

ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS, AND PLACES OF WORSHIP, BY CONFERENCES: 1906.

CONFERENCE.	Total number of organizations.	COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.				
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Seating capacity of church edifices.	
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls etc.		Number of organizations reporting.	Seating capacity reported.
Total for denomination.....	69	69	5,592	67	1,972	3,493	68	1	71	67	21,955
Maryland.....	32	32	1,619	32	620	999	31	1	32	30	8,950
Middle.....	19	19	1,213	17	417	669	19		21	19	6,295
Philadelphia and New Jersey.....	18	18	2,760	18	935	1,825	18		18	18	6,800

ORGANIZATIONS, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY CONFERENCES: 1906.

CONFERENCE.	Total number of organizations.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.		DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Total for denomination.....	69	68	\$183,697	41	\$20,917	7	\$7,500	66	66	441	5,266
Maryland.....	32	31	58,550	9	3,156	1	300	29	29	125	1,144
Middle.....	19	19	66,347	14	12,482	3	3,400	19	19	108	1,299
Philadelphia and New Jersey.....	18	18	58,800	18	5,279	3	3,800	18	18	208	2,823

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL ZION CHURCH.

HISTORY.

Among the early independent colored 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," and the desire for other church privileges denied them. 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 American Methodist Episcopal Church 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 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, of the same 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. In the meantime, on June 17, James Varick, Abraham Thompson, and Levin Smith were ordained elders by Dr. James Covell, Sylvester Hutchinson, and William Stillwell, all 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 over 600 local 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 4 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.

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 two lay delegates from each annual conference, except for such as are entitled to but one 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 50 cents on each member of the church.

WORK.

At the general conference of 1892 an effort was made to quicken the missionary spirit of the denomination, and a Board of Education was appointed, but it appeared that the time was not quite ripe, and both the missionary and the educational benevolences were destined to wait until a later period. At the general conference of 1896 a new financial plan was adopted by which the bishops were to receive a better support, and the educational work was made more secure. It was not until the general conference of 1904 that the general work of the church was thoroughly organized in regular departments.

The work of home missions is under the care of a board appointed by the general conference. One-half of the apportionment for this cause goes to assist preachers engaged in mission work in the conference in which it is collected. On an order from the bishops, wherever exigencies require it, this amount is supplemented by funds in the hands of the corresponding secretary. At present, portions of Louisiana, Mississippi, and the states beyond the Mississippi river, especially Oklahoma, are regarded as special mission fields. During the year 1906 the amount spent in home missionary work was \$8,000.

In close connection with the home missionary work is that of church extension, carried on by a special board, which helps in the erection of churches in cities, towns, and rural districts where missionaries are employed and the congregations are weak. 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. During the year 1906 the sum of \$15,000 was thus expended.

The foreign missionary work is carried on by the Foreign Mission Board of the general conference,

which maintains stations in British Honduras, the Dominican Republic, the Bahama Islands, and Liberia and other points on the west coast of Africa. There are in all about 15 regular missionaries, over one-half of whom are natives, besides a number of helpers. Three schools are maintained in Africa. The value of property in the foreign field is placed at \$13,000, of which \$3,000 represents school property. Contributions for the foreign mission work in 1906 amounted to \$3,000, aside from the appropriation for the schools.

The church has now a regular Board of Education, with headquarters at Winston-Salem, N. C., 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. Eleven regularly established schools are conducted, including Livingstone College, and the funds for their support are raised by apportionment to each pastoral charge, and by a freewill offering from each Sunday school. These 11 schools have an attendance of about 2,000, and send out about 150 graduates each year. About 50 teachers are employed, at an average salary of \$500. Four schools do academic work, while the others do mainly grammar school and industrial work. The value of the school property in the United States is estimated at \$150,000.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the denomination at the close of the year 1906, as derived from the returns of the individual church organizations, are given by states and ecclesiastical divisions in the tables which follow. As shown by these tables, the denomination has 2,204 organizations in 33 conferences, distributed in 32 states and the District of Columbia. Of these organizations, 1,103 are in the South Atlantic division, North Carolina leading with 673.

The total number of communicants reported is 184,542; of these, as shown by the returns for 2,156

organizations, about 37 per cent are males and 63 per cent females. According to the statistics, the denomination has 2,131 church edifices; a seating capacity for church edifices of 690,951, as reported by 2,048 organizations; church property valued at \$4,833,207, against which there appears an indebtedness of \$474,269; halls, etc., used for worship by 78 organizations; and 348 parsonages valued at \$350,690. The Sunday schools, as reported by 2,060 organizations, number 2,092, with 16,245 officers and teachers and 107,692 scholars.

The number of ministers connected with the denomination is 3,082, and there are also about 384 exhorters and licentiates.

As compared with the report for 1890, these figures show an increase of 500 organizations, 544 church edifices, and \$2,119,079 in the value of church property, but a decrease of 165,246 in the number of communicants. In other words, the statistics for 1906, as compared with those given in the report for 1890, show that, while there have been substantial increases in the number of organizations—29.3 per cent—and in the number of church edifices—34.3 per cent—and a very material increase—78.1 per cent—in the value of church property, the present number of communicants is not much more than one-half the former number, or 184,542 in 1906 as against 349,788 in 1890.

The method of securing the statistics for 1906 has been such, however, as to preclude the probability of any great error with respect to either the number of communicants or any of the other items of inquiry. The statistics, in all cases, were obtained direct, either from the pastors or presiding elders, and the greater part of them were secured by a personal canvass by agents sent out from this Office. Furthermore, the figures have been subjected to a most careful scrutiny and verification from authoritative sources and are believed to be substantially correct; therefore, it is quite evident that the number of communicants as given in the report for 1890 was too high.

RELIGIOUS BODIES.

ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS, AND PLACES OF WORSHIP, BY STATES: 1906.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.				
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Seating capacity of church edifices.	
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.		Number of organizations reporting.	Seating capacity reported.
Total for denomination.....	2,204	2,197	184,542	2,156	67,096	113,405	2,079	78	2,131	2,048	690,951
North Atlantic division.....	206	203	17,323	192	5,751	10,613	184	18	188	181	57,689
Maine.....	1	1	25	1	10	15	1	.....	1	1	200
Massachusetts.....	7	7	1,215	7	479	730	6	1	6	6	2,785
Rhode Island.....	3	3	262	2	18	52	2	1	2	2	1,200
Connecticut.....	17	16	1,229	10	457	772	14	3	14	14	4,728
New York.....	76	75	6,149	69	2,015	3,817	71	3	74	70	21,710
New Jersey.....	35	34	2,180	34	702	1,478	29	4	20	28	8,775
Pennsylvania.....	67	67	6,263	63	2,070	3,743	61	6	62	60	18,285
South Atlantic division.....	1,103	1,103	101,532	1,080	38,456	60,969	1,055	28	1,066	1,048	373,536
Delaware.....	4	4	167	3	44	42	4	.....	4	4	1,083
Maryland.....	14	14	923	14	362	561	14	.....	15	14	4,535
District of Columbia.....	6	6	2,615	6	988	1,627	6	.....	6	6	3,230
Virginia.....	75	75	5,474	75	2,163	3,311	71	4	72	71	22,265
West Virginia.....	6	6	86	6	40	46	2	3	2	2	300
North Carolina.....	673	673	66,356	657	25,040	40,015	650	8	656	645	223,915
South Carolina.....	193	193	19,058	189	7,368	11,065	183	9	180	182	70,505
Georgia.....	68	68	3,630	66	1,298	2,232	64	2	64	64	20,105
Florida.....	64	64	3,223	64	1,153	2,070	61	2	61	60	18,598
North Central division.....	43	43	4,454	43	1,274	3,180	39	4	39	39	12,255
Ohio.....	9	9	386	9	135	251	8	1	8	8	2,150
Indiana.....	8	8	1,281	8	439	842	8	.....	8	8	2,875
Illinois.....	9	9	870	9	247	623	8	1	8	8	2,900
Michigan.....	2	2	90	2	19	41	2	.....	2	2	750
Wisconsin.....	3	3	86	3	35	51	2	1	2	2	700
Missouri.....	11	11	1,765	11	396	1,369	10	1	10	10	3,460
Kansas.....	1	1	6	1	3	3	1	.....	1	1	30
South Central division.....	1,837	833	60,291	826	21,255	38,061	787	27	824	707	242,266
Kentucky.....	59	59	5,773	58	2,008	3,650	56	3	57	50	10,005
Tennessee.....	117	117	6,651	117	2,186	4,465	108	5	110	107	31,100
Alabama.....	389	385	36,705	382	13,070	23,410	375	7	387	364	121,785
Mississippi.....	144	144	5,602	144	2,131	3,471	135	6	137	129	40,880
Louisiana.....	44	44	2,539	41	656	1,242	39	1	39	37	9,095
Arkansas.....	65	65	2,404	65	932	1,472	57	3	60	57	17,051
Oklahoma ²	8	8	160	8	73	87	6	.....	6	6	1,550
Texas.....	11	11	457	11	193	264	11	2	13	11	3,540
Western division.....	15	15	942	15	360	582	14	1	14	13	5,205
Oregon.....	1	1	40	1	10	30	1	.....	1	1	250
California.....	14	14	902	14	350	552	13	1	13	12	4,955

¹ Includes 1 organization in North Carolina, not returned separately.

² Oklahoma and Indian Territory combined.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL ZION CHURCH.

ORGANIZATIONS, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES: 1906.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.		DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Total for denomination.....	2,204	2,104	\$4,833,207	724	\$474,269	348	\$350,690	2,060	2,092	16,245	107,692
North Atlantic division.....	206	187	1,576,255	103	232,400	64	140,800	198	199	1,716	12,041
Maine.....	1	1	3,000	1	1,000			1	1	8	30
Massachusetts.....	7	7	104,025	5	39,614	1	2,500	7	7	109	893
Rhode Island.....	3	2	53,000	2	13,000			3	3	36	339
Connecticut.....	17	15	204,505	9	23,107	8	23,500	17	17	208	946
New York.....	76	71	736,095	29	91,748	29	67,350	72	72	590	4,258
New Jersey.....	35	30	136,000	19	27,023	5	9,800	33	33	252	1,903
Pennsylvania.....	67	61	339,630	38	36,308	21	37,650	65	66	513	3,672
South Atlantic division.....	1,103	1,066	1,737,514	313	133,306	144	115,932	1,061	1,077	9,319	60,755
Delaware.....	4	4	11,925	4	3,043			3	3	20	100
Maryland.....	14	13	44,100	10	19,025	1	4,000	13	13	86	571
District of Columbia.....	6	6	207,000	5	38,900	2	9,000	6	7	102	1,037
Virginia.....	75	72	102,280	40	15,649	12	9,250	71	73	477	2,795
West Virginia.....	6	2	450	1	300			3	3	14	42
North Carolina.....	673	654	941,234	162	36,055	88	63,732	652	663	6,405	40,589
South Carolina.....	193	186	261,770	47	10,405	13	12,100	191	192	1,506	10,075
Georgia.....	68	66	66,915	21	3,187	7	2,750	63	63	370	2,454
Florida.....	64	63	101,840	23	6,142	16	15,100	59	60	339	2,791
North Central division.....	43	39	188,550	29	40,194	11	6,970	42	42	273	2,216
Ohio.....	9	8	27,300	8	5,244	3	1,100	8	8	58	301
Indiana.....	8	8	33,800	6	5,243	2	2,400	8	8	63	527
Illinois.....	9	8	46,300	6	7,027	4	1,220	9	9	65	550
Michigan.....	2	2	4,700	1	1,400			2	2	7	27
Wisconsin.....	3	2	5,900	1	30			3	3	15	100
Missouri.....	11	10	70,400	7	21,250	2	2,250	11	11	63	700
Kansas.....	1	1	150					1	1	2	11
South Central division.....	1,837	797	1,176,301	272	52,846	121	81,438	746	761	4,839	32,166
Kentucky.....	59	57	111,350	17	6,993	16	8,650	54	58	408	3,229
Tennessee.....	1,117	110	139,221	26	8,879	12	7,200	111	111	614	4,371
Alabama.....	389	377	701,841	112	22,046	57	48,103	355	358	2,456	17,262
Mississippi.....	144	136	117,605	71	8,537	17	6,585	127	129	742	3,052
Louisiana.....	44	41	31,925	19	1,291	6	4,500	32	32	199	1,183
Arkansas.....	65	59	57,279	22	4,827	11	5,600	52	53	323	1,775
Oklahoma ¹	8	6	4,700	2	190	1	300	5	6	16	138
Texas.....	11	11	12,380	3	83	1	200	10	15	78	316
Western division.....	15	15	154,587	7	15,523	8	5,550	13	13	98	514
Oregon.....	1	1	25,000	1	350	1	2,000	1	1	5	30
California.....	14	14	129,587	6	15,173	7	3,550	12	12	93	484

¹ Includes 1 organization in North Carolina, not returned separately.

² Oklahoma and Indian Territory combined.

RELIGIOUS BODIES.

ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS, AND PLACES OF WORSHIP, BY CONFERENCES: 1906.

CONFERENCE.	Total number of organizations.	COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.				
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.		Number of organizations reporting.	Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Seating capacity of church edifices.	
				Male.	Female.		Church edifices.	Halls, etc.		Number of organizations reporting.	Seating capacity reported.
Total for denomination.....	2,204	2,197	184,542	2,156	67,096	113,405	2,079	78	2,131	2,048	600,951
Alabama.....	114	111	9,352	111	3,362	5,990	109	2	110	105	34,585
Allegheny.....	40	40	2,549	38	786	1,356	38	2	38	37	9,975
Arkansas.....	49	49	1,712	49	933	1,079	42	2	51	42	11,801
Blue Ridge.....	122	122	4,886	122	1,529	3,457	105	10	105	104	28,135
California.....	15	15	942	15	300	582	14	1	14	13	5,205
Central Alabama.....	105	105	12,094	105	4,487	7,007	105	.....	108	104	34,910
Central North Carolina.....	230	230	27,889	230	10,656	17,233	223	3	223	223	84,187
Florida.....	36	36	1,602	36	598	1,004	35	.....	35	34	9,098
Georgia.....	45	45	2,345	43	829	1,416	42	1	42	42	12,170
Kentucky.....	63	63	6,204	62	2,200	3,889	60	3	61	60	17,880
Louisiana.....	33	33	2,267	31	579	1,105	30	1	30	29	8,825
Missouri.....	32	32	3,918	32	1,087	2,831	29	3	29	29	9,180
New England.....	28	27	2,731	26	964	1,575	23	5	23	23	8,013
New Jersey.....	40	39	2,413	39	788	1,025	32	6	32	31	9,475
New York.....	47	47	5,065	41	1,640	3,108	45	2	48	45	14,525
North Alabama.....	101	101	8,704	101	3,292	5,412	97	3	100	94	34,800
North Arkansas.....	18	18	767	18	818	449	17	1	17	17	6,400
North Carolina.....	198	198	15,710	182	5,665	8,717	193	2	198	192	63,303
North Louisiana.....	19	19	641	18	228	360	16	.....	16	15	3,220
Oklahoma.....	8	8	160	8	73	87	6	2	6	6	1,550
Palmetto.....	93	93	7,336	92	2,808	4,335	85	7	87	84	35,395
Philadelphia and Baltimore.....	54	54	7,516	51	2,699	4,693	51	3	53	51	17,858
South Carolina.....	106	105	12,132	104	4,711	6,994	104	2	105	104	47,185
South Florida.....	30	30	1,650	30	503	1,087	28	2	28	28	9,750
South Georgia.....	22	22	1,244	22	461	783	21	1	21	21	7,510
South Mississippi.....	52	52	2,104	52	797	1,307	52	.....	52	48	17,830
Tennessee.....	72	72	4,254	72	1,429	2,825	67	3	78	67	18,235
Texas.....	11	11	467	11	193	264	11	.....	13	11	3,540
Virginia.....	94	94	10,949	94	4,342	6,607	92	1	93	92	20,645
West Alabama.....	67	66	6,387	63	1,902	4,266	62	2	67	57	17,380
West Tennessee and Mississippi.....	82	82	3,525	82	1,802	2,223	74	6	76	74	21,200
Western New York.....	29	28	1,005	28	348	657	27	.....	27	26	7,641
Western North Carolina.....	149	149	13,923	148	5,412	8,482	144	2	145	140	49,585

ORGANIZATIONS, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY CONFERENCES: 1906.

CONFERENCE.	Total number of organizations.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.		DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Total for denomination.....	2,204	2,104	\$4,833,207	724	\$474,269	348	\$350,690	2,060	2,092	10,245	107,692
Alabama.....	114	109	107,205	34	3,220	7	5,378	102	103	682	4,481
Allegheny.....	40	38	193,100	28	26,963	17	21,650	40	41	300	1,880
Arkansas.....	49	43	36,544	16	1,928	8	4,400	41	42	250	1,405
Blue Ridge.....	122	108	100,065	34	3,439	16	8,750	113	114	652	3,789
California.....	15	15	154,587	7	15,523	8	5,550	13	13	98	514
Central Alabama.....	105	104	251,200	22	3,279	8	6,150	102	102	714	5,692
Central North Carolina.....	230	224	410,173	51	13,671	29	21,980	228	229	2,744	16,433
Florida.....	36	36	33,900	15	5,552	5	5,900	31	32	180	1,115
Georgia.....	45	44	47,815	15	2,456	3	1,200	40	40	200	1,363
Kentucky.....	63	61	131,550	20	8,946	18	10,350	57	61	446	3,421
Louisiana.....	33	32	37,500	10	890	5	3,800	26	26	175	1,103
Missouri.....	32	29	157,050	19	34,307	7	5,470	32	32	197	1,811
New England.....	28	25	364,530	17	77,321	9	26,000	28	28	361	2,208
New Jersey.....	40	33	147,500	21	29,623	6	11,600	38	38	282	2,095
New York.....	47	45	562,795	18	71,228	20	51,850	47	47	393	3,088
North Alabama.....	101	98	228,636	34	9,022	23	19,925	93	95	653	4,122
North Arkansas.....	18	18	21,435	7	2,918	3	1,200	13	13	83	430
North Carolina.....	198	194	209,394	46	5,169	26	17,852	190	196	1,084	11,106
North Louisiana.....	19	16	8,025	9	682	1	700	13	13	70	330
Oklahoma.....	8	8	4,700	2	190	1	300	5	5	16	138
Palmetto.....	93	88	110,120	21	5,408	6	4,600	92	93	683	4,259
Philadelphia and Baltimore.....	54	50	406,755	30	75,057	9	28,100	50	51	451	3,939
South Carolina.....	106	104	156,350	30	5,382	11	6,500	105	106	899	5,926
South Florida.....	30	29	68,890	8	560	11	9,200	29	29	164	1,706
South Georgia.....	22	21	19,800	7	1,031	4	1,550	21	21	146	1,013
South Mississippi.....	52	51	35,875	32	3,073	11	3,185	49	49	291	1,549
Tennessee.....	72	68	93,186	14	7,257	6	3,150	67	67	372	2,646
Texas.....	11	11	12,380	3	83	1	200	10	15	78	816
Virginia.....	94	90	171,120	49	24,318	17	15,750	90	93	739	5,026
West Alabama.....	67	64	124,880	24	6,945	19	17,150	58	58	402	2,893
West Tennessee and Mississippi.....	82	76	61,450	38	4,707	8	5,000	69	71	405	2,269
Western New York.....	29	27	184,900	10	17,720	9	15,700	25	25	192	1,122
Western North Carolina.....	149	147	187,797	27	5,771	16	10,600	143	144	1,231	8,564

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 colored people 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 Pittsburg. It has so far been limited chiefly to denominational extension, but plans are being matured to include work among immigrants, mountaineers, and Indians. During 1906 the board had an income of \$15,000, employed 28 missionaries, and assisted, in one form or another, 35 churches. A Woman's Board of Home Missions, with headquarters at Kansas City, Kans., is doing some work, principally in Oklahoma. It showed an income during that year of about \$600.

The foreign missionary work, under the direction of a board of 30 members, is carried on in Japan, where, in 1906, it reported 5 stations; 12 churches with 1,000 members; and 5 schools with 800 students. The number of missionaries was 13, and there were also 15 native helpers. The value of property, including the schools, is \$63,500. A survey of the years since 1884-85, when the work was begun, shows a generally uniform increase in income from \$13,575 to \$28,606. The highest figures reached were those of 1903-4, when the sum contributed was \$33,542.

The educational work of the church is represented by 7 institutions, including the university at Kansas City, Kans., 5 colleges, and a theological seminary. These are located in Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, and Texas. In 1906 the total number of teachers was 122, and of students, 1,034; the amount contributed was \$45,874; and the value of school property, \$1,070,836, not including an endowment of \$99,000.

There is 1 home for the aged, having a capacity for 25 inmates, and a regular income of about \$1,500. The young people's work is represented by 660 societies of Christian Endeavor with 21,115 members.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the denomination at the close of the year 1906, as derived from the returns of the individual church organizations, are given by states and ecclesiastical divisions in the tables which follow. As shown by these tables, the denomination has 2,843 organizations in 43 conferences and missions, distributed in 27 states and the District of Columbia. Of these organizations, 912 are in the South Atlantic division, 855 in the South Central division, 833 in the North Central division, and 243 in the North Atlantic division. The state having the largest number is West Virginia with 281, followed by Ohio with 247; Texas, 236; and North Carolina, 227.

The total number of communicants reported is 178,544; of these, as shown by the returns for 2,673

organizations, about 41 per cent are males and 59 per cent females. According to the statistics, the denomination has 2,457 church edifices; a seating capacity for church edifices of 721,464, as reported by 2,370 organizations; church property valued at \$6,053,048, against which there appears an indebtedness of \$247,524; halls, etc., used for worship by 230 organizations; and 661 parsonages valued at \$910,645. The Sunday schools, as reported by 2,118 organizations, number 2,181, with 18,970 officers and teachers and 141,086 scholars.

The number of ministers connected with the denomination is 1,852.

As compared with the report for 1890, these figures show an increase of 314 organizations, 36,555 communicants, and \$2,369,711 in the value of church property.

ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS, AND PLACES OF WORSHIP, BY STATES: 1906.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.				
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.		Number of organizations reporting.	Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Seating capacity of church edifices.	
				Male.	Female.		Church edifices.	Halls, etc.		Number of organizations reporting.	Seating capacity reported.
Total for denomination.....	2,843	2,825	178,544	2,673	68,360	100,345	2,435	230	2,457	2,370	721,464
North Atlantic division.....	243	243	21,616	237	7,902	12,949	233	8	236	229	67,295
Connecticut.....	4	4	161	4	69	92	4	.....	4	4	800
New York.....	67	67	3,890	66	1,473	2,349	61	6	61	61	14,545
New Jersey.....	50	50	5,248	49	1,859	2,939	50	.....	50	50	15,400
Pennsylvania.....	122	122	12,317	118	4,501	7,669	118	2	121	114	36,460
South Atlantic division.....	912	912	66,984	880	26,066	37,885	871	31	883	858	268,368
Delaware.....	39	39	3,463	39	1,303	2,160	39	.....	40	39	10,135
Maryland.....	181	181	16,373	178	6,079	10,069	180	1	182	181	49,135
District of Columbia.....	5	5	1,415	4	479	659	5	.....	5	5	3,843
Virginia.....	61	61	4,480	53	1,480	2,894	60	.....	64	56	16,265
West Virginia.....	281	281	16,004	279	6,612	9,220	255	22	256	253	73,780
North Carolina.....	227	227	18,271	211	7,138	9,497	224	2	227	222	83,410
South Carolina.....	33	33	1,840	33	765	1,075	29	2	29	26	7,000
Georgia.....	77	77	4,970	75	2,145	2,708	73	3	74	70	22,900
Florida.....	8	8	168	8	65	103	6	1	6	6	1,000
North Central division.....	833	827	54,247	794	20,854	31,480	774	49	777	763	213,156
Ohio.....	247	246	23,494	238	9,256	13,738	247	.....	247	241	73,250
Indiana.....	130	128	10,408	124	4,039	6,018	127	3	127	126	36,260
Illinois.....	106	104	5,612	92	1,937	3,031	102	3	102	102	39,550
Michigan.....	155	154	5,077	154	1,935	3,142	132	20	132	129	29,342
Iowa.....	57	57	2,694	57	1,230	1,764	56	2	55	55	13,490
Missouri.....	97	97	4,712	91	1,712	2,603	81	11	83	81	23,780
Kansas.....	41	41	2,050	38	745	1,103	31	10	31	29	6,614
South Central division.....	855	843	35,607	762	13,538	18,022	557	142	561	520	172,645
Kentucky.....	43	43	2,341	39	989	1,214	29	8	32	29	9,650
Tennessee.....	43	43	2,710	33	740	982	40	2	40	34	12,100
Alabama.....	95	95	5,408	71	1,825	2,350	87	1	87	77	26,195
Mississippi.....	94	93	4,517	88	1,828	2,454	87	3	87	84	27,025
Louisiana.....	91	91	3,513	80	1,341	1,666	71	11	71	70	22,900
Arkansas.....	166	166	6,658	150	2,663	3,468	116	26	117	105	37,700
Oklahoma ¹	87	85	2,054	80	770	1,073	23	28	23	21	4,625
Texas.....	236	227	8,495	221	3,382	4,815	104	63	104	100	33,350

¹Oklahoma and Indian Territory combined.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

463

ORGANIZATIONS, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES: 1906.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.		DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Total for denomination.....	2,843	2,442	\$6,053,048	244	\$247,524	661	\$910,645	2,118	2,181	18,970	141,086
North Atlantic division.....	243	233	1,679,200	54	132,633	101	212,400	230	240	2,950	22,149
Connecticut.....	4	4	12,900	2	3,109	2	2,000	4	4	33	175
New York.....	67	61	228,450	9	16,584	39	59,500	61	68	690	3,850
New Jersey.....	50	49	355,275	23	67,127	24	59,900	49	50	821	6,979
Pennsylvania.....	122	119	1,082,575	20	45,813	36	91,000	116	118	1,406	11,145
South Atlantic division.....	912	870	2,191,597	88	85,165	193	336,675	767	783	6,759	54,981
Delaware.....	39	39	111,100	10	11,522	12	21,255	30	39	458	3,843
Maryland.....	181	181	873,700	24	33,395	66	100,475	176	178	2,195	17,127
District of Columbia.....	5	5	169,600	3	24,500	2	10,000	5	5	126	1,466
Virginia.....	61	60	120,438	9	3,710	13	21,350	40	41	410	3,555
West Virginia.....	281	254	542,284	12	7,670	52	71,650	243	253	1,062	14,173
North Carolina.....	227	223	254,710	14	2,860	35	44,175	180	181	1,139	11,197
South Carolina.....	33	30	18,300	4	95	4	1,425	21	23	120	999
Georgia.....	77	72	97,740	11	1,393	9	6,345	57	57	331	2,489
Florida.....	8	6	3,825	1	20	.....	.....	6	6	18	132
North Central division.....	833	777	1,760,079	52	22,249	273	310,200	713	734	7,104	46,020
Ohio.....	247	246	772,287	13	7,010	70	95,450	234	237	2,589	17,787
Indiana.....	130	127	250,275	6	4,050	37	49,525	125	125	1,286	8,647
Illinois.....	106	103	192,050	2	2,400	50	48,450	78	78	748	5,280
Michigan.....	155	132	278,700	18	5,447	57	52,325	137	146	1,277	7,016
Iowa.....	57	55	94,400	1	400	22	25,750	48	54	424	2,459
Missouri.....	97	81	105,167	6	502	19	22,500	57	58	487	2,711
Kansas.....	41	33	76,200	6	2,440	18	15,900	34	36	313	2,120
South Central division.....	855	562	413,172	50	7,477	94	51,370	408	424	2,157	17,936
Kentucky.....	43	33	16,970	2	540	4	1,120	26	32	173	1,239
Tennessee.....	43	40	29,850	.....	.....	2	1,100	28	28	183	1,587
Alabama.....	95	86	89,726	8	25	11	9,600	63	66	308	2,497
Mississippi.....	94	85	44,708	9	1,494	3	1,150	65	67	263	2,697
Louisiana.....	91	73	43,675	9	1,816	10	6,350	46	46	195	1,732
Arkansas.....	166	113	62,945	4	238	19	8,800	70	81	461	3,585
Oklahoma ¹	87	18	11,325	3	525	1	100	20	20	116	885
Texas.....	236	114	113,973	15	2,839	44	23,150	81	84	458	3,714

¹ Oklahoma and Indian Territory combined.

RELIGIOUS BODIES.

ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS, AND PLACES OF WORSHIP, BY CONFERENCES AND MISSIONS: 1906.

CONFERENCE OR MISSION.	Total number of organizations.	COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.				
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.		Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Seating capacity of church edifices.		
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.		Halls, etc.	Number of organizations reporting.	Seating capacity reported.
Total for denomination.....	2,843	2,825	178,544	2,673	68,360	100,345	2,435	230	2,457	2,370	721,404
Alabama.....	91	91	5,255	67	1,753	2,274	83	1	83	73	25,555
Arkansas.....	95	95	3,598	82	1,360	1,792	73	11	73	69	21,475
Central Texas.....	43	43	1,684	43	690	994	21	13	21	21	6,025
Charleston.....	11	11	683	11	278	405	8	1	8	5	1,300
Chickasaw Mission.....	19	19	330	19	137	193	7	4	7	7	1,800
Choctaw.....	7	7	162	7	60	102	1	4	1	1	200
Colorado-Texas.....	34	34	1,002	34	484	518	8	4	8	7	2,050
Colorado-Texas (Colored).....	22	20	844	13	276	447	15	3	15	13	2,950
Florida.....	6	6	145	6	54	91	5	1	5	5	950
Fort Smith.....	39	39	1,745	39	784	961	25	7	26	21	9,800
Georgia.....	48	48	3,908	47	1,728	2,113	45	3	45	45	17,075
Georgia (Colored).....	31	31	1,085	30	428	607	29	.....	30	26	5,875
Indian Mission.....	14	14	526	12	171	262	7	2	7	0	1,450
Indiana.....	125	123	10,323	119	4,005	5,997	122	3	122	121	35,160
Iowa.....	57	57	2,994	57	1,230	1,764	55	2	55	55	13,460
Kansas.....	41	41	2,050	38	745	1,193	31	10	31	29	6,514
Kentucky.....	29	29	1,545	25	630	771	15	8	18	15	5,000
Louisiana.....	86	86	3,290	77	1,281	1,572	66	10	66	65	10,950
Maryland.....	281	281	26,438	277	9,794	16,142	280	1	280	281	80,563
Michigan.....	161	160	5,207	160	1,989	3,218	138	20	138	135	30,642
Mississippi.....	73	73	3,288	69	1,266	1,822	68	1	68	65	10,565
Missouri.....	69	69	2,922	65	1,087	1,635	53	11	53	53	15,465
Muskingum.....	140	139	14,619	132	5,693	8,438	139	.....	140	138	43,005
New Jersey.....	44	44	4,326	43	1,558	2,318	44	.....	44	44	13,145
New York.....	31	31	2,400	31	865	1,535	31	.....	31	31	8,310
North Carolina.....	240	240	19,256	224	7,528	10,092	237	2	240	235	89,060
North Illinois.....	50	50	3,262	47	1,131	1,930	47	2	47	47	11,975
North Mississippi.....	31	30	1,647	29	745	867	28	3	28	28	9,525
North Missouri.....	25	25	1,645	23	561	887	25	.....	27	25	7,015
Northeast Arkansas.....	43	43	1,799	38	694	955	28	9	28	25	10,325
Northwest Texas.....	36	30	1,014	28	395	578	8	12	8	8	2,625
Ohio.....	100	100	8,372	99	3,318	5,042	100	.....	100	90	28,545
Oklahoma.....	47	45	1,036	42	402	616	8	18	8	7	1,176
Onondaga.....	50	50	2,480	49	957	1,455	44	6	44	44	9,635
Pennsylvania.....	31	31	1,213	31	467	746	20	1	29	20	7,520
Pittsburg.....	74	74	9,705	69	3,553	5,766	72	1	75	67	23,650
South Carolina.....	15	15	574	15	255	319	14	1	14	14	3,650
South Illinois.....	56	54	2,250	45	806	1,101	55	1	55	55	18,575
Southwest Texas.....	21	21	598	19	191	271	5	9	5	5	1,550
Tennessee.....	38	38	2,029	32	661	951	36	2	36	30	10,425
Texas.....	77	76	3,247	76	1,295	1,942	45	22	45	44	10,400
Virginia.....	34	34	2,000	22	624	793	32	.....	33	28	8,100
West Virginia.....	278	278	15,457	277	6,425	9,000	253	21	254	252	73,230

ORGANIZATIONS, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY CONFERENCES AND MISSIONS: 1906.

CONFERENCE OR MISSION.	Total number of organizations.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.		DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Total for denomination.....	2,843	2,442	\$6,053,048	244	\$247,524	661	\$910,645	2,118	2,181	18,970	141,066
Alabama.....	91	82	88,376	8	25	11	9,600	61	64	298	2,437
Arkansas.....	95	70	37,495	1	65	9	4,100	44	45	199	1,710
Central Texas.....	43	20	26,617	2	74	9	6,050	16	16	114	862
Charlotte.....	11	8	3,800	4	95	2	125	9	11	47	396
Chickasaw Mission.....	19	4	1,800	1	75			3	3	19	122
Choctaw.....	7	1	75					5	5	24	218
Colorado-Texas.....	34	12	9,755	1	100	8	3,900	9	9	49	453
Colorado-Texas (Colored).....	22	16	16,476	8	365	1	100	17	20	74	583
Florida.....	6	5	2,325					4	4	15	111
Fort Smith.....	39	24	18,225	1	70	1	500	18	19	163	1,159
Georgia.....	48	47	56,865	1	800	7	4,750	37	37	232	1,839
Georgia (Colored).....	31	26	42,375	11	613	2	1,595	22	22	102	671
Indian Mission.....	14	6	3,050					3	3	20	133
Indiana.....	125	122	241,575	6	4,050	34	46,825	121	121	1,254	8,432
Iowa.....	57	55	94,400	1	400	22	25,750	48	54	424	2,459
Kansas.....	41	33	76,200	6	2,440	18	15,900	34	36	313	2,120
Kentucky.....	29	19	8,670	2	540	1	120	18	24	135	884
Louisiana.....	88	68	40,325	9	1,816	10	6,350	43	43	184	1,607
Maryland.....	281	281	1,460,338	48	112,907	100	234,830	272	274	3,445	28,057
Michigan.....	161	138	288,200	18	5,447	60	55,325	142	151	1,315	7,256
Mississippi.....	73	68	32,108	9	1,494	3	1,150	48	50	194	1,673
Missouri.....	69	53	65,667	4	292	11	16,600	36	37	289	1,787
Muskingum.....	140	139	440,200	7	2,660	31	44,150	134	136	1,416	9,750
New Jersey.....	44	43	249,775	19	48,127	21	47,400	43	44	680	5,526
New York.....	31	31	180,000	9	17,593	17	37,600	31	33	403	2,952
North Carolina.....	240	236	267,660	17	3,520	38	45,775	189	190	1,199	11,805
North Illinois.....	50	48	140,400	2	2,400	44	44,850	47	47	439	3,389
North Mississippi.....	31	26	16,550					22	22	95	1,268
North Missouri.....	25	25	37,600	2	210	8	5,900	20	20	172	894
Northeast Arkansas.....	43	29	13,375	2	103	9	4,200	21	21	116	871
Northwest Texas.....	36	12	18,500	1	100	3	750	7	7	45	325
Ohio.....	100	100	277,187	6	4,350	26	46,600	94	94	1,079	7,231
Oklahoma.....	47	7	6,400	2	450	1	100	9	9	53	392
Omondaga.....	50	44	105,550	4	3,100	29	33,500	44	49	446	2,112
Pennsylvania.....	31	30	62,150	4	2,773	7	16,900	29	31	291	1,698
Pittsburg.....	74	72	1,019,525	14	21,051	24	59,700	69	70	925	8,212
South Carolina.....	15	15	7,650					6	6	28	220
South Illinois.....	56	55	51,650					31	31	309	1,891
Southwest Texas.....	21	6	4,700	1	1,000	9	2,900	3	3	22	154
Tennessee.....	38	36	23,750					5	22	114	998
Texas.....	77	46	37,025	2	1,200	14	9,450	29	29	154	1,307
Virginia.....	34	32	21,800					18	19	140	1,285
West Virginia.....	278	252	456,584	11	7,159	50	71,600	240	250	1,935	13,787

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 anti-slavery and nonepiscopal. The result was the forma-

tion, 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 the laity, 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 12 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 1906 were \$4,127. In addition, the various annual conferences have funds of their own which they expend as they deem best, without reference to the Missionary Society or making any report to the general conference.

The foreign missionary work is carried on at Kunso, near Freetown, Sierra Leone. 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 outstations where missionaries reside. In 1906 there were 5 American missionaries; 5 native workers; 1 church organization, including several congregations and reporting 50 members; 2 church schools with about 30 students; and 1 general school, 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 instruction, so as to be able to use simple remedies. The total amount received for the work during the year was \$10,061, and the property is valued at \$5,000.

The home educational work of the church includes 3 institutions of higher grade, in New York, Indiana, and South Carolina, with a total of 209 pupils. The property is valued at \$53,000, and there is an endowment of \$75,000. During the year 1906 the contributions for education were \$24,815, part of which was used in erecting buildings.

Young people's work is represented by 180 young missionary workers' bands, with a membership of 3,000.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the denomination at the close of the year 1906, as derived from the returns of the individual church organizations, are given by states and ecclesiastical divisions in the tables which follow. As shown by these tables, the denomination has 594 organizations in 22 conferences, distributed in 20 states. Of these organizations, 326 are in the North Central division; the states having the largest number being New York with 93; Michigan, 92; and Indiana, 88.

The total number of communicants reported is 20,043; of these, as shown by the returns for 572 organizations, about 39 per cent are males and 61 per cent females. According to the statistics, the denomination has 489 church edifices; a seating capacity for church edifices of 123,571, as reported by 473 organizations; church property valued at \$637,117, against which there appears an indebtedness of \$18,914; halls, etc., used for worship by 64 organizations; and 176 parsonages valued at \$159,175. The Sunday schools, as reported by 475 organizations, number 505, with 3,442 officers and teachers and 21,463 scholars.

The number of ministers connected with the denomination is 553.

As compared with the report for 1890, these figures show an increase of 29 organizations, 3,551 communicants, and \$243,867 in the value of church property.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CONNECTION OF AMERICA.

ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS, AND PLACES OF WORSHIP, BY STATES: 1906.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.				
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Seating capacity of church edifices.	
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.		Number of organizations reporting.	Seating capacity reported.
Total for denomination.....	594	591	20,043	572	7,440	11,803	477	64	489	473	123,571
North Atlantic division.....	143	143	4,482	138	1,542	2,632	122	14	127	122	26,456
Vermont.....	3	3	146	3	53	93	3	.....	4	3	775
New York.....	93	93	3,097	89	1,015	1,794	82	5	86	82	18,255
Pennsylvania.....	47	47	1,239	46	474	745	37	9	37	37	7,426
South Atlantic division.....	112	112	4,018	111	1,602	2,346	85	9	87	83	29,025
West Virginia.....	11	11	238	10	102	126	6	1	6	6	1,800
North Carolina.....	24	24	886	24	346	540	19	1	19	19	6,800
South Carolina.....	32	32	1,003	32	607	906	27	3	27	26	9,950
Georgia.....	37	37	1,096	37	444	652	28	4	30	27	9,225
Florida.....	8	8	195	8	73	122	5	.....	5	5	1,250
North Central division.....	326	323	10,964	310	3,084	6,498	260	40	265	258	64,250
Ohio.....	54	51	2,443	49	875	1,395	46	2	46	45	13,090
Indiana.....	88	88	3,459	83	1,241	2,057	76	7	76	76	21,675
Illinois.....	5	5	308	5	107	201	5	.....	6	5	1,395
Michigan.....	92	92	2,354	91	858	1,406	68	17	71	68	13,730
Wisconsin.....	14	14	288	13	98	173	13	1	14	13	3,050
Minnesota.....	2	2	30	2	30	50	1	.....	1	1	150
Iowa.....	25	25	712	24	263	420	21	2	21	21	4,535
South Dakota.....	5	5	176	5	68	108	4	1	4	4	725
Nebraska.....	5	5	87	5	24	43	1	4	1	1	100
Kansas.....	30	30	1,077	33	420	585	25	6	25	24	5,200
South Central division.....	13	13	579	13	252	327	10	1	10	10	3,840
Tennessee.....	6	6	422	6	184	238	6	.....	6	6	3,180
Oklahoma ¹	7	7	157	7	68	80	4	1	4	4	660

¹Oklahoma and Indian Territory combined.

ORGANIZATIONS, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES: 1906.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.		DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Total for denomination.....	594	480	\$637,117	49	\$18,914	176	\$159,175	475	505	3,442	21,463
North Atlantic division.....	143	124	232,800	6	5,555	55	55,650	114	124	849	5,023
Vermont.....	3	3	4,300	1	40	3	1,000	3	3	25	100
New York.....	93	84	175,200	4	3,945	41	42,750	74	80	540	3,445
Pennsylvania.....	47	37	53,300	1	1,570	11	11,300	37	41	275	1,418
South Atlantic division.....	112	83	73,117	13	2,942	4	2,450	81	83	435	3,554
West Virginia.....	11	6	7,800	1	800	.....	.....	7	7	20	228
North Carolina.....	24	20	26,800	5	1,174	.....	.....	20	20	124	921
South Carolina.....	32	25	17,317	2	545	1	900	24	24	119	1,050
Georgia.....	37	27	18,400	4	283	3	1,550	25	27	137	1,125
Florida.....	8	5	2,800	1	140	.....	.....	5	5	26	230
North Central division.....	326	263	325,275	30	10,417	112	99,775	271	289	2,059	12,313
Ohio.....	54	46	55,250	10	2,139	10	9,550	44	44	314	1,947
Indiana.....	88	75	87,425	14	4,378	19	14,850	82	89	663	3,938
Illinois.....	5	5	13,000	.....	.....	4	7,100	5	5	59	424
Michigan.....	92	70	92,550	.....	.....	41	34,875	76	83	569	3,225
Wisconsin.....	14	13	10,800	1	100	6	3,950	10	10	59	420
Minnesota.....	2	1	1,800	.....	.....	1	1,300	2	4	28	185
Iowa.....	25	21	22,400	.....	.....	13	12,300	19	20	125	684
South Dakota.....	5	2	1,000	1	600	4	3,100	5	5	42	352
Nebraska.....	5	2	31,500	4	3,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas.....	36	25	31,500	.....	.....	15	12,760	28	29	200	1,138
South Central division.....	13	10	5,925	.....	.....	5	1,300	9	9	99	573
Tennessee.....	6	6	3,225	.....	.....	2	450	6	6	77	430
Oklahoma ¹	7	4	2,700	.....	.....	3	850	3	3	22	143

¹Oklahoma and Indian Territory combined.

RELIGIOUS BODIES.

ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS, AND PLACES OF WORSHIP, BY CONFERENCES: 1906.

CONFERENCE.	Total number of organizations.	COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.				
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Seating capacity of church edifices.	
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.		Number of organizations reporting.	Seating capacity reported.
Total for denomination.....	594	591	20,043	572	7,440	11,803	477	64	489	473	123,571
Allegheny.....	38	38	1,068	38	427	641	32	5	32	32	5,706
Central Ohio.....	22	22	841	21	308	505	19	.....	19	19	6,250
Champlain.....	33	33	1,321	33	454	867	30	2	34	30	7,085
Dakota.....	5	5	176	5	68	108	4	1	4	4	725
Georgia.....	39	39	930	39	373	557	28	3	28	27	8,625
Illinois.....	5	5	308	5	107	201	5	.....	6	5	1,395
Indiana.....	90	90	3,500	85	1,262	2,077	78	7	78	78	22,150
Iowa.....	30	30	834	29	308	497	23	4	23	23	4,785
Kansas.....	38	38	1,102	35	429	601	25	8	25	24	5,200
Lockport.....	32	32	853	29	303	512	25	3	26	25	6,000
Miami.....	10	10	272	10	98	174	10	.....	10	10	3,250
Michigan.....	51	51	1,609	50	563	1,016	46	4	47	46	9,280
North Carolina.....	25	25	955	25	369	586	20	1	20	19	6,800
North Georgia.....	6	6	361	6	144	217	5	1	7	5	1,850
North Michigan.....	41	41	745	41	295	450	22	13	24	22	4,450
Oklahoma.....	7	7	157	7	68	89	4	1	4	4	660
Rochester.....	30	30	788	30	279	509	23	5	23	23	4,735
South Carolina.....	31	31	1,534	31	674	860	26	3	26	26	9,950
South Ohio.....	22	19	1,258	17	454	649	14	2	14	13	3,600
Syracuse.....	19	19	721	17	175	276	19	.....	19	19	4,245
Tennessee.....	6	6	422	6	184	238	6	.....	6	6	3,180
Wisconsin.....	14	14	288	13	98	178	13	1	14	13	3,650

ORGANIZATIONS, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY CONFERENCES: 1906.

CONFERENCE.	Total number of organizations.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.		DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Total for denomination.....	594	480	\$637,117	49	\$18,914	176	\$159,175	475	505	3,442	21,463
Allegheny.....	38	32	51,150	5	3,375	8	9,300	36	38	269	1,303
Central Ohio.....	22	19	19,750	2	878	6	4,900	18	18	121	816
Champlain.....	33	31	55,950	3	3,240	19	19,750	26	27	179	1,262
Dakota.....	5	5	9,550	1	600	4	3,100	5	5	42	352
Georgia.....	39	27	17,250	3	330	1	800	26	26	130	1,076
Illinois.....	5	5	13,000	.....	.....	4	7,100	5	5	59	424
Indiana.....	90	77	86,725	13	3,778	18	14,250	84	91	681	4,028
Iowa.....	30	23	24,600	.....	.....	14	13,600	21	24	153	869
Kansas.....	38	26	32,100	4	3,200	15	12,750	28	29	200	1,138
Lockport.....	32	26	39,650	1	445	13	13,400	21	27	178	1,162
Miami.....	10	10	9,300	1	70	.....	.....	7	7	42	185
Michigan.....	51	46	66,050	.....	.....	24	23,050	44	46	351	1,913
North Carolina.....	25	21	27,100	5	1,174	.....	.....	21	21	125	926
North Georgia.....	6	5	3,950	2	93	2	750	4	6	33	279
North Michigan.....	41	24	26,500	.....	.....	17	11,825	32	37	218	1,312
Oklahoma.....	7	4	2,700	.....	.....	3	850	3	3	22	143
Rochester.....	30	23	49,150	.....	.....	13	13,100	23	24	175	897
South Carolina.....	31	24	17,017	2	545	1	600	23	23	118	1,045
South Ohio.....	22	14	21,000	6	1,086	3	2,450	16	16	100	769
Syracuse.....	19	19	50,600	.....	.....	4	2,000	16	16	110	714
Tennessee.....	6	6	3,225	.....	.....	2	450	6	6	77	430
Wisconsin.....	14	13	10,800	1	100	5	3,950	10	10	59	420

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 1784, as well as the general conferences from 1784 to 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 general 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 non-compliance, 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 Louisville, 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 Pittsburg, 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 brought in the courts for a division of Book Concern property were decided differently—in New York in favor of the Southern Church and in Ohio against it. An appeal from the Ohio decision to the Supreme Court of the United States brought a unanimous decision that the plan was 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 colored 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 colored persons.

The war wrought havoc. Hundreds of church buildings were burned or dismantled, and college endowments were swept away and the buildings abandoned. 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 colored 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 four 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.

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 twenty-five 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 activities of the church are under the care of a General Board of Missions, a Board of Church Extension, a Board of Education, a Sunday School Board, and the Woman's Home and Woman's Foreign Missionary societies, supplemented by special boards in the annual conferences.

The home missionary work is conducted chiefly by the annual conference boards, assisted to some extent by the Board of Church Extension and the Woman's Home Missionary Society; while it is under the general supervision of the General Board of Missions. The annual conference boards give particular attention to the mountain and mining regions, the congested quarters of the cities, and the foreign population. During 1906 these different boards employed 1,983 missionaries, aided 1,758 churches, and received in

contributions, \$329,968. In addition to this amount, the Board of Church Extension disbursed \$102,486, making a total of \$432,454 spent for the general work of home missions. The Board of Church Extension has also a loan fund of \$270,002, from which sums are advanced in furtherance of its general aims.

The foreign missionary work is carried on by the General Board of Missions, supplemented by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, and the fields occupied are China, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Brazil, and Cuba. The report for 1906 shows 50 stations; 281 missionaries; 795 native preachers and other helpers; 318 churches; 20,990 communicants; 100 schools; 8,691 scholars; and 6 hospitals and dispensaries, which treated 63,500 patients. The contributions for the foreign work were \$766,627, a considerable advance over those for preceding years, which averaged only about \$500,000. The value of property on the foreign field is estimated at \$1,800,963.

The educational institutions of the church include Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tenn., 20 colleges, and 172 secondary institutions, with 1,504 teachers and 34,683 students. In addition, there were 21 parochial or mission schools with 3,400 pupils. Of these schools, 5 were for negroes, 3 for Cubans, 4 for Japanese and Chinese on the Pacific coast, 3 for Italians, and 6 for poor whites. During 1906 the contributions for education amounted to \$690,235, while the value of property devoted to this object was estimated at \$12,880,390, and the value of endowments was \$4,051,463.

The church has under its care 2 hospitals, with property valued at about \$1,600,000; and 12 orphanages, with property valued at \$710,735. During 1906 these orphanages cared for 3,237 orphans at a cost of about \$325,000.

The young people of the church are organized in 3,973 Epworth leagues, with a membership of 131,166; and these contributed during 1906 about \$100,000 for various church purposes, especially missionary work. The Sunday schools collected about \$300,000 for similar purposes. In 1906 the Church Publishing House had assets of \$1,040,683, and reported sales amounting to \$477,897. Its 11 periodicals have an annual aggregate circulation of nearly a million and a half. In addition there are 16 periodicals supported by the annual conferences. The latest enterprise of the church is the raising of a fund of \$5,000,000 for the better support of superannuated ministers. Of this amount, \$200,000 had been secured in 1906.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the denomination at the close of the year 1906, as derived from the returns of the individual church organizations, are given by states and territories and ecclesiastical divisions in the tables which follow. As shown by these tables,

the denomination has 17,831 organizations in 41 conferences and missions, distributed in 31 states and territories. Of these organizations, 9,569 are in the South Central division and 6,603 in the South Atlantic division; the state having the largest number being Texas with 2,354, followed by Georgia with 1,546; North Carolina, 1,532; and Virginia, 1,506.

The total number of communicants reported is 1,638,480; of these, as shown by the returns for 15,446 organizations, about 41 per cent are males and 59 per cent females. According to the statistics, the denomination has 15,933 church edifices; a seating capacity for church edifices of 4,484,290, as reported by 14,704

organizations; church property valued at \$37,278,424, against which there appears an indebtedness of \$1,256,093; halls, etc., used for worship by 970 organizations; and 4,566 parsonages valued at \$7,265,610. The Sunday schools, as reported by 13,846 organizations, number 14,306, with 113,328 officers and teachers and 1,040,160 scholars.

The number of ministers connected with the denomination is 5,811.

As compared with the report for 1890, these figures show an increase of 2,814 organizations, 428,504 communicants, and \$18,503,062 in the value of church property.

ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS, AND PLACES OF WORSHIP, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1906.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total number of organizations.	COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.				
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Seating capacity of church edifices.	
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.		Number of organizations reporting.	Seating capacity reported.
Total for denomination.....	17,831	17,683	1,638,480	15,446	587,324	847,031	15,798	970	15,933	14,704	4,484,290
North Atlantic division.....	14	14	806	8	130	179	13	1	13	13	2,950
Pennsylvania.....	14	14	806	8	130	179	13	1	13	13	2,950
South Atlantic division.....	6,603	6,571	655,261	5,763	240,915	338,291	6,207	215	6,261	5,810	1,774,392
Maryland.....	153	162	12,642	144	4,353	7,753	149	3	150	149	38,570
District of Columbia.....	7	7	1,922	6	627	1,070	7	.....	8	7	3,100
Virginia.....	1,506	1,501	157,354	1,400	59,499	80,220	1,431	60	1,448	1,393	417,140
West Virginia.....	576	572	30,632	532	13,343	21,105	488	57	494	453	130,123
North Carolina.....	1,532	1,522	151,808	1,348	56,847	79,088	1,460	29	1,471	1,377	469,168
South Carolina.....	801	799	84,266	628	29,340	37,287	775	17	775	692	217,185
Georgia.....	1,546	1,544	178,307	1,304	65,717	89,246	1,482	29	1,495	1,360	414,469
Florida.....	482	474	32,330	401	11,219	16,536	415	20	420	370	84,637
North Central division.....	1,353	1,345	123,149	1,220	43,016	68,728	1,269	33	1,286	1,213	342,698
Indiana.....	8	8	818	8	330	488	8	.....	8	8	2,300
Illinois.....	114	114	7,198	98	2,881	3,697	112	1	113	110	29,300
Iowa.....	7	7	562	7	208	354	7	.....	7	7	1,750
Missouri.....	1,178	1,170	112,058	1,063	39,193	62,657	1,100	31	1,116	1,047	300,097
Nebraska.....	3	3	181	3	67	114	3	.....	3	3	550
Kansas.....	43	43	2,332	41	837	1,388	39	1	39	38	8,641
South Central division.....	9,569	9,462	839,462	8,181	296,402	428,239	8,062	706	8,125	7,427	2,299,075
Kentucky.....	1,047	1,033	99,355	894	35,133	51,447	993	28	998	953	304,733
Tennessee.....	1,480	1,465	140,308	1,284	51,609	73,340	1,382	55	1,391	1,292	420,687
Alabama.....	1,401	1,395	125,702	1,160	44,249	60,351	1,300	55	1,306	1,159	398,709
Mississippi.....	1,113	1,105	94,845	912	32,719	45,464	1,000	46	1,012	886	265,245
Louisiana.....	381	370	31,639	322	10,794	17,204	338	17	345	306	85,365
Arkansas.....	1,110	1,075	81,699	955	28,786	43,596	936	93	939	856	263,107
Oklahoma ¹	683	673	40,473	563	18,836	20,821	348	148	350	303	81,645
Texas.....	2,354	2,341	225,431	2,071	79,776	116,016	1,765	264	1,784	1,672	540,584
Western division.....	292	291	19,812	274	6,861	11,594	247	15	248	241	65,175
Montana.....	23	23	1,088	21	349	689	21	.....	21	21	4,200
Idaho.....	12	12	503	12	213	280	11	1	11	11	2,275
Colorado.....	15	15	1,465	13	331	670	15	.....	15	14	3,515
New Mexico.....	48	48	2,882	46	1,024	1,584	25	6	25	23	4,720
Arizona.....	10	10	682	10	247	495	9	.....	9	9	2,075
Washington.....	14	14	718	13	241	402	12	1	12	12	4,150
Oregon.....	43	42	2,272	41	850	1,372	41	2	41	41	12,725
California.....	127	127	10,222	118	3,606	6,152	113	5	114	110	31,515

¹Oklahoma and Indian Territory combined.

RELIGIOUS BODIES.

ORGANIZATIONS, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1906.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total number of organizations.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.		DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Total for denomination.....	17,831	15,859	\$37,278,424	1,195	\$1,256,093	4,566	\$7,265,610	13,846	14,300	113,328	1,040,100
North Atlantic division.....	14	13	11,950			3	5,100	11	11	67	480
Pennsylvania.....	14	13	11,950			3	5,100	11	11	67	480
South Atlantic division.....	6,603	6,221	14,669,972	460	582,929	1,522	2,879,129	5,542	5,755	47,186	425,310
Maryland.....	153	150	616,700	8	19,100	44	97,400	138	140	1,359	10,650
District of Columbia.....	7	7	141,000	3	18,075	1	3,500	7	7	130	1,378
Virginia.....	1,506	1,436	4,104,083	126	195,730	335	737,440	1,317	1,362	13,458	114,125
West Virginia.....	576	490	1,005,064	39	38,178	102	202,850	482	509	3,886	32,344
North Carolina.....	1,532	1,461	2,921,779	112	99,178	334	502,659	1,330	1,378	10,417	105,457
South Carolina.....	801	776	1,545,195	35	46,805	195	359,050	666	678	4,930	46,388
Georgia.....	1,546	1,481	3,505,336	111	141,177	376	685,150	1,253	1,317	10,326	94,937
Florida.....	482	420	827,805	26	24,686	135	231,080	349	304	2,671	21,001
North Central division.....	1,353	1,262	3,754,550	70	71,929	421	592,975	1,057	1,078	9,928	81,007
Indiana.....	8	7	13,600			1	1,800	8	8	87	735
Illinois.....	114	111	130,000	1	562	40	31,700	96	96	797	5,402
Iowa.....	7	7	12,900			3	3,150	6	6	53	232
Missouri.....	1,178	1,095	3,500,750	66	70,938	359	535,475	910	930	8,067	72,538
Nebraska.....	3	3	4,200			1	1,800	3	3	24	176
Kansas.....	43	39	93,100	3	429	17	19,050	34	35	300	1,805
South Central division.....	9,569	8,109	17,653,587	640	576,823	2,448	3,500,691	7,000	7,208	54,163	515,008
Kentucky.....	1,047	991	2,635,895	70	103,320	265	423,450	801	815	6,337	55,034
Tennessee.....	1,480	1,388	2,985,436	71	44,107	338	496,535	1,227	1,253	9,338	85,770
Alabama.....	1,401	1,200	2,426,669	81	97,575	308	516,395	1,074	1,105	7,481	74,825
Mississippi.....	1,113	1,005	1,776,603	73	43,409	274	434,835	787	813	5,033	44,902
Louisiana.....	381	337	966,384	33	65,450	104	175,800	285	294	2,077	18,770
Arkansas.....	1,110	946	1,322,138	72	40,133	267	281,585	808	822	6,295	62,515
Oklahoma ¹	683	365	725,817	97	59,189	182	168,869	377	392	2,965	30,826
Texas.....	2,354	1,797	4,814,645	143	123,640	710	1,003,222	1,641	1,714	14,037	142,426
Western division.....	292	254	1,188,365	25	24,412	172	287,715	236	254	1,084	18,295
Montana.....	23	21	84,100	1	90	15	23,150	10	20	118	993
Idaho.....	12	11	12,800	1	60	3	3,000	11	12	91	750
Colorado.....	15	15	107,200			14	23,800	15	15	125	1,247
New Mexico.....	48	29	70,890	6	2,520	17	22,515	31	31	247	2,302
Arizona.....	10	10	35,600	1	3,500	5	8,250	10	11	60	721
Washington.....	14	12	28,100	3	480	7	8,800	12	12	79	850
Oregon.....	43	41	101,725	1	40	23	27,550	32	32	228	1,702
California.....	127	115	747,950	12	17,722	88	170,650	109	121	1,030	9,604

¹Oklahoma and Indian Territory combined.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.

ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS, AND PLACES OF WORSHIP, BY CONFERENCES AND MISSIONS: 1906.

CONFERENCE OR MISSION.	Total number of organizations.	COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.				
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Seating capacity of church edifices.	
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.		Number of organizations reporting.	Seating capacity reported.
Total for denomination.....	17,831	17,683	1,638,480	15,446	587,324	847,031	15,798	970	15,933	14,704	4,484,290
Alabama.....	672	669	58,881	580	21,268	28,950	621	24	623	573	148,065
Arkansas.....	342	340	28,702	314	8,577	13,261	255	52	256	255	78,365
Baltimore.....	626	622	55,774	601	19,762	33,383	600	21	605	595	155,464
Columbia.....	33	32	1,671	31	626	995	33	.....	33	33	10,425
Denver.....	20	20	1,827	18	467	896	20	.....	20	19	4,590
East Columbia.....	36	36	1,822	35	678	1,069	31	4	31	31	9,125
Florida.....	399	391	26,432	328	8,910	13,350	345	13	353	312	69,902
German Mission.....	34	33	1,657	32	702	840	27	3	27	27	5,175
Holston.....	842	836	61,381	766	23,331	33,382	724	90	727	690	219,042
Illinois.....	120	120	7,352	105	2,536	3,942	118	1	119	116	30,810
Kentucky.....	292	291	29,518	258	10,954	15,744	287	3	291	274	84,740
Little Rock.....	456	447	34,674	395	12,463	18,375	412	23	413	378	112,954
Los Angeles.....	29	29	3,455	27	1,814	2,044	28	.....	28	26	9,105
Louisiana.....	380	369	31,624	321	10,788	17,195	337	17	344	305	85,165
Louisville.....	557	551	50,172	469	17,271	25,774	526	12	527	508	159,280
Memphis.....	577	567	64,969	496	23,978	33,103	556	12	558	512	178,160
Mexican Border Mission.....	12	12	1,262	12	673	589	12	.....	12	12	3,300
Mississippi.....	538	525	48,180	400	15,275	21,626	464	22	471	371	109,835
Missouri.....	487	486	47,239	459	17,273	26,804	468	10	474	459	130,761
Montana.....	23	23	1,068	21	349	689	21	.....	21	21	4,200
New Mexico.....	53	53	3,417	50	1,218	1,895	24	8	24	22	5,915
North Alabama.....	812	809	72,744	653	25,315	34,587	746	38	750	653	205,429
North Carolina.....	690	686	70,112	614	26,177	36,191	678	5	681	642	201,084
North Georgia.....	814	813	102,328	706	38,624	51,586	796	10	800	753	245,845
North Mississippi.....	580	580	46,663	512	17,429	23,851	537	23	542	516	155,510
North Texas.....	484	480	53,536	417	18,835	27,173	396	30	401	365	130,780
Northwest Mexican Mission.....	16	16	485	16	205	280	11	.....	11	11	1,390
Northwest Texas.....	830	826	83,879	726	29,934	42,755	576	128	587	550	184,915
Oklahoma.....	689	679	40,593	589	13,374	20,903	352	148	354	307	81,717
Pacific.....	104	104	7,306	97	2,474	4,465	90	5	91	89	23,920
St. Louis.....	344	337	32,981	288	10,958	17,713	303	13	310	276	81,725
South Carolina.....	802	800	84,341	629	29,369	37,333	776	17	776	693	217,485
South Georgia.....	717	716	75,305	583	26,890	37,289	677	13	686	598	165,914
Southwest Missouri.....	395	395	35,022	361	12,032	19,931	374	9	377	356	98,580
Tennessee.....	672	670	64,921	603	24,475	34,943	630	23	635	601	196,077
Texas.....	646	643	57,212	560	19,568	28,589	513	61	514	490	150,493
Virginia.....	792	792	98,936	710	36,879	52,337	783	4	797	751	225,542
West Texas.....	326	325	26,646	303	9,594	15,331	230	40	232	217	62,776
Western North Carolina.....	843	837	81,471	734	30,581	42,711	783	24	791	736	268,284
Western Virginia.....	439	434	24,567	380	8,542	13,175	364	46	369	330	101,298
White River.....	313	289	23,355	247	7,750	11,982	271	18	272	225	71,388

ORGANIZATIONS, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY CONFERENCES AND MISSIONS: 1906.

