synod of Idaho:											
Boise	16	7	7,050	10	29,800	15	28,317	15	18	245	1,933
Kendall	15	2	1,162	6	11,750	13	22,629	15	18	180	1,460
Twin Falls	18	5	4,023	5	8,300	18	25,046	18	21	191	1,852
Synod of Illinois:											
Alton	59	14	27,900	31	85,200	59	127,718	58	64	885	9,435
Bloomington	60	8	10,650	43	166,350	54	166,692	52	54	963	8,718
Cairo	33	7	12,140	17	46,100	32	51,126	32	34	400	4,311
Chicago	109	35	122,232	32	248,635	106	928,140	108	121	3,112	33,646
Ewing	37	8	3,975	27	75,300	35	66,757	33	33	391	3,752
Freeport	27	4	8,500	19	89,000	26	87,300	27	27	465	4,168
Mattoon	47	8	8,350	29	70,200	43	95,152	43	45	605	5,463
Ottawa	24	4	4,600	20	81,800	24	102,752	20	20	354	3,654
Peoria	37	3	10,500	25	91,600	35	98,936	34	35	634	5,943
Rock River	39	6	13,066	29	98,600	39	90,387	38	38	571	5,534
Rushville	47	6	4,400	33	82,500	47	95,514	47	47	647	6,095
Springfield	59	7	23,600	34	95,500	54	183,327	55	60	957	9,774
Synod of Indiana:											
Crawfordsville	52	11	18,900	24	81,000	50	125,574	50	54	759	6,891
Fort Wayne	30	9	58,650	14	70,300	30	126,921	29	33	567	6,119
Indiana	57	7	17,800	28	99,700	54	108,160	51	55	848	7,501
Indianapolis	52	16	57,250	19	75,900	45	213,307	44	46	782	7,983
Logansport	49	18	92,860	24	101,200	49	176,703	48	49	837	8,348
Muncie	23	3	3,325	11	56,200	22	87,609	22	23	361	3,453
New Albany	55	9	14,200	14	55,900	52	83,956	51	53	532	4,699
Whitewater	33	7	14,900	16	54,100	32	77,324	32	35	424	3,844
Synod of Iowa:											
Cedar Rapids	36	6	5,500	24	67,900	36	98,543	36	36	524	4,886
Central West	22	7	8,800	13	29,700	22	31,733	22	23	114	1,494
Corning	31	5	6,700	20	57,000	30	69,526	30	30	431	3,603
Council Bluffs	28	6	4,265	21	61,300	27	60,943	27	29	366	3,197
Des Moines	46	13	54,390	26	77,300	43	208,360	43	46	656	6,251
Dubuque	29	2	320	20	56,200	29	50,853	27	27	363	3,087
Fort Dodge	46	13	10,617	28	91,700	42	90,611	40	44	536	5,234
Iowa	44	7	6,300	29	97,400	42	113,556	42	44	612	5,543
Iowa City	45	11	18,280	26	91,600	45	109,546	43	43	548	5,642
Sioux City	46	14	21,100	31	107,600	44	156,448	39	40	623	6,402
Waterloo	33	10	29,450	22	70,350	33	86,248	32	36	547	4,990
Synod of Kansas:											
Emporia	34	3	5,800	20	44,600	33	56,666	32	32	405	3,546
Highland	23	5	3,850	13	37,600	23	42,943	22	22	324	2,639
Larned	32	24	13,400	20	47,800	32	82,351	32	36	478	4,861
Neosho	59	12	23,885	42	112,000	58	187,941	57	73	970	9,251
Osborne	21	5	2,800	11	29,700	20	50,869	21	23	267	1,945
Solomon	45	12	13,450	27	75,900	43	81,399	40	41	540	5,415
Topeka	51	19	44,577	29	82,000	50	165,261	51	53	970	9,162
Wichita	44	14	64,330	35	62,700	43	141,917	44	46	658	6,588
Synod of Kentucky:											
Ebenezer	29	5	3,777	10	92,000	27	62,739	25	28	361	4,026
Lincoln	5	.....	.....	1	500	5	2,095	5	5	26	211
Logan	24	2	17,400	7	14,400	20	13,983	17	18	154	1,403
Louisville	24	1	700	4	16,300	22	76,530	17	17	188	2,024
Princeton	19	4	9,800	7	19,500	18	35,612	17	17	163	1,070
Transylvania	41	6	6,950	11	41,500	30	43,722	33	40	379	4,044
Synod of Michigan:											
Detroit	53	19	201,950	8	107,500	52	489,243	52	54	1,343	17,372
Flint	38	22	14,750	17	47,400	31	77,412	32	32	457	4,263
Grand Rapids	17	5	5,825	11	39,050	17	48,539	16	20	318	2,878
Kalamazoo	20	3	3,244	14	51,200	16	41,884	16	18	290	2,996
Lake Superior	31	9	21,125	20	57,800	27	68,202	28	28	395	3,834
Lansing	21	3	2,570	14	38,000	20	56,843	20	21	336	4,159
Monroe	20	6	3,900	11	44,700	19	37,015	18	19	304	3,166
Petoskey	18	6	7,550	8	21,800	14	24,897	14	15	210	2,167
Saginaw	37	10	13,800	13	67,550	30	88,334	26	28	490	5,392
Synod of Minnesota:											
Adams	28	10	14,250	13	30,700	21	38,731	23	24	245	2,254
Duluth	44	15	16,825	22	66,200	44	109,197	43	48	716	6,768
Mankato	57	13	7,985	33	95,500	47	88,864	45	45	615	5,205
Minneapolis	29	10	24,050	8	29,700	28	171,612	26	32	655	7,726
Red River	30	4	1,900	9	14,400	29	23,016	29	30	307	2,253
St. Cloud	38	7	3,890	11	22,400	26	22,289	27	29	207	1,876
St. Paul	32	12	97,750	14	70,700	30	168,446	29	33	627	6,030
Winona	29	5	5,200	18	64,200	27	39,074	25	26	289	2,138

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

SYNOD AND PRESBYTERY.	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.
Synod of Mississippi:											
Bell	15	.....	.....	2	$2,500	14	$4,899	8	8	48	294
New Hope	17	1	$1,000	5	6,000	15	8,256	11	12	94	858
Oxford	25	.....	.....	8	11,000	24	8,073	20	20	126	928
Synod of Missouri:											
Carthage	40	9	21,350	16	37,100	36	118,513	37	37	499	4,653
Iron Mountain	29	3	5,190	5	13,500	27	15,061	26	36	250	2,553
Kansas City	61	8	34,936	8	21,700	37	205,596	37	37	747	7,843
Kirksville	31	4	6,000	8	15,600	26	42,731	25	26	260	2,337
McGee	49	4	1,800	10	24,400	48	45,007	44	45	467	2,970
Ozark	43	6	3,450	7	20,700	30	34,198	27	28	390	2,746
St. Joseph	45	11	12,800	22	47,100	45	83,105	45	47	534	4,758
St. Louis	51	13	44,940	15	49,000	48	313,619	49	60	1,329	14,726
Salt River	33	1	3,000	4	9,500	33	17,579	29	29	295	2,094
Sedalia	40	7	19,233	12	32,800	35	58,515	34	35	400	3,160
Synod of Montana:											
Butte	16	2	1,166	5	11,200	16	48,711	15	16	204	2,300
Great Falls	25	5	19,210	5	12,200	20	53,198	19	20	166	1,323
Helena	17	4	9,300	5	18,100	15	24,615	11	11	116	1,022
Kalispell	10	3	5,500	4	8,200	9	13,722	10	10	87	860
Yellowstone	15	4	13,500	6	17,100	11	22,837	12	17	135	1,191
Synod of Nebraska:											
Box Butte	27	4	2,050	7	14,950	21	24,647	17	18	178	1,682
Hastings	30	7	7,038	19	41,300	30	50,824	29	30	401	3,221
Kearney	40	11	13,875	22	64,400	28	57,110	29	29	366	3,304
Nebraska City	45	12	9,550	29	82,400	44	118,899	42	43	684	5,817
Niobrara	31	7	4,025	17	49,550	27	46,515	27	28	330	3,120
Omaha	44	26	63,175	20	54,200	43	197,270	44	47	700	6,595
Synod of New England:											
Boston	14	5	33,900	10	17,500	14	76,245	14	14	290	3,424
Connecticut	10	5	37,000	4	73,500	10	98,167	10	10	272	2,450
Newburyport	20	5	16,725	10	26,600	20	45,416	19	22	247	2,319
Providence	8	5	41,350	2	18,500	8	31,948	8	8	151	1,330
Synod of New Jersey:											
Elizabeth	50	6	23,300	26	133,500	50	291,117	42	51	1,214	12,037
Jersey City	52	21	123,030	21	125,900	50	334,094	52	61	1,476	14,251
Monmouth	50	10	28,600	36	158,200	49	156,498	49	56	835	5,451
Morris and Orange	51	14	76,900	38	272,750	45	328,447	48	57	1,274	10,254
Newark	44	18	210,200	26	267,500	43	486,524	44	54	1,846	16,999
New Brunswick	41	7	37,350	30	240,000	41	203,320	41	51	1,016	10,651
Newton	36	4	3,750	31	110,229	36	82,754	32	35	545	3,754
West Jersey	69	25	128,680	40	186,800	67	230,482	65	70	1,202	11,360
Synod of New Mexico:											
Pecos Valley	12	1	1,000	4	8,500	12	11,101	11	11	102	833
Rio Grande	21	3	1,370	7	14,025	20	16,306	17	18	206	1,431
Santa Fe	29	.....	.....	7	10,850	29	23,792	24	28	202	1,679
Synod of New York:											
Albany	49	11	85,689	37	135,300	45	241,491	45	51	1,043	8,428
Binghamton	34	6	30,300	23	81,600	31	145,253	32	35	631	5,718
Brooklyn	48	28	326,700	13	122,000	48	562,345	47	55	1,791	16,714
Buffalo	58	20	102,350	30	161,000	57	370,155	53	62	1,177	11,381
Cayuga	23	3	6,010	18	75,000	21	88,159	23	24	449	4,232
Champlain	21	1	1,000	16	56,300	21	44,872	20	21	236	1,828
Chemung	20	5	8,590	16	51,800	19	49,356	19	19	316	2,910
Columbia	17	2	1,500	13	25,900	17	30,485	16	17	162	913
Genesee	18	2	8,750	18	57,200	18	59,976	18	18	321	3,460
Geneva	20	3	2,680	19	69,200	20	81,602	20	21	407	4,063
Hudson	48	8	30,100	38	155,500	44	124,134	44	48	666	5,262
Long Island	23	3	9,550	23	134,300	23	66,793	23	30	373	2,587
Lyons	18	4	40,150	16	59,000	18	73,381	18	18	313	2,987
Nassau	30	7	21,300	17	168,500	30	90,483	28	32	485	3,993
New York	65	10	410,300	21	563,000	63	1,990,282	65	76	1,979	25,843
Niagara	23	4	22,950	18	80,500	23	69,189	23	24	499	4,245
North River	30	1	700	26	103,000	30	108,194	30	35	438	3,295
Otsego	30	5	5,565	27	90,600	30	63,089	28	31	394	2,854
Rochester	51	18	191,883	35	192,600	51	283,125	50	50	1,277	13,940
St. Lawrence	35	5	13,800	22	86,800	35	115,839	33	38	442	4,933
Steuben	25	4	14,500	20	71,500	24	63,128	23	24	348	3,688
Syracuse	42	8	75,400	27	114,000	39	177,634	41	44	753	7,594
Troy	36	9	27,285	26	99,650	34	186,847	33	35	630	5,098
Utica	42	2	13,500	32	120,600	42	182,350	41	47	750	6,231
Westchester	36	9	79,390	25	241,650	36	284,938	34	41	813	6,867
Synod of North Dakota:											
Bismarck	26	5	2,900	11	21,850	23	46,113	25	27	225	1,819
Fargo	27	12	17,260	17	34,400	25	59,004	24	25	264	2,065
Minnewaukan	29	8	9,818	11	20,950	23	31,216	25	26	224	2,030
Minot	25	4	5,350	8	16,800	25	22,776	23	33	239	2,097
Oakes	23	6	7,310	12	25,000	21	29,837	22	25	190	1,704
Pembina	40	12	27,617	22	44,400	40	55,282	39	39	360	2,805
Synod of Ohio:											
Athens	38	7	12,200	15	52,100	37	52,488	35	38	444	3,760
Chillicothe	28	4	11,650	13	47,000	28	49,283	28	28	331	3,323
Cincinnati	78	18	52,700	27	112,600	75	275,052	75	77	1,454	12,888
Cleveland	46	10	95,850	13	61,750	43	369,108	45	52	1,097	11,709
Columbus	40	13	139,400	18	62,200	40	262,462	40	41	745	8,437
Dayton	48	6	33,000	24	121,750	47	202,954	47	49	844	10,479
Huron	17	4	6,800	8	24,900	17	46,785	17	17	306	2,697
Lima	33	7	20,700	20	69,900	32	82,423	30	30	547	4,793
Mahoning	38	8	56,740	20	91,500	38	171,660	37	39	754	8,235
Marion	40	2	1,300	22	74,665	39	92,892	38	41	622	6,243
Maumee	39	9	20,430	21	64,200	39	112,351	36	37	721	7,340
Portsmouth	31	5	7,000	11	33,980	28	62,281	28	29	406	4,438
St. Clairsville	44	7	20,750	17	69,800	44	109,991	44	51	754	7,650
Steubenville	61	6	29,850	31	115,700	61	163,928	61	67	840	7,804
Wooster	32	3	12,000	18	53,100	32	94,150	31	31	505	4,607
Zanesville	44	10	54,135	22	82,200	44	154,267	44	45	638	6,121
Synod of Oklahoma:											
Ardmore	19	5	2,880	10	16,850	17	30,131	14	15	128	1,478
Choctaw	26	4	1,850	6	1,275	16	4,101	25	25	117	534

