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PROTESTANT
EPISCOPAL CHURCH
STATISTICS, DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY
DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The Census of Religious Bodies, as its name indicates, is a census of religious organizations rather than a census of population classified according to denominational affiliation. This census is taken once in 10 years in accordance with the provisions of the Permanent Census Act approved March 6, 1902, and is confined to churches located in continental United States.

A report is obtained by the Bureau of the Census from each church, congregation, or other local organization of each religious body. The census data are thus obtained directly from the local churches and are not in any sense a compilation of the statistics collected by the different denominations and published in their year books. Lists of the local organizations for 1936 were secured in most cases, however, from the denominational headquarters, and much additional assistance has been rendered by the officials of the various denominational organizations.

The statistics relate either to the calendar year 1936 or to the church record year which corresponds closely to that period.

Number of churches.—In the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 the total number of churches, or organizations, shown for some denominations was slightly in excess of the number of churches reporting membership. Since membership figures have been obtained for all of the churches included in the reports for the years 1936 and 1926 and for other reasons, it has seemed advisable to use, for purposes of comparison with 1936 and 1926, the number of churches reporting membership in 1916 and 1906. These figures are used, therefore, in the tables presenting comparative figures for these earlier years.

Membership.—The members of a local church organization, and thus of the denomination to which the church belongs, are those persons who are recognized as constituent parts of the organization. The exact definition of membership depends upon the constitution and practice of the church, or denomination, under consideration. Each church was instructed to report the number of its members according to the definition of membership as used in that particular church or organization. In some religious bodies the term "member" is applied only to communicants, while in others it includes all baptized persons, and in still other bodies it covers all enrolled persons.

Separate figures are shown for members "under 13 years of age" and those "13 years of age and over," so far as reported by the individual churches. The membership "13 years of age and over" usually affords a better basis for comparison between denominations reporting membership on a different basis.

Urban and rural churches.—Urban churches are those located in urban areas; these areas as defined by the Census Bureau in censuses prior to 1930, included all cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. For use in connection with the 1930 census the definition has been slightly modified and extended so as to include townships and other political subdivisions (not incorporated as municipalities, nor containing any areas so incorporated) which had a total population of 10,000 or more, and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. Rural churches would be those located outside of the above areas. Thus to a very limited extent the urban and rural areas, as reported for 1936, differ somewhat from these areas as reported in the preceding censuses.

Church edifices.—A church edifice is a building used mainly or wholly for religious services.

Value of church property.—The term "value of church property" was used in the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 and the term "value of church edifices" has been substituted in 1936 and 1926. The figures are strictly comparable, however, as exactly the same class of property is covered by both terms.

The "value of church edifices" comprises the estimated value of the church buildings owned and used for worship by the organizations reporting, together with the value of the land on which these buildings stand and the furniture, organs, bells, and other equipment owned by the churches and actually used in connection with religious services. Where parts of a church building are used for social or educational work in connection with the church, the whole value of the building and its equipment is included, as it has been found practically impossible to make a proper separation in such cases. The number and value of the parsonages, or pastors' residences, are shown where the ownership of such buildings was reported by the churches.

Debt.—The summary tables show the amount of debt reported and the number of churches reporting a specific debt, also the number of churches reporting that they had "no debt." The total of these is, in most cases, nearly equal to the number reporting the value of church edifices.

Expenditures.—The total expenditures by the churches during their last fiscal year are separated in the reports received from most of the churches into the items called for, as they appeared on the schedule, which were as follows:

For pastor's salary.....	\$.....
For all other salaries.....	.....
For repairs and improvements.....	.....
For payments on church debt, excluding interest.....	.....
For all local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	.....
For all other current expenses, including interest.....	.....
For home missions.....	.....
For foreign missions.....	.....
Amount sent to general headquarters for distribution by them.....	.....
For all other purposes.....	.....
Total expenditures during year.....	.....

Averages.—The average number of members per church is obtained by dividing the total membership by the total number of churches shown. The average value of church edifice and the average expenditure per church are obtained by dividing the total value of churches and the total expenditures, respectively, by the number of churches reporting in each case.