CONFERENCE OR MISSION.	Total number of organizations.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.		DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Total for denomination.....	17,831	15,859	\$37,278,424	1,195	\$1,256,093	4,566	\$7,265,610	13,846	14,306	113,328	1,040,100
Alabama.....	672	620	1,340,680	34	44,370	144	306,650	522	541	3,697	35,345
Arkansas.....	342	261	319,585	17	7,040	80	88,450	243	244	1,035	18,927
Baltimore.....	626	596	1,823,612	41	102,425	155	329,790	546	567	5,422	45,439
Columbia.....	33	33	79,625	.....	.....	17	22,250	24	24	104	1,103
Denver.....	20	20	115,200	2	800	16	25,500	20	20	106	1,009
East Columbia.....	36	31	63,000	5	580	16	17,100	31	32	234	2,145
Florida.....	399	353	701,060	24	23,886	120	189,430	291	305	2,152	17,508
German Mission.....	34	28	74,250	.....	.....	17	30,475	33	30	222	1,447
Holston.....	842	734	1,486,978	56	33,981	145	281,475	679	698	5,015	52,071
Illinois.....	120	116	128,600	1	562	39	29,900	102	102	848	5,688
Kentucky.....	292	282	975,337	18	15,895	83	147,700	247	251	1,888	15,461
Little Rock.....	456	413	680,208	32	27,968	110	135,385	330	339	2,600	25,906
Los Angeles.....	29	29	299,700	6	8,032	22	76,200	26	32	344	3,697
Louisiana.....	380	330	965,784	33	65,450	104	175,800	285	294	2,077	18,770
Louisville.....	557	528	1,396,748	37	67,900	134	212,250	397	403	3,150	27,281
Memphis.....	577	560	1,135,550	51	40,468	159	241,825	518	533	4,253	37,433
Mexican Border Mission.....	12	12	26,000	.....	.....	8	6,650	12	30	93	970
Mississippi.....	533	465	943,245	56	26,689	137	211,825	390	408	2,507	23,490
Missouri.....	487	467	1,265,510	19	16,220	149	221,775	401	407	3,568	27,447
Montana.....	23	21	84,100	1	90	15	23,150	16	20	118	993
New Mexico.....	53	29	120,890	6	9,720	19	80,615	33	33	288	2,740
North Alabama.....	812	739	1,214,034	49	54,095	178	250,595	611	624	4,207	43,003
North Carolina.....	690	670	1,401,223	54	60,226	153	261,426	624	648	5,116	48,255
North Georgia.....	814	797	2,032,862	55	31,992	208	367,625	693	720	6,037	64,423
North Mississippi.....	580	539	832,558	17	16,720	138	223,610	390	404	2,462	21,382
North Texas.....	484	399	1,071,365	23	42,661	170	223,250	371	381	3,552	34,921
Northwest Mexican Mission.....	16	11	20,350	.....	.....	2	3,600	14	14	46	421
Northwest Texas.....	830	594	1,639,324	74	37,658	232	346,403	578	602	5,217	52,772
Oklahoma.....	689	359	726,117	97	59,189	182	168,869	379	394	2,975	30,887
Pacific.....	104	92	477,500	7	13,190	70	99,700	86	95	737	6,525
St. Louis.....	344	302	1,291,734	30	23,883	104	169,250	245	256	2,555	24,220
South Carolina.....	802	777	1,548,695	35	40,895	195	359,050	667	679	4,945	45,426
South Georgia.....	717	674	1,464,674	56	59,215	100	316,075	548	585	4,208	40,015
Southwest Missouri.....	395	371	1,058,806	20	31,264	128	179,250	307	311	2,932	23,313
Tennessee.....	672	631	1,399,124	16	11,917	142	177,385	533	541	3,875	34,507
Texas.....	646	513	1,358,204	30	27,886	163	247,444	417	422	3,494	33,760
Virginia.....	792	786	2,695,101	71	129,179	193	441,700	720	748	8,408	66,314
West Texas.....	326	239	572,512	14	7,435	110	138,600	215	227	1,946	17,540
Western North Carolina.....	843	792	1,517,782	58	38,952	181	301,233	706	730	5,301	57,119
Western Virginia.....	499	366	696,162	27	16,655	80	137,400	355	368	2,762	22,140
White River.....	313	274	323,045	23	5,125	77	77,750	234	238	1,754	17,651

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 has since continued to grow.

DOCTRINE AND POLITY.

The doctrinal position of the church is distinctly Methodist, 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 secre-

tary. 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 to 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 not carried on through any subsidiary organization, as in the case of most denominations, but has been the general concern of all the churches and members. Many of the ministers have voluntarily sought out neglected communities and aided them, and there have been numerous individuals in the churches already organized who have voluntarily contributed to the support of such ministers and to the erection of new houses of worship. No records have been kept of sums so contributed, nor of the men who have given either time or money. Arrangements, however, are being made to organize regular societies, with a view to developing the home field, and it is hoped before long to extend the work into foreign lands.

The only educational institution identified with the denomination is the Atlanta Bible School, which is under the control of an incorporated board elected by

the general conference. It is an undenominational training school for Christian workers of both sexes, and in 1906 reported an enrollment of 55 students.

A denominational publishing house, located in Atlanta, is under the care of the publication board, which is elected by the general conference. This board has been incorporated, and organized as a stock company, the majority of the stock being owned by members of the Congregational Methodist Church, and a portion of it being the property of the general conference. A denominational paper is issued at Atlanta.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the denomination at the close of the year 1906, as derived from the returns of the individual church organizations, are given by states and ecclesiastical divisions in the tables which follow. As shown by these tables, the denomination has 325 organizations in 15 conferences, distributed in 12 states. Of these organizations, 240 are in the South Central division, Texas leading with 72.

The total number of communicants reported is 14,729; of these, as shown by the returns for 296 organizations, about 44 per cent are males and 56 per cent females. According to the statistics, the denomination has 262 church edifices; a seating capacity for church edifices of 82,355, as reported by 251 organizations; church property valued at \$194,275, against which there appears an indebtedness of \$9,477; halls, etc., used for worship by 33 organizations; and 1 parsonage valued at \$1,500. There are 182 Sunday schools reported, with 1,146 officers and teachers and 8,785 scholars.

The number of ministers connected with the denomination is 324, and there are also about 75 licentiates.

As compared with the report for 1890, these figures show an increase of 111 organizations, 5,964 communicants, and \$152,595 in the value of church property.

RELIGIOUS BODIES.

ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS, AND PLACES OF WORSHIP, BY STATES: 1906.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.				
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.		Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Seating capacity of church edifices.		
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.		Halls, etc.	Number of organizations reporting.	Seating capacity reported.
Total for denomination.....	325	324	14,729	296	5,672	7,341	256	33	262	251	82,355
North Atlantic division.....	7	7	566	6	132	249	7	.....	8	7	1,550
New Jersey.....	5	5	403	4	98	120	5	.....	6	5	950
Pennsylvania.....	2	2	163	2	34	129	2	.....	2	2	600
South Atlantic division.....	51	51	2,812	50	1,124	1,528	47	3	47	47	15,025
Georgia.....	47	47	2,656	46	1,050	1,446	43	3	43	43	14,425
Florida.....	4	4	156	4	74	82	4	.....	4	4	1,200
North Central division.....	27	27	1,118	22	446	546	14	4	14	13	5,000
Missouri.....	27	27	1,118	22	446	546	14	4	14	13	5,000
South Central division.....	240	239	10,233	218	3,970	5,018	188	26	193	184	60,180
Tennessee.....	21	21	977	7	89	137	13	8	13	13	2,935
Alabama.....	59	59	3,355	58	1,422	1,837	52	6	54	52	19,800
Mississippi.....	38	38	1,640	37	767	862	33	.....	33	33	11,125
Louisiana.....	18	18	711	18	264	447	17	.....	17	17	5,900
Arkansas.....	26	26	684	26	284	400	11	7	11	11	3,025
Oklahoma ¹	6	6	107	6	62	45	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Texas.....	72	71	2,759	66	1,082	1,290	60	2	63	58	17,895

¹ Oklahoma and Indian Territory combined.

ORGANIZATIONS, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES: 1906.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.		DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Total for denomination.....	325	250	\$194,275	19	\$9,477	1	\$1,500	181	182	1,146	8,785
North Atlantic division.....	7	7	35,000	5	4,000	.....	.....	7	7	75	650
New Jersey.....	5	5	15,200	4	3,000	.....	.....	5	5	48	362
Pennsylvania.....	2	2	19,800	1	1,000	.....	.....	2	2	27	288
South Atlantic division.....	51	44	40,575	5	3,675	.....	.....	25	25	154	1,160
Georgia.....	47	41	39,275	5	3,675	.....	.....	23	23	143	1,074
Florida.....	4	3	1,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	11	86
North Central division.....	27	13	7,350	2	80	.....	.....	14	14	101	500
Missouri.....	27	13	7,350	2	80	.....	.....	14	14	101	500
South Central division.....	240	186	111,350	7	1,722	1	1,500	135	136	816	6,385
Tennessee.....	21	11	5,325	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	20	154	1,005
Alabama.....	59	53	31,600	4	1,300	1	1,500	35	35	249	1,917
Mississippi.....	38	33	24,025	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	21	102	931
Louisiana.....	18	17	11,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11	52	370
Arkansas.....	26	10	4,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	16	90	722
Oklahoma ¹	6	2	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	7	35
Texas.....	72	60	34,550	3	413	.....	.....	31	32	162	1,405

¹ Oklahoma and Indian Territory combined.

CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH.

ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS, AND PLACES OF WORSHIP, BY CONFERENCES: 1906.

CONFERENCE.	Total number of organizations.	COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.				
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Seating capacity of church edifices.	
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.		Number of organizations reporting.	Seating capacity reported.
Total for denomination.....	325	324	14,729	296	5,672	7,341	256	33	262	251	82,355
Alabama.....	51	51	2,934	50	1,226	1,612	44	6	46	44	16,800
Georgia.....	39	39	2,301	38	907	1,234	37	1	37	37	12,225
Louisiana.....	17	17	690	17	253	437	16	-----	16	16	5,650
Mississippi.....	38	38	1,640	37	767	802	33	-----	33	33	11,125
New Jersey.....	7	7	566	6	132	249	7	-----	8	7	1,550
North Arkansas.....	26	26	684	26	284	400	11	7	11	11	3,025
North Texas.....	10	9	501	6	142	157	9	1	9	8	2,400
Northwest Texas.....	26	26	850	25	377	438	19	1	19	18	5,775
Oklahoma.....	6	6	107	6	62	45	2	3	2	-----	-----
Southeast Missouri.....	20	20	970	15	393	451	13	5	13	12	4,750
Southeast Tennessee.....	13	13	716	-----	-----	-----	9	4	9	9	1,600
Southwest Missouri.....	8	8	193	8	76	117	1	-----	1	1	250
Texas.....	37	37	1,429	36	574	705	33	-----	36	33	9,970
West Florida.....	20	20	932	20	413	519	18	2	18	18	5,900
West Tennessee.....	7	7	216	6	66	115	4	3	4	4	1,275

ORGANIZATIONS, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY CONFERENCES: 1906.

CONFERENCE.	Total number of organizations.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.		DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Total for denomination.....	325	250	\$194,275	10	\$9,477	1	\$1,500	181	182	1,146	8,785
Alabama.....	51	44	20,050	3	1,300	1	1,500	29	29	216	1,702
Georgia.....	39	37	36,475	5	3,675	-----	-----	20	20	124	909
Louisiana.....	17	16	10,875	-----	-----	-----	-----	10	10	49	350
Mississippi.....	38	33	24,025	-----	-----	-----	-----	21	21	102	831
New Jersey.....	7	7	35,000	5	4,000	-----	-----	7	7	75	650
North Arkansas.....	26	10	4,200	-----	-----	-----	-----	16	16	90	722
North Texas.....	10	9	6,300	-----	-----	-----	-----	6	6	39	332
Northwest Texas.....	26	19	11,375	3	413	-----	-----	8	8	42	362
Oklahoma.....	6	2	460	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	1	7	35
Southeast Missouri.....	20	12	6,850	2	80	-----	-----	11	11	86	565
Southeast Tennessee.....	13	7	4,200	-----	-----	-----	-----	12	12	108	575
Southwest Missouri.....	8	1	500	-----	-----	-----	-----	4	4	22	85
Texas.....	37	33	17,200	-----	-----	-----	-----	18	19	84	731
West Florida.....	20	16	9,650	1	9	-----	-----	11	11	63	466
West Tennessee.....	7	4	1,125	-----	-----	-----	-----	6	7	39	370

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 denomination at the close of the year 1906, as derived from the returns of

the individual church organizations, are given by states and by ecclesiastical divisions in the tables which follow. As shown by these tables, the denomination has 35 organizations in 3 districts, located in 2 states; 28 being in Georgia and 7 in Florida.

The total number of communicants reported is 1,782; and of these, about 37 per cent are males and 63 per cent females. According to the statistics, the denomination has 34 church edifices with a seating capacity of 11,000, and church property valued at \$27,650, against which there appears no indebtedness. There are 27 Sunday schools reported, with 143 officers and teachers and 1,298 scholars.

The number of ministers connected with the denomination is 59, and there are also 13 licentiates.

As compared with the report for 1890, these figures show an increase of 11 organizations, 723 communicants, and \$23,900 in the value of church property.

ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS, AND PLACES OF WORSHIP, BY STATES: 1906.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.				
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Seating capacity of church edifices.	
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.		Number of organizations reporting.	Seating capacity reported.
Total for denomination.....	35	35	1,782	35	655	1,127	34	1	34	34	11,000
South Atlantic division.....	35	35	1,782	35	655	1,127	34	1	34	34	11,000
Georgia.....	28	28	1,450	28	509	881	27	1	27	27	9,050
Florida.....	7	7	332	7	86	246	7	.....	7	7	1,950

ORGANIZATIONS, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES: 1906.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.		DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Total for denomination.....	35	33	\$27,650	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	27	143	1,298
South Atlantic division.....	35	33	27,650	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	27	143	1,298
Georgia.....	28	27	24,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	21	115	1,073
Florida.....	7	6	3,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	28	225

ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS, AND PLACES OF WORSHIP, BY DISTRICTS: 1906.

DISTRICT.	Total number of organizations.	COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.				
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Seating capacity of church edifices.	
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.		Number of organizations reporting.	Seating capacity reported.
Total for denomination.....	35	35	1,782	35	655	1,127	34	1	34	34	11,000
Lake City.....	7	7	332	7	86	246	7	.....	7	7	1,950
Pine Valley.....	22	22	1,103	22	425	678	21	1	21	21	7,350
Pleasant Hill.....	6	6	347	6	144	203	6	.....	6	6	1,700

ORGANIZATIONS, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY DISTRICTS: 1906.

DISTRICT.	Total number of organizations.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.		DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Total for denomination.....	35	33	\$27,050					27	27	143	1,298
Lake City.....	7	6	3,600					6	6	28	225
Pine Valley.....	22	21	20,750					17	17	97	923
Pleasant Hill.....	6	6	3,300					4	4	18	150

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 colored members, and in 1860 about 207,000. At the close of the war a large number joined the African Methodist Episcopal Church, the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, and other colored 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 colored 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 colored 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 colored people 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 colored 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 colored members. This was effected on December 16, 1870, at Jackson, Tenn., the new body taking the name of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church. The denomination started with 2 bishops, comparatively few preachers and members, and 5 small annual conferences; no schools, but little church property, no learned men, no leaders with experience in the intricacies

cies 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.

DOCTRINE AND POLITY.

In doctrine the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church is in complete harmony with the Methodist Episcopal Church.¹ 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 being six 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 the financing of the general activities of the church an assessment of 40 cents per annum is levied on each member, which is divided as follows: Bishops' salaries, 10 cents; education, 10 cents; missions, 10 cents; publication interests, 3 cents; superannuated preachers, widows, and orphans, 7 cents. There is also an additional assessment of 1 cent per annum, which goes toward the church extension fund.

WORK.

The general activities of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church are chiefly in the line of home missions and education. The Board of Church Extension has been successful in its efforts to increase the size and strength of the denomination, and in this has been assisted to a great degree by the Woman's Missionary Society. During the year 1906 they employed 95 missionaries, aided 107 churches, and received contributions amounting to \$18,340. No foreign missionary work is undertaken.

¹ See Methodist Episcopal Church, page 432.

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 1906 there were 14 schools, including 4 colleges and 10 lower grade schools. The colleges had an attendance of 1,450 students, and the other schools an attendance of 2,720. The amount contributed during the year for the general expenses and for the erection of buildings was \$95,000. The property is valued at \$356,000, and the endowments, at \$37,550.

Young people's societies numbered 985, with 12,655 members.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the denomination at the close of the year 1906, as derived from the returns of the individual church organizations, are given by states and territories and ecclesiastical divisions in the tables which follow. As shown by these tables, the denomination has 2,381 organizations in 26 conferences, distributed in 24 states and territories. Of these organizations, 1,703 are in the South Central division; the state having the largest number is Georgia with 402.

The total number of communicants reported is 172,996; of these, as shown by the returns for 2,309 organizations, about 38 per cent are males and 62 per cent females. According to the statistics, the denomination has 2,327 church edifices; a seating capacity for church edifices of 758,328, as reported by 2,214 organizations; church property valued at \$3,017,849, against which there appears an indebtedness of \$215,111; halls, etc., used for worship by 78 organizations; and 421 parsonages valued at \$237,547. The Sunday schools, as reported by 2,207 organizations, number 2,328, with 12,375 officers and teachers and 92,457 scholars.

The number of ministers connected with the denomination is 2,671.

As compared with the report for 1890, these figures show an increase of 622 organizations, 43,613 communicants, and \$1,304,483 in the value of church property.

COLORED METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS, AND PLACES OF WORSHIP, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1906.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total number of organizations.	COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.				
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.		Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Seating capacity of church edifices.		
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.		Halls, etc.	Number of organizations reporting.	Seating capacity reported.
Total for denomination.....	2,381	2,365	172,996	2,309	64,988	104,264	2,252	78	2,327	2,214	758,328
North Atlantic division.....	5	5	466	5	204	262	5	.....	5	5	2,125
Pennsylvania.....	5	5	466	5	204	262	5	.....	5	5	2,125
South Atlantic division.....	608	603	46,354	590	17,392	28,269	583	12	611	572	217,010
Maryland.....	5	5	240	5	104	136	4	1	4	4	825
District of Columbia.....	5	5	1,110	5	348	762	5	.....	5	5	4,400
Virginia.....	34	34	1,514	34	558	956	33	1	37	33	8,245
West Virginia.....	3	3	72	3	30	42	2	1	2	2	500
North Carolina.....	39	39	2,209	39	876	1,333	37	.....	39	37	10,575
South Carolina.....	72	72	4,850	72	1,942	2,908	71	1	74	70	22,930
Georgia.....	402	397	34,501	385	12,852	21,026	389	5	408	383	159,895
Florida.....	48	48	1,858	47	682	1,106	42	3	42	38	9,640
North Central division.....	59	59	3,751	59	1,345	2,406	56	3	57	55	15,934
Ohio.....	4	4	211	4	97	114	3	1	3	3	1,100
Indiana.....	1	1	40	1	15	25	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Illinois.....	11	11	603	11	233	370	10	1	10	10	2,800
Missouri.....	24	24	1,980	24	696	1,284	24	.....	25	24	6,064
Kansas.....	19	19	917	19	304	613	16	1	18	18	5,970
South Central division.....	1,703	1,692	122,217	1,649	45,984	73,182	1,604	63	1,650	1,578	522,697
Kentucky.....	98	98	8,137	97	3,121	5,001	96	1	99	93	27,140
Tennessee.....	209	209	20,634	200	7,715	12,207	204	2	214	202	76,275
Alabama.....	292	290	23,112	287	9,146	13,913	284	8	296	290	93,306
Mississippi.....	348	346	25,814	328	9,573	14,713	336	5	342	336	120,458
Louisiana.....	171	169	11,728	169	4,633	7,095	163	5	168	160	55,095
Arkansas.....	211	206	11,606	202	4,382	6,894	185	9	191	183	53,131
Oklahoma.....	86	86	2,858	83	1,125	1,602	70	12	71	67	15,110
Texas.....	288	288	18,428	283	6,289	11,757	266	21	269	257	82,182
Western division.....	6	6	208	6	63	145	4	.....	4	4	562
New Mexico.....	3	3	82	3	21	61	3	.....	3	3	262
Arizona.....	3	3	126	3	42	84	1	.....	1	1	300

1 Oklahoma and Indian Territory combined.

RELIGIOUS BODIES.

ORGANIZATIONS, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1906.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total number of organizations.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.		DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Total for denomination.....	2,381	2,264	\$3,017,849	692	\$215,111	421	\$237,547	2,207	2,328	12,375	92,457
North Atlantic division.....	5	5	29,535	3	2,300	1	6,000	5	5	28	355
Pennsylvania.....	5	5	29,535	3	2,300	1	6,000	5	5	28	355
South Atlantic division.....	608	585	900,390	186	87,398	102	69,661	571	593	3,276	27,277
Maryland.....	5	4	2,750	2	290	.....	.....	5	5	20	134
District of Columbia.....	5	5	139,000	3	20,000	1	1,000	5	5	49	505
Virginia.....	34	33	32,650	4	328	1	600	33	33	163	1,407
West Virginia.....	3	2	1,400	1	200	.....	.....	3	3	15	67
North Carolina.....	39	38	37,414	8	1,413	5	1,450	38	38	211	1,535
South Carolina.....	72	72	106,251	22	7,579	16	9,525	68	72	381	2,828
Georgia.....	402	388	544,850	132	51,210	69	55,025	375	301	2,231	19,418
Florida.....	48	43	36,075	14	6,378	10	2,061	44	46	197	1,383
North Central division.....	59	56	106,475	30	13,650	22	11,825	55	56	348	2,019
Ohio.....	4	3	5,900	3	1,774	1	1,000	4	4	23	110
Indiana.....	1	1	800	1	600	.....	.....	1	2	3	16
Illinois.....	17	10	25,600	7	2,008	4	2,000	10	10	65	318
Missouri.....	24	24	46,550	8	4,332	8	4,525	22	22	150	1,073
Kansas.....	19	18	27,625	11	5,076	9	3,700	18	18	107	502
South Central division.....	1,703	1,614	1,975,199	471	111,623	295	149,761	1,570	1,667	8,691	62,667
Kentucky.....	98	96	196,725	42	16,361	38	21,625	91	93	548	4,184
Tennessee.....	209	203	416,325	78	24,640	38	23,085	198	209	1,337	11,031
Alabama.....	292	284	292,676	87	20,091	60	29,905	275	294	1,440	9,996
Mississippi.....	348	341	291,050	93	7,900	26	10,050	320	340	1,548	11,482
Louisiana.....	171	164	249,125	42	14,692	30	23,925	154	166	791	5,074
Arkansas.....	211	189	165,273	51	10,878	45	15,181	179	202	1,119	6,852
Oklahoma ¹	86	71	51,830	23	9,478	10	2,690	74	70	352	2,310
Texas.....	288	266	312,195	55	6,887	48	23,900	270	284	1,550	10,238
Western division.....	6	4	6,250	2	140	1	300	6	7	32	130
New Mexico.....	3	3	3,750	2	140	1	300	3	4	17	54
Arizona.....	3	1	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	15	85

¹Oklahoma and Indian Territory combined.

ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS, AND PLACES OF WORSHIP, BY CONFERENCES: 1906.

CONFERENCE.	Total number of organizations.	COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.				
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Seating capacity of church edifices.	
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.		Number of organizations reporting.	Seating capacity reported.
Total for denomination.....	2,381	2,365	172,996	2,309	64,988	104,264	2,252	78	2,327	2,214	758,328
Arkansas.....	101	100	4,846	98	1,819	2,926	89	5	90	80	25,051
Central Georgia.....	129	128	10,444	125	3,712	6,479	122	5	129	121	42,695
East Florida.....	29	29	895	29	318	577	24	3	24	23	6,425
East Texas.....	179	179	12,208	175	4,239	7,727	170	8	172	161	55,733
Florida.....	20	20	999	19	366	533	19	.....	19	16	4,840
Georgia.....	111	111	10,702	107	3,907	6,646	111	.....	118	100	39,820
Indian Territory.....	87	87	2,913	84	1,156	1,626	71	12	72	68	15,410
Kentucky and Ohio.....	54	54	3,661	53	1,411	2,235	52	1	53	50	13,895
Little Rock.....	111	107	6,714	105	2,587	3,998	97	4	102	95	27,780
Louisiana.....	144	142	10,233	142	4,125	6,108	139	4	143	137	49,055
Mississippi.....	155	154	10,122	143	3,776	5,600	148	3	148	148	56,433
Missouri and Kansas.....	34	34	1,820	34	555	1,265	33	1	33	33	9,420
New Orleans.....	29	29	1,545	29	518	1,027	26	1	27	25	6,840
North Alabama.....	163	163	11,398	161	4,468	6,927	158	5	163	157	54,225
North Carolina.....	41	41	2,240	41	887	1,353	39	.....	41	39	10,825
North Mississippi.....	196	195	15,805	188	5,838	9,185	190	2	196	190	64,525
South Alabama.....	129	127	11,714	126	4,678	7,011	126	3	133	123	39,081
South Carolina.....	70	70	4,819	70	1,931	2,888	69	1	72	68	22,080
South Georgia.....	162	158	13,295	153	5,233	7,901	156	.....	161	153	77,480
South Missouri and Illinois.....	21	21	1,704	21	677	1,027	20	1	21	20	5,614
Tennessee.....	40	40	2,450	40	833	1,567	37	2	38	36	12,850
Texas.....	65	65	3,072	64	1,080	1,912	54	11	64	54	13,547
Washington and Philadelphia.....	52	52	3,402	52	1,244	2,158	49	3	53	49	10,095
West Kentucky.....	50	50	4,781	50	1,833	2,948	49	1	51	48	14,595
West Tennessee.....	159	159	17,828	156	6,714	10,402	158	.....	167	156	60,950
West Texas.....	50	50	3,296	50	1,033	2,263	46	2	47	46	13,464

ORGANIZATIONS, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY CONFERENCES: 1906.

CONFERENCE.	Total number of organizations.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.		DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Total for denomination	2,381	2,264	\$3,017,840	602	\$215,111	421	\$237,547	2,207	2,328	12,375	92,457
Arkansas	101	94	85,835	23	2,898	26	8,200	89	100	507	3,141
Central Georgia	129	125	136,009	45	21,426	16	10,425	119	125	667	6,499
East Florida	29	24	22,350	9	5,290	6	1,200	26	26	106	759
East Texas	179	171	170,075	35	3,044	20	6,650	174	178	1,021	6,670
Florida	20	20	14,025	5	1,088	4	861	18	20	91	624
Georgia	111	111	165,370	33	7,732	25	19,650	107	110	554	5,547
Indian Territory	87	72	62,830	23	9,478	11	2,940	75	80	358	2,348
Kentucky and Ohio	54	52	114,925	27	10,465	22	12,075	51	51	281	1,780
Little Rock	111	90	80,438	28	7,980	20	7,031	91	103	615	3,736
Louisiana	144	140	205,235	35	10,878	19	10,225	128	140	653	5,080
Mississippi	155	149	129,445	58	4,412	20	7,650	140	143	574	4,018
Missouri and Kansas	34	33	49,975	16	7,821	14	6,725	31	31	192	1,022
New Orleans	29	26	45,890	7	3,814	12	14,200	27	27	144	924
North Alabama	163	158	158,226	53	11,744	35	18,075	152	161	716	5,230
North Carolina	41	40	38,164	9	1,431	5	1,450	40	40	218	1,566
North Mississippi	196	194	164,105	42	3,605	7	2,600	182	200	984	7,514
South Alabama	129	126	134,450	34	8,947	25	11,280	123	133	724	4,766
South Carolina	70	70	105,501	21	7,561	16	9,525	66	70	374	2,797
South Georgia	162	152	243,471	54	22,052	28	24,050	149	156	1,010	7,372
South Missouri and Illinois	21	20	49,450	10	3,655	6	3,850	20	20	136	888
Tennessee	40	38	98,675	14	7,290	11	4,825	37	38	198	1,288
Texas	65	53	44,180	7	835	10	4,550	62	62	274	1,710
Washington and Philadelphia	52	49	205,335	13	23,118	3	7,600	51	51	284	2,468
West Kentucky	50	49	88,500	19	7,880	17	9,950	46	48	297	2,549
West Tennessee	159	156	311,200	62	17,529	24	17,510	154	164	1,104	10,164
West Texas	50	46	94,290	15	3,148	19	13,000	49	51	293	1,997

REFORMED ZION UNION APOSTOLIC CHURCH (COLORED).

HISTORY.

At the close of the civil war the colored 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 ecclesiasticism of the colored 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.

There is no organized home missionary enterprise, but a considerable number of evangelists are employed to care for the spiritual interests of communities where there are no regular churches.

The great need of the church has been an educated ministry. A site for a college has been purchased, but funds have not yet been secured for the erection of a building, or for the provision of teachers.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the denomination at the close of the year 1906, as derived from the returns of the individual church organizations, are given by states in the tables which follow. As shown by these tables, the denomination has 45 organizations; 39 of which are in Virginia and 6 in North Carolina.

The total number of communicants reported is 3,059; of these, as shown by the returns for 36 organizations, about 41 per cent are males and 59 per cent

RELIGIOUS BODIES.

females. According to the statistics, the denomination has 43 church edifices; a seating capacity for church edifices of 15,700, as reported by 38 organizations; and church property valued at \$37,875, against which there appears an indebtedness of \$825. There are 36 Sunday schools reported, with 212 officers and teachers and 1,508 scholars.

The number of ministers connected with the denomination is 33, and there are also 8 licentiates.

As compared with the report for 1890, these figures show an increase of 13 organizations, 713 communicants, and \$22,875 in the value of church property.

ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS, AND PLACES OF WORSHIP, BY STATES: 1906.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.				
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.		Number of organizations reporting.	Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Seating capacity of church edifices.	
				Male.	Female.		Church edifices.	Halls, etc.		Number of organizations reporting.	Seating capacity reported.
Total for denomination.....	45	45	3,059	36	1,189	1,624	41	1	43	38	15,700
South Atlantic division.....	45	45	3,059	36	1,189	1,624	41	1	43	38	15,700
Virginia.....	39	39	2,929	30	1,077	1,556	37	.....	39	34	14,700
North Carolina.....	6	6	130	6	62	68	4	1	4	4	1,000

ORGANIZATIONS, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES: 1906.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.		DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Total for denomination.....	45	41	\$37,875	7	\$825	.....	.....	35	36	212	1,508
South Atlantic division.....	45	41	37,875	7	825	.....	.....	35	30	212	1,508
Virginia.....	39	35	35,475	7	825	.....	.....	34	35	199	1,303
North Carolina.....	6	6	2,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	13	145

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 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 Meth-

odist 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, 3 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 special 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 3 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 church are under the care of committees elected by the conferences. The home mission work is under the direction of conference mission 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 1906 there were 14 missionaries employed, serving 17 churches, and contributions were reported to the amount of \$4,416.

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 recently all contributions for foreign work have been made through channels outside the denomination, but the church has lately undertaken the support of a mission at Banni, West Africa, and as the work progresses it is hoped to add other missions in the interior. The report for 1906 shows 1 station, 1 native missionary, 1 church with 75 members, 1 school with 150 scholars, and an income of \$800. This work is conducted in conjunction with the Missionary Society of the Primitive Methodist Church of England.

The educational work of the church is carried on through a school of theology, with a nonresident institution, affiliated, through a correspondence course, with some college or university. 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 1906 there were 50 students enrolled in this school, and the sum of \$1,500 was contributed for its support. An effort is now being made to raise \$20,000 for the building and equipment of a school in the East in which students may reside, with prospects of an endowment when it is completed.

The Wesley League of Christian Endeavor is spreading rapidly, and in 1906 reported 62 societies with about 3,000 members. These societies have undertaken, through the Foreign Missionary Committee, the entire support of the West African mission at Banni.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the denomination at the close of the year 1906, as derived from the returns of the individual church organizations, are given by states and ecclesiastical divisions in the tables which follow. As shown by these tables, the denomination has 96 organizations in 3 conferences, distributed in 8 states; the state having the largest number being Pennsylvania with 43.

The total number of communicants reported is 7,558; of these, as shown by the returns for 94 organizations, about 36 per cent are males and 64 per cent females. According to the statistics, the denomination has 101 church edifices; a seating capacity for church edifices of 30,390; church property valued at \$630,700, against which there appears an indebtedness of \$90,965; and 49 parsonages valued at \$103,600. The Sunday schools, as reported by 91 organizations, number 98, with 1,563 officers and teachers and 13,177 scholars.

The number of ministers connected with the denomination is 80.

As compared with the report for 1890, these figures show an increase of 12 organizations, 2,794 communicants, and \$338,707 in the value of church property.

RELIGIOUS BODIES.

ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS, AND PLACES OF WORSHIP, BY STATES: 1906.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.				
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.		Number of organizations reporting.	Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Seating capacity of church edifices.	
				Male.	Female.		Church edifices.	Halls, etc.		Number of organizations reporting.	Seating capacity reported.
Total for denomination.....	96	96	7,558	94	2,613	4,718	93	3	101	93	30,390
North Atlantic division.....	63	63	5,901	63	2,154	3,747	63	.....	66	63	21,615
Massachusetts.....	9	9	1,264	9	434	830	9	.....	9	9	4,000
Rhode Island.....	8	8	532	8	187	345	8	.....	8	8	1,825
New York.....	3	3	298	3	145	153	3	.....	3	3	1,200
Pennsylvania.....	43	43	3,807	43	1,388	2,419	43	.....	46	43	14,590
North Central division.....	33	33	1,657	31	459	971	30	3	35	30	8,775
Ohio.....	3	3	138	2	33	86	3	.....	3	3	600
Illinois.....	3	3	331	2	36	87	3	.....	3	3	800
Wisconsin.....	25	25	1,168	25	390	778	22	3	27	22	6,875
Iowa.....	2	2	30	2	10	20	2	.....	2	2	500

ORGANIZATIONS, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES: 1906.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.		DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Total for denomination.....	96	93	\$630,700	45	\$90,965	49	\$103,600	91	98	1,563	13,177
North Atlantic division.....	63	63	522,000	40	89,365	35	86,300	63	66	1,225	10,783
Massachusetts.....	9	9	190,500	7	25,200	5	19,000	9	9	212	2,155
Rhode Island.....	8	8	34,800	5	9,100	2	5,500	8	8	116	900
New York.....	3	3	47,600	3	17,200	3	11,500	3	3	45	425
Pennsylvania.....	43	43	249,200	25	37,865	25	49,300	43	46	852	7,294
North Central division.....	33	30	108,700	5	1,600	14	18,300	28	32	338	2,394
Ohio.....	3	3	2,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	40	290
Illinois.....	3	3	27,500	1	700	3	6,500	3	3	49	420
Wisconsin.....	25	22	73,900	2	600	10	11,200	20	23	229	1,555
Iowa.....	2	2	5,000	2	300	1	600	2	2	20	120

ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS, AND PLACES OF WORSHIP, BY CONFERENCES: 1906.

CONFERENCE.	Total number of organizations.	COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.				
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.		Number of organizations reporting.	Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Seating capacity of church edifices.	
				Male.	Female.		Church edifices.	Halls, etc.		Number of organizations reporting.	Seating capacity reported.
Total for denomination.....	96	96	7,558	94	2,613	4,718	93	3	101	93	30,390
Eastern.....	20	20	2,094	20	766	1,328	20	.....	20	20	7,025
Pennsylvania.....	46	46	3,945	45	1,421	2,508	46	.....	49	46	16,190
Western.....	30	30	1,519	29	426	885	27	3	32	27	8,175

ORGANIZATIONS, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY CONFERENCES: 1906.

CONFERENCE.	Total number of organizations.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.		DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Total for denomination.....	96	93	\$630,700	45	\$90,965	49	\$103,600	91	98	1,563	13,177
Eastern.....	20	20	272,800	15	51,500	10	36,000	20	20	373	3,489
Pennsylvania.....	46	46	251,500	25	37,865	25	49,300	46	50	892	7,584
Western.....	30	27	106,400	5	1,600	14	18,300	25	28	298	2,104

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 church's general activities are an Executive Committee with certain powers delegated to it by the general conference; a General Missionary Board having supervision of all its home and foreign missionary work; a Board of Church Extension; a Board of Conference Claimants; and a Board of Education. It has also a large, well-organized, and efficient Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. The boards are all appointed by the general conference, while the woman's society is independent, but affiliated with the boards of the church.

In its home missionary work 15 agents were employed during 1906 and 96 churches were aided, the total amount raised by the churches for the work being \$15,000.

The foreign missionary work is carried on in India, South Africa, and Japan, and a beginning has been made in China, Ceylon, and San Domingo. The South African work has developed until it constitutes a conference. The report for 1906 shows 18 stations, occupied by 52 American missionaries and 91 native helpers; 11 organized churches with 1,047 members; 24 schools with 685 pupils; contributions from the church amounting to \$56,285, and property on the field valued at \$90,400.

The educational work of the church includes 1 college and 7 seminaries—in Illinois, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, South Dakota, Nebraska, Washington, and California. In 1906 they reported 1,300 students, contributions amounting to \$28,438, property valued at \$240,685, and endowments of \$72,000.

There are 3 philanthropic institutions with 147 inmates, for which \$20,231 was contributed in 1906. The property value of these institutions is \$66,750, and they have an endowment of \$5,000. The young people's societies numbered approximately 105, with a membership of 2,211.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the denomination at the close of the year 1906, as derived from the returns of the individual church organizations, are given by states and territories and ecclesiastical divisions in the tables which follow. As shown by these tables, the denomination has 1,553 organizations in 36 conferences, distributed in 34 states, the territory of Arizona, and the District of Columbia. Of these organizations, 926 are in the North Central division, Michigan leading with 248.

The total number of communicants reported is 32,838; of these, as shown by the returns for 1,488 organizations, about 36 per cent are males and 64 per cent females. According to the statistics, the denomination has 1,140 church edifices; a seating capacity for church edifices of 262,265, as reported by 1,124 organizations; church property valued at \$1,688,745, against which there appears an indebtedness of \$61,124; halls, etc., used for worship by 239 organizations; and 598 parsonages valued at \$612,050. The Sunday schools, as reported by 1,066 organizations, number 1,124, with 7,493 officers and teachers and 41,443 scholars.

The number of ministers connected with the denomination is 1,270.

As compared with the report for 1890, these figures show an increase of 451 organizations, 10,728 communicants, and \$883,660 in the value of church property.

FREE METHODIST CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA.

ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS, AND PLACES OF WORSHIP, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1906.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total number of organizations.	COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.				
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.		Number of organizations reporting.	Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Seating capacity of church edifices.	
				Male.	Female.		Church edifices.	Halls, etc.		Number of organizations reporting.	Seating capacity reported.
Total for denomination.....	1,553	1,541	32,838	1,488	11,228	20,332	1,130	239	1,140	1,124	262,265
North Atlantic division.....	331	325	7,960	306	2,488	5,011	263	38	265	263	61,297
Vermont.....	2	2	54	1	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	2	2	29	2	17	12	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	128	127	3,609	123	1,167	2,359	119	6	120	119	25,597
New Jersey.....	6	6	91	5	11	30	4	.....	4	4	850
Pennsylvania.....	193	188	4,107	175	1,291	2,608	140	29	141	140	34,850
South Atlantic division.....	24	23	476	20	178	281	14	5	14	14	3,575
Maryland.....	7	6	163	6	64	99	4	2	4	4	675
District of Columbia.....	2	2	23	2	9	14	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	1	1	38	1	15	23	1	.....	1	1	200
West Virginia.....	10	10	150	8	48	91	7	1	7	7	2,300
Georgia.....	4	4	102	3	42	54	2	.....	2	2	400
North Central division.....	926	921	18,575	899	6,443	11,533	689	140	694	686	158,847
Ohio.....	77	76	1,376	76	475	901	60	11	60	60	15,510
Indiana.....	46	46	1,075	46	353	722	39	3	39	39	10,215
Illinois.....	146	146	3,597	143	1,235	2,310	135	5	130	133	33,480
Michigan.....	248	248	5,121	236	1,745	3,033	203	29	204	203	45,745
Wisconsin.....	52	49	900	48	309	641	37	8	37	37	7,380
Minnesota.....	28	28	451	28	163	288	16	8	16	16	3,150
Iowa.....	99	99	1,838	95	629	1,181	83	12	85	83	19,460
Missouri.....	33	33	719	33	295	424	19	9	19	18	4,925
North Dakota.....	14	14	190	14	79	111	7	.....	7	7	1,165
South Dakota.....	24	23	444	23	173	271	11	8	11	11	2,105
Nebraska.....	61	61	1,009	60	333	531	32	19	33	32	5,350
Kansas.....	98	98	1,795	97	654	1,120	47	34	47	47	10,302
South Central division.....	138	138	2,442	133	887	1,426	76	25	77	73	20,050
Kentucky.....	13	13	196	13	64	132	9	2	9	9	2,675
Tennessee.....	7	7	131	6	57	69	6	.....	6	6	1,750
Alabama.....	4	4	29	4	12	17	1	.....	1	1	100
Mississippi.....	6	6	73	6	28	45	5	.....	5	5	1,450
Louisiana.....	10	10	109	10	38	71	10	.....	11	10	2,950
Arkansas.....	8	8	146	7	60	74	3	1	3	3	1,000
Oklahoma ¹	50	50	975	49	345	582	16	15	16	15	3,025
Texas.....	40	40	783	38	257	446	26	7	26	24	7,100
Western division.....	134	134	3,395	130	1,252	2,081	88	25	90	88	18,496
Idaho.....	6	6	68	5	21	27	2	3	2	2	300
Colorado.....	20	20	433	19	147	261	10	5	11	10	1,730
Arizona.....	2	2	43	2	11	22	2	.....	2	2	400
Washington.....	39	39	1,301	39	515	788	31	7	31	31	6,731
Oregon.....	38	38	664	38	257	407	24	5	24	24	5,585
California.....	29	29	886	27	301	568	19	5	20	19	3,740

¹Oklahoma and Indian Territory combined.

RELIGIOUS BODIES.

ORGANIZATIONS, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1906.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total number of organizations.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.		DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Total for denomination.....	1,553	1,145	\$1,688,745	112	\$61,124	598	\$612,050	1,066	1,124	7,493	41,443
North Atlantic division.....	331	265	559,560	35	33,370	120	186,300	231	238	1,023	9,503
Vermont.....	2	1	3,000					2	2	9	37
Massachusetts.....	2							2	2	10	56
New York.....	128	118	268,700	6	11,950	72	110,950	93	97	729	3,936
New Jersey.....	6	4	15,000	3	500	1	1,500	2	2	17	110
Pennsylvania.....	193	142	272,860	26	20,920	53	73,850	132	135	358	5,364
South Atlantic division.....	24	16	18,680	4	2,400	1	800	16	16	115	757
Maryland.....	7	6	6,100					6	6	51	410
District of Columbia.....	2	1	80								
Virginia.....	1	1	1,500					1	1	9	37
West Virginia.....	10	7	10,500	3	2,350	1	800	7	7	42	205
Georgia.....	4	1	500	1	50			2	2	13	45
North Central division.....	926	695	860,280	53	19,984	378	322,600	655	693	4,623	24,232
Ohio.....	77	60	76,750	7	3,170	21	19,950	67	69	503	2,355
Indiana.....	46	39	52,100	8	3,063	19	16,950	40	40	281	1,447
Illinois.....	146	135	223,450	3	2,954	60	74,850	120	122	864	5,279
Michigan.....	248	204	213,100	18	6,980	104	76,475	172	187	1,304	6,198
Wisconsin.....	52	38	55,400	3	860	15	14,300	34	35	204	1,064
Minnesota.....	28	16	12,790			10	6,125	13	13	75	515
Iowa.....	99	86	101,950	6	1,706	51	43,950	66	73	451	2,371
Missouri.....	33	19	18,250	1	500	12	5,550	16	17	96	594
North Dakota.....	14	7	7,950			6	5,250	10	10	62	331
South Dakota.....	24	11	15,900	2	205	10	11,700	17	20	102	522
Nebraska.....	61	33	32,950	2	400	23	15,550	35	38	220	1,120
Kansas.....	98	47	49,780	3	146	47	31,950	65	69	461	2,436
South Central division.....	138	79	68,800	6	816	29	37,250	74	77	454	2,801
Kentucky.....	13	9	5,200					6	6	32	207
Tennessee.....	7	6	3,400	1	248			6	6	36	253
Alabama.....	4	1	500					2	2	8	45
Mississippi.....	6	5	2,400					3	3	18	112
Louisiana.....	10	10	3,900			1	400	6	6	30	152
Arkansas.....	8	3	2,200	1	18			4	4	24	191
Oklahoma ¹	50	18	18,200	1	45	15	8,300	26	29	198	1,106
Texas.....	40	27	33,000	3	505	13	28,550	21	21	108	735
Western division.....	134	90	181,425	14	4,554	64	65,100	90	100	678	4,150
Idaho.....	6	2	1,300			2	1,050	5	5	27	121
Colorado.....	20	11	15,625	2	1,150	11	6,150	11	11	76	540
Arizona.....	2	2	4,100			2	600	2	2	17	65
Washington.....	39	32	80,000	3	1,885	23	21,100	30	36	252	1,589
Oregon.....	38	24	24,100	5	1,005	13	9,150	21	22	121	627
California.....	20	19	55,300	4	514	13	27,050	21	24	185	1,208

¹Oklahoma and Indian Territory combined.

FREE METHODIST CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA.

ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS, AND PLACES OF WORSHIP, BY CONFERENCES: 1906.

CONFERENCE.	Total number of organizations.	COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.				
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.		Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Seating capacity of church edifices.		
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.		Halls, etc.	Number of organizations reporting.	Seating capacity reported.
Total for denomination.....	1,553	1,541	32,838	1,488	11,228	20,332	1,130	239	1,140	1,124	262,265
Arkansas and Southern Missouri.....	18	18	287	17	122	159	8	3	8	8	2,250
California.....	17	17	405	15	131	257	10	2	10	10	2,025
Central Illinois.....	66	66	2,006	64	716	1,261	58	4	58	56	14,885
Colorado.....	20	20	433	19	147	261	10	5	11	10	1,730
Columbia River.....	24	24	360	23	126	220	11	8	11	11	2,181
East Michigan.....	104	104	2,097	96	683	1,168	84	11	84	84	18,785
Genesee.....	65	65	1,877	62	592	1,245	63	1	63	63	13,547
Illinois.....	50	50	1,175	49	381	771	46	2	47	46	10,250
Iowa.....	45	45	999	45	344	655	40	4	40	40	9,750
Kansas.....	57	57	1,060	56	379	600	29	17	29	29	6,392
Kentucky and Tennessee.....	23	23	347	22	130	202	16	2	16	16	4,525
Louisiana.....	16	16	182	16	66	116	15	.....	16	15	4,400
Michigan.....	47	47	1,082	46	357	660	40	6	41	40	10,635
Minnesota and Northern Iowa.....	22	22	343	22	126	217	13	6	13	13	2,810
Missouri.....	22	22	418	22	169	249	14	6	14	13	3,675
Nebraska.....	25	25	485	25	176	309	17	7	18	17	2,800
New York.....	66	65	1,203	55	393	647	39	18	39	39	8,200
North Dakota.....	14	14	190	14	79	111	7	.....	7	7	1,165
North Indiana.....	25	25	534	25	158	376	22	2	22	22	5,805
North Michigan.....	97	97	1,942	94	705	1,205	79	12	79	79	16,325
North Minnesota.....	19	19	322	19	108	214	13	4	13	13	2,450
Ohio.....	71	70	1,224	70	420	804	55	10	55	55	14,160
Oil City.....	102	100	2,137	96	668	1,395	80	7	81	80	18,435
Oklahoma.....	50	50	975	49	345	582	16	15	16	15	3,025
Oregon.....	32	32	581	32	228	353	23	3	23	23	5,345
Pittsburg.....	77	74	1,847	69	566	1,140	54	14	54	54	15,870
Platte River.....	36	36	524	35	157	222	15	12	15	15	2,550
South Dakota.....	26	25	454	25	176	273	12	8	12	12	2,285
Southern California.....	14	14	524	14	181	343	11	3	12	11	2,115
Susquehanna.....	52	51	1,511	50	504	957	45	4	40	45	9,870
Texas.....	40	40	783	38	257	446	26	7	26	24	7,100
Wabash.....	52	52	1,129	52	404	725	49	1	49	49	13,055
Washington.....	27	27	1,086	27	439	647	23	4	23	23	5,100
West Iowa.....	39	39	615	35	211	376	32	6	34	32	7,480
West Kansas.....	41	41	735	41	275	460	18	17	18	18	3,910
Wisconsin.....	52	49	900	48	309	641	37	8	37	37	7,380

RELIGIOUS BODIES.

ORGANIZATIONS, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY CONFERENCES: 1906.

CONFERENCE.	Total number of organizations.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.		DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Total for denomination.....	1,553	1,145	\$1,688,745	112	\$61,124	598	\$612,050	1,066	1,124	7,493	41,443
Arkansas and Southern Missouri.....	18	8	5,450	1	18	2	700	10	11	65	371
California.....	17	10	18,700	2	164	3	8,250	12	14	94	478
Central Illinois.....	66	58	65,500	2	1,654	21	16,300	52	53	385	2,301
Colorado.....	20	11	15,625	2	1,150	11	6,150	11	11	76	540
Columbia River.....	24	11	12,700	2	785	10	6,800	15	18	111	511
East Michigan.....	104	84	92,300	7	3,410	43	30,200	75	81	597	2,986
Genesee.....	65	62	132,400	3	3,300	40	55,350	50	52	430	2,295
Illinois.....	50	46	121,500	1	1,300	28	45,650	41	42	289	1,890
Iowa.....	45	43	48,700	1	380	23	19,200	31	32	231	1,312
Kansas.....	57	29	29,180	3	146	29	17,850	43	44	294	1,471
Kentucky and Tennessee.....	23	16	9,100	1	248						
Louisiana.....	16	15	6,300			1	400	13	13	73	490
Michigan.....	47	40	52,050	4	1,750	18	13,750	9	9	48	204
Minnesota and Northern Iowa.....	22	13	18,050	1	296	9	9,225	10	10	210	1,073
Missouri.....	22	14	15,000	1	500	10	4,850	9	9	64	363
Nebraska.....	25	17	18,000	1	75	12	7,750	19	22	119	611
New York.....	66	42	102,480	12	11,975	9	11,450	33	33	221	1,361
North Dakota.....	14	7	7,950			6	5,250	10	10	62	331
North Indiana.....	25	22	31,550	8	3,063	10	9,000	24	24	167	768
North Michigan.....	97	80	68,750	7	1,820	43	27,625	71	80	497	2,139
North Minnesota.....	19	13	9,500			8	4,950	11	11	59	415
Ohio.....	71	55	67,500	4	870	20	19,350	60	62	421	1,994
Oil City.....	102	80	131,750	8	6,160	32	38,300	74	76	451	2,667
Oklahoma.....	50	18	18,200	1	45	15	8,300	26	29	198	1,106
Oregon.....	32	23	23,100	4	805	11	8,200	19	20	110	592
Pittsburg.....	77	55	121,800	18	16,185	17	31,800	57	58	430	2,798
Platte River.....	36	16	14,950	1	325	11	7,800	16	16	101	509
South Dakota.....	26	12	17,100	2	205	11	12,500	17	20	102	522
Southern California.....	14	11	41,700	2	350	7	19,400	11	12	108	795
Susquehanna.....	52	46	97,000	1	450	29	50,200	40	42	279	1,450
Texas.....	40	27	33,000	3	505	13	28,550	21	21	108	735
Wabash.....	52	49	59,000			21	21,450	45	45	317	1,792
Washington.....	27	24	69,600	2	1,300	17	16,300	27	25	179	1,234
West Iowa.....	39	32	37,200	4	1,030	20	15,900	22	33	172	796
West Kansas.....	41	18	20,600			18	14,100	22	25	167	965
Wisconsin.....	52	38	55,400	3	860	15	14,300	34	35	204	1,064

REFORMED METHODIST UNION EPISCOPAL CHURCH (COLORED).

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 non-episcopal 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.

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. There are, however, 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.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the denomination at the close of the year 1906, as derived from the returns of the individual church organizations, are given by states in the tables which follow. As shown by these tables, the denomination has 58 organizations; 56 of these are in South Carolina and 2 in Georgia.

The total number of communicants reported is 4,397; of these, about 40 per cent are males and 60 per cent females. According to the statistics, the denomination has 59 church edifices; a seating capacity for church edifices of 18,735; church property valued at \$36,965, against which there appears an indebtedness of \$4,254; and 8 parsonages valued at \$2,275. There are 54 Sunday schools reported, with 204 officers and teachers and 1,792 scholars.

The number of ministers connected with the denomination is 72.

This body was not reported in 1890.

ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS, AND PLACES OF WORSHIP, BY STATES: 1906.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.				
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.		Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Seating capacity of church edifices.		
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.		Halls, etc.	Number of organizations reporting.	Seating capacity reported.
Total for denomination.....	58	57	4,397	57	1,774	2,623	58	.....	59	58	18,735
South Atlantic division.....	58	57	4,397	57	1,774	2,623	58	.....	59	58	18,735
South Carolina.....	56	55	4,235	55	1,719	2,516	56	.....	57	56	18,135
Georgia.....	2	2	162	2	55	107	2	.....	2	2	600

ORGANIZATIONS, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES: 1906.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.		DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Total for denomination.....	58	58	\$36,965	27	\$4,254	8	\$2,275	54	54	204	1,792
South Atlantic division.....	58	58	36,965	27	4,254	8	2,275	54	54	204	1,792
South Carolina.....	56	56	34,765	25	3,740	8	2,275	52	52	196	1,757
Georgia.....	2	2	2,200	2	514	.....	.....	2	2	8	35

MORAVIAN BODIES

GENERAL STATEMENT.

The body included in the report for 1890 under the head of Moravians covered the churches in the United States connected with the Unitas Fratrum, commonly known as the "Moravian Church," whose headquarters are at Herrnhut, Saxony, Germany. In recent years a few churches have been organized by members of 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. Although not connected ecclesiastically, in view of their common origin, the two bodies are, in this report, presented as a family. The principal historical facts common to both are given in the statement of the Moravian Church, the larger and more widely known denomination.

The Moravian bodies are 2 in number, as follows:

- Moravian Church (Unitas Fratrum).
- Evangelical Union of Bohemian and Moravian Brethren in North America.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

A summary of the general statistics for these bodies at the close of the year 1906, as derived from the returns of the individual church organizations of each denomination, is presented in the tables which follow. The Moravian bodies, taken together, have 132 church organizations. The total number of communicants reported is 17,926; of these, as shown by the returns of 119 organizations, about 42 per cent are males and 58 per cent females.

According to the statistics, these bodies have 137 church edifices; a seating capacity for church edifices of 44,625; church property valued at \$936,650, against which there appears an indebtedness of \$31,635; halls, etc., used for worship by 11 organizations; and 79 parsonages valued at \$207,325. The Sunday schools, as reported by 109 organizations, number 121, with 1,419 officers and teachers and 12,998 scholars.

The number of ministers connected with the 2 bodies is 128.

ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS, MINISTERS, AND PLACES OF WORSHIP, BY DENOMINATIONS: 1906.

DENOMINATION.	Total number of organizations.	COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.					Total number of ministers.	PLACES OF WORSHIP.				
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.		Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Seating capacity of church edifices.			
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.			Church edifices.	Halls, etc.	Number of organizations reporting.	Seating capacity reported.
Moravian bodies.....	132	132	17,926	119	6,532	9,189	128	121	11	137	120	44,625
Moravian Church (Unitas Fratrum).....	117	117	17,155	104	6,173	8,777	125	113	4	129	112	41,525
Evangelical Union of Bohemian and Moravian Brethren in North America.....	15	15	771	15	359	412	3	8	7	8	8	3,100

ORGANIZATIONS, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY DENOMINATIONS: 1906.

DENOMINATION.	Total number of organizations.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.		DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Moravian bodies.....	132	123	\$936,650	12	\$31,635	79	\$207,325	109	121	1,419	12,998
Moravian Church (Unitas Fratrum).....	117	113	922,900	12	31,635	77	206,625	107	119	1,413	12,901
Evangelical Union of Bohemian and Moravian Brethren in North America.....	15	10	13,750	.....	.....	2	700	2	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 at the opening of the sixteenth century, before the German and Swiss reformation, it had about 11,000 adult male members in Bohemia and 100,000 in Moravia. 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 women being under the control 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 Mora-

vian 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, 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 are confirmed on application and non-baptized members are received by baptism, the usual method being by sprinkling. Admission to the church is by vote of the board of elders, 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 once in a decade. There is a general constitution of the Unity and a separate constitution for each province. The general synod deals with the common concerns 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 entitled, as voting members, to attend the General Synods of the *Unitas Fratrum* (Brethren's Unity), and 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.

Home missionary work in English, German, and the Scandinavian languages is conducted in 12 states of the Union and in western Canada. A Provincial Board of Church Extension carries on the work in conjunction with 5 district boards and with the aid of sundry home missionary societies. In 1906 about \$7,560, of which about \$5,760 was collected in the congregations of the province, was expended by the northern province in this branch of missions, and 54 agents were employed, who cared for 73 churches. The average annual expenditure for ten years, with but slight fluctuation, has been about \$7,485. Moravian home missions during the past sixty years have been most successful among German settlers in Wisconsin and westward.

Though classed by the church with foreign missions, the work carried on 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, \$2,127 was contributed during 1906, and for work among the Eskimos, \$14,630. To the latter sum may be added \$8,086 derived from various industries carried on by the Eskimos under the general direction of the church, so that \$22,716 was available for that work. Thus the sum total contributed by the Moravians of the United States for home mission work was \$22,517, although the total sum available was \$32,403.

The foreign missions of the Moravian Church, which have been for one hundred and seventy-five years its largest and best known enterprise, are maintained by all of its provinces jointly, and are directed by a central international mission board. These missions, divided into 15 mission provinces, are maintained in North, Central, and South America, 9 of the West India Islands, South Africa, Central East Africa, the West Himalayas, and Australia, and among the lepers in Jerusalem. In 1906 they included 141 central stations, 131 outstations, and 662 preaching places, with 94,402 regular members, and a total of 101,216 adherents. These were under the care of 402 European and American missionaries, of whom 196 were women. The European and American missionaries were assisted by 93 native missionaries, 309 native evangelists, and 1,441 male and female native helpers. There were 263 day schools, with 29,562 pupils, in charge of 810 teachers; 148 Sunday schools, with 1,243 teachers and 21,003 pupils; and 6 training schools for native missionaries, with 82 students, in charge of 17 teachers. The total cost of the foreign mission work was over \$488,000, of which not quite 5.5 per cent was for administrative expenses and literature. In 1906 the American branch of the church had 40 representatives in the missionary force, and contributed \$16,074 for the general work in addition to over \$8,400 contributed for special purposes, including evangelization in Bohemia and Moravia, the ancient home lands of the church, and the leper homes in Jerusalem, and in Surinam, South America. Thus the total contributed in America for the specific work of foreign missions was \$24,474. The Society for Propagating the Gospel supplied a considerable part of this amount from the income of invested funds, and 41 lesser missionary societies and the missionary departments of 63 Senior and 32 Junior Christian Endeavor societies also contributed.

The Moravian Church has given special attention to educational institutions. In the United States there are 6 schools for higher education, the oldest of which, the Moravian Seminary for Girls, at Bethlehem, Pa., was founded in 1749. Others are at Nazareth, Pa., founded in 1755; at Lititz, Pa., in 1794; at Winston-Salem, N. C., in 1802; and the Moravian

College and Theological Seminary, at Bethlehem, Pa., in 1807. For the year 1906 they report a total of 1,059 students, \$3,378 received in contributions, property valued at \$667,000, and an endowment of \$155,000. Each of these schools is under the control of a board of trustees elected by the provincial synod, and accountable to it. Other schools, under the control of the local churches, are a boarding school for boys and girls at Clemmons, N. C., and two parochial schools, one at Bethlehem, Pa., with 252 pupils, and one at Salem, N. C.

In the American provinces there are a number of philanthropic institutions under Moravian auspices. In the northern province they have a home at Bethlehem for the widows of Moravian ministers, and the Ephrata Missionary Home at Nazareth for retired and furloughed ministers and missionaries. The property value of the two, in 1906, was \$70,000, and their endowment \$15,000. For their support \$600 was contributed, besides \$6,000 for improvements in the one at Nazareth. In the southern province there are 4 benevolent institutions.

Various minor charities are conducted by several organizations, such as the Moravian Union of the King's Daughters, the Widows' Society of Bethlehem, and the Moravian Aid Society. In the northern province there is a pension system for retired ministers and widows of ministers, with a fund amounting to \$166,405 at the end of 1906, and supplemented by collections, which in 1906 amounted to \$1,980.

Organizations in the congregations reported at the end of 1906 were: 49 foreign missionary societies with 3,575 members; 13 home missionary societies with 1,159 members; 67 Christian Endeavor societies with 1,740 members; 34 Junior Christian Endeavor societies with 769 members; 45 King's Daughters circles with 763 members; 68 Aid and Mite societies with 1,777 members; and 41 other societies with 1,214 members.

The official publications of the Moravian Church in

America, besides hymnals, catechisms, etc., include 2 weekly and 3 monthly journals. A bookstore at Bethlehem is under the care of the executive committee of the northern province.

The archives of the Moravian Church, including manuscript and printed accumulations of more than one hundred and sixty years, are combined with the Malin Library of Moravian Literature, which was presented to the church in 1882, and contains 1,356 volumes, mostly very rare. The Moravian Historical Society, organized in 1857, has its library and museum in the historic Whitefield house at Nazareth.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the denomination at the close of the year 1906, as derived from the returns of the individual church organizations, are given by states and ecclesiastical divisions in the tables which follow. As shown by these tables, the denomination has 117 organizations in 2 provinces, located in 16 states. Of these organizations, 56 are in the North Central division; the state having the greatest number is North Carolina with 22.

The total number of communicants reported is 17,155; of these, as shown by the returns for 104 organizations, about 41 per cent are males and 59 per cent females. According to the statistics, the denomination has 129 church edifices; a seating capacity for church edifices of 41,525, as reported by 112 organizations; church property valued at \$922,900, against which there appears an indebtedness of \$31,635; halls, etc., used for worship by 4 organizations; and 77 parsonages valued at \$206,625. The Sunday schools, as reported by 107 organizations, number 119, with 1,413 officers and teachers and 12,901 scholars.

The number of ministers connected with the denomination is 125.

As compared with the report for 1890, these figures show an increase of 25 organizations, 5,410 communicants, and \$246,650 in the value of church property.

RELIGIOUS BODIES.

ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS, AND PLACES OF WORSHIP, BY STATES: 1906.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.				
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.		Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Seating capacity of church edifices.		
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.		Halls, etc.	Number of organizations reporting.	Seating capacity reported.
Total for denomination.....	117	117	17,165	104	6,173	8,777	113	4	129	112	41,525
North Atlantic division.....	32	32	7,124	32	2,726	4,398	30	2	34	30	17,133
New York.....	9	9	1,427	9	510	917	8	1	9	8	3,630
New Jersey.....	4	4	375	4	151	224	4		4	4	1,150
Pennsylvania.....	19	19	5,322	19	2,065	3,257	18	1	21	18	12,353
South Atlantic division.....	26	26	3,784	13	620	959	26		38	25	10,250
Maryland.....	2	2	122	2	47	75	2		2	2	500
Virginia.....	2	2	184				2		2	2	600
North Carolina.....	22	22	3,478	11	573	884	22		34	21	9,150
North Central division.....	56	56	6,146	56	2,776	3,370	54	2	54	54	13,792
Ohio.....	6	6	1,154	6	454	700	6		6	6	2,870
Indiana.....	3	3	368	3	130	238	3		3	3	1,435
Illinois.....	2	2	266	2	108	158	2		2	2	850
Michigan.....	1	1	197	1	100	97	1		1	1	325
Wisconsin.....	20	20	2,713	20	1,275	1,438	20		20	20	4,855
Minnesota.....	11	11	830	11	404	426	11		11	11	1,715
Iowa.....	2	2	59	2	23	36	2		2	2	292
Missouri.....	5	5	78	5	34	44	5		5	5	675
North Dakota.....	6	6	481	6	248	233	4	2	4	4	775
Western division.....	3	3	101	3	51	50	3		3	3	350
California.....	3	3	101	3	51	50	3		3	3	350

ORGANIZATIONS, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES: 1906.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.		DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Total for denomination.....	117	113	\$922,900	12	\$31,635	77	\$206,625	107	119	1,413	12,901
North Atlantic division.....	32	30	593,500	8	27,930	23	116,800	31	34	653	5,367
New York.....	9	8	227,000	2	9,900	5	49,000	9	10	128	956
New Jersey.....	4	4	27,500	1	850	4	7,300	4	4	55	421
Pennsylvania.....	19	18	339,000	5	17,180	14	60,500	18	20	470	3,990
South Atlantic division.....	26	26	130,200			11	23,750	23	32	208	3,469
Maryland.....	2	2	2,500					2	2	19	77
Virginia.....	2	2	1,000			1	1,500	2	2	12	153
North Carolina.....	22	22	126,700			10	22,250	19	28	267	3,239
North Central division.....	56	54	198,000	4	3,705	40	64,675	50	50	456	3,856
Ohio.....	6	6	39,500			6	10,300	6	6	86	900
Indiana.....	3	3	18,100	1	1,280	1	2,000	2	2	40	344
Illinois.....	2	2	9,500			2	3,200	2	2	26	251
Michigan.....	1	1	3,000			1	3,000	1	1	8	108
Wisconsin.....	20	20	82,300	3	2,425	14	24,625	18	18	169	1,286
Minnesota.....	11	11	26,850			9	12,550	11	11	70	481
Iowa.....	2	2	2,300			2	1,400	2	2	9	59
Missouri.....	5	5	5,350			1	1,800	3	3	12	112
North Dakota.....	6	4	11,100			4	5,800	5	5	46	315
Western division.....	3	3	1,200			3	1,400	3	3	6	209
California.....	3	3	1,200			3	1,400	3	3	6	209

ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS, AND PLACES OF WORSHIP, BY PROVINCES: 1906.

PROVINCE.	Total number of organizations.	COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.				
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Seating capacity of church edifices.	
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.		Number of organizations reporting.	Seating capacity reported.
Total for denomination.....	117	117	17,155	104	6,173	8,777	113	4	129	112	41,525
Northern.....	93	93	13,493	93	5,600	7,893	89	4	93	89	31,775
Southern.....	24	24	3,662	11	573	884	24	.....	36	23	9,750

ORGANIZATIONS, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY PROVINCES: 1906.

PROVINCE.	Total number of organizations.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.		DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Total for denomination.....	117	113	\$922,900	12	\$31,635	77	\$206,625	107	119	1,413	12,601
Northern.....	93	89	795,200	12	31,635	66	182,875	86	89	1,134	9,509
Southern.....	24	24	127,700	.....	.....	11	23,750	21	30	279	3,392

EVANGELICAL UNION OF BOHEMIAN AND MORAVIAN BRETHERN 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,

¹See Moravian Church, page 494.

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 in 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 Bohemian and Moravian Brethren of North America 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, 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 fifteen years no new congregation is established, the property reverts to the treasury of the Union.

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 this

home mission work, and used for traveling expenses in organizing scattered members of the church. In 1906 the sum of \$33 was thus collected for home missions, 3 workers were employed, and 2 congregations and 1 Sunday school organized. The same amount was contributed to the German Evangelical Synod for its missions 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. An effort is being made to secure a fund for the education of teachers for Sunday and evening schools, and \$224 has been raised for this purpose. A fund for the support of students has also been established, which at the end of the school year, 1905-6, had an income of \$122.

There is a Benevolent Society with 38 members, and an income amounting to \$235.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the denomination at the close of the year 1906, as derived from the returns of the individual church organizations, are given by states in the tables which follow. As shown by these tables, the denomination has 15 organizations; 14 being in Texas and 1 in Oklahoma.

The total number of communicants reported is 771; of these, about 47 per cent are males and 53 per cent females. According to the statistics, the denomination has 8 church edifices with a seating capacity of 3,100; church property valued at \$13,750, against which there appears no indebtedness; halls, etc., used for worship by 7 organizations; and 2 parsonages valued at \$700. There are 2 Sunday schools reported, with 6 officers and teachers and 97 scholars.

The number of ministers connected with the denomination is 3.

This body was not reported in 1890.

ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS, AND PLACES OF WORSHIP, BY STATES: 1906.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.				
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Seating capacity of church edifices.	
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.		Number of organizations reporting.	Seating capacity reported.
Total for denomination.....	15	15	771	15	359	412	8	7	8	8	3,100
South Central division.....	15	15	771	15	359	412	8	7	8	8	3,100
Oklahoma ¹	1	1	31	1	14	17	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	14	14	740	14	345	395	8	6	8	8	3,100

¹Oklahoma and Indian Territory combined.

ORGANIZATIONS, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES: 1906.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.		DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Total for denomination.....	15	10	\$13,750	.....	.....	2	\$700	2	2	6	97
South Central division.....	15	10	13,750	.....	.....	2	700	2	2	6	97
Oklahoma ¹	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	14	10	13,750	.....	.....	2	700	2	2	6	97

¹Oklahoma and Indian Territory combined.

NONSECTARIAN CHURCHES OF BIBLE FAITH.

HISTORY.

The formation of the denomination, or rather the confederation of churches, known as the Nonsectarian Churches of Bible Faith, was the result of the teaching of the Rev. 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.

The basis of this association lies in what its members consider the correct interpretation of the term "church." "This word," they say, "as traditionalized, 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 had existed outside of all 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 organ-

ized 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 denomination at the close of the year 1906, as derived from the returns of the individual church organizations, are given by states in the tables which follow. As shown by these tables, the denomination has 204 organizations, located in 28 states. Of these organizations, 87 are in the South Central division, Oklahoma leading with 28.

The total number of members reported is 6,396; of these, about 53 per cent are males and 47 per cent females. According to the statistics, the denomination has 41 church edifices; a seating capacity for church edifices of 5,700, as reported by 33 organizations; church property valued at \$25,910, against which there appears an indebtedness of \$3,300; and halls, etc., used for worship by 156 organizations. There are 33 Sunday schools reported, with 158 officers and teachers and 1,976 scholars.

The number of ministers connected with the denomination is 50.

This body was not reported in 1890.

ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS, AND PLACES OF WORSHIP, BY STATES: 1906.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.				
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.		Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Seating capacity of church edifices.		
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.		Halls, etc.	Number of organizations reporting.	Seating capacity reported.
Total for denomination.....	204	203	6,396	203	3,368	3,028	40	156	41	33	5,700
North Atlantic division.....	24	24	537	24	290	247	7	14	8	6	950
Massachusetts.....	2	2	40	2	25	15	1	1	1	1	100
Connecticut.....	1	1	25	1	15	10	1	1	1	1	100
New York.....	2	2	37	2	17	20	2	2	2	2	200
New Jersey.....	2	2	16	2	8	8	2	2	2	2	200
Pennsylvania.....	17	17	419	17	225	194	6	8	7	5	850
South Atlantic division.....	33	33	2,289	33	1,201	1,088	8	24	8	8	1,400
Virginia.....	3	3	17	3	8	9	3	3	3	3	300
West Virginia.....	23	23	1,316	23	618	698	8	15	8	8	1,400
North Carolina.....	6	6	156	6	75	81	5	5	5	5	500
Georgia.....	1	1	300	1	500	300	1	1	1	1	100
North Central division.....	58	58	1,315	58	660	646	11	47	11	7	1,250
Ohio.....	10	10	284	10	158	126	2	8	2	2	350
Indiana.....	6	6	131	6	67	64	2	4	2	2	300
Illinois.....	6	6	52	6	26	26	1	5	1	1	100
Michigan.....	5	5	94	5	47	47	5	5	5	5	500
Iowa.....	3	3	76	3	49	27	3	3	3	3	300
Missouri.....	9	9	224	9	108	116	5	4	5	2	400
North Dakota.....	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	100
Nebraska.....	3	3	121	3	53	68	1	2	1	1	200
Kansas.....	15	15	331	15	159	172	15	15	15	15	1,500
South Central division.....	87	86	2,200	86	1,181	1,019	14	69	14	12	2,100
Kentucky.....	2	2	93	2	48	45	1	1	1	1	200
Tennessee.....	6	6	206	6	111	95	4	2	4	3	600
Alabama.....	10	10	293	10	168	125	3	6	3	3	550
Mississippi.....	4	4	130	4	82	48	4	4	4	4	400
Louisiana.....	4	4	45	4	26	19	2	2	2	1	150
Arkansas.....	21	21	640	21	335	305	4	17	4	4	600
Oklahoma ¹	28	27	614	27	318	296	27	27	27	27	2,700
Texas.....	12	12	179	12	93	86	10	10	10	10	1,000
Western division.....	2	2	55	2	27	28	2	2	2	2	200
Colorado.....	1	1	15	1	7	8	1	1	1	1	100
Washington.....	1	1	40	1	20	20	1	1	1	1	100

¹Oklahoma and Indian Territory combined.

ORGANIZATIONS, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES: 1906.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.		DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Total for denomination.....	204	33	\$25, 910	2	\$3, 300			33	33	158	1, 976
North Atlantic division.....	24	6	12, 100	1	3, 000			1	1	5	30
Massachusetts.....	2	1	6, 000	1	3, 000						
Connecticut.....	1										
New York.....	2							1	1	5	30
New Jersey.....	2										
Pennsylvania.....	17	5	6, 100								
South Atlantic division.....	33	8	3, 400	1	300			8	8	48	753
Virginia.....	3										
West Virginia.....	23	8	3, 400	1	300			7	7	23	253
North Carolina.....	6										
Georgia.....	1							1	1	25	500
North Central division.....	58	7	5, 200					11	11	57	671
Ohio.....	10	2	1, 500								
Indiana.....	6	2	1, 000					1	1	5	47
Illinois.....	6										
Michigan.....	5										
Iowa.....	3										
Missouri.....	9	2	1, 500					4	4	17	191
North Dakota.....	1										
Nebraska.....	3	1	1, 200					1	1	8	150
Kansas.....	15							5	5	27	283
South Central division.....	87	12	5, 210					12	12	47	502
Kentucky.....	2	1	600								
Tennessee.....	6	3	1, 170					1	1	1	47
Alabama.....	10	3	2, 100					1	1	6	100
Mississippi.....	4							1	1	1	35
Louisiana.....	4	2	440								
Arkansas.....	21	3	900					2	2	7	85
Oklahoma ¹	28							7	7	32	235
Texas.....	12										
Western division.....	2							1	1	1	20
Colorado.....	1										
Washington.....	1							1	1	1	20

¹ Oklahoma and Indian Territory combined.

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, Cal., 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 sanctification 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 church board 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 missionary committee of the church.

WORK.

In each of the constituent bodies, prior to the union, missionary work had been the chief purpose, and had been carried on by the Missionary Committee of the Association of Pentecostal Churches of America and by the Home and Foreign Missionary Board of the Nazarene Church. In the combined church a general missionary board has been established, consisting of boards elected by the different districts, to which all the work of the two older boards has been transferred. There is also in each district a missionary board, the members of which are elected by the district assembly; and every church is expected to elect a missionary board of not less than four members. For the conduct of the work a general tithing system is recommended, although the tithe is considered the minimum of contribution.

Before the union the Association of Pentecostal Churches carried on both home and foreign missionary work. For the home missionary work the contributions were \$1,000 in 1904 and \$500 in 1906; for the foreign work, \$9,000 in 1904 and \$4,000 in 1906. Foreign work was carried on in western India and the Cape Verde Islands, where 3 churches were maintained with 100 communicants, under the care of 8 missionaries and 6 native helpers. The total property was valued at \$6,000. There were also 2 small schools in India valued at \$800, and supported almost entirely by the missionaries from their salaries, although \$1,000

was contributed for this purpose by the churches in 1906. The mission in India had a small hospital and an orphanage, and 4 Sunday schools with about 200 pupils.

The work of the Church of the Nazarene was carried on in eastern India and among the Spanish speaking people of southern California. For the entire work the sum of \$7,090 was contributed, the greater portion of which was expended in home mission work in the United States.

The educational work includes a Bible college in Los Angeles, Cal., and the Pentecostal Collegiate Institute in Rhode Island, with property valued at \$47,000. During 1906 the sum of \$1,289 was contributed for the institute in Rhode Island.

Emphasis is placed upon deaconess work, the organization of Sunday schools, and the extension of evangelistic enterprises.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the denomination at the close of the year 1906, as derived from the returns of

the individual church organizations, are given by states in the tables which follow. As shown by these tables, the denomination has 100 organizations, located in 21 states and the District of Columbia. Of these organizations, 42 are in the North Atlantic and 35 in the Western division; the largest number in any one state being 23 in California.

The total number of communicants reported is 6,657; of these, as shown by the returns for 99 organizations, about 37 per cent are males and 63 per cent females. According to the statistics, the denomination has 69 church edifices; a seating capacity for church edifices of 19,770; church property valued at \$393,990, against which there appears an indebtedness of \$97,224; halls, etc., used for worship by 26 organizations; and 7 parsonages valued at \$22,500. There are 82 Sunday schools reported, with 824 officers and teachers and 5,039 scholars.

The number of ministers connected with the denomination is 170, and there are also 75 licensed preachers.

This body was not reported in 1890.

ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS, AND PLACES OF WORSHIP, BY STATES: 1906.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.				
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Seating capacity of church edifices.	
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.		Number of organizations reporting.	Seating capacity reported.
Total for denomination.....	100	100	6,057	99	1,968	3,289	69	26	69	68	19,770
North Atlantic division.....	42	42	2,336	42	802	1,534	28	13	28	27	8,810
Maine.....	3	3	94	3	28	66	2	1	2	2	450
New Hampshire.....	2	2	53	2	21	32	1	1	1	1	300
Vermont.....	4	4	112	4	53	59	2	2	2	2	600
Massachusetts.....	11	11	926	11	313	613	8	3	8	8	2,950
Rhode Island.....	2	2	133	2	52	81	2	2	2	2	550
Connecticut.....	3	3	81	3	26	55	1	2	1	1	350
New York.....	10	10	539	10	157	382	7	3	7	6	2,000
New Jersey.....	1	1	20	1	11	9	1	1	1	1	200
Pennsylvania.....	6	6	378	6	141	237	4	2	4	4	1,400
South Atlantic division.....	4	4	248	4	102	146	3	1	3	3	500
Maryland.....	3	3	82	3	42	40	3	1	3	3	500
District of Columbia.....	1	1	166	1	60	106	1	1	1	1	500
North Central division.....	17	17	1,093	17	407	686	10	6	10	10	2,425
Ohio.....	1	1	13	1	4	9	1	1	1	1	400
Indiana.....	2	2	141	2	55	86	1	1	1	1	1,525
Illinois.....	11	11	797	11	295	502	7	3	7	7	1,525
Iowa.....	1	1	23	1	8	15	1	1	1	1	500
Kansas.....	2	2	119	2	45	74	2	2	2	2	500
South Central division.....	2	2	47	2	20	27	1	1	1	1	75
Texas.....	2	2	47	2	20	27	1	1	1	1	75
Western division.....	35	35	2,933	34	637	896	27	6	27	27	7,960
Idaho.....	1	1	30	1	11	19	1	1	1	1	250
Colorado.....	1	1	50	1	22	28	1	1	1	1	300
Washington.....	7	7	285	7	137	148	4	1	4	4	880
Oregon.....	3	3	135	3	58	77	3	3	3	3	900
California.....	23	23	2,433	22	409	624	18	5	18	18	5,650

RELIGIOUS BODIES.

ORGANIZATIONS, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES: 1906.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.		DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Total for denomination.....	100	71	\$393,990	40	\$97,224	7	\$22,500	80	82	824	5,039
North Atlantic division.....	42	28	189,600	20	62,129	5	15,000	37	37	410	2,347
Maine.....	3	2	10,750	1	4,300	1	2,500	3	3	20	67
New Hampshire.....	2	1	5,000	1	2,400	.....	.....	1	1	8	40
Vermont.....	4	1	1,000	1	375	.....	.....	4	4	40	114
Massachusetts.....	11	8	79,272	8	31,600	3	8,500	11	11	136	879
Rhode Island.....	2	2	8,778	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	33	165
Connecticut.....	3	1	3,000	1	900	.....	.....	2	2	14	50
New York.....	10	8	36,650	5	16,804	1	4,000	8	8	83	483
New Jersey.....	1	1	1,000	1	250	.....	.....	1	1	9	40
Pennsylvania.....	6	4	44,250	2	5,500	.....	.....	5	5	67	489
South Atlantic division.....	4	3	1,800	1	100	.....	.....	3	3	21	79
Maryland.....	3	3	1,800	1	100	.....	.....	2	2	12	29
District of Columbia.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	9	50
North Central division.....	17	12	33,775	4	5,650	2	7,500	12	12	130	721
Ohio.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana.....	2	2	6,250	1	4,000	.....	.....	2	2	20	133
Illinois.....	11	8	26,825	2	1,500	2	7,500	7	7	86	490
Iowa.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	8	35
Kansas.....	2	2	700	1	150	.....	.....	2	2	16	63
South Central division.....	2	1	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	2	1	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western division.....	35	27	168,515	15	29,345	.....	.....	28	30	263	1,802
Idaho.....	1	1	1,250	1	450	.....	.....	1	1	11	60
Colorado.....	1	1	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	6	48
Washington.....	7	4	10,000	2	940	.....	.....	6	8	47	264
Oregon.....	3	3	6,650	3	2,650	.....	.....	3	3	20	115
California.....	23	18	149,815	9	25,305	.....	.....	17	17	179	1,405

POLISH NATIONAL CHURCH OF AMERICA.

HISTORY.

With the increasing immigration from Poland, and the establishment of large Polish Roman Catholic churches in a number of American cities, misunderstandings and disputes developed between the ecclesiastical authorities and the lay members of the Polish parishes. These were occasioned chiefly by dissatisfaction on the part of the laymen with the "absolute religious, political, and social power over the parishioners," given by the Council of Baltimore in 1883 to the Roman Catholic priesthood; and by the rather free exercise of that power on the part of certain Polish Roman Catholic priests. The situation was aggravated, in some cases, by the placing of other than Polish priests in charge of Polish churches. The result was that disturbances arose, which developed, at times, into riots. In Buffalo, N. Y., a popular Polish priest was removed, and a protest made against the installation of his successor resulted in a general decree of excommunication. The congregation laid claim to the church property, but the claim was disallowed by the courts. The congregation then purchased ground, put up a new edifice of its own, and declared itself absolutely independent of the former ecclesiastical leaders.

In Chicago, Ill., there was a revolt against the Polish Order of Resurrectionists, and especially against a certain Polish priest; and in Cleveland, Ohio, in Scranton and Shamokin, Pa., and elsewhere, similar troubles occurred.

The Scranton church called as its pastor the Rev. Francis Hodur, of Nanticoke, Pa., who on the basis of democratic ideas prepared his people for, what he considered, a purely evangelical Christian church. At the same time, with the object of spreading the movement to every section of the country, he established a Polish weekly paper called the *Straz*. He was ordered back to Nanticoke, and upon his refusal to obey was suspended, and in 1898 was excommunicated. The new organization, however, was well established.

At Father Hodur's invitation, a convention of independent congregations was held at Scranton in September, 1904, and was attended by 147 clerical and lay delegates, who represented about 20,000 adherents in 5 states. As a result, these churches in northeastern Pennsylvania, together with others in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Maryland, combined to form the Polish National Church, the Rev. Francis Hodur being elected as its head, with the title of

bishop. He was subsequently consecrated by Archbishop Gul of Utrecht, Bishop Van Thiel of Haarlem, and Bishop Spit of Deventer, the National Catholic bishops of the Netherlands. A constitution was adopted, and the Latin books of Holy Church Rites were ordered to be translated into the Polish language. Resolutions were adopted expressing a desire for fraternal and sympathetic cooperation with other Christian churches, and repudiating the claim of the Roman Catholic Church to be the sole exponent of the true doctrines of Christ.

This convention, or synod, was the first gathering of its kind held by Polish people since the reformation movement in Poland was crushed in the seventeenth century. At a special session of the synod, held in Scranton two years later, the various church charters were unified, the church constitution was amended, and two new feasts were instituted, the Feast of Brotherly Love and Union of the Polish People in America, to be observed on the second Sunday in September of each year, and the Feast of the Poor Shepherds, to be observed on the first Sunday after Christmas.

The controlling motive of the conventions was both a desire for freedom in religious institutions corresponding to that in other departments of American life, and a protest against the placing by the Roman Catholic Church of all power, administrative as well as spiritual, in the hands of the ecclesiastics. This freedom included in their view the right of the congregations to own and control their church edifices, schools, orphanages, etc.; the right of the individual to read and study the Bible for himself; and the corresponding right to work out his own salvation, not through ceremonies, but through a better understanding of the doctrines of Christ in their application to private and to public life.

A movement similar to that started by Father Hodur and his associates was inaugurated in Chicago, Ill., by the Rev. Anton Kozłowski. One or two churches in that city, together with churches in Indiana and Wisconsin, and several in the East, organized another independent diocese, known as the Polish Independent Catholic Church, of which the Rev. Anton Kozłowski was eventually made bishop.¹

DOCTRINE.

The doctrine of the Polish National Church is based upon the Bible, and especially upon the New Testament, as expounded by the apostles and the first four Ecumenical councils, and as further interpreted by the Synod of the Polish National Church of America. The church rejects the doctrine of the infallibility of the pope in matters of faith and morals; and believes

¹ Subsequently these two organizations united to form the Polish National Church, which includes all the Independent Polish Catholic churches of the United States, except one at Buffalo, N. Y.

that all men have the right to interpret the Word of God according to their convictions and the dictates of their conscience.

It believes that "man, by following the Supreme Being, is in this life capable of attaining a certain degree of the happiness and of the perfection which is possessed of God in an infinite degree;" that "faith is helpful to man toward his salvation, though not absolutely necessary," which is especially true of "blind faith." Good deeds, however, it holds "bring us nearer to God, and to His Mediator, Jesus Christ, and make us worthy of being His followers and brothers, and of being children of the Heavenly Father." It rejects the doctrine of eternal punishment, and believes that "even the sinful man, after undergoing an intrinsic metamorphosis through contrition, penance, and noble deeds, may have a chance to regain the grace of God." Sin is regarded as a "lack of perfection in the essence of man, and as mankind progresses in this knowledge of the causes of life and the nature of God, and as mankind comes nearer and nearer to Him, sin will gradually grow less and less until it vanishes entirely. Then man will become the true image and child of God, and the kingdom of God will prevail upon earth."

POLITY.

The constitution vests the highest authority of the church in the synod. This convenes in regular session every five years, although a special session may be called at the request of one-third of the members of the church at any time when the bishop deems it necessary. Each congregation is governed by a board of trustees, elected by the members, and working in harmony with the priests assigned to it. The question of the celibacy of the clergy has been discussed, but action was postponed.

The administrative power is centralized in the bishop and the grand council, which is composed of 3 clerical and 3 lay members, who are elected at each regular session of the synod.

WORK.

The general activities of the Polish National Church are, as yet, limited to educational lines. It has 12 parochial schools with 15 teachers and 744 pupils, and has decided to found a school for the preparation of young men for the priesthood of the church.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the denomination at the close of the year 1906, as derived from the returns of the individual church organizations, are given by states in the tables which follow. As shown by these tables, the denomination has 24 organizations, located

in 10 states. These include 1 independent church, the Independent Polish Catholic Church of Buffalo, N. Y., which while in sympathy with this body has not formally united with it. Of these 24 organizations, nearly three-fourths are in the North Atlantic division, Pennsylvania leading with 7.

The total number of communicants reported, including baptized infants and children, is 15,473; of these, about 56 per cent are males and 44 per cent females. On account of the comparatively small number and the excess of adult males, no deduction is made for

children as in the case of the Roman Catholic Church. According to the statistics, the denomination has 27 church edifices; a seating capacity for church edifices of 12,130; church property valued at \$494,700, against which there appears an indebtedness of \$216,960; and 14 parsonages valued at \$74,000. There are 22 Sunday schools reported, with 26 officers and teachers and 1,289 scholars.

The number of ministers connected with the denomination is 24.

This body was not reported in 1890.

ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS, AND PLACES OF WORSHIP, BY STATES: 1906.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.				
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.		Number of organizations reporting.	Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Seating capacity of church edifices.	
				Male.	Female.		Church edifices.	Halls, etc.		Number of organizations reporting.	Seating capacity reported.
Total for denomination.....	24	24	15,473	24	8,027	6,846	23	1	27	23	12,130
North Atlantic division.....	17	17	10,246	17	5,029	4,617	16	1	20	16	9,300
Massachusetts.....	5	5	2,141	5	1,288	853	4	1	5	4	1,900
Connecticut.....	1	1	300	1	140	130	1	1	1	1	300
New York.....	1	1	3,500	1	1,700	1,800	1	1	1	1	2,600
New Jersey.....	3	3	800	3	460	340	3	3	3	3	1,000
Pennsylvania.....	7	7	3,505	7	2,041	1,464	7	7	10	7	3,500
South Atlantic division.....	1	1	1,132	1	523	609	1	1	1	1	480
Maryland.....	1	1	1,132	1	523	609	1	1	1	1	480
North Central division.....	6	6	4,095	6	2,475	1,620	6	6	6	6	2,350
Indiana.....	1	1	450	1	250	200	1	1	1	1	300
Illinois.....	3	3	2,545	3	1,515	1,030	3	3	3	3	1,600
Wisconsin.....	1	1	100	1	60	40	1	1	1	1	150
Minnesota.....	1	1	1,000	1	650	350	1	1	1	1	300

ORGANIZATIONS, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES: 1906.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.		DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Total for denomination.....	24	24	\$494,700	23	\$216,960	14	\$74,000	20	22	26	1,289
North Atlantic division.....	17	17	376,700	16	162,960	9	51,000	13	15	17	784
Massachusetts.....	5	5	58,700	4	28,000	3	9,000	4	4	5	206
Connecticut.....	1	1	15,000	1	9,000	1	15,000	1	1	1	80
New York.....	1	1	140,000	1	75,000	1	14,000	1	1	1	30
New Jersey.....	3	3	27,000	3	11,460	3	39,500	1	7	10	518
Pennsylvania.....	7	7	136,000	7	39,500	4	13,000	7	9	10	518
South Atlantic division.....	1	1	37,000	1	29,000	1	15,000	1	1	1	48
Maryland.....	1	1	37,000	1	29,000	1	15,000	1	1	1	48
North Central division.....	6	6	81,000	6	25,000	4	8,000	6	6	8	457
Indiana.....	1	1	11,000	1	4,000	1	3,000	1	1	1	50
Illinois.....	3	3	57,000	3	11,000	2	4,000	3	3	5	292
Wisconsin.....	1	1	3,000	1	2,000	1	1,000	1	1	1	15
Minnesota.....	1	1	10,000	1	8,000	1	1,000	1	1	1	100

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.

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 hierarchic 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.

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. Seven Presbyterian denominations are directly connected with the Secession and Relief movements of the church in Scotland in the eighteenth century, namely, the United Presbyterian Church of North America, the Associate Synod of North America, the Associate Reformed Synod of the South, the Synod and the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, the Reformed Presbyterian Church (Covenanted), and the Reformed Presbyterian Church in the United States and Canada. The only colored body in the Presbyterian family is the Colored Cumberland 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, such as foreign missions, has grown out of this concord.

The Presbyterian bodies are 12 in number, as follows:

- Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.
- Cumberland Presbyterian Church.
- Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church.
- Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church.
- United Presbyterian Church of North America.
- Presbyterian Church in the United States.
- Associate Synod of North America (Associate Presbyterian Church).
- Associate Reformed Synod of the South.
- Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America.
- Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America, General Synod.
- Reformed Presbyterian Church (Covenanted).
- Reformed Presbyterian Church in the United States and Canada.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

A summary of the general statistics for these bodies, as derived from the returns of the individual church organizations of each denomination, is presented in the tables which follow.

In view of the fact that the union between the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America and the Cumberland Presbyterian Church was not fully consummated at the close of the year 1906, but was in a transition state, no attempt is made in this report to give the statistics for the united body. On account, also, of this unsettled condition the statistics here given for each of the two bodies separately represent,

as near as may be, the condition at the close of the ecclesiastical year, March, 1906, before the union had taken place, instead of at the close of the calendar year, as in the case of the other denominations.

The Presbyterian bodies, taken together, have 15,506 church organizations. The total number of communicants, as reported by 15,471 organizations, is 1,830,555; of these, as shown by the returns for 14,014 organizations, about 38 per cent are males and 62 per cent females.

According to the statistics, these bodies have 15,311 church edifices; a seating capacity for church edifices of 4,892,819, as reported by 13,942 organizations; church property valued at \$150,189,446, against which there appears an indebtedness of \$6,545,025; halls, etc., used for worship by 406 organizations; and 5,417 parsonages valued at \$16,155,861. The number of Sunday schools, as reported by 13,048 organizations, is 14,452, with 176,647 officers and teachers and 1,511,175 scholars.

The number of ministers connected with the different bodies is 12,456, and there are also 512 licentiates and 105 evangelists.

The largest of these bodies, in both number of organizations and communicants, is the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, and the next in size is the Presbyterian Church in the United States.

ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS, MINISTERS, AND PLACES OF WORSHIP, BY DENOMINATIONS: 1906.

DENOMINATION.	COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.						Total number of ministers.	PLACES OF WORSHIP.				
	Total number of organizations.	Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.		Total number of organizations reporting.		Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Seating capacity of church edifices.	
				Male.	Female.			Church edifices.	Halls, etc.		Number of organizations reporting.	Seating capacity reported.
Presbyterian bodies.....	15,506	15,471	1,830,555	14,014	633,598	1,037,197	12,456	14,082	406	15,311	13,942	4,892,819
Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.....	7,935	7,927	1,179,566	7,340	392,692	683,082	7,603	7,395	208	8,185	7,362	2,692,561
Cumberland Presbyterian Church.....	2,850	2,846	195,770	2,310	69,691	96,259	1,514	2,398	108	2,474	2,325	797,348
Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church.....	196	196	18,066	196	8,405	9,661	375	195	1	195	101	71,195
Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church.....	147	147	13,280	143	5,683	7,106	87	144	2	156	143	40,282
United Presbyterian Church of North America.....	968	964	130,342	940	50,834	76,427	904	936	10	984	935	322,950
Presbyterian Church in the United States.....	3,104	3,086	266,345	2,789	95,474	149,625	1,006	2,722	60	3,012	2,098	398,087
Associate Synod of North America (Associate Presbyterian Church).....	22	22	786	22	300	486	12	10	1	10	10	4,575
Associate Reformed Synod of the South.....	141	141	13,201	134	5,629	6,942	111	136	3	142	132	50,076
Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America.....	114	113	9,122	113	3,470	5,652	128	110	3	116	110	34,110
Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America, General Synod.....	27	27	3,620	25	1,220	1,700	26	26	.....	27	26	11,016
Reformed Presbyterian Church (Covenanted).....	1	1	17	1	7	10	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Reformed Presbyterian Church in the United States and Canada.....	1	1	440	1	193	247	.....	1	.....	1	1	650

ORGANIZATIONS, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY DENOMINATIONS: 1906.

DENOMINATION.	Total number of organizations.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.		DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Presbyterian bodies.....	15,506	14,161	\$150,189,446	2,102	\$6,545,025	5,417	\$16,155,801	13,048	14,452	176,647	1,511,175
Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.....	7,935	7,405	114,882,781	1,484	5,116,899	3,465	11,503,460	7,393	8,300	118,602	1,045,056
Cumberland Presbyterian Church.....	2,850	2,451	5,803,960	157	208,876	436	658,400	1,817	1,846	15,596	120,311
Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church.....	196	192	203,778	18	10,407	8	5,825	192	192	933	6,952
Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church.....	147	145	761,350	17	27,425	34	66,916	136	138	1,681	11,347
United Presbyterian Church of North America.....	968	943	10,760,208	151	546,557	450	1,155,750	948	991	12,841	115,963
Presbyterian Church in the United States.....	3,104	2,734	15,488,489	239	539,111	942	2,598,485	2,301	2,699	24,327	189,767
Associate Synod of North America (Associate Presbyterian Church).....	22	20	28,825	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9	13	289
Associate Reformed Synod of the South.....	141	134	436,550	17	16,680	61	96,975	126	131	1,109	9,732
Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America.....	114	110	1,258,105	12	48,050	23	52,800	103	122	1,270	9,613
Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America, General Synod.....	27	26	365,400	6	25,420	8	17,250	22	23	255	2,013
Reformed Presbyterian Church (Covenanted).....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reformed Presbyterian Church in the United States and Canada.....	1	1	200,000	1	5,000	.....	.....	1	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. 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, however, 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, seven 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 inter-colonial 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, and in 1768 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

¹ See Congregationalists, page 226.

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.¹

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 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 Mission Society. This was not satisfactory to all, and in 1831 the Synod of Pittsburg 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, excising the synods of Utica, Geneva, Genesee, and the Western Reserve, and establishing the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. The excised 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 excised synods, organized an assembly of their own in the presence of the sitting assembly, and then withdrew.

For nearly twenty 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.² 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 the cessation of hostilities in 1865 took the name of the Presbyterian Church in the United States.² 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 Pittsburg, 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.

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 dis-

¹ See Cumberland Presbyterian Church, page 530.

² See Presbyterian Church in the United States, page 549.

cipline," 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 3 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 7 ministers, of whom not more than 3 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 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 committees. The members of boards and 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, ministerial relief 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 1906 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
Board of Missions for Freedmen.....	1865
The College Board.....	1883

There are also permanent and special committees for general work: On systematic beneficence, organized in 1880; on temperance, 1881; on Christian work among seamen and soldiers, 1906; and on the ministerial sustentation fund, 1906.

The home mission work of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America is carried on by 4 boards, each having its own specific department.

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, and mountaineers, and the people of Porto Rico and Cuba.

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 colporters, and distributes copies of the Scriptures and general literature among immigrants.

The Board of Church Erection assists congregations in the erection and completion of houses of worship and of manses for pastors.

The Board of Missions for Freedmen works among the negro population of the South. 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 addition to the assembly's boards, there is a Woman's Board of Home Missions, and a number of the synods and presbyteries conduct within their bounds a work very similar to that of the Board of Home Missions. All, however, cooperate with the Board of Home Missions.

The work of the Board of Home Missions is indicated by the following figures for its operations in 1906:

Missionaries employed, including Cuban, Porto Rican, Mexican, and Indian helpers.....	1,269
Missionary teachers.....	555
Churches aided.....	1,465
Churches organized.....	87
Churches attaining self-support.....	76
Church edifices built.....	54
Church edifices repaired and enlarged.....	263
Sunday schools organized.....	204
Additions on profession of faith.....	10,735
Contributions.....	\$1,226,114

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

under the care of the Home Mission Board. Its extent is indicated by the following table:

NATIONALITY.	Churches and stations.	Membership.	Sunday schools and other agencies.	Membership.
Total.....	514	29,699	71	5,278
Armenian.....	3	183		
Bohemian.....	30	1,529	7	1,148
Chinese.....	10	438	3	140
Danish and Norwegian.....	1	101		
Dutch.....	12	1,365	2	369
French.....	9	508		
German.....	156	13,446	12	567
Hungarian (Magyar).....	15	1,035		
Indian.....	96	5,800	7	986
Italian.....	32	955	9	642
Japanese.....	3	50	1	50
Korean.....	1	40		
Russian.....	1			
Slavic.....	8	337		
Spanish.....	128	3,483	29	1,292
Syrian.....	2	15		
Welsh.....	7	414	1	84

The mission school department shows the following record:

	Missions and schools.	Missionaries and teachers.	Pupils.	Sunday schools.	Scholars.	Membership, young people's societies.
Total.....	186	481	10,910	158	11,060	2,239
Alaskans.....	17	36	234	3	273	27
Indians.....	23	88	1,120	21	1,663	259
Mexicans.....	29	54	1,707	28	1,259	396
Mormons.....	28	61	1,710	24	1,201	264
Mountaineers.....	62	181	4,663	65	5,604	1,038
Foreigners.....	13	19	506	7	557	110
Porto Ricans.....	8	24	647	5	242	45
Cubans.....	6	13	323	5	261	50

¹ Includes 5 speakers, whose work is not confined to any one population element.

The home mission work of the synods shows 1,010 workers employed, 1,207 churches aided, 34 churches organized, 46 attaining self-support, 38 Sunday schools organized, 29 churches built, 7,390 additions on profession of faith, and contributions amounting to about \$200,000.

The Board of Publication and Sabbath School Work in its missionary department in 1906 employed 127 Sabbath school missionaries, organized 715 new schools, held 592 Sabbath school institutes and conventions in different parts of the country, employed 24 colporters among the immigrants in 10 states, and distributed 8,920 Testaments and Bibles and over 19,000 other volumes. Contributions to the missionary department amounted to \$163,331. The number of churches that developed from the Sunday schools during the year was 82, of which 74 were Presbyterian and 8 of other denominations.

The Board of Church Erection in 1906 made grants and loans, to the amount of \$214,782, to 248 churches in every section of the United States, and in Alaska, Cuba, and Porto Rico. Of the churches thus aided, there were in North Dakota 18, in Indian Territory 17,

in Oklahoma 12, in Kansas 14, in California, Nebraska, Oregon, and Washington, 11 each; in Minnesota 10, in Montana 9, in Colorado, Iowa, and Pennsylvania, 8 each; in Alaska 4, in Porto Rico 5, in Cuba 1; the remainder being divided among the other states and territories. The total number of churches aided since the organization of the board in 1844 is 8,067, and the total amount distributed among them, \$5,105,886.

The available funds of the board amount to \$663,200. Since 1870 all appropriations have been secured by mortgages. About 20 per cent of the grant mortgages and 50 per cent of the loan mortgages have been canceled, either by repayments or recoveries. In 1906 the board held approximately 4,700 mortgages, aggregating \$2,650,000, and received \$424,110 in contributions.

The Board of Missions for Freedmen in 1906 employed 232 ministers, aided 375 churches and missions, and reported contributions amounting to \$201,633. The following table shows the distribution of the work of the board, including the schools directly connected with the churches and missions in the different states:

STATE.	Churches and missions.	Teachers.	Schools.	Contributions for self-support.
Total.....	375	329	106	\$123,430
Alabama.....	17	17	5	5,607
Arkansas.....	13	17	8	4,880
Florida.....	5	2	1	1,393
Georgia.....	26	30	7	8,857
Oklahoma ¹	10	9	4	1,000
Kentucky.....	4	3	1	815
Maryland.....	1	1	1	82
Mississippi.....	4	14	1	4,510
Missouri.....	1			603
North Carolina.....	132	90	25	43,890
South Carolina.....	109	77	28	27,650
Tennessee.....	16	13	6	6,020
Texas.....	1	13	1	8,250
Virginia.....	35	43	18	9,363
West Virginia.....	1			510

¹ Oklahoma and Indian Territory combined.

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

Total.....	\$1,137,866
Permanent investments.....	114,700
School property.....	641,250
Church and manse property.....	375,140
Notes and mortgages.....	6,776

The summary of these various departments of home mission enterprise shows:

Persons employed.....	3,217
Missionaries and teachers, Board of Home Missions ...	1,824
Missionaries in synodical work.....	1,010
Missionaries, Board of Freedmen.....	232
Missionaries, Board of Publication and Sabbath School Work.....	127
Colporters, Board of Publication and Sabbath School Work.....	24

Churches aided	3,369
Board of Home Missions	1,465
Synods	1,207
Board of Church Erection	248
Board of Freedmen	375
Board of Publication and Sabbath School Work	74
Contributions	\$2,215,188
Board of Home Missions	1,226,114
Board of Church Erections	424,110
Board of Freedmen	201,633
Board of Publication and Sabbath School Work	163,331
Synodical work	200,000

As already stated, the earliest organized foreign missionary work of the Presbyterian churches was carried on in connection with the Congregationalists, through the American Board, organized in 1810. As there grew up a desire for specific denominational work, missionaries were sent in 1833 by the Western Foreign Missionary Society to Calcutta. 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 7 women's organizations auxiliary to the board.

In 1906 the church carried on 26 missions—7 in China, 3 in India, 2 each in Japan, Persia, and Brazil, and 1 each in Africa, Korea, Mexico, the Philippine Islands, Siam, Laos, Chile, Colombia, Guatemala, and Syria. This board has charge also of the work among the Chinese and Japanese in the United States, which, in most of the denominations, is included in the home mission department. The report for 1906 shows 136 stations and over 1,800 outstations; 890 missionaries, including 292 ordained men, 61 medical missionaries, 20 lay missionaries, and 180 single women, besides 25 female physicians; 2,611 native workers, including 182 ordained ministers and 631 licentiates; and 443 churches with 63,480 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 1906 there were, under the care of the missions, 995 schools of all grades, with 32,430 pupils, including 232 students preparing for the ministry. In close connection with the educational work is that of publication. The extent of this is illustrated by the fact that 9 printing presses issued during the year over 171,000,000 pages of general literature. Medical work has been carried on, particularly in

Asiatic lands, and the reports show 53 hospitals and 65 dispensaries, in which 442,756 patients were treated during the year. The languages used number over 30, including most of the Chinese colloquials, 3 Indian, and 3 Philippine languages. The total value of property in foreign lands amounts to about \$4,000,000, and the contributions for the year were \$1,182,516.

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 high standards of ministerial education, and in 1811 the general assembly, in order to complete its system, established a theological seminary at Princeton, N. J. Since then others have been founded until there are now 12, including 2 German seminaries and 2 for colored people. In 1906 these 12 seminaries reported 76 professors and 39 other teachers; 694 students; real estate valued at \$2,096,230; endowment funds, \$6,226,514; scholarship funds, \$1,047,253; lectureship funds, \$710,850; library funds, \$151,508; and special funds, \$474,966. The total value of property, endowments, and funds amounted to \$10,707,321, and the income for the year, including that from endowments, was \$416,078. No tuition fees are charged.

The Board of Education has for its specific purpose the aiding of persons preparing for the ministry. More than 40 per cent of the ministers on the roll of the church have been aided in their education by this board, and the number of candidates under the care of the board in 1906 was 699, out of a total of 934 candidates under the supervision of the presbyteries. The receipts for the year 1906 were \$140,563.

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. The income of this board, including not only collections from congregations but gifts from individuals, amounted in 1906 to \$707,020, and in the year preceding, to \$1,495,992, the latter sum including special contributions to certain institutions.

Among the 59 institutions of various grades affiliating with the College Board and reporting to it 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 controlled by an ecclesiastical corporation of the Presbyterian Church, some by a board of trustees annually elected or nominated by such an ecclesiastical corporation, some by a board of trustees, two-thirds of whose members must always be, by stipulation in the charter or articles of incorporation, members of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, and some by a board of trustees self-perpetuating or elected in some other way. The number of students is given as 13,787; the value of property, \$8,389,739, and of permanent endowment, \$16,198,768; while the income from endowment and tuition was \$899,500. 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.

In addition to the theological seminaries and colleges already mentioned there were, under the care of the Board of Missions for Freedmen, 39 academies, etc., with 7,524 students, the value of the property being \$641,250. There were also in this country 12 Chinese and Japanese schools with 269 pupils, under the care of the Board of Foreign Missions; 67 parochial schools with 6,472 pupils, under the care of the Board of Missions for Freedmen, and 186 mission schools with 10,910 pupils, under the care of the Board of Home Missions.

In close harmony with the specifically educational work of other organizations the Board of Publication and Sabbath School Work, located in Philadelphia, has an editorial department which prepares lesson helps and periodicals, and reaches more than a million pupils of the different grades. A business department has charge of the books issued by the board, the manufacture of books and periodicals, the placing of the publications on the market, and the property of the board.

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 1906 this fund amounted to more than \$1,800,000, and the contributions from the congregations in the same year amounted to \$148,173, while the total receipts from all sources were \$218,130. The total number of families enrolled under the care of the board was over 1,000; including 412 ministers and 594 widows. The total expenditures of the board to 1906 amounted to \$4,277,678.

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 such congregation, presbytery, synod, or of the general assembly. Thus there are Presbyterian hos-

pitals in Philadelphia, New York, Pittsburg, 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.

Of the total membership of the Sunday schools, 266,336 were in full church membership, while 39,545 were received into the church during the year. These Sunday schools contributed toward their own support \$587,851, to the Sunday school work of the Board of Publication and Sabbath School Work \$82,521, and to the general benevolences of the churches, \$155,497.

Young people's work in general has been recently placed in charge of the Board of Publication and Sabbath School Work, and the Boards of Home and Foreign Missions have each a department for young people. The 7,000 Christian Endeavor societies connected with the Presbyterian congregations, with their 200,000 members, constitute the largest element of the membership of the Christian Endeavor body, but 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 total number of men's societies in existence at that date was 546, and 98 out of 246 presbyteries had appointed committees to stimulate the work. There is also an interdenominational men's organization connected with several of the Presbyterian denominations, and known as the Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip. This has, in the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, about 200 societies.

The 8 benevolent and missionary boards in the Presbyterian Church have considerable property, which is held by them in the name and for the use of the church at large. This includes 2 buildings for administrative purposes, the Presbyterian Building in New York city and the Witherspoon Building in Philadelphia. The following table shows the permanent assets of the boards for 1906:

BOARD.	Total.	Real estate.	Securities.
Total.....	\$7,926,408	\$3,716,852	\$4,209,556
Home Missions.....	1,546,392	894,255	652,137
Foreign Missions ¹	1,236,586	948,202	288,384
Education.....	172,704	.....	172,704
Publication.....	1,238,371	1,077,515	160,856
Church Erection ²	663,200	.....	663,200
Relief.....	1,888,524	85,000	1,803,524
Freedmen.....	827,445	703,830	123,615
Colleges.....	353,125	7,930	345,195

¹ This Board has property to the value of \$4,000,000 outside the United States.

² Reversionary interest, mortgages, etc., \$2,484,000; insurance, \$2,500,000.

The general assembly has a board of trustees which held in 1906 property and securities to the value of \$963,897, of which \$324,712 was held for the Board of Relief.

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 denominations.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics for this denomination represent the condition at the close of the ecclesiastical year, March, 1906, instead of at the close of the calendar year, as already explained (see Presbyterian bodies, page 510). These statistics, as derived from the returns of the individual church organizations, are given by states and territories and by ecclesiastical divisions in the tables which follow. As shown by these tables, the denomination has 7,935 organizations in 31 synods and 225 presbyteries, distributed in every state and territory except Louisiana. Of these organizations, 3,696 are in the North Central division and 2,301 in the

North Atlantic division. The state having the largest number is Pennsylvania with 1,075, followed by New York with 831 and Ohio with 656.

The total number of communicants is 1,179,566; of these, as shown by the returns for 7,340 organizations, about 37 per cent are males and 63 per cent females. According to the statistics, the denomination has 8,185 church edifices; a seating capacity for church edifices of 2,692,561, as reported by 7,362 organizations; church property valued at \$114,882,781, against which there appears an indebtedness of \$5,116,899; halls, etc., used for worship by 208 organizations; and 3,465 parsonages valued at \$11,503,460. The Sunday schools, as reported by 7,393 organizations, number 8,300, with 118,602 officers and teachers and 1,045,056 scholars.

The number of ministers connected with the denomination is 7,603, and there are also 168 licentiates and 105 local evangelists.

As compared with the report for 1890, these figures show an increase of 1,223 organizations, 391,823 communicants, and \$40,435,331 in the value of church property.

RELIGIOUS BODIES.

ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS, AND PLACES OF WORSHIP, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1906

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total number of organizations.	COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.				
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.		Number of organizations reporting.	Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Seating capacity of church edifices.	
				Male.	Female.		Church edifices.	Halls, etc.		Number of organizations reporting.	Seating capacity reported.
Total for denomination.....	7,935	7,927	1,179,566	7,340	392,692	683,082	7,395	208	8,185	7,362	2,692,561
North Atlantic division.....	2,301	2,361	523,742	2,141	170,515	296,256	2,259	21	2,679	2,256	1,074,784
Maine.....	2	2	364	2	110	254	2	.....	3	2	1,200
New Hampshire.....	8	8	842	8	278	564	8	.....	9	8	2,700
Vermont.....	3	3	432	3	188	244	3	.....	3	3	1,070
Massachusetts.....	23	23	5,078	23	1,780	3,898	22	.....	25	22	11,030
Rhode Island.....	5	5	1,071	4	383	689	5	.....	5	5	1,950
Connecticut.....	8	8	2,252	6	441	917	8	.....	11	8	4,050
New York.....	831	831	186,278	770	57,342	107,039	814	7	950	812	373,864
New Jersey.....	346	346	78,490	325	25,624	46,017	344	1	443	344	164,796
Pennsylvania.....	1,075	1,075	248,335	991	84,369	136,684	1,053	13	1,221	1,052	512,024
South Atlantic division.....	584	583	62,596	518	20,321	35,914	530	14	600	530	190,578
Delaware.....	37	37	5,086	35	1,556	3,154	35	.....	41	35	12,455
Maryland.....	95	95	15,927	87	5,351	9,720	92	1	109	92	20,254
District of Columbia.....	17	17	8,182	16	2,339	4,681	17	.....	25	17	12,560
Virginia.....	43	43	2,615	36	847	1,317	34	2	37	33	8,095
West Virginia.....	71	71	8,514	67	2,842	4,783	66	3	70	66	20,580
North Carolina.....	149	149	10,696	131	3,627	5,919	133	5	143	133	43,090
South Carolina.....	111	111	8,026	92	2,588	4,161	108	1	111	104	36,634
Georgia.....	29	29	2,243	25	738	1,351	25	2	27	25	9,275
Florida.....	32	31	1,307	29	453	828	31	.....	31	31	7,065
North Central division.....	3,696	3,692	473,220	3,434	160,245	279,945	3,448	98	3,674	3,432	1,114,676
Ohio.....	656	656	114,772	597	38,459	66,758	630	3	673	626	244,730
Indiana.....	328	328	49,041	297	16,455	28,100	319	6	348	310	117,657
Illinois.....	473	471	86,251	453	20,634	62,143	461	5	504	480	185,673
Michigan.....	269	269	36,710	253	10,956	22,304	262	2	277	250	87,448
Wisconsin.....	193	193	18,077	178	5,869	11,190	179	10	194	178	47,990
Minnesota.....	296	296	26,412	277	9,168	15,792	269	9	282	268	60,627
Iowa.....	426	426	48,326	395	16,499	28,335	395	12	422	392	120,093
Missouri.....	225	225	25,991	204	8,963	15,045	212	2	231	212	68,354
North Dakota.....	182	180	6,727	168	2,391	4,148	126	26	128	125	22,613
South Dakota.....	121	121	6,764	114	2,445	3,901	106	5	108	104	18,439
Nebraska.....	223	223	20,684	209	7,449	12,105	208	7	215	208	50,623
Kansas.....	304	304	33,465	280	11,957	20,064	281	11	292	281	81,950
South Central division.....	448	447	30,418	393	10,302	16,672	365	25	391	393	99,985
Kentucky.....	83	82	8,543	72	2,004	4,235	78	1	80	77	25,140
Tennessee.....	92	92	6,786	88	2,439	3,830	85	5	91	85	23,835
Alabama.....	7	7	303	5	87	188	5	.....	6	5	2,000
Mississippi.....	6	6	192	6	63	129	4	.....	4	4	1,200
Arkansas.....	23	23	809	17	236	388	14	2	14	14	3,075
Oklahoma ¹	179	179	9,667	161	3,565	5,664	140	14	147	140	33,500
Texas.....	58	58	4,118	44	1,308	2,238	30	2	40	38	11,175
Western division.....	900	904	89,590	854	31,249	54,295	784	50	841	775	212,638
Montana.....	62	62	4,096	61	1,402	2,610	51	3	55	50	9,655
Idaho.....	59	59	3,698	50	1,076	2,006	47	7	48	47	10,970
Wyoming.....	15	15	984	11	309	636	9	3	10	9	2,200
Colorado.....	128	128	16,055	122	5,543	9,149	102	10	108	102	33,079
New Mexico.....	53	53	2,864	52	1,033	1,681	43	.....	44	43	6,350
Arizona.....	25	25	2,884	24	999	1,385	21	.....	24	21	5,245
Utah.....	29	29	1,902	29	683	1,210	24	2	27	24	5,265
Nevada.....	14	14	520	13	167	346	9	.....	10	9	2,170
Washington.....	139	139	14,437	132	5,453	8,562	122	9	128	121	31,386
Oregon.....	121	121	9,701	111	3,181	6,109	114	1	125	110	28,764
California.....	261	259	32,440	249	11,343	20,683	242	11	262	239	76,675

¹Oklahoma and Indian Territory combined.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

ORGANIZATIONS, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1906.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total number of organizations.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.		DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Total for denomination.....	7,935	7,405	\$114,882,781	1,484	\$5,116,899	3,465	\$11,503,460	7,393	8,300	118,602	1,045,056
North Atlantic division.....	2,301	2,258	67,368,089	510	3,307,290	1,301	6,166,990	2,226	2,590	47,645	438,961
Maine.....	2	2	23,300	1	2,900	1	3,000	2	4	28	316
New Hampshire.....	8	8	68,500	1	570	4	6,700	8	8	88	761
Vermont.....	3	3	19,000	3	1,400	2	5,500	3	3	47	530
Massachusetts.....	23	22	559,100	11	67,000	4	26,700	29	25	468	4,177
Rhode Island.....	5	5	127,000	2	22,800	1	2,500	5	5	74	713
Connecticut.....	8	8	539,000	3	21,000	3	38,000	8	8	165	1,681
New York.....	831	812	29,956,768	172	1,558,133	544	2,452,383	802	901	17,052	152,915
New Jersey.....	340	343	9,986,506	95	566,542	227	1,219,950	344	414	8,037	71,139
Pennsylvania.....	1,075	1,055	26,088,915	222	1,066,945	515	2,418,257	1,031	1,222	21,686	206,729
South Atlantic division.....	584	538	5,353,037	94	190,092	171	570,655	552	624	6,380	57,912
Delaware.....	37	35	400,500	1	6,900	17	63,600	33	37	550	5,319
Maryland.....	95	92	2,152,400	20	52,924	52	236,500	91	101	1,703	13,882
District of Columbia.....	17	17	1,198,500	7	101,450	6	57,000	17	23	606	6,809
Virginia.....	43	37	74,390	6	2,400	10	13,475	43	49	276	2,978
West Virginia.....	71	66	757,000	9	12,175	19	106,800	60	88	898	8,298
North Carolina.....	149	133	247,577	19	3,799	21	20,930	145	151	1,211	10,973
South Carolina.....	111	101	144,145	23	6,069	29	18,900	107	119	741	6,003
Georgia.....	29	26	59,025	.....	.....	5	2,450	28	28	193	2,325
Florida.....	32	31	319,500	9	4,375	12	51,000	28	28	202	1,325
North Central division.....	3,096	3,447	33,488,702	658	1,208,841	1,576	3,873,380	3,403	3,709	50,539	427,363
Ohio.....	656	628	9,096,419	90	250,401	257	798,800	617	657	10,375	86,684
Indiana.....	328	321	3,306,750	57	150,143	115	355,350	302	325	4,295	38,126
Illinois.....	473	463	6,645,425	91	299,573	256	711,925	454	507	8,069	79,979
Michigan.....	269	258	2,910,905	63	88,105	116	279,955	251	261	4,257	34,082
Wisconsin.....	193	180	1,448,650	35	28,705	81	194,500	177	210	2,363	20,568
Minnesota.....	206	267	2,147,331	60	64,940	98	215,400	267	293	4,047	30,767
Iowa.....	426	397	2,669,995	80	98,212	230	506,950	388	425	5,653	41,956
Missouri.....	225	211	1,924,400	42	84,836	69	130,400	197	228	3,141	27,389
North Dakota.....	182	128	483,402	30	35,480	66	138,300	154	164	1,207	8,569
South Dakota.....	121	103	300,075	14	8,523	42	63,600	106	113	999	7,313
Nebraska.....	223	210	971,700	46	41,748	103	182,000	208	224	2,416	20,712
Kansas.....	304	281	1,583,150	50	58,175	143	290,200	282	302	3,717	31,218
South Central division.....	448	369	1,898,050	55	59,635	110	228,095	370	408	3,644	29,741
Kentucky.....	83	79	762,750	7	3,710	21	58,325	66	84	707	6,684
Tennessee.....	92	86	362,225	5	1,550	27	54,000	87	93	865	6,964
Alabama.....	7	5	12,900	1	800	1	1,500	7	8	40	370
Mississippi.....	6	5	5,800	2	1,015	.....	.....	6	7	39	378
Arkansas.....	23	16	22,100	1	300	4	3,850	21	21	93	773
Oklahoma.....	179	140	436,325	28	33,580	47	82,620	142	154	1,457	10,732
Texas.....	58	38	295,950	11	18,680	10	27,800	41	41	443	3,840
Western division.....	906	793	16,774,903	167	351,041	307	664,340	842	969	10,394	91,079
Montana.....	62	52	252,500	10	14,250	24	51,800	59	64	642	5,134
Idaho.....	59	47	172,100	9	6,612	21	38,300	54	58	468	4,369
Wyoming.....	15	10	58,500	5	6,150	8	15,000	13	19	130	1,113
Colorado.....	128	103	1,018,550	29	80,689	51	139,550	120	141	1,642	15,888
New Mexico.....	53	44	109,025	5	5,600	14	21,200	49	53	286	2,719
Arizona.....	26	22	103,800	4	2,550	9	13,715	21	23	184	2,128
Utah.....	29	26	283,000	8	40,100	6	1,600	27	32	280	2,609
Nevada.....	14	9	53,400	1	200	3	9,850	11	15	112	812
Washington.....	139	124	589,978	32	37,610	50	92,250	133	161	1,954	15,878
Oregon.....	121	109	661,890	15	17,950	44	92,525	112	128	1,334	10,994
California.....	261	247	13,472,160	49	139,430	77	195,050	243	275	3,362	29,377

1 Includes \$30,000, value of church property in San Francisco, Cal., destroyed by earthquake and fire.
 2 Oklahoma and Indian Territory combined.

ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS, AND PLACES OF WORSHIP, BY SYNODS AND PRESBYTERIES: 1906.

SYNOD AND PRESBYTERY.	Total number of organizations.	COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.				
		Number of organizations reporting	Total number reported.	Sex.		Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Seating capacity of church edifices.		
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.		Halls, etc.	Number of organizations reporting.	Seating capacity reported.
Total for denomination	17,935	7,927	1,179,566	7,340	392,092	683,082	7,395	208	8,185	7,362	2,092,561
Synod of Atlantic	140	140	10,269	117	3,326	5,512	131	3	138	129	45,900
Atlantic.....	27	27	2,304	25	815	1,446	24	2	24	24	9,501
Fairfield.....	55	55	4,369	38	1,276	1,859	54	.....	58	52	18,175
Hodge.....	17	17	666	13	195	317	15	.....	16	15	4,375
Knox.....	11	11	1,562	11	540	1,022	10	1	11	10	4,900
McClelland.....	30	30	1,368	30	500	868	28	.....	29	28	8,955
Synod of Baltimore	153	153	29,329	143	9,415	17,820	148	1	182	148	66,084
Baltimore.....	66	66	12,712	62	4,346	7,880	65	1	73	65	31,174
New Castle.....	56	56	7,128	51	2,215	4,467	52	.....	63	52	18,310
Washington City.....	31	31	9,489	30	2,854	5,473	31	.....	46	31	16,000
Synod of California	275	273	32,060	262	11,510	21,029	251	12	272	248	77,745
Benicia.....	35	34	2,530	32	726	1,764	35	.....	37	35	7,820
Los Angeles.....	63	63	11,913	61	4,333	7,495	55	5	61	54	23,370
Oakland.....	27	27	4,444	23	1,339	2,867	26	.....	27	26	9,425
Riverside.....	11	11	1,926	11	795	1,131	10	1	11	9	3,495
Sacramento.....	40	40	2,692	39	843	1,842	35	1	40	35	9,595
San Francisco.....	19	18	3,347	17	1,462	1,835	18	1	19	17	7,195
San Joaquin.....	35	35	2,094	35	708	1,391	29	3	31	29	6,525
San José.....	27	27	2,917	27	927	1,990	25	1	27	25	6,720
Santa Barbara.....	18	18	1,097	17	382	714	18	.....	19	18	3,600
Synod of Catawba	170	170	11,612	145	3,884	6,127	148	4	154	147	45,090
Cape Fear.....	43	43	1,977	41	682	1,186	41	.....	42	41	10,900
Catawba.....	47	47	4,081	31	1,180	1,860	36	2	37	36	12,035
Southern Virginia.....	35	35	2,052	28	611	990	27	1	27	26	6,630
Yadkin.....	45	45	3,502	45	1,411	2,091	44	1	48	44	15,525
Synod of Colorado	143	143	17,089	133	5,852	9,785	111	13	118	111	35,279
Boulder.....	23	23	2,890	23	1,036	1,860	17	3	19	17	5,035
Denver.....	37	37	5,837	33	2,200	3,663	30	4	31	30	11,320
Gunnison.....	13	13	1,241	12	408	819	11	.....	11	11	3,235
Pueblo.....	55	55	6,081	54	1,899	2,907	44	3	47	44	13,480
Wyoming.....	15	15	984	11	309	636	9	3	10	9	2,200
Synod of Florida	32	31	1,307	29	453	828	31	.....	31	31	7,065
East Florida.....	16	15	658	15	212	446	16	.....	16	16	4,720
South Florida.....	11	11	380	9	136	218	10	.....	10	10	1,570
West Florida.....	5	5	269	5	105	164	5	.....	5	5	775
Synod of Illinois	473	471	86,251	453	29,634	52,143	461	5	504	460	185,973
Alton.....	52	52	5,944	51	2,052	3,872	51	1	53	51	14,645
Bloomington.....	52	52	8,777	50	3,094	5,450	50	1	51	49	19,140
Cairo.....	40	40	4,428	39	1,624	2,704	39	.....	40	39	13,005
Chicago.....	97	97	29,519	92	10,033	16,685	93	3	112	93	54,413
Freeport.....	30	30	5,244	29	1,859	3,209	29	.....	30	29	11,650
Mattoon.....	34	34	4,741	30	1,469	3,021	33	.....	37	33	11,295
Ottawa.....	22	22	3,567	20	1,093	2,170	22	.....	25	22	8,442
Peoria.....	37	37	6,270	36	2,163	3,957	37	.....	37	37	13,723
Rock River.....	36	36	5,009	35	1,800	3,244	36	.....	38	36	12,385
Schuyler.....	41	41	6,065	41	2,201	3,864	41	.....	45	41	14,310
Springfield.....	32	30	6,087	30	2,186	3,901	30	.....	36	30	12,875
Synod of Indiana	329	329	49,216	297	10,455	28,160	320	6	349	320	117,357
Crawfordsville.....	56	56	7,375	48	2,409	4,251	56	.....	64	56	19,320
Fort Wayne.....	30	30	5,213	27	1,401	2,786	29	1	29	29	12,130
Indianapolis.....	46	46	9,052	39	2,872	4,687	44	2	49	44	16,437
Logansport.....	41	41	6,311	38	2,138	3,782	40	1	46	40	14,640
Muncie.....	27	27	4,906	27	1,811	3,095	26	1	26	26	11,275
New Albany.....	59	59	6,137	54	2,235	3,740	58	.....	61	58	17,905
Vincennes.....	35	35	4,692	33	1,559	2,616	32	1	34	32	12,650
White Water.....	35	35	5,530	31	2,030	3,203	35	.....	40	35	12,940
Synod of Indian Territory	179	179	9,676	161	3,567	5,671	141	13	148	141	33,960
Canadian.....	21	21	1,322	20	489	829	15	1	16	15	3,910
Choctaw.....	26	26	665	21	277	320	22	.....	22	22	5,225
Cimarron.....	15	15	1,105	13	380	641	14	.....	14	14	3,350
Kiamichi.....	14	14	304	14	105	199	13	1	15	13	1,690
Oklahoma.....	36	36	3,247	36	1,222	2,025	30	4	32	30	7,970
Rendall.....	9	9	139	8	68	61	6	2	8	6	1,105
Sequoyah.....	42	42	2,276	33	779	1,225	26	5	26	26	7,315
Washita.....	16	16	618	16	247	371	15	.....	15	15	3,425
Synod of Iowa	426	426	48,326	395	16,499	28,335	395	12	422	392	120,068
Cedar Rapids.....	36	36	5,400	35	1,734	3,101	35	1	38	35	12,810
Corning.....	32	32	3,594	28	1,320	2,130	29	1	29	29	7,990
Council Bluffs.....	30	30	3,259	30	1,117	2,142	27	1	31	27	8,715
Des Moines.....	55	55	6,761	53	2,377	4,024	52	1	53	52	15,770
Dubuque.....	42	42	3,911	41	1,489	2,321	41	.....	41	41	11,170
Fort Dodge.....	55	55	4,867	46	1,605	2,666	44	2	52	42	10,725
Iowa.....	44	44	5,971	41	2,025	3,547	41	3	46	40	15,042
Iowa City.....	44	44	5,200	40	1,592	2,827	42	1	45	42	12,850
Sioux City.....	49	49	5,212	44	1,766	3,095	47	1	49	47	13,616
Waterloo.....	39	39	4,161	37	1,474	2,482	37	1	38	37	11,275

¹ Includes 3 independent churches.