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

Synod and presbytery.	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.
Synod of Oklahoma—Continued.											
Cimarron	24	3	$1,050	7	$15,600	14	$19,051	13	14	150	1,218
El Reno	16	8	5,250	6	13,400	11	11,129	12	12	112	1,151
Hobart	18	5	2,255	5	6,500	15	12,607	16	16	137	1,233
McAlester	21	5	9,650	8	11,500	16	11,741	15	15	209	1,202
Muskogee	42	7	7,130	12	28,200	34	36,400	34	37	321	3,048
Oklahoma	38	7	63,925	21	55,600	33	87,098	37	38	560	5,303
Tulsa	31	9	18,851	11	35,650	29	82,223	27	34	384	4,375
Synod of Oregon:											
Coos Bay	8	3	2,615	2	1,700	8	6,137	8	12	68	531
Grande Ronde	21	4	6,750	7	9,900	19	17,538	17	19	182	1,496
Pendleton	21	4	5,300	8	14,400	18	17,814	19	23	197	1,656
Portland	43	16	126,585	16	53,800	42	124,856	41	45	805	7,373
Southern Oregon	18	3	1,600	9	24,400	16	23,592	17	17	214	1,759
Willamette	40	8	25,340	13	25,000	37	45,115	36	39	416	3,527
Synod of Pennsylvania:											
Beaver	28	7	19,050	19	42,800	27	100,578	26	27	401	4,445
Blairsville	58	12	50,683	28	171,500	58	200,360	58	63	1,093	13,353
Butler	45	7	6,775	16	49,100	45	104,716	45	45	636	6,924
Carlisle	51	6	36,800	39	186,700	47	305,962	47	54	1,009	10,697
Chester	59	15	60,500	35	243,400	57	282,122	58	75	1,266	12,831
Clarion	59	4	10,900	30	121,150	59	152,293	56	62	796	8,006
Erie	73	11	23,880	40	179,875	72	247,433	72	75	1,335	13,882
Huntingdon	80	12	17,658	47	189,700	80	220,298	73	84	1,304	12,492
Kittanning	59	2	4,300	19	51,700	59	93,034	55	55	690	8,129
Lackawanna	98	21	85,170	58	300,650	95	409,639	90	98	1,905	20,221
Lehigh	48	6	33,500	34	188,900	47	202,080	47	55	928	9,584
Northumberland	51	11	31,775	30	172,500	47	155,973	45	47	854	7,211
Philadelphia	76	17	181,750	24	204,800	75	788,434	75	81	3,431	40,107
Philadelphia, North	74	21	125,135	45	313,350	70	508,398	72	88	2,157	23,047
Pittsburgh	134	42	336,470	39	250,400	134	1,182,179	133	154	3,528	45,777
Redstone	62	9	76,130	37	192,850	62	242,012	62	70	1,119	11,820
Shenango	28	4	11,715	18	51,200	28	106,544	28	28	541	5,944
Washington	45	6	18,950	20	83,800	43	128,737	44	51	708	7,342
Wellsboro	13	2	3,200	9	23,800	13	20,217	13	13	163	1,500
Westminster	33	4	7,350	29	112,700	33	158,376	33	39	750	7,684
Synod of South Dakota:											
Aberdeen	47	13	20,463	19	41,650	39	66,182	46	47	393	3,199
Black Hills	21	8	5,070	6	13,250	21	21,676	18	18	157	1,238
Central Dakota	27	3	17,700	11	30,400	25	40,864	23	24	214	2,511
Dakota, Indian	37	3	642	14	6,800	34	8,454	24	24	74	736
Sioux Falls	26	6	15,000	11	28,200	24	42,661	23	23	246	2,374
Synod of Tennessee:											
Chattanooga	16	2	13,400	5	20,250	14	25,042	13	14	211	1,844
Columbia "A"	11	1	1,000	2	2,800	11	12,993	11	11	107	901
Cookeville	3					1	260	1	1	7	35
Cumberland Mountain	27	1	800	3	4,950	25	6,716	24	25	166	1,750
French Broad	15			11	22,200	13	9,600	15	30	161	2,184
Holston	19	1	1,000	8	21,200	17	15,416	19	19	147	1,857
McMinnville	14	2	750	4	11,500	14	10,640	13	13	120	954
Nashville	22	3	10,750	6	12,900	20	31,508	22	23	210	2,079
Union	45	3	11,800	10	24,500	45	59,443	44	48	453	4,668
West Tennessee	30	6	20,600	9	14,800	30	29,978	28	28	260	1,864
Synod of Texas:											
Abilene	35	6	4,480	8	14,800	25	22,834	18	18	167	1,345
Amarillo	35	3	12,500	14	31,350	29	64,053	25	26	292	2,783
Austin	27	7	19,273	9	20,500	26	38,117	23	24	217	2,002
Brownwood	24	2	1,125	6	12,200	16	14,006	15	15	128	1,191
Dallas	58	8	70,750	21	36,600	58	318,094	53	55	614	6,055
El Paso	7	2	6,500	2	4,000	6	16,522	7	7	88	968
Fort Worth	55	6	14,008	15	40,500	48	52,062	39	41	394	3,708
Houston	19	2	1,150	6	15,500	18	22,047	18	18	191	1,790
Jefferson	43	4	2,600	10	19,100	41	31,677	33	34	237	2,437
Paris	40			16	43,300	38	109,867	32	32	307	3,335
S. W. Bohemia	10	1	600			9	2,371	9	13	38	498
Waco	48	1	950	15	39,550	35	54,802	32	33	331	3,226
Synod of Utah:											
Ogden	7			3	8,500	5	6,884	7	8	67	596
Salt Lake	9	5	24,660	6	10,600	9	17,753	9	11	155	1,211
Southern Utah	15	6	6,525	4	4,000	15	10,192	14	23	127	895
Synod of Washington:											
Bellingham	25	4	24,070	11	18,400	25	38,485	24	26	256	2,343
Central Washington	23	8	10,660	7	11,550	20	23,451	21	24	287	2,510
Columbia River	28	6	12,400	10	21,500	25	21,112	24	24	258	2,258
Coeur d'Alene	14	6	4,319	7	11,900	14	16,986	13	14	165	1,439
Olympia	28	10	22,850	17	27,100	26	42,483	27	34	366	4,609
Seattle	38	13	39,550	10	18,200	37	128,039	38	57	875	8,567
Spokane	36	8	33,832	10	18,300	35	61,506	30	31	457	4,392
Walla Walla	38	6	21,375	17	35,150	36	46,907	36	36	388	3,079
Wenatchee	24	4	2,300	8	10,950	22	26,137	21	24	261	2,390
Synod of West German:											
Galena	22	3	1,450	17	40,800	22	25,647	22	22	214	1,537
George	34	21	8,690	29	74,100	33	48,566	30	30	286	2,273
Waukon	17	2	1,300	14	43,500	17	31,438	14	15	158	1,350
Synod of West Virginia:											
Grafton	17	4	35,500	5	30,000	15	68,350	15	16	248	2,913
Parkersburg	28	2	11,500	14	36,500	23	36,221	25	33	313	2,885
Wheeling	24	6	13,987	12	61,850	24	102,352	24	26	471	5,691
Synod of Wisconsin:											
Chippewa	54	13	19,705	16	50,900	46	60,141	45	54	443	3,951
La Crosse	18	4	1,700	8	13,000	18	25,085	14	16	151	1,269
Madison	32	6	28,375	17	63,500	32	76,888	31	32	389	2,991
Milwaukee	31	10	36,900	13	51,900	29	133,261	26	29	582	4,920
Winnebago	64	14	19,316	26	71,100	58	119,687	56	71	779	7,208
Synod of Wyoming:											
Cheyenne	20	4	5,200	4	9,500	17	14,125	18	24	157	1,170
Laramie	12	2	1,300	5	12,250	11	12,846	11	12	92	763
Sheridan	9	6	8,020	4	9,800	8	12,485	9	11	94	885

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

HISTORY.

The opening years of the nineteenth century witnessed a remarkable religious awakening in various parts of the United States. Revivals were numerous and in certain sections were accompanied by strange "bodily exercises." The leader of the revival in the "Cumberland country" in Kentucky and Tennessee was the Rev. James McGready, a Presbyterian minister, and a member of the Synod of Kentucky. He and other ministers conducting the services felt constrained to call the attention of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church to the peculiar manifestations. The assembly, in reply, recognizing that, although the movement had been accompanied by "extraordinary effects on the body," it had accomplished great good, admonished those in charge of the work of the danger of excesses, and expressed the opinion that these facts may be in a considerable degree produced by natural causes. As the revival work progressed, these physical manifestations became so marked as to create an unfavorable reaction, and some Presbyterian ministers set themselves against the entire movement. Others favored it, on the ground that various communities in which it was carried on were indeed transformed. The division in sentiment resulted finally in two distinct parties, revival and antirevival; the one inclined to regard the bodily exercises as a sign of divine approval; the other unable to see any good in the work because of the extravagances.

At the first meeting of the Synod of Kentucky in 1802 the southwestern portion of the Presbytery of Transylvania, including the Cumberland country, was constituted the Presbytery of Cumberland. As the revival, which had started in the Transylvania Presbytery, spread to the various small settlements in this section, the demand for ministers became greater than the supply, and the revival party, which controlled the new presbytery, believed that the emergency, as well as precedent, justified them in introducing into the ministry men who had not had the usual academic and theological training. A few such were inducted into the ministry, and others were set apart as "exhorters." In addition to this, those thus inducted into the ministry were permitted, if they so desired, to adopt the Westminister Confession "as far as they deemed it agreeable to the Word of God," the reservation having special reference to "the idea of fatality, which," as they later expressed it, "seems to be taught under the mysterious doctrine of predestination."

The antirevival party objected both to the admission into the ministry of men who were not up to the usual literary and theological standard, and to the permission of this reservation in regard to doctrine; and took the whole matter to the Synod of Kentucky, which in 1805 appointed a commission to confer with the members of the Cumberland Presbytery, and adjudicate on their presbyterial proceedings. The commission met in December, 1805, assumed full synodical power, against the protest of the revival party, and reached the conclusion, in reference to the men who had been inducted into the ministry by the Presbytery of Cumberland, that the majority of them were "not only illiterate, but erroneous in sentiment"; and solemnly prohibited them "from exhorting, preaching, and administering ordinances in consequence of any authority which they have obtained from the Cumberland Presbytery, until they submit to our jurisdiction, and undergo the requisite examination."