Sunday schools.—The Sunday schools for which statistics are presented in this bulletin are those maintained by the churches of the denomination reporting, including, in some cases, mission schools or other Sunday schools conducted by the church elsewhere than in the main church edifice. The statistics shown relate to Sunday schools only and do not include the weekday schools that are maintained by a number of denominations.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Protestant Episcopal Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination comprises all baptized persons (including infants) on the parochial registers.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	6,407	3,668	2,739	57.2	42.8
Members, number.....	1,735,335	1,466,345	268,990	84.5	15.5
Average membership per church.....	271	400	98		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	608,977	512,357	96,620	84.1	15.9
Female.....	835,952	702,094	133,858	84.0	16.0
Sex not reported.....	290,406	251,894	38,512	86.7	13.3
Males per 100 females.....	72.8	73.0	72.2		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	239,082	239,685	49,397	82.9	17.1
13 years and over.....	1,150,318	999,288	181,030	84.3	15.7
Age not reported.....	295,935	257,372	38,563	87.0	13.0
Percent under 13 years ¹	20.1	19.8	21.4		
Church edifices, number.....	5,968	3,504	2,464	58.7	41.3
Value—number reporting.....	5,715	3,357	2,358	58.7	41.3
Amount reported.....	\$266,400,447	\$233,725,105	\$32,675,342	87.7	12.3
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$262,264,428	\$230,221,794	\$32,042,634	87.8	12.2
in 1936.....	\$4,136,019	\$3,503,311	\$632,708	84.7	15.3
Average value per church.....	\$46,614	\$69,623	\$13,857		
Debt—number reporting.....	1,518	1,248	270	82.2	17.8
Amount reported.....	\$16,003,462	\$15,066,539	\$936,923	94.1	5.9
Number reporting "no debt".....	3,009	1,548	1,461	51.4	48.6
Parsonages, number.....	3,354	2,260	1,095	67.7	32.3
Value—number reporting.....	3,087	2,092	995	67.8	32.2
Amount reported.....	\$23,705,329	\$18,072,506	\$5,632,823	76.2	23.8
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	6,117	3,558	2,559	58.2	41.8
Amount reported.....	\$29,288,532	\$25,352,593	\$3,935,939	86.6	13.4
Pastors' salaries.....	\$7,847,949	\$6,354,086	\$1,493,863	81.0	19.0
All other salaries.....	\$4,660,080	\$4,211,545	\$448,535	90.4	9.6
Repairs and improvements.....	\$2,014,241	\$1,658,211	\$356,030	82.3	17.7
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1,577,078	\$1,465,509	\$111,479	92.9	7.1
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$7,391,336	\$6,582,838	\$808,498	89.1	10.9
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$762,359	\$691,647	\$70,712	90.7	9.3
Home missions.....	\$359,228	\$321,277	\$37,951	89.4	10.6
Foreign missions.....	\$257,240	\$224,533	\$32,713	87.3	12.7
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$2,780,503	\$2,410,035	\$370,468	86.7	13.3
All other purposes.....	\$1,638,512	\$1,432,792	\$205,720	87.4	12.6
Average expenditure per church.....	\$4,788	\$7,126	\$1,638		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	4,929	3,255	1,674	66.0	34.0
Officers and teachers.....	58,164	46,612	11,552	80.1	19.9
Scholars.....	432,679	354,482	78,197	81.9	18.1
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	333	193	140	58.0	42.0
Officers and teachers.....	2,004	1,271	733	63.4	36.6
Scholars.....	17,623	11,678	5,950	66.2	33.8

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	249	151	98	60.6	39.4
Officers and teachers.....	859	608	251	70.8	29.2
Scholars.....	10,378	7,106	3,272	68.5	31.5
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	88	57	31	(?)	(?)
Officers and teachers.....	760	497	263	65.4	34.6
Scholars.....	7,531	4,579	2,952	60.8	39.2