² Includes 1 independent church.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS, AND PLACES OF WORSHIP, BY SYNODS AND PRESBYTERIES:
1906—Continued.

SYNOD AND PRESBYTERY.	COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.						PLACES OF WORSHIP.				
	Total number of organizations.	Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.		Number of organizations reporting.	Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Seating capacity of church edifices.	
				Male.	Female.		Church edifices.	Halls, etc.		Number of organizations reporting.	Seating capacity reported.
Synod of Kansas.....	305	305	33,481	290	11,963	20,074	281	12	292	281	81,360
Emporia.....	67	67	8,003	63	2,819	4,644	59	5	62	59	16,275
Highland.....	23	23	3,232	22	1,314	1,810	23	.....	25	23	8,075
Larned.....	38	38	3,208	35	1,093	1,986	30	1	36	36	9,900
Neosho.....	61	61	7,134	58	2,549	4,288	61	4	64	61	19,185
Osborne.....	26	26	1,273	22	321	682	13	.....	18	18	3,445
Solomon.....	46	46	3,582	46	1,299	2,283	42	2	42	42	9,675
Topeka.....	44	44	7,049	44	2,568	4,481	42	.....	45	42	14,795
Synod of Kentucky.....	83	82	8,543	72	2,604	4,235	78	1	80	77	25,140
Ebenezer.....	29	29	3,851	28	1,223	2,153	28	.....	34	27	8,875
Louisville.....	24	24	2,883	16	693	1,011	23	.....	26	23	8,850
Transylvania.....	30	29	1,809	28	688	1,071	27	1	29	27	7,415
Synod of Michigan.....	267	267	36,527	252	10,936	22,271	260	2	275	257	86,048
Detroit.....	49	49	12,257	44	3,818	6,574	45	1	46	45	20,680
Flint.....	50	50	3,799	50	1,341	2,458	48	1	51	48	11,740
Grand Rapids.....	17	17	2,420	16	656	1,399	16	.....	17	15	4,760
Kalamazoo.....	19	19	2,612	19	726	1,886	19	.....	20	19	7,455
Lake Superior.....	132	32	2,975	29	1,031	1,966	32	.....	37	32	8,990
Lansing.....	23	23	3,443	20	910	2,105	23	.....	23	23	7,350
Monroe.....	19	19	2,714	19	773	1,941	19	.....	22	19	7,130
Petoskey.....	20	20	1,610	20	570	1,040	20	.....	21	20	6,043
Saginaw.....	38	38	4,691	35	1,611	2,986	38	.....	38	38	12,500
Synod of Minnesota.....	296	296	26,442	277	9,169	15,821	269	9	282	268	70,067
Adams.....	28	28	1,407	27	478	809	26	1	26	25	4,460
Duluth.....	34	34	2,686	33	865	1,478	32	2	34	32	7,344
Mankato.....	63	63	5,093	53	1,792	2,903	60	2	60	60	14,055
Minneapolis.....	30	30	6,912	29	2,318	4,064	29	.....	32	29	14,500
Red River.....	24	24	1,028	23	371	661	17	1	19	17	3,270
St. Cloud.....	42	42	1,394	38	424	769	35	2	36	35	6,745
St. Paul.....	37	37	5,248	36	2,008	3,145	38	.....	39	38	12,455
Winona.....	38	38	2,325	38	913	1,912	37	1	37	37	7,238
Synod of Missouri.....	247	247	26,775	220	9,191	15,416	225	4	244	225	71,029
Hannibal.....	36	36	2,691	31	869	1,552	30	1	31	30	8,930
Kansas City.....	45	45	5,027	42	1,983	3,234	43	1	46	43	14,139
Ozark.....	44	44	3,743	29	914	1,491	30	.....	43	39	10,385
Platte.....	49	49	4,897	49	1,908	2,789	47	.....	48	47	13,865
St. Louis.....	59	59	9,580	58	3,371	6,149	58	.....	68	58	22,085
White River.....	14	14	467	11	146	201	8	2	8	8	1,625
Synod of Montana.....	56	56	3,964	55	1,393	2,556	45	3	49	44	9,245
Butte.....	21	21	1,727	20	592	1,120	18	1	20	17	4,075
Great Falls.....	20	20	1,067	20	385	682	14	2	15	14	2,120
Helena.....	15	15	1,170	15	416	754	18	.....	14	13	3,050
Synod of Nebraska.....	223	223	20,684	209	7,440	12,105	208	7	215	208	50,623
Box Butte.....	16	16	622	16	213	400	15	1	15	15	2,430
Hastings.....	34	34	2,860	31	1,015	1,614	32	.....	32	32	8,548
Kearney.....	44	44	3,217	38	1,099	1,650	34	4	36	34	8,118
Nebraska City.....	44	44	5,919	42	2,167	3,420	44	.....	45	44	13,181
Niobrara.....	35	35	1,905	33	629	1,124	34	1	34	34	0,170
Omaha.....	50	50	6,161	40	2,413	3,682	40	1	53	49	12,176
Synod of New Jersey.....	346	346	78,490	325	25,024	40,017	344	1	443	344	164,796
Elizabeth.....	38	38	10,877	35	3,228	6,722	37	1	50	37	33,800
Jersey City.....	40	40	9,121	37	3,048	5,028	39	.....	47	39	18,120
Monmouth.....	49	49	6,976	49	2,495	4,481	49	.....	60	49	18,074
Morris and Orange.....	44	44	11,330	41	3,594	6,585	44	.....	65	44	22,978
Newark.....	39	39	14,683	36	4,824	8,997	39	.....	57	39	25,475
New Brunswick.....	38	38	10,131	34	3,340	6,774	38	.....	49	38	21,092
Newton.....	36	36	6,293	35	2,242	3,851	36	.....	42	36	11,507
West Jersey.....	62	62	9,079	58	2,853	5,279	62	.....	73	62	23,750
Synod of New Mexico.....	78	78	5,748	76	2,032	2,966	64	3	68	64	13,595
Arizona.....	25	25	2,884	24	999	1,385	21	3	24	21	5,245
Pecos Valley.....	11	11	583	11	227	356	7	.....	7	7	1,810
Rio Grande.....	16	16	817	15	228	390	15	.....	15	15	2,440
Santa Fé.....	26	26	1,464	26	578	886	21	.....	22	21	4,100
Synod of New York.....	882	882	197,098	827	60,570	113,688	864	7	1,017	862	397,914
Albany.....	51	51	10,023	48	3,880	6,553	51	.....	68	51	26,370
Binghamton.....	32	32	6,466	31	2,069	4,062	31	.....	34	31	12,960
Boston.....	39	39	7,777	38	2,490	5,238	38	.....	43	38	17,800
Brooklyn.....	43	43	17,966	40	4,992	8,581	42	.....	53	42	26,430
Buffalo.....	56	56	11,920	55	4,168	7,022	52	3	57	52	22,586
Cayuga.....	24	24	5,195	24	1,026	3,569	24	.....	27	24	10,350
Champlain.....	20	20	2,103	20	726	1,377	20	.....	23	20	6,990
Chemung.....	23	23	3,023	22	998	2,005	23	.....	23	23	7,150
Columbia.....	19	19	1,913	19	628	1,290	19	.....	23	19	6,485

1 Includes 1 independent church.

ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS, AND PLACES OF WORSHIP, BY SYNODS AND PRESBYTERIES:
1906—Continued.

SYNOD AND PRESBYTERY.	Total number of organizations.	COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.				
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Seating capacity of church edifices.	
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.		Number of organizations reporting.	Seating capacity reported.
Synod of New York—Continued.											
Genesee.....	18	18	3,507	17	1,128	2,113	18	.....	20	18	6,800
Geneva.....	20	20	5,550	19	1,658	3,259	20	.....	24	20	10,860
Hudson.....	46	46	6,803	40	1,828	3,774	43	.....	48	43	15,835
Long Island.....	24	24	3,983	23	1,206	2,404	24	.....	33	24	9,855
Lyons.....	18	18	3,228	18	1,031	2,197	18	.....	18	18	6,255
Nassau.....	30	30	4,491	25	1,428	2,582	29	.....	40	20	12,530
New York.....	66	66	29,258	45	7,570	11,786	51	4	70	50	42,510
Niagara.....	22	22	3,318	22	1,074	2,244	22	.....	24	22	8,010
North River.....	31	31	5,675	30	1,915	3,700	31	.....	30	31	14,502
Onesago.....	28	28	3,778	27	1,319	2,384	28	.....	31	28	9,535
Rochester.....	49	49	13,725	46	4,707	8,476	49	.....	52	49	23,345
St. Lawrence.....	41	41	5,790	40	1,883	3,453	41	.....	41	41	13,697
Stauben.....	25	25	4,708	24	1,382	2,945	25	.....	25	25	9,035
Syracuse.....	43	43	8,414	40	2,531	5,225	42	.....	49	42	18,225
Troy.....	40	40	8,562	37	2,627	5,221	39	.....	47	38	17,398
Utica.....	44	44	9,031	40	3,040	5,758	44	.....	52	44	19,350
Westchester.....	40	40	10,001	37	3,171	5,861	40	.....	52	40	20,051
Synod of North Dakota.....	181	179	6,679	167	2,370	4,121	125	26	127	124	22,623
Bismarck.....	15	15	541	15	212	329	8	2	8	8	1,675
Fargo.....	26	26	1,348	25	511	832	20	6	20	20	4,040
Minnewaukon.....	29	29	818	28	316	489	18	4	18	18	2,790
Mouse River.....	44	42	1,050	37	327	670	27	4	28	28	4,900
Oakes.....	18	18	614	18	179	435	10	7	10	10	1,488
Pembina.....	49	49	2,308	44	825	1,366	42	3	43	42	7,730
Synod of Ohio.....	655	655	114,697	597	38,459	66,758	629	8	672	625	244,439
Athens.....	33	33	3,862	29	1,234	2,483	29	.....	29	20	8,825
Bellefontaine.....	20	20	3,819	20	1,428	2,391	20	.....	21	20	7,900
Chillicothe.....	29	29	4,878	19	1,537	2,861	25	.....	28	25	10,080
Cincinnati.....	65	65	12,467	64	4,184	8,048	64	1	72	64	25,340
Cleveland.....	42	42	11,229	41	3,895	7,021	41	.....	41	41	22,591
Columbus.....	36	36	6,216	34	1,549	2,809	36	1	37	35	11,905
Dayton.....	45	45	10,292	40	3,414	6,190	43	.....	50	42	19,877
Huron.....	22	22	2,899	21	992	1,887	21	.....	22	21	7,290
Lima.....	34	34	5,815	30	1,969	3,299	33	.....	35	33	12,700
Mahoning.....	38	38	8,696	36	2,912	5,110	38	.....	38	37	16,035
Marion.....	26	26	3,417	24	997	1,727	26	.....	28	26	8,275
Maumee.....	42	42	5,953	36	1,921	3,251	36	1	39	35	18,000
Portsmouth.....	34	34	4,251	25	1,488	2,202	32	.....	32	31	9,350
St. Clairsville.....	45	45	6,920	42	2,296	3,754	44	.....	44	44	16,340
Staubenville.....	63	63	10,610	57	3,974	6,029	61	.....	64	61	23,576
Wooster.....	35	35	6,067	33	2,024	3,185	35	.....	35	35	13,200
Zanesville.....	46	46	7,206	46	2,645	4,561	46	.....	50	46	10,895
Synod of Oregon.....	121	121	9,701	111	3,181	6,109	114	1	125	110	28,754
Grande Ronde.....	12	12	779	11	150	400	11	.....	11	11	2,575
Pendleton.....	17	17	593	17	174	389	12	1	12	12	2,205
Portland.....	34	34	4,690	29	1,560	2,895	34	.....	41	30	10,054
Southern Oregon.....	20	20	1,237	18	392	819	20	.....	22	20	4,970
Willamette.....	38	38	2,532	36	899	1,606	37	.....	39	37	8,960
Synod of Pennsylvania.....	1,073	1,073	248,421	988	84,297	136,522	1,051	18	1,219	1,050	512,224
Blairsville.....	51	51	11,241	51	4,375	6,866	49	.....	55	49	19,071
Butler.....	37	37	7,261	37	3,023	4,238	37	.....	37	37	14,825
Carlisle.....	54	54	9,706	50	3,107	5,485	54	.....	60	54	22,283
Chester.....	56	56	11,950	49	3,566	6,244	53	8	58	58	22,700
Clarion.....	50	50	7,389	49	2,712	4,516	49	.....	51	49	10,445
Erie.....	68	68	12,825	64	4,436	7,790	65	2	72	65	26,311
Huntingdon.....	79	79	12,521	71	4,282	7,415	79	.....	98	79	30,880
Kittanning.....	49	49	8,246	46	2,908	4,205	49	.....	51	48	17,065
Lackawanna.....	101	101	17,537	96	6,074	10,261	99	2	112	99	34,425
Lehigh.....	48	48	8,567	46	3,118	5,152	47	1	52	47	20,335
Northumberland.....	50	50	9,014	46	2,961	5,491	47	.....	52	47	19,220
Philadelphia.....	78	78	42,221	68	14,391	22,795	78	.....	90	78	112,035
Philadelphia, North.....	65	65	17,306	57	5,131	8,792	63	.....	84	63	31,472
Pittsburg.....	136	136	41,960	119	13,237	20,245	134	2	143	134	63,108
Redstone.....	48	48	7,697	43	2,846	4,181	40	1	52	40	15,983
Shenango.....	32	32	7,660	30	3,108	4,372	31	.....	34	31	14,315
Washington.....	23	23	6,035	20	1,885	3,199	23	.....	25	23	10,600
Wellsborough.....	17	17	1,817	16	458	976	17	.....	18	17	5,288
Westminster.....	31	31	7,438	30	2,699	4,419	31	.....	48	31	14,465
Synod of South Dakota.....	129	129	6,975	122	2,549	4,008	114	5	116	112	18,899
Aberdeen.....	30	30	1,405	29	508	885	25	1	25	25	4,489
Black Hills.....	14	14	375	14	106	269	11	2	11	11	1,015
Central Dakota.....	28	28	1,837	26	605	1,158	25	1	25	24	4,990
Dakota, Indian.....	30	30	1,577	30	787	790	27	.....	27	27	2,560
Southern Dakota.....	27	27	1,781	23	543	906	26	1	28	25	4,975
Synod of Tennessee.....	121	121	8,453	115	2,959	4,949	107	9	118	107	32,235
Birmingham.....	18	18	771	14	230	447	12	1	14	12	4,350
French Broad.....	12	12	1,026	12	329	697	10	2	14	10	4,050
Holston.....	17	17	1,115	17	449	666	15	2	17	15	4,825
Kingston.....	22	22	1,323	21	470	843	19	3	20	19	5,040
Le Vere.....	9	9	434	9	139	295	9	.....	9	9	2,050
Rogersville.....	8	8	285	8	128	156	7	1	7	7	1,795
Union.....	35	35	3,499	34	1,204	1,845	35	.....	37	35	10,825

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS, AND PLACES OF WORSHIP, BY SYNODS AND PRESBYTERIES:
1906—Continued.

SYNOD AND PRESBYTERY.	Total number of organizations.	COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.				
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Seating capacity of church edifices.	
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.		Number of organizations reporting.	Seating capacity reported.
Synod of Texas.....	58	58	4,118	44	1,368	2,233	39	2	40	38	11,175
Austin.....	31	31	2,026	25	701	1,056	21	2	22	20	5,825
North Texas.....	16	16	1,270	12	364	691	11	.....	11	11	2,950
Trinity.....	11	11	822	7	273	491	7	.....	7	7	2,400
Synod of Utah.....	60	60	3,687	58	1,269	2,332	48	6	52	48	10,700
Boise.....	16	16	1,236	15	440	790	11	2	12	11	2,895
Kendall.....	15	15	549	14	146	353	13	2	13	13	2,550
Utah.....	29	29	1,902	29	683	1,219	24	2	27	24	5,255
Synod of Washington.....	167	167	10,350	153	5,943	9,455	145	12	151	144	36,910
Bellingham.....	12	12	846	11	303	531	12	.....	12	12	2,400
Central Washington.....	23	23	1,252	23	495	757	19	2	20	18	4,000
Olympia.....	35	35	3,274	33	1,153	2,069	32	2	33	32	8,075
Puget Sound.....	29	29	6,262	26	2,522	3,410	26	1	29	26	10,225
Spokane.....	36	36	2,551	35	928	1,695	30	5	31	30	5,985
Walla Walla.....	32	32	2,165	25	542	1,093	26	2	26	26	6,225
Synod of West Virginia.....	73	73	8,640	69	2,897	4,854	68	3	78	68	21,080
Grafton.....	20	20	2,237	19	852	1,375	20	.....	22	20	5,895
Parkersburg.....	30	30	2,277	28	787	1,380	27	1	34	27	7,425
Wheeling.....	23	23	4,126	22	1,258	2,099	21	2	22	21	7,860
Synod of Wisconsin.....	194	194	18,199	178	5,874	11,177	180	10	195	179	48,590
Chippewa.....	29	29	2,564	23	717	1,407	27	2	28	27	8,206
La Crosse.....	18	18	1,281	18	425	856	18	.....	22	18	4,222
Madison.....	45	45	4,024	42	1,336	2,630	39	3	41	38	9,490
Milwaukee.....	40	40	4,952	35	1,846	2,796	38	1	40	38	10,752
Winnebago.....	62	62	5,378	60	1,750	3,488	58	4	64	58	15,920

ORGANIZATIONS, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY SYNODS AND PRESBYTERIES: 1906.

SYNOD AND PRESBYTERY.	Total number of organizations.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.		DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Total for denomination.....	17,935	7,405	\$114,882,781	1,484	\$5,116,899	3,465	\$11,503,460	7,393	8,300	118,602	1,045,056
Synod of Atlantic.....	140	127	203,170	23	6,069	34	21,350	135	147	934	8,328
Atlantic.....	27	23	42,400	2	240	7	6,125	25	27	126	1,123
Fairfield.....	55	51	60,205	14	1,613	18	11,200	54	64	443	3,578
Hodge.....	17	16	36,325	.....	.....	3	1,000	17	17	107	1,358
Knox.....	11	10	22,700	.....	.....	2	1,450	11	11	86	967
McClelland.....	30	27	41,540	7	4,216	4	1,675	28	28	172	1,302
Synod of Baltimore.....	153	148	3,761,150	28	161,274	77	360,600	145	168	2,892	26,291
Baltimore.....	66	65	1,908,300	16	49,474	35	179,500	65	69	1,302	11,198
New Castle.....	56	52	568,100	3	8,650	27	97,100	49	59	807	6,924
Washington City.....	31	31	1,284,750	9	103,150	15	84,000	31	40	783	8,169
Synod of California.....	275	256	3,525,560	50	139,630	83	204,900	254	290	3,474	30,189
Benicia.....	35	35	234,650	4	3,045	11	20,500	31	35	334	2,930
Los Angeles.....	63	59	1,077,400	18	51,850	10	53,500	62	68	993	9,365
Oakland.....	27	25	590,700	7	45,375	9	30,000	20	22	514	4,119
Riverside.....	11	10	130,350	3	9,000	5	11,500	11	12	165	1,596
Sacramento.....	40	35	263,800	7	13,925	15	28,550	35	45	403	3,275
San Francisco.....	19	18	\$14,000	2	7,400	.....	.....	18	18	205	2,897
San Joaquin.....	35	31	140,650	2	2,135	11	25,100	30	30	328	2,815
San José.....	27	26	191,260	5	6,000	12	28,550	25	26	335	2,179
Santa Barbara.....	18	17	82,750	2	900	4	7,200	16	18	137	1,013
Synod of Catawba.....	170	149	235,117	23	6,099	21	17,405	166	175	1,159	10,617
Cape Fear.....	43	40	60,000	8	2,690	5	5,100	42	44	253	2,056
Catawba.....	47	37	55,317	6	699	3	2,580	45	48	353	3,129
Southern Virginia.....	35	29	38,840	6	2,400	6	4,975	35	38	197	2,289
Yadkin.....	45	43	80,960	3	310	7	4,750	44	45	356	3,143
Synod of Colorado.....	143	113	1,077,050	34	86,739	59	148,550	133	160	1,772	16,999
Boulder.....	23	18	127,150	2	9,000	12	27,100	22	20	303	2,852
Denver.....	37	30	418,100	11	50,800	11	38,800	34	43	610	5,431
Gunnison.....	13	11	80,350	3	1,639	0	12,300	12	13	153	1,390
Pueblo.....	55	44	392,950	13	19,150	22	55,350	62	59	576	6,213
Wyoming.....	15	10	58,500	5	6,150	8	15,000	13	19	130	1,113
Synod of Florida.....	32	31	319,500	9	4,375	12	51,000	28	28	202	1,325
East Florida.....	16	16	287,900	4	2,075	7	41,300	15	15	102	682
South Florida.....	11	10	1,900	4	1,700	3	6,200	9	9	68	442
West Florida.....	5	5	11,800	1	600	2	3,500	4	4	32	201
Synod of Illinois.....	473	463	6,645,425	91	299,573	250	711,925	454	507	8,009	79,979
Alton.....	52	52	312,800	6	5,950	24	58,000	49	50	677	5,832
Bloomington.....	50	50	647,700	7	7,650	35	105,800	47	53	762	6,980
Calro.....	40	39	252,350	14	29,405	25	49,625	39	43	507	4,317
Chicago.....	97	93	2,944,750	36	184,298	23	122,475	96	121	2,700	32,673
Freeport.....	30	30	337,000	5	17,500	23	68,100	28	30	491	3,994
Mattoon.....	34	33	270,000	3	6,000	20	45,300	34	37	449	3,641
Ottawa.....	22	22	206,300	3	3,800	15	47,100	19	21	322	3,013
Peoria.....	37	37	472,600	2	3,900	22	58,075	35	37	535	5,690
Rock River.....	36	36	327,025	3	4,245	21	43,000	36	39	522	4,786
Schuylar.....	41	41	341,900	8	11,825	30	65,300	41	41	575	4,807
Springfield.....	32	30	533,000	4	25,000	18	49,150	30	35	520	4,240
Synod of Indiana.....	329	322	3,306,950	57	150,143	116	357,350	303	326	4,318	38,309
Crawfordsville.....	56	56	466,100	5	9,333	17	48,200	52	56	848	5,728
Fort Wayne.....	30	29	387,200	10	31,900	9	22,650	29	29	404	4,225
Indianapolis.....	46	45	643,650	10	44,630	12	33,700	39	40	637	7,210
Logansport.....	41	40	445,500	5	17,500	18	65,900	40	43	576	5,310
Muncie.....	27	26	480,300	9	29,575	10	45,000	25	25	364	3,584
New Albany.....	59	57	246,600	10	10,930	17	39,800	52	53	517	4,046
Vincennes.....	35	34	323,000	5	2,675	18	71,900	32	37	448	4,508
White Water.....	35	35	314,600	3	3,600	15	30,200	34	37	464	3,692
Synod of Indian Territory.....	179	141	437,825	29	33,880	47	82,620	142	154	1,452	10,712
Canadian.....	21	15	62,625	4	5,660	4	8,350	16	20	200	1,161
Choctaw.....	26	22	16,050	2	450	1	600	16	18	77	395
Cimarron.....	15	14	53,600	3	6,200	7	9,950	14	14	154	1,290
Kiamichi.....	14	13	5,350	.....	.....	1	500	13	16	65	436
Oklahoma.....	36	30	121,000	8	5,360	11	19,500	32	34	584	3,632
Rendall.....	9	6	4,850	.....	.....	1	500	8	8	31	212
Sequoyah.....	42	26	128,200	8	14,480	13	27,800	29	30	241	2,839
Washita.....	16	15	46,150	4	1,730	9	15,420	14	14	100	767
Synod of Iowa.....	426	397	2,669,995	80	98,212	230	506,950	388	425	5,653	41,956
Cedar Rapids.....	36	35	407,100	9	25,725	23	57,200	35	38	750	4,205
Corning.....	32	30	128,750	7	4,950	17	33,100	28	29	346	2,439
Council Bluffs.....	30	29	151,430	7	4,600	16	35,100	29	33	355	2,709
Des Moines.....	55	52	332,750	11	12,985	25	52,300	47	48	608	4,752
Dubuque.....	42	41	214,850	8	8,737	21	45,700	38	41	767	3,148

¹ Includes 3 independent churches.

² Includes \$30,000, value of church property in San Francisco, Cal., destroyed by earthquake and fire

³ Includes 1 independent church.

ORGANIZATIONS, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY SYNODS AND PRESBYTERIES: 1906—Continued.

SYNOD AND PRESBYTERY.	Total number of organizations.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.		DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Synod of Iowa—Continued.											
Fort Dodge.....	55	44	\$245,515	10	\$9,353	24	\$80,200	46	53	565	4,391
Iowa.....	44	40	344,500	2	800	23	51,250	43	52	574	5,593
Iowa City.....	44	42	339,800	9	9,362	26	57,150	30	41	531	4,726
Sioux City.....	49	46	281,300	9	10,200	31	69,700	48	53	668	6,196
Waterloo.....	39	38	224,000	8	11,600	24	45,250	35	37	460	3,827
Synod of Kansas.....	305	281	1,583,150	50	58,175	143	290,200	233	303	3,725	31,253
Emporia.....	67	59	280,050	6	6,650	31	57,350	64	72	837	6,887
Highland.....	23	23	172,900	4	2,650	13	25,500	21	23	290	2,365
Larned.....	38	35	153,350	4	2,900	18	30,800	36	37	425	3,306
Neosho.....	61	61	399,350	19	31,845	29	62,500	57	60	789	6,714
Osborne.....	26	19	49,000	2	940	11	17,550	20	20	193	1,374
Solomon.....	46	42	151,800	10	4,790	20	48,200	41	44	478	3,827
Topeka.....	44	42	399,700	4	8,400	21	51,700	44	47	713	6,285
Synod of Kentucky.....	83	79	762,750	7	3,710	21	58,325	66	84	707	6,684
Ebenezer.....	29	28	252,500	4	2,600	6	23,500	25	37	329	3,436
Louisville.....	24	24	337,900	2	510	5	11,500	18	19	205	1,716
Transylvania.....	30	27	122,450	1	600	10	23,025	23	28	173	1,532
Synod of Michigan.....	267	256	2,885,905	63	88,105	114	275,455	249	259	4,225	33,753
Detroit.....	49	45	1,088,820	12	25,750	18	45,080	47	49	1,030	9,665
Flint.....	50	43	223,800	10	9,675	18	36,400	44	45	447	3,832
Grand Rapids.....	17	16	160,835	3	900	9	29,525	16	16	285	2,219
Kalamazoo.....	19	18	242,100	4	4,390	11	29,400	17	17	248	2,235
Lake Superior.....	132	32	231,000	8	21,250	15	41,750	31	37	383	3,987
Lansing.....	23	22	242,800	5	9,300	13	22,500	21	21	633	2,837
Monroe.....	119	19	219,500	1	700	10	29,000	18	18	268	2,600
Petoskey.....	20	20	112,200	4	6,100	7	15,000	18	19	192	1,816
Saginaw.....	38	36	335,050	16	10,050	13	26,500	37	37	686	4,456
Synod of Minnesota.....	206	207	2,150,231	60	64,940	69	217,900	268	294	4,061	30,888
Adams.....	28	26	55,900	9	4,155	11	16,800	25	27	214	1,793
Duluth.....	34	32	192,600	2	7,200	11	25,400	34	35	415	3,468
Mankato.....	63	57	268,925	18	15,420	23	60,550	67	69	807	5,111
Minneapolis.....	30	29	796,700	8	17,800	7	17,700	28	36	1,093	8,983
Red River.....	24	18	46,430	4	6,750	8	14,250	23	24	377	1,549
St. Cloud.....	42	35	117,328	7	3,255	5	11,300	32	35	241	1,876
St. Paul.....	37	33	518,700	7	7,850	12	37,900	39	39	398	5,521
Winona.....	38	37	163,650	5	2,500	17	34,000	33	36	336	2,587
Synod of Missouri.....	247	226	1,945,000	42	84,836	73	140,250	217	248	3,231	23,142
Hannibal.....	36	30	148,500	7	7,800	8	19,550	27	27	276	2,078
Kansas City.....	45	43	441,450	7	39,300	12	19,200	41	41	561	4,507
Ozark.....	44	39	174,200	3	11,735	13	26,700	36	40	385	3,736
Platte.....	49	46	192,800	14	10,025	20	33,450	43	49	617	4,001
St. Louis.....	59	58	979,150	11	15,975	17	40,500	56	77	1,329	13,326
White River.....	14	10	8,900			3	850	14	14	63	494
Synod of Montana.....	56	46	249,150	10	14,250	24	51,800	53	58	621	4,875
Butte.....	21	18	82,000	3	1,800	10	20,200	19	21	307	2,086
Great Falls.....	20	15	60,050	3	7,200	8	14,100	20	22	168	1,497
Helena.....	15	13	107,100	4	5,250	6	17,000	14	15	151	1,292
Synod of Nebraska.....	223	210	971,700	46	41,748	103	182,000	208	224	2,416	20,712
Box Butte.....	16	15	29,650	10	3,312	5	6,700	15	16	121	955
Hastings.....	34	32	114,600	4	1,700	20	28,800	32	33	321	2,588
Kearney.....	44	35	149,400	10	8,500	17	36,050	38	39	398	2,957
Nebraska City.....	44	44	327,900	6	10,004	27	46,050	43	44	584	4,987
Niobrara.....	35	34	91,700	4	1,402	14	25,750	33	34	327	2,233
Omaha.....	50	50	258,450	12	15,930	20	38,650	47	58	695	6,992
Synod of New Jersey.....	346	343	9,986,506	95	566,542	227	1,219,950	344	414	8,087	71,139
Elizabeth.....	38	37	1,391,000	7	53,300	23	127,600	37	44	1,115	9,675
Jersey City.....	40	39	1,217,100	23	100,300	14	112,300	39	44	993	9,692
Monmouth.....	49	49	594,200	8	15,000	35	133,425	49	63	658	5,246
Morris and Orange.....	44	44	1,594,706	9	75,942	33	186,425	44	50	1,070	8,806
Newark.....	39	39	2,551,500	17	208,850	26	241,000	39	50	1,687	15,401
New Brunswick.....	38	38	1,157,500	9	34,900	28	171,000	38	52	925	8,784
Newton.....	36	35	465,500	4	4,000	32	93,800	36	41	539	4,611
West Jersey.....	62	62	1,015,000	18	74,250	36	154,400	62	69	1,045	8,024
Synod of New Mexico.....	78	66	212,825	9	8,150	23	34,615	70	76	470	4,847
Arizona.....	25	22	103,800	4	2,550	9	13,715	21	23	184	2,128
Pecos Valley.....	11	7	21,300	4	3,000	1	1,500	9	9	63	542
Rio Grande.....	16	15	43,775			7	10,100	15	16	79	730
Santa Fe.....	26	22	43,950	1	2,600	6	9,600	25	28	144	1,447
Synod of New York.....	882	882	31,814,168	193	1,673,803	560	2,531,283	853	956	17,940	161,203
Albany.....	51	51	1,322,000	9	66,400	39	133,100	50	56	1,408	9,798
Binghamton.....	32	31	485,900	11	32,100	23	60,950	32	33	631	5,293
Boston.....	39	38	737,900	17	90,170	12	38,400	39	43	654	5,991
Brooklyn.....	43	41	2,403,200	25	263,600	18	112,000	43	56	1,746	19,739

1 Includes 1 independent church.

ORGANIZATIONS, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY SYNODS AND PRESBYTERIES: 1906—Continued.

SYNOD AND PRESBYTERY.	Total number of organizations.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.		DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Synod of New York—Continued.											
Buffalo.....	56	52	\$1,597,730	16	\$195,000	28	\$137,091	51	61	1,206	11,108
Cayuga.....	24	24	552,200	2	7,883	15	43,650	22	24	459	3,701
Champlain.....	20	20	254,200	3	1,450	16	48,100	20	21	220	1,788
Chemung.....	23	23	205,000	7	18,443	17	33,300	22	22	289	2,395
Columbia.....	19	19	141,700	.....	.....	14	35,100	16	18	222	1,036
Genesee.....	18	18	205,100	1	1,500	15	48,700	18	18	323	3,163
Geneva.....	20	20	397,500	2	350	20	67,900	20	22	417	3,910
Hudson.....	46	44	545,200	8	12,735	39	131,200	44	48	608	4,547
Long Island.....	24	24	375,300	1	800	21	98,600	24	28	347	2,968
Lyons.....	18	18	180,300	3	4,400	17	39,950	18	18	204	2,546
Nassau.....	30	29	587,100	8	35,900	20	124,500	30	33	541	4,240
New York.....	56	49	12,640,683	13	406,000	14	472,692	55	78	1,944	24,041
Niagara.....	22	22	279,200	6	21,200	16	72,600	22	23	419	3,466
North River.....	31	31	686,300	2	7,200	28	105,000	30	30	486	3,732
Otsego.....	28	28	262,000	2	1,700	21	54,850	27	28	359	2,387
Rochester.....	49	49	1,225,000	16	75,022	27	69,600	47	49	1,049	11,029
St. Lawrence.....	41	41	531,455	3	6,100	21	66,000	39	39	534	4,436
Steuben.....	25	25	368,500	7	12,250	21	56,200	24	25	570	3,734
Syracuse.....	43	42	1,528,800	9	277,400	23	77,300	39	42	756	6,528
Troy.....	40	40	1,010,500	10	36,150	25	79,100	38	41	708	5,535
Utica.....	44	43	787,400	2	4,400	30	81,100	43	49	774	6,581
Westchester.....	40	40	1,998,000	10	95,650	25	244,400	40	45	1,000	7,591
Synod of North Dakota.....	181	127	484,302	30	35,480	66	138,300	154	104	1,211	8,011
Bismarck.....	15	8	39,325	3	4,150	2	5,500	13	13	120	776
Fargo.....	26	22	110,077	3	10,760	14	25,650	23	23	194	1,381
Minnewaukon.....	29	18	48,900	3	725	7	31,300	26	26	192	1,193
Mouse River.....	44	27	105,700	9	11,910	9	14,850	35	37	224	1,699
Oakes.....	18	10	25,000	1	1,100	9	15,400	16	21	144	930
Pembina.....	49	42	155,300	11	6,835	25	46,600	41	44	337	2,632
Synod of Ohio.....	655	627	9,096,219	90	250,401	256	796,800	616	656	10,352	86,501
Athens.....	33	29	232,400	2	2,500	10	27,850	31	31	420	2,869
Bellefontaine.....	20	20	172,250	3	11,600	6	16,500	19	20	289	2,528
Chillicothe.....	29	25	287,800	2	910	16	44,900	24	25	342	2,944
Cincinnati.....	65	64	1,478,019	7	50,100	25	90,800	64	70	1,257	10,846
Cleveland.....	42	41	1,677,050	9	39,050	11	50,700	41	47	910	8,756
Columbus.....	36	36	426,800	7	7,169	10	29,300	33	34	477	4,166
Dayton.....	45	43	987,000	10	22,175	24	87,000	43	48	836	7,399
Huron.....	22	21	283,100	2	2,200	8	16,600	18	20	305	2,481
Lima.....	34	33	360,800	6	5,100	21	61,850	32	33	511	4,464
Mahoning.....	38	37	652,100	8	25,262	12	31,900	35	36	1,100	6,212
Marion.....	26	26	216,600	3	7,700	11	20,600	23	25	329	2,451
Maumee.....	42	37	434,100	8	43,670	18	41,700	38	40	648	6,222
Portsmouth.....	34	30	255,400	5	1,915	9	31,000	30	30	365	3,367
St. Clairsville.....	45	44	406,500	4	11,650	15	45,700	43	48	621	5,452
Steubenville.....	63	61	593,400	9	5,200	26	100,900	62	68	854	7,971
Wooster.....	35	34	319,800	2	6,000	18	48,600	35	35	492	3,732
Zanesville.....	46	46	333,100	3	7,700	16	50,900	45	46	596	4,641
Synod of Oregon.....	121	109	661,890	15	17,950	44	92,525	112	128	1,334	10,094
Grande Ronde.....	12	11	28,100	1	200	5	4,800	10	11	120	1,188
Pendleton.....	17	12	27,100	1	1,600	5	6,800	15	16	122	909
Portland.....	34	30	467,250	8	13,650	10	44,600	34	46	563	4,676
Southern Oregon.....	20	19	48,300	1	900	10	18,000	18	20	191	1,631
Willamette.....	38	37	91,140	4	1,600	14	18,325	35	35	338	2,640
Synod of Pennsylvania.....	1,073	1,053	26,079,415	222	1,066,945	515	2,418,757	1,020	1,220	21,689	206,847
Blairsville.....	51	49	732,900	10	13,800	26	142,000	51	58	780	8,226
Butler.....	37	37	306,200	7	18,300	11	19,700	37	37	436	4,269
Carlisle.....	54	54	1,288,350	7	31,171	34	152,650	47	64	1,078	9,463
Chester.....	56	55	1,083,100	11	74,575	29	156,500	54	81	1,075	10,352
Clarion.....	50	49	412,700	12	25,345	22	85,600	48	52	632	5,871
Erie.....	68	64	804,900	9	8,050	27	91,300	64	70	1,070	9,073
Huntingdon.....	79	79	906,200	7	13,965	44	154,800	74	92	1,207	10,690
Kittanning.....	49	49	548,700	5	14,025	14	32,400	48	48	596	5,155
Lackawanna.....	101	100	1,664,483	18	33,565	63	283,359	89	111	1,786	17,928
Lehigh.....	48	47	751,810	6	23,975	32	142,650	47	52	945	8,071
Northumberland.....	50	48	794,300	9	22,350	26	131,300	42	46	842	6,423
Philadelphia.....	78	78	7,098,900	38	301,108	21	232,000	78	87	3,151	37,061
Philadelphia, North.....	65	62	1,816,800	18	87,900	35	211,800	65	87	2,275	17,191
Pittsburg.....	136	134	5,534,522	46	350,441	42	239,248	136	162	3,131	33,447
Redstone.....	48	46	789,750	8	18,100	27	134,100	48	56	660	6,240
Shenango.....	32	32	410,400	1	2,000	15	39,300	31	34	546	4,807
Washington.....	23	22	275,800	3	9,600	13	43,600	23	27	435	3,885
Wellsborough.....	17	17	149,800	3	4,225	8	26,500	15	16	199	1,768
Westminster.....	31	31	622,800	4	8,450	26	100,050	31	40	845	6,987
Synod of South Dakota.....	129	111	303,125	14	8,523	42	63,600	112	119	1,016	7,580
Aberdeen.....	30	25	73,100	6	2,623	8	11,300	26	30	269	1,991
Black Hills.....	14	11	47,300	1	1,500	6	7,900	12	12	96	703
Central Dakota.....	28	22	85,000	2	2,500	12	23,750	26	26	245	1,993
Dakota, Indian.....	30	27	26,200	.....	.....	4	1,050	23	24	71	828
Southern Dakota.....	27	26	71,525	5	1,900	12	19,600	25	27	335	2,015
Synod of Tennessee.....	121	111	434,025	10	3,465	34	64,000	116	124	1,201	10,420
Birmingham.....	18	13	24,700	3	1,815	2	2,050	18	20	102	867
French Broad.....	12	11	45,600	2	100	5	7,750	12	12	238	2,495
Halston.....	17	16	55,725	1	50	8	14,000	16	20	128	1,066
Kingston.....	22	20	101,050	.....	.....	7	6,900	20	20	189	1,717
Le Vere.....	9	9	11,200	1	400	2	1,350	9	9	50	413
Rogersville.....	8	8	5,150	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8	47	344
Union.....	35	34	187,600	3	1,100	10	31,950	33	35	447	2,978

ORGANIZATIONS, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY SYNODS AND PRESBYTERIES: 1906—Continued.

SYNOD AND PRESBYTERY.	Total number of organizations.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.		DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Synod of Texas.....	58	38	\$205,950	11	\$18,080	10	\$27,800	41	41	443	3,840
Austin.....	31	20	168,100	3	2,400	3	12,600	21	21	233	1,846
North Texas.....	16	12	58,550	3	5,600	6	11,700	12	12	120	1,052
Trinity.....	11	6	69,300	5	10,680	1	3,500	8	8	90	942
Synod of Utah.....	60	50	385,300	12	42,262	15	23,700	56	63	524	4,921
Boise.....	10	11	60,900	2	1,200	7	17,500	15	17	172	1,593
Kendall.....	15	13	41,400	2	962	5	4,600	14	14	72	659
Utah.....	29	26	283,000	8	40,100	3	1,600	27	32	280	2,669
Synod of Washington.....	167	147	659,778	37	42,060	50	108,450	153	188	2,178	17,995
Bellingham.....	12	12	30,700	2	550	9	11,750	12	13	155	1,430
Central Washington.....	23	19	67,425	4	6,650	6	9,200	21	23	182	1,395
Olympia.....	35	32	176,050	9	8,700	18	43,700	33	37	557	4,072
Puget Sound.....	29	28	182,353	8	12,100	5	8,350	29	47	594	5,270
Spokane.....	36	30	124,650	10	9,810	12	22,300	35	40	442	3,343
Walla Walla.....	32	26	78,600	4	4,250	9	13,150	28	28	248	2,479
Synod of West Virginia.....	73	68	769,000	9	12,175	20	108,800	62	90	915	8,415
Grafton.....	20	20	177,100	4	6,550	5	15,700	18	25	237	2,097
Parkersburg.....	30	27	175,400	4	3,825	6	36,900	23	42	313	2,963
Wheeling.....	23	21	416,500	1	1,800	9	56,200	21	23	365	3,355
Synod of Wisconsin.....	104	181	1,470,650	35	28,705	82	196,500	178	211	2,381	20,776
Chippewa.....	29	28	194,700	4	2,075	14	29,700	25	27	369	3,736
La Crosse.....	18	18	89,400	7	3,850	9	18,400	18	26	211	1,809
Madison.....	45	39	274,050	6	7,200	22	59,300	38	39	396	3,180
Milwaukee.....	40	38	534,350	7	5,300	15	41,900	36	40	541	4,529
Winnebago.....	62	58	378,150	11	10,280	22	50,200	61	79	864	7,522

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 Westminster 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 con-

clusion, 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 McA Dow, 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 McA Dow, 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 colored 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 Con-

¹ See Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church, page 537.

fession 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 trusts." 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, although the greater number of decisions recognized the authority of the action of the general assembly for union with the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

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 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 agencies, through which the home missionary activities of the church have been carried on, are the Board of Missions and Church Erection, located at St. Louis, Mo., and the Woman's Board of Missions, with headquarters at Evansville, Ind. The mission of the former is the planting of churches and helping in the erection of buildings; the latter, cooperating with the former, gives special attention to the establishment and maintenance of schools in needy sections. Previous to 1845 the missionary activities were carried on in a more or less sporadic manner; but in this year a board was organized, which gave unity and direction to the work. It was not until 1880 that the Woman's Board was organized.

The home fields occupied by these agencies have been mainly in the South, the Southwest, and the far West, and 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 five to ten years, and many of the strongest

¹ See Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, page 514.

churches in the denomination were established by this means. Up to 1891, according to the best available information, about \$635,400 had been expended by the denomination at large in the interest of home mission work. This, however, does not include amounts raised in the mission stations for their own work, or amounts raised by presbyteries for purely presbyterial purposes. Accurate records of all these amounts would doubtless show an aggregate of about \$1,000,000. The report for 1906 shows 75 persons employed in this work, 98 churches aided, and \$83,597 expended.

The two boards mentioned superintend also the foreign missionary operations of the church. In early times these included work among the American Indians in Indian Territory, and, later, missionaries were sent to Africa and to 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, Mexico, and China. The report for 1906 shows 11 stations and a number of outstations, 35 missionaries, and 86 native helpers, making a total of 121 persons employed; 11 self-supporting churches and a number of congregations, with a total of 1,299 communicants; 4 schools with about 500 pupils; and 1 hospital and dispensary, which has treated over 8,000 patients. The total value of mission property is estimated at \$55,000, and the contributions for the year amounted to \$72,121.

For some years the only schools were such as it was possible to open in a frontier country, but they received the best support that a poor people could give. In 1826 Cumberland College, later Cumberland University, was established. This was the beginning of work for higher education, which has been maintained ever since, schools being opened from time to time in various places, according to the needs and ability of the church. The educational statistics for the year 1906 were as follows: Number of colleges, academies, etc., 14; students, 3,025; amount contributed, \$15,000; value of buildings, grounds, equipment, etc., \$1,155,000; amount of endowment, \$750,000.

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 which, since its organization, has assisted 371 heads of families, 198 of these being ministers, and has raised \$223,260. There is at Evansville, Ind., a home for disabled ministers, worth about \$10,000, with an endowment of \$35,000; and, at Bowling Green, Ky.,

property valued at \$10,000, which is to be used as an orphanage. These have 40 inmates, and for their support \$3,355 was received in 1906. There is also a printing and publishing plant at Nashville, Tenn., valued at \$230,000.

The development of Sunday schools has been somewhat retarded on account of the large number of churches situated in country places. The Christian Endeavor movement has, from the first, had official recognition, and most of the larger churches in the towns and cities have organized local societies; there are reported about 800 societies, with a membership of 10,000.

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

STATISTICS.

The general statistics for this denomination represent the condition at the close of the ecclesiastical year, March, 1906, instead of at the close of the calendar year, as already explained (see Presbyterian bodies, page 510). These statistics, as derived from the returns of the individual church organizations, are given by states and ecclesiastical divisions in the tables which follow. As shown by these tables, the denomination has 2,850 organizations in 17 synods and 114 presbyteries, distributed in 24 states. Of these organizations, 2,002 are in the South Central division, Texas leading with 541, followed by Tennessee with 536.

The total number of communicants reported is 195,770; of these, as shown by the returns for 2,310 organizations, about 42 per cent are males and 58 per cent females. According to the statistics, the denomination has 2,474 church edifices; a seating capacity for church edifices of 767,348, as reported by 2,325 organizations; church property valued at \$5,803,960, against which there appears an indebtedness of \$208,876; halls, etc., used for worship by 108 organizations; and 436 parsonages valued at \$658,400. The Sunday schools, as reported by 1,817 organizations, number 1,846, with 15,596 officers and teachers and 120,311 scholars.

The number of ministers connected with the denomination is 1,514, and there are also 121 licentiates.

As compared with the report for 1890, these figures show an increase of 59 organizations, 30,830 communicants, and \$2,288,450 in the value of church property.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS, AND PLACES OF WORSHIP, BY STATES: 1906.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP				
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.		Number of organizations reporting.	Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Seating capacity of church edifices.	
				Male.	Female.		Church edifices.	Halls, etc.		Number of organizations reporting.	Seating capacity reported.
Total for denomination	2,850	2,840	195,770	2,310	69,691	96,259	2,398	108	2,474	2,325	767,348
North Atlantic division	62	62	8,991	57	3,351	4,649	61	1	63	61	22,515
New Jersey.....	2	2	79	2	33	46	2		2	2	325
Pennsylvania.....	60	60	8,912	55	3,318	4,603	59	1	61	59	22,190
South Atlantic division	15	15	835	14	346	474	13		14	13	5,605
North Carolina.....	1	1	110	1	45	65	1		2	1	1,500
Georgia.....	10	10	599	10	259	340	10		10	10	3,700
Florida.....	4	4	126	3	42	89	2		2	2	405
North Central division	712	711	58,113	560	20,147	29,106	668	6	696	651	198,587
Ohio.....	23	23	2,458	22	945	1,498	23		23	23	6,055
Indiana.....	57	57	6,376	52	2,374	3,745	54	1	60	52	19,275
Illinois.....	193	198	17,208	148	5,723	8,338	182		185	182	58,295
Iowa.....	19	19	1,180	17	425	651	18		18	17	4,575
Missouri.....	380	370	28,637	301	9,944	13,890	353	5	362	346	102,162
Nebraska.....	6	6	307	3	107	160	5		5	5	1,150
Kansas.....	34	34	1,937	23	629	884	33		34	26	7,045
South Central division	2,092	1,999	123,050	1,628	44,231	59,581	1,603	98	1,647	1,547	527,096
Kentucky.....	205	205	16,916	169	5,966	8,021	194	3	199	185	67,895
Tennessee.....	536	536	42,464	450	16,000	20,595	510	9	521	501	183,560
Alabama.....	102	102	8,588	122	2,759	3,790	151	4	164	139	40,600
Mississippi.....	119	119	5,991	99	2,362	3,011	96	4	97	94	29,783
Louisiana.....	27	27	1,152	25	467	576	27		27	26	8,925
Arkansas.....	260	260	11,990	222	4,476	6,345	194	21	197	192	62,610
Oklahoma.....	152	150	4,351	106	1,303	2,068	70	13	75	67	14,423
Texas.....	541	540	31,598	433	10,898	15,175	361	44	367	343	119,300
Western division	59	59	4,781	47	1,616	2,449	53	3	54	53	18,545
Colorado.....	4	4	718	4	319	399	4		4	4	1,450
Washington.....	9	9	615	8	241	364	6	2	6	6	1,400
Oregon.....	10	10	540	6	155	320	9		9	9	1,650
California.....	36	36	2,908	29	901	1,366	34	1	35	34	9,045

¹Oklahoma and Indian Territory combined.

ORGANIZATIONS, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES: 1906.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.		DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Total for denomination	2,850	2,451	\$5,803,960	157	\$208,876	436	\$658,400	1,817	1,846	15,596	120,311
North Atlantic division	62	61	609,100	13	59,100	17	58,200	61	63	779	7,185
New Jersey.....	2	2	3,500	1	350	1	1,800	2	2	13	55
Pennsylvania.....	60	59	605,600	12	68,750	16	54,400	59	61	766	7,130
South Atlantic division	15	13	45,550	1	7,000	1	3,000	9	9	61	515
North Carolina.....	1	1	10,000					1	1	8	136
Georgia.....	10	10	31,550	1	7,000	1	3,000	6	6	39	295
Florida.....	4	2	4,000					2	2	14	84
North Central division	712	682	1,899,725	36	51,840	139	200,725	564	573	5,902	44,091
Ohio.....	23	23	82,200	2	3,100	7	16,300	21	21	275	1,917
Indiana.....	57	54	263,250	4	2,560	20	29,700	53	55	657	5,323
Illinois.....	193	190	599,450	8	16,950	57	88,425	165	169	1,756	14,053
Iowa.....	19	18	46,100	1	1,000	6	7,100	16	16	161	961
Missouri.....	380	360	837,500	16	24,655	44	54,400	273	275	2,683	19,472
Nebraska.....	6	6	11,000	1	125	1	1,000	6	6	52	390
Kansas.....	34	32	60,225	4	2,850	4	3,800	30	31	318	1,975
South Central division	2,092	1,643	3,046,585	103	87,786	254	361,675	1,133	1,147	8,347	63,562
Kentucky.....	205	193	351,895	13	14,035	16	31,150	129	133	998	7,671
Tennessee.....	536	507	984,645	28	23,873	57	69,875	368	370	2,667	20,275
Alabama.....	102	150	231,585	4	9,525	16	45,850	89	89	587	4,480
Mississippi.....	119	102	138,475	3	2,250	17	19,350	48	48	414	1,915
Louisiana.....	27	25	13,900	1	100	3	2,100	14	14	81	453
Arkansas.....	260	203	235,634	14	12,740	24	29,175	141	144	1,079	8,183
Oklahoma.....	152	82	109,318	17	6,970	13	13,150	61	63	433	3,270
Texas.....	541	382	931,135	23	18,293	108	151,025	283	286	2,113	17,306
Western division	59	52	203,000	4	3,150	25	36,800	50	54	507	4,958
Colorado.....	4	4	35,000			3	4,000	4	4	50	664
Washington.....	9	6	19,200			2	5,200	7	7	80	703
Oregon.....	10	9	24,200			2	3,750	6	6	70	659
California.....	36	33	124,600	4	3,150	18	23,850	33	37	307	2,932

¹Oklahoma and Indian Territory combined.

RELIGIOUS BODIES.

ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS, AND PLACES OF WORSHIP, BY SYNODS AND PRESBYTERIES: 1906.

SYNOD AND PRESBYTERY.	Total number of organizations.	COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.				
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Seating capacity of church edifices.	
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.		Number of organizations reporting.	Seating capacity reported.
Total for denomination.....	2,850	2,840	195,770	2,310	69,691	96,259	2,308	103	2,474	2,325	767,348
Synod of Alabama.....	161	161	8,501	121	2,740	3,757	148	4	161	130	38,955
Birmingham.....	36	36	2,342	15	694	838	34	.....	39	27	8,150
Florida.....	4	4	126	3	42	69	2	.....	2	2	405
McGready.....	21	21	1,085	18	374	524	21	.....	28	18	5,960
Robert Donnell.....	44	44	2,320	29	585	743	39	1	39	38	8,840
Springville.....	31	31	1,049	31	675	974	30	.....	30	29	9,025
Talladega.....	25	25	979	25	370	609	22	3	23	22	6,575
Synod of Arkansas.....	260	260	12,001	223	4,495	6,372	194	21	197	192	62,410
Arkansas.....	53	53	2,702	38	948	1,428	33	4	35	33	11,000
Bartholomew.....	21	21	947	16	293	400	18	.....	18	18	6,600
Burrow.....	29	29	1,202	23	417	667	21	2	21	21	5,445
Fort Smith.....	40	40	2,126	38	811	1,175	27	3	27	26	8,690
Little Rock.....	18	18	817	16	339	429	17	.....	17	16	4,950
Morrilton.....	28	28	1,324	27	524	794	20	4	20	20	6,475
Mound Prairie.....	47	47	1,776	46	740	996	37	8	38	37	11,800
White River.....	24	24	1,047	19	423	488	21	.....	21	21	7,050
Synod of Illinois.....	195	195	17,285	149	5,739	8,359	184	.....	187	184	58,595
Chicago.....	5	5	676	1	90	185	5	.....	5	5	1,000
Decatur.....	17	17	2,093	12	733	1,008	15	.....	15	15	5,150
Ewing.....	26	26	2,336	24	932	1,164	26	.....	27	26	10,500
Foster.....	37	37	2,822	16	539	805	37	.....	37	37	9,100
Illinois.....	20	20	1,047	13	295	496	13	.....	14	13	4,675
Lincoln.....	12	12	1,619	11	667	882	11	.....	11	11	4,050
Mount Vernon.....	31	31	2,426	30	954	1,442	31	.....	31	31	9,080
Rushville.....	11	11	972	9	308	482	10	.....	10	10	2,750
Sangamon.....	22	22	2,026	22	791	1,235	22	.....	23	22	6,200
Vandalia.....	14	14	1,268	11	430	660	14	.....	14	14	4,500
Synod of Indiana.....	55	55	6,299	51	2,358	3,724	52	1	67	50	18,975
Indiana.....	30	30	4,007	29	1,500	2,465	29	1	37	29	10,950
Morgan.....	16	16	1,154	13	394	585	15	.....	20	14	5,200
Wabash.....	9	9	1,138	9	464	674	8	.....	10	7	2,825
Synod of Indianola.....	152	150	4,351	106	1,303	2,068	70	13	75	67	14,423
Cherokee.....	19	19	656	15	170	400	14	1	14	14	2,375
Chickasaw.....	43	43	1,300	31	397	559	18	5	22	17	4,250
Choctaw.....	34	34	753	24	196	366	20	1	21	18	3,198
Greer.....	19	19	571	13	181	230	6	2	6	6	1,350
Oklahoma.....	16	16	646	16	263	383	10	3	10	10	2,550
Washita.....	21	19	425	7	96	130	2	1	2	2	700
Synod of Iowa.....	19	19	1,190	17	425	651	18	.....	18	17	4,575
Colesburg.....	5	5	475	5	176	299	4	.....	4	4	1,350
Iowa.....	10	10	475	8	153	208	10	.....	10	9	2,425
West Iowa.....	4	4	240	4	96	144	4	.....	4	4	800
Synod of Kansas.....	44	44	2,969	30	1,059	1,396	42	.....	43	35	9,445
Fort Scott.....	12	12	721	9	245	344	12	.....	13	11	3,025
Kansas City.....	10	10	635	7	196	274	10	.....	10	7	1,970
Nebraska.....	7	7	344	4	121	183	6	.....	6	6	1,350
Rocky Mountain.....	4	4	718	4	319	399	4	.....	4	4	1,450
Wichita.....	11	11	551	6	178	196	10	.....	10	7	1,050
Synod of Kentucky.....	206	206	17,049	170	6,059	8,128	195	3	200	185	67,795
Cumberland.....	30	30	2,444	26	972	1,210	27	.....	28	26	9,430
Leitchfield.....	30	30	1,924	29	839	1,067	28	2	28	28	9,700
Logan.....	47	47	3,560	36	1,227	1,651	44	1	44	35	11,800
Louisville.....	12	12	1,131	11	439	662	12	.....	14	12	4,450
Mayfield.....	31	31	2,983	19	868	1,118	31	.....	31	31	12,000
Owensboro.....	20	20	1,042	13	330	439	20	.....	21	20	6,215
Princeton.....	36	36	3,365	36	1,384	1,981	33	.....	34	33	14,200
Synod of Mississippi.....	124	124	6,204	103	2,423	3,113	101	4	102	99	31,833
Bell.....	19	19	832	15	250	404	18	.....	18	18	5,270
Mississippi.....	19	19	784	17	326	398	15	2	15	14	5,900
New Hope.....	47	47	2,794	36	1,118	1,381	35	1	36	34	11,238
Oxford.....	21	21	1,071	18	437	564	16	1	16	16	5,050
Yazoo.....	18	18	723	17	292	366	17	.....	17	17	4,375
Synod of Missouri.....	380	379	28,619	300	9,921	13,860	353	5	362	346	102,592
Chillicothe.....	18	18	1,053	11	291	447	11	1	11	11	2,320
Kirksville.....	27	27	2,171	1	30	50	26	.....	26	26	5,380
Lexington.....	67	66	5,797	60	2,364	3,175	63	1	64	69	19,767
McGeo.....	37	37	2,572	24	776	1,049	36	.....	36	36	12,000
Neosho.....	23	23	1,375	22	527	833	22	.....	22	20	6,175
New Lebanon.....	31	31	2,536	29	1,030	1,388	31	.....	31	31	9,160
Ozark.....	31	31	2,482	29	969	1,274	29	1	30	29	1,050
Platte.....	41	41	2,590	30	913	1,305	40	.....	40	40	11,710
St. Louis.....	10	10	1,008	8	368	505	10	.....	10	9	2,700
Salt River.....	38	38	3,457	37	1,404	1,991	35	1	39	35	12,100
Springfield.....	25	25	2,094	20	672	1,003	20	1	23	20	8,175
West Plains.....	17	17	586	14	192	326	15	.....	15	15	4,650
West Prairie.....	15	15	899	15	385	514	15	.....	15	15	5,965

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS, AND PLACES OF WORSHIP, BY SYNODS AND PRESBYTERIES:
1906—Continued.

SYNOD AND PRESBYTERY.	Total number of organizations.	COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.				
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.		Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Seating capacity of church edifices.		
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.		Halls, etc.	Number of organizations reporting.	Seating capacity reported.
Synod of Ohio	23	23	2,458	22	945	1,488	23	.....	23	23	6,055
Athens.....	10	10	698	9	266	407	10	.....	10	10	2,205
Columbus.....	7	7	558	7	204	354	7	.....	7	7	1,600
Miami.....	6	6	1,202	6	476	727	6	.....	6	6	2,250
Synod of Oregon	19	19	1,155	14	390	684	15	2	15	15	3,050
Portland.....	3	3	440	1	133	267	3	.....	3	3	700
Walla Walla.....	10	10	625	8	241	364	7	2	7	7	1,550
Willamette.....	6	6	90	5	22	53	5	.....	5	5	800
Synod of Pacific	36	36	2,908	29	901	1,866	34	1	35	34	9,045
California.....	10	10	603	10	235	368	9	1	10	9	1,940
Los Angeles.....	5	5	417	3	129	170	5	.....	5	5	1,460
Sacramento.....	8	8	516	8	185	331	8	.....	8	8	1,905
Tulare.....	13	13	1,372	8	352	497	12	.....	12	12	3,750
Synod of Pennsylvania	62	62	8,991	57	3,351	4,649	61	1	63	61	22,515
Allegheny.....	17	17	1,408	17	570	838	16	1	16	16	5,850
Pennsylvania.....	17	17	2,340	15	743	1,616	17	.....	17	17	5,700
Pittsburg.....	16	16	3,082	14	1,267	1,623	16	.....	18	16	5,890
Union.....	12	12	2,161	11	771	1,172	12	.....	12	12	5,075
Synod of Tennessee	372	372	28,944	306	10,583	13,421	353	8	357	349	129,060
Chattanooga.....	56	56	3,255	54	1,430	1,790	53	2	53	52	17,160
Clarksville.....	34	34	2,785	33	1,180	1,530	34	.....	34	33	12,910
Columbia.....	40	40	3,513	42	1,460	1,807	43	.....	44	43	14,210
Cookeville.....	42	42	2,334	22	622	809	39	1	39	39	14,850
East Tennessee.....	28	28	2,067	27	918	1,099	25	3	26	25	13,200
Elk.....	48	48	5,237	38	1,821	2,239	48	.....	49	48	17,900
Knoxville.....	43	43	2,691	30	892	1,098	37	2	38	36	12,825
Lebanon.....	40	40	5,253	39	1,614	2,126	48	.....	48	48	17,425
McMinnville.....	26	26	1,809	21	646	923	26	.....	26	26	8,590
Synod of Texas	568	567	32,750	458	11,365	15,751	388	44	394	369	128,225
Ahlhene.....	26	26	1,126	23	418	563	18	3	18	18	5,800
Amarillo.....	25	25	1,085	14	327	466	12	3	12	12	3,500
Austin.....	30	30	1,606	19	419	599	21	1	21	19	5,675
Beacon.....	26	26	1,550	19	494	660	18	2	18	17	4,625
Bonham.....	27	27	2,263	24	812	1,136	26	.....	26	24	8,950
Brownwood.....	34	34	1,501	21	567	692	12	3	12	12	4,350
Corsicana.....	49	49	3,228	44	1,297	1,740	35	4	35	35	11,885
Dallas.....	25	25	3,249	14	763	1,116	20	.....	22	20	8,375
Denton.....	34	34	2,033	27	817	1,015	30	1	30	27	10,400
Fort Worth.....	40	40	3,403	26	963	1,407	32	.....	32	24	8,825
Greenville.....	24	24	873	24	391	482	15	2	15	15	4,350
Gregory.....	29	29	1,049	29	420	629	18	2	18	13	5,780
Louisiana.....	25	25	1,092	23	444	539	25	.....	25	24	8,425
Marshall.....	22	22	1,139	22	434	705	20	1	22	19	6,875
Red River.....	24	24	1,765	24	732	1,033	19	3	19	19	5,630
San Antonio.....	14	14	740	12	177	295	11	1	12	11	4,700
San Jacinto.....	8	8	350	3	101	155	6	.....	6	6	1,950
Snyder.....	23	23	550	21	210	302	8	9	8	8	800
Texas.....	35	34	1,742	27	630	900	22	3	22	22	7,460
Waco.....	28	28	1,498	28	621	877	17	3	18	16	6,250
Weatherford.....	20	20	908	14	328	440	8	3	8	8	3,300
Synod of West Tennessee	174	174	14,096	154	5,628	7,472	167	1	175	163	59,800
Hopewell.....	42	42	3,921	39	1,609	2,180	42	.....	42	39	16,075
Madison.....	55	55	3,211	41	1,129	1,446	50	1	57	50	16,800
Memphis.....	23	23	2,118	22	861	1,217	23	.....	23	22	6,950
Obion.....	54	54	4,846	52	2,029	2,629	52	.....	53	52	14,975

ORGANIZATIONS, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY SYNODS AND PRESBYTERIES: 1906.