The Rev. James McGready, the Rev. Samuel McAdow, and three others were also cited to appear at the next meeting of the synod. The synod in 1806 sanctioned the proceedings of the commission, dissolved the Presbytery of Cumberland, attached its members to the Presbytery of Transylvania, and directed that body to deal with "the recusant members." In May, 1809, the General Assembly confirmed the action of the synod.

Meanwhile the revival party formed a council for the special care of the weak churches and preaching centers, over thirty in number, which were in sympathy with them. On receipt of news of the assembly's action, at a meeting of this council in October, 1809, the formation of an independent presbytery was strongly urged. This, however, was impracticable, as the elders, who made up the great majority of the council, could not participate in such an organization, and of the ministers only two favored the action, whereas at least three were necessary to the constitution of a new presbytery. The Rev. James McGready, the leader of the revival, and generally looked upon as the father of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, never favored it and never identified himself with the independent body. Others also had withdrawn from the council, and it was finally decided to adjourn to March 20, 1810, after which meeting every member would be free to act as he pleased, unless in the meantime a way should be found to constitute an independent presbytery. This was accomplished, and on February 4, 1810, an independent presbytery was constituted by the Rev. Finis Ewing, the Rev. Samuel King, and the Rev. Samuel McAdow, at the home of the latter in Dickson County, Tenn. The name of the dissolved presbytery, Cumberland, was adopted, a licentiate, Mr. McLean, was ordained, and a compact allowing reservation in creed subscription was entered into.

At the adjourned meeting of the council nearly all the churches in the Cumberland country adhered to the new presbytery, but they were weak, and at most could not have represented more than a few hundred members. While the new movement was launched as an independent presbytery, the wish and hope of those connected with it was not that it should

become a separate denomination, but that it might be reunited with the Synod of Kentucky. The organization, however, grew rapidly, and in the course of a few years it became apparent that a new denomination had entered upon its career. At first it was referred to as "the members of the Cumberland Presbytery." As the denominational idea became more apparent, it was called the "Cumberland Presbyterian," the next step being to call it the "Cumberland Presbyterian Church."

In October, 1813, the Presbytery of Cumberland, or General Presbytery, was divided into 3 presbyteries, and a general synod was constituted. This continued to be the supreme judicatory until 1828, when there was a reorganization. In place of the general synod, 4 synods were constituted and a general assembly, which met in 1829. At this time there were 18 presbyteries, representing the states of Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois, Missouri, and Alabama. By 1853 the church had 20 synods, 79 presbyteries, and 1,250 churches with a membership estimated at 100,000. The first fairly accurate statistics were gathered in 1875, and showed 2,158 churches, 1,232 ministers, 98,242 communicants, and congregational property valued at $2,069,000.

The fact that the strength of the church was in the border states made it inevitable that the slavery question should become prominent. During the discussions preceding the war, the assembly took the position that the church of God is a spiritual body whose jurisdiction extends only to matters of faith and morals and has no power to legislate upon subjects upon which Christ and His apostles did not legislate. During the war commissioners from the southern presbyteries did not meet with the General Assembly, and that body in 1864 adopted strong resolutions against disunion. After the war the southern members again attended, and, being in the majority, rescinded these resolutions. For a time it seemed as if division was inevitable; it was, however, averted, and the church remained one. Then came the question of the Negro churches, resulting in a mutual agreement for the establishment of the Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church, as affording to the Negroes the opportunities they needed most for church development.[1]

There have been various propositions for union with other churches—the Presbyterian Church in the United States, the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and the Methodist Protestant Church. The chief cause of failure, in the last instance, seems to have been the divergence between the two bodies in regard to the doctrine of the "perseverance of believers," the Cumberland Assembly being unwilling to accept the full Arminian position taken by the Methodist Protestant Church.

When the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America had completed its revision of the Confession of Faith and had taken essentially the position called for by the Cumberland Church in its early history, the question arose again of the union of the two bodies, and in 1903 both General Assemblies appointed committees on fraternity and union. These held a joint meeting and formulated a basis of union which was approved by the General Assemblies in 1904, and was ratified by the presbyteries of each body in the succeeding year, when the General Assemblies took action for the organic union of the two churches. Meanwhile considerable opposition had arisen in the Cumberland Church, and a protest had been filed against the constitutionality of the assembly's action. The civil court, to which the matter was referred, held that action to be legal; and when it became evident that it would be carried through, another movement was started by the opposition in the Cumberland Church, "to enjoin the General Assembly * * * from taking the final steps to merge, or unite, or consolidate the Cumberland Presbyterian Church with the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America." The court refused the injunction, and the General Assembly, by a vote of 165 to 91, approved the report and "adjourned sine die as a separate assembly, to meet in and as a part of the One Hundred and Nineteenth General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America." The opposition then filed a protest, and determined to "continue and perpetuate the General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church as same was constituted and organized on May 17, 1906," and declared itself "to be the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, the repository of its established faith, the owners of its property, and the protectors of its trust." It held that all offices had been vacated, appointed men to fill the vacancies in the boards, rescinded "the action and announcements" of the General Assembly, and adjourned to meet in Dickson County, Tenn., the birthplace of the denomination. Suits were brought in a number of courts with regard to church property, with varying results.

DOCTRINE.

In doctrine the Cumberland Presbyterian Church is essentially Calvinistic of the more moderate type, that is, it has uniformly protested against the doctrine of reprobation; but recognizes fully the sovereignty of God and the doctrine of the perseverance of the saints. The Westminster Confession continued to be

[1] See Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church, p. 576.

the creed of the church until 1814, when a revision was made which was designed to be a popular statement of doctrine emphasizing human responsibility, and this was again revised along much the same lines in 1883.

From various causes many have joined the Cumberland Presbyterian Church who were inclined to Arminian statements of doctrine. The result has been that a party has developed within the church which claims that Cumberland Presbyterianism is really the *via media* between Calvinism and Arminianism. While this has not found expression in definite statements of creed, it has modified very materially the position of many churches and even presbyteries, and a considerable part of the opposition to the union with the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America appears to have been occasioned by the presence of this element, which looked upon the revision of the Westminster Confession by that church as less thorough and complete than was claimed for it by its advocates.

So far as church membership is concerned, no subscription to the confession is required. Those who are ordained to the ministry, eldership, and diaconate, are required to subscribe to the Confession of Faith.

POLITY.

In polity the Cumberland Presbyterian Church has always been thoroughly presbyterian,[1] its government being exercised by the various courts—session, presbytery, synod, and general assembly. The principle of delegated authority is supreme, and the conditions of church membership include a pledge to abide by and support the rules and regulations of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. A movement toward emphasizing the share of the local church in the general polity of the denomination was started but never carried through. In worship the church is nonliturgical, the sermon being made the chief feature.

WORK.

The organized agency through which the missionary activities, both home and foreign, are carried on, is the Board of Missions and Church Erection.

The home fields occupied in missionary work are mainly in the South, the Southwest, and the far West. For a number of years attention was specially directed to establishing churches in cities. These have generally become self-supporting in a period of from 5 to 10 years, and many of the strongest churches in the denomination were established by this means. Up to 1916 about $800,000 had been expended by the denomination at large in the interest of home missionary work, not including amounts raised in mission stations for their own work, or amounts raised by presbyteries for purely presbyterial purposes. Accurate records of all these amounts, it is stated, would show an aggregate of about $1,500,000. The report for 1916 shows 50 persons employed in home missionary work, 75 churches aided, and contributions to the amount of about $5,000.

The foreign missionary work included, in early days, work among the American Indians in Indian Territory (now Oklahoma), and later missionaries were sent to Africa and Turkey. During the Civil War these were recalled, but after the war was over interest in foreign missions revived, and contributions were made through the American Board, until missions were planted in Japan, China, and Mexico.

The report for 1916 shows 4 stations occupied in China and among Chinese on the coast; 4 American missionaries and 5 native helpers; 6 organized churches, with about 600 members; and 3 schools, with 110 pupils. The value of mission property in the foreign field is estimated at about $125,000, and the contributions for the year amounted to about $35,000.

The educational interests of the denomination are represented by Cumberland College, at Leonard, Tex., and Cumberland Presbyterian Theological Seminary, at McKenzie, Tenn. These in 1916 had an attendance of 250 students. The amount contributed toward their support was about $8,000, they had property valued at about $25,000, and endowment amounting to $85,000.

Previous to 1881 the care of disabled ministers and their families devolved upon the various presbyteries, but in this year a Board of Ministerial Relief was established, and there is at Bowling Green, Ky., an orphans' home and home for aged ministers and their widows, and for missionaries. This in 1916 had 15 inmates, and $1,500 was contributed for their support. The value of the property is estimated at $10,000.

The Christian Endeavor movement has, from the first, had official recognition, and most of the larger churches have organized local societies. The number of these reported in 1916 was 400, with about 3,500 members.

The attitude of the church toward such organizations as the American Sunday School Union, the American Tract Society, the American Bible Society, the Young Men's Christian Association, temperance societies, and kindred organizations has been one of sympathetic cooperation.

There is a printing and publishing plant at Nashville, Tenn., valued at about $12,000.

STATISTICS.

The statistics of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church for 1916 are given, by states and presbyteries, on pages 573 to 575; the relation of these statistics to those

[1] See Presbyterian Bodies, p. 549.

of other bodies is shown in the 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	1,317	2,850	−1,533	−53.8
Members	72,052	195,770	−123,718	−63.2
Church edifices	1,163	2,474	−1,311	−53.0
Value of church property	$1,935,072	$5,803,960	−$3,868,888	−66.7
Debt on church property	$69,455	$208,876	−$139,421	−66.7
Parsonages:				
Churches reporting	103	436	−333	−76.4
Value	$149,500	$658,400	−$508,900	−77.3
Sunday schools:				
Number	909	1,846	−937	−50.8
Officers and teachers	6,618	15,596	−8,978	−57.6
Scholars	53,431	120,311	−66,880	−55.6
Contributions for missions and benevolences	$49,500	$174,073	−$124,573	−71.6
Domestic	$14,500	$101,952	−$87,452	−85.8
Foreign	$35,000	$72,121	−$37,121	−51.5

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

This table shows a heavy decrease in every respect for the denomination, explained by the changes that have occurred consequent upon the union of many of the churches with the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. The figures for 1906 were obtained just before the union was effected and represent the situation as it was before that event.

It thus appears that since 1906 there has been a loss of 1,533, or 53.8 per cent, in the number of organizations; 123,718, or 63.2 per cent, in the membership; 1,311, or 53 per cent, in the number of church edifices; and $3,868,888, or 66.7 per cent in the value of church property. Likewise, the number of churches reporting parsonages has declined 333, or 76.4 per cent, and the value of parsonages $508,900, or 77.3 per cent. There has been, also, a decline of 937, or 50.8 per cent, in the number of Sunday schools; 66,880, or 55.6 per cent, in the number of Sunday school scholars; and $124,573, or 71.6 per cent, in the contributions for missions and benevolences. As constituted in 1916, the denomination showed 1,317 organizations, with a membership of 72,052; 1,163 church edifices; and church property valued at $1,935,072. The debt on church property was $69,455. There were 909 Sunday schools, with 53,431 scholars, and contributions for missions and benevolences amounted to $49,500.

Certain items not appearing 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 $330,905 were reported by 1,009 organizations, and cover running expenses and any other items passing through the church treasury.

The number of members under 13 years of age, as reported by 837 organizations in 1916, was 2,502, constituting 4.9 per cent of the 50,937 members reported by these organizations. Assuming that the same proportion would apply to the 21,115 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 3,539.[1]

Of the 1,317 organizations, 1,304, with 71,737 members reported the use of English only in church services; 1 organization, with 96 members, Chinese and English; 3 organizations, with 52 members, the Indian languages and English; and 9 organizations, with 167 members, Indian only. There was a decrease since 1906 in the number of organizations using foreign languages.

The number of ministers on the rolls of the denomination was given as 728. Of these, 364, as shown by the following table, sent in schedules, 273 being in pastoral work and 91 not in pastoral work. An average annual salary of $607 was reported by 169 pastors. Seventy pastors reported other occupations, chiefly farming. Of those not in pastoral work, 55 were on the retired list, 12 were in evangelistic or other philanthropic work, and 24 in other occupations.