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906. In 1916 and 1906 most of the churches reported only the confirmed members. As a result, the membership figures shown for these census years are too small for fair comparison with the 1936 and 1926 data, which include all baptized persons on the church rolls.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	6,407	7,200	7,345	6,725
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-892	-46	620	-----
Percent.....	-12.2	-0.6	9.2	-----
Members, number.....	1,735,335	1,859,066	1,092,821	886,943
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-123,751	(?)	205,879	-----
Percent.....	-6.7	-----	23.2	-----
Average membership per church.....	271	255	149	132
Church edifices, number.....	5,908	7,065	6,726	6,922
Value—number reporting.....	5,715	6,532	6,454	6,057
Amount reported.....	\$266,400,447	\$314,596,738	\$164,990,150	\$125,040,498
Average value per church.....	\$46,614	\$48,162	\$25,564	\$20,644
Debt—number reporting.....	1,518	1,198	1,281	1,011
Amount reported.....	\$10,003,462	\$12,220,363	\$6,380,117	\$4,930,914
Parsonages, number.....	3,354	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	3,087	3,648	3,154	2,706
Amount reported.....	\$23,705,329	\$34,616,887	\$18,395,182	\$13,207,084
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	6,117	6,817	6,831	-----
Amount reported.....	\$29,288,532	\$44,790,130	\$22,509,942	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$7,847,949	-----	-----	-----
All other salaries.....	\$4,660,060	-----	-----	-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$2,014,241	-----	-----	-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1,577,078	\$35,739,568	\$16,688,658	-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$7,391,336	-----	-----	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$762,359	-----	-----	-----
Home missions.....	\$359,228	-----	-----	-----
Foreign missions.....	\$257,246	\$9,013,715	\$5,821,284	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$2,780,503	-----	-----	-----
All other purposes.....	\$1,638,512	-----	-----	-----
Not classified.....	-----	\$36,847	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$4,788	\$6,570	\$3,295	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	4,929	5,607	5,552	5,211
Officers and teachers.....	58,164	58,374	55,918	51,048
Scholars.....	432,679	479,430	489,036	464,351

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

² The membership for 1926 includes all baptized persons on the church rolls. In the preceding censuses most of the churches reported only the confirmed members. Because of this fact, the increase from 1916 to 1926 is not shown, as data are not comparable.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Protestant Episcopal Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table

4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the 4 census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each province in the Protestant Episcopal Church, by dioceses, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
United States.....	6,407	3,668	2,739	1,735,335	1,466,345	268,990
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	61	26	35	14,310	8,901	5,409
New Hampshire.....	45	18	27	9,909	7,126	2,783
Vermont.....	50	10	40	9,148	5,393	3,755
Massachusetts.....	264	196	68	132,393	119,799	12,594
Rhode Island.....	70	39	31	39,434	32,307	7,127
Connecticut.....	188	79	109	83,317	57,615	25,702
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	875	488	387	349,528	301,035	48,493
New Jersey.....	304	209	95	114,152	98,056	16,096
Pennsylvania.....	510	372	138	172,066	148,251	23,815
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	173	151	22	57,616	54,755	2,861
Indiana.....	52	46	6	11,953	11,671	282
Illinois.....	207	167	40	69,807	58,789	2,018
Michigan.....	168	121	47	57,789	54,380	3,409
Wisconsin.....	124	78	56	28,472	23,751	4,721
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	154	82	72	30,369	25,496	4,873
Iowa.....	49	44	5	9,474	9,324	150
Missouri.....	83	59	24	20,559	18,724	835
North Dakota.....	29	11	18	2,753	1,970	783
South Dakota.....	70	17	53	8,269	4,722	3,547
Nebraska.....	72	33	39	10,258	8,370	1,886
Kansas.....	79	51	28	10,773	9,470	1,303
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	33	10	23	6,068	3,807	2,261
Maryland.....	216	56	160	53,680	30,122	23,558
District of Columbia.....	39	39	—	25,444	25,444	—
Virginia.....	373	97	276	49,843	30,526	19,317
West Virginia.....	72	37	35	11,866	9,605	2,261
North Carolina.....	217	95	122	26,673	20,299	6,274
South Carolina.....	120	62	58	18,163	14,573	3,590
Georgia.....	84	61	23	16,353	15,495	858
Florida.....	132	72	60	29,660	25,093	3,967
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	65	49	16	12,586	11,499	1,087
Tennessee.....	77	47	30	14,159	12,500	1,656
Alabama.....	95	48	47	13,908	11,896	2,012
Mississippi.....	55	38	17	8,978	7,424	1,554
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	37	29	8	4,823	4,556	267
Louisiana.....	67	48	19	17,151	16,128	1,023
Oklahoma.....	47	41	6	7,813	7,604	209
Texas.....	202	132	70	37,017	33,588	3,429
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	63	17	46	8,294	6,410	1,814
Idaho.....	37	18	19	5,093	3,655	1,438
Wyoming.....	42	5	37	6,284	2,325	3,959
Colorado.....	52	43	9	14,110	11,064	2,146
New Mexico.....	48	16	32	3,479	2,460	959
Arizona.....	47	17	30	4,242	3,338	904
Utah.....	26	10	16	3,167	2,378	789
Nevada.....	37	6	31	3,557	1,710	1,847
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	94	54	40	18,496	16,484	2,012
Oregon.....	68	38	30	9,907	8,830	1,077
California.....	265	186	79	71,257	65,094	6,163