SYNOD AND PRESBYTERY.	Total number of organizations.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.		DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Total for denomination.....	2,850	2,451	\$5,803,960	157	\$208,876	436	\$658,400	1,817	1,846	15,596	120,811
Synod of Alabama.....	161	147	232,685	4	9,625	15	45,750	89	89	592	4,490
Birmingham.....	36	33	108,950	1	4,000	3	32,500	19	19	145	1,469
Florida.....	4	2	4,000					2	2	14	84
McGready.....	21	21	19,435			1	200	14	14	127	600
Robert Donnell.....	44	39	66,000	2	5,500	5	8,200	22	22	113	857
Springville.....	31	30	25,250			4	3,250	21	21	123	1,037
Talladega.....	25	22	19,050	1	25	2	1,600	11	11	70	422
Synod of Arkansas.....	200	202	286,634	14	12,740	25	30,675	141	144	1,078	8,162
Arkansas.....	53	38	78,025	3	4,075	9	10,400	31	32	301	2,123
Bartholomew.....	21	19	8,950	1	150			7	7	34	292
Burrow.....	29	21	30,375	4	2,605	2	2,600	19	21	141	1,037
Fort Smith.....	40	29	53,044	4	1,760	4	3,800	24	24	201	1,696
Little Rock.....	18	17	30,850			2	3,000	9	9	74	537
Morrilton.....	28	20	25,800			2	4,500	19	19	126	1,066
Mound Prairie.....	47	37	45,890	2	4,150	5	5,375	22	22	140	957
White River.....	24	21	13,700			1	1,000	10	10	61	484
Synod of Illinois.....	195	192	601,050	8	16,950	57	88,425	167	171	1,776	14,163
Chicago.....	5	5	42,000	2	6,250	1	1,500	5	5	87	660
Decatur.....	17	16	90,150			8	9,650	15	15	200	1,463
Ewing.....	26	26	42,450	3	700	4	5,350	25	26	187	1,704
Foster.....	37	37	119,500	2	9,700	11	19,500	32	32	318	2,341
Illinois.....	20	20	12,850			2	1,100	10	10	68	483
Lincoln.....	12	11	93,200			5	11,125	10	13	155	1,558
Mount Vernon.....	31	31	67,700	1	300	10	14,400	24	24	253	2,059
Rushville.....	11	10	16,700			3	6,500	11	11	128	800
Sangamon.....	22	22	69,500			8	13,100	21	21	235	1,622
Vandalia.....	14	14	47,000			5	6,200	14	14	165	1,483
Synod of Indiana.....	55	52	261,650	4	2,560	20	29,700	51	53	637	5,213
Indiana.....	30	29	168,700	3	2,260	12	16,700	30	30	421	3,565
Morgan.....	16	15	49,950	1	300	4	5,800	12	12	80	628
Wabash.....	9	8	43,000			4	7,200	9	11	127	1,020
Synod of Indianola.....	152	82	109,316	17	6,970	13	13,150	61	63	438	3,270
Cherokee.....	19	17	36,750	3	1,120	2	2,300	15	15	99	769
Chickasaw.....	43	18	26,136	6	2,760	7	4,700	15	15	118	847
Choctaw.....	34	27	13,115	3	1,840	1	3,000	13	15	76	504
Greer.....	19	7	9,200	1	200	1	250	5	5	46	335
Oklahoma.....	16	10	20,115	2	450	2	2,900	11	11	83	685
Washita.....	21	3	3,000	2	600			2	2	16	140
Synod of Iowa.....	19	18	46,100	1	1,600	6	7,100	16	16	161	901
Colesburg.....	5	4	24,900	1	1,600	2	3,200	3	3	43	348
Iowa.....	10	10	15,100			3	2,700	9	9	82	443
West Iowa.....	4	4	6,100			1	1,200	4	4	36	170
Synod of Kansas.....	44	41	102,725	5	2,975	8	8,800	40	41	417	3,059
Fort Scott.....	12	11	18,900	2	2,300	2	2,300	9	10	113	803
Kansas City.....	10	10	16,525			1	500	10	10	108	659
Nebraska.....	7	6	12,500	1	125	1	1,000	7	7	59	450
Rocky Mountain.....	4	4	35,000			3	4,000	4	4	50	364
Wichita.....	11	10	19,800	2	550	1	1,000	10	10	37	483
Synod of Kentucky.....	200	194	345,495	14	14,065	15	29,550	129	132	958	7,626
Cumberland.....	30	27	22,800	1	400	1	650	14	16	101	652
Leitchfield.....	30	27	19,495	2	625	1	1,300	19	19	107	825
Logan.....	47	44	80,500	3	830	3	8,400	25	25	182	1,401
Louisville.....	12	12	52,600	2	4,300	2	3,700	8	9	51	614
Mayfield.....	31	31	39,650	2	5,050	2	4,000	16	16	117	972
Owensboro.....	20	20	54,050	2	2,160	2	2,700	18	18	133	1,033
Princeton.....	36	33	76,400	2	700	4	8,800	29	29	237	2,069
Synod of Mississippi.....	124	107	141,375	3	2,250	18	19,450	59	50	423	1,980
Bell.....	19	18	28,700			2	800	9	9	51	382
Mississippi.....	19	13	3,400					2	2	70	70
New Hope.....	47	40	62,000	1	400	8	9,400	21	21	267	872
Oxford.....	21	19	36,700	2	1,850	6	7,450	14	14	79	532
Yazoo.....	18	17	10,575			2	1,800	4	4	25	124
Synod of Missouri.....	380	360	840,000	16	24,655	43	62,900	273	275	2,687	19,442
Chillicothe.....	18	16	30,300			2	2,500	8	8	90	784
Kirksville.....	27	26	45,375			3	2,600	21	21	210	1,292
Lexington.....	67	64	198,550	3	13,550	8	8,800	53	54	598	4,772
McGee.....	37	37	90,000			2	5,500	17	17	160	1,033
Neosho.....	23	22	30,400	4	2,035	4	4,100	16	16	130	1,219
New Lebanon.....	31	31	52,625	3	5,100	7	10,100	24	24	215	1,611
Ozark.....	29	29	43,100			5	4,600	23	23	227	1,426
Platte.....	41	40	72,000	2	3,000	3	3,800	31	32	278	1,529
St. Louis.....	10	10	119,900	1	75	2	2,500	8	8	129	1,065
Salt River.....	38	35	81,000	1	295	3	5,300	26	26	202	1,693
Springfield.....	25	21	48,450			1	600	23	23	214	1,531
West Plains.....	17	15	13,600					12	12	104	680
West Prairie.....	15	14	19,400	2	600	3	2,500	11	11	76	557

ORGANIZATIONS, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY SYNODS AND PRESBYTERIES: 1906—Continued.

SYNOD AND PRESBYTERY.	Total number of organizations.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.		DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Synod of Ohio.....	23	23	\$82,200	2	\$3,100	7	\$16,300	21	21	275	1,917
Athens.....	10	10	17,500	.....	.....	5	7,300	9	9	91	642
Columbus.....	7	7	24,700	1	2,700	1	4,000	6	6	62	471
Miami.....	6	6	40,000	1	400	1	5,000	6	6	122	804
Synod of Oregon.....	19	15	43,400	.....	.....	4	8,950	13	13	150	1,362
Portland.....	3	3	20,800	.....	.....	2	3,750	3	3	51	530
Walla Walla.....	10	7	19,700	.....	.....	2	5,200	7	7	80	703
Willamette.....	6	5	2,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	19	129
Synod of Pacific.....	36	33	124,000	4	8,150	18	23,850	33	37	307	2,932
California.....	10	8	41,700	1	2,000	4	5,450	10	10	73	530
Los Angeles.....	5	5	15,250	2	850	2	3,900	5	5	39	443
Sacramento.....	8	8	19,350	.....	.....	4	2,700	7	9	68	634
Tulare.....	13	12	48,300	1	300	8	11,800	11	13	127	1,325
Synod of Pennsylvania.....	62	61	609,100	13	59,100	17	56,200	61	63	779	7,185
Allegheny.....	17	16	83,300	1	2,500	3	5,400	17	17	185	1,244
Pennsylvania.....	17	17	107,000	1	500	5	12,600	16	16	197	1,510
Pittsburg.....	16	16	275,000	7	54,500	2	6,500	16	17	235	2,980
Union.....	12	12	143,800	4	1,000	7	31,800	12	13	162	1,445
Synod of Tennessee.....	372	351	683,812	18	24,305	39	52,775	247	249	1,798	14,306
Chattanooga.....	56	51	93,450	5	9,010	5	13,300	35	35	273	1,933
Clarksville.....	34	34	65,450	2	825	8	8,250	27	27	187	1,344
Columbia.....	46	42	90,700	2	1,300	6	7,700	20	30	202	1,480
Cookeville.....	42	38	24,592	2	440	1	75	15	15	86	683
East Tennessee.....	28	26	50,050	.....	.....	3	3,000	24	24	176	1,760
Elk.....	48	48	74,200	2	400	4	5,100	34	34	223	1,618
Knoxville.....	43	38	50,550	2	630	5	6,050	26	27	213	2,029
Lebanon.....	49	49	191,150	3	11,700	2	3,500	39	39	317	2,621
McMinnville.....	26	25	43,670	.....	.....	5	6,800	18	18	121	838
Synod of Texas.....	568	407	945,035	24	18,393	111	153,125	297	300	2,194	17,780
Ablene.....	26	19	33,833	3	1,050	7	6,300	15	15	100	604
Amarillo.....	25	12	40,500	.....	.....	6	7,200	11	11	65	616
Austin.....	30	23	45,500	1	700	3	3,100	15	15	103	649
Bacon.....	26	19	27,880	3	340	4	4,500	17	17	120	1,008
Bonham.....	27	26	88,200	1	2,500	6	10,050	26	26	217	1,722
Brownwood.....	34	14	47,117	1	2,000	7	8,500	7	7	73	570
Corsicana.....	49	41	92,900	2	590	12	18,350	24	24	193	1,477
Dallas.....	25	20	71,250	1	400	9	10,950	20	20	163	1,380
Denton.....	34	32	67,733	2	1,100	8	11,400	18	18	141	840
Fort Worth.....	40	32	118,750	1	500	12	24,975	27	27	228	2,019
Greenville.....	24	14	8,367	1	30	.....	.....	7	7	43	280
Gregory.....	29	20	22,800	2	533	2	1,400	12	12	71	570
Louisiana.....	25	23	11,700	3	2,100	3	2,100	13	13	75	455
Marshall.....	22	22	37,005	1	1,000	6	8,300	17	17	113	754
Red River.....	24	19	70,650	1	3,000	8	8,950	10	10	82	992
San Antonio.....	14	12	35,250	1	1,800	4	7,000	8	8	56	384
San Jacinto.....	8	3	10,000	1	750	1	2,500	3	3	25	275
Snyder.....	23	6	11,950	.....	.....	1	250	7	7	33	190
Texas.....	35	25	23,900	.....	.....	2	2,250	20	21	131	953
Waco.....	28	17	45,150	.....	.....	8	12,650	15	16	119	1,068
Weatherford.....	20	8	25,000	1	2,000	2	1,800	5	6	37	438
Synod of West Tennessee.....	174	166	348,783	10	6,538	20	21,700	128	129	926	6,445
Hopewell.....	42	42	64,633	2	58	6	6,800	32	32	250	1,719
Madison.....	55	49	55,900	4	4,930	3	2,400	33	33	187	1,352
Memphis.....	23	23	112,350	2	350	6	4,050	18	18	125	823
Oblion.....	54	52	115,900	2	1,200	5	8,450	45	46	364	2,546

COLORED CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

HISTORY.

Before the civil war it was estimated that there were some 20,000 colored 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, appli-

cation was made by these churches for a separate organization, and 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 colored 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 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 4 states and 2 territories, and during the year 1906 there were 17 agents employed and 8 churches aided, at an expense to the church of \$450. No foreign missionary work is carried on, any interest in that department being directed toward the work of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

The educational work of the church includes 3 schools, 1 each in Tennessee, Alabama, and Kentucky, with 11 teachers, 350 pupils, and property valued at

¹See Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, page 514.

\$6,750. The amount contributed for educational purposes during the year 1906 was \$2,500, a considerable advance over previous years for which the average was \$1,500.

There is also 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 1,500, and contribute for general missionary purposes about \$400 annually.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the denomination at the close of the year 1906, as derived from the returns of the individual church organizations, are given by states and ecclesiastical divisions in the tables which follow. As shown by these tables, the denomination has 196 organizations in 5 synods and 18 presbyteries, located in 8 states. Of these organizations, 183 are in the South Central division, Tennessee leading with 79.

The total number of communicants reported is 18,066; of these, about 47 per cent are males and 53 per cent females. According to the statistics, the denomination has 195 church edifices; a seating capacity for church edifices of 71,165, as reported by 191 organizations; church property valued at \$203,778, against which there appears an indebtedness of \$10,407; and 8 parsonages valued at \$5,825. There are 192 Sunday schools reported, with 933 officers and teachers and 6,952 scholars.

The number of ministers connected with the denomination is 375, and there are also about 100 licentiates.

As compared with the report for 1890, these figures show an increase of 5,110 communicants and \$7,952 in the value of church property, but a decrease of 28 organizations.

ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS, AND PLACES OF WORSHIP, BY STATES: 1906.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.				
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.		Number of organizations reporting.	Number of organizations reporting--		Number of church edifices reported.	Seating capacity of church edifices.	
				Male.	Female.		Church edifices.	Halls, etc.		Number of organizations reporting.	Seating capacity reported.
Total for denomination.....	196	196	18,066	196	8,405	9,661	195	1	195	101	71,165
North Central division.....	13	13	1,408	13	633	775	13	.....	13	13	4,800
Illinois.....	9	9	913	9	418	495	9	.....	9	9	3,450
Missouri.....	3	3	410	3	170	240	3	.....	3	3	1,050
Kansas.....	1	1	85	1	45	40	1	.....	1	1	800
South Central division.....	183	183	16,658	183	7,772	8,886	182	1	182	178	60,365
Kentucky.....	26	26	2,042	26	899	1,143	25	1	25	25	7,855
Tennessee.....	79	79	6,640	79	3,048	3,592	79	.....	79	70	30,735
Alabama.....	55	55	5,305	55	2,580	3,210	55	.....	55	63	21,125
Oklahoma.....	2	2	80	2	35	45	2	.....	2	2	800
Texas.....	21	21	2,091	21	1,204	887	21	.....	21	19	5,860

¹Oklahoma and Indian Territory combined.

COLORED CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

ORGANIZATIONS, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES: 1906.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.		DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Total for denomination.....	196	192	\$203,778	18	\$10,407	8	\$5,825	192	192	933	6,952
North Central division.....	13	13	46,700	7	8,832	2	3,900	13	13	77	832
Illinois.....	9	9	23,950	0	8,732	1	3,500	9	9	60	672
Missouri.....	3	3	21,250	1	100			3	3	12	125
Kansas.....	1	1	1,500			1	400	1	1	5	35
South Central division.....	183	179	157,078	11	1,575	6	1,925	179	179	856	6,120
Kentucky.....	26	25	29,410	3	475			24	24	120	935
Tennessee.....	79	78	71,155	5	1,015	1	300	77	77	355	2,466
Alabama.....	55	53	42,331	3	85	5	1,625	55	55	291	1,997
Oklahoma.....	2	2	1,200					2	2	6	60
Texas.....	21	21	12,982					21	21	84	572

¹ Oklahoma and Indian Territory combined.

ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS, AND PLACES OF WORSHIP, BY SYNODS AND PRESBYTERIES: 1906.

SYNOD AND PRESBYTERY.	Total number of organizations.	COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.				
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.		Number of organizations reporting.	Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Seating capacity of church edifices.	
				Male.	Female.		Church edifices.	Halls, etc.		Number of organizations reporting.	Seating capacity reported.
Total for denomination.....	196	196	18,066	196	8,405	9,661	195	1	195	191	71,165
Alabama Synod.....	53	53	5,715	53	2,546	3,169	53		53	52	20,875
Florence.....	13	13	1,401	13	590	811	13		13	13	5,225
Huntsville.....	20	20	2,166	20	1,050	1,116	20		20	19	7,675
Pleasant Hill.....	5	5	800	5	298	502	5		5	5	2,100
South Alabama.....	11	11	1,013	11	443	570	11		11	11	4,400
Tuscaloosa.....	4	4	335	4	165	170	4		4	4	1,475
Illinois Synod.....	6	6	693	6	296	397	6		6	6	2,400
Woodlark.....	6	6	693	6	296	397	6		6	6	2,400
Kentucky Synod.....	30	30	2,337	30	1,056	1,281	29	1	29	29	9,155
Bowling Green.....	10	10	509	10	205	304	10		10	10	2,455
Cumberland.....	12	12	1,004	12	417	587	11	1	11	11	3,800
Purchase.....	8	8	764	8	374	390	8		8	8	2,900
Tennessee Synod.....	86	86	7,230	86	3,303	3,927	80		86	85	32,885
Elk River.....	22	22	1,735	22	783	952	22		22	22	10,635
Hivassee.....	18	18	955	18	377	578	18		18	17	6,100
Kansouri.....	6	6	575	6	250	325	6		6	6	2,150
Middleton.....	16	16	1,317	16	693	624	16		16	16	4,700
New Hope.....	11	11	1,290	11	637	653	11		11	11	4,425
Walter-Hopewell.....	13	13	1,358	13	563	795	13		13	13	4,875
Texas Synod.....	21	21	2,091	21	1,204	887	21		21	19	5,850
Angelina.....	7	7	862	7	487	375	7		7	7	2,350
Brazos River.....	7	7	619	7	365	254	7		7	5	1,600
East Texas.....	7	7	610	7	352	258	7		7	7	1,900

ORGANIZATIONS, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY SYNODS AND PRESBYTERIES: 1906.

SYNOD AND PRESBYTERY.	Total number of organizations.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.		DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Total for denomination.....	196	192	\$203,778	18	\$10,407	8	\$5,826	192	192	933	6,952
Alabama Synod.....	53	52	41,531	3	85	5	1,625	53	53	281	1,906
Florence.....	13	13	14,105			4	1,325	13	13	83	494
Huntsville.....	20	19	13,500			1	300	20	20	97	636
Pleasant Hill.....	5	5	3,950					5	5	14	205
South Alabama.....	11	11	6,501	3	85			11	11	65	448
Tuscaloosa.....	4	4	3,475					4	4	22	123
Illinois Synod.....	6	6	19,250	5	8,712	1	3,500	6	6	49	587
Woodald.....	6	6	19,250	5	8,712	1	3,500	6	6	49	587
Kentucky Synod.....	30	29	34,910	4	495			28	28	136	1,055
Bowling Green.....	10	10	7,350					9	9	41	269
Cumberland.....	12	11	8,950	1	20			11	11	57	525
Purchase.....	8	8	18,610	3	475			8	8	38	261
Tennessee Synod.....	86	84	95,105	6	1,115	2	700	84	84	383	2,732
Elk River.....	22	22	24,055	3	265			22	22	78	718
Hiwassee.....	18	16	12,775					18	18	77	467
Kansas.....	6	6	23,950	1	100	1	400	6	6	23	210
Middleton.....	16	16	7,950					14	14	66	465
New Hope.....	11	11	12,125					11	11	68	375
Walter-Hopewell.....	13	13	14,250	2	750	1	300	13	13	71	497
Texas Synod.....	21	21	12,982					21	21	84	672
Angelina.....	7	7	5,175					7	7	30	247
Brazos River.....	7	7	3,157					7	7	24	217
East Texas.....	7	7	4,650					7	7	30	208

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 afterward 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 four 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 three 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.

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, though 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 auditors 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 board, which is composed of one 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 1906 there were 30 missionaries employed, 40 churches were aided and the contributions amounted to \$3,478.

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, and is now occupied by a missionary and his wife, together with a woman medical missionary and 5 native helpers. Owing to the very recent establishment, fuller statistics are not available. The number of converts is 18. A hospital, a residence, and a schoolhouse are in course of erection. The contributions for this work during 1906 were \$3,450.

The Wisconsin Conference has a fund of \$18,000, the interest of which is devoted to the support of students. There are 50 Christian Endeavor societies with 1,400 members.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the denomination at the close of the year 1906, as derived from the returns of the individual church organizations, are given by states and ecclesiastical divisions in the tables which follow. As shown by these tables, the denomination has 147 organizations in 6 synods and 17 presbyteries, located in 14 states. Of these organizations, about two-thirds are in the North Central division, Wisconsin leading with 39.

The total number of communicants reported is 13,280; of these, as shown by the returns for 143 organizations, about 44 per cent are males and 56 per cent females. According to the statistics, the denomination has 156 church edifices; a seating capacity for church edifices of 40,282; church property valued at \$761,350, against which there appears an indebtedness of \$27,425; and 34 parsonages valued at \$66,916. The number of Sunday schools reported is 138, with 1,681 officers and teachers and 11,347 scholars.

The number of ministers connected with the denomination is 87, and there are also 18 licentiates.

As compared with the report for 1890, these figures show a decrease of 40 organizations, but an increase of 558 communicants, and \$135,475 in the value of church property.

RELIGIOUS BODIES.

ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS, AND PLACES OF WORSHIP, BY STATES: 1906.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.				
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.		Number of organizations reporting--		Number of church edifices reported.	Seating capacity of church edifices.		
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.		Halls, etc.	Number of organizations reporting.	Seating capacity reported.
Total for denomination.....	147	147	13,280	143	5,083	7,106	144	2	156	143	40,282
North Atlantic division.....	49	49	5,639	48	2,380	3,014	48	1	52	48	15,733
Vermont.....	6	6	652	6	321	331	6		8	6	1,603
New York.....	19	19	1,837	19	785	1,052	19		20	19	5,445
Pennsylvania.....	24	24	3,150	23	1,274	1,631	23	1	24	23	8,735
North Central division.....	97	97	7,510	94	3,253	4,011	95	1	103	94	24,324
Ohio.....	24	24	2,223	23	879	1,169	24		28	24	7,740
Indiana.....	1	1	9	1	4	5	1		1	1	350
Illinois.....	2	2	502	2	238	264	2		2	2	1,070
Wisconsin.....	39	39	2,579	38	1,109	1,432	38		41	37	8,364
Minnesota.....	13	13	1,003	13	496	507	13		13	13	3,150
Iowa.....	8	8	539	8	237	302	8		9	8	2,170
Missouri.....	2	2	73	2	36	37	1	1	1	1	160
South Dakota.....	3	3	190	2	99	58	3		3	3	430
Nebraska.....	3	3	242	3	116	126	3		3	3	640
Kansas.....	2	2	90	2	39	51	2		2	2	350
Western division.....	1	1	131	1	50	81	1		1	1	175
Colorado.....	1	1	131	1	50	81	1		1	1	175

ORGANIZATIONS, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES: 1906.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.		DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Total for denomination.....	147	145	\$761,350	17	\$27,425	34	\$66,916	136	138	1,681	11,347
North Atlantic division.....	49	49	335,100	13	22,150	10	24,800	42	44	647	4,688
Vermont.....	6	6	23,200	2	2,100	1	2,000	6	7	106	611
New York.....	19	19	130,400	3	4,000	5	14,000	13	14	155	1,003
Pennsylvania.....	24	24	181,500	8	16,050	4	8,800	23	23	386	3,054
North Central division.....	97	95	421,250	4	5,275	24	42,110	93	93	1,010	6,604
Ohio.....	24	24	171,500	3	4,275	5	6,566	22	22	321	1,003
Indiana.....	1	1	2,800	1	1,000			1	1	5	26
Illinois.....	2	2	42,300					2	2	32	238
Wisconsin.....	39	38	137,900			12	26,300	38	38	367	2,274
Minnesota.....	13	13	37,600			2	4,000	13	13	137	1,013
Iowa.....	8	8	18,700			2	2,200	8	8	71	438
Missouri.....	2	1	350			1	250	2	2	11	75
South Dakota.....	3	3	4,100					2	2	24	170
Nebraska.....	3	3	3,700			2	2,800	3	3	37	303
Kansas.....	2	2	2,300					2	2	14	75
Western division.....	1	1	5,000					1	1	15	75
Colorado.....	1	1	5,000					1	1	15	75

WELSH CALVINISTIC METHODIST CHURCH.

543

ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS, AND PLACES OF WORSHIP, BY SYNODS AND PRESBYTERIES: 1906.

SYNOD AND PRESBYTERY.	Total number of organizations.	COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.				
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Seating capacity of church edifices.	
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.		Number of organizations reporting.	Seating capacity reported.
Total for denomination.....	147	147	13,280	143	5,683	7,103	144	2	156	143	40,282
Minnesota Synod.....	20	20	1,516	19	707	770	20		20	20	4,630
First.....	13	13	853	13	380	473	13		13	13	3,025
Second.....	4	4	473	4	228	245	4		4	4	1,175
Third.....	3	3	190	2	99	58	3		3	3	430
New York Synod.....	25	25	2,489	25	1,106	1,383	25		28	25	7,048
Eastern New York and Vermont.....	8	8	1,088	8	510	572	8		10	8	2,503
New York City.....	1	1	350	1	170	180	1		1	1	500
Oneida.....	16	16	1,051	16	420	631	16		17	16	4,045
Ohio Synod.....	29	29	2,577	28	1,031	1,371	29		33	29	9,310
Jackson and Gallia.....	9	9	776	8	265	336	9		10	9	2,490
Northwestern.....	9	9	1,182	9	489	603	9		12	9	3,650
Pittsburg.....	11	11	619	11	277	342	11		11	11	3,170
Pennsylvania Synod.....	20	20	2,805	19	1,126	1,434	19	1	20	19	7,515
Northern.....	14	14	2,011	13	750	1,016	14		15	14	5,965
Southern.....	6	6	794	6	376	418	5	1	5	5	1,550
Western Synod.....	12	12	812	12	366	446	11	1	12	11	2,345
Eastern.....	5	5	277	5	133	144	4	1	4	4	880
Western.....	7	7	535	7	233	302	7		8	7	1,465
Wisconsin Synod.....	41	41	3,081	40	1,347	1,696	40		43	39	9,434
Dodgeville.....	4	4	239	4	87	152	4		5	4	785
La Crosse Valley.....	3	3	126	3	52	74	3		3	3	950
Waukesha.....	14	14	1,472	14	666	806	13		14	12	3,030
Welsh Prairie.....	20	20	1,244	19	542	664	20		21	20	4,669

ORGANIZATIONS, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY SYNODS AND PRESBYTERIES: 1906.

SYNOD AND PRESBYTERY.	Total number of organizations.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.		DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Total for denomination.....	147	145	\$761,350	17	\$27,425	34	\$30,916	136	138	1,681	11,347
Minnesota Synod.....	20	20	50,700			2	4,000	19	19	196	1,968
First.....	13	13	34,300			2	4,000	13	13	120	871
Second.....	4	4	12,300					4	4	52	322
Third.....	3	3	4,100					2	2	24	170
New York Synod.....	25	25	153,600	5	6,100	6	16,000	19	21	261	1,614
Eastern New York and Vermont.....	8	8	41,200	3	3,100	3	7,500	8	9	154	972
New York City.....	1	1	60,000					1	1	10	75
Oneida.....	16	16	52,400	2	3,000	3	8,500	10	11	97	567
Ohio Synod.....	29	29	194,600	5	5,575	6	6,866	27	27	378	2,412
Jackson and Gallia.....	9	9	19,300			2	2,666	9	9	134	783
Northwestern.....	9	9	121,000	2	1,800	3	3,900	9	9	149	992
Pittsburg.....	11	11	54,300	3	3,775	1	300	9	9	95	857
Pennsylvania Synod.....	20	20	161,200	7	15,750	3	8,500	19	19	334	2,060
Northern.....	14	14	129,500	5	14,350	2	5,500	13	13	240	2,048
Southern.....	6	6	31,700	2	1,400	1	3,000	6	6	94	612
Western Synod.....	12	11	21,050					5	5	113	786
Eastern.....	5	4	7,550			2	1,450	5	5	87	253
Western.....	7	7	13,500			3	3,800	7	7	76	503
Wisconsin Synod.....	41	40	180,200			12	26,300	40	40	399	2,512
Dodgeville.....	4	4	10,500			3	7,500	4	4	44	255
La Crosse Valley.....	3	3	4,400					3	3	18	135
Waukesha.....	14	13	105,700			3	7,500	13	13	138	951
Welsh Prairie.....	20	20	59,600			6	11,300	20	20	199	1,171

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.

In 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 Presbyterian Church, page 555, and Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, page 560.

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 three boards—home missions, freedmen's missions, and church extension.

In 1906 the Board of Home Missions aided in the support of 250 congregations, provided church privileges for 19,000 communicants and thousands of other attendants; organized about 25 new missions, and assisted 2,000 teachers to provide Sabbath school instruction for 25,000 pupils. The Board of Freedmen's Missions supported 106 missionaries, and conducted 10 organized congregations, 6 unorganized missions, and 18 Sabbath schools. To the Board of Church Extension belongs the credit of having helped build almost one-half of the church edifices now in use in the denomination. The three branches of this home department employed a total of 350 persons, and aided 307 churches, at an expense of \$325,050.

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 1906 shows 93 stations and over 400 outstations; 176 American missionaries and 833 native workers, reaching about 30,000 persons every Sabbath; 90 organized congregations, of which 25 are self-supporting; 19,798 communicants, of whom 1,780 were received during the year; 388 Sunday schools with 18,787 scholars; 365 schools with 13,750 pupils, including 2 theological seminaries and 2 colleges with 777 students; 10 hospitals and dispensaries, treating 116,418 patients; church property valued at \$1,437,250; amount expended for all departments, \$366,164, of which \$262,368 was for strictly evangelistic work. The foreign churches are associated in two synods, the Synod of the Punjab in India, and the Synod of the Nile in Egypt and the Sudan, each having four presbyteries, with 101 ministers, 31 licentiates, and 35 theological students.

The educational work of the church in the United States includes 12 institutions of higher education; 2 theological seminaries, 8 colleges, and 2 academies, with a total of 4,279 students; and 15 parochial schools with 2,345 students. For this general work, \$51,476 was contributed during the year. The property value is estimated at \$797,000, and there are endowments amounting to \$1,176,137.

² See Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, page 514.

The church has also 3 philanthropic institutions with 1,141 inmates; property valued at \$325,000; and endowment amounting to \$100,000. The amount contributed for their support during the year was \$67,339.

The young people's denominational organization is known as the "Young People's Christian Union," which has 1,067 societies with a membership of 38,420. In 1906 these contributed \$40,046 for local expenses and for the boards of the church. The Sunday schools also contributed \$144,669 for the same purposes. The latest organization in the church is the Men's League of the United Presbyterian Church, formed in Pittsburg in 1906, with 1,000 members, and having a large number of local branches. The Women's Missionary Society, with its board of directors, works in close relation with the boards of the church, reporting to the general assembly annually.

The grand total of contributions for all purposes during the year 1906 amounted to \$2,101,473.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the denomination at the close of the year 1906, as derived from the returns of the individual church organizations, are given by

states and ecclesiastical divisions in the tables which follow. As shown by these tables, the denomination has 968 organizations in 11 synods and 61 presbyteries, located in 31 states. Of these organizations, 438 are in the North Central division and 427 in the North Atlantic division, Pennsylvania leading with 331.

The total number of communicants reported is 130,342; of these, as shown by the returns for 940 organizations, about 40 per cent are males and 60 per cent females. According to the statistics, the denomination has 984 church edifices; a seating capacity for church edifices of 322,950; church property valued at \$10,760,208, against which there appears an indebtedness of \$546,557; halls, etc., used for worship by 19 organizations; and 450 parsonages valued at \$1,155,750. The Sunday schools, as reported by 948 organizations, number 991, with 12,841 officers and teachers and 115,963 scholars.

The number of ministers connected with the denomination is 994, and there are also 33 licentiates.

As compared with the report for 1890, these figures show an increase of 102 organizations, 35,940 communicants, and \$5,352,124 in the value of church property.

ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS, AND PLACES OF WORSHIP, BY STATES: 1906.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.				
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Seating capacity of church edifices.	
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.		Number of organizations reporting.	Seating capacity reported.
Total for denomination	968	964	130,342	940	50,834	76,427	936	19	984	935	322,950
North Atlantic division	427	427	71,711	410	27,712	41,849	417	5	440	417	162,329
Vermont.....	4	4	283	4	124	159	4	.....	4	4	1,125
Massachusetts.....	12	12	2,540	11	863	1,352	12	.....	13	12	6,475
Rhode Island.....	4	4	670	4	224	446	4	.....	4	1	1,300
Connecticut.....	1	1	173	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	400
New York.....	68	68	10,115	64	3,702	5,734	67	.....	75	67	26,619
New Jersey.....	7	7	1,343	7	561	782	7	.....	7	7	3,350
Pennsylvania.....	331	331	56,587	320	22,238	33,376	322	5	336	322	123,060
South Atlantic division	13	13	1,564	13	579	985	13	.....	15	13	3,865
Delaware.....	1	1	114	1	40	74	1	.....	1	1	300
Maryland.....	2	2	340	2	140	200	2	.....	2	2	730
West Virginia.....	9	9	1,026	0	359	667	9	.....	11	9	2,485
North Carolina.....	1	1	84	1	40	44	1	.....	1	1	300
North Central division	438	436	49,291	429	19,388	28,972	433	2	450	432	134,041
Ohio.....	143	143	18,336	141	7,246	10,853	142	1	149	142	47,440
Indiana.....	27	27	2,802	27	1,090	1,703	27	.....	28	27	8,525
Illinois.....	72	72	9,555	70	3,594	5,621	71	.....	78	70	23,324
Michigan.....	12	12	1,017	12	369	648	12	.....	13	12	3,740
Wisconsin.....	7	7	546	7	205	341	7	.....	8	7	1,610
Iowa.....	87	86	8,890	85	3,491	5,122	80	1	86	86	25,381
Missouri.....	15	15	1,589	15	636	953	15	.....	15	15	4,300
South Dakota.....	1	1	36	1	14	22	1	.....	1	1	350
Nebraska.....	23	23	2,459	22	1,005	1,401	23	.....	23	23	6,651
Kansas.....	51	50	4,061	49	1,729	2,308	49	.....	49	49	12,720
South Central division	25	25	1,371	25	580	791	16	8	16	16	3,950
Tennessee.....	8	8	544	8	218	326	0	2	6	6	1,500
Alabama.....	6	6	240	6	108	141	1	5	1	1	400
Mississippi.....	1	1	70	1	25	46	1	.....	1	1	250
Arkansas.....	3	3	148	3	64	82	2	1	2	2	450
Oklahoma ¹	7	7	302	7	165	197	6	.....	6	6	1,360
Western division	65	63	6,405	63	2,575	3,830	57	4	63	57	18,765
Idaho.....	3	3	72	3	37	35	1	.....	1	1	100
Colorado.....	9	9	1,798	9	739	1,059	9	.....	9	9	3,500
Washington.....	21	21	1,616	21	640	976	19	2	22	19	5,950
Oregon.....	9	7	706	7	304	402	7	1	8	7	2,430
California.....	23	23	2,213	23	855	1,358	21	1	23	21	6,785

¹ Oklahoma and Indian Territory combined.

RELIGIOUS BODIES.

ORGANIZATIONS, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES: 1906.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.		DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Total for denomination.....	908	943	\$10,760,208	151	\$546,557	450	\$1,155,750	948	991	12,841	115,963
North Atlantic division.....	427	419	6,814,522	82	396,417	145	435,550	415	438	6,310	58,295
Vermont.....	4	4	12,700			4	3,700	4	4	34	230
Massachusetts.....	12	12	208,600	5	45,850	1	3,000	12	14	212	1,621
Rhode Island.....	4	4	51,000	1	2,400			4	4	84	655
Connecticut.....	1	1	20,000					1	1	20	121
New York.....	68	68	1,212,200	12	57,550	41	109,900	67	71	959	8,584
New Jersey.....	7	7	114,600	3	11,500			7	9	185	2,040
Pennsylvania.....	331	323	5,195,622	61	279,117	99	318,950	320	335	4,810	45,035
South Atlantic division.....	13	13	167,900	3	5,850	6	20,800	13	13	174	1,752
Delaware.....	1	1	16,000	1	3,500			1	1	13	135
Maryland.....	2	2	47,000	1	700	1	10,000	2	2	45	390
West Virginia.....	9	9	102,900	1	1,650	4	10,200	9	9	102	707
North Carolina.....	1	1	2,000			1	600	1	1	14	520
North Central division.....	438	434	3,000,086	51	124,190	261	588,700	430	443	5,347	45,680
Ohio.....	143	142	1,137,125	16	55,044	62	169,400	139	145	1,729	14,909
Indiana.....	27	27	345,700	1	2,000	14	31,700	26	28	275	2,364
Illinois.....	72	72	503,100	11	33,100	52	132,750	72	75	1,066	9,608
Michigan.....	12	12	55,700	1	350	6	11,900	12	12	151	1,192
Wisconsin.....	7	7	18,700			6	11,400	6	6	62	496
Iowa.....	87	86	449,950	6	10,350	67	132,950	87	87	991	8,167
Missouri.....	15	15	163,361	5	10,700	5	17,000	14	15	206	1,874
South Dakota.....	1	1	10,000					1	1	9	50
Nebraska.....	23	23	135,450	3	7,436	15	25,650	23	24	312	2,731
Kansas.....	51	49	181,000	8	5,210	34	55,950	50	50	546	4,289
South Central division.....	25	17	47,250	4	1,150	9	10,600	25	27	208	2,564
Tennessee.....	8	6	10,950			4	5,550	8	8	70	363
Alabama.....	6	1	2,000			1	750	6	6	44	922
Mississippi.....	1	1	5,000			1	2,000	1	1	9	50
Arkansas.....	3	2	6,000	1	400		700	3	4	21	165
Oklahoma ²	7	7	23,300	3	750	2	1,600	7	8	64	564
Western division.....	65	60	1,730,450	11	18,950	29	100,100	65	70	802	7,672
Idaho.....	3	2	1,800					3	3	17	142
Colorado.....	9	9	152,500	4	12,950	5	15,500	9	9	177	1,644
Washington.....	21	19	162,650	2	1,200	8	23,000	21	23	255	2,343
Oregon.....	9	8	62,800			6	14,300	9	11	83	848
California.....	23	22	1,350,700	5	4,800	10	47,300	23	24	270	2,075

¹Includes \$80,000, value of church property in San Francisco, Cal., destroyed by earthquake and fire.²Oklahoma and Indian Territory combined.

ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS, AND PLACES OF WORSHIP, BY SYNODS AND PRESBYTERIES: 1906.

SYNOD AND PRESBYTERY.	Total number of organizations.	COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.				
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Seating capacity of church edifices.	
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.		Number of organizations reporting.	Seating capacity reported.
Total for denomination.....	1908	904	130,342	940	50,834	76,427	930	19	984	935	322,950
Synod of California.....	23	23	2,213	23	855	1,358	21	1	23	21	6,785
Los Angeles.....	10	10	1,026	10	386	640	10		10	10	3,580
San Francisco.....	13	13	1,187	13	469	718	11	1	13	11	3,205
Synod of Columbia.....	33	31	2,394	31	981	1,413	27	3	31	27	8,480
Oregon.....	10	8	724	8	313	411	7	1	8	7	2,430
Puget Sound.....	11	11	816	11	319	497	11		11	11	3,425
Spokane.....	12	12	854	12	349	505	9	2	12	9	2,625
First Synod of the West.....	139	139	25,280	137	10,101	15,094	138	1	140	138	52,225
Allegheny.....	34	34	8,707	34	3,388	5,319	34		35	34	15,330
Beaver Valley.....	27	27	4,302	27	1,810	2,492	26	1	27	26	10,040
Butler.....	27	27	4,194	26	1,721	2,413	27		27	27	8,975
Cleveland.....	12	12	2,408	12	916	1,487	12		12	12	4,650
Lake.....	24	24	3,199	23	1,271	1,903	24		24	24	7,750
Mercer.....	15	15	2,475	15	995	1,480	15		15	15	5,480
Synod of Illinois.....	82	82	10,707	80	3,994	6,713	81		89	80	26,109
Chicago.....	13	13	2,028	13	769	1,259	13		13	13	4,710
Illinois, Central.....	9	9	721	9	279	442	9		9	9	2,950
Illinois, Southern.....	23	23	3,295	22	1,233	1,872	22		25	21	6,350
Monmouth.....	10	10	2,710	10	1,039	1,671	16		18	16	6,304
Rock Island.....	14	14	1,407	13	469	788	14		16	14	4,125
Wisconsin.....	7	7	540	7	205	341	7		8	7	1,610
Synod of Iowa.....	91	90	9,424	89	3,751	5,396	90	1	90	90	26,581
Cedar Rapids.....	11	11	1,268	11	526	742	11		11	11	3,120
College Springs.....	26	26	2,996	26	1,290	1,706	26		26	26	7,590
Des Moines.....	26	26	2,365	26	952	1,413	26		26	26	7,171
Iowa, Northwestern.....	6	6	297	6	104	193	6		6	6	1,250
Keokuk.....	15	14	1,898	13	623	993	14	1	14	14	5,300
Le Claire.....	7	7	600	7	251	349	7		7	7	2,150
Synod of Kansas.....	65	64	4,737	63	2,015	2,698	61	1	61	61	15,670
Arkansas Valley.....	16	15	1,190	15	518	672	14		14	14	3,625
Concordia.....	9	9	423	9	197	226	9		9	9	1,645
Garnett.....	13	13	1,197	12	501	672	13		13	13	3,625
Kansas City.....	12	12	1,078	12	424	654	12		12	12	3,550
Oklahoma.....	7	7	362	7	165	197	6		6	6	1,350
Pittsburg.....	8	8	487	8	210	277	7	1	7	7	1,875
Synod of Nebraska.....	34	34	4,482	33	1,839	2,590	34		34	34	10,576
Colorado.....	9	9	1,798	9	789	1,059	9		9	9	3,500
Omaha.....	11	11	1,275	11	502	773	11		11	11	3,161
Pawnee.....	14	14	1,409	13	598	758	14		14	14	3,915
Synod of New York.....	121	121	19,742	114	7,127	11,329	120		131	120	50,019
Albany.....	8	8	1,142	8	465	677	8		9	8	3,324
Argyle.....	12	12	2,234	11	772	1,442	12		13	12	5,750
Boston.....	16	16	3,210	16	1,087	1,798	16		17	16	7,775
Caledonia.....	15	15	2,218	13	722	1,316	15		15	15	4,620
Delaware.....	19	19	2,474	18	973	1,322	19		20	19	5,525
New Jersey.....	6	6	1,249	6	510	733	6		6	6	2,950
New York.....	16	16	2,314	16	815	1,320	15		15	15	8,200
Philadelphia.....	25	25	4,618	24	1,653	2,856	25		27	25	10,750
Vermont.....	4	4	283	4	124	159	4		4	4	1,125
Synod of Ohio.....	100	100	11,928	98	4,658	7,033	99	1	105	99	32,325
Detroit.....	11	11	992	11	359	633	11		12	11	3,490
Mansfield.....	12	12	1,448	12	527	921	12		12	12	4,025
Muskogum.....	34	34	4,047	33	1,593	2,315	33	1	34	33	10,555
Steubenville.....	22	22	2,981	21	1,228	1,655	22		26	22	7,815
Wheeling.....	21	21	2,460	21	951	1,509	21		21	21	6,440
Synod of Pittsburg.....	184	184	20,500	176	11,562	17,159	176	4	187	176	65,715
Big Spring.....	10	10	1,130	10	434	696	10		15	10	3,125
Brookville.....	15	15	1,151	15	517	634	15		15	15	4,700
Chartiers.....	21	21	4,206	18	1,567	2,391	20	1	20	20	8,270
Conemaugh.....	22	22	2,774	22	1,125	1,649	21		22	21	6,750
Frankfort.....	18	18	1,685	17	684	908	18		21	18	5,690
Kiskiminetas.....	12	12	1,715	12	724	991	12		12	12	4,200
Monongahela.....	49	49	11,751	47	4,497	7,077	44	2	46	44	22,005
Westmoreland.....	37	37	5,088	35	2,014	2,843	36		38	36	10,975
Second Synod.....	96	96	9,935	96	3,951	5,984	89	7	98	89	28,465
Indiana.....	11	11	1,128	11	441	687	11		11	11	3,400
Indiana, Northern.....	10	10	647	10	276	371	10		10	10	2,325
Ohio, First.....	22	22	2,605	22	990	1,615	22		24	22	7,490
Princeton.....	9	9	939	9	370	569	9		10	9	3,100
Sidney.....	17	17	1,512	17	611	901	17		17	17	5,100
Tennessee.....	15	15	877	15	366	511	8	7	8	8	2,200
Xenia.....	12	12	2,227	12	897	1,330	12		13	12	4,850

* Includes 1 independent church.

ORGANIZATIONS, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY SYNODS AND PRESBYTERIES: 1906.

SYNOD AND PRESBYTERY.	Total number of organizations.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.		DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Total for denomination.....	1908	943	\$10,700,208	151	\$546,557	450	\$1,155,750	948	991	12,841	115,963
Synod of California.....	23	22	350,700	5	4,800	10	47,300	23	24	270	2,675
Los Angeles.....	10	10	180,500	4	4,000	3	17,500	10	10	123	1,263
San Francisco.....	13	12	170,200	1	800	7	29,800	13	14	147	1,412
Synod of Columbia.....	33	29	227,250	2	1,200	14	37,300	33	37	355	3,333
Oregon.....	10	9	63,600	.....	.....	6	14,300	10	12	88	872
Puget Sound.....	11	11	107,000	2	1,200	5	16,000	11	12	138	1,261
Spokane.....	12	9	56,650	.....	.....	3	7,000	12	13	129	1,200
First Synod of the West.....	139	137	1,664,750	26	128,910	33	89,000	135	139	2,119	18,833
Allegheny.....	34	33	799,500	8	75,500	5	13,800	34	35	330	7,581
Beaver Valley.....	27	26	281,500	6	16,150	6	12,700	25	26	367	3,236
Butler.....	27	27	148,350	.....	.....	6	18,800	27	29	305	2,654
Cleveland.....	12	12	158,700	5	21,550	6	22,600	12	12	163	1,721
Lake.....	24	24	173,300	5	14,210	8	19,000	22	22	248	2,021
Mercer.....	15	15	103,400	2	1,500	2	2,100	15	15	176	1,620
Synod of Illinois.....	82	82	632,700	13	35,300	61	149,850	81	85	1,211	11,029
Chicago.....	13	13	162,500	7	22,300	10	38,050	13	14	315	3,027
Illinois, Central.....	9	9	51,000	1	500	7	13,900	9	9	97	758
Illinois, Southern.....	23	23	187,400	4	11,500	13	20,200	23	25	360	3,246
Monmouth.....	16	16	135,000	1	1,000	13	41,700	16	17	219	2,228
Rock Island.....	14	14	77,100	.....	.....	12	24,600	14	14	158	1,274
Wisconsin.....	7	7	18,700	.....	.....	6	11,400	6	6	62	496
Synod of Iowa.....	91	90	487,511	9	18,850	69	140,450	91	92	1,054	8,677
Cedar Rapids.....	11	11	56,800	1	3,650	10	19,600	11	11	156	1,226
College Springs.....	26	26	144,711	6	12,500	18	38,300	26	27	314	2,523
Des Moines.....	26	26	136,500	1	700	18	35,650	26	26	285	2,320
Iowa, Northwestern.....	6	6	27,500	.....	.....	5	11,500	6	6	64	453
Keokuk.....	15	14	162,000	1	2,000	11	23,500	15	15	178	1,593
Le Claire.....	7	7	20,000	.....	.....	7	11,900	7	7	77	562
Synod of Kansas.....	65	62	231,500	12	6,360	36	61,050	63	64	656	5,207
Arkansas Valley.....	16	14	43,250	4	1,025	10	16,700	16	16	162	1,220
Concordia.....	9	9	21,700	.....	.....	3	4,100	8	8	81	505
Garnett.....	13	13	45,750	1	500	11	16,150	13	13	145	1,311
Kansas City.....	12	12	69,000	3	3,685	7	17,600	12	12	141	1,115
Oklahoma.....	7	7	23,300	3	750	2	1,600	7	8	64	564
Pittsburg.....	8	7	28,500	1	400	3	4,000	7	7	63	483
Synod of Nebraska.....	34	34	292,550	7	20,386	22	44,150	34	35	507	4,575
Colorado.....	9	9	152,600	4	12,950	5	15,500	9	9	177	1,664
Omaha.....	11	11	80,000	2	6,800	8	13,650	11	12	159	1,479
Pawnee.....	14	14	60,050	1	636	9	15,000	14	14	171	1,432
Synod of New York.....	121	121	2,397,200	35	183,240	52	148,000	119	127	1,063	18,254
Albany.....	8	8	125,500	2	8,000	6	14,700	8	8	123	1,017
Argyle.....	12	12	107,500	.....	.....	12	28,200	12	14	213	1,778
Boston.....	16	16	259,500	6	48,250	1	3,000	16	18	206	2,276
Caledonia.....	15	15	158,000	4	10,050	9	22,500	15	15	183	1,658
Delaware.....	19	19	92,200	.....	.....	12	26,500	18	19	193	1,692
New Jersey.....	6	6	89,500	3	11,500	.....	.....	6	8	172	1,901
New York.....	16	16	774,000	6	39,500	2	18,000	16	17	280	2,708
Philadelphia.....	25	25	763,300	14	65,940	6	32,300	24	24	469	4,004
Vermont.....	4	4	12,700	.....	.....	4	3,700	4	4	34	230
Synod of Ohio.....	100	99	663,500	3	2,900	36	94,000	98	103	1,160	9,821
Detroit.....	11	11	53,700	1	350	6	11,900	11	11	145	1,162
Mansfield.....	12	12	76,800	.....	.....	6	12,300	12	13	154	1,123
Muskingum.....	34	33	147,600	1	900	7	13,300	32	32	351	2,689
Steubenville.....	22	22	197,500	.....	.....	11	40,500	22	26	280	2,769
Wheeling.....	21	21	187,900	1	1,650	6	16,000	21	21	236	1,778
Synod of Pittsburg.....	184	178	2,972,272	28	110,017	68	231,250	178	189	2,488	23,450
Big Spring.....	10	10	78,000	2	442	6	9,950	10	10	124	844
Brookville.....	15	15	48,600	1	150	3	9,200	14	14	134	785
Chartiers.....	21	20	243,300	1	800	7	21,700	21	25	318	3,212
Conemaugh.....	22	22	167,272	3	11,200	8	16,600	21	22	224	2,028
Frankfort.....	18	18	102,000	.....	.....	7	12,800	18	18	140	1,191
Kiskiminetas.....	12	12	95,000	2	800	5	16,300	12	12	154	1,225
Monongahela.....	49	45	1,865,600	14	66,525	15	82,500	49	53	975	9,878
Westmoreland.....	37	36	370,000	5	30,100	17	62,200	33	35	410	4,287
Second Synod.....	96	89	850,275	11	34,594	49	112,500	93	96	1,052	10,100
Indiana.....	11	11	76,600	1	2,000	8	18,200	11	12	117	1,055
Indiana, Northern.....	10	10	26,500	.....	.....	4	6,000	10	10	81	6,900
Ohio, First.....	22	22	386,250	6	10,944	14	35,200	21	21	283	2,474
Princeton.....	9	9	45,700	.....	.....	2	7,500	8	9	98	665
Sidney.....	17	17	125,275	1	1,150	7	15,300	16	16	189	1,278
Tennessee.....	15	8	14,650	.....	.....	6	6,900	15	15	128	2,305
Xenia.....	12	12	174,000	3	20,500	8	23,400	12	13	182	1,642

¹Includes 1 independent church.

²Includes \$50,000, value of church property in San Francisco, Cal., destroyed by earthquake and fire.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

HISTORY.

Previous to the civil war the Presbyterian churches in the United States held widely different positions in regard to slavery. The larger denominations did not take positive ground, but left local bodies free to act as they judged best. Some of the smaller and stricter churches, however, were stringent in their rules, and even went so far as to exclude slaveholders from their communion. As early as 1818 the general assembly expressed itself very strongly in denunciation of slavery, but at the same time recommended consideration toward those so circumstanced as to be unable to carry out the full recommendation of the church. After the separation between the "Old School" and the "New School," the latter was more aggressive, and the New School Assembly, in 1853, called upon its southern presbyteries to report "the real facts in relation to this subject." The result was that several synods and presbyteries, mostly in the border states, seceded and, in 1858, formed the United Synod of the Presbyterian Church.

When the civil war broke out, the Old School General Assembly, in session in Philadelphia, through what were known as the "Spring resolutions," pledged its whole constituency to the support of the Federal Government in the contest which was then beginning. The southern churches which were connected with the assembly took the ground that this action violated the constitution of the church, in that it assumed to decide a disputed political question, and would inevitably introduce the strife and rancor of political discussion into the church courts. There was also a deep seated conviction that the difference of opinion as to the status of slavery was radical and irreconcilable. The great majority of the northern churches, whether or not they gave formal expression to their belief, regarded slavery as sinful. The southern churches refused absolutely to "make slaveholding a sin or nonslaveholding a term [condition] of communion." Accordingly 47 presbyteries formally withdrew from connection with the Old School General Assembly, and their commissioners met in Augusta, Ga., December 4, 1861, and organized the General Assembly of the Confederate States of America.

In 1864 the United Synod and the General Assembly of the Confederate States came together, and in the following year adopted the name "The Presbyterian Church in the United States." This united church was further enlarged by the accession of several bodies which had proclaimed themselves independent of the Northern Assembly, in protest against any political action by an ecclesiastical body. Of these the largest were the Synod of Kentucky, which joined in 1869, and the Synod of Missouri, which joined in 1874.

As the discussions connected with the civil war subsided, fraternal relations were established with the northern churches, in 1882, and in 1888 the two general assemblies held a joint meeting in Philadelphia in celebration of the centenary of the adoption of the constitution of the church. In 1897 they also united in celebrating the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Westminster Assembly, which formulated the Confession of Faith and Catechism of the Church.

Various efforts have been made to bring together these two great sections of the Presbyterian Church. As yet, however, they have not been successful, owing partly to differences in doctrinal emphasis and church conduct, but chiefly to diversity in community and church life. The northern churches make no distinction between white and colored; the southern churches have adopted a policy of separation, being moved thereto by the conviction that the best development of the negroes would be secured by the increased responsibility thus laid upon them, and by apprehension that social embarrassment might result from ecclesiastical relations. So far as may be, the colored members are organized into separate congregations, and these into separate presbyteries, with reference to an ultimate Colored Presbyterian Church. An independent synod was thus set off by the assembly in 1897, but two presbyteries, composed exclusively of negroes, owing to remoteness, remain as constituent parts of the synods in whose bounds they are located.

DOCTRINE AND POLITY.

In doctrinal matters the church is strictly Calvinistic, adheres closely to the standards, and, while allowing liberty of dissent in minor matters, requires strict creed subscription from all its ministers and office bearers. It particularly excludes from its courts all discussion of political questions, holds to the plenary inspiration of the Bible, and has not abated faith in its inerrancy. It claims that the Scriptures forbid women to teach and exhort, or to lead in public or promiscuous assemblies.

In polity the principal distinctive feature is the recognition of ruling elders as entitled to deliver the charge in the installation of a pastor, and to serve as moderators of any of the higher courts.

WORK.

The activities of the church are under the care of executive committees appointed annually by the general assembly, and directly responsible to it. The home missionary work is conducted in part by such an executive committee, and in part by the presbyteries, each presbytery raising funds for local needs and working according to its own methods. The executive committee receives its support from the whole church. It aids the weaker presbyteries and conducts

new work on the frontier. In some cases the local work is administered by the synod instead of by the presbytery, particularly through commissioned evangelists in destitute regions. The aid of the executive committee includes assistance not merely in the conduct of services, but in the erection of churches and manses. The committee also conducts schools for the Indian tribes in Oklahoma and for the whites in the Appalachian mountains. In the conduct of the local work, appropriations are made by the executive committee to the presbyteries, not to the specific field or the missionaries to be aided, thus securing presbyterial control for the entire work. The assembly's committee in 1906 aided 146 ministers and 378 churches, and received contributions amounting to \$232,757, a considerable advance over the sum received in 1901, which was \$151,728. This makes no account of the number of ministers or churches aided directly by the presbyteries, or of the many individual contributions through other channels.

The foreign missionary work is under the care of an executive committee, and is carried on in China, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Brazil, Cuba, and Kongo Free State. The report for 1906 shows 49 stations and 432 outstations, occupied by 206 American missionaries and 293 native helpers; 55 churches with 10,824 members; 61 schools with 3,471 scholars; 4 hospitals and dispensaries treating about 15,000 patients during the year; and property valued at \$250,000. The amount of contributions was \$266,318, showing a steady advance since the work began in 1870.

The educational interests of the Presbyterian Church in the United States are represented by 6 theological seminaries, 1 of which is for negroes, and 156 colleges, academies, and schools of higher grade, with a total of 17,170 students; and 53 mission schools with 2,600 pupils. Of these schools, 30 are under the care of the executive committees of the assembly; 40 are under synodical care; 31 under presbyterial care; and about 40, in the Appalachian mountains, are supported through private channels. In a few cases control is exercised jointly with some kindred church, as the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. The value of school property is estimated at \$7,200,285, including endowments, and the contributions in 1906 for educational purposes amounted to \$632,000.

The philanthropic work of the church in 1906 included 10 orphanages with about 860 inmates; 2 hospitals in which 565 patients were treated; 1 home for aged people with 19 inmates; and 1 training school for nurses. The orphanages are owned and controlled by the synods in whose territory they are located, and have property valued at \$778,941. One hospital is valued at \$25,000; the other is rented. The contributions for the support of these institutions included \$77,903 for the orphanages, \$3,860 for the hospitals, and \$1,600 for the home.

The young people's societies, generally called Westminster leagues, with Covenanters companies for boys,

and Miriam chapters for girls, number 1,078 with 24,703 members. There are also 1,763 women's societies for church work with 42,066 members. The women's societies raised for general church purposes in 1906 the sum of \$200,492; the Westminster leagues, \$36,831; and the Sunday schools, \$138,589.

The general assembly in 1906 authorized the organization in its congregations of societies composed of men, to be known as Presbyterian brotherhoods, for the purpose of stimulating a more active interest among men in the work and services of the church.

Through its Executive Committee of Ministerial Relief, the church aids in the support of aged or infirm ministers, and of the widows and orphans of deceased ministers. The amount contributed in 1906 to this cause was \$137,652, of which a little more than \$100,000 was for an endowment fund, thereby raising this fund to nearly \$200,000. Aid was given to 31 ministers; to 125 widows, in whose homes were 69 fatherless children under 14 years of age; and to 13 orphans. For the evangelization of the negroes, including maintenance of a training school for ministers, there was raised the sum of \$14,247; for colportage and Sunday school missions, \$13,547; for the Bible cause, mainly in support of the American Bible Society, \$7,442; for expenses of the church courts, \$21,942; and for miscellaneous and unclassified causes, \$183,102.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the denomination at the close of the year 1906, as derived from the returns of the individual church organizations, are given by states and territories and ecclesiastical divisions in the tables which follow. As shown by these tables, the denomination has 3,104 organizations in 13 synods and 83 presbyteries, located in 16 states, the territory of New Mexico, and the District of Columbia. Of these organizations, 1,482 are in the South Atlantic division, and 1,461 in the South Central division, North Carolina leading with 424.

The total number of communicants reported is 266,345; of these, as shown by the returns for 2,789 organizations, about 39 per cent are males and 61 per cent females. According to the statistics, the denomination has 3,012 church edifices; a seating capacity for church edifices of 898,087, as reported by 2,698 organizations; church property valued at \$15,488,489, against which there appears an indebtedness of \$539,111; halls, etc., used for worship by 60 organizations; and 942 parsonages valued at \$2,598,485. The Sunday schools, as reported by 2,301 organizations, number 2,699, with 24,327 officers and teachers and 189,767 scholars.

The number of ministers connected with the denomination is 1,606, and there are also 53 licentiates.

As compared with the report for 1890, these figures show an increase of 713 organizations, 86,624 communicants, and \$6,676,337 in the value of church property.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS, AND PLACES OF WORSHIP, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1906.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total number of organizations.	COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.				
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.		Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Seating capacity of church edifices.		
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.		Halls, etc.	Number of organizations reporting.	Seating capacity reported.
Total for denomination.....	3,104	3,086	266,345	2,789	95,474	149,625	2,722	60	3,012	2,698	898,087
South Atlantic division.....	1,482	1,478	139,207	1,352	50,771	77,627	1,371	22	1,583	1,365	480,668
Maryland.....	14	14	1,028	13	495	995	14	.....	16	14	4,825
District of Columbia.....	2	2	454	2	147	307	2	.....	2	2	560
Virginia.....	334	333	36,569	216	13,108	21,619	327	4	443	327	119,000
West Virginia.....	190	125	10,047	110	3,084	5,482	109	4	136	108	35,439
North Carolina.....	424	423	41,322	382	15,955	22,368	397	8	431	393	147,336
South Carolina.....	274	274	23,395	247	8,787	12,247	245	2	264	244	84,056
Georgia.....	227	226	20,253	206	7,155	11,470	204	2	216	204	68,927
Florida.....	81	81	5,534	76	2,040	3,139	73	2	75	73	20,525
North Central division.....	160	160	14,713	148	5,197	8,883	140	6	142	139	42,526
Missouri.....	160	160	14,713	148	5,197	8,883	140	6	142	139	42,526
South Central division.....	1,461	1,447	112,354	1,288	39,482	63,068	1,210	32	1,286	1,193	374,743
Kentucky.....	184	180	20,143	173	7,204	11,789	177	.....	204	177	57,905
Tennessee.....	188	185	21,390	155	7,086	11,146	178	1	194	175	66,916
Alabama.....	208	208	15,368	179	5,477	8,002	175	2	183	175	58,062
Mississippi.....	262	258	15,041	234	5,588	8,495	212	9	215	207	57,720
Louisiana.....	88	87	7,198	78	2,338	4,715	75	1	79	74	24,250
Arkansas.....	89	89	7,357	83	2,080	4,269	83	1	89	82	24,235
Oklahoma ¹	47	47	1,323	36	438	654	30	2	34	27	6,255
Texas.....	395	393	23,934	350	8,671	13,993	280	16	288	276	79,390
Western division.....	1	1	71	1	24	47	1	.....	1	1	150
New Mexico.....	1	1	71	1	24	47	1	.....	1	1	150

¹Oklahoma and Indian Territory combined.