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	364	169	104	91	$607
Alabama	17	5	7	5	451
Arkansas	37	6	20	11	531
California	8	2		6	720
Colorado	1			1	
Florida	2	2			850
Georgia	3	1	1	1	400
Illinois	21	9	5	7	598
Indiana	8	5	1	2	796
Iowa	1		1		
Kansas	1			1	
Kentucky	41	25	8	8	661
Louisiana	3	1	1	1	100
Mississippi	7	7			488
Missouri	32	12	13	7	614
Montana	1			1	
New Mexico	2		2		
Ohio	1			1	
Oklahoma	23	8	10	5	601
Tennessee	107	65	28	14	639
Texas	48	21	7	20	500

[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.			
Cumberland Presbyterian Church	1,317	1,313	72,052	1,136	27,195	37,352	1,143	65	1,163	1,150	$1,935,072
East North Central division:											
Ohio	1	1	22	1	12	10	1	.....	1	1	1,200
Indiana	14	14	1,146	14	557	589	13	.....	15	13	54,500
Illinois	70	69	3,814	62	1,353	2,186	64	2	64	64	131,775
West North Central division:											
Iowa	3	3	108	3	51	57	3	.....	3	3	2,700
Missouri	178	176	7,094	122	2,124	3,195	159	4	160	164	221,645
South Atlantic division:											
Georgia	6	6	246	4	81	120	6	.....	6	6	3,050
Florida	2	2	124	2	45	79	2	.....	2	2	17,000
East South Central division:											
Kentucky	157	157	11,827	145	4,825	6,430	150	2	151	153	231,100
Tennessee	399	398	27,631	350	10,432	14,150	378	10	384	376	827,412
Alabama	78	78	3,578	63	1,211	1,660	64	5	64	66	68,000
Mississippi	42	42	2,275	38	969	1,205	36	2	36	36	38,150
West South Central division:											
Arkansas	142	142	5,400	132	2,109	3,000	108	14	110	108	94,650
Louisiana	17	17	585	16	227	323	17	.....	17	17	19,000
Oklahoma	53	53	1,642	39	586	756	29	7	29	28	31,700
Texas	145	145	6,244	136	2,445	3,458	110	15	118	109	178,365
Mountain division:											
New Mexico	3	3	43	2	11	18	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Pacific division:											
California	7	7	273	7	157	116	3	3	3	4	14,825

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.
Cumberland Presbyterian Church	1,317	81	$69,455	103	$149,500	1,009	$330,905	903	909	6,618	53,431
East North Central division:											
Ohio	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana	14	3	14,900	3	5,600	14	11,903	10	11	132	992
Illinois	70	5	2,560	6	9,500	53	17,113	52	53	472	3,404
West North Central division:											
Iowa	3	.....	.....	3	2,200	3	1,305	2	2	19	100
Missouri	178	8	2,840	9	8,300	112	41,454	101	102	809	5,496
South Atlantic division:											
Georgia	6	.....	.....	1	750	5	638	2	2	15	95
Florida	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,630	2	2	17	125
East South Central division:											
Kentucky	157	11	5,680	5	13,550	134	42,104	115	115	807	7,159
Tennessee	399	26	29,749	43	75,350	334	130,931	313	316	2,350	20,227
Alabama	78	3	1,875	4	4,000	61	13,750	57	57	355	3,161
Mississippi	42	2	670	1	2,000	26	5,707	24	24	131	1,063
West South Central division:											
Arkansas	142	6	2,211	6	3,625	114	15,495	94	94	628	4,783
Louisiana	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	1,531	8	8	45	285
Oklahoma	53	5	1,000	5	6,300	31	10,664	32	32	204	1,371
Texas	145	9	4,870	16	17,325	100	33,858	86	86	592	4,870
Mountain division:											
New Mexico	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	15	1	1	5	45
Pacific division:											
California	7	3	3,100	1	1,000	5	2,795	4	4	37	255

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

PRESBYTERY.	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.			
Cumberland Presbyterian Church	1,317	1,313	72,052	1,136	27,195	37,352	1,143	65	1,163	1,150	$1,935,072
Amarillo	7	7	238	4	77	109	4	1	4	4	11,500
Austin	13	13	613	13	257	356	10	1	10	10	34,200
Bartholomew	17	17	678	13	206	286	12	3	12	12	8,950
Birmingham	6	6	418	3	120	130	5	1	5	6	17,900
Brownwood	9	9	266	8	94	136	6	1	8	6	9,600
California	3	3	117	3	97	20	.....	3	.....	1	325
Chattanooga	34	34	2,229	27	802	1,142	34	.....	34	33	65,600
Cherokee	5	5	176	5	74	102	2	2	2	2	3,200
Chickasaw	12	12	459	12	221	238	6	2	6	6	8,000
Chocktaw	20	20	330	10	84	113	11	1	11	10	4,500
Clarksville	41	40	2,172	33	749	1,055	32	2	33	32	48,600
Columbus	1	1	22	1	12	10	1	.....	1	1	1,200
Cookeville	23	23	1,460	21	511	719	20	3	20	20	20,850
Corsicana	7	7	489	7	197	292	7	.....	7	7	19,000
Cumberland	31	31	2,016	26	755	1,017	28	1	28	29	28,300
Dallas-Bonham	12	12	717	12	301	416	10	1	10	11	14,200
Denton	12	12	465	12	185	280	10	1	10	10	16,200
East Tennessee	20	20	1,361	14	409	565	20	.....	20	20	35,550
Elk	23	23	1,930	22	793	987	23	.....	23	23	55,870
Ewing McLin	25	25	1,293	20	465	663	22	.....	22	21	20,150
Florida	2	2	124	2	45	79	2	.....	2	2	17,000
Fort Smith	13	13	533	13	210	323	13	.....	13	13	21,300
Foster	16	16	852	16	330	522	15	1	15	16	43,125
Greer	10	10	376	6	93	116	7	1	7	7	11,200
Gregory	22	22	698	21	268	382	15	3	15	14	13,490
Hopewell	39	39	3,051	37	1,148	1,646	37	2	37	38	63,403
Illinois	10	9	580	9	195	385	9	.....	9	9	10,700
Indiana	14	14	1,146	14	557	589	13	.....	15	13	54,500
Iowa	3	3	108	3	51	57	3	.....	3	3	2,700
Knoxville	28	28	1,690	21	547	829	27	.....	27	27	60,330
Lebanon	36	36	2,835	25	897	1,353	36	.....	38	36	154,900
Leitchfield	31	31	2,021	28	873	1,013	30	.....	30	31	28,900
Lexington	53	52	1,772	29	507	794	45	2	45	47	80,370
Lincoln-Decatur	15	15	839	14	299	480	14	1	14	14	51,300
Little Rock Burrow	13	13	396	10	139	176	10	1	10	10	14,600
Logan	18	18	1,087	17	431	600	17	.....	17	18	51,250
Los Angeles	1	1	52	1	18	34	1	.....	1	1	4,500
Louisiana	15	15	523	14	206	282	15	.....	15	15	15,500
McGee	29	29	1,036	21	266	373	27	.....	27	28	26,125
McGready	17	17	769	12	228	363	15	.....	15	15	12,850
McMinnville	20	20	983	20	409	574	19	.....	19	19	20,834
Madison	43	43	2,459	43	1,067	1,392	39	2	41	38	65,950
Marshall	15	15	746	15	319	427	14	.....	16	14	23,500
Mayfield	27	27	2,296	26	965	1,291	27	.....	27	27	25,950
Memphis	17	17	1,207	17	500	707	17	.....	17	16	34,700
Mississippi	13	13	749	11	304	386	9	2	9	9	7,800
Morrillton	23	23	953	23	409	544	18	2	18	18	12,750
Mound Prairie	20	20	686	20	277	409	18	.....	19	18	14,175
New Hope	23	23	1,461	22	644	782	22	.....	22	22	28,150
New Lebanon	18	18	861	14	302	409	16	1	16	17	30,400
Obion	46	46	4,220	40	1,610	2,107	46	.....	47	46	137,600
Oklahoma	6	6	301	6	114	187	3	1	3	3	4,800
Owensboro	16	16	1,212	15	475	667	15	.....	16	15	29,050
Ozark	21	21	941	16	278	459	17	.....	17	18	27,400
Platte	20	19	823	13	196	284	19	1	19	19	20,650
Porter	29	29	1,244	29	479	765	16	7	16	16	7,900
Princeton	33	33	3,070	32	1,271	1,772	32	1	32	32	59,650
Richland	39	39	2,610	38	1,209	1,386	38	1	38	38	76,275
Robert Donnell	21	21	1,045	15	322	438	17	2	17	18	14,700
Roswell	4	4	59	3	21	24	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Sangamon	4	4	250	3	64	136	4	.....	4	4	6,500
Springfield	21	21	1,280	21	494	786	20	.....	21	20	23,000
Springville	16	16	613	15	221	307	13	.....	13	13	10,050
Sweetwater	12	12	360	12	153	207	5	4	6	5	7,200
Talledega	15	15	448	15	191	257	11	2	11	11	9,600
Texas-Green	18	18	846	15	278	373	15	1	15	15	10,525
Tulare	3	3	104	3	42	62	2	.....	2	2	10,000
Weatherford	19	19	852	18	327	515	16	2	19	15	22,450
West Plains	8	8	184	7	75	84	8	.....	8	8	5,000
West Prairie	15	15	415	8	95	135	12	1	12	12	12,750
White River	20	20	692	17	300	368	16	.....	17	16	10,925
Yazoo	6	6	145	5	67	71	5	.....	5	5	3,100

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

PRESBYTERY.	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.
Cumberland Presbyterian Church	1,317	81	$69,455	103	$149,500	1,009	$330,905	903	909	6,618	53,431
Amarillo	7			2	3,300	7	6,088	3	3	19	163
Austin	13	1	500	1	500	7	2,617	9	9	58	483
Bartholomew	17	2	311	1	700	14	2,866	5	5	32	273
Birmingham	6	2	1,175			6	2,837	6	6	45	407
Brownwood	9			2	2,100	3	699	5	5	29	230
California	3					1	39	1	1	7	70
Chattanooga	34			4	12,750	27	14,658	21	21	171	1,895
Cherokee	5	1	125	1	2,500	4	2,902	3	3	22	190
Chickasaw	12	1	150	1	600	5	1,535	5	5	60	313
Choctaw	20	2	525	2	2,600	8	346	15	15	54	321
Clarksville	41	3	2,050	9	10,650	27	7,974	24	24	149	1,245
Columbus	1					1	12				
Cookeville	23					17	2,269	15	16	94	788
Corsicana	7			1	1,200	7	3,250	6	6	49	403
Cumberland	31	3	905			19	5,231	17	17	107	839
Dallas-Bonham	12	1	1,300	1	125	11	3,287	10	10	68	676
Denton	12	1	750	1	2,000	8	2,683	7	7	50	366
East Tennessee	20			2	3,750	16	4,908	17	17	132	1,378
Elk	23	2	800	3	7,000	21	9,370	19	19	144	1,154
Ewing McLin	25	1	125	2	1,400	17	3,578	17	17	122	916
Florida	2					2	1,630	2	2	17	125
Fort Smith	13	1	350	2	1,300	11	1,353	11	11	78	721
Foster	16	1	2,200			12	4,678	13	13	112	786
Greer	10	1	200	1	600	8	3,911	5	5	33	243
Gregory	22	1	364	3	2,100	17	3,748	11	11	79	584
Hopewell	39	2	287			33	9,083	31	31	251	1,889
Illinois	10	1	10	1	500	7	958	6	6	49	368
Indiana	14	3	14,900	3	5,600	14	11,903	10	11	132	992
Iowa	3			3	2,200	3	1,305	2	2	19	100
Knoxville	28	3	9,236	3	3,600	24	10,076	21	21	153	1,713
Lebanon	36	5	6,980	3	7,000	31	17,151	32	32	264	2,211
Leitchfield	31			1	800	27	6,501	22	22	132	1,227
Lexington	53	3	900	5	5,000	29	8,576	27	27	209	1,346
Lincoln-Decatur	15	2	225	3	7,600	13	6,991	12	13	146	1,019
Little Rock Burrow	13			1	500	12	2,016	11	11	65	574
Logan	18	2	2,700			16	4,661	11	11	77	693
Los Angeles	1	1	550	1	1,000	1	1,026	1	1	14	105
Louisiana	15					11	986	7	7	38	252
McGee	29	1	750	1	1,000	13	5,796	12	12	78	567
McGready	17			1	1,200	15	2,392	12	12	62	556
McMinnville	20			5	6,800	16	2,872	15	15	82	688
Madison	43	4	6,500	1	400	36	17,948	32	33	232	1,994
Marshall	15	1	100	3	3,500	13	4,405	11	11	82	578
Mayfield	27	1	600			27	7,221	21	21	148	1,250
Memphis	17	1	2,500	4	3,150	16	4,769	14	14	106	935
Mississippi	13	1	70			5	490	7	7	36	264
Morrillton	23	2	1,280			18	1,902	17	17	129	1,014
Mound Prairie	20			2	1,125	17	1,945	11	11	53	394
New Hope	23	1	600	2	3,000	17	4,497	14	14	87	706
New Lebanon	18			1	800	11	12,158	10	10	131	791
Obion	46	3	685	5	16,250	43	21,313	44	44	399	2,939
Oklahoma	6					6	1,970	4	4	35	304
Owensboro	16	3	1,025	1	3,000	15	6,756	15	15	114	1,080
Ozark	21					16	3,788	12	12	100	625
Platte	20			1	1,000	13	3,891	11	11	79	593
Porter	29					21	1,330	22	22	158	1,131
Princeton	33	2	450	2	7,500	29	10,045	28	28	223	1,972
Richland	39	3	711	6	7,000	35	11,760	33	34	207	1,736
Robert Donnell	21			1	1,000	14	2,916	16	16	106	1,012
Roswell	4					1	15	1	1	5	45
Sangamon	4					4	908	4	4	43	315
Springfield	21	1	400	1	500	18	5,607	19	20	145	1,073
Springville	16	1	700			12	3,350	11	11	65	619
Sweetwater	12	1	1,200	1	500	7	1,485	4	4	26	260
Talledega	15			1	800	12	1,817	10	10	63	440
Texas-Green	18	1	53			12	2,353	12	12	74	636
Tulare	3	2	2,550			3	1,730	2	2	16	80
Weatherford	19	2	603	1	2,000	10	3,788	9	9	65	524
West Plains	8	1	140			4	223	5	5	36	190
West Prairie	15	3	920			15	2,559	10	10	63	472
White River	20					14	2,939	12	12	81	515
Yazoo	6					4	265	3	3	9	75