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	608,877	835,952	290,406	72.8	4,929	58,164	432,679
NEW ENGLAND:							
Maine.....	6,074	7,763	473	78.2	51	449	3,467
New Hampshire.....	3,503	5,324	1,082	65.8	33	283	1,863
Vermont.....	3,669	5,229	250	70.2	35	220	1,336
Massachusetts.....	50,492	68,069	13,831	74.2	250	3,922	29,316
Rhode Island.....	12,044	16,096	11,294	74.8	62	1,191	8,930
Connecticut.....	30,077	37,919	15,321	79.3	167	2,406	17,609
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	115,636	153,749	80,143	75.2	702	9,711	75,727
New Jersey.....	36,345	48,395	29,412	75.1	280	4,149	30,139
Pennsylvania.....	59,884	81,336	30,846	73.6	421	5,882	45,625
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	21,229	28,982	7,405	73.2	151	1,839	13,817
Indiana.....	4,936	7,011	6	70.4	40	365	2,440
Illinois.....	23,902	30,429	6,476	78.6	151	1,766	12,359
Michigan.....	18,431	24,565	14,793	75.0	147	1,838	16,095
Wisconsin.....	11,537	14,826	2,109	77.8	95	757	5,551
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	12,822	17,280	267	74.2	109	974	7,072
Iowa.....	3,515	5,289	670	66.5	34	325	2,024
Missouri.....	7,416	10,694	2,449	69.3	53	616	4,663
North Dakota.....	1,106	1,493	154	74.1	18	91	485
South Dakota.....	3,564	4,531	174	78.7	35	296	1,825
Nebraska.....	4,303	5,909	44	72.8	44	351	2,179
Kansas.....	4,075	5,925	773	68.8	49	436	2,797
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Delaware.....	1,851	2,882	1,335	64.2	25	272	1,487
Maryland.....	19,160	26,142	8,378	73.3	166	2,015	14,994
District of Columbia.....	7,478	10,892	7,074	68.7	38	822	6,093
Virginia.....	17,362	25,509	6,972	68.1	280	2,789	20,284
West Virginia.....	2,580	3,646	5,640	70.8	57	477	3,838
North Carolina.....	8,897	12,510	5,296	71.1	170	1,522	10,948
South Carolina.....	6,641	9,344	2,178	71.1	87	792	5,419
Georgia.....	6,591	9,650	112	68.3	57	772	5,472
Florida.....	11,038	17,342	1,280	63.6	99	1,171	8,561
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	5,009	7,222	355	69.4	49	503	3,515
Tennessee.....	5,546	6,841	1,769	81.1	51	565	3,773
Alabama.....	5,559	8,170	179	68.0	69	680	4,301
Mississippi.....	3,511	5,202	265	67.5	60	408	2,790
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	1,461	2,071	1,291	70.5	23	217	1,111
Louisiana.....	5,706	9,103	2,342	62.7	49	505	3,464
Oklahoma.....	3,085	4,018	710	76.8	33	281	1,730
Texas.....	10,165	14,651	12,201	69.4	180	1,418	10,041
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	2,660	4,135	1,429	64.3	29	235	1,830
Idaho.....	2,036	3,057		66.6	27	201	1,298
Wyoming.....	2,800	2,945	1,039	78.1	26	240	1,517
Colorado.....	3,564	5,705	4,841	62.5	52	481	3,760
New Mexico.....	1,353	1,971	155	68.6	26	123	909
Arizona.....	1,339	1,714	1,189	78.1	27	215	1,812
Utah.....	1,066	1,711	390	62.3	11	88	927
Nevada.....	1,348	2,162	47	62.3	27	122	965
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	6,740	9,979	1,777	67.5	64	654	4,708
Oregon.....	3,741	6,121	45	61.1	51	409	2,708
California.....	26,630	40,452	4,175	65.8	218	2,320	19,705