ORGANIZATIONS, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1906.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total number of organizations.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.		DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Total for denomination.....	3,104	2,734	\$15,488,489	239	\$539,111	942	\$2,598,485	2,301	2,699	24,327	189,767
South Atlantic division.....	1,482	1,369	7,667,424	100	298,474	483	1,387,310	1,183	1,470	12,761	101,214
Maryland.....	14	14	214,800	3	14,300	10	57,450	12	15	175	1,188
District of Columbia.....	2	2	40,000	1	6,000	.....	.....	2	2	30	185
Virginia.....	334	326	2,045,200	21	72,875	147	386,310	279	422	3,887	30,192
West Virginia.....	126	109	614,642	5	14,925	42	131,750	102	149	1,100	10,051
North Carolina.....	424	400	1,721,180	29	71,945	115	275,050	336	390	3,193	27,276
South Carolina.....	274	248	1,186,035	13	35,571	79	231,550	213	228	1,897	14,204
Georgia.....	227	202	1,049,300	22	77,258	65	232,800	180	203	1,962	14,510
Florida.....	81	68	266,267	6	5,600	25	72,400	59	61	507	3,668
North Central division.....	160	144	853,350	14	56,034	43	98,000	123	135	1,408	10,457
Missouri.....	160	144	853,350	14	56,034	43	98,000	123	135	1,408	10,457
South Central division.....	1,461	1,220	6,964,215	125	184,603	415	1,110,675	994	1,063	10,100	78,026
Kentucky.....	184	178	1,284,825	19	22,207	61	183,950	148	171	1,642	12,360
Tennessee.....	188	171	1,240,000	5	7,425	68	196,100	146	161	2,054	13,775
Alabama.....	208	175	1,029,575	18	40,049	52	152,460	146	158	1,372	10,567
Mississippi.....	262	213	714,175	11	13,732	70	165,650	158	164	1,191	8,970
Louisiana.....	88	78	708,050	12	43,995	25	87,650	64	76	707	5,712
Arkansas.....	89	82	426,850	9	24,510	32	77,000	25	30	160	1,358
Oklahoma ¹	47	31	40,250	14	3,508	5	7,300	231	254	2,266	19,415
Texas.....	395	292	1,520,490	37	29,177	102	240,575	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western division.....	1	1	3,500	.....	.....	1	2,500	1	1	8	70
New Mexico.....	1	1	3,500	.....	.....	1	2,500	1	1	8	70

¹Oklahoma and Indian Territory combined.

ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS, AND PLACES OF WORSHIP, BY SYNODS AND PRESBYTERIES: 190

SYNOD AND PRESBYTERY.	Total number of organizations.	COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.				
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.		Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Seating capacity church edifices.		
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.		Halls, etc.	Number of organizations reporting.	Seating capacity reported.
Total for denomination.....	13,104	3,086	266,345	2,789	95,474	149,625	2,722	60	3,012	2,698	898,000
Synod of Alabama.....	209	209	15,384	180	5,482	8,013	170	2	184	170	58,000
Central Alabama.....	8	8	232	8	105	127	8		8	8	2,000
East Alabama.....	51	51	3,411	46	1,119	1,552	44	1	45	44	13,000
Mobile.....	23	23	1,966	22	760	1,164	23		24	23	7,000
North Alabama.....	71	71	6,166	48	1,931	3,128	45	1	48	45	16,000
Tuscaloosa.....	56	56	3,609	56	1,567	2,042	56		59	56	18,000
Synod of Arkansas.....	89	89	7,357	83	2,680	4,269	83	1	80	82	24,000
Arkansas.....	28	28	2,109	27	772	1,297	25		27	25	6,000
Quachita.....	32	32	2,457	28	898	1,429	30	1	31	29	8,000
Pine Bluff.....	14	14	1,483	13	513	732	14		15	14	4,000
Washbourne.....	15	15	1,308	15	497	811	14		16	14	4,000
Synod of Florida.....	81	81	5,573	76	2,055	3,163	73	2	75	73	20,000
Florida.....	30	30	2,030	27	713	1,064	28	2	20	28	7,000
St. Johns.....	24	24	1,628	22	578	948	21		22	21	6,000
Suwanee.....	27	27	1,915	27	764	1,151	24		24	24	6,000
Synod of Georgia.....	226	225	20,203	205	7,135	11,435	203	2	215	203	68,000
Athens.....	31	31	2,061	31	821	1,240	31		32	31	11,000
Atlanta.....	63	63	7,522	58	2,524	3,826	40		47	40	21,000
Augusta.....	21	21	2,125	21	760	1,365	21		23	21	6,000
Cherokee.....	35	35	2,671	34	1,041	1,527	34		30	34	11,000
Macon.....	45	45	3,140	44	1,160	1,936	40	2	42	40	10,000
Savannah.....	31	30	2,684	17	829	1,641	18		20	18	7,000
Synod of Kentucky.....	185	181	20,260	174	7,244	11,866	178		205	178	58,000
Ebenezer.....	29	29	3,248	28	1,004	1,894	28		30	28	8,000
Louisville.....	42	42	6,081	41	2,310	3,768	40		47	40	14,000
Muhlenburg.....	21	21	1,686	21	660	1,026	20		22	20	6,000
Paducah.....	15	15	1,834	14	481	796	15		21	15	5,000
Sylvania.....	28	28	3,189	26	1,221	1,843	28		29	28	8,000
West Lexington.....	50	46	4,222	44	1,568	2,539	47		56	47	15,000
Synod of Louisiana.....	93	93	7,727	84	2,572	5,010	81	1	84	80	25,000
Louisiana.....	33	33	1,730	25	638	882	30		30	30	7,000
New Orleans.....	31	31	4,149	31	1,282	2,867	23	1	26	22	9,200
Red River.....	29	29	1,848	28	652	1,161	28		28	28	9,100
Synod of Mississippi.....	257	252	15,112	228	5,354	8,200	206	0	210	201	55,000
Central Mississippi.....	68	68	4,391	64	1,623	2,504	56	4	56	56	15,000
Chickasaw.....	28	28	1,308	27	557	741	20	4	20	20	6,000
Ethel.....	24	20	415	14	117	186	14		15	0	2,400
Meridian.....	54	53	3,382	42	1,175	1,610	43		44	43	10,300
Mississippi.....	22	22	2,004	22	738	1,276	21		22	21	6,600
North Mississippi.....	35	35	2,066	33	580	911	29	1	30	29	9,300
Tombeckee.....	26	26	1,546	26	574	972	23		23	23	5,400
Synod of Missouri.....	160	160	14,713	148	5,197	8,883	140	0	142	139	42,500
Lafayette.....	45	45	2,925	45	1,129	1,796	37		37	37	9,900
Missouri.....	29	29	2,608	25	950	1,485	28		28	28	9,200
Palmyra.....	19	19	1,610	16	526	897	18	1	18	18	4,500
Potosi.....	26	26	1,686	23	501	988	19	4	19	18	5,400
St. Louis.....	23	23	2,463	22	929	1,529	21	1	21	21	6,800
Upper Missouri.....	18	18	3,412	17	1,162	2,218	17		19	17	6,500
Synod of North Carolina.....	425	424	41,352	383	15,993	22,390	398	8	432	394	147,500
Albemarle.....	36	36	2,553	27	849	1,253	33		30	32	10,300
Asheville.....	29	29	1,812	29	938	1,119	26	2	27	26	6,800
Concord.....	72	71	7,219	58	2,433	3,589	62	1	65	60	24,200
Fayetteville.....	87	87	8,911	83	3,804	4,917	85	1	80	85	34,000
Kings Mountain.....	35	35	2,835	31	1,066	1,400	34		37	34	11,300
Mecklenburg.....	48	48	7,435	42	2,971	3,902	43	3	46	43	19,200
Orange.....	67	67	6,641	63	2,539	3,885	66		62	65	25,500
Wilmington.....	51	51	3,946	50	1,608	2,328	49	1	50	49	15,300
Synod of South Carolina.....	273	273	23,365	246	8,779	12,225	244	2	263	243	83,800
Bethel.....	57	57	6,227	53	2,371	3,470	57		61	57	19,600
Charleston.....	31	31	2,679	31	1,102	1,577	26		31	25	7,700
Enoree.....	58	58	4,979	57	2,086	2,763	53	1	57	53	20,100
Harmony.....	39	33	2,722	33	1,162	1,540	32		37	32	10,100
Pee Dee.....	28	28	1,913	28	774	1,139	28		28	28	9,100
South Carolina.....	66	66	4,845	44	1,314	1,730	48	1	40	48	16,900

¹Includes 1 independent church.

ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS, AND PLACES OF WORSHIP, BY SYNODS AND PRESBYTERIES:
1906—Continued.

SYNOD AND PRESBYTERY.	Total number of organizations.	COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.				
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.		Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Seating capacity of church edifices.		
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.		Halls, etc.	Number of organizations reporting.	Seating capacity reported.
Synod of Tennessee.....	187	184	21,273	154	7,046	11,069	177	1	193	174	66,741
Columbia.....	24	24	2,105	19	602	809	23	.....	28	22	8,350
Holston.....	34	34	2,848	31	1,127	1,680	30	1	30	30	12,050
Knoxville.....	20	20	3,407	20	980	1,621	25	.....	28	23	9,350
Memphis.....	32	31	4,460	25	1,322	2,396	30	.....	30	30	10,921
Nashville.....	43	43	6,186	38	2,188	3,295	42	.....	48	42	15,720
Western District.....	28	20	2,267	21	827	1,268	27	.....	29	27	10,350
Synod of Texas.....	443	441	25,328	387	9,133	14,099	311	18	323	304	85,805
Brazos.....	45	45	3,075	44	1,265	1,751	30	.....	37	36	10,715
Brownwood.....	27	27	1,176	23	424	720	11	3	11	11	2,725
Central Texas.....	39	38	2,943	37	1,065	1,857	32	1	33	32	9,350
Dallas.....	59	59	4,277	55	1,634	2,550	43	.....	45	43	15,900
Durant.....	31	31	842	27	311	485	21	1	21	20	4,735
Eastern Texas.....	49	49	1,827	39	641	1,081	32	8	33	32	8,600
El Paso.....	32	31	1,185	25	374	605	15	3	15	15	3,505
Fort Worth.....	30	30	2,722	26	859	1,512	23	1	23	20	6,300
Indian.....	17	17	506	10	139	182	10	1	14	8	1,780
Paris.....	53	53	3,068	46	1,101	1,682	45	.....	48	44	12,700
Western Texas.....	61	61	3,707	55	1,320	2,274	43	.....	43	43	9,495
Synod of Virginia.....	476	474	48,698	441	16,834	28,403	452	8	597	451	159,824
Abingdon.....	50	50	3,607	50	1,429	2,178	48	1	65	48	17,150
Chesapeake.....	20	20	1,824	20	626	1,198	20	.....	22	20	5,590
East Hanover.....	35	34	6,217	33	2,138	4,071	34	.....	40	34	14,450
Greenbrier.....	38	38	3,011	29	790	1,299	29	1	38	29	11,184
Kanawha.....	16	16	2,103	16	739	1,364	13	1	14	13	4,600
Lexington.....	77	77	11,185	74	4,180	6,589	75	.....	124	74	30,550
Maryland.....	14	14	1,828	13	495	995	14	.....	16	14	4,825
Montgomery.....	54	54	5,850	49	1,773	3,374	53	.....	69	53	18,280
Norfolk.....	26	26	3,615	21	1,416	1,838	25	1	34	25	10,735
Roanoke.....	48	48	3,217	46	1,108	1,534	48	.....	53	48	13,300
West Hanover.....	14	14	2,330	42	876	1,439	42	2	51	42	13,275
Winchester.....	54	53	4,111	48	1,264	2,524	51	2	62	51	15,885

ORGANIZATIONS, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY SYNODS AND PRESBYTERIES: 1906.

SYNOD AND PRESBYTERY.	Total number of organizations.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.		DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Total for denomination.....	13,104	2,734	\$15,488,489	239	\$539,111	942	\$2,598,485	2,301	2,000	24,327	189,767
Synod of Alabama.....	209	176	1,032,175	18	40,049	52	152,950	146	158	1,376	10,579
Central Alabama.....	8	7	8,700	1	20	2	2,000	8	9	45	318
East Alabama.....	51	45	209,400	3	1,214	12	36,800	42	44	332	2,407
Mobile.....	23	23	164,300	1	15,000	4	12,500	12	13	131	1,121
North Alabama.....	71	45	448,525	10	20,725	16	53,550	46	50	543	4,586
Tuscaloosa.....	56	56	201,250	3	3,090	18	48,100	38	42	325	2,147
Synod of Arkansas.....	89	82	426,850	9	24,510	32	77,000	75	79	768	5,871
Arkansas.....	28	25	183,300	3	6,050	14	34,100	23	24	270	1,924
Ouachita.....	32	30	115,550	5	14,400	7	12,200	28	28	237	1,814
Pine Bluff.....	14	14	60,900	.....	.....	7	22,300	13	14	110	1,117
Washbourne.....	15	13	67,100	1	4,000	4	8,400	11	13	133	1,016
Synod of Florida.....	81	68	298,667	6	5,600	26	74,400	60	62	513	3,746
Florida.....	30	24	60,067	1	500	9	27,500	22	24	182	1,372
St. Johns.....	24	20	81,400	3	2,300	9	26,000	18	18	106	1,220
Suwanee.....	27	24	157,200	2	2,800	8	20,900	20	20	105	1,154
Synod of Georgia.....	220	201	1,044,300	22	77,258	64	230,300	170	202	1,052	14,450
Athens.....	31	31	81,950	3	5,450	6	14,000	20	23	142	1,275
Atlanta.....	63	59	490,650	7	18,650	12	37,700	59	67	743	6,281
Augusta.....	21	21	310,250	2	8,000	12	44,600	20	22	211	1,215
Cherokee.....	35	34	130,800	2	1,250	13	24,000	20	30	238	1,727
Macon.....	45	40	241,250	5	4,565	11	30,500	31	35	379	2,151
Savannah.....	131	16	389,400	3	39,343	10	79,500	23	25	230	1,801
Synod of Kentucky.....	185	179	1,287,825	19	22,207	62	186,450	140	172	1,051	12,465
Ebenezer.....	29	28	164,000	5	3,250	12	26,200	25	20	234	1,083
Louisville.....	42	40	404,125	0	14,725	15	49,250	35	43	501	4,035
Muhlenburg.....	21	20	85,650	2	237	4	10,500	15	17	157	979
Paducah.....	15	15	161,450	1	1,000	4	15,000	12	17	150	1,103
Transylvania.....	28	28	158,400	.....	.....	12	37,000	27	28	201	1,888
West Lexington.....	50	48	254,200	5	2,995	15	48,500	35	41	318	2,777
Synod of Louisiana.....	93	84	721,050	11	43,295	26	89,550	70	82	756	6,085
Louisiana.....	33	30	100,400	3	2,150	9	22,550	23	23	180	1,354
New Orleans.....	31	26	498,900	0	39,695	11	51,500	22	31	309	3,252
Red River.....	29	28	122,650	2	1,450	6	15,500	25	28	171	1,470
Synod of Mississippi.....	257	207	700,275	12	14,432	69	163,750	152	158	1,142	8,597
Central Mississipp.....	68	56	256,650	4	5,500	19	46,300	42	42	324	2,282
Chickasaw.....	28	20	28,175	.....	.....	6	12,700	14	14	88	642
Ethel.....	24	15	7,500	4	1,000	3	1,500	18	18	58	478
Meridian.....	54	44	94,300	2	732	9	27,300	20	31	233	1,731
Mississippi.....	22	21	123,800	1	5,000	12	34,950	16	16	144	1,110
North Mississippi.....	35	29	128,500	1	2,200	11	16,500	16	20	177	1,550
Tombeekbee.....	26	22	61,350	.....	.....	9	24,500	17	17	118	795
Synod of Missouri.....	100	144	853,350	14	56,034	43	98,000	123	135	1,408	10,457
Lafayette.....	45	39	143,650	3	10,750	12	30,650	32	35	338	2,477
Missouri.....	20	27	121,150	.....	.....	2	5,500	23	25	202	1,554
Palmira.....	19	18	49,700	1	100	7	11,500	14	14	131	922
Potosi.....	26	21	70,750	5	6,584	8	11,050	19	19	172	1,521
St. Louis.....	23	21	260,400	3	23,000	4	11,800	18	20	222	1,005
Upper Missouri.....	18	18	201,700	2	15,600	10	26,900	17	22	343	2,378
Synod of North Carolina.....	425	401	1,721,480	20	71,945	115	275,050	337	361	3,107	27,861
Albemarle.....	36	33	168,380	3	2,675	13	40,900	22	25	208	1,722
Asheville.....	29	28	95,500	1	3,500	6	9,800	21	24	161	1,681
Concord.....	72	61	220,950	8	16,970	23	45,550	55	60	627	5,056
Fayetteville.....	87	85	213,200	3	10,600	9	21,000	82	98	605	4,770
Kings Mountain.....	35	34	92,750	2	3,000	11	28,750	28	31	242	1,846
Macklenburg.....	48	44	455,200	5	14,100	23	49,800	43	47	501	4,827
Orange.....	67	66	331,400	6	18,100	24	60,800	53	60	535	5,159
Wilmington.....	51	50	144,100	1	3,000	6	20,450	33	37	288	2,231
Synod of South Carolina.....	273	247	1,185,735	13	35,571	79	231,550	212	227	1,803	14,179
Bethel.....	57	57	194,500	1	171	22	49,700	47	51	467	3,028
Charleston.....	31	28	334,375	1	2,500	11	40,800	23	20	246	1,648
Enoree.....	58	54	256,250	2	800	7	23,700	43	47	390	3,357
Harmony.....	33	33	134,100	4	21,050	15	58,450	25	27	175	1,266
Pee Dee.....	28	27	112,300	3	9,200	7	17,900	25	25	183	1,167
South Carolina.....	66	48	1,854,210	2	1,850	17	41,000	49	51	402	2,813
Synod of Tennessee.....	187	170	1,237,000	5	7,425	67	193,600	145	160	2,045	13,670
Columbia.....	24	22	96,150	.....	.....	12	28,000	16	18	163	1,118
Holston.....	34	30	104,950	.....	.....	6	16,600	22	22	553	1,693
Knoxville.....	26	22	162,200	1	300	7	7,800	22	26	304	2,771
Memphis.....	32	30	301,400	1	1,500	15	63,200	25	28	357	2,715
Nashville.....	43	42	486,000	3	5,625	19	60,600	39	45	620	4,855
Western District.....	28	24	85,700	.....	.....	8	17,600	21	21	142	1,068

1 Includes 1 independent church.

ORGANIZATIONS, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY SYNODS AND PRESBYTERIES: 1906—Continued.

SYNOD AND PRESBYTERY.	Total number of organizations.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.		DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Synod of Texas.....	443	324	\$1,564,240	51	\$32,685	108	\$250,375	253	285	2,434	20,841
Brazos.....	45	38	567,400	5	6,250	12	56,100	31	32	318	3,239
Brownwood.....	27	12	41,990	1	200	5	11,500	10	10	86	762
Central Texas.....	39	35	169,600	9	7,575	14	32,900	30	35	341	2,745
Dallas.....	59	45	242,075	6	8,450	15	34,950	31	37	373	3,275
Durant.....	31	22	37,700	12	3,948	6	8,000	16	16	113	970
Eastern Texas.....	49	33	50,950	2	325	9	16,450	16	16	129	992
El Paso.....	32	17	40,250	2	2,600	8	13,200	14	14	126	931
Fort Worth.....	30	22	133,500	2	600	10	22,300	20	21	218	2,082
Indian.....	17	10	4,550	3	260	3	260	11	15	50	401
Paris.....	53	46	142,025	3	1,325	13	22,900	31	35	276	1,940
Western Texas.....	61	44	143,000	6	1,152	16	31,975	48	54	404	3,524
Synod of Virginia.....	476	451	2,814,642	30	108,100	199	575,510	395	588	5,192	41,526
Abingdon.....	50	47	158,175	2	8,800	19	35,610	35	54	993	3,337
Chesapeake.....	20	20	125,700	2	6,300	8	16,600	16	22	174	1,104
East Hanover.....	35	34	447,500	1	1,000	13	34,300	30	55	660	4,997
Greenbrier.....	38	28	59,800	1	500	10	15,550	32	49	333	2,928
Kanawha.....	16	13	160,900	1	500	6	35,000	15	19	206	2,184
Kanawha.....	77	76	416,000	4	3,100	45	120,400	74	146	1,203	9,958
Lexington.....	14	14	214,800	3	14,300	10	57,450	12	15	175	1,188
Maryland.....	14	14	214,800	3	14,300	10	57,450	12	15	175	1,188
Montgomery.....	54	53	366,400	1	6,000	21	66,400	46	56	617	4,687
Norfolk.....	26	25	383,625	14	59,400	12	49,000	25	34	437	3,319
Roanoke.....	48	48	129,950	1	700	21	40,000	40	48	338	2,474
West Hanover.....	44	42	147,250	1	700	11	32,200	30	38	219	1,515
Winchester.....	54	51	204,542	1	8,000	23	73,000	40	52	437	3,535

ASSOCIATE SYNOD OF NORTH AMERICA (ASSOCIATE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH).

HISTORY.

The Associate Presbyterian Church is the direct descendant of the first secession from the Established Church of Scotland in November, 1733. At that time 4 ministers—Ebenezer Erskine, William Wilson, Alexander Moncrieff, and James Fisher—withdraw from the state church, holding that the law of patronage, which deprived the people of any voice in the choice of a pastor, was contrary to the spirit and principles of Presbyterianism. They formed, on December 6, an Associated Presbytery, but did not act judicially as a presbytery until 1736. In 1737, 4 other ministers joined them. The movement became popular and developed into the Secession Synod of Edinburgh.

To meet the needs of the families which emigrated to this country, this synod sent two missionaries in the fall of 1753, who were reinforced from time to time by others who came out from the mother church, and in 1754 organized the Associate Presbytery. Meanwhile representatives of the Old Covenanter Church had also come, forming in 1774 what was known as the Reformed Presbytery. In 1782 the two bodies, the Associate Presbytery and the Reformed Presbytery, united, taking the name of Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church. Two ministers and three ruling elders, however, refused to enter this union and continued the organization of the Associate Presbytery of Pennsylvania, which was recognized by the mother (Secession) Synod of Scotland. Other presbyteries

were organized, and in 1801 they developed into the Associate Synod of North America. In 1858 this Associate Synod and the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church effected a union, under the name of the United Presbyterian Church.¹ Eleven ministers refused to enter this union and continued the Associate Presbyterian Church.

DOCTRINE.

In doctrine the church is Calvinistic, adhering to the Westminster Confession of Faith and the Larger and Shorter Catechisms, and has a published testimony (the Associate Testimony) explaining its position on many doctrinal points more fully than does the Westminster Confession. It encourages public solemn covenanting, provides against occasional communion, opposes secret societies, and prescribes the exclusive use of the Psalms in praise services.

POLITY.

In polity or government this branch of the church differs in no essential element from other Presbyterian churches. The session is the local court, made up of ruling elders elected by the people, and associated with the pastor. The next higher court is the presbytery, having jurisdiction over the churches of a given territory, and is made up of the ministers resident in this territory, together with a representative

¹ See United Presbyterian Church, page 544.

elder from each pastoral charge. To this court belongs the prerogative of judging the qualifications of candidates for the ministry. The synod is the court superior to the presbytery. This branch of the church being small, the synod is the highest court, or court of last resort.

WORK.

The only home missionary work at the present time is that which itinerant ministers perform in congregations without a stated pastor, and is carried on under the jurisdiction of the various presbyteries. The financial support is chiefly from the congregations thus served, though it is supplemented by general contributions. In 1906 there were 4 agents thus employed in 9 churches, and the amount contributed, aside from that by the congregations, was \$605.

The foreign missionary work of the synod is carried on in Seoni, in the Central Provinces of India, jointly with the United Original Secession Synod of Scotland. This work was begun by the Scottish synod in 1872, and the American synod has been associated with it for about ten years. The report for 1906 shows 1 church organization with 57 members; 2 American missionaries, assisted by 2 Scottish helpers and 7 natives; 3 schools with 189 pupils; 1 hospital, in which 2,827 patients were treated; 1 orphanage with 70 inmates; and contributions amounting to \$740. The property is held in the name of the Scottish synod.

The church has no college or other school under its jurisdiction in the United States at present, and carries on no institutional work. It reports 9 young people's societies with 140 members.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the denomination at the close of the year 1906, as derived from the returns of the individual church organizations, are given by states and ecclesiastical divisions in the tables which follow. As shown by these tables, the denomination has 22 organizations in 3 presbyteries, located in 6 states. Of these organizations, 14 are in the North Central division. The state having the largest number is Pennsylvania with 8.

The total number of communicants reported is 786; of these, about 38 per cent are males and 62 per cent females. According to the statistics, the denomination has 19 church edifices with a seating capacity of 4,575, and church property valued at \$28,825, against which there appears no indebtedness. There are 9 Sunday schools reported, with 13 officers and teachers and 289 scholars.

The number of ministers connected with the denomination is 12.

As compared with the report for 1890, these figures show a decrease of 9 organizations, 267 communicants, and \$375 in the value of church property.

ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS, AND PLACES OF WORSHIP, BY STATES: 1906.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.				
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Seating capacity of church edifices.	
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.		Number of organizations reporting.	Seating capacity reported.
Total for denomination.....	22	22	786	22	300	486	19	1	19	19	4,575
North Atlantic division.....	8	8	327	8	119	208	6	1	6	6	1,475
Pennsylvania.....	8	8	327	8	119	208	6	1	6	6	1,475
North Central division.....	14	14	459	14	181	278	13	.....	13	13	3,100
Ohio.....	1	1	16	1	5	11	1	.....	1	1	200
Indiana.....	3	3	57	3	24	33	3	.....	3	3	620
Illinois.....	1	1	5	1	2	3	1	.....	1	1	400
Iowa.....	5	5	237	5	82	155	5	.....	5	5	1,230
Kansas.....	4	4	144	4	68	76	3	.....	3	3	650

ORGANIZATIONS, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES: 1906.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.		DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Total for denomination.....	22	20	\$28,825					9	9	13	289
North Atlantic division.....	8	7	7,925					2	2	6	60
Pennsylvania.....	8	7	7,925					2	2	6	60
North Central division.....	14	13	20,900					7	7	7	229
Ohio.....	1	1	3,000								
Indiana.....	3	3	1,700					2	2	2	57
Illinois.....	1	1	800								
Iowa.....	5	5	11,200					3	3	3	94
Kansas.....	4	3	4,200					2	2	2	78

ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS, AND PLACES OF WORSHIP, BY PRESBYTERIES: 1906.

PRESBYTERY.	Total number of organizations.	COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.				
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.		Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Seating capacity of church edifices.		
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.		Halls, etc.	Number of organizations reporting.	Seating capacity reported.
Total for denomination.....	22	22	786	22	300	486	19	1	19	19	4,576
Clarion.....	8	8	327	8	119	208	6	1	6	6	1,475
Iowa.....	9	9	381	9	150	231	8		8	8	1,880
Northern Indiana.....	5	5	78	5	31	47	5		5	5	1,220

ORGANIZATIONS, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY PRESBYTERIES: 1906.

PRESBYTERY.	Total number of organizations.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.		DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Total for denomination.....	22	20	\$28,825					9	9	13	289
Clarion.....	8	7	7,925					2	2	6	60
Iowa.....	9	8	15,400					5	5	5	172
Northern Indiana.....	5	5	5,500					2	2	2	57

ASSOCIATE REFORMED SYNOD OF THE SOUTH.

HISTORY.

The union in 1782 of the Reformed Presbytery, representing the old Scotch Covenanters, and the Associate Presbytery, representing the Associate Synod of Edinburgh, in the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church,¹ was followed by a steady increase in the strength of that body, until it included four synods which were organized under a general synod. One of these synods, the Synod of the Carolinas, became some-

what doubtful of the loyalty of the general synod to the distinctive principles of the Scotch churches, and withdrew in 1821, becoming in the next year an independent body—the Associate Reformed Synod of the South. Under this name it has since maintained an independent existence.

In doctrine the synod is thoroughly Calvinistic, having the same symbols of faith as the other reformed churches. In polity it is presbyterian, in close accord with other similar bodies. Its distinctive feature, it claims, is the exclusive use of the Psalms in praise.

¹ See Associate Presbyterian Church, page 555.

The home mission work of the synod, carried on through its Board of Home Missions, founds and fosters churches in southern cities and towns, and for this work during the year 1906 the sum of \$13,913 was contributed.

The foreign work, carried on by the Board of Foreign Missions, is in Mexico and India. There are 11 organized churches, besides 9 other preaching stations, 342 communicants, 13 American missionaries, and 12 native helpers. The educational work includes 1 boys' school, 1 girls' school, and 4 parochial schools in Mexico, with a total of about 300 pupils. There is also a hospital in Mexico, and an orphanage accommodating 14 inmates. The property on the foreign field is valued at \$48,450. The contributions during the year, including the amount for the orphanage in Mexico, were \$19,650.

Educational institutions in the United States include 1 male college, 1 female college, and 1 theological seminary, with 20 teachers and 337 pupils. The value of property devoted to this work is \$103,000, and there are endowments estimated at \$150,000. The synod has also an orphanage in the United States accommodating 9 inmates, the property being valued at \$5,000.

The Young People's Christian Union has 2,531 members, and contributed during the year \$2,270. The Sun-

day schools also contributed \$3,589 to the benevolences of the church.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the denomination at the close of the year 1906, as derived from the returns of the individual church organizations, are given by states and ecclesiastical divisions in the tables which follow. As shown by these tables, the denomination has 141 organizations in 8 presbyteries, located in 14 states. Of these organizations, 90 are in the South Atlantic division, South Carolina leading with 47.

The total number of communicants reported is 13,201. Of these, as shown by the returns for 134 organizations, about 45 per cent are males and 55 per cent females. According to the statistics, the denomination has 142 church edifices; a seating capacity for church edifices of 50,075, as reported by 132 organizations; church property valued at \$436,550; against which there appears an indebtedness of \$16,680; and 51 parsonages valued at \$96,975. The Sunday schools, as reported by 126 organizations, number 131, with 1,109 officers and teachers and 9,732 scholars.

The number of ministers connected with the denomination is 111, and there are also 4 licentiates.

As compared with the report for 1890, these figures show an increase of 25 organizations, 4,700 communicants, and \$224,700 in the value of church property.

ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS, AND PLACES OF WORSHIP, BY STATES: 1906.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.				
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.		Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Seating capacity of church edifices.		
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.		Halls, etc.	Number of organizations reporting.	Seating capacity reported.
Total for denomination.....	141	141	13,201	134	5,029	6,942	136	3	142	132	50,075
South Atlantic division.....	90	90	9,286	86	4,067	4,918	88	1	92	85	32,040
Virginia.....	4	4	444	4	193	251	4	.....	4	4	1,225
West Virginia.....	1	1	81	1	85	46	1	.....	1	1	250
North Carolina.....	25	25	3,025	25	1,066	1,959	23	1	25	22	9,400
South Carolina.....	47	47	4,112	43	1,711	2,100	47	.....	48	45	17,050
Georgia.....	12	12	940	12	481	509	12	.....	13	12	3,765
Florida.....	1	1	84	1	31	53	1	.....	1	1	350
North Central division.....	1	1	75	1	29	46	1	.....	1	1	350
Missouri.....	1	1	75	1	29	46	1	.....	1	1	350
South Central division.....	50	50	3,840	47	1,533	1,978	47	2	49	46	16,786
Kentucky.....	5	5	178	5	72	106	4	1	4	4	1,275
Tennessee.....	14	14	1,504	12	586	710	14	.....	15	14	5,735
Alabama.....	5	5	320	5	124	196	5	.....	5	5	2,500
Mississippi.....	6	6	577	5	209	247	5	.....	5	4	1,500
Arkansas.....	13	13	854	13	359	495	13	.....	14	13	3,875
Oklahoma.....	1	1	58	1	26	32	1	.....	1	1	250
Texas.....	6	6	349	6	157	192	5	1	5	5	1,050

1 Oklahoma and Indian Territory combined.

ORGANIZATIONS, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES: 1906.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.		DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Total for denomination.....	141	134	\$436,550	17	\$16,080	51	\$96,975	120	131	1,100	9,732
South Atlantic division.....	90	88	317,950	10	11,827	32	70,425	83	86	742	6,620
Virginia.....	4	4	7,500			3	3,500	4	5	45	375
West Virginia.....	1	1	1,300			1	1,500	1	1	11	75
North Carolina.....	25	23	112,300	3	2,540	8	24,700	24	24	246	2,504
South Carolina.....	47	47	157,250	5	4,187	12	31,500	44	44	336	2,847
Georgia.....	12	12	35,100	2	5,100	8	9,225	9	11	95	746
Florida.....	1	1	4,500					1	1	9	73
North Central division.....	1	1	2,000			1	1,600	1	1	8	42
Missouri.....	1	1	2,000			1	1,000	1	1	8	42
South Central division.....	50	45	116,600	7	4,853	18	24,950	42	44	359	3,070
Kentucky.....	5	4	18,850			1	2,500	4	5	29	171
Tennessee.....	14	14	35,700	3	2,503	6	6,400	13	14	123	1,080
Alabama.....	5	5	13,300	1	400	2	3,500	3	3	18	174
Mississippi.....	6	4	9,000	1	500	2	2,000	4	4	44	414
Arkansas.....	13	12	15,550	2	1,150	4	4,000	12	12	99	925
Oklahoma ¹	1	1	1,200					1	1	7	60
Texas.....	6	5	23,000			3	6,550	5	6	30	240

¹ Oklahoma and Indian Territory combined.

ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS, AND PLACES OF WORSHIP, BY PRESBYTERIES: 1906.

PRESBYTERY.	Total number of organizations.	COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.				
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.		Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Seating capacity of church edifices.		
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.		Halls, etc.	Number of organizations reporting.	Seating capacity reported.
Total for denomination.....	141	141	13,201	134	5,629	8,942	136	3	142	132	50,075
Arkansas.....	13	13	354	13	359	495	13		14	13	3,875
First.....	49	49	6,176	48	2,726	3,270	47	1	50	46	20,450
Kentucky.....	6	6	253	6	101	152	5	1	5	5	1,625
Memphis.....	15	15	1,560	13	585	711	14		15	13	5,075
Second.....	36	36	2,585	33	1,113	1,351	30		37	34	11,015
Tennessee and Alabama.....	10	10	841	0	334	442	10		10	10	4,600
Texas.....	7	7	407	7	183	224	6	1	6	6	1,900
Virginia.....	5	5	525	5	223	297	5		5	5	1,475

ORGANIZATIONS, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY PRESBYTERIES: 1906.

PRESBYTERY.	Total number of organizations.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.		DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Total for denomination.....	141	134	\$436,550	17	\$16,680	51	\$96,975	120	131	1,100	9,732
Arkansas.....	13	12	15,550	2	1,150	4	4,000	12	12	99	925
First.....	49	47	204,100	7	6,640	17	43,000	47	47	432	4,223
Kentucky.....	6	5	20,850			2	4,100	5	6	37	213
Memphis.....	15	13	36,400	4	3,303	5	5,000	13	14	138	1,220
Second.....	36	36	105,050	3	5,187	11	22,425	31	33	254	1,947
Tennessee and Alabama.....	10	10	21,600	1	400	5	6,900	7	7	47	454
Texas.....	7	6	24,200			3	6,550	6	6	46	300
Virginia.....	5	5	8,300			4	5,000	5	6	56	450

SYNOD OF THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA.

HISTORY.

The Presbyterian Church of Scotland was organized by John Knox on his return from a conference with Calvin at Geneva, in 1560. As it became evident that the Stuart dynasty was bitterly opposed to the organization, because of its asserted independence of state control, a movement was started in 1580, though apparently not fully organized, for covenanting together in defense of the Presbyterian Church, and this movement secured a quasi indorsement from James VI. During the following years, as the church developed, a general assembly of the nobility, gentry, ministry, and burgesses met in Glasgow, abolished the episcopacy, and ordered that every person should sign the covenant on pain of excommunication.

Anticipating hostile action from the king, the Covenanters prepared for war, and the following years were signalized by constant hostilities, which continued until 1640, when an agreement was signed for commissioners to settle the points in dispute, and the "Solemn League and Covenant" was received by "the English Parliament of the assembly of divines in 1643." This covenant consisted in an oath to be subscribed by all sorts of persons in both kingdoms, whereby they bound themselves to preserve the Reformed religion in the Church of Scotland, in doctrine, worship, discipline, and government, * * * according to the word of God and practice of the best Reformed churches; and to endeavor to bring the churches of God in the three kingdoms to the nearest conjunction and uniformity in religion, confession of faith, form of church government, directory for worship, and catechising; to "endeavor, without respect of persons, the extirpation of popery, prelacy (that is, church government by archbishops and all other ecclesiastical officers depending on that hierarchy), and whatsoever should be found contrary to sound doctrine and the power of godliness;" to "preserve the rights and privileges of the parliaments, the liberties of the kingdom, and the king's majesty's person and authority in the preservation and defense of the true religion and liberties of the kingdom;" to "endeavor the discovery of incendiaries and malignants hindering the reformation of religion and dividing the king from his people, that they may be brought to trial and receive condign punishment;" finally, to "assist and defend all those that enter into this covenant and not suffer ourselves to be divided or to be withdrawn from this blessed union, whether to make defection or to give ourselves to a detestable indifference or neutrality in this cause."

It was signed by members of both Houses and by civil and military officers and, very reluctantly, by Charles II, in 1650, when he was hoping to recover the English throne. After his restoration, a majority in

the House of Commons in 1661, ordered it to be burned by the common hangman. In the same year the Scottish Parliament renounced the covenant and declared the king supreme. The Covenanters protested against these wrongs, and, under the name of "Conventiclers" and sometimes "Hamiltonians," were subjected to a fierce and cruel persecution. Without having any special ecclesiastical organization, they formed societies for worship, meeting often in houses, barns, and caves, and continued to do this even after the accession of William and Mary in 1689. At that time there was established what was known as the revolution settlement, which again made the Presbyterian Church the state church of Scotland. Some, however, believing that in this settlement reformation principles had been seriously compromised, refused to recognize any longer the authority of the general assembly, and identified themselves with the Covenanters of the previous years; but it was not until 1743 that they perfected an organization called the Reformed Presbytery of Scotland.

The first minister of this body came to this country from Scotland in 1752. As others joined him they constituted, in 1774, the Reformed Presbytery. Eight years later, 1782, this Presbytery united with the Associate Presbytery¹ in the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church. As in the case of the Associate Presbytery, there were some who were dissatisfied, and in 1798 the Reformed Presbytery was reorganized. At the meeting of the presbytery held in 1800 it was stated that in some of the congregations there were members who owned slaves, and it was resolved that no slaveholder should be retained in their communion. This action was enforced, and accounts for the fact that at the time of the civil war there were only three Reformed Presbyterian congregations south of Mason and Dixon's line, and these were in the border states.

By 1809 the presbytery had grown so that a synod was constituted. Somewhat later, there arose a difference of opinion as to the practical relation of the members to the Government of the United States, which culminated in 1833 in a division of the church. One party, the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church (Old Light), refused to allow its members to vote or hold office under the present constitution. The other, the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church (New Light), imposed no such restrictions on its members. The discussion resulted in the framing of a new covenant embodying the engagements of the National Covenant of Scotland and of the Solemn League and Covenant, so far as applicable in this land, and, in 1871, in Pittsburg, Pa., the synod engaged for the first time in the act of covenanting.

¹See Associate Presbyterian Church, page 555, and United Presbyterian Church, page 544.

DOCTRINE.

The synod maintains that God is the source of all legitimate power; that He has instituted civil government for His own glory and the good of men; that He has appointed His Son, the Mediator, to headship over the nations; and that the Bible is the supreme law and rule in national as well as in all other things. Its members pledge themselves to "promote the interests of public order and justice; to support cheerfully whatever is for the good of the commonwealth in which they dwell;" and to "pray and labor for the peace and welfare of the country, and for its reformation by a constitutional recognition of God as the source of all power, of Jesus Christ as the Ruler of Nations, of the Holy Scriptures as the supreme rule, and of the true Christian religion." They, however, "refuse to incorporate by any act with the political body until this blessed reformation has been secured," and explain thus their refusal to vote or hold office.

The Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments are accepted as the very Word of God, and as the supreme standard in all matters relating to faith and practice. Their teachings with reference to doctrine are summarized in the subordinate standards, the Westminster Confession and Catechisms and the Reformed Presbyterian Testimony; and their teachings with reference to order and worship are summarized, in substance, in the Westminster Form of Church Government and Directory for Worship. The covenant of 1871 is recognized as binding on those who took it, and on those they represented.

Only members in regular standing are admitted to the Lord's Supper. The children of church members only are admitted to the ordinance of baptism. The metrical version of the Psalms alone is used in the service of praise. Instruments of music are not allowed in worship. Connection with secret societies is prohibited.

POLITY.

Presbyterianism is considered as the "only divinely instituted form of government in the Christian Church." The church courts are the session, the presbytery, and the synod, there being no general assembly. The officers are of two classes, elders and deacons. Elders include both those who rule and those who also teach; the deacons care for the poor, and are usually intrusted with the temporalities. To the latter office women are eligible. In the church courts the ruling elder and the minister are on an equality.

WORK.

The missionary work of the synod is carried on in the home department by the Central Board of Missions, and in the foreign department by the Board of Foreign Missions. The home mission work is chiefly among the Indians in Oklahoma and the negroes in Alabama. There is also a Chinese mission in California, under the care of the Colorado Presbytery, and a Jewish mission

in Philadelphia, under the care of the Jewish Mission Board. The report for 1906 shows 13 persons employed in the Indian work and 15 in the southern work; 50 churches aided; and contributions amounting to \$17,738, to which should be added \$20,158 for church erection, making a total of \$37,896.

The foreign missionary work is carried on in southern China, and in northern Syria, Asia Minor, and Cyprus. The work in the latter sections is chiefly among the Nusairiyeh, one of the few pagan communities remaining in that region. The report for 1906 shows 5 stations occupied by missionaries, and 10 outstations; 36 American missionaries, including wives; 44 native helpers; 2 organized churches, besides a number of congregations; 403 church members; 14 schools with 720 pupils; and 2 hospitals and 1 dispensary, treating annually about 2,500 patients. The total income for the year 1906 was \$20,965; the average for the five years, 1901-1906, was \$21,896. The board holds property to the value of \$26,000, and has an endowment for its educational and other work of \$100,871.

The educational work of the church in the United States includes 1 college with 265 pupils; a theological seminary with 16 pupils; and 9 schools, some of them connected with the different missions, with 559 pupils, making a total of 840 pupils. Of those in the mission schools, 50 are in the Indian school, 70 in the school for colored people at Selma, Ala., 105 in the Jewish mission school in Philadelphia, and 48 in the Chinese school in California. For the most part the expense of the schools is included in the amount contributed for home missions. For the college and seminary there was an additional appropriation of \$10,398. The value of property devoted to educational work is \$91,000, and of endowment, \$162,211.

The church has a home for the aged with 20 inmates, and 4 hospitals with 60 inmates. The amount contributed for the support of the home was \$4,917. It has property valued at \$40,000 and an endowment of \$5,000.

There are about 60 young people's societies, with a membership estimated at 1,700.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the denomination at the close of the year 1906, as derived from the returns of the individual church organizations, are given by states and ecclesiastical divisions in the tables which follow. As shown by these tables, the denomination has 114 organizations in 9 presbyteries, located in 19 states. Of these organizations, 53 are in the North Atlantic division, and 50 in the North Central division. The state having the largest number is Pennsylvania with 31.

The total number of communicants reported is 9,122; of these, about 38 per cent are males and 62 per cent females. According to the statistics, the denomination has 116 church edifices; a seating

RELIGIOUS BODIES.

capacity for church edifices of 34,110; church property valued at \$1,258,105, against which there appears an indebtedness of \$48,650; and 23 parsonages valued at \$52,800. The Sunday schools, as reported by 103 organizations, number 122, with 1,270 officers and teachers and 9,613 scholars.

The number of ministers connected with the denomination is 128, and there are also 13 licentiates.

As compared with the report for 1890, these figures show a decrease of 1 organization and 1,452 communicants, but an increase of \$186,705 in the value of church property.

ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS, AND PLACES OF WORSHIP, BY STATES: 1906.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.				
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.		Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Seating capacity of church edifices.		
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.		Halls, etc.	Number of organizations reporting.	Seating capacity reported.
Total for denomination.....	114	113	9,122	113	3,470	5,652	110	3	116	110	34,110
North Atlantic division.....	53	52	4,595	52	1,663	2,932	52	.....	50	52	18,625
Vermont.....	3	3	90	3	35	64	2	.....	2	2	600
Massachusetts.....	3	3	341	3	123	218	3	.....	3	3	1,550
New York.....	16	16	1,446	16	513	933	16	.....	16	16	5,400
Pennsylvania.....	31	30	2,709	30	992	1,717	31	.....	35	31	11,075
North Central division.....	50	50	3,841	50	1,527	2,314	50	.....	52	50	13,310
Ohio.....	13	13	629	13	230	399	13	.....	15	13	3,540
Indiana.....	3	3	305	3	127	178	3	.....	3	3	775
Illinois.....	6	6	512	6	183	329	6	.....	6	6	1,725
Michigan.....	3	3	173	3	71	102	3	.....	3	3	550
Wisconsin.....	1	1	41	1	19	22	1	.....	1	1	200
Minnesota.....	1	1	94	1	34	60	1	.....	1	1	250
Iowa.....	8	8	899	8	384	515	8	.....	8	8	2,340
Missouri.....	2	2	111	2	26	85	2	.....	2	2	500
Nebraska.....	3	3	170	3	74	96	3	.....	3	3	780
Kansas.....	10	10	907	10	379	528	10	.....	10	10	2,650
South Central division.....	3	3	249	3	84	165	3	.....	3	3	1,050
Alabama.....	1	1	89	1	22	67	1	.....	1	1	450
Oklahoma ¹	2	2	160	2	62	98	2	.....	2	2	600
Western division.....	8	8	437	8	196	241	5	3	5	5	1,125
Colorado.....	4	4	255	4	109	146	3	1	3	3	575
Washington.....	1	1	90	1	43	47	1	.....	1	1	250
California.....	3	3	92	3	44	48	1	2	1	1	300

¹Oklahoma and Indian Territory combined.

ORGANIZATIONS, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES: 1906.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.		DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Total for denomination.....	114	110	\$1,258,105	12	\$48,650	23	\$52,800	103	122	1,270	9,613
North Atlantic division.....	53	52	974,500	9	45,950	13	30,500	48	50	626	4,574
Vermont.....	3	2	2,700	.....	.....	1	900	2	2	12	87
Massachusetts.....	3	3	95,000	2	28,100	.....	.....	3	3	32	210
New York.....	16	16	336,000	4	14,200	5	7,100	15	15	149	1,140
Pennsylvania.....	31	31	540,800	3	3,650	7	22,500	28	30	433	3,131
North Central division.....	50	50	210,600	2	2,100	8	18,200	45	53	515	3,819
Ohio.....	13	13	48,100	.....	.....	2	5,500	9	10	87	648
Indiana.....	3	3	10,000	.....	.....	1	2,000	3	7	53	370
Illinois.....	6	6	38,500	.....	.....	1	4,000	5	5	56	522
Michigan.....	3	3	5,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	26	187
Wisconsin.....	1	1	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	9	60
Minnesota.....	1	1	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	12	85
Iowa.....	8	8	35,500	1	600	1	1,500	8	9	106	907
Missouri.....	2	2	24,000	1	1,500	.....	.....	2	2	18	126
Nebraska.....	3	3	7,000	.....	.....	1	1,200	3	3	25	179
Kansas.....	10	10	39,800	.....	.....	1	2,000	10	11	123	836
South Central division.....	3	3	10,005	1	600	1	1,800	3	6	39	508
Alabama.....	1	1	3,005	.....	.....	1	1,800	1	2	12	200
Oklahoma ¹	2	2	7,000	1	600	.....	.....	2	4	27	308
Western division.....	8	5	63,000	.....	.....	1	2,300	7	7	90	712
Colorado.....	4	3	13,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	40	355
Washington.....	1	1	35,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	30	275
California.....	3	1	15,000	.....	.....	1	2,300	2	2	14	82

¹Oklahoma and Indian Territory combined.

ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS, AND PLACES OF WORSHIP, BY PRESBYTERIES: 1906.

PRESBYTERY.	Total number of organizations.	COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.				
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.		Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Seating capacity of church edifices.		
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.		Halls, etc.	Number of organizations reporting.	Seating capacity reported.
Total for denomination.....	114	113	9,122	113	3,470	5,652	110	3	116	110	34,110
Colorado.....	8	8	437	8	196	241	5	3	5	5	1,125
Illinois.....	9	9	765	9	268	497	9	.....	9	9	2,650
Iowa.....	9	9	777	9	310	467	9	.....	9	9	2,315
Kansas.....	18	18	1,610	18	672	938	18	.....	18	18	5,030
New York.....	18	18	1,088	18	602	1,086	17	.....	17	17	6,430
Ohio.....	16	16	893	16	347	546	16	.....	18	16	4,115
Philadelphia.....	4	3	525	3	185	340	4	.....	4	4	1,475
Pittsburg.....	28	28	2,220	28	821	1,408	28	.....	32	28	9,850
Rochester.....	4	4	198	4	60	120	4	.....	4	4	1,120

ORGANIZATIONS, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY PRESBYTERIES: 1906.

PRESBYTERY.	Total number of organizations.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.		DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Total for denomination.....	114	110	\$1,258,105	12	\$48,650	23	\$52,800	103	122	1,270	9,613
Colorado.....	8	5	63,000	.....	.....	1	2,300	7	7	90	712
Illinois.....	9	9	44,505	.....	.....	3	7,800	8	13	101	915
Iowa.....	9	9	54,000	1	600	2	3,500	9	9	106	814
Kansas.....	18	18	67,300	2	2,100	2	3,200	18	22	221	1,733
New York.....	18	17	412,700	5	42,100	3	3,900	17	17	167	1,277
Ohio.....	16	16	44,800	.....	.....	2	5,500	12	13	111	815
Philadelphia.....	4	4	146,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	48	416
Pittsburg.....	28	28	404,800	3	3,650	7	22,500	25	34	400	2,765
Rochester.....	4	4	21,000	1	200	3	4,100	3	3	26	166

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN NORTH AMERICA, GENERAL SYNOD.

HISTORY.

The Reformed Presbyterian (Covenanter) Church, which was reorganized in 1798 and developed into a synod in 1809,¹ was divided in 1833 on the question of the relation of its members to the Government of the United States. The two parties were termed "Old Light" and "New Light," the former objecting to any participation in public affairs, the latter leaving the decision with the individual. The former was called the "Synod" and the latter the "General Synod."

The General Synod holds equally with the Synod to the Westminster Standards, to the headship of Christ over nations, to the doctrine of "public social covenanting," to the exclusive use of the Psalms in singing, to restricted communion in the use of the sacraments, and to the principle of "dissent from all immoral civil institutions;" but allows its members to decide for themselves whether the Government of this country should be regarded as an immoral institution, and thus determine what duties of citizenship devolve

upon them. They may, therefore, exercise the franchise and hold office, provided they do not in these civil acts violate the principle that forbids connection with immoral institutions. Many of them do participate in elections. Negotiations for the union of the General Synod and the Synod failed in 1890, because the latter would not agree to a basis which interpreted the phrase "incorporate with the political body" as meaning "such incorporation as involves sinful compliance with the religious defects of the written constitution as it now stands, either in holding such offices as require an oath to support the constitution, or in voting for men to administer such offices."

In polity this church is in general accord with other Presbyterian bodies.

The church has a sustentation fund for aiding weak congregations, and a church extension board which assists in building church edifices and parsonages.

Foreign missionary work was begun in northern India by Dr. James Campbell in 1836. In 1869 it was suspended, but in 1883 a native Hindu, the Rev.

¹ See Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, page 560.

G. W. Scott, was appointed missionary. The report at the close of 1906 showed 26 workers, all natives, there being no American missionaries; 7 churches with 550 members; 1 orphanage; 2 leper asylums; amount contributed by the churches in this country, \$9,455; and property with an estimated value of \$4,000.

The church has a theological seminary located at Philadelphia, and a college at Cedarville, Ohio. The 2 institutions reported 10 instructors, 145 students, property valued at \$60,360, and endowment funds amounting to \$89,386. There are 11 young people's societies with 200 members. The General Synod is a member of the Presbyterian Alliance of Reformed Churches.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the denomination at the close of the year 1906, as derived from the returns of the individual church organizations, are given by states and ecclesiastical divisions in the tables

which follow. As shown by these tables, the denomination has 27 organizations in 5 presbyteries, located in 9 states. Of these organizations, more than one-half are in the North Atlantic division, Pennsylvania leading with 9.

The total number of communicants reported is 3,620; of these, as shown by the returns of 25 organizations, about 42 per cent are males and 58 per cent females. According to the statistics, the denomination has 27 church edifices; a seating capacity for church edifices of 11,016; church property valued at \$365,400, against which there appears an indebtedness of \$25,420; and 8 parsonages valued at \$17,250. There are 23 Sunday schools reported, with 255 officers and teachers and 2,013 scholars.

The number of ministers connected with the denomination is 26, and there are also 2 licentiates.

As compared with the report for 1890, these figures show a decrease of 6 organizations, 982 communicants, and \$103,600 in the value of church property.

ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS, AND PLACES OF WORSHIP, BY STATES: 1906.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.				
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Seating capacity of church edifices.	
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.		Number of organizations reporting.	Seating capacity reported.
Total for denomination.....	27	27	3,620	25	1,220	1,700	26	.....	27	26	11,016
North Atlantic division.....	15	15	2,482	13	751	1,031	15	.....	16	15	7,440
Vermont.....	3	3	170	3	62	108	3	.....	3	3	740
New York.....	3	3	247	3	89	158	3	.....	3	3	1,050
Pennsylvania.....	9	9	2,065	7	600	765	9	.....	10	0	5,050
North Central division.....	9	9	1,109	0	457	652	0	.....	0	0	3,220
Ohio.....	2	2	334	2	125	209	2	.....	2	2	1,050
Indiana.....	1	1	43	1	17	26	1	.....	1	1	256
Illinois.....	6	5	656	5	282	374	5	.....	5	5	1,800
Kansas.....	1	1	76	1	33	43	1	.....	1	1	120
South Central division.....	1	1	9	1	5	4	1	.....	1	1	250
Tennessee.....	1	1	9	1	5	4	1	.....	1	1	250
Western division.....	2	2	20	2	7	13	1	.....	1	1	100
California.....	2	2	20	2	7	13	1	.....	1	1	100

ORGANIZATIONS, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES: 1906.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.		DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Total for denomination.....	27	26	\$365,400	6	\$25,420	8	\$17,250	22	23	255	2,013
North Atlantic division.....	15	15	285,900	5	24,300	4	4,650	13	14	154	1,143
Vermont.....	3	3	6,500			3	3,650	3	3	26	155
New York.....	3	3	81,400	1	5,000	1	1,000	2	2	11	60
Pennsylvania.....	9	9	198,000	4	19,300			8	9	117	928
North Central division.....	9	9	74,000			4	12,600	8	8	94	786
Ohio.....	2	2	57,000			1	7,000	2	2	33	300
Indiana.....	1	1	1,000								
Illinois.....	5	5	15,500			2	4,000	5	5	53	426
Kansas.....	1	1	500			1	1,600	1	1	8	60
South Central division.....	1	1	500								
Tennessee.....	1	1	500								
Western division.....	2	1	5,000	1	1,120			1	1	7	84
California.....	2	1	5,000	1	1,120			1	1	7	84

ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS, AND PLACES OF WORSHIP, BY PRESBYTERIES: 1906.

PRESBYTERY.	Total number of organizations.	COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.				
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.		Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Seating capacity of church edifices.		
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.		Halls, etc.	Number of organizations reporting.	Seating capacity reported.
Total for denomination.....	27	27	3,620	25	1,220	1,700	26		27	26	11,016
New York and Vermont.....	6	6	417	6	151	266	6		6	6	2,390
Ohio.....	3	3	377	3	142	235	3		3	3	1,366
Philadelphia.....	5	5	1,583	3	370	513	5		5	5	3,500
Pittsburg.....	4	4	482	4	230	252	4		5	4	1,550
Western.....	9	9	761	9	327	434	8		8	8	2,270

ORGANIZATIONS, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY PRESBYTERIES: 1906.

PRESBYTERY.	Total number of organizations.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.		DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Total for denomination.....	27	26	\$365,400	6	\$25,420	8	\$17,250	22	23	255	2,013
New York and Vermont.....	6	6	87,900	1	5,000	4	4,650	5	5	37	215
Ohio.....	3	3	58,000			1	7,000	2	2	33	300
Philadelphia.....	5	5	180,000	3	18,500			4	4	37	735
Pittsburg.....	4	4	18,000	1	800			4	5	30	183
Western.....	9	8	21,500	1	1,120	3	5,600	7	7	68	570

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (COVENANTED).

HISTORY.

In 1840, 2 ministers and 3 elders withdrew from the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church¹ on the ground that "the Synod fellowshipped and indorsed voluntary and irresponsible associations of the day composed of persons of all religious professions or of no profession; and that they were chargeable with sins of omission and commission in their ecclesiastical relations; and that they refused to confess and forsake these sins * * *." They organized a presbytery under the name of the Reformed Presbyterian Church (Covenanted). The presbytery was disorganized in 1845 by the death of one of the two ministers composing it, but was reorganized in 1853. In 1883 it contained 4 ministers and 6 organizations located in 4 states, besides scattered adherents at other points. Again in 1887 the presbytery was disorganized, and since 1903 has been without a minister. In 1906 there was only one small society at North Union, Pa., with 1 elder and 1 theological student.

DOCTRINE AND POLITY.

In doctrine and polity the church is Presbyterian, and acknowledges "the binding obligation of the sol-

¹See Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America, page 560.

emn deeds of our covenanted forefathers, * * * the Word of God, the Westminster Confession of Faith, Catechisms, Larger and Shorter, the Directory for Worship, as they were received by the Church of Scotland in her purest times, i. e., between the years 1638 and 1649 inclusive, the Covenants, National and Solemn League, and the renovation of these Covenants at Auchensaugh as making them applicable in every land." Holding to all the covenanted attainments of their fathers, the members do not vote, hold office, or sit on juries; do not admit of Sunday schools, Christian Endeavor societies, or kindred associations; and have no foreign or home missionary work, and no educational institutions.

STATISTICS.

This body has but 1 society, not at this time a fully organized church, located in Butler county, Pa. The total number of communicants reported is 17; 7 of these are males and 10 are females.

The society is at present without a minister, being supplied by a theological student.

The report for 1890 showed 4 organizations with 37 communicants.

ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS, AND PLACES OF WORSHIP, BY STATES: 1906.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.				
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Seating capacity of church edifices.	
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.		Number of organizations reporting.	Seating capacity reported.
Total for denomination.....	1	1	17	1	7	10	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
North Atlantic division.....	1	1	17	1	7	10	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	1	1	17	1	7	10	.....	1	.....	.....	.....

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

HISTORY.

This body was organized in 1883 in consequence of dissatisfaction with the treatment of a question of discipline by the Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America, General Synod. In the matter of participation in political elections, regarding the Republic as essentially Christian, it holds with the General Synod that Christians may vote and be voted for.

In doctrine it is Calvinistic and in polity strictly presbyterian.

Its missionary work includes, in this country, the employment of a Syrian missionary among the Syrian communities, for which the sum of \$526 has been con-

tributed annually for several years. The church also employs a native worker in India, and contributed in 1906 the sum of \$325, which is somewhat of an advance on the average of preceding years. There is a young people's league with about 20 members; a ladies' aid society for charitable and local work; and a progressive mission band, educating a native girl in India.

STATISTICS.

This body has but 1 organization in the United States, located in Allegheny county, Pa.

The total number of communicants reported is 440; of these, about 44 per cent are males and 56 per cent

females. According to the statistics, the denomination has 1 church edifice with a seating capacity of 650, and church property valued at \$200,000, against which there appears an indebtedness of \$5,000. There is 1 Sunday school reported, with 20 officers and teachers and 132 scholars.

The church is at present without a minister, being supplied by ministers from other Presbyterian bodies. As compared with the report for 1890, these figures show the same organization, with a decrease of 160 communicants, but an increase of \$125,000 in the value of church property.

ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS, AND PLACES OF WORSHIP, BY STATES: 1906.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.				
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Seating capacity of church edifices.	
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.		Number of organizations reporting.	Seating capacity reported.
Total for denomination.....	1	1	440	1	193	247	1	.....	1	1	650
North Atlantic division.....	1	1	440	1	193	247	1	.....	1	1	650
Pennsylvania.....	1	1	440	1	193	247	1	.....	1	1	650

ORGANIZATIONS, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES: 1906.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.		DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Total for denomination.....	1	1	\$200,000	1	\$5,000	.....	.....	1	1	20	132
North Atlantic division.....	1	1	200,000	1	5,000	.....	.....	1	1	20	132
Pennsylvania.....	1	1	200,000	1	5,000	.....	.....	1	1	20	132

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

HISTORY.

The interest of the Church of England in America began with the earliest English voyages of discovery. Frobisher (1578) and Drake (1579) had chaplains with them, interested not merely in the ships' companies, but in the people they found; and the charters of the colonies started by Sir Humphrey Gilbert (1578 and 1583) and by Sir Walter Raleigh (1584-1587) all included, in some form, provision for "public service according to the Church of England." Later enterprises in the first part of the seventeenth century followed the same general policy. Occasional services were conducted at various places, but permanent worship on this side of the Atlantic was begun in 1607, when the Rev. Robert Hunt, underneath a great sail stretched between two old trees, celebrated the Eucharist for the first time, at Jamestown, Va. The spirit of the earliest leaders of this colony was one of kindly toleration for all, but with the passing of the colony under the immediate control of the Crown, the harsh tone prevalent in England mani-

festated itself in Virginia, also, in rigid laws in regard to Puritans and Quakers.

The distance from the ecclesiastical authorities, and the growing disposition on the part of the vestries to hire ministers from year to year in order to avoid the sending out of unfit persons by English patrons, brought about an unfortunate condition which the bishop of London sought to remedy by sending the Rev. James Blair as a missionary to the colonies. He accomplished much, especially in the direction of education, and in 1693 obtained a charter for William and Mary College, which was founded at Williamsburg, Va., and was endowed with 20,000 pounds of tobacco annually for its maintenance. He also secured pastors for many churches.

In New England isolated attempts at church organization were made, but for many years none proved permanent, since the Puritans applied to the Anglicans the same proscription from which they themselves had fled. With the revocation of the charter of the Massachusetts colony, a Church of England clergyman was appointed in 1686; and King's Chapel in Boston, the

first Episcopal church in New England, was opened in 1689. In 1698 an Episcopal church was established at Newport, R. I., and the same year saw the consecration of Trinity Church in New York city.

In Maryland the Protestant element in the community of St. Marys erected a chapel, and held services according to the rites of the Church of England. The growth of the church was slow, but the arrival in 1700 of the Rev. Thomas Bray gave it new life. His influence was felt also in the other colonies, for it was he who gave the impulse for the organization in England of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, which had so large a share in establishing the church in America on a firm foundation.

This society began its work by sending in 1702 a delegation to visit the scattered churches. At that time there do not appear to have been half a dozen clergymen of the Church of England outside of Virginia and Maryland, and the whole number from Maine to Carolina was less than fifty. This mission was the beginning of a new era in the history of the Episcopal Church in America. The number of churches was greatly increased, and a far better grade of ministers was secured for them. There were, however, too many of the class who drift to distant sections, and who, removed from ecclesiastical jurisdiction, were more of a hindrance than a help.