COLORED CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

HISTORY.

Before the Civil War it was estimated that there were about 20,000 Negro members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. They belonged to the same congregations as the white people, and sat under the same pastors, though they had preachers of their own race, and often held separate meetings. These preachers, however, were not fully ordained and were practically little more than exhorters. With the close of the war and the changed conditions, these Negro members organized separate churches, and later sought a separate ecclesiastical organization. They were legally set apart by the General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, at Murfreesboro, Tenn., in May, 1869, each synod being instructed to order the presbyteries in its bounds to ordain the Negro ministers under their charge and organize them into presbyteries of their own. Accordingly, in the fall of that year, three presbyteries, all in Tennessee, were set apart. The first synod organized was the Tennessee Synod, in 1871, at Fayetteville; and the first General Assembly was organized in 1874 at Nashville. The discussion and final action in regard to union with the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America has not materially affected this body, which remains distinct.

DOCTRINE AND POLITY.

In doctrine the Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church accepts in general the Westminster Confession of Faith, but emphasizes the following points: (1) There are no eternal reprobates; (2) Christ died not for a part only, but for all mankind; (3) all persons dying in infancy are saved through Christ and the sanctification of the Spirit; (4) the Spirit of God operates in the world coextensively with Christ's atonement, in such a manner as to leave all men inexcusable.

In polity the Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church is in accord with other Presbyterian bodies, having the usual courts—session, presbytery, synod, and general assembly—and, as officers, bishops or pastors, ruling elders, and deacons.[1]

WORK.

The general activities of the church are under the care of boards appointed by the General Assembly. The home missionary work is carried on in 8 states, and during the year 1916 there were 15 agents employed and 10 churches aided, at an expense to the church of $726. No foreign missionary work is carried on.

[1] See Presbyterian bodies, p. 549.

The educational work of the church is represented by 1 school, with 250 pupils, and property valued at $4,500. There is also 1 parochial school, with 18 pupils. The amount contributed for educational purposes during the year 1916 was $11,269.

There is a Board of Ministerial Relief having charge of the superannuated ministers, widows, and orphans of the church, and a movement has been started for a permanent home for this department of church work. There is also a publishing plant valued at $1,500. The Christian Endeavor and missionary societies number 100, with a membership of 800, and contribute for general missionary purposes about $400 annually.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church for 1916 are given, by states and synods and presbyteries, on pages 577 and 578, 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	136	196	−60	−30.6
Members	13,077	18,066	−4,989	−27.6
Church edifices	132	195	−63	−32.3
Value of church property	$230,426	$203,778	$26,648	13.1
Debt on church property	$7,576	$10,407	−$2,831	−27.2
Parsonages:				
Churches reporting	6	8	−2	(2)
Value	$8,100	$5,825	$2,275	39.1
Sunday schools:				
Number	139	192	−53	−27.6
Officers and teachers	928	933	−5	−0.5
Scholars	7,471	6,952	519	7.5
Contributions for missions and benevolences	$11,995	$2,950	$9,045	306.6
Domestic	$11,995	$2,950	$9,045	306.6
Foreign				

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

The Colored Cumberland Presbyterian churches have apparently suffered during the decade from some of the influences that have operated against other Negro churches, and have lost somewhat heavily. Instead of 196 organizations reported in 1906, 136 were reported in 1916, showing a loss of 30.6 per cent. The membership fell from 18,066 to 13,077, or 27.6 per cent; the number of church edifices from 195 to 132, or 32.3 per cent; and Sunday schools from 192 to 139, or 27.6 per cent. There was an increase of 519, or 7.5 per cent, in Sunday school scholars, and the value of church property increased from $203,778 in 1906 to $230,426 in 1916, a gain of 13.1 per cent. The total debt on church property, however, fell from $10,407 to $7,576, a decrease of 27.2 per cent. Con-

tributions, entirely for domestic work, rose from $2,950 to $11,995.

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 $39,497, reported by 127 organizations, 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 130 organizations in 1916, was 1,904, constituting 15 per cent of the 12,729 members reported by these organizations. Assuming that the same proportion would apply to the 348 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 1,956.[1]

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

The total number of ministers on the rolls of the denomination was 430. Schedules were received from 32 of these, showing 29 in pastoral work, with an average annual salary of $410.

[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 Cumberland Presbyterian Church.	136	136	13,077	136	5,536	7,541	129	2	132	130	$230,426
East North Central division:											
Illinois	2	2	170	2	80	90	2	.....	2	2	1,750
West North Central division:											
Missouri	7	7	466	7	178	288	7	.....	7	7	26,525
East South Central division:											
Kentucky	9	9	1,270	9	565	705	9	.....	9	9	22,500
Tennessee	34	34	2,567	34	1,098	1,469	33	1	33	33	50,976
Alabama	72	72	7,859	72	3,313	4,546	67	.....	70	67	113,525
West South Central division:											
Texas	12	12	745	12	302	443	11	1	11	12	15,150

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 Cumberland Presbyterian Church.	136	11	$7,576	6	$8,100	127	$39,497	133	139	928	7,471
East North Central division:											
Illinois	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	310	2	2	12	85
West North Central division:											
Missouri	7	1	2,000	.....	.....	2	2,290	7	7	31	237
East South Central division:											
Kentucky	9	2	1,979	1	800	8	2,890	9	9	96	805
Tennessee	34	4	307	2	4,000	33	9,885	33	38	199	1,582
Alabama	72	2	1,840	3	3,300	70	21,504	71	72	514	4,227
West South Central division:											
Texas	12	2	1,450	.....	.....	12	2,618	11	11	76	535

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

Synod and presbytery.	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 Cumberland Presbyterian Church.	136	136	13,077	136	5,536	7,541	129	2	132	130	$230,426
Alabama Synod:											
Florence	18	18	1,508	18	657	851	16	.....	16	16	24,650
Huntsville	36	36	3,631	36	1,471	2,160	32	1	34	32	55,875
South Alabama	11	11	1,830	11	811	1,019	11	.....	12	11	21,500
Tuscaloosa and Pleasant Hill	9	9	985	9	411	574	9	.....	9	9	12,500
Kentucky Synod:											
Bowling Green	2	2	275	2	115	160	2	.....	2	2	5,000
Cumberland	1	1	330	1	150	180	1	.....	1	1	7,000
Purchase	8	8	835	8	380	455	8	.....	8	8	12,250
Tennessee Synod:											
Elk River	7	7	564	7	219	345	7	.....	7	7	12,000
Farmington	4	4	340	4	152	188	4	.....	4	4	7,500
Hiwassee	3	3	177	3	72	105	3	.....	3	3	5,850
Kansouri	7	7	466	7	178	288	7	.....	7	7	26,525
Middleton	7	7	370	7	171	199	7	.....	7	7	7,200
New Hope	3	3	228	3	93	135	3	.....	3	3	4,226
Walter Hopewell	8	8	793	8	354	439	8	.....	8	8	13,200
Texas Synod:											
Angelina	6	6	309	6	109	200	5	1	5	6	6,100
Brazos River	5	5	351	5	153	198	5	.....	5	5	8,250
East Texas	1	1	85	1	40	45	1	.....	1	1	800

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

Synod and presbytery.	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 Cumberland Presbyterian Church.	136	11	$7,576	6	$8,100	127	$39,497	133	139	928	7,471
Alabama Synod:											
Florence	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	3,235	17	17	100	925
Huntsville	36	3	1,870	3	3,300	35	10,506	36	37	264	1,877
South Alabama	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	5,300	11	11	97	995
Tuscaloosa and Pleasant Hill	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	2,790	9	9	70	525
Kentucky Synod:											
Bowling Green	2	1	250	.....	.....	1	400	2	2	23	175
Cumberland	1	1	1,729	.....	.....	1	500	1	1	10	180
Purchase	8	.....	.....	1	800	8	2,300	8	8	75	535
Tennessee Synod:											
Elk River	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2,530	7	7	35	345
Farmington	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1,075	4	4	33	235
Hiwassee	3	2	267	.....	.....	3	445	3	7	20	121
Kansouri	7	1	2,000	.....	.....	2	2,290	7	7	31	237
Middleton	7	1	10	.....	.....	7	1,780	6	6	37	230
New Hope	3	.....	.....	1	2,500	3	468	3	4	17	104
Walter Hopewell	8	.....	.....	1	1,500	8	3,200	8	8	40	452
Texas Synod:											
Angelina	6	1	200	.....	.....	6	1,516	5	5	29	153
Brazos River	5	1	1,250	.....	.....	5	902	5	5	38	332
East Texas	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	200	1	1	9	50

WELSH CALVINISTIC METHODIST CHURCH.

HISTORY.

The movement in England led by John and Charles Wesley and George Whitefield, which resulted in the organization of Methodism, included various factors. The Wesleys were Arminian in their type of theology; Whitefield was a Calvinist, and so were quite a number who, while in sympathy with the Methodist movement, held Calvinistic doctrine and preferred the Presbyterian form of church government. Among these were the members of the Countess of Huntingdon's Connection, with whom Whitefield was afterwards identified; but the largest community was the outcome of a revival in Wales. For a long time these Welsh churches sought to remain in the Church of England, but found that impracticable, and in 1811 formed a church, Calvinistic in theology, Presbyterian in polity, Methodist in its conception of spiritual life, and retaining the use of the Welsh language in its services. The organization was incomplete for a long time, the first ordination of ministers taking place in 1811, while the first General Assembly was not organized until 1864.

As Welsh communities were gathered in the United States, a church of this order was founded in 1824 at Remsen, N. Y., and a presbytery was organized 4 years later. Since then the denomination has grown as the Welsh immigration has increased, and has for the most part been confined to those communities where Welsh has been widely spoken. In 1892 a forward evangelical movement was begun, and in 3 years 6,000 people were gathered in congregations. The pressure of the development of American influences, however, has been felt, and the English language is fast gaining control in the services of the church.