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States..	6,407	7,299	7,345	6,725	1,735,335	1,859,086	1,092,821	886,942	289,082	1,150,318	295,935	20.1
NEW ENGLAND:												
Maine.....	61	61	63	49	14,310	12,287	5,628	5,520	3,194	10,589	527	23.2
New Hampshire..	45	59	55	50	9,909	10,123	6,715	4,892	1,048	7,164	797	21.4
Vermont.....	50	65	65	64	9,148	9,858	6,000	5,278	2,160	6,926	62	23.8
Massachusetts....	264	270	254	223	132,383	141,952	75,217	51,636	27,404	86,789	13,190	24.0
Rhode Island.....	70	70	67	68	39,434	36,197	20,176	15,443	6,041	26,068	7,325	18.8
Connecticut.....	188	202	196	186	83,317	89,434	48,854	37,466	15,468	57,280	10,569	21.3
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	875	882	876	829	340,528	354,700	227,685	193,890	55,758	217,455	76,315	20.4
New Jersey.....	304	325	289	257	114,152	130,011	67,996	53,921	18,588	62,972	32,592	22.8
Pennsylvania.....	510	535	515	486	172,066	191,261	118,687	99,021	24,925	116,608	30,445	17.6
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	173	214	212	192	67,616	68,715	47,175	32,399	8,975	43,653	4,988	17.1
Indiana.....	52	65	68	71	11,953	14,168	8,848	7,653	2,088	9,292	573	18.3
Illinois.....	207	224	205	209	60,807	67,899	40,725	36,364	11,020	42,515	7,272	20.6
Michigan.....	168	202	203	196	57,789	61,333	33,409	26,439	8,236	31,690	17,863	20.6
Wisconsin.....	134	138	154	160	28,472	30,273	18,451	16,527	5,532	20,877	2,062	21.0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	154	192	214	221	30,360	31,848	22,635	18,763	5,783	23,280	1,306	19.9
Iowa.....	49	71	75	91	9,474	13,821	8,126	8,990	1,615	6,867	992	19.0
Missouri.....	83	106	112	125	20,559	20,342	14,309	13,328	3,467	14,186	2,906	19.6
North Dakota.....	29	52	60	87	2,753	4,710	2,455	2,227	6,870	2,163	20	20.9
South Dakota.....	70	142	157	126	8,289	17,601	8,166	7,055	1,858	6,063	218	24.2
Nebraska.....	72	124	125	125	10,256	12,726	7,931	6,993	1,701	8,169	386	17.2
Kansas.....	79	98	96	90	10,773	9,623	5,843	6,459	1,861	6,814	2,108	21.4
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Delaware.....	33	40	40	38	6,068	7,492	4,656	3,796	793	3,581	1,694	18.1
Maryland.....	216	253	270	257	53,680	66,781	38,469	34,965	8,131	32,502	13,047	20.0
District of Columbia.....	39	43	51	38	25,444	28,347	18,295	13,692	3,001	15,012	6,531	20.6
Virginia.....	373	453	466	389	49,843	58,623	33,593	28,457	7,312	35,011	7,520	17.3
West Virginia.....	72	85	115	91	11,866	11,862	6,831	5,280	1,173	4,614	6,079	20.3
North Carolina....	217	266	279	256	26,673	33,371	18,545	13,800	3,445	17,739	5,499	16.3
South Carolina....	120	130	132	118	18,163	18,994	11,090	8,557	3,752	11,997	2,414	23.8
Georgia.....	84	107	115	106	16,353	19,888	11,098	9,790	3,039	12,938	316	18.9
Florida.....	132	154	151	138	29,660	25,393	10,399	8,575	5,850	22,261	1,549	20.3
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	65	78	73	83	12,586	12,562	9,383	8,091	1,870	8,972	1,744	17.2
Tennessee.....	77	93	95	103	14,156	15,173	9,910	7,874	2,392	10,041	1,813	18.7
Alabama.....	95	99	110	101	13,908	14,399	10,069	8,961	2,482	11,116	319	18.3
Mississippi.....	85	91	97	81	8,978	8,761	6,132	5,704	2,024	6,364	590	24.1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	37	67	53	66	4,823	5,872	4,431	4,315	516	2,996	1,311	14.7
Louisiana.....	67	76	85	75	17,151	17,175	11,632	9,070	2,949	12,365	1,837	19.3
Oklahoma.....	47	61	83	42	7,813	6,602	3,566	2,024	1,361	5,742	710	19.2
Texas.....	202	218	183	173	37,017	32,700	17,116	14,246	4,297	21,006	11,714	17.0
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	63	81	94	57	8,224	8,721	4,607	3,290	1,751	6,209	264	22.0
Idaho.....	37	45	72	48	5,093	4,655	2,404	1,846	671	4,083	39	19.2
Wyoming.....	42	64	53	40	6,284	6,020	3,890	1,741	1,136	3,934	1,214	22.4
Colorado.....	32	52	109	102	14,110	13,663	8,437	6,832	2,232	8,831	3,047	26.2
New Mexico.....	48	50	45	18	3,479	2,258	1,718	869	601	2,682	196	18.3
Arizona.....	47	24	19	13	4,242	4,367	2,318	1,069	520	3,596	126	19.6
Utah.....	23	34	24	14	3,167	3,837	1,469	977	757	2,864	46	24.3
Nevada.....	37	41	32	21	3,557	2,933	1,207	1,210	849	2,702	6	23.9
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	94	102	105	77	18,496	17,867	10,881	6,780	3,438	12,834	2,224	21.1
Oregon.....	68	78	73	51	9,907	9,097	5,726	3,550	1,482	8,360	45	15.0
California.....	265	287	260	219	71,257	72,781	30,018	21,317	11,865	52,848	6,544	18.3