Of the individuals whose influence was felt in the early colonial church, Dean Berkeley, later bishop of Cloyne, undoubtedly took precedence. He came to Newport, R. I., in 1729, with the purpose of founding a university in the colonies. While his purpose remained unaccomplished because of the failure of the financial support promised him, he became the guiding spirit in the sphere of higher education. He was one of the earliest and most munificent benefactors of Yale College, and, after his return to Europe, contributed largely toward forming the charters and directing the course of King's College at New York, now Columbia University, and of the Academy and College of Philadelphia, now the University of Pennsylvania.

A general survey of the situation during the first half of the eighteenth century reveals the causes of the weakness of the church. There was, first, a quasi establishment in a few colonies, not sufficient to be of positive assistance, but just enough to arouse the antagonism of the strong dissenting element which feared the introduction of a state church, to avoid which they had left England. There was, secondly, the difficulty of securing competent ministers who were conversant with the needs of the colonies. The impossibility of ordination, except by a tedious and expensive trip to England, deterred many colonial churchmen from application for orders, and as a result the churches were supplied chiefly from abroad, and this proved a source of weakness rather than of

strength. Throughout the whole period, repeated urgent appeals for an episcopate were made, but all failed, owing probably in part to ignorance in the Church of England as to the real situation, in part to a failure to realize the missionary power and value of the episcopate, and especially to the persistent opposition to an American episcopate shown by English political leaders who feared that if the colonies were provided with bishops they would be in a better position to claim their independence.

Notwithstanding these hindrances, the Church of England enjoyed a slow but steady growth in power up to the Revolutionary war. In the southern colonies it was the predominant church, and people were required by law to contribute to its support, though there was a general lack of harmony between clergy and people. In New England and the middle colonies, on the other hand, it was largely an alien institution, opposed by a strong majority of dissenters. Nowhere was it strong financially, and its support came largely from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

The close of the war found the Episcopal churches thoroughly disorganized. Most of the clergy, who were generally loyal to the Crown, left the country, going either to England or to Canada, and of those who remained, few conducted any services, partly for lack of congregations, and partly because of the impossibility of conducting the services in full, including the petition for the royal family. Even the semblance of an establishment was no longer maintained, and few, if any, desired one. There was no episcopacy, and not even any association of churches. Furthermore, so intense was the sentiment of state loyalty that there was little recognition of any relation between the churches of different states. The first move toward an organization was the appearance, in 1782, of a pamphlet entitled "The Case of the Episcopal Churches in the United States Considered," written by the Rev. William White of Philadelphia, but published anonymously. In this he urged that, without waiting for a bishop, the churches should unite in some form of association and common government. He also outlined a plan which embodied most of the essential characteristics of the diocesan and general conventions as adopted later.

Meanwhile the Maryland legislature had, in 1779, passed an act committing to certain vestries, as trustees, the property of the parishes, but also prohibiting general assessments, and affirming the right of each taxpayer to designate the denomination to whose support his contribution should be applied. The next year a conference was called, consisting of 3 clergymen and 24 laymen, and a petition was sent to the legislature asking that the vestries be empowered to raise money for parish uses by pew rents and other means. As it was essential to the petition that the organization have

a title, the name "Protestant Episcopal Church" was suggested as appropriate; the term "Protestant" distinguishing it from the Church of Rome, and the term "Episcopal" distinguishing it from the Presbyterian and Congregational bodies. This name was formally approved by a conference at Annapolis in 1783, and appears to have continued in use until definitely adopted by the National Convention of 1789.

With the close of the war and the desire for a full organization, the Maryland churches elected Dr. William Smith bishop, and the Connecticut churches, Dr. Samuel Seabury. No steps were taken by Doctor Smith toward consecration, but Doctor Seabury went to England and applied to the Archbishop of Canterbury. The latter received him cordially, but could not see his way clear to accede to his request under the existing political conditions. Doctor Seabury therefore applied to the nonjuring Scottish bishops, who, after some hesitation, performed the office, in November, 1784.

As it became evident that the Episcopal churches of the different states were organizing independently, a movement to constitute an Episcopal Church for the whole United States was inaugurated, largely by the initiative of Dr. William White, at an informal meeting at New Brunswick, N. J., in May, 1784. Three states only—New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania—were represented, but correspondence with other states resulted in a convention in New York, in October of the same year, with delegates from 8 states. This was also informal, with no recognized authority, and representing very diverse views, but it adopted, with noteworthy unanimity, a recommendation to the churches, embodying the following fundamental principles:

- I. There shall be a general convention of the Episcopal Church in the United States of America.
- II. That the Episcopal Church in each state send deputies to the convention, consisting of clergy and laity.
- III. That associated congregations in two or more states may send deputies jointly.
- IV. That the said church shall maintain the doctrines of the gospel as now held by the Church of England, and shall adhere to the liturgy of said church, as far as shall be consistent with the American Revolution and the constitution of the respective states.
- V. That in every state where there shall be a bishop duly consecrated and settled, he shall be considered as a member of the convention *ex officio*.
- VI. That the clergy and laity assembled in convention shall deliberate in one body, but shall vote separately; and the concurrence of both shall be necessary to give validity to any measure.
- VII. That the first meeting of the convention shall be at Philadelphia, the Tuesday before the Feast of St. Michael next; to which it is hoped and earnestly desired that the Episcopal churches in the respective states will send their clerical and lay deputies duly instructed and authorized to proceed on the necessary business herein proposed for their deliberation.

The project of a general convention aroused varying sentiments. In the South it was feared that too much ecclesiastical authority would be assumed by it; while

in the North it was feared that too much would be conceded to it. When the convention next met, in September, 1785, at Philadelphia, 16 clergymen and 24 laymen were present, representing only 7 of the 13 states—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina. New England was thus not represented at all, and there were numerous protests from many quarters against the proposed plan of organization. The convention adopted, however, with some modifications, the principles already mentioned, and then undertook to draw up a constitution and a liturgy, the latter under the general oversight of Dr. William Smith, and the former under that of Dr. William White. The liturgy, as adopted, involved some radical changes significant of the prevailing tone of the times, but most of these changes were afterwards rejected. The constitution formulated was essentially that of the church as it is to-day.

While no disposition to question the validity of Bishop Seabury's consecration was manifested, yet the desire was general to be connected with the Church of England rather than with that of Scotland. Accordingly an address to the archbishops and bishops of the former church was prepared, and the state conventions were urged to elect bishops. The reply from England was on the whole favorable, and before the next meeting of the convention, in 1786, New York had elected as its bishop Dr. Samuel Provoost; Pennsylvania, Dr. William White; Maryland, Dr. William Smith; and Virginia, Dr. David Griffith. Of these four, only Doctor White and Doctor Provoost went to England, where they were consecrated in February, 1787. The American Church thus had the three bishops essential to the constitution of a house of bishops. Subsequently, Dr. James Madison was elected bishop of Virginia, and was consecrated in England, so that any objection to the Scottish office was obviated, and ordinations to the priesthood were performed as occasion required.

In 1789 a union of the different forces was effected and Bishop Seabury joined the other bishops. Two houses were constituted in the general convention, and the constitution and Book of Common Prayer were adopted. Thus the same year that saw the complete organization of the Federal Government witnessed also the full equipment of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

For twenty years and more the church had to combat various hostile influences. It was widely distrusted as being really an English institution. Its compact organization and its formality of worship repelled many, especially in an age that was peculiarly fond of emotionalism, and of an untrammelled freedom in religious as well as social and civil life. The loss of the Methodist element, which hitherto had been identified with the church, though somewhat loosely, de-

prived it of some strength. Growth was slow, and conventions and ordinations were few in number, especially in the South. At times it seemed as if the labors of the founders were to be fruitless.

In the second decade of the nineteenth century came a change, coincident with the general change in the tone of spiritual life throughout the country. New bishops were elected and consecrated, who went out into the newly settled sections, especially in the West. In 1821 the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society was organized, and work was begun both on the foreign field and in the remoter regions of the states. Diocesan organizations took the place of state organizations, and little by little the church began to take its place in the development of the nation. An illustration of the progress made is seen in the fact that the 4 or 5 active ministers laboring in Virginia when Bishop Moore came to Richmond in 1814 increased to nearly 100 during the twenty-seven years of his service, and the number of churches to 170.

In the course of time two parties, or rather tendencies, developed, styled for convenience, "evangelical" and high church. Lines were not sharply drawn; leaders in each party practiced the principles of the other; yet a distinction existed which grew clearer as the years went by. The high-church party emphasized the church as a comprehensive, ecclesiastical, authoritative unity; the evangelical party, while not denying the authority of the church, emphasized the spiritual freedom of the individual. To the former, all dissenters were sectarian; to the latter, they were nonconforming Christians. To the high-churchman, the aim of the church was to bring all within its fold. The evangelical churchman would be glad to welcome all, but if they did not choose to come, he would not bring pressure to bear, but would cooperate with them as heartily as possible. While this particular question was not uppermost, it influenced the action of the two parties, whether they were conscious of it or not. The high-churchman developed his conception of a church that was ideal in its doctrine, ritual, and government, without the slightest reference to its effect upon those outside the pale. The evangelical churchman was constantly gauging the church in these particulars by its power of adaptation and its relation to others.

The first clash between the rival tendencies was in connection with the ordination in 1843 of a young man who had come to the conclusion that the Thirty-nine Articles were not inconsistent with the decrees of the Council of Trent, and that the Protestant Episcopal and the Roman Catholic churches were not far apart. He was ordained, not because his views were indorsed, but because his high Christian character and promise of great usefulness overbalanced, in the judgment of the bishop and others, any theoretical difficulties; and because it was thought that the church was broad enough to include such men, and strong

enough not to be in danger of falling through the mistakes of any one person. The excitement that it created was increased by the defection soon after of Bishop Ives, of North Carolina, to the Roman Catholic Church.

About this time Dr. W. A. Muhlenberg, one of the most remarkable men in the history of the church, came into prominence. He founded the system of church schools, organized the first free church of any importance in New York city, introduced the male choir, sisterhoods, and the fresh air movement; while his church infirmary suggested to his mind St. Luke's Hospital, the first church hospital of any Christian communion in the country. He hoped to extend the movement in his own parish to the entire church, transforming it from what he considered a liturgical denomination into a real catholic church. As a result a memorial was drawn up, chiefly by himself, but signed also by a number of prominent clergymen, and addressed to the college of bishops. It raised the query whether the church with "her fixed and invariable modes of worship and her traditional customs and usages" was competent for the great and catholic work before it. In partial answer to this query the memorial suggested "that a wider door might be opened for admission to the gospel ministry * * * of all men who could not bring themselves to conform in all particulars to our prescriptions and customs, yet are sound in the faith." The memorial made a profound impression, and though it showed no immediate result it had much influence in preparing the way for the issuance of the famous Lambeth Quadrilateral on Church Unity in 1888, and the movement for revision of the prayer book, completed in 1892.

The outbreak of the civil war caused temporary division in the church. The question of slavery had never been brought up in the general convention, but each diocese had been left to deal with it as was thought best. In the North there were in the church many ardent antislavery agitators, while in the South the proslavery sentiments of bishops and others were equally strong. Each party, however, recognized the essential Christianity of the other, and no antislavery legislation was passed. With the secession of the Southern states the bishops of the various dioceses in the South, influenced not so much by any thought of disagreement with the church of the North as by a desire to emphasize their loyalty to their respective states, organized the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States. With the close of the war and the reestablishment of the National Government in the South, the different dioceses became again a part of the general convention. No definite action was taken; altered conditions were simply recognized and accepted.

At the close of the war the old controversy between the evangelical and high-church parties was renewed.

A determined effort was made to suppress the growing tendency toward ritualism, and in the general convention of 1871 a declaration was passed that the word "regenerate" as used in the administration of infant baptism did not signify that a moral change was wrought by the service. In 1874 a canon was enacted limiting the ritual that might be employed in the celebration of the communion. But from this time on the interest in the controversy waned, and the canon on ritualism was repealed in 1904.

The height of the ritualistic controversy was marked by the withdrawal from the church in 1873 of the extreme evangelicals, under the leadership of Bishop George D. Cummins, of Kentucky, and their organization into the Reformed Episcopal Church.

Following closely upon this was the introduction of a church congress, which gave to churchmen of different types opportunity to compare views and present ideals. Dominated largely by what became known as the broad church element, it has served to emphasize harmony rather than diversity and has formed a strong factor in church life. Similar influence has been exerted by the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, founded in 1886, while the increasing emphasis on missionary work, both at home and abroad, has called forth many latent energies and at the same time has brought the church into sympathetic and cooperative relations with other Christian bodies.

DOCTRINE.

The doctrinal symbols of the Protestant Episcopal Church are the Apostles' and Nicene creeds. The Athanasian Creed, one of the symbols of the Anglican Church, was unanimously rejected by the convention of 1789, chiefly because of its damnatory clauses. The Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England, with the exception of the twenty-first, relating to the authority of the general council, and with some modifications of the eighth, thirty-fifth, and thirty-sixth articles, were accepted by the convention of 1801 as a general statement of doctrine, and are appended to the prayer book. Adherence to them as a creed, however, is not generally required either for confirmation or ordination, although this rests with the bishop.

While the general position of the church is classed as Calvinistic, various opinions are held by individuals. There is no inclination to be rigid or to raise difficulties, but the fundamental principles of the church, based upon the Holy Scriptures as the ultimate rule of faith, have been maintained whenever a question has arisen demanding decision.

The clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church, instead of signing the Thirty-nine Articles, as is done in the English Church, make the following declaration:

I do believe the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments to be the Word of God, and to contain all things necessary to salvation, and I do solemnly engage to conform to the doctrine, discipline, and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.

On this general basis, what are known as the Lambeth articles were formulated in England in 1888 for the unity of Christendom, as follows:

(a) The Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments as "containing all things necessary to salvation," and as being the rule and ultimate standard of faith.

(b) The Apostles' Creed as the baptismal symbol, and the Nicene Creed as the sufficient statement of the Christian faith.

(c) The two sacraments ordained by Christ himself—baptism and the Supper of the Lord—ministered with unfailing use of Christ's words of institution and of the elements ordained by Him.

(d) The historic episcopate, locally adapted in the methods of its administration to the varying needs of the nations and peoples called of God into the unity of His Church.

In the baptism of children no mode is prescribed, and either immersion or pouring is allowed. The child must be presented by sponsors, who may be the parents, who shall answer for the child, accepting the Apostles' Creed, with the implied promise that the child shall be trained to accept the pledges thus made.

For those who have not been baptized in infancy, reception into the church is by baptism, by whatever form may be preferred, and acceptance of the Apostles' Creed. For those who have been baptized, reception is by confirmation by the bishop, after instruction in the catechism of the church. Participation in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper is, according to the rules of the church, limited to those who have been confirmed, though the custom is growing of regarding all baptized persons as virtually members of the church, and as such entitled to partake, if they so desire.

POLITY.

The system of ecclesiastical government includes the parish or congregation, the diocese, and the general convention. The parish or congregation is organized, on public notice given by a presbyter (minister or priest), by male persons of full age who have attended services at that place on four consecutive Sundays. The congregation thus organized is "required, in its constitution or plan or articles of organization, to recognize and accede to the constitution, canons, doctrine, discipline, and worship of the church, and to agree to submit to and obey such directions as may be from time to time received from the bishop in charge, and council of advice."

Officers of the parish are the rector, who must be a priest; wardens, usually two in number, representing the body of the parish and having charge of records, collection of alms, and the repair of the church; and vestrymen, who are the trustees and hold the property for the corporation. The direction of spiritual affairs is exclusively in the hands of the rector. The number, mode of election, and term of office of wardens and vestrymen, with qualifications of voters, vary according to the state or diocesan law. The election of officers, including the rector, rests with the male members of the parish.

A diocese includes not less than 6 parishes, and must have not fewer than 6 presbyters who have been

for at least one year canonically resident within its bounds, regularly settled in a parish or congregation, and qualified to vote for a bishop. The early dioceses were in general identical with the states, but with the growth of the church, necessitating the subdivision of the larger dioceses, and the erection of missionary districts, state lines have not always been observed.

The government of the diocese is vested in the bishop and the diocesan convention, the latter consisting of all the ordained clergy, and of at least one lay delegate from each parish or congregation. This convention meets annually, and election of delegates to it is governed by the specific canons of each diocese. A standing committee is appointed by the convention to be the ecclesiastical authority for all purposes declared by the general convention. This committee elects a president and secretary from its own body, and meets in conformity to its own rules; its rights and duties, except as provided in the constitution and canons of the general convention, are prescribed by the canons of the respective dioceses.

Sections of states and territories not organized into dioceses are established by the house of bishops and the general convention as missionary districts. These districts may be elevated into dioceses or may be consolidated with other parts of dioceses as new dioceses.

The general convention, the highest ecclesiastical authority in the church, consists of two houses, the house of bishops and the house of deputies. The house of bishops includes every bishop having jurisdiction, every bishop coadjutor, and every bishop who by reason of advanced age or bodily infirmity has resigned his jurisdiction. The house of deputies is composed of delegates elected from the dioceses, including for each diocese not more than 4 presbyters, canonically resident in the diocese, and not more than 4 laymen, communicants of the church, resident in the diocese. In addition to the delegates from the dioceses, each missionary district of the church within the boundaries of the United States is entitled to one clerical and one lay deputy with all the qualifications and rights of deputies except the right to vote when the vote is taken by orders. The two houses sit and deliberate separately. On any question, the vote of a majority of the deputies present is sufficient in the house of deputies, unless some special canon requires more than a majority, or unless the clerical or lay delegation from any diocese demands that the vote be taken by orders. In such case the two orders vote separately, each diocese having one vote in the clerical order and one in the lay order, a majority in each order of all the dioceses being necessary to constitute a vote.

In the house of bishops the senior bishop in the order of consecration, having jurisdiction within the United States, is the presiding bishop, and next to him stands the bishop next in seniority by consecration.

The general convention meets every third year on the first Wednesday in October, unless a different day be appointed by the preceding convention, and at the place designated by such convention, though the presiding bishop of the church has the power, in case of necessity, to change the place.

Three orders are recognized in the ministry—bishops, priests, and deacons. Deacons are ordained to assist the rector in the services and pastoral work, to baptize infants in the absence of the rector, and to preach as specially licensed by the bishop. A course of study and examination are required, and subscription to the declaration referred to above. A deacon after serving a year, provided he be at least 24 years of age, may be ordained to the priesthood and then receives authority to preach, to administer the sacraments, and in general to conduct the parish affairs. A bishop is a priest elected to that office by a diocesan convention and then approved by a majority of the standing committees of all the dioceses in the United States and a majority of the bishops having jurisdiction in the United States. Missionary bishops are appointed in missionary districts by the house of bishops, subject to confirmation, during the session of the general convention, by the house of deputies, and at other times by a majority of the standing committees of the dioceses. A bishop is consecrated by not less than 3 bishops. He presides over the diocesan convention, ordains deacons and priests, institutes rectors, licenses lay readers, and is required to visit every parish in his diocese at least once in three years. In case of the inability of a bishop to perform the functions of his office, a bishop coadjutor may be elected in the same manner as the bishop, with the understanding that he shall have the right of succession to the bishopric.

The election of a rector is according to diocesan law, and notice of election is sent to the ecclesiastical authority of the diocese. On acceptance of the candidate by this authority as a duly qualified minister, notice is sent to the secretary of the convention. Usually a service of institution is performed by the bishop, although this is not essential.

Lay readers and deaconesses are appointed by the bishop or ecclesiastical authority of a diocese or missionary district to assist in public services, in the care of the poor and sick, and in religious training. As such they are under the control of the immediate ecclesiastical authority, and may not serve except as duly licensed.

The support of the rector and the general expenditures of each local church are in the care of the wardens. The salary of the bishop is fixed by the standing committee, and the amount is apportioned among the churches of his diocese. No new diocese is allowed to be constituted except as provision is made for the support of the episcopate. The missionary bishops draw their salaries from the treasury of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society.

WORK.

The missionary activities of the church are conducted through the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, and by the various dioceses. According to a missionary canon adopted by the general convention, all persons who are members of the Protestant Episcopal Church are members of the Missionary Society, and the presiding bishop of the church is ex officio its president. A Board of Missions has also been established consisting of 15 bishops, 15 presbyters, and 15 laymen, appointed triennially by the general convention of the church. The American Church Missionary Society, organized in 1860 in the interests of the low-church party, was later practically identified with the general society.

The report on domestic missions for the year 1906 shows that work was carried on for the white population, for the Indian and colored communities, the Swedes, the Japanese in California, and deaf-mutes in the West and South. The domestic mission department also covers the work in Hawaii, the Philippines, Porto Rico, and the Panama Canal Zone. The general society employed 1,138 home missionaries in various ways, and the total contributions amounted to \$418,803. In addition nearly all the dioceses carry on more or less missionary work under the supervision of the bishop and the council. Reports from dioceses, obtained either directly or from the published minutes, show a total of 795 missionaries employed, 2,026 churches aided, and contributions amounting to \$636,202. Thus the number of missionaries employed was 1,933, and the amount contributed for the domestic mission work of the church was \$1,055,005.

In addition to this general missionary work is that of the American Church Building Fund Commission, which was inaugurated in 1880. The fund in the first year was reported as \$7,897. Since then it has steadily increased until in 1906 it reached a total of \$425,000. During the year the sum of \$2,995 was added to the permanent building fund. Interest on loans and investments was \$20,320, and loans returned by parishes and missions amounted to \$19,297. Gifts of \$13,150 were made to complete 51 churches, and loans amounting to \$13,200 were granted to complete 7 churches and rectories.

The foreign missionary work of the Protestant Episcopal Church is carried on in 7 countries: Africa (the west coast), China, Japan, Haiti, Cuba, Brazil, and Mexico. In these fields the report for 1906 shows 387 stations, 221 American missionaries and 761 native workers, 96 churches and chapels, and 9,890 communicants. The educational work is represented by 180 schools with 6,950 pupils; and the philanthropic work, by 12 hospitals and dispensaries with over 95,000 patients, and 6 asylums, orphanages, etc., with 323

inmates. The contributions in the United States amounted to \$467,867, and other income to \$81,203, making the gross receipts \$549,070. In addition, \$61,005 was collected from the native churches on the field. The value of property, not including that in Brazil and Mexico, is estimated at \$1,271,548.

The educational work of the Protestant Episcopal Church is varied in character. There are 9 institutions for theological instruction, 1 of which, the General Theological Seminary, New York city, is under the care of the general convention. Others, such as the Theological Seminary of Virginia, the Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, Conn., the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass., and the Theological Department of the University of the South, are connected with the dioceses in which they are located. Several colleges have been established under the influence of the church, including Columbia University, Kenyon College, Trinity College, Lehigh University, Hobart College, and the University of the South. So far as returns have been received, there are in all 106 colleges and academies with 8,098 students, and 276 parochial or mission schools with 9,499 pupils. The amount contributed in 1906 for their running expenses was \$442,142; the property value, \$9,966,884; and the amount of endowment, \$7,090,738.

So far as available, the statistics for philanthropic work for 1906 show 136 institutions, including orphanages and homes of various kinds, with 47,236 inmates; contributions amounting to \$1,154,836; property valued at \$18,052,164; and endowments amounting to \$11,294,940. Most of these institutions, while closely identified with the church, are not under its direct control.

Chief among the organizations of men is the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, with about 1,200 chapters and 13,000 members. The number of young people's societies reported was 997 with 37,237 members. The Daughters of the King and the Girls' Friendly Society in America are active general societies, for which, however, no statistics are available. There are a large number of other organizations, such as the American Church Sunday School Institute, Evangelical Education Society, Church Mission to Deaf-Mutes, Church Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, Protestant Episcopal Society for the Promotion of Evangelical Knowledge, Church Temperance Society, and the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor. The Church Army corresponds in many respects to the Salvation Army, and a church congress meets annually for the discussion of topics affecting the interests of the church. Orders of distinctively religious type are the Order of Christian Helpers, Order of the Sisters of Bethany, Order of the Holy Cross, and the Society of the Mission Priests of St. John the Evangelist, which corresponds to the Cowley Brotherhood of England. Sisterhoods and

communities of deaconesses are engaged in various forms of evangelistic and philanthropic work. The total number of such general societies and institutions is about 60.

There are several financial organizations, such as the Church Endowment Society, formed for the purpose of securing endowments for the episcopate, cathedrals, parishes, churches, asylums, hospitals, and all enterprises of a religious or charitable character, and a Retiring Fund Society, with an invested capital of \$250,000 and private annuities for 300 clergymen.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the denomination at the close of the year 1906, as derived from the returns of the individual church organizations, are given by states and territories and ecclesiastical divisions in the tables which follow. As shown by these tables, the denomination has 6,845 organizations in 77 dioceses and missionary districts, located in every state and territory. Of these organizations, 2,267 are in the North Atlantic division, 1,705 in the North Central division, and 1,463 in the South Atlantic division.

The state having the largest number is New York with 843, followed by Pennsylvania with 489 and Virginia with 395.

The total number of communicants reported is 886,942; of these, as shown by the returns for 5,767 organizations, about 36 per cent are males and 64 per cent females. According to the statistics, the denomination has 6,922 church edifices; a seating capacity for church edifices of 1,675,750, as reported by 5,960 organizations; church property valued at \$125,040,498, against which there appears an indebtedness of \$4,930,914; halls, etc., used for worship by 257 organizations; and 2,706 parsonages valued at \$13,207,084. The Sunday schools, as reported by 5,211 organizations, number 5,601, with 51,048 officers and teachers and 464,351 scholars.

The number of ministers connected with the denomination is 5,368.

As compared with the report for 1890, these figures show an increase of 1,827 organizations, 354,894 communicants, and \$43,821,381 in the value of church property.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

575

ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS, AND PLACES OF WORSHIP, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1906.

STATE OR TERRITORY	Total number of organizations.	COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.				
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Seating capacity of church edifices.	
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.		Number of organizations reporting.	Seating capacity reported.
Total for denomination	6,845	6,725	886,942	5,767	251,869	457,165	5,998	257	6,922	5,000	1,675,750
North Atlantic division	2,267	2,217	467,067	1,852	129,421	224,286	2,144	68	2,619	2,131	740,014
Maine.....	49	49	5,520	48	1,094	3,596	48	-----	58	48	12,687
New Hampshire.....	61	50	4,892	44	1,211	2,396	54	6	65	54	13,529
Vermont.....	65	64	5,278	64	1,569	3,709	62	3	69	61	18,679
Massachusetts.....	220	228	51,636	183	14,166	24,638	217	10	264	210	76,888
Rhode Island.....	71	68	15,443	65	4,921	10,126	67	2	77	67	25,791
Connecticut.....	189	186	37,466	164	10,812	19,249	181	4	209	181	65,356
New York.....	843	829	193,890	660	51,513	87,170	802	16	994	794	282,854
New Jersey.....	271	257	53,921	217	15,279	20,774	257	9	312	250	78,036
Pennsylvania.....	489	486	90,021	407	28,226	46,028	456	18	571	454	174,294
South Atlantic division	1,462	1,431	126,082	1,195	34,886	66,801	1,297	38	1,471	1,283	338,109
Delaware.....	39	38	3,706	32	800	1,015	39	-----	45	39	11,253
Maryland.....	262	257	34,965	223	9,805	17,404	256	2	317	250	75,321
District of Columbia.....	38	34	13,692	33	3,747	7,877	33	6	43	33	18,267
Virginia.....	395	389	28,487	301	7,729	15,932	321	6	353	320	87,239
West Virginia.....	91	91	5,230	80	1,270	2,755	80	9	87	78	18,970
North Carolina.....	258	256	13,890	239	4,119	7,416	240	10	261	239	51,821
South Carolina.....	118	118	8,557	109	2,745	5,555	92	-----	107	92	27,945
Georgia.....	121	106	9,790	63	1,967	3,517	112	6	128	111	24,299
Florida.....	141	138	8,575	115	2,689	4,730	124	-----	130	115	22,994
North Central division	1,705	1,693	183,107	1,490	56,299	104,439	1,444	78	1,622	1,438	351,394
Ohio.....	192	192	32,399	181	10,652	19,224	180	6	221	179	54,724
Indiana.....	71	71	7,653	67	2,342	4,681	65	2	77	65	17,289
Illinois.....	210	209	36,364	194	11,137	20,004	192	5	222	191	60,403
Michigan.....	201	196	26,439	179	7,088	14,617	170	7	204	169	49,770
Wisconsin.....	162	160	16,627	122	4,679	8,574	146	7	161	146	35,635
Minnesota.....	223	221	18,763	206	6,447	11,193	188	0	197	188	37,170
Iowa.....	91	91	8,990	87	2,881	5,735	79	-----	92	78	20,543
Missouri.....	125	125	13,328	121	4,329	8,192	109	5	120	109	25,727
North Dakota.....	88	87	2,227	42	596	1,025	41	7	42	40	5,405
South Dakota.....	126	126	7,055	108	2,382	3,716	109	11	112	109	14,948
Nebraska.....	126	125	6,903	113	1,937	3,648	87	16	94	86	15,390
Kansas.....	90	90	6,459	70	1,829	3,830	78	3	80	78	14,330
South Central division	737	724	60,285	654	17,084	33,485	586	24	642	584	144,936
Kentucky.....	86	83	8,091	81	2,373	4,832	53	2	69	53	20,136
Tennessee.....	103	103	7,874	98	2,531	4,795	85	3	95	84	21,553
Alabama.....	102	101	8,961	96	2,432	4,467	76	4	82	76	19,703
Mississippi.....	81	81	5,704	76	1,961	3,496	72	-----	76	72	16,220
Louisiana.....	80	75	9,070	51	1,813	4,176	69	2	75	69	18,128
Arkansas.....	67	66	4,315	66	1,589	2,726	48	7	51	48	11,710
Oklahoma ¹	48	42	2,024	35	605	1,137	38	1	30	38	4,971
Texas.....	175	173	14,246	151	3,780	7,806	145	5	155	144	32,515
Western division	673	660	49,501	576	14,179	28,204	527	49	568	524	101,297
Montana.....	57	57	3,290	53	849	2,207	38	5	38	38	5,740
Idaho.....	48	48	1,846	37	441	1,167	34	3	35	34	6,850
Wyoming.....	40	40	1,741	35	538	938	27	4	28	27	4,324
Colorado.....	104	102	6,832	97	2,354	4,168	72	14	74	72	14,609
New Mexico.....	18	18	869	15	237	495	13	-----	14	13	2,176
Arizona.....	13	13	1,059	10	211	456	9	2	10	9	1,945
Utah.....	15	14	977	14	323	654	15	-----	15	15	2,275
Nevada.....	21	21	1,210	18	510	505	13	2	13	13	3,800
Washington.....	32	27	6,780	68	2,279	4,098	70	3	74	70	14,022
Oregon.....	52	51	3,580	42	958	2,052	47	2	51	47	8,290
California.....	223	219	21,317	187	5,479	11,404	189	14	213	186	38,867

¹Oklahoma and Indian Territory combined.

RELIGIOUS BODIES.

ORGANIZATIONS, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1906.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total number of organizations.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.		DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Total for denomination.....	6,845	6,057	\$125,040,498	1,011	\$4,930,914	2,706	\$13,207,084	5,211	5,601	51,048	404,351
North Atlantic division.....	2,267	2,119	81,753,836	395	2,698,994	1,082	7,675,441	1,991	2,183	26,772	263,590
Maine.....	49	48	638,000	4	3,920	23	111,800	46	47	317	2,630
New Hampshire.....	61	59	713,881	9	19,175	20	70,400	40	42	283	2,222
Vermont.....	65	62	504,288	6	7,921	27	92,600	47	51	274	2,073
Massachusetts.....	229	222	9,033,276	44	183,945	108	649,050	219	234	3,059	20,605
Rhode Island.....	71	66	1,482,190	11	57,600	29	153,300	62	66	985	8,943
Connecticut.....	189	177	4,951,725	12	58,793	117	690,675	172	185	2,146	17,558
New York.....	843	771	39,234,723	160	1,631,927	430	3,573,660	733	810	10,087	97,557
New Jersey.....	271	257	6,272,314	59	280,275	112	842,300	239	263	3,244	30,759
Pennsylvania.....	489	457	18,323,429	90	455,438	216	1,485,650	433	485	6,377	65,243
South Atlantic division.....	1,463	1,306	12,374,626	153	620,606	523	1,806,150	1,020	1,121	8,160	73,535
Delaware.....	39	39	430,475	4	4,700	20	62,500	30	31	272	2,482
Maryland.....	262	251	3,429,341	39	140,302	129	501,425	206	236	1,907	17,800
District of Columbia.....	38	37	1,864,850	17	208,318	13	117,500	38	46	677	6,606
Virginia.....	395	322	2,435,765	31	82,093	124	399,825	260	293	2,097	18,725
West Virginia.....	91	84	555,516	10	28,050	42	161,800	67	70	482	3,357
North Carolina.....	258	241	987,925	12	13,758	80	191,750	194	210	1,120	11,068
South Carolina.....	118	91	832,700	9	16,250	38	113,300	79	83	578	4,321
Georgia.....	121	113	1,101,989	13	53,510	24	91,000	67	73	541	4,780
Florida.....	141	128	730,065	18	73,625	53	137,050	79	79	455	4,390
North Central division.....	1,705	1,486	19,444,127	272	1,055,256	613	2,249,095	1,224	1,273	9,604	81,506
Ohio.....	192	181	4,626,972	38	180,658	76	368,150	163	175	1,685	14,187
Indiana.....	71	67	1,019,800	20	65,685	27	129,600	52	54	396	3,188
Illinois.....	210	201	4,039,500	60	305,825	82	425,550	174	180	1,634	14,203
Michigan.....	201	174	2,328,025	36	138,647	72	318,300	144	156	1,468	12,104
Wisconsin.....	162	140	1,682,815	33	95,985	72	267,250	127	127	888	7,378
Minnesota.....	223	195	1,623,875	24	67,725	75	195,400	158	167	1,123	9,936
Iowa.....	91	79	1,084,705	13	41,000	34	146,650	59	59	484	3,589
Missouri.....	125	113	1,553,030	23	108,547	26	110,900	93	96	724	6,420
North Dakota.....	88	44	138,400	4	8,100	18	45,600	33	33	135	1,015
South Dakota.....	126	111	318,435	3	7,900	61	83,435	86	86	269	3,158
Nebraska.....	126	92	712,370	12	30,134	41	92,960	69	73	443	3,627
Kansas.....	90	83	410,200	6	5,050	29	75,400	66	67	355	2,701
South Central division.....	737	587	6,121,634	84	261,769	248	792,158	502	523	3,317	27,835
Kentucky.....	86	56	1,074,380	14	37,550	26	96,350	53	60	479	4,401
Tennessee.....	103	84	980,100	11	63,250	27	80,450	69	73	462	4,100
Alabama.....	102	75	1,006,600	5	3,275	31	120,250	73	75	436	3,560
Mississippi.....	81	71	583,094	12	24,250	31	119,058	55	50	310	2,254
Louisiana.....	80	57	816,975	13	86,700	27	116,850	58	58	462	3,927
Arkansas.....	67	54	323,525	11	10,840	21	55,200	43	44	255	2,012
Oklahoma.....	43	38	122,050	7	17,486	12	19,100	20	20	122	923
Texas.....	175	162	1,208,910	11	18,418	73	184,900	122	128	791	6,608
Western division.....	673	559	5,346,275	107	294,289	240	684,240	474	501	3,186	27,885
Montana.....	57	42	259,375	2	5,250	20	63,685	30	37	230	2,198
Idaho.....	48	36	195,800	8	14,810	18	43,850	30	40	193	1,916
Wyoming.....	40	28	191,900	3	2,650	12	29,700	25	28	155	1,093
Colorado.....	104	73	771,035	18	36,552	38	89,000	63	65	469	4,119
New Mexico.....	18	16	66,750	1	240	8	19,800	15	15	73	532
Arizona.....	13	9	75,000	1	870	4	7,000	9	10	61	569
Utah.....	15	15	287,000	-----	-----	7	22,340	12	13	75	761
Nevada.....	21	17	135,400	3	9,500	7	16,600	15	15	79	805
Washington.....	82	74	689,625	14	24,983	29	86,800	64	66	419	3,388
Oregon.....	52	48	472,675	9	13,145	22	35,300	39	40	235	1,904
California.....	223	201	2,201,815	48	186,289	75	270,865	160	172	1,197	10,000

¹ Oklahoma and Indian Territory combined.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS, AND PLACES OF WORSHIP, BY DIOCESES AND DISTRICTS: 1906.

DIOCESE OR DISTRICT.	Total number of organizations.	COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.				
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.		Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Seating capacity of church edifices.		
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.		Halls, etc.	Number of organizations reporting.	Seating capacity reported.
Total for denomination.....	6,845	6,725	880,942	5,767	251,869	457,165	5,998	257	6,922	5,960	1,675,760
Alabama.....	102	101	8,961	96	2,432	4,467	76	4	82	76	19,703
Albany.....	101	157	26,434	121	6,602	11,712	155	1	191	155	45,422
Arkansas.....	67	66	4,315	66	1,589	2,726	48	7	51	48	11,710
Asheville.....	82	82	2,702	78	902	1,548	72	7	78	72	12,855
Boise.....	53	53	1,993	44	645	1,216	37	4	39	37	5,690
California.....	97	95	10,396	74	2,339	5,083	86	8	96	85	17,975
Central New York.....	149	148	21,920	130	5,751	11,445	145	3	175	140	40,629
Central Pennsylvania.....	85	85	13,031	78	4,034	6,718	81	1	98	81	25,445
Chicago.....	111	110	29,082	99	8,938	15,005	105	2	124	105	37,743
Colorado.....	86	84	6,106	79	2,144	3,652	60	11	62	60	12,710
Connecticut.....	189	186	37,466	164	10,812	19,249	181	4	209	181	65,356
Dallas.....	59	57	4,325	55	1,397	2,773	41	3	43	41	8,640
Delaware.....	39	38	3,796	32	806	1,615	39	.....	45	39	11,253
Duluth.....	85	85	3,994	74	1,385	2,163	61	3	64	61	10,730
East Carolina.....	71	71	4,837	61	1,016	2,126	66	1	72	66	16,780
Easton.....	58	57	4,230	48	1,006	2,214	57	.....	70	57	13,860
Florida.....	59	58	4,553	43	1,483	2,525	54	.....	59	45	11,065
Fond du Lac.....	53	51	5,204	41	1,627	3,133	.....	2	53	49	10,730
Georgia.....	121	106	9,790	63	1,967	3,517	112	6	128	111	23,299
Harrisburg.....	92	90	9,567	83	3,165	5,288	79	8	90	79	20,680
Indianapolis.....	44	44	4,996	43	1,583	3,269	42	1	49	42	11,369
Iowa.....	91	91	8,990	87	2,381	5,735	79	.....	92	78	20,543
Kansas.....	70	70	5,635	51	1,615	3,255	60	1	62	60	11,350
Kansas City.....	61	61	5,234	58	1,558	3,036	51	2	56	51	11,157
Kentucky.....	34	34	4,857	32	1,287	2,684	29	1	36	29	12,111
Laramie.....	80	88	2,657	77	737	1,545	45	19	46	44	6,805
Lexington.....	52	49	3,234	49	1,086	2,148	24	1	33	24	8,025
Long Island.....	133	133	37,732	107	10,868	17,002	133	.....	168	133	52,442
Los Angeles.....	63	62	7,912	57	2,243	4,412	60	2	72	59	13,376
Louisiana.....	80	75	9,070	51	1,813	4,176	69	2	75	69	18,128
Maine.....	49	49	5,520	48	1,694	3,596	48	.....	58	48	12,587
Marquette.....	34	31	2,074	30	828	1,385	32	.....	33	31	6,160
Maryland.....	144	142	25,790	131	7,269	13,018	141	1	184	141	49,021
Massachusetts.....	178	177	41,907	138	11,404	19,919	169	8	209	168	59,868
Michigan.....	120	118	17,621	103	4,650	9,599	94	5	116	94	30,375
Michigan City.....	27	27	2,657	24	759	1,412	23	1	28	23	5,920
Milwaukee.....	109	109	11,323	81	3,052	5,441	97	5	108	97	24,005
Minnesota.....	138	136	14,769	132	5,062	9,030	127	6	133	127	26,440
Mississippi.....	81	81	5,704	76	1,961	3,496	72	.....	76	72	16,220
Missouri.....	64	64	8,094	63	2,771	5,156	58	3	64	58	14,570
Montana.....	57	57	3,280	53	849	2,207	38	5	38	38	5,740
Nebraska.....	57	57	4,845	51	1,256	2,381	53	.....	59	53	10,960
New Hampshire.....	61	50	4,892	44	1,241	2,396	54	6	65	54	13,529
New Jersey.....	150	137	21,595	124	5,752	11,312	145	3	173	145	41,188
New Mexico and Arizona.....	34	34	2,413	28	595	1,289	25	2	27	25	4,700
New York.....	238	230	81,833	162	20,272	32,078	233	4	309	230	104,561
Newark.....	121	120	32,326	93	9,527	15,462	112	6	137	111	36,848
North Carolina.....	105	103	6,351	100	2,201	3,742	102	2	111	101	22,186
North Dakota.....	88	87	2,227	42	596	1,025	41	7	42	40	5,405
Ohio.....	120	120	20,382	115	7,045	12,258	108	6	134	107	34,635
Oklahoma.....	43	42	2,024	35	605	1,137	38	1	39	38	4,971
Olympia.....	47	47	5,023	40	1,720	3,085	42	.....	46	42	9,387
Oregon.....	62	61	3,580	42	958	2,052	47	2	51	47	8,290
Pennsylvania.....	180	180	56,771	144	15,734	26,410	175	5	240	173	93,537
Pittsburg.....	132	131	19,652	102	5,293	8,212	121	4	143	121	34,632
Quincy.....	44	44	3,132	40	1,006	2,042	35	2	40	35	8,320
Rhode Island.....	71	68	15,443	65	4,921	10,126	67	2	77	67	23,791
Sacramento.....	76	75	3,911	66	1,317	2,256	52	4	55	51	9,941
Salina.....	20	20	824	19	214	675	18	2	18	18	2,980
Salt Lake.....	42	41	2,071	41	629	1,442	32	5	34	32	5,063
South Carolina.....	118	118	8,557	109	2,745	5,555	92	.....	107	92	27,945
South Dakota.....	130	130	7,447	112	2,542	3,948	113	11	110	113	15,443
Southern Florida.....	82	80	4,022	72	1,206	2,205	70	.....	71	70	11,929
Southern Ohio.....	72	72	12,017	66	3,607	6,966	72	.....	87	72	20,089
Southern Virginia.....	207	203	15,368	150	4,261	7,970	153	4	169	152	41,354
Spokane.....	45	40	2,300	36	671	1,338	36	3	36	36	6,145
Springfield.....	55	55	4,150	55	1,193	2,857	52	1	58	51	14,400
Tennessee.....	102	102	7,871	97	2,531	4,792	84	3	94	83	21,408
Texas.....	60	60	6,053	45	1,351	2,419	54	1	59	53	15,560
Vermont.....	65	64	5,278	64	1,569	3,709	62	3	69	61	13,679
Virginia.....	189	187	13,122	152	3,468	7,965	169	2	185	169	46,035
Washington.....	68	66	18,637	77	5,277	10,049	91	6	106	91	80,677
West Texas.....	53	53	3,383	48	885	2,276	47	1	50	47	7,735
West Virginia.....	91	91	5,230	80	1,279	2,755	80	9	87	78	18,970
Western Massachusetts.....	47	51	9,729	45	2,762	4,710	48	2	55	48	16,020
Western Michigan.....	41	47	6,144	46	1,610	3,633	44	2	55	44	13,235
Western New York.....	162	161	25,971	140	7,960	14,933	136	8	151	136	39,800

RELIGIOUS BODIES.

ORGANIZATIONS, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY DIOCESES AND DISTRICTS: 1906.

DIOCESE OR DISTRICT.	Total number of organizations.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.		DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Total for denomination.....	6,845	6,057	\$125,040,498	1,011	\$4,930,914	2,706	\$13,207,084	5,211	5,601	51,048	404,351
Alabama.....	102	75	1,006,600	6	3,275	31	120,250	73	75	436	3,550
Albany.....	161	154	3,415,499	20	54,789	107	514,065	130	141	1,208	10,104
Arkansas.....	67	54	323,525	11	10,840	21	55,200	43	44	257	2,012
Asheville.....	52	71	212,825	1	190	22	42,900	62	62	207	3,458
Boise.....	83	39	184,150	8	15,060	15	32,200	37	42	198	2,137
California.....	97	92	1,153,743	25	60,364	33	95,315	77	83	507	5,005
Central New York.....	149	146	2,337,850	15	35,088	68	250,800	122	128	1,057	8,600
Central Pennsylvania.....	85	83	1,922,800	12	35,550	40	210,550	78	88	1,023	9,854
Chicago.....	111	108	3,256,150	44	264,950	44	309,700	100	110	1,244	11,261
Colorado.....	86	60	717,700	17	35,075	32	82,550	81	53	411	3,612
Connecticut.....	189	177	4,951,725	12	58,793	117	690,075	172	185	2,146	17,558
Dallas.....	59	48	302,360	2	5,308	24	59,300	38	40	251	1,798
Delaware.....	39	39	430,475	4	4,700	20	92,500	30	31	272	2,482
Duluth.....	85	64	259,650	8	12,625	28	55,950	59	52	251	2,577
East Carolina.....	71	67	332,500	4	4,970	24	72,400	43	55	404	2,969
Easton.....	58	57	340,300	3	2,150	29	80,100	41	42	260	1,910
Florida.....	59	55	475,450	10	68,445	19	60,050	42	42	244	2,206
Fond du Lac.....	53	50	495,275	14	39,220	26	80,300	47	47	287	2,525
Georgia.....	121	113	1,101,989	13	53,510	24	91,000	67	73	541	4,786
Harrisburg.....	92	84	1,332,195	14	35,973	34	184,300	72	77	656	5,355
Indianapolis.....	44	43	665,300	8	18,700	10	54,000	32	32	212	1,691
Iowa.....	91	79	1,084,705	13	41,000	34	146,650	59	59	484	3,589
Kansas.....	70	64	369,300	5	4,450	22	57,200	53	54	288	2,180
Kansas City.....	61	54	559,330	7	34,367	10	41,900	38	39	247	2,034
Kentucky.....	34	31	779,530	8	30,500	14	51,150	28	32	325	2,683
Laramie.....	89	46	239,450	3	2,968	22	53,650	31	34	193	1,800
Lexington.....	52	25	294,850	6	7,050	12	45,200	25	28	154	1,718
Long Island.....	133	126	6,990,550	40	363,400	72	607,795	129	142	2,255	21,713
Los Angeles.....	63	62	856,187	19	106,125	25	134,050	48	54	450	3,581
Louisiana.....	80	57	816,975	13	86,700	27	116,850	58	58	402	3,927
Maine.....	49	48	638,000	4	3,920	23	111,800	46	47	317	2,630
Marquette.....	34	33	304,950	8	38,825	12	45,550	21	23	121	1,118
Maryland.....	144	137	2,362,841	22	126,460	75	307,025	122	149	1,513	14,074
Massachusetts.....	178	173	7,961,860	37	154,970	81	488,100	169	179	2,450	21,885
Michigan.....	120	97	1,564,425	18	74,122	46	210,900	89	96	1,022	8,397
Michigan City.....	27	24	354,500	12	46,985	17	75,600	20	22	184	1,497
Milwaukee.....	109	96	1,187,540	19	56,765	46	176,950	80	80	601	4,853
Minnesota.....	138	131	1,264,225	16	55,100	47	139,450	109	115	872	7,859
Mississippi.....	61	71	583,094	12	24,250	31	119,058	55	50	310	2,254
Missouri.....	84	59	998,700	16	74,180	16	69,000	65	57	477	4,586
Montana.....	57	42	259,375	2	5,250	20	63,585	36	37	230	2,198
Nebraska.....	57	57	620,700	10	29,166	26	92,100	52	55	351	2,826
New Hampshire.....	61	59	713,881	9	19,175	20	76,400	40	42	283	2,222
New Jersey.....	160	145	2,425,814	21	72,825	63	383,500	122	140	1,409	13,244
New Mexico and Arizona.....	34	28	190,750	2	1,110	13	27,300	26	27	150	1,331
New York.....	238	204	23,742,391	54	1,117,715	120	1,890,300	218	250	4,153	44,856
Newark.....	121	112	3,846,500	38	207,450	49	458,800	117	123	1,775	17,515
North Carolina.....	105	103	442,600	7	8,598	34	76,450	70	87	449	4,041
North Dakota.....	88	44	138,400	4	8,100	18	45,500	36	33	135	1,015
Ohio.....	120	110	3,120,530	26	128,231	53	240,600	93	108	1,005	8,657
Oklahoma.....	43	38	122,050	7	17,486	12	19,100	29	29	122	923
Olympia.....	47	44	496,225	12	23,958	14	36,650	36	37	257	2,220
Oregon.....	52	48	472,675	9	13,145	22	35,800	39	40	235	1,904
Pennsylvania.....	180	171	11,458,650	27	191,875	65	773,206	175	205	3,598	40,130
Pittsburg.....	132	119	3,609,784	37	192,040	47	308,600	118	115	1,100	9,554
Quincy.....	44	40	281,200	5	9,100	11	38,250	27	28	156	1,345
Rhode Island.....	71	66	1,482,190	11	57,800	29	153,300	62	66	985	8,943
Sacramento.....	78	57	278,385	6	21,300	20	51,500	43	43	218	2,151
Salina.....	20	19	46,900	1	800	7	13,200	13	18	67	521
Salt Lake.....	42	36	396,235	2	3,477	18	37,790	32	38	170	1,571
South Carolina.....	118	91	832,700	9	16,250	38	113,300	79	88	578	4,321
South Dakota.....	130	115	326,255	3	7,900	63	85,445	37	37	272	3,236
Southern Florida.....	82	73	260,615	8	15,180	34	77,000	37	37	211	2,134
Southern Ohio.....	72	71	1,606,442	12	52,427	23	127,650	67	72	680	5,530
Southern Virginia.....	207	156	1,180,080	17	49,393	56	198,100	126	137	1,008	9,434
Spokane.....	45	39	234,250	4	1,425	20	63,700	36	37	208	1,519
Springfield.....	55	53	602,150	11	31,775	27	77,600	41	42	234	1,597
Tennessee.....	102	83	985,300	10	62,750	27	80,450	68	72	456	4,050
Texas.....	60	54	668,150	5	12,170	21	57,900	50	53	307	3,065
Vermont.....	65	62	504,298	6	7,921	27	92,600	47	51	274	2,073
Virginia.....	189	167	1,259,485	15	33,200	68	201,725	135	157	1,095	9,841
Washington.....	98	94	2,091,050	31	220,010	38	171,200	81	81	892	8,422
West Texas.....	53	47	183,400	4	940	27	67,200	32	31	211	1,575
West Virginia.....	91	84	555,518	10	28,050	42	161,800	67	70	432	3,357
Western Massachusetts.....	51	49	1,671,416	7	28,975	27	180,950	50	56	600	4,720
Western Michigan.....	47	44	458,650	10	25,700	14	61,850	34	37	325	2,589
Western New York.....	162	141	2,748,433	31	60,935	63	304,100	134	142	1,414	12,284

REFORMED BODIES.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

The Reformed Church, which shares with the Lutheran the inheritance of the Protestant Reformation, includes those bodies which trace their origin to republican Switzerland, and those leaders in the cause of representative government, Zwingli, Calvin, and Melancthon. Of these bodies the Swiss, Dutch, and some German came to be known as Reformed; the Scotch and English as Presbyterian; and the French as Huguenot; while the minor sections of Bohemia and Hungary preserved their national names.

In the early colonization of this country Dutch and Germans, as well as Scotch and English, were prominent, and as a result we have 4 Reformed Churches, 2 tracing their origin to Holland, 1 to the German Palatinate, and 1 to Hungary. The first church, in New Amsterdam, was organized by the Dutch in 1628, and for a considerable time the Hollanders were practically limited to that neighborhood. Somewhat later a German colony, driven from the Palatinate by the ruthless persecution of Louis XIV, settled in upper New York and Pennsylvania, and, as it grew, spread westward. Another Dutch immigration, which established its headquarters in Michigan, identified itself with the New York branch, but afterwards a minor part formed its own ecclesiastical organization. The New York branch, known at first as the "Reformed Dutch Church," later adopted the title "Reformed Church in America;" similarly, the German Reformed Church became the Reformed Church in the United States. The third body is known as the "Christian Reformed Church;" while a fourth is styled the "Hungarian (Magyar) Reformed Church."

In its earlier history each body clung to its ancestral language, a practice which not infrequently checked a natural growth, although it had the advantage of giving to the newcomers a congenial church life, to which is largely due the fact that these communities have grown up loyal to the best interests both of their mother church and of their new country. As conditions changed, the use of English was accepted, and the older churches blended with the general interests of the community.

In their doctrine, polity, and general public life, the Reformed churches remain conservative. New ideas, simply because novel, have not had ready acceptance; yet new forms of organization, such as the various

societies for young people and similar enterprises, have found a cordial welcome. In interdenominational relations they have always been friendly, are members of the Alliance of Reformed Churches, and early inaugurated foreign mission work. They have stood for high standards in education and scholarship and have furnished many men prominent in public life.

In doctrine they are generally Calvinistic. Their Heidelberg Catechism emphasizes the general comfort of redemption in Christ, while the Westminster Catechism teaches the same and emphasizes the sovereignty of God. The polity is presbyterian, differing from that of the Presbyterian churches only in the names of church offices and some minor details. They have a consistory instead of a session, a classis instead of a presbytery, and a general synod instead of a general assembly.

The Reformed bodies are 4 in number, as follows:

- Reformed Church in America.
- Reformed Church in the United States.
- Christian Reformed Church.
- Hungarian Reformed Church in America.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

A summary of the general statistics for these bodies at the close of the year 1906, as derived from the returns of the individual church organizations of each denomination, is presented in the tables which follow. The Reformed bodies, taken together, have 2,585 church organizations. The total number of communicants reported is 449,514; of these, as shown by the returns for 2,445 organizations, about 43 per cent are males and 57 per cent females.

According to the statistics, these bodies have 2,706 church edifices; a seating capacity for church edifices of 990,654, as reported by 2,472 organizations; church property valued at \$30,648,247, against which there appears an indebtedness of \$2,377,014; halls, etc., used for worship by 62 organizations; and 1,355 parsonages valued at \$4,166,769. The number of Sunday schools, as reported by 2,345 organizations, is 2,588, with 38,710 officers and teachers and 361,548 scholars.

The number of ministers connected with the different bodies is 2,039, and there are also 46 licentiate reported.

The largest body, both in number of organizations and communicants, is the Reformed Church in the United States.

ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS, MINISTERS, AND PLACES OF WORSHIP, BY DENOMINATIONS: 1906.

DENOMINATION.	Total number of organizations.	COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.					Total number of ministers.	PLACES OF WORSHIP.				
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.				Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Seating capacity of church edifices.	
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.		Church edifices.	Halls, etc.		Number of organizations reporting.	Seating capacity reported.
Reformed bodies.....	2,585	2,583	449,514	2,445	181,619	241,542	2,039	2,480	62	2,706	2,472	990,654
Reformed Church in America.....	659	657	124,938	632	44,673	72,386	710	640	15	773	638	283,447
Reformed Church in the United States.....	1,736	1,736	292,654	1,632	121,925	154,986	1,180	1,670	30	1,740	1,666	640,745
Christian Reformed Church.....	174	174	26,669	166	11,617	12,621	131	159	13	181	157	62,334
Hungarian Reformed Church in America.....	16	16	5,253	15	3,404	1,549	18	11	4	12	11	4,128

ORGANIZATIONS, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY DENOMINATIONS: 1906.

DENOMINATION.	Total number of organizations.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.		DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Reformed bodies.....	2,585	2,477	\$30,048,247	654	\$2,377,014	1,355	\$4,166,769	2,345	2,588	38,710	361,548
Reformed Church in America.....	659	639	15,553,250	198	729,225	489	2,022,450	639	757	12,089	120,705
Reformed Church in the United States.....	1,736	1,667	14,067,897	349	1,360,552	724	1,827,569	1,569	1,677	25,191	222,324
Christian Reformed Church.....	174	160	903,600	98	216,287	136	200,250	133	150	1,424	18,340
Hungarian Reformed Church in America.....	16	11	123,500	9	70,950	6	26,500	4	4	6	179

REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA.

HISTORY.

Of the various ecclesiastical organizations representing the European Reformed churches, none is more closely identified with the early history of the American Church than the Classis of Amsterdam. With the development of Dutch commercial enterprise toward the West, it was natural that the Dutch Church should be interested in the new colonies.

In 1614 the New Netherland Company was chartered by the States General of Holland for the purpose of carrying on trade in the country "lying between Virginia and New France," and this section of the coast was named "New Netherland." Later a charter was granted to the Dutch West India Company, under whose protection some Dutch from Holland and Walloons from southern Belgium in 1623 established themselves in permanent settlements on Manhattan Island, on Long Island, and on the site of Albany. In 1626 Manhattan Island was purchased from the Indians, and in that year two "comforters of the sick" came over and read the Scriptures and creeds to the people every Sunday. The first minister, Jonas Michaelius, arrived in 1628, the same year that Endicott came to Salem, Mass., and a church was organized with at least 50 communicants, both Walloons and Dutch. As immigrants settled along the Hudson, on Long Island, and in New Jersey, other congregations were gathered. Some of these churches are still in

existence, and are more than two centuries old. The first church building was erected in New Amsterdam in 1633, and in 1642 this wooden church was replaced by a stone church which was built within the fort and was in use for fifty years.

With the development of somewhat rigid ecclesiastical discipline in the other colonies, the Dutch settlement, which had the reputation of being more liberal, attracted a considerable number of English, French, and Germans, who sought the privilege of worship, and these were cordially received. The applications of Dutch Lutherans, Quakers, and Anabaptists, however, were not received very cordially, and an ordinance was issued "forbidding all unauthorized conventicles and the preaching of unqualified persons." This ordinance met with disapproval in Holland, but the West India Company was slow to grant for New Netherland the toleration enjoyed across the Atlantic.

When the British took possession of New Amsterdam and the surrounding country in 1664, there were 13 Dutch churches and 6 ministers in service besides a teacher and a "proponent." Under the terms of surrender the Dutch retained their own form of worship and the use of the stone church within the fort.

The early part of the eighteenth century was a period of slow growth. The Dutch churches felt somewhat the impulse of the revival period of The Great Awakening, and the preaching of Whitefield. With this growth

it became important that some definite ecclesiastical organization should be established; and in 1747 a coetus was formed, under the care of the Classis of Amsterdam, to which the Synod of North Holland had committed the American churches, which were no longer under the care of the West India Company. This coetus, however, was merely advisory, and was in entire subordination to the classis, which reserved all power to itself.

In 1755 a minority of the coetus, dissatisfied with the assumption by that body of larger powers, formed a "conferentie." This was the beginning of a sharp controversy, which ended in 1771 in the union of the two bodies in a self-governing organization, which held, however, a close relation to the Classis of Amsterdam. With the close of the Revolutionary war and the development of the independent republic, and with the growth of self-government, the ecclesiastical autonomy of all denominations was further developed, and in 1792 the present ecclesiastical government of the Reformed Church in America was perfected.

The stream of Dutch immigration ceased in the latter half of the seventeenth century. This fact, and the retention of the Dutch language in the church services for a long time, account largely for the failure of the church to attain greater numerical strength. About 1800 the Dutch language ceased generally to be the language of worship, and in 1867 the word "Dutch" was eliminated from the title of the church, and the present title was adopted. In consequence of a considerable immigration from Holland in the middle of the nineteenth century, the greater part of which has settled in Michigan and other sections of the West, many congregations have been founded there and a few in the East, in which the Dutch language is again used.

The earliest efforts of the church toward general extension in domestic mission lines were begun in 1786, when the church at Saratoga petitioned the synod for a minister, and a committee was appointed to devise some plan of preaching the gospel in destitute localities. This was followed by similar applications from Dutch families in Pennsylvania and Kentucky, while a number of churches in Canada were also to be cared for. For many years the Classis of Albany acted as agent of the synod in looking after such localities in the North, and the Canada churches were subsequently transferred to the Presbyterians. Collections were taken in order to defray the expenses of ministers who went on preaching tours, and in 1804 the first legacy for missions was left by Sarah de Peyster. In 1806 the general synod assumed the management of all missionary operations and it continued to send out itinerants, though not a few of the churches planted failed to develop on account of lack of frequent ministrations.

In 1822 several private individuals formed the Missionary Society of the Reformed Dutch Church, which was soon adopted by the synod. A similar organization was started at Albany in 1828, and in 1831 the Board of Domestic Missions was organized. From that time the movement became more aggressive. In 1837 churches were organized in Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. With the development of Dutch immigration in the West the demand for missionary labor increased, and the board was reorganized in 1849. Five years later the plan of a church building fund to aid needy churches was proposed.

The foreign missionary interests of the church were of early origin, some of the earliest Dutch ministers engaging also in work for the Indians. In 1796 the New York Missionary Society was formed by members of the Presbyterian, Reformed Dutch, and Baptist churches. This was succeeded in 1816 by the United Missionary Society, which in 1826 was merged in the American Board;¹ but in 1832 a plan was adopted by which the Reformed Church in America, retaining its general connection with the board, conducted its own missions, developing work in India, China, Japan, and later in Arabia.

In close connection with these missionary activities was the interest in educational institutions, which was manifested, in 1766, in the securing of a charter for a college. Under a revision of this charter four years later, the name given to the institution was Queen's College, but this was changed, in 1825, to Rutgers College. Union College developed out of the Schenectady Academy, founded in 1785; and Hope College at Holland, Mich., out of Holland Academy, the offspring of a parochial school started in 1850. The theological seminary at New Brunswick, N. J., founded in 1784, was the first distinctively theological institution organized in America.

DOCTRINE.

The Reformed Church in America accepts as its doctrinal symbols the Apostles', the Nicene, and the Athanasian creeds, the Belgic Confession, and the Canons of the Synod of Dort, the Heidelberg Catechism, and is a distinctively Calvinistic body. It has a liturgy for optional use in public worship with forms of prayer. Some parts of the liturgy, as those for the administration of baptism and the Lord's Supper, for the ordination of ministers, elders, and deacons, are obligatory; the forms of prayer, the marriage service, etc., are not obligatory. Children are "baptized as heirs of the kingdom of God and of His covenant;" adults are baptized on profession of repentance for sin and faith in Christ. All baptized persons are considered members of the church, are under its care, and are subject to its

¹ See Congregationalists, page 227.

government and discipline. No subscription to specific form of words being required, admission to communion and full membership is on confession of faith before the elders and minister.

Ministers, on being ordained, are required to subscribe to the standards and polity of the church.

POLITY.

The polity of the Reformed Church is presbyterian. The government of the local church is under the control of a consistory which is composed of the minister, elders, and deacons, who are elected by the members of the church over 18 years of age. The minister and elders have particular care of the spiritual interests, and the deacons of the collection of alms and relief of the poor and distressed. The Collegiate Church (College of Churches) is a collection of worshiping congregations under the general management of one consistory. Each congregation, however, has its own special consistory.

The classis, which has immediate supervision of the churches and the ministry, consists of all the ministers within a certain district, and an elder from each consistory within that district, collegiate churches being entitled to an elder for each worshiping assembly. The classes of a certain district are combined in a particular synod, composed of 4 ministers and 4 elders from every classis within its bounds, which acts as an intermediate court in certain cases, but has special supervision of church activities within its borders. The highest court of the church is the general synod. It consists of ministers and elders from each classis nominated by the classes to the particular synods, which have power to appoint them as delegates to the general synod. In default of nomination by a classis the particular synod makes appointments. Classes meet semiannually in the spring and fall; the particular synods, annually in May; the general synod, annually in June.