During the past decade there has been some consideration of union with the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, but nothing definite has been accomplished. A campaign to raise $100,000 for home and foreign missions proved successful.

DOCTRINE.

The statement of doctrine is summed up in forty-four articles, formulated by three of the church's divines, under the direction of the Synod. These articles correspond in general to the Westminster Confession of the Presbyterian Church, and the Thirty-nine Articles of the Episcopal Church. They pass by in silence the subject of "eternal reprobation."

POLITY.

The church organization is presbyterian, though it differs from that of other Presbyterian bodies in some minor details. The local church has as its officers the pastor and deacons, the latter being laymen elected by the congregation, and taking the place of both elders and deacons in other Presbyterian churches. The pastor and deacons constitute the church court or session, receive members, inquire into their conduct, have power to admonish or suspend for offenses, make recommendations for ordination of licensed preachers, and elect representatives to the district meeting.

The district meeting, or presbytery, consists of the ministers and lay representatives from the churches within its limits. It has legislative authority on matters bearing directly and solely on the interest of churches, ministers, and members affiliated with it. It has power to entertain and decide appeals from the churches; to examine and license candidates for the ministry; to examine and recognize deacons, inquire into their conduct, and suspend for offenses; to remove pastors; to unite and divide congregations; and, in general, to care for the welfare of the local churches.

The synod is the highest legislative and judicial court of the denomination. In some states it meets semiannually; in others it meets annually. It is composed of ministerial and lay delegates elected by the district meetings within its limits. It hears and decides appeals from the district meetings; forms new districts; examines and ordains ministers; inquires into the characters of both ordained and unordained ministers, and suspends for offenses; decides all questions of doctrine and discipline; and exercises supervision over district meetings.

The General Assembly is a triennial body, and its function is not that of legislation as in other Presbyterian bodies, but that of general supervision of the work of the denomination at home and on the foreign field. It is composed of two ministerial and two lay representatives from the various state synods, together with their ex-moderators and clerks. It provides literature for the adherents of the body, appoints editors for its periodicals, provides grants for missionary work, and takes direct charge of the foreign field.

WORK.

The missionary work is under the care of a general missionary society, composed of 1 member elected from each synod, and meets triennially. Its object is to give financial aid to weak churches, provide gospel services for Welshmen wherever found in the United States, and establish churches in Welsh-speaking communities. During 1916 there were 2 missionaries employed, 30 churches were aided, and the contributions amounted to $4,577.

Up to the year 1904 the American church worked in conjunction with a foreign missionary board in Wales, but in that year severed its connection with

that board, deciding to take up a field of its own. The following year the district of Habiganj in South Sylhet, India, was allotted to it, where 2 stations are now occupied by 6 missionaries and 16 native helpers. The report for 1916 shows 1 organized church, with 20 members; 1 high school, with 91 pupils, and 5 day schools, with 300 pupils; 1 hospital, with 11,984 patients treated during the year; while 10 orphans were maintained in orphanages outside the denomination. The contributions for this work during 1916 were $12,851, and there are endowments amounting to about $50,000. A young people's society is connected with every church.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church for 1916 are given, by states and synods and presbyteries, on pages 581 and 582, 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	135	147	−12	−8.2
Members	14,566	13,280	1,286	9.7
Church edifices	131	156	−25	−16.0
Value of church property	$1,012,000	$761,350	$250,650	32.9
Debt on church property	$44,938	$27,425	$17,513	63.9
Parsonages:				
Churches reporting	33	34	−1	(2)
Value	$81,500	$66,916	$14,584	21.8
Sunday schools:				
Number	127	138	−11	−8.0
Officers and teachers	1,446	1,681	−235	−14.0
Scholars	10,789	11,347	−558	−4.9
Contributions for missions and benevolences	$17,428	$6,928	$10,500	151.6
Domestic	$4,577	$3,478	$1,099	31.6
Foreign	$12,851	$3,450	$9,401	272.5

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

The above table shows that there has been somewhat of a decrease in the number of organizations, church edifices, and Sunday schools, but an increase in membership, value of church property, debt on church property, value of parsonages, and contributions for missions and benevolences. The membership in 1916 was 14,566 as against 13,280 in 1906, showing a gain of 9.7 per cent; the value of church property rose from $761,350 in 1906 to $1,012,000 in 1916, or 32.9 per cent; and the debt in 1916, reported by 14 churches, was $44,938 as against $27,425, reported by 17 churches, in 1906. There was a loss of 1 in churches reporting parsonages, but a gain in parsonage value from $66,916 to $81,500, or 21.8 per cent. Contributions for benevolences grew from $6,928 to $17,428, an increase of 151.6 per cent, the greater proportion being for foreign 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 $173,977, reported by 129 organizations, 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 104 organizations in 1916, was 1,950, constituting 16.3 per cent of the 11,956 members reported by these organizations. Assuming that the same proportion would apply to the 2,610 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 2,376.[1]

Of the 135 organizations, 13, with 426 members, reported church services conducted in English only; 98, with 11,921 members, reported services in Welsh in connection with English; and 24 organizations, with 2,219 members, used Welsh only. There has been a marked decrease in the use of Welsh, as 80 organizations used Welsh only in 1906.

The number of ministers on the rolls of the denomination was 67. As shown by the following table, 54 sent in schedules, 47 of them reporting annual salaries averaging $1,145.

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	54	47	4	3	$1,145
Illinois	2	2			1,600
Iowa	2	2			1,000
Kansas	1	1			
Minnesota	5	4		1	1,188
Missouri	1	1			
Nebraska	2	2			567
New York	7	6		1	1,098
Ohio	8	6	2		1,124
Pennsylvania	12	11	1		1,388
South Dakota	1	1			
Vermont	2	2			975
Washington	1	1			
Wisconsin	10	8	1	1	1,146

[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.			
Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church	135	134	14,566	113	5,468	7,042	129	2	131	126	$1,012,000
New England division:											
Vermont	6	6	591	6	248	343	6	.....	6	6	21,700
Middle Atlantic division:											
New York	17	17	1,955	17	850	1,105	17	.....	17	17	192,500
Pennsylvania	22	22	3,779	22	1,584	2,195	22	.....	22	22	286,900
East North Central division:											
Ohio	21	21	2,338	14	648	869	21	.....	21	20	163,950
Illinois	4	4	819	4	391	428	2	1	3	2	43,000
Wisconsin	35	34	2,543	23	633	881	33	.....	34	31	166,200
West North Central division:											
Minnesota	13	13	1,155	13	545	610	13	.....	13	13	68,200
Iowa	6	6	472	5	222	223	5	.....	5	5	21,300
South Dakota	2	2	222	1	76	74	2	.....	2	2	6,500
Nebraska	4	4	265	4	127	138	4	.....	4	4	7,250
States with one organization only[1]	5	5	427	4	144	176	4	1	4	4	34,500

[1] One organization each in Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, 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.
Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church	135	14	$44,938	33	$81,500	129	$173,977	127	127	1,446	10,789
New England division:											
Vermont	6	2	600	2	5,000	6	4,248	6	6	61	329
Middle Atlantic division:											
New York	17	1	26,000	7	17,100	16	26,213	15	15	146	977
Pennsylvania	22	7	15,238	3	20,100	21	44,673	21	21	382	3,452
East North Central division:											
Ohio	21	.....	.....	2	6,500	19	22,182	20	20	259	2,000
Illinois	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	10,671	4	4	43	345
Wisconsin	35	2	1,000	10	21,900	33	33,153	32	32	250	1,711
West North Central division:											
Minnesota	13	1	600	3	4,000	13	13,863	13	13	146	929
Iowa	6	.....	.....	3	4,000	6	7,601	6	6	55	333
South Dakota	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,501	2	2	22	148
Nebraska	4	.....	.....	3	2,900	4	3,978	3	3	32	243
States with one organization only[1]	5	1	1,500	.....	.....	5	5,894	5	5	50	322

[1] One organization each in Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, and Washington.

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

SYNOD AND PRESBYTERY.	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.			
Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church	135	134	14,566	113	5,468	7,042	129	2	131	126	$1,012,000
Minnesota Synod:											
First	11	11	820	11	388	432	11	.....	11	11	37,200
Second	5	5	593	3	213	246	4	.....	4	4	49,500
Third	2	2	222	1	76	74	2	.....	2	2	6,500
New York Synod:											
Eastern New York and Vermont	8	8	1,056	8	461	595	8	.....	8	8	40,200
New York City	1	1	341	1	126	215	1	.....	1	1	86,000
Oneida	14	14	1,149	14	511	638	14	.....	14	14	88,000
Ohio Synod:											
Jackson and Gallia	9	9	834	5	134	157	9	.....	9	8	18,400
Northwestern	6	6	1,132	3	371	483	6	.....	6	6	106,300
Pittsburgh	9	9	769	9	329	440	9	.....	9	9	95,650
Pennsylvania Synod:											
Northern	13	13	2,418	13	992	1,426	13	.....	13	13	174,000
Southern	6	6	964	6	406	558	6	.....	6	6	56,500
Western Synod:											
Eastern	4	4	278	4	142	136	3	1	3	3	15,800
Western	8	8	628	8	295	333	8	.....	8	8	28,750
Wisconsin Synod:											
Dodgeville	4	4	184	4	68	116	3	.....	4	3	10,000
La Crosse Valley	4	4	256	3	83	143	4	.....	4	3	5,300
Waukesha	13	13	1,816	11	582	679	11	1	12	11	119,300
Welsh Prairie	18	17	1,106	9	291	371	17	.....	17	16	74,600

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

SYNOD AND PRESBYTERY.	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.
Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church	135	14	$44,938	33	$81,500	129	$173,977	127	127	1,446	10,789
Minnesota Synod:											
First	11	.....	.....	3	4,000	11	10,673	11	11	118	737
Second	5	2	2,100	.....	.....	5	8,040	5	5	53	351
Third	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,501	2	2	22	148
New York Synod:											
Eastern New York and Vermont	8	2	600	4	9,500	8	6,866	8	8	99	615
New York City	1	1	26,000	.....	.....	1	10,733	1	1	10	70
Oneida	14	.....	.....	5	12,600	13	12,862	12	12	98	621
Ohio Synod:											
Jackson and Gallia	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	5,294	9	9	111	774
Northwestern	6	.....	.....	2	6,500	5	11,724	6	6	98	866
Pittsburgh	9	1	5,700	1	6,500	8	11,968	8	8	112	666
Pennsylvania Synod:											
Northern	13	4	7,438	1	10,600	13	27,443	13	13	254	2,500
Southern	6	2	2,100	1	3,000	5	10,426	5	5	66	646
Western Synod:											
Eastern	4	.....	.....	2	3,500	4	4,508	4	4	37	228
Western	8	.....	.....	4	3,400	8	8,115	7	7	75	511
Wisconsin Synod:											
Dodgeville	4	1	700	3	4,200	3	2,331	3	3	28	137
La Crosse Valley	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	522	3	3	18	137
Waukesha	13	1	300	2	7,000	13	22,236	12	12	109	787
Welsh Prairie	18	.....	.....	5	10,700	18	18,735	18	18	138	995

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA.

HISTORY.

The most successful attempt at union of the different Presbyterian bodies in the United States which represent the Covenanter and Secession movements in Scotland, was that accomplished in 1858, when the greater part of the Associate Synod (Secession) and the Associate Reformed Synod (Secession and Covenanter) were brought together in the United Presbyterian Church of North America, in the city of Pittsburgh.[1] Whatever was distinctive in the views and usages of the two branches of the church, together with their colleges, seminaries, missionary enterprises, traditions, and records, became the inheritance of the United Church.

DOCTRINE.

The United Presbyterian Church accepts the Westminster Confession of Faith and Catechisms as its doctrinal standards, modifying somewhat the chapters on the power of civil magistrates. Accompanying these standards, as a part of the basis of the union, was a "judicial testimony," declaring the sense in which these symbols were received. This testimony, consisting of eighteen articles, contains the declarations of doctrine and order on which the United Presbyterian Church justifies its separation from other Presbyterian churches.