The Reformed Church in America is a member of the Alliance of Reformed Churches throughout the World, holding the Presbyterian System, and has also approved the articles of agreement proposed with other Reformed and Presbyterian bodies in the United States. These articles, while leaving each church's judicatories independent in action, secure through a council mutual conference and cooperation in church activities.

WORK.

The home missionary work of the church is carried on largely through the Board of Domestic Missions. This board aids weak churches and founds new churches of the denomination throughout the country, assists by grant or loans in the erection of church buildings, organizes Sunday schools, and employs missionaries in evangelistic work without special ref-

erence to the founding of new churches. During 1906 it supported, in whole or in part, 239 churches and missions, reaching 10,726 families and 21,107 Sunday school scholars by the services of 177 ministers, aside from Sunday school teachers. Work is carried on among the Indians in Oklahoma and among the mountain whites in Kentucky. Reports for 1906 show 1,795 new members received and 18 new churches and missions organized; while 10 churches, formerly assisted, assumed entire self-support. Auxiliary to the Board of Domestic Missions is the Woman's Executive Committee, which raises funds for the general work of the board. The sum raised in 1906 was \$43,693. The Young People's Missionary League and other organizations also contribute to this cause. The disbursement is entirely in the hands of the official board, which is appointed by and makes its annual report to the general synod. The receipts during a series of years have increased from \$86,416 in 1901 to \$115,085 in 1906.

The foreign missionary work of the church is carried on by the Board of Foreign Missions, the Arabian Mission having a board of trustees chosen from the Board of Foreign Missions. It conducts work in Arabia, India, China, and Japan, and in 1906 reported 23 stations, 100 missionaries, 551 native helpers, 35 churches with 5,062 members, and 224 Sunday schools with 9,106 scholars. The educational department of the board reported 20 boarding schools, 4 theological schools, and 193 day schools, with a total of 9,398 scholars. It has also an interest in certain colleges under general Presbyterian auspices. There are 8 hospitals and dispensaries in which 84,361 patients were treated at a cost of \$9,594. The total value of property in foreign lands is estimated at \$301,083, and the income for the calendar year 1906 was \$179,867. For twenty-five years after the organization of the board, the church worked in connection with the American Board, but withdrew in 1857 and conducted its own missionary enterprise. The foreign mission churches were for many years (1826-1857) ecclesiastically connected with the American Board under the direction of the general synod. In recent years they have united with other boards and societies in Japan, China, and India, adopting such ecclesiastical methods and doctrinal systems as seemed best suited to their needs.

The educational work of the church in this country is conducted by various colleges and theological seminaries under the direction of the general synod. The Board of Education aids young men studying for the ministry and assists in the support of parochial or mission schools and higher educational institutions. Of these, there are in the United States 2 theological seminaries, 2 colleges, and 5 academies, with a total of 650 students, and 5 parochial schools with 511 pupils. The value of property devoted to this work is \$743,000, and the total contributions during the year were \$54,739.

The Board of Publication conducts a general publishing and book business and issues the reports of the boards, the Minutes of General Synod, etc., turning profits into the work of the church, as directed by the general synod.

The general synod appoints from year to year such special committees as may be needed for specific lines of church work. The Committee on evangelistic work raises and disburses funds for different enterprises, as the Tent Campaign in New York city, etc.

General Bible and evangelistic literary work is conducted through the American Bible Society and the American Tract Society, which are recognized by the general synod as authorized to receive contributions from the churches.

The church as such has no hospitals, orphanages, asylums, or homes in the United States. Committees of the general synod have charge of funds for the relief of disabled ministers and their widows.

Among the young people's organizations are: 710 Endeavor societies with 17,750 members; 304 young people's societies with 7,500 members; 100 societies of King's Daughters with 2,000 members; 40 Brotherhoods of Andrew and Philip with 800 members; 34 Crusader posts with 1,812 members; 115 Mission bands with 1,200 members; and 60 miscellaneous societies with 1,642 members. The total contributions from all the young people's societies and Sunday schools during 1906 amounted to \$43,638, distributed as follows: \$25,245 for foreign missions; \$18,060 for home missions; and \$333 for education.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the denomination at the close of the year 1906, as derived from the returns of the individual church organizations, are given by states and ecclesiastical divisions in the tables which follow. As shown by these tables, the denomination has 659 organizations in 36 classes, distributed in 18 states. Of these organizations, 442, or more than two-thirds, are in the North Atlantic division, and 198 in the North Central division. The state having the largest number is New York with 299, followed by New Jersey with 133.

The total number of communicants reported is 124,938; of these, as shown by the returns for 632 organizations, about 38 per cent are males and 62 per cent females. According to the statistics, the denomination has 773 church edifices; a seating capacity for church edifices of 283,447; church property valued at \$15,553,250, against which there appears an indebtedness of \$729,225; halls, etc., used for worship by 15 organizations; and 489 parsonages valued at \$2,022,450. The Sunday schools, as reported by 639 organizations, number 757, with 12,089 officers and teachers and 120,705 scholars.

The number of ministers connected with the denomination is 710, and there are also 17 licentiates.

As compared with the report for 1890, these figures show an increase of 87 organizations, 31,968 communicants, and \$5,213,091 in the value of church property.

ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS, AND PLACES OF WORSHIP, BY STATES: 1906.

STATE.	Total number of organizations reported.	COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.				
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Seating capacity of church edifices.	
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.		Number of organizations reporting.	Seating capacity reported.
Total for denomination.....	659	657	124,938	632	44,673	72,366	640	15	773	638	283,447
North Atlantic division.....	442	440	97,619	418	32,816	57,325	438	3	532	436	217,346
New York.....	299	297	63,350	282	20,664	37,124	296	2	369	295	140,641
New Jersey.....	133	133	32,290	126	11,336	19,008	133	.....	173	132	71,205
Pennsylvania.....	10	10	1,979	10	780	1,193	9	1	10	9	5,500
South Atlantic division.....	6	6	159	6	78	81	4	1	4	4	1,150
Maryland.....	1	1	19	1	9	10	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	5	5	140	5	69	71	4	.....	4	4	1,150
North Central division.....	198	198	26,360	195	11,431	14,528	187	9	206	187	62,567
Ohio.....	2	2	214	2	96	118	2	.....	3	2	700
Indiana.....	4	4	268	4	118	150	4	.....	5	4	800
Illinois.....	31	31	4,962	31	2,134	2,828	31	.....	33	31	12,367
Michigan.....	63	63	11,260	62	4,691	6,419	61	1	68	61	23,290
Wisconsin.....	14	14	2,312	13	989	1,163	14	.....	14	14	4,545
Minnesota.....	11	11	852	11	423	429	10	1	10	10	1,905
Iowa.....	47	47	4,835	46	2,166	2,578	44	3	51	44	13,744
North Dakota.....	3	3	165	3	89	77	1	1	1	1	400
South Dakota.....	19	19	847	19	418	429	16	3	15	16	3,441
Nebraska.....	2	2	432	2	215	217	2	.....	2	2	950
Kansas.....	2	2	218	2	93	120	2	.....	2	2	425
South Central division.....	11	11	705	11	304	401	9	2	9	9	2,034
Oklahoma ¹	11	11	705	11	304	401	9	2	9	9	2,034
Western division.....	2	2	95	2	44	51	2	.....	2	2	350
Washington.....	2	2	95	2	44	51	2	.....	2	2	350

¹ Oklahoma and Indian Territory combined.

RELIGIOUS BODIES.

ORGANIZATIONS, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES: 1906.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.		DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Total for denomination.....	659	639	\$15,553,250	198	\$729,225	489	\$2,022,450	639	757	12,089	120,705
North Atlantic division.....	442	435	14,379,050	121	629,535	321	1,043,550	430	540	9,311	92,914
New York.....	299	293	11,092,700	70	398,635	217	1,118,650	290	356	5,760	59,905
New Jersey.....	133	133	3,094,750	47	200,050	101	518,100	130	171	3,339	30,984
Pennsylvania.....	10	9	192,200	4	30,850	3	6,800	10	13	212	1,985
South Atlantic division.....	6	4	4,500	2	1,475	1	1,000	5	5	32	450
Maryland.....	1										
South Carolina.....	5	4	4,500	2	1,475	1	1,000	5	5	32	450
North Central division.....	198	188	1,132,000	70	94,765	157	300,000	192	190	2,049	26,501
Ohio.....	2	2	6,200	1	1,500	1	4,000	2	2	22	180
Indiana.....	4	4	19,400	2	1,700	4	5,700	4	4	33	219
Illinois.....	31	31	270,700	8	15,100	28	80,200	31	34	539	5,000
Michigan.....	63	62	455,700	27	36,825	49	125,900	63	63	1,009	10,652
Wisconsin.....	14	14	94,800	7	19,300	12	27,800	14	14	170	1,820
Minnesota.....	11	10	17,800	4	1,605	7	13,600	10	10	116	784
Iowa.....	47	44	210,640	14	14,165	39	77,600	44	48	553	5,404
North Dakota.....	3	1	4,500	1	1,500	1	1,000	3	3	23	163
South Dakota.....	19	16	37,260	5	2,800	13	20,100	17	17	139	1,105
Nebraska.....	2	2	11,200			1	3,000	2	2	19	882
Kansas.....	2	2	3,800	1	800	2	1,100	2	2	26	192
South Central division.....	11	10	32,600	3	1,650	8	15,500	10	10	82	660
Oklahoma ¹	11	10	32,600	3	1,650	8	15,500	10	10	82	660
Western division.....	2	2	4,500	2	1,800	2	2,400	2	3	15	180
Washington.....	2	2	4,500	2	1,800	2	2,400	2	3	15	180

¹ Oklahoma and Indian Territory combined.

ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS, AND PLACES OF WORSHIP, BY CLASSES: 1906.

CLASSIS.	Total number of organizations.	COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.				
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Seating capacity of church edifices.	
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.		Number of organizations reporting.	Seating capacity reported.
Total for denomination.....	659	657	124,938	632	44,673	72,386	640	15	773	638	283,447
Albany.....	18	18	3,397	16	893	1,756	18		22	18	7,880
Bergen.....	23	23	4,858	21	1,560	2,707	23		31	23	11,445
Bergen, South.....	12	12	4,129	11	1,399	2,493	12		13	12	6,875
Dakota.....	21	21	1,127	21	538	589	19	1	19	10	4,441
Grand River.....	28	28	4,980	28	2,140	2,834	27		29	27	10,085
Greene.....	6	6	1,570	6	567	1,003	6		10	6	3,250
Holland.....	21	21	3,771	20	1,663	1,958	21		27	21	7,380
Hudson.....	11	11	2,204	11	722	1,482	11		12	11	4,392
Illinois.....	13	13	1,803	13	703	1,100	13		15	13	4,210
Iowa.....	30	30	3,689	30	1,776	1,913	26	4	20	26	9,080
Kingston.....	16	16	2,796	16	1,011	1,785	16		19	16	6,490
Long Island, North.....	25	25	5,354	23	1,789	2,988	25		31	25	14,805
Long Island, South.....	22	22	7,142	20	1,879	3,107	22		28	22	13,800
Michigan.....	16	16	2,708	16	958	1,750	15	1	15	16	6,275
Monmouth.....	9	9	1,611	9	557	954	9		10	9	3,750
Montgomery.....	33	33	4,326	33	1,373	2,953	33		35	33	11,970
New Brunswick.....	12	12	2,819	12	1,105	1,714	12		17	12	8,095
New York.....	32	32	12,091	28	3,929	6,985	31	1	38	31	21,460
Newark.....	17	17	6,303	15	1,897	3,560	17		21	17	9,700
Oklahoma.....	10	10	638	10	264	374	8	2	8	8	1,909
Orange.....	22	22	3,653	20	1,251	2,264	22		27	22	8,835
Paramus.....	29	29	5,821	28	2,069	3,361	29		30	29	15,090
Passaic.....	16	16	3,416	15	1,344	2,024	16		23	16	7,900
Pella.....	13	13	1,344	12	510	743	13		15	13	3,649
Philadelphia.....	21	21	3,188	21	1,271	1,917	18	3	20	18	9,790
Pleasant Prairie.....	27	27	1,488	27	691	797	24	3	27	24	5,712
Poughkeepsie.....	11	11	2,256	11	791	1,465	11		18	11	5,923
Raritan.....	14	14	3,629	13	1,260	2,045	14		20	13	8,210
Rensselaer.....	14	14	2,334	12	632	1,357	14		16	13	4,865
Rochester.....	15	15	3,113	15	1,351	1,762	15		15	15	5,445
Saratoga.....	12	11	1,668	11	583	1,085	12		13	12	4,350
Schenectady.....	14	14	3,702	14	1,352	2,350	14		18	14	6,764
Schoharle.....	16	15	1,197	15	421	776	15		18	15	4,275
Ulster.....	16	16	2,923	16	1,028	1,900	15	1	22	15	6,777
Westchester.....	13	13	2,553	13	895	1,658	13		21	13	6,860
Wisconsin.....	31	31	5,532	30	2,495	2,877	31		32	31	11,710

REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA.

585

ORGANIZATIONS, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY CLASSES: 1906.

CLASSIS.	Total number of organizations.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.		DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Total for denomination.....	659	639	\$15,563,250	198	\$729,225	489	\$2,022,450	639	737	12,069	120,705
Albany.....	18	18	367,500	0	5,625	11	34,400	18	23	360	2,388
Bergen.....	23	23	487,100	8	33,700	13	80,000	23	31	623	7,168
Bergen, South.....	12	12	305,000	5	20,900	7	43,500	12	15	410	3,827
Dakota.....	21	19	55,760	7	5,800	16	23,100	19	20	165	1,469
Grand River.....	28	27	184,000	13	13,725	23	64,900	28	28	445	4,911
Greene.....	6	6	74,000	.....	.....	6	22,000	6	9	121	817
Holland.....	21	21	106,100	8	8,700	19	44,200	21	21	320	3,328
Hudson.....	11	11	114,500	.....	.....	11	38,700	11	15	183	1,290
Illinois.....	13	13	91,700	2	2,100	10	22,600	13	16	230	2,518
Iowa.....	30	26	133,050	11	11,630	22	46,450	27	27	303	3,540
Kingston.....	16	16	172,750	3	12,800	10	28,300	16	29	269	2,525
Long Island, North.....	25	25	939,500	12	49,050	14	82,500	25	31	613	6,514
Long Island, South.....	22	22	1,157,500	7	53,900	12	113,600	22	24	681	15,314
Michigan.....	16	16	180,800	6	14,400	9	21,800	16	16	272	2,593
Monmouth.....	9	9	104,000	3	6,600	8	38,000	9	10	153	983
Montgomery.....	33	33	397,400	10	33,700	21	50,450	28	31	408	3,273
New Brunswick.....	12	12	294,000	2	3,900	11	57,500	12	19	265	1,713
New York.....	32	27	5,510,500	11	115,950	13	220,700	32	38	968	11,306
Newark.....	17	17	835,000	7	55,950	12	82,300	16	20	605	5,729
Oklahoma.....	10	9	30,600	2	1,400	8	15,500	9	9	73	623
Orange.....	22	22	390,900	2	2,200	20	73,000	21	25	353	2,305
Paramus.....	29	29	600,000	17	56,250	22	113,000	29	34	619	5,632
Passaic.....	16	16	252,800	5	21,750	14	60,000	16	21	391	3,834
Pella.....	13	13	48,800	3	1,650	10	20,800	12	13	140	1,467
Philadelphia.....	21	18	245,500	6	32,325	10	26,100	20	28	350	3,186
Pleasant Prairie.....	27	24	93,590	8	7,090	22	38,750	27	30	258	1,976
Poughkeepsie.....	11	11	189,000	.....	.....	10	39,800	11	13	178	1,361
Raritan.....	14	14	285,300	3	8,400	12	53,000	13	19	293	2,427
Rensselaer.....	14	14	176,000	2	6,375	13	34,500	14	15	194	1,534
Rochester.....	15	15	121,000	5	8,950	12	40,300	15	15	234	2,327
Saratoga.....	12	12	129,500	.....	.....	11	38,000	12	12	129	832
Schenectady.....	14	14	382,000	3	21,600	14	55,000	13	17	310	2,416
Schoharie.....	16	15	59,900	3	3,585	10	21,000	14	14	127	885
Ulster.....	10	10	368,000	.....	.....	13	59,500	15	23	246	1,933
Westchester.....	13	13	410,500	4	79,000	12	129,000	13	15	262	1,892
Wisconsin.....	31	31	239,700	14	30,220	28	79,800	31	31	473	4,866

REFORMED CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

HISTORY.

The Reformed Church in the United States—for many years known as the "German Reformed Church"—traces its origin chiefly to the German, Swiss, and French people who settled in America early in the eighteenth century. Among its founders it includes Ulrich Zwingli and John Calvin, of Switzerland, while the fact that so many of its early members came from the German Palatinate, gives it close relation to Philip Melancthon. The Heidelberg Catechism, compiled under Frederick III, Elector of the Palatinate, in 1563, by Zacharias Ursinus, a pupil of Melancthon, and Caspar Olevianus, a pupil of Calvin, is still the Reformed Church's standard in teaching the Scriptures.

The emigration from these communities during the seventeenth century was small, and there was no continuity between the early, isolated pioneers and the churches in the succeeding century.

Pastorius with a little company of Mystics came to Pennsylvania in 1683, at the invitation of William Penn, and founded Germantown; but it was not until

1709 that these immigrants became at all numerous. About that time more than 30,000 from the Palatinate, who had found their way to England, encamped near London, clamoring for transportation. Some thousands of them were placed on unoccupied lands in Ireland and elsewhere, while large numbers were brought to America where they established settlements in the South, in New York, and in Pennsylvania. These pioneers were almost invariably thoroughly religious in character, and made provision for churches and parochial schools, although they were not well supplied with either preachers or qualified teachers. In some cases they had been attended by their pastors, and in this way John Frederick Hager accompanied one of the parties, arriving in New York in 1709. Among others who proved energetic and useful workers were John Philip Boehm, George Michael Weiss, and John B. Rieger. The general condition of the churches, however, was deplorable; the number of divisions was very great and there were large companies of Mystics. No regular method of securing ordination in this country existed, although Boehm was ordained by the Dutch Reformed

ministers of New York, with the assent of the Classis of Amsterdam. Meanwhile the ecclesiastical authorities of the Palatinate, appreciating their own inability to do much for the American churches, made application to the Classis of Amsterdam, and that classis commissioned Michael Schlatter as a missionary evangelist. He arrived in August, 1746, and soon after had a conference with the pastors who were already in the churches. As a consequence, a coetus, or synod, was organized the next year. Some opposition arose to connection with the Holland Church, which, in its turn, was somewhat discouraged by the reports from America, and also by the death in 1749 of Boehm, whose influence had been great.

In 1751 Schlatter made a visit to Europe, and so interested the people of Holland in the churches of Pennsylvania, that he returned the next year with 6 ministers, and a sum estimated at \$60,000. This general assistance, however, was so conditioned upon subordination to the Classis of Amsterdam as to occasion a great deal of friction, manifested especially in the development of two distinct parties in the coetus itself, differing in their views of polity, and resembling in a general way the "Old Side" and "New Side" in the Presbyterian Church; the former emphasizing doctrinal regularity, the latter being more in accord with the evangelistic and Pietistic developments of the time. Among the most prominent leaders in the latter company was Philip William Otterbein, later identified with the organization of the United Brethren in Christ. A number of independent ministers declined to identify themselves with the coetus, among whom one of the most prominent was John J. Zubly, pastor of a church in Charleston, S. C., and for a time a member of the Continental Congress.

The latter part of the eighteenth century was not a period of great growth, although the general status of the individual churches was good. With the general development of the feeling of independence and the association with other denominations—particularly the Lutherans under the lead of Muhlenberg—the German Reformed congregations became dissatisfied with the conditions of their connection with the Amsterdam Classis. That connection had proved as heavy a burden for them as for the Dutch churches of New York and New Jersey, and it was finally decided to act independently of the classis.

The first Synod of the German Reformed Church met at Lancaster, Pa., April 27, 1793, and reported 178 congregations and 15,000 communicants. Of the congregations at least 55 had no ministers. The churches were scattered through New York, northern New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, with several congregations west of the Alleghenies. The most important congregations were Philadelphia, Lancaster, and Germantown in Pennsylvania, and Frederick in Maryland. Many churches in sections of Pennsylvania,

about which no certain information was available, were reported as vacant. It was difficult for them to secure any ministers, either from their own synod or from the Dutch Reformed Church, especially ministers who could use the German language.

With the development of the Protestant Episcopal Church some congregations joined that body and others joined in the organization of the United Brethren. Various movements sprang up for union with other bodies such as the Dutch Reformed Church, and especially the Lutheran, at the time of the organization of the first Lutheran Ministerium. This latter union was especially encouraged by the union in 1817 of the Lutheran and Reformed churches of Prussia. It did not, however, materialize, and after a few years was no longer spoken of.

Then followed the revival period, in which two opposing influences were developed—the liberal and the conservative. The conservative party was anxious to preserve the faith, and the liberal party laid greater stress on fellowship. Another complication arose from the fact that the younger element preferred to use the English language in church services, while the older element preferred the German. As the difficulty of securing trained leaders became more apparent, a theological seminary was founded. During the discussions that followed, a number of churches withdrew and formed, in 1822, the "Synod of the Free German Reformed Congregations of Pennsylvania," later known as the "German Reformed Synod of Pennsylvania and Adjacent States." These churches returned in 1837, and eventually the discussion resulted in the establishment of a theological seminary at Mercersburg, Pa.

Meanwhile the church had been developing westward, but the difficulties of intercommunication made the mutual relations uncertain and the western classis soon developed into the Western Synod, which, while holding generally fraternal relations with the Eastern Synod, was not identified with it. As graduates of Mercersburg found their way into the distant sections, the two synods came into more intimate relations, and in 1844 a convention was called in which the Dutch Reformed Church and the two German Reformed synods were represented. Although the convention was purely advisory, it prepared the way for later union. The western congregations meanwhile had met the same difficulty as those in the East in securing ministers, and had established their own educational institutions, one of which, Heidelberg College, at Tiffin, Ohio, was founded in 1850.

During this period the church developed its general activities. The earliest German church papers were the result of private enterprise, but in 1840 the synod founded a printing establishment at Chambersburg, Pa., which was removed to Philadelphia after the destruction of Chambersburg during the civil war.

As early as 1755 the Coetus of Pennsylvania had organized a society for the relief of ministers and their widows. In 1833 the fund was transferred to the synod and the society placed on a more substantial basis. In 1826 a Board of Domestic Missions was organized, and in 1838 a Board of Foreign Missions, working in relation with the American Board. In all departments of Christian activity there appeared indications of renewed life. The three-hundredth anniversary of the formation and adoption of the Heidelberg Catechism was celebrated by the Reformed Church in 1863, by the union of the two synods in a general synod.

With the organization of the general synod began the rapid extension of the work of home missions; the German work in the West rapidly assumed unexpected proportions and the English speaking portion increased also; as a result, separate district synods and specific classes were organized—the latest being the Hungarian Classis—to meet the needs of the Reformed Hungarian churches.

Through these experiences the church has developed strength, and at the same time has entered into the most cordial relations with other bodies. A member of the Alliance of Reformed Churches throughout the World holding the Presbyterian System, it has given cordial welcome to consideration of closer union, both with the Reformed Church in America and with the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

DOCTRINE AND POLITY.

Both in doctrine and polity the Reformed Church in the United States is in hearty accord with the other Reformed and Presbyterian churches. The Heidelberg Catechism is in universal use in the churches, and the system of church courts corresponds to that of the Reformed Church in America, except that they do not speak of the "particular synod," but of the "synod."

WORK.

The missionary work is under the supervision of boards appointed by, and reporting to, the general synod. The Board of Home Missions reported in 1906 a total of 192 workers in the cities of the United States, reaching Germans, English, French, Hungarians, and Bohemians. They cared for 238 churches, and the amount received for this work in its varied departments was \$110,000.

The Foreign Mission Board of the general synod, which carries on work in Japan and China, in 1906

reported 3 stations, 54 American missionaries and 120 native helpers, 53 churches with 3,600 members, 6 schools with 625 scholars, and 3 hospitals and dispensaries treating 2,150 patients. The mission cooperates with other missions in the care of an orphanage in Japan. The churches in Japan are united with those of other Reformed and Presbyterian missions in the United Church of Christ, retaining no ecclesiastical connection with the church in the United States. The total value of property in the foreign field is estimated at \$265,000, while the amount contributed during the year for the support of the work was \$96,100.

The church has 16 colleges or institutions of high grade, with 188 teachers, 2,400 students, property valued at \$1,635,000, and endowments of \$1,091,000, while \$93,099 was contributed in 1906 for the support of the work. Four orphanages with 322 inmates, are supported by the church.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the denomination at the close of the year 1906, as derived from the returns of the individual church organizations, are given by states and ecclesiastical divisions in the tables which follow. As shown by these tables, the denomination has 1,736 organizations in 58 classes, located in 28 states and the District of Columbia. Of these organizations, 920, or more than one-half, are in the North Atlantic division, and 621 in the North Central division. Pennsylvania leads with 891, followed by Ohio with 310.

The total number of communicants reported is 292,654; of these, as shown by the returns for 1,632 organizations, about 44 per cent are males and 56 per cent females. According to the statistics, the denomination has 1,740 church edifices; a seating capacity for church edifices of 640,745; church property valued at \$14,067,897, against which there appears an indebtedness of \$1,360,552; halls, etc., used for worship by 30 organizations; and 724 parsonages valued at \$1,827,569. The Sunday schools, as reported by 1,569 organizations, number 1,677, with 25,191 officers and teachers and 222,324 scholars.

The number of ministers connected with the denomination is 1,180, and there are also 28 licentiates.

As compared with the report for 1890, these figures show an increase of 226 organizations, 88,636 communicants, and \$6,092,314 in the value of church property.

RELIGIOUS BODIES.

ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS, AND PLACES OF WORSHIP, BY STATES: 1906.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.				
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.		Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Seating capacity of church edifices.		
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.		Halls, etc.	Number of organizations reporting.	Seating capacity reported.
Total for denomination.....	1,736	1,736	292,654	1,632	121,925	154,986	1,670	30	1,740	1,666	640,745
North Atlantic division.....	920	920	185,329	875	78,230	99,685	909	8	958	907	399,499
Massachusetts.....	2	2	253	1	48	70	2	.....	2	2	700
Connecticut.....	3	3	1,012	3	507	505	3	.....	5	3	2,300
New York.....	18	18	5,700	18	2,446	3,254	18	.....	18	18	7,656
New Jersey.....	6	6	1,094	5	480	548	6	.....	8	6	1,950
Pennsylvania.....	891	891	177,270	848	74,743	95,308	880	8	925	878	386,893
South Atlantic division.....	169	169	21,914	101	8,566	12,102	165	1	172	165	58,834
Maryland.....	78	78	13,442	75	5,132	7,657	76	.....	81	76	29,784
District of Columbia.....	2	2	580	1	109	161	2	.....	2	2	1,200
Virginia.....	25	25	2,288	25	974	1,314	25	.....	26	25	6,805
West Virginia.....	9	9	886	9	363	523	8	1	9	8	2,420
North Carolina.....	55	55	4,718	51	1,988	2,447	54	.....	54	54	18,625
North Central division.....	621	621	82,254	584	34,629	42,522	585	20	597	583	179,882
Ohio.....	310	310	50,732	300	21,205	26,710	308	.....	312	306	107,570
Indiana.....	58	58	8,289	43	3,223	3,942	53	.....	54	53	18,340
Illinois.....	31	31	2,652	31	1,177	1,475	29	2	29	29	7,475
Michigan.....	18	18	1,666	17	708	935	16	1	17	16	4,247
Wisconsin.....	64	64	8,386	60	3,819	4,148	56	4	60	56	14,040
Minnesota.....	7	7	788	6	286	367	7	.....	7	7	1,285
Iowa.....	44	44	3,692	41	1,541	1,961	43	1	43	43	10,000
Missouri.....	10	10	1,284	7	405	484	10	.....	10	10	3,025
North Dakota.....	21	21	817	21	413	404	14	6	14	14	2,155
South Dakota.....	28	28	1,365	28	685	680	21	4	21	21	4,025
Nebraska.....	18	18	1,616	18	789	827	16	2	18	16	3,735
Kansas.....	12	12	907	12	378	589	12	.....	12	12	3,085
South Central division.....	17	17	2,437	3	189	268	3	.....	3	3	730
Kentucky.....	12	12	2,101	2	165	250	2	.....	2	2	630
Tennessee.....	3	3	234	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	1	1	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma ¹	1	1	42	1	24	18	1	.....	1	1	100
Western division.....	9	9	720	9	311	409	8	1	10	8	1,800
Colorado.....	1	1	90	1	31	59	1	.....	1	1	250
Oregon.....	7	7	512	7	227	285	6	1	8	6	1,375
California.....	1	1	118	1	53	65	1	.....	1	1	176

¹Oklahoma and Indian Territory combined.

REFORMED CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

ORGANIZATIONS, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES: 1906.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.		DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Total for denomination.....	1,736	1,667	\$14,067,897	349	\$1,300,552	724	\$1,827,569	1,569	1,677	25,191	222,324
North Atlantic division.....	920	909	9,725,872	218	1,004,100	321	978,160	820	890	15,626	143,399
Massachusetts.....	2	2	46,000	1	4,365	3	7,500	2	2	27	224
Connecticut.....	3	3	53,500	3	18,150	12	42,000	3	4	53	545
New York.....	18	17	363,877	14	89,606	12	42,000	18	20	379	4,023
New Jersey.....	6	6	46,000	3	3,500	5	10,200	5	5	70	451
Pennsylvania.....	891	881	9,216,495	197	888,488	301	918,460	792	859	15,097	138,156
South Atlantic division.....	169	166	1,160,366	29	67,060	71	171,360	149	150	2,076	17,779
Maryland.....	78	77	700,750	16	46,050	32	94,200	69	69	1,315	9,702
District of Columbia.....	2	2	90,000	2	12,000	2	12,000	2	2	38	421
Virginia.....	25	25	89,550	5	5,975	12	21,400	24	25	285	1,842
West Virginia.....	9	8	65,200	3	10,300	4	12,000	6	6	84	541
North Carolina.....	65	54	154,866	5	5,035	21	31,700	48	48	354	5,273
North Central division.....	621	581	3,108,959	97	281,092	324	657,800	577	611	7,263	58,841
Ohio.....	310	304	1,895,269	51	161,471	160	368,823	289	289	4,599	37,814
Indiana.....	58	53	390,950	11	30,325	33	69,500	52	53	737	5,819
Illinois.....	31	29	136,200	4	17,000	19	31,700	31	33	329	2,118
Michigan.....	18	16	80,700	4	6,350	9	14,400	17	18	189	1,388
Wisconsin.....	04	66	204,380	10	10,446	40	76,380	57	59	557	4,097
Minnesota.....	7	7	18,700	1	350	6	8,100	6	6	40	314
Iowa.....	44	43	169,160	4	11,000	23	38,000	41	44	424	3,061
Missouri.....	10	10	71,200	4	25,000	4	6,150	10	10	106	943
North Dakota.....	21	14	13,950	2	350	9	14,336	21	38	55	550
South Dakota.....	28	21	27,800	1	400	5	9,000	23	30	72	651
Nebraska.....	18	16	51,250	3	15,200	7	9,010	18	19	102	1,088
Kansas.....	12	12	49,400	2	3,200	9	12,400	12	12	143	998
South Central division.....	17	8	13,800	2	900	1	2,500	15	15	160	1,704
Kentucky.....	12	2	13,500	2	900	1	2,500	11	11	134	1,553
Tennessee.....	3							2	2	18	155
Arkansas.....	1							1	1	5	41
Oklahoma ¹	1	1	300					1	1	3	15
Western division.....	9	8	58,900	3	7,400	7	17,800	8	11	66	541
Colorado.....	1	1	12,500	1	6,500	1	2,000	1	1	19	175
Oregon.....	7	6	45,100	2	900	6	15,800	6	9	41	301
California.....	1	1	1,300					1	1	6	65

¹Oklahoma and Indian Territory combined.

RELIGIOUS BODIES.

ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS, AND PLACES OF WORSHIP, BY CLASSES: 1906.

CLASSIS.	Total number of organizations.	COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.				
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.		Number of organizations reporting.	Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Seating capacity of church edifices.	
				Male.	Female.		Church edifices.	Halls, etc.		Number of organizations reporting.	Seating capacity reported.
Total for denomination.....	11,736	1,736	292,654	1,632	121,925	154,986	1,670	30	1,740	1,666	640,745
Allegheny.....	26	26	4,492	25	1,968	2,384	26	.....	27	26	8,775
Carlisle.....	22	22	2,472	21	1,005	1,391	22	.....	23	22	8,425
Chicago.....	9	9	1,499	9	728	771	9	.....	9	9	2,550
Cincinnati.....	19	19	3,707	18	1,350	1,736	18	.....	18	18	5,605
Clarion.....	36	36	3,939	36	1,709	2,230	36	.....	36	36	11,595
East Pennsylvania.....	62	62	14,634	54	6,299	7,185	62	.....	64	62	33,630
East Susquehanna.....	54	54	7,267	43	2,818	3,309	52	2	59	52	20,600
Eastern Ohio.....	32	32	4,377	32	2,040	2,337	32	.....	32	31	9,300
Erle.....	23	23	5,625	22	2,509	3,016	23	.....	23	23	7,525
German Maryland.....	9	9	2,186	7	615	981	8	.....	8	8	4,000
German Philadelphia.....	20	20	7,494	18	2,584	4,140	20	.....	22	20	10,150
Gettysburg.....	30	30	6,884	30	2,980	3,898	30	.....	35	30	12,495
Goshenhoppen.....	27	27	8,357	26	3,914	4,263	27	.....	31	27	16,686
Heidelberg.....	32	32	6,805	32	2,672	3,133	32	.....	32	32	10,035
Hungarian.....	12	12	2,715	9	1,400	753	11	.....	16	11	4,750
Illinois.....	21	21	1,019	21	410	609	19	2	19	19	4,360
Indiana.....	14	14	2,722	12	1,238	1,307	14	.....	14	14	4,800
Iowa.....	21	21	1,118	21	395	723	20	1	20	20	4,876
Juniata.....	52	52	6,769	50	2,349	3,565	51	1	51	51	10,675
Kansas.....	9	9	778	9	304	474	9	.....	9	9	2,500
Kentucky.....	18	18	2,219	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lancaster (Eastern).....	52	52	9,120	51	3,702	5,204	50	1	51	50	23,325
Lancaster (Ohio).....	28	28	3,235	27	1,260	1,731	28	.....	28	28	9,225
Lebanon.....	47	47	10,750	44	4,356	5,583	47	.....	47	47	27,780
Lehigh.....	65	65	20,731	65	9,761	10,970	65	.....	69	65	40,525
Lincoln.....	6	6	430	6	161	269	6	.....	6	6	1,870
Maryland.....	66	66	11,211	64	4,374	6,404	65	.....	70	65	25,634
Mercersburg.....	24	24	3,677	22	1,340	2,167	23	1	24	23	8,612
Miami.....	51	51	7,082	50	2,695	3,987	51	.....	51	50	18,750
Millwaukee.....	22	22	3,177	20	1,411	1,508	21	.....	23	21	5,330
Minnesota.....	20	20	2,089	17	834	1,005	20	.....	21	20	4,635
Missouri.....	10	10	1,221	6	373	393	9	.....	9	9	2,635
Nebraska.....	15	15	1,389	15	694	605	13	2	15	13	2,705
New York.....	13	13	3,205	12	1,252	1,818	13	.....	15	13	6,290
North Carolina.....	55	55	4,718	51	1,088	2,447	54	.....	54	54	18,625
Philadelphia.....	36	36	8,948	34	3,244	5,285	35	1	36	34	15,102
Portland-Oregon.....	8	8	630	8	280	350	7	1	9	7	1,550
Reading.....	25	25	11,684	25	4,855	6,829	25	.....	25	25	17,125
St. John.....	28	28	7,030	28	3,135	3,895	27	1	27	27	9,895
St. Joseph.....	38	38	3,313	29	1,135	1,707	37	.....	38	37	11,230
St. Paul.....	19	19	2,827	19	1,247	1,580	19	.....	19	19	6,780
Schuylkill.....	36	36	6,936	31	2,604	3,412	36	.....	36	36	14,490
Sheboygan.....	39	39	4,861	37	2,252	2,448	31	5	32	31	7,685
Somerset.....	38	38	4,349	37	1,769	2,303	38	.....	40	38	11,060
South Dakota.....	49	49	2,182	49	1,098	1,084	35	10	35	35	6,180
Tiffin.....	34	34	3,758	33	1,494	1,977	33	.....	33	33	10,575
Tohickon.....	40	40	9,376	40	4,286	5,090	40	.....	43	40	20,187
Toledo.....	19	19	3,225	19	1,570	1,649	19	.....	21	19	5,732
Tuscarawas.....	50	50	7,469	47	2,806	3,875	50	.....	50	50	21,400
Ursinus.....	13	13	1,642	12	780	787	13	.....	13	13	3,350
Virginia.....	30	30	2,767	30	1,148	1,610	30	.....	32	30	8,475
Westmoreland.....	36	36	6,016	36	2,595	3,421	35	1	35	35	11,602
West New York.....	12	12	4,393	12	2,013	2,380	12	.....	12	12	5,476
West Susquehanna.....	62	62	6,181	62	2,777	3,404	62	.....	65	62	19,775
Wichita.....	5	5	382	5	135	247	5	.....	5	5	1,125
Wyoming.....	45	45	7,820	44	3,281	4,384	44	1	47	44	15,565
Zion (Northwest).....	12	12	2,560	11	1,013	1,276	12	.....	13	12	5,100
Zion (Potomac).....	40	40	6,136	39	2,718	3,358	39	.....	43	38	18,075

¹Includes 9 independent churches.

²Includes 1 independent church.

³Includes 4 independent churches.

ORGANIZATIONS, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY CLASSES: 1906.

CLASSIS.	Total number of organizations.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.		DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Total for denomination.....	1,736	1,667	\$14,067,897	349	\$1,300,552	724	\$1,827,569	1,569	1,677	25,191	222,324
Allegheny.....	26	26	477,700	11	110,900	11	38,300	26	26	593	3,482
Carlisle.....	22	22	106,150	4	3,150	9	28,600	20	21	269	2,173
Chicago.....	9	9	70,300	2	15,000	8	19,200	9	11	87	717
Cincinnati.....	19	18	159,400	7	16,493	11	33,800	16	16	257	2,180
Clinton.....	30	30	180,200	4	5,900	14	33,200	35	35	434	3,040
East Pennsylvania.....	62	62	608,937	16	53,930	15	49,200	60	77	1,420	13,294
East Susquehanna.....	54	52	288,700	8	11,985	18	51,700	44	46	668	5,754
Eastern Ohio.....	32	32	159,710	4	12,700	13	20,875	29	29	416	3,508
Erie.....	23	23	163,000	9	15,975	14	38,500	22	22	277	2,887
German Maryland.....	9	8	174,500	4	14,300	3	10,500	8	8	150	1,203
German Philadelphia.....	20	20	475,000	11	69,650	12	37,450	18	20	497	6,162
Gettysburg.....	30	30	261,750	2	15,925	21	40,400	27	28	374	3,591
Goshenhoppen.....	27	27	319,700	5	8,000	5	13,800	23	24	546	4,844
Heidelberg.....	32	31	195,700	2	1,400	22	42,600	30	30	416	3,829
Hungarian.....	12	11	174,500	11	102,000	9	36,000	11	11	37	647
Illinois.....	21	19	70,900	3	9,350	9	11,000	21	21	213	1,325
Indiana.....	14	14	97,250	1	200	12	31,000	12	12	195	1,713
Iowa.....	21	20	73,060	1	8,000	8	14,000	18	19	217	1,620
Juniata.....	52	51	259,200	9	33,537	25	48,800	48	48	624	5,164
Kansas.....	9	9	59,800	4	17,000	5	7,500	9	9	125	867
Kentucky.....	18	50	577,308	14	105,842	18	47,850	14	14	153	1,618
Lancaster (Eastern).....	52	28	112,700	1	3,000	13	31,600	49	50	881	8,119
Lancaster (Ohio).....	28	46	568,300	13	39,565	9	30,000	27	27	392	2,603
Lebanon.....	47	65	1,016,000	12	63,300	5	25,000	41	46	906	7,321
Lehigh.....	65	65	1,016,000	12	63,300	5	25,000	57	65	1,216	15,422
Lincoln.....	6	6	41,600	4	16,900	2	3,100	6	6	70	529
Maryland.....	66	66	655,550	11	31,450	20	87,700	58	58	1,128	8,504
Mercersburg.....	24	23	213,950	2	2,400	12	41,400	20	21	359	2,635
Miami.....	51	48	344,450	8	28,293	29	67,500	47	47	803	5,973
Milwaukee.....	22	21	81,800	1	150	15	29,040	22	24	199	1,516
Minnesota.....	20	20	74,800	2	650	4	21,200	18	18	148	1,180
Missouri.....	10	9	39,100	1	13,000	5	6,750	10	10	80	757
Nebraska.....	15	13	26,250	1	1,000	6	7,810	15	16	63	784
New York.....	13	13	323,377	11	82,685	6	25,500	13	16	281	2,098
North Carolina.....	55	54	154,866	5	5,035	21	31,700	48	48	354	5,273
Philadelphia.....	36	35	761,825	13	89,950	17	57,600	36	37	907	8,812
Portland-Oregon.....	8	7	46,400	2	900	6	15,800	7	10	47	366
Reading.....	25	25	642,250	8	60,975	6	25,000	17	18	921	9,390
St. John.....	28	27	189,300	4	5,400	14	35,900	24	24	389	4,245
St. Joseph.....	38	37	202,900	5	15,200	14	26,800	37	37	477	3,398
St. Paul.....	19	19	117,150	10	16,899	8	14,400	18	19	202	1,721
Schuylkill.....	36	36	263,600	10	10,446	14	57,300	32	33	595	5,489
Sheboygan.....	39	31	112,980	10	10,446	22	43,250	32	32	325	2,328
Somerset.....	38	38	190,550	5	1,750	16	36,900	32	32	396	2,965
South Dakota.....	49	35	41,750	3	750	14	23,336	44	68	127	1,201
Tiffin.....	34	33	198,300	7	19,760	13	28,300	32	32	488	3,890
Tohickon.....	40	40	401,300	10	28,650	6	28,500	35	45	772	6,680
Toledo.....	19	19	91,350	5	5,550	12	22,600	18	19	234	1,826
Tuscarawas.....	50	50	251,950	4	11,300	25	49,548	48	48	966	7,671
Ursinus.....	13	13	89,700	4	11,300	10	14,600	13	15	110	724
Virginia.....	30	30	137,550	7	11,675	14	30,400	28	29	341	2,157
Westmoreland.....	36	36	321,700	9	20,083	18	77,460	32	33	473	4,092
West New York.....	12	11	181,000	8	33,200	12	33,000	12	13	235	2,416
West Susquehanna.....	62	62	357,950	7	26,700	18	50,400	52	62	745	5,659
Wichita.....	5	5	24,500	1	1,200	4	6,300	5	5	59	408
Wyoming.....	45	45	312,375	10	32,444	17	47,500	42	50	727	6,564
Zion (Northwest).....	12	12	156,000	5	14,425	10	17,200	11	12	162	1,425
Zion (Potomac).....	40	39	469,600	6	25,650	8	27,000	35	35	630	6,075

¹ Includes 9 independent churches.

² Includes 1 independent church.

³ Includes 4 independent churches.

CHRISTIAN REFORMED CHURCH.

HISTORY.

In 1846-47 a colony from Holland settled in Michigan and gave the name of their country to the new home. Practically all joined the Dutch Reformed Church in 1849, but when this union was formed, they made an express condition that "they would be most perfectly free at any time they found an ecclesiastical connection opposed to their religious prosperity and enjoyment to bid (the Reformed Church) a fraternal adieu and be by themselves."

After some years a number of the members and 2 of the ministers of these Michigan congregations considered that various things in the doctrines and discipline of the church they had joined were opposed to their prosperity and enjoyment, and after considerable friction, they withdrew, April 8, 1857. Delegates from 6 churches met in Holland, Mich., in May, 1857, and effected a separate organization. Two years later the name of "Holland Reformed Church" was adopted as the denominational title, but in 1861 it was changed to "True Dutch Reformed." In 1880 the name

"Holland Christian Reformed Church in America" was chosen, but in 1890 the word "Holland" was dropped, and in 1904 the words "in America" were eliminated, so that the official title to-day is "Christian Reformed Church."

At first the growth was slow. Two of the congregations disappeared from the roll the year after organization, and one of the clergymen returned to the Reformed Church, leaving as sole pastor of the denomination the Rev. K. Van den Bosch. Owing to different opinions in regard to ecclesiastical customs, considerable agitation arose among the members. In 1864, the Rev. D. J. Van der Werp, an earnest preacher and a talented writer, came from the Netherlands to settle as pastor of the church at Graafschap, Allegan county, Mich. Coming into relations with recent immigrants from the Netherlands and from Germany (Bentheim and East Friesland), and finding many who were dissatisfied with the conditions in the Reformed Church, he succeeded within a few years in organizing a number of congregations in Wisconsin, Iowa, and Illinois, as well as in Michigan. He also began to train young men for the ministry, thus laying the foundation of the present theological school of the church, which was formally opened in 1876 in Grand Rapids. In 1868 he began the publication of a biweekly paper, *De Wachter* (The Watchman), and through this medium was able to extend the influence of the movement in many directions.

In 1880 the first home missionary was ordained for the organization of churches among the Reformed Hollanders and East Friesians scattered in different parts of the United States. This home mission work, aided by increasing immigration and a constantly growing number of graduates from the theological school, has been the chief instrument in causing the comparatively rapid growth of the church in recent years.

The denomination was strengthened considerably in 1882 by the accession of half a dozen churches, which, with their pastors, had left the Reformed Church because of the refusal of its general synod to condemn freemasonry and to discipline communicant members who were members of that organization. A further considerable increase came in 1890, when the Classis of Hackensack united with the denomination. This classis was the remnant of the True Reformed Dutch Church, which in 1822 had withdrawn from the Synod of the Reformed Church in America (then called the "Reformed Protestant Dutch Church") because of its alleged departure from Calvinistic teaching and preaching, and from the administration of church discipline.

In their early history the language of the churches was almost exclusively Dutch, but what became known as the "Americanization movement" in Michigan was

strengthened by the formation of an English speaking congregation in Grand Rapids, Mich., and the addition of the Hackensack Classis, which had been using English for many years. In the city congregations in many instances the use of English is increasing rapidly.

DOCTRINE AND POLITY.

The creeds of the Christian Reformed Church are those of the Reformed churches which trace their origin to Holland, namely, the Belgic Confession of Faith, the Heidelberg Catechism, and the Canons of Dort.

As its constitution the church adopted the eighty-six articles of church government (the Church Order) approved by the National Synod of Dort in 1619, in so far as they were suited to American civil conditions. These articles provide for a strictly Presbyterian order of polity, including the parity of the ministry and the joint rule of the elders of the different congregations.

The first organization of all the congregations was called a "classis" (presbytery). From 1865 to 1879 general assemblies were held annually. In 1880 the name "synod" was adopted for the annual meeting of all the churches as one body. At present 6 delegates from each classis—3 ministers and 3 elders—meet biennially as a synod, the highest church court in the organization. This corresponds to the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America, with no intermediary court corresponding to the particular synod.

In the congregational worship, the Psalms are sung exclusively, except that a few "Spiritual Songs" are used as a supplement to the Psalter.

WORK.

The activities of the church include work among the Indians, under the supervision of a Board of Heathen Missions appointed by the synod, with headquarters at Grand Rapids, Mich.; and general mission work carried on by the different classes and a joint committee of the synod. Six home missionaries, 2 missionaries to the Indians, and 6 missionary helpers to the Indians were engaged in this work during 1906, and 32 churches were aided. The total amount of contributions was \$24,000, including \$10,000 for the Indian work, a similar amount for the salaries of home missionaries and for weak congregations, \$1,000 for assistance in erecting buildings, and \$3,000 for mission work among the Jews, devoted principally to the "Chicago Hebrew Mission." The missionaries for the Indians are located at Gallup and Zuni, in New Mexico.

The chief educational institution is at Grand Rapids and includes a theological seminary, the Calvin College, and a preparatory school, with 11 teachers

STATISTICS.

and 161 pupils. There are in addition 24 parochial or mission schools—many of which are the property of independent societies for Christian Instruction—composed almost exclusively of members of the Christian Reformed Church. These have a total of 5,616 pupils. The amount contributed in 1906 was \$104,661, of which \$12,661 was for the support of the college and \$92,000 for that of the parochial schools. The value of the school property is estimated at \$60,000 for the institution at Grand Rapids; \$5,000 for the schools for the Indians; and \$184,000 for the parochial schools. The theological school has a special endowment valued at \$25,000. The various congregations, in addition to the Sunday schools, have week day classes for the children and young people for training in Bible history and doctrine by means of a graded system of catechisms.

Three homes for aged people, accommodating 80 inmates and having property valued at \$40,000, are supported by the Christian Reformed churches at an annual cost of \$1,000.

There are 128 young people's societies with 4,050 members; 60 women's societies with 1,628 members; and 20 men's societies with 300 members.

The Christian Reformed Church has 3 religious periodicals: 2 weekly papers—1 German and 1 English—and 1 German monthly. Several periodicals are published in the Dutch language, but are not officially connected with the church.

The general statistics of the denomination at the close of the year 1906, as derived from the returns of the individual church organizations, are given by states and territories and ecclesiastical divisions in the tables which follow. As shown by these tables, the denomination has 174 organizations in 10 classes, located in 17 states and the territory of New Mexico. Of these organizations, more than four-fifths are in the North Central division, Michigan leading with 66, followed by Iowa with 31.

The total number of communicants reported is 26,669; of these, as shown by the returns for 166 organizations, about 48 per cent are males and 52 per cent females. According to the statistics, the denomination has 181 church edifices; a seating capacity for church edifices of 62,334; church property valued at \$903,600, against which there appears an indebtedness of \$216,287; halls, etc., used for worship by 13 organizations; and 136 parsonages valued at \$290,250. The Sunday schools, as reported by 133 organizations, number 150, with 1,424 officers and teachers and 18,340 scholars.

The number of ministers connected with the denomination is 131, and there is also 1 licentiate.

As compared with the report for 1890, these figures show an increase of 75 organizations, 14,199 communicants, and \$475,100 in the value of church property.

ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS, AND PLACES OF WORSHIP, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1906.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total number of organizations.	COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.				
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Seating capacity of church edifices.	
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.		Number of organizations reporting.	Seating capacity reported.
Total for denomination.....	174	174	26,669	166	11,017	12,621	159	13	181	157	62,334
North Atlantic division.....	24	24	2,830	22	1,200	1,505	23	1	25	23	8,890
Massachusetts.....	1	1	140	1	65	75	1		1	1	300
New York.....	6	6	298	5	117	161	6		8	6	1,535
New Jersey.....	17	17	2,392	16	1,018	1,269	16	1	16	16	7,055
North Central division.....	142	142	23,329	136	10,157	10,866	131	11	151	129	52,169
Ohio.....	4	4	382	4	176	206	4		5	4	970
Indiana.....	3	3	659	3	310	349	3		3	3	970
Illinois.....	9	9	2,332	9	1,068	1,264	9		9	9	4,650
Michigan.....	66	66	14,719	61	6,037	6,400	63	8	78	63	32,184
Wisconsin.....	7	7	761	7	380	381	7		10	6	1,550
Minnesota.....	10	10	616	9	313	273	6	4	6	6	1,270
Iowa.....	31	31	2,990	31	1,447	1,543	27	4	32	26	7,890
North Dakota.....	1	1	77	1	37	40	1		1	1	275
South Dakota.....	8	8	499	8	240	249	8		8	8	1,570
Nebraska.....	1	1	60	1	25	35	1		1	1	600
Kansas.....	2	2	235	2	114	121	2		3	2	600
Western division.....	8	8	510	8	260	250	5	1	5	5	1,285
Montana.....	2	2	135	2	78	67	1		1	1	250
Colorado.....	1	1	21	1	11	10		1			
New Mexico.....	2	2	70	2	34	36	1		1	1	150
Washington.....	3	3	284	3	137	147	3		3	3	886

RELIGIOUS BODIES.

ORGANIZATIONS, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1906.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total number of organizations.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.		DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Total for denomination.....	174	100	\$903,600	98	\$216,287	136	\$290,250	133	150	1,424	18,341
North Atlantic division.....	24	23	271,500	11	61,700	17	62,500	19	20	281	2,841
Massachusetts.....	1	1	10,000	1	2,900	1	4,000	1	1	4	61
New York.....	6	6	42,000	3	11,300	2	5,500	3	4	24	231
New Jersey.....	17	16	219,500	7	47,500	14	53,000	15	15	253	2,541
North Central division.....	142	132	619,500	82	150,537	115	223,450	108	122	1,113	14,881
Ohio.....	4	4	21,000	2	6,500	3	10,500	4	4	61	221
Indiana.....	3	3	9,000	2	1,500	2	3,000	2	2	31	441
Illinois.....	9	9	60,850	6	21,500	7	23,000	8	8	103	1,411
Michigan.....	66	63	374,800	40	81,562	58	121,300	54	58	709	9,991
Wisconsin.....	7	7	25,850	4	8,925	5	7,200	4	6	14	161
Minnesota.....	10	7	15,650	4	4,350	6	7,400	7	7	31	371
Iowa.....	31	27	85,550	17	20,950	24	38,950	21	25	121	1,711
North Dakota.....	1	1	2,500	1	2,300	1	2,300	1	1	1	11
South Dakota.....	8	8	17,500	4	4,100	6	6,500	5	3	20	281
Nebraska.....	1	1	2,500	1	550	1	1,500	1	1	7	51
Kansas.....	2	2	3,700	1	600	2	2,500	2	3	16	221
Western division.....	8	5	12,600	5	4,050	4	4,300	6	8	30	61
Montana.....	2	1	5,000	1	1,650	1	2,000	2	2	6	111
Colorado.....	1	1	600	1	100	1	400	1	1	1	21
New Mexico.....	2	1	600	1	100	1	400	1	3	6	251
Washington.....	3	3	7,000	3	2,300	2	1,000	2	2	17	231

ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS, AND PLACES OF WORSHIP, BY CLASSES: 1906.

CLASSIS.	Total number of organizations.	COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.				
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.		Number of organizations reporting.	Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Seating capacity of church edifices.	
				Male.	Female.		Church edifices.	Halls, etc.		Number of organizations reporting.	Seating capacity reported.
Total for denomination.....	174	174	26,669	166	11,617	12,021	159	13	181	157	62,381
East Friesland.....	18	18	1,209	17	561	624	13	5	13	12	2,061
Grand Rapids, East.....	12	12	3,229	9	864	933	12	1	13	12	6,761
Grand Rapids, West.....	16	16	3,208	15	1,243	1,415	14	2	14	14	7,521
Hackensack.....	13	13	567	12	180	367	12	1	12	12	3,871
Holland.....	21	21	5,143	20	2,329	2,514	21	1	20	21	10,981
Hudson.....	11	11	2,263	10	1,020	1,138	11	1	13	11	5,011
Illinois.....	18	18	3,544	18	1,663	1,881	18	1	21	17	7,221
Iowa.....	16	16	1,319	16	625	694	12	3	15	12	3,221
Muskegon.....	21	21	3,454	21	1,747	1,707	20	1	25	20	8,221
Orange City.....	28	28	2,733	28	1,385	1,348	26	1	20	20	7,011

ORGANIZATIONS, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY CLASSES: 1906.

CLASSIS.	Total number of organizations.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.		DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Total for denomination.....	174	100	\$903,600	98	\$216,287	136	\$290,250	133	150	1,424	18,341
East Friesland.....	18	14	20,900	4	1,800	11	14,500	15	18	78	81
Grand Rapids, East.....	12	12	100,500	6	18,300	11	27,800	10	10	175	1,061
Grand Rapids, West.....	16	14	117,200	11	36,250	13	27,100	14	14	165	2,711
Hackensack.....	13	12	144,500	2	6,500	7	32,000	8	8	148	1,221
Holland.....	21	21	94,500	11	14,602	20	44,500	19	19	243	3,331
Hudson.....	11	11	127,000	9	55,200	10	30,500	11	12	133	1,651
Illinois.....	18	18	102,850	13	39,925	15	37,200	14	10	140	1,011
Iowa.....	16	12	28,500	9	6,300	12	18,400	8	11	60	81
Muskegon.....	21	20	75,200	13	13,910	16	28,400	14	18	151	2,411
Orange City.....	28	26	86,450	20	26,500	21	20,850	20	24	102	1,011

HUNGARIAN REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA.

HISTORY.

This youngest of the Reformed Churches in this country is the outcome of a desire to bring together into one organization and into close relationship with the Reformed Church of Hungary, the numerous congregations that had been formed as a result of the immigration into this country. These congregations for the most part had become identified with the German Reformed Church in the United States, or with the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, although some were included in various other denominations—Congregational, Baptist, etc. As a difficulty arose in regard to securing for these different churches ministers who were acquainted with the Hungarian language, and who understood the general type of the people, an appeal was made to the Church in Hungary for assistance. Accordingly a representative of that church, Count Joseph Degenfeld, curator-general of the Reformed Church in Hungary, visited the different Reformed and Presbyterian congregations. Becoming convinced that these American Hungarian congregations should be connected with the mother church in Hungary, he put the question definitely to all, whether they were willing to join that mother church. On his return from the United States, and as a result of his report on the situation in the United States, the General Convention of the Reformed Church in Hungary decided to give what assistance it could to those congregations which voted to submit themselves to its care and supervision. This assistance was to take the form of sending properly trained ministers and of granting such financial aid as might be needed.

On October 7, 1904, the Hungarian Reformed

Church in America was organized in the city of New York, by 6 congregations and 6 ministers, and other congregations have since united with it. While under the general care and supervision of the Reformed Church in Hungary, this is a distinctively American body, receiving its ministers and financial aid from Hungary in the same way that the congregations of the German Reformed Church received aid from Holland until they became strong enough to provide for themselves.

In doctrine, discipline, and polity, the Hungarian Church is in general accord with the other Reformed churches.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the denomination at the close of the year 1906, as derived from the returns of the individual church organizations, are given by states in the tables which follow. As shown by these tables, the denomination has 16 organizations, located in 6 states. Of these organizations, all but 2 are in the North Atlantic division, New Jersey leading with 6.

The total number of communicants reported is 5,253; of these, as shown by the returns for 15 organizations, about 69 per cent are males and 31 per cent females. According to the statistics, the denomination has 12 church edifices; a seating capacity for church edifices of 4,128; church property valued at \$123,500, against which there appears an indebtedness of \$70,950; halls, etc., used for worship by 4 organizations; and 6 parsonages valued at \$26,500. There are 4 Sunday schools reported, with 6 officers and teachers and 179 scholars.

The number of ministers connected with the denomination is 18.

This body was not reported in 1890.

ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS, AND PLACES OF WORSHIP, BY STATES: 1906.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.					PLACES OF WORSHIP.				
		Number of organizations reporting.	Total number reported.	Sex.			Number of organizations reporting—		Number of church edifices reported.	Seating capacity of church edifices.	
				Number of organizations reporting.	Male.	Female.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.		Number of organizations reporting.	Seating capacity reported.
Total for denomination.....	16	16	5,253	15	3,404	1,549	11	4	12	11	4,128
North Atlantic division.....	14	14	4,353	13	2,754	1,299	10	3	11	10	3,028
Connecticut.....	1	1	250	1	145	105	1	.....	2	1	350
New York.....	2	2	480	1	120	60	1	1	1	1	600
New Jersey.....	6	6	1,522	6	1,038	484	5	1	5	5	1,968
Pennsylvania.....	5	5	2,101	5	1,451	650	3	1	3	3	710
South Atlantic division.....	1	1	200	1	150	50	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	1	1	200	1	150	50	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
North Central division.....	1	1	700	1	500	200	1	.....	1	1	500
Michigan.....	1	1	700	1	500	200	1	.....	1	1	500

ORGANIZATIONS, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY, PARSONAGES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES: 1906.

STATE.	Total number of organizations.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.		DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.		PARSONAGES.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Value reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Amount of debt reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Value of parsonages reported.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
Total for denomination.....	16	11	\$123,500	9	\$70,950	6	\$26,500	4	4	6	179
North Atlantic division.....	14	10	109,500	8	61,750	6	26,500	4	4	6	179
Connecticut.....	1	1	11,500	1	10,000	1	3,000	1	1	2	60
New York.....	2	1	35,000	1	25,000	1	3,000	1	1	1	38
New Jersey.....	6	5	46,500	4	21,250	1	5,000	1	1	1	81
Pennsylvania.....	5	3	16,500	2	5,500	3	15,500	2	2	3	
South Atlantic division.....	1										
Virginia.....	1										
North Central division.....	1	1	14,000	1	9,200						
Michigan.....	1	1	14,000	1	9,200						

REFORMED CATHOLIC CHURCH.

HISTORY.

The Reformed Catholic Church in the United States originated in the withdrawal of several priests and laymen from the Roman Catholic Church soon after the promulgation of the Decree of Papal Infallibility in 1870, the movement taking definite form in 1879, when organizations were formed in New York, Boston, and other cities.

DOCTRINE AND POLITY.

In doctrine the church is evangelical, its principal object being the promulgation of the truths of the gospel as contained in the Holy Scriptures. Declaring the Bible the only sufficient standard for faith or duty, it supports strongly the authority of Scripture. It believes in the sacrifice of Christ for the sins of the world; the need of regeneration; the presence of the Holy Ghost; the benefits of the ordinances of baptism and the Lord's Supper; the desired unity of aim and fact of the Church of Christ; and the realities of death, the resurrection, the judgment, and the life everlasting. It places great stress on a correct Christian life and broad fellowship.

Emphasizing the liberty of the children of God to come to the Saviour in faith, the Reformed Catholic movement protests against the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church which would exclude from membership all Christians who do not believe in the Pope of Rome as the vicegerent of God, and protests against such traditions and commands as, in its view, make the Word of God of no effect.

In polity it is congregational. The people who constitute the church control in its government.

WORK.

The work of the church is purely domestic, though it is affiliated with all evangelical work in Roman Catholic countries, especially in those lands that have in the last few years come under the government of the

United States. Where individual congregations are too small to organize, the church counsels union with the various evangelical churches, making no distinction as to denomination. Besides its individual evangelistic work the church aims to be a connecting link between Roman Catholics everywhere and the great Christian world that is "separated from the Roman Catholic Church by doctrine and polity, and seeks to bring Roman Catholics in harmony with the teaching of all these evangelical churches and inculcates upon them the duty of winning their brethren to the evangelical views."

While the congregations may be small individually, each body is a center of missionary activity, and by sermons, lectures, and the press, aims at the unity of all Christians in their allegiance to the Great Head of the Church, the Lord Jesus Christ, whom God sent into the world for the redemption of mankind.

The headquarters of the Reformed Catholic movement are in New York city, where it is incorporated as Christ's Mission, and has secured for its permanent work a property valued at \$60,000.

STATISTICS.

The general statistics of the denomination at the close of the year 1906, as derived from the returns of the individual church organizations, are given by states in the tables which follow. As shown by these tables, the denomination has 5 organizations, located in 5 states, namely: California, Illinois, Massachusetts, Missouri, and New York.

The total number of communicants reported is 1,250; of these, about 58 per cent are males and 42 per cent females. According to the statistics, the denomination has 1 church edifice with a seating capacity of 200; church property valued at \$60,000, against which there appears an indebtedness of \$15,000; and