These eighteen articles affirm: The plenary inspiration of the Scriptures; the eternal sonship of Christ; the fall of man in Adam's transgression; man's present inability to secure salvation; atonement through the satisfaction of the justice of God by the sacrifice of Christ, who thereby placed himself in the room of a definite number chosen before the foundation of the world; the imputation of Christ's righteousness to the believer; the free and unconditional offer of salvation to all who hear it; the necessity of appropriation and persuasion, as well as of intellectual assent to the gospel, in order to saving faith; repentance as a fruit of justifying faith, not a ground of the sinner's pardon; obedience to the moral law as a perpetual obligation, but not a condition of salvation; the quickening, regenerating, sanctifying work of the Holy Spirit; the headship of Christ, involving His dominion over the church and over all created things; the supremacy, in authority and obligations, of the law of God; that slaveholding is a violation of that law; that secret societies are inconsistent with the letter and spirit of Christianity; that the observance and offer of church communion should be limited to those keeping the ordinances; that public social covenanting is a moral duty; that the songs contained in the Book of Psalms should be used in public and private worship, to the exclusion of the devotional compositions of uninspired men.

[1] See Associate Synod of North America, p. 596, and Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, p. 602.

POLITY.

In organization and government the church is in accord with other Presbyterian bodies, having the same courts—session, presbytery, synod, and general assembly—and observing the same general methods of baptism, admission to church membership, ordination to the ministry, etc.[2]

WORK.

The activities of the church are conducted by boards under the immediate authority of the General Assembly. The home missionary work is carried on chiefly through 3 boards—home missions, freedmen's missions, and church extension. The report for 1916 shows 374 missionaries employed by these 3 departments; 345 churches aided; and contributions for the work amounting to $295,914.

The foreign missionary work of the church is conducted in India, Egypt, and the Sudan, through its Board of Foreign Missions, located in Philadelphia. The report for 1916 shows 455 stations and outstations; 236 American missionaries and 1,449 native workers; 152 organized churches; 45,235 communicants; 393 Sunday schools, with 23,204 scholars; 398 schools of all grades, with 30,799 pupils, including 2 theological seminaries and 3 colleges, with 1,265 students; 17 hospitals and dispensaries, treating 118,552 patients; church property valued at $2,071,000; and endowments amounting to $120,948. The total amount contributed for work in the foreign field was $373,296.

The educational work of the church in the United States is represented by 8 institutions of higher education, including 2 theological seminaries and 6 colleges, with a total of 2,260 students. For this work, $116,753 was contributed during the year. The value of property devoted to educational purposes is estimated at $1,300,000, and there are endowments amounting to $1,934,571.

Under the head of philanthropic institutions in the United States, the report for 1916 shows 1 hospital, with 2,890 patients treated; 2 homes, with 177 inmates; property valued at $500,000; and endowment amounting to $45,000. The amount contributed to their support during the year was $138,810.

The young people's denominational organization is known as the Young People's Christian Union, which in 1916 had 767 societies, with a membership of 24,924, and contributed $32,254 for local expenses and missionary purposes. The Sunday schools contributed for the same purpose $242,710. The Woman's Board works in close relation with the other boards of the church, reporting to the General Assembly annually.

[2] See Presbyterian bodies, p. 549.

The grand total of contributions for all purposes during the year 1916 amounted to $3,185,691.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the United Presbyterian Church for 1916 are given, by states and synods and presbyteries, on pages 585 to 588, 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	991	968	23	2.4
Members	160,726	130,342	30,384	23.3
Church edifices	986	984	2	0.2
Value of church property	$13,543,213	$10,760,208	$2,783,005	25.9
Debt on church property	$1,068,964	$546,557	$522,407	95.6
Parsonages:				
Churches reporting	538	450	88	19.6
Value	$1,701,625	$1,155,750	$545,875	47.2
Sunday schools:				
Number	1,019	991	28	2.8
Officers and teachers	15,160	12,841	2,319	18.1
Scholars	156,072	115,963	40,109	34.6
Contributions for missions and benevolences	$924,773	$810,029	$114,744	14.2
Domestic	$551,477	$443,865	$107,612	24.2
Foreign	$373,296	$306,164	$7,132	1.9

From this table it appears that the denomination has increased in every particular. The number of organizations reported in 1916 was 991 as against 968 in 1906; the membership rose from 130,342 to 160,726, or 23.3 per cent; there was an increase of 2 in number of edifices; and an increase of 25.9 per cent in the value of church property. Debt on church property amounted in 1916 to $1,068,964, reported by 225 organizations, as against $546,557, reported by 151 organizations in 1906. Sunday schools increased 2.8 per cent, and the number of scholars rose from 115,963 to 156,072, or 34.6 per cent. Contributions for missions and benevolences increased $114,744, or 14.2 per cent, the principal advance being for domestic work, chiefly educational.

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 $3,094,945, reported by 974 organizations, 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 846 organizations in 1916, was 6,638, constituting 4.8 per cent of the 139,714 members reported by these organizations. Assuming that the same proportion would apply to the 21,012 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 7,636.[1]

Of the 991 organizations, 975, with 159,906 members, reported the use of English only in church services; 1 organization, with 135 members, French only; and 3, with 99 members, used Italian only. One organization, with 70 members, used German and English; 1, with 104 members, Indian and English; and 10 organizations, with 412 members, Italian and English. As compared with the report for 1906, there was an increase of 1 in the number of foreign languages used and of 10 in the number of organizations reporting foreign languages.

The number of ministers on the rolls of the denomination was 995. Schedules were received from 778, distributed, 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	778	642	26	110	$1,381
Alabama	2	1		1	600
Arkansas	3	2		1	800
California	31	24		7	1,314
Colorado	10	6	1	3	1,417
District of Columbia	1	1			
Idaho	5	5			1,334
Illinois	53	45		8	1,302
Indiana	19	17		2	1,144
Iowa	64	55	1	8	1,235
Kansas	35	33	1	1	1,087
Kentucky	2		2		
Maryland	2	2			1,619
Massachusetts	12	12			1,506
Michigan	6	4	1	1	1,200
Missouri	9	8		1	1,500
Montana	1			1	
Nebraska	15	14		1	1,202
New Jersey	7	5	1	1	1,464
New York	57	47	2	8	1,251
North Carolina	5		3	2	
Ohio	109	90	1	18	1,285
Oklahoma	6	5		1	1,124
Oregon	10	6	2	2	1,020
Pennsylvania	258	215	8	35	1,618
Rhode Island	4	4			1,448
South Dakota	1	1			
Tennessee	5	1	2	2	1,000
Texas	6	4	1	1	1,225
Vermont	6	5		1	978
Virginia	1	1			
Washington	20	17		3	1,342
West Virginia	6	6			1,570
Wisconsin	6	5		1	1,126
Wyoming	1	1			

Of the 778 ministers, 668 were in pastoral work, 640 of them reporting annual salaries averaging $1,381. Of the 110 not in pastoral work, 56 were on the retired list, 21 were engaged in educational and editorial work, 10 were in evangelistic and philanthropic work, and 11 in the general business of the denomination.

[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 Presbyterian Church of North America	991	991	160,726	957	64,670	90,678	969	14	986	952	$13,543,213
New England division:											
Vermont	7	7	582	7	240	342	7	.....	7	7	32,200
Massachusetts	12	12	2,993	11	998	1,545	11	1	11	11	285,000
Rhode Island	5	5	1,036	5	417	619	4	1	4	5	54,100
Middle Atlantic division:											
New York	64	64	11,150	61	4,467	6,223	64	.....	64	62	959,900
New Jersey	10	10	1,904	10	741	1,163	10	.....	10	8	148,000
Pennsylvania	339	339	73,405	328	29,629	40,611	335	2	340	326	6,312,883
East North Central division:											
Ohio	146	146	21,613	140	8,843	12,175	143	1	144	142	1,840,400
Indiana	24	24	2,844	21	1,013	1,523	24	.....	24	24	423,400
Illinois	66	66	9,782	65	3,899	5,720	66	.....	67	66	530,000
Michigan	10	10	1,093	10	463	630	10	.....	10	10	84,200
Wisconsin	6	6	630	6	259	371	6	.....	6	6	24,500
West North Central division:											
Iowa	79	79	9,588	77	4,054	5,477	79	.....	80	77	697,750
Missouri	14	14	1,899	14	715	1,184	14	.....	14	13	167,800
Nebraska	21	21	2,338	20	930	1,368	21	.....	21	21	159,950
Kansas	47	47	4,995	47	2,026	2,969	45	2	46	45	237,050
South Atlantic division:											
Maryland	2	2	368	2	148	220	2	.....	2	2	60,000
Virginia	2	2	224	2	70	154	1	1	1	1	8,000
West Virginia	7	7	1,196	6	475	690	6	.....	7	6	178,500
North Carolina	3	3	249	3	92	157	2	1	2	2	9,500
East South Central division:											
Kentucky	4	4	161	2	53	80	4	.....	4	4	3,200
Tennessee	10	10	467	9	182	250	9	1	11	8	32,350
Alabama	5	5	468	5	195	273	4	1	5	4	7,830
West South Central division:											
Arkansas	3	3	107	2	41	56	2	.....	2	2	4,000
Oklahoma	7	7	414	7	173	241	7	.....	7	7	33,000
Texas	11	11	435	11	199	236	9	1	9	9	35,100
Mountain division:											
Idaho	5	5	381	5	178	203	5	.....	5	4	29,500
Colorado	15	15	2,707	15	1,153	1,554	15	.....	15	15	237,700
Pacific division:											
Washington	22	22	2,124	21	807	1,281	20	1	20	21	266,400
Oregon	8	8	980	8	403	577	8	.....	10	8	62,600
California	32	32	3,787	32	1,484	2,303	31	1	33	31	513,900
States with one organization only [1]	5	5	806	5	323	483	5	.....	5	5	104,500

[1] One organization each in Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, South Dakota, 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.
United Presbyterian Church of North America	991	225	$1,068,964	538	$1,701,625	974	$3,094,945	976	1,019	15,160	156,072
New England division:											
Vermont	7	2	1,800	6	9,200	7	10,612	7	7	79	517
Massachusetts	12	6	46,800	1	3,000	12	43,984	12	12	254	1,977
Rhode Island	5	.....	.....	2	10,000	5	12,094	5	5	89	922
Middle Atlantic division:											
New York	64	14	74,800	40	116,900	64	233,190	64	66	1,010	10,116
New Jersey	10	5	31,800	1	5,000	10	31,942	10	11	228	2,571
Pennsylvania	339	86	616,320	142	547,600	335	1,472,301	334	348	6,015	67,961
East North Central division:											
Ohio	146	32	122,863	75	235,900	143	360,752	144	151	2,105	20,219
Indiana	24	5	10,100	16	49,500	23	49,073	23	24	279	2,673
Illinois	66	11	13,250	52	167,050	66	174,119	66	68	993	9,369
Michigan	10	2	3,700	8	25,300	9	15,675	8	8	119	998
Wisconsin	6	1	300	5	13,000	6	11,247	6	6	75	584
West North Central division:											
Iowa	79	9	12,016	66	194,440	77	207,629	79	81	956	8,970
Missouri	14	5	12,150	5	16,750	14	48,047	14	15	254	2,622
Nebraska	21	3	6,205	16	31,150	20	46,073	20	20	251	2,501
Kansas	47	3	18,050	36	71,250	46	94,317	45	50	611	5,284
South Atlantic division:											
Maryland	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8,009	2	2	35	436
Virginia	2	.....	.....	1	7,000	2	1,400	2	2	19	454
West Virginia	7	3	28,700	3	9,500	6	30,590	7	8	91	980
North Carolina	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1,641	3	3	26	632
East South Central division:											
Kentucky	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1,078	4	5	30	577
Tennessee	10	.....	.....	3	3,600	10	5,550	10	12	94	1,183
Alabama	5	.....	.....	2	1,635	5	3,239	5	5	52	937
West South Central division:											
Arkansas	3	1	700	1	1,500	2	1,415	3	3	14	165
Oklahoma	7	2	560	6	14,100	6	6,224	7	7	70	724
Texas	11	3	5,750	5	18,950	11	6,412	9	9	69	531
Mountain division:											
Idaho	5	3	3,625	3	9,500	5	6,556	5	5	70	491
Colorado	15	6	4,525	6	20,400	15	48,556	15	15	231	2,420
Pacific division:											
Washington	22	10	26,350	10	31,200	22	40,010	22	22	316	2,798
Oregon	8	2	4,000	8	26,700	8	18,581	8	10	148	1,480
California	32	9	20,350	16	50,300	32	89,280	32	34	508	3,994
States with one organization only [1]	5	2	4,250	3	11,200	5	15,349	5	5	69	986

[1] One organization each in Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, South Dakota, and Wyoming.

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

SYNOD AND PRESBYTERY.	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 Presbyterian Church of North America	991	991	160,726	957	64,670	90,678	969	14	986	952	$13,543,213
Synod of California:											
Los Angeles	15	15	2,114	15	786	1,328	15	.....	17	15	321,600
San Francisco	17	17	1,673	17	698	975	16	1	16	16	192,300
Synod of Columbia:											
Idaho	5	5	367	5	172	195	5	.....	5	4	25,700
Oregon	7	7	930	7	386	544	7	.....	9	7	56,400
Puget Sound	15	15	1,436	14	578	822	14	1	14	15	155,700
Spokane	8	8	752	8	252	500	7	.....	7	7	120,700
First Synod of the West:											
Allegheny	38	38	11,257	38	4,790	6,467	38	.....	38	37	1,051,600
Beaver Valley	23	23	5,897	23	2,574	3,323	23	.....	24	23	399,555
Butler	29	29	4,697	29	2,087	2,610	29	.....	29	29	253,100
Cleveland	26	26	4,381	24	1,762	2,483	24	.....	24	24	494,900
Lake	24	24	3,698	24	1,484	2,214	24	.....	24	24	233,775
Mercer	16	16	3,118	14	977	1,298	16	.....	16	14	156,000
Synod of Illinois:											
Chicago	13	13	2,372	13	902	1,470	13	.....	13	13	199,600
Illinois, Central	7	7	578	7	231	347	7	.....	7	7	47,300
Illinois, Southern	26	26	3,742	25	1,581	2,151	25	.....	25	24	204,200
Monmouth	16	16	2,780	16	1,084	1,696	16	.....	16	16	148,100
Rock Island	13	13	1,409	12	507	739	13	.....	14	13	82,800
Wisconsin	6	6	630	6	259	371	6	.....	6	6	24,500
Synod of Iowa:											
Cedar Rapids	13	13	1,592	12	694	872	13	.....	13	12	131,800
College Springs	22	22	2,804	22	1,175	1,629	22	.....	22	22	169,700
Des Moines	25	25	2,746	25	1,164	1,582	25	.....	25	25	205,750
Iowa, Northwestern	4	4	246	4	102	144	4	.....	4	4	19,000
Keokuk	14	14	2,222	13	904	1,287	14	.....	15	13	186,500
Le Claire	6	6	571	6	251	320	6	.....	6	6	29,000
Synod of Kansas:											
Arkansas Valley	18	18	1,964	18	810	1,154	17	1	17	17	99,800
Concordia	7	7	450	7	200	250	7	.....	7	7	21,300
Garnett	10	10	967	10	362	605	10	.....	10	10	32,200
Kansas City	11	11	1,400	11	567	833	10	1	10	10	47,000
Oklahoma	7	7	414	7	173	241	7	.....	7	7	33,000
Pittsburg	6	6	553	6	198	355	6	.....	7	6	55,550
Texas	11	11	435	11	199	236	9	1	9	9	35,100
Synod of Nebraska:											
Colorado	12	12	2,638	12	1,130	1,508	12	.....	12	12	228,500
Omaha	12	12	1,361	11	525	796	12	.....	12	12	101,750
Pawnee	10	10	1,167	10	490	677	10	.....	10	10	60,700
Uncompahgre	4	4	219	4	93	126	4	.....	4	4	14,200
Synod of New York:											
Albany	9	9	1,716	9	719	997	9	.....	9	9	146,200
Argyle	13	13	2,168	13	916	1,252	13	.....	13	12	120,000
Boston	17	17	4,029	16	1,415	2,164	15	2	15	16	339,100
Caledonia	15	15	2,990	13	1,093	1,512	15	.....	15	15	232,500
Delaware	16	16	2,525	16	1,088	1,437	16	.....	16	15	67,200
Hudson	6	6	812	5	270	467	6	.....	6	6	276,000
New Jersey	9	9	1,824	9	711	1,113	9	.....	9	7	136,000
New York	7	7	1,249	7	491	758	7	.....	7	7	151,000
Philadelphia	27	27	7,019	27	2,840	4,179	27	.....	27	27	915,700
Vermont	7	7	582	7	240	342	7	.....	7	7	32,200
Synod of Ohio:											
Detroit	9	9	1,031	9	435	596	9	.....	9	9	82,200
Mansfield	11	11	1,285	11	571	714	11	.....	11	11	102,100
Muskingum	27	27	4,258	26	1,836	2,378	27	.....	28	26	208,000
Steubenville	22	22	3,201	19	1,209	1,577	22	.....	22	22	277,800
Wheeling	19	19	2,889	19	1,180	1,709	19	.....	19	19	326,300
Synod of Pittsburgh-Pennsylvania:											
Big Spring	12	12	1,148	12	446	702	12	.....	12	12	79,600
Brookville	13	13	1,052	13	445	607	13	.....	13	13	35,000
Chartiers	22	22	5,848	21	2,384	3,270	22	.....	23	22	354,330
Conemaugh	25	25	3,164	25	1,297	1,867	24	1	24	21	204,800
Frankfort	19	19	1,746	18	769	946	18	.....	18	18	115,800
Kiskiminetas	13	13	2,097	12	892	1,165	12	.....	12	12	126,500
Monongahela	47	47	16,430	45	6,638	9,288	47	.....	48	45	2,040,623
Westmoreland	35	35	6,827	30	2,233	3,015	33	1	35	32	457,500
Second Synod:											
Indiana	15	15	1,906	13	683	1,049	15	.....	15	15	163,700
Indiana, Northern	6	6	567	5	195	238	6	.....	6	6	21,700
Ohio, First	31	31	3,079	28	1,204	1,812	31	.....	33	31	416,750
Sidney	13	13	1,715	13	675	1,040	13	.....	13	13	152,400
Tennessee	15	15	1,281	15	509	772	11	4	12	10	44,430
Xenia	15	15	2,708	15	1,139	1,569	14	1	15	14	279,100

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

Synod and presbytery.	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.
United Presbyterian Church of North America	991	225	$1,068,964	538	$1,701,625	974	$3,094,945	976	1,019	15,160	156,072
Synod of California:											
Los Angeles	15	6	13,400	6	22,000	15	52,267	15	16	255	2,198
San Francisco	17	3	6,950	10	28,300	17	37,013	17	18	253	1,796
Synod of Columbia:											
Idaho	5	2	2,125	3	10,300	5	6,624	5	5	64	431
Oregon	7	2	4,000	7	22,900	7	17,213	7	9	138	1,430
Puget Sound	15	6	6,650	6	17,200	15	24,210	15	15	183	1,834
Spokane	8	5	21,200	5	17,000	8	17,100	8	8	149	1,074
First Synod of the West:											
Allegheny	38	16	147,642	13	52,000	38	282,743	38	38	933	9,341
Beaver Valley	23	4	37,800	10	31,700	23	93,001	23	24	469	5,043
Butler	29	4	23,500	12	38,900	29	62,610	29	30	420	3,859
Cleveland	26	15	75,825	7	35,500	24	94,393	26	27	485	5,210
Lake	24	4	16,780	13	43,900	24	39,394	23	23	273	2,763
Mercer	16	2	1,425	5	19,000	16	41,876	16	17	286	3,563
Synod of Illinois:											
Chicago	13	7	15,700	10	43,000	13	48,871	13	14	278	2,938
Illinois, Central	7	1	2,500	5	15,500	7	17,695	7	7	83	707
Illinois, Southern	26	6	9,550	13	21,550	25	51,999	26	27	375	3,657
Monmouth	16	.....	.....	15	57,500	16	55,225	16	16	258	2,602
Rock Island	13	2	586	12	37,800	13	25,105	13	14	155	1,307
Wisconsin	6	1	300	5	13,000	6	11,247	6	6	75	584
Synod of Iowa:											
Cedar Rapids	13	1	3,800	11	34,100	12	32,577	13	15	172	1,708
College Springs	22	3	2,750	18	50,100	22	62,860	22	23	260	2,566
Des Moines	25	3	1,400	19	53,900	25	68,310	25	25	284	2,764
Iowa, Northwestern	4	.....	.....	4	9,740	4	5,527	4	4	41	261
Keokuk	14	2	5,130	11	45,500	13	49,279	14	14	204	1,886
Le Claire	6	1	1,000	6	13,000	6	11,216	6	6	64	503
Synod of Kansas:											
Arkansas Valley	18	2	1,050	14	26,000	18	41,470	18	18	222	2,020
Concordia	7	.....	.....	5	10,400	7	7,333	7	7	80	519
Garnett	10	.....	.....	8	17,200	9	16,171	9	9	104	838
Kansas City	11	.....	.....	8	16,150	11	21,374	10	10	164	1,321
Oklahoma	7	2	560	6	14,100	6	6,224	7	7	70	724
Pittsburg	6	3	20,300	2	3,750	6	13,940	6	11	101	903
Texas	11	3	5,750	5	18,950	11	6,412	9	9	69	531
Synod of Nebraska:											
Colorado	12	3	3,475	7	23,400	12	44,160	12	12	211	2,323
Omaha	12	2	5,500	8	13,700	11	28,479	11	11	135	1,385
Pawnee	10	1	705	9	19,450	10	19,744	10	10	135	1,326
Uncompahgre	4	3	1,050	.....	.....	4	6,725	4	4	35	247
Synod of New York:											
Albany	9	1	11,900	7	22,500	9	30,212	9	10	152	1,504
Argyle	13	1	550	11	29,200	13	36,982	13	13	188	1,663
Boston	17	6	46,800	3	13,000	17	56,078	17	17	343	2,899
Caledonia	15	3	17,800	7	17,100	15	68,033	15	15	248	2,736
Delaware	16	1	500	13	30,600	16	34,470	16	17	212	1,908
Hudson	6	4	22,500	2	17,500	6	45,944	6	6	86	790
New Jersey	9	5	31,800	1	5,000	9	31,487	9	10	218	2,520
New York	7	4	22,450	1	5,000	7	22,007	7	7	156	1,746
Philadelphia	27	18	151,350	9	71,000	27	142,888	27	27	597	7,864
Vermont	7	2	1,800	6	9,200	7	10,612	7	7	79	517
Synod of Ohio:											
Detroit	9	2	3,700	8	25,300	8	14,875	7	7	114	952
Mansfield	11	.....	.....	9	26,800	11	20,222	11	12	143	1,165
Muskingum	27	1	300	10	24,750	27	48,819	27	29	363	3,533
Steubenville	22	3	11,500	12	48,500	22	56,477	21	22	297	2,656
Wheeling	19	6	28,100	8	19,500	18	50,737	18	20	238	2,194
Synod of Pittsburgh-Pennsylvania:											
Big Spring	12	1	1,000	7	15,700	12	18,658	12	12	139	1,098
Brookville	13	.....	.....	4	10,000	13	12,124	11	11	109	871
Chartiers	22	6	11,200	13	59,600	22	104,743	22	25	438	6,390
Conemaugh	25	3	21,008	10	20,100	22	44,600	25	25	290	2,684
Frankfort	19	1	1,600	8	25,000	18	28,234	19	20	217	1,600
Kiskiminetas	13	1	800	6	24,500	13	29,321	13	13	177	1,821
Monongahela	47	19	161,940	13	60,800	47	467,943	47	49	1,152	14,947
Westmoreland	35	9	44,525	19	75,400	34	118,345	33	38	563	6,497
Second Synod:											
Indiana	15	2	1,500	10	37,000	15	30,799	15	15	187	1,712
Indiana, Northern	6	1	1,000	5	9,500	5	9,371	5	5	54	413
Ohio, First	31	3	4,638	18	46,500	30	55,535	31	35	374	3,966
Sidney	13	2	500	5	17,000	13	24,983	13	13	172	1,648
Tennessee	15	.....	.....	5	11,435	15	10,115	15	15	141	2,741
Xenia	15	5	30,700	10	27,650	15	49,944	15	15	230	2,215