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	6,407	5,965	5,715	\$266,400,447	1,618	\$16,003,462	3,087	\$23,705,329
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine.....	61	60	58	1,553,756	11	58,235	34	223,900
New Hampshire.....	45	43	42	1,151,809	8	26,716	24	191,800
Vermont.....	50	46	45	776,200	10	14,500	25	124,500
Massachusetts.....	264	261	246	18,173,050	74	504,811	165	1,655,986
Rhode Island.....	70	68	65	4,373,964	11	79,882	35	319,895
Connecticut.....	188	182	167	12,615,383	34	458,192	122	1,137,126
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	875	814	773	70,152,791	215	3,232,408	448	4,657,721
New Jersey.....	304	301	286	16,868,162	114	1,252,450	191	2,070,784
Pennsylvania.....	510	494	478	34,568,512	163	1,711,620	272	2,938,389
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	173	169	159	9,098,489	47	412,950	80	584,657
Indiana.....	52	50	47	3,158,100	18	122,670	24	169,100
Illinois.....	207	188	172	8,589,398	61	878,275	88	705,153
Michigan.....	168	162	157	10,729,836	60	1,080,238	91	600,450
Wisconsin.....	134	128	126	3,974,465	27	261,059	73	408,620
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	154	148	143	3,530,946	31	257,362	73	329,310
Iowa.....	49	46	46	1,513,800	16	76,465	27	159,125
Missouri.....	83	77	74	3,226,531	20	308,456	29	237,289
North Dakota.....	29	27	27	238,050	4	4,285	19	74,300
South Dakota.....	70	62	56	556,150	8	17,808	33	124,850
Nebraska.....	72	67	65	967,110	17	53,960	33	115,122
Kansas.....	79	70	68	1,478,729	15	123,124	32	160,631
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Delaware.....	33	32	31	1,057,915	7	36,326	17	138,000
Maryland.....	216	213	200	7,010,122	38	528,199	118	868,745
District of Columbia.....	39	38	37	3,497,705	19	530,205	22	247,000
Virginia.....	373	360	352	7,672,009	73	593,492	166	1,040,726
West Virginia.....	72	70	47	1,160,900	10	45,041	20	149,500
North Carolina.....	217	197	187	3,672,701	28	217,750	69	374,113
South Carolina.....	120	112	108	1,862,850	20	69,555	54	251,900
Georgia.....	84	77	76	2,296,568	8	194,568	33	188,854
Florida.....	132	125	123	3,071,875	30	457,124	56	351,300
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	65	59	55	1,953,705	15	87,226	31	168,900
Tennessee.....	77	66	64	1,401,900	12	169,852	26	123,550
Alabama.....	95	88	84	1,604,883	14	197,844	31	174,300
Mississippi.....	85	76	74	1,373,635	13	60,151	39	204,200
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	37	28	27	578,000	5	44,850	17	65,350
Louisiana.....	67	65	60	1,661,830	10	52,776	27	169,900
Oklahoma.....	47	46	45	794,446	10	253,373	24	104,508
Texas.....	202	174	172	3,392,868	52	409,813	84	426,555
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	63	48	48	522,198	8	27,019	20	76,492
Idaho.....	37	34	31	260,875	2	2,250	15	45,600
Wyoming.....	42	37	37	671,844	3	25,750	24	120,600
Colorado.....	82	72	73	1,996,830	17	130,102	39	179,345
New Mexico.....	48	28	27	283,750	7	25,372	13	64,600
Arizona.....	47	24	27	635,319	8	57,094	19	83,300
Utah.....	26	15	15	292,300	10	36,650	10	36,650
Nevada.....	37	31	32	286,900	2	2,082	14	45,750
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	94	83	81	1,635,444	24	240,219	40	135,200
Oregon.....	68	60	59	787,600	17	27,907	27	111,690
California.....	265	247	243	7,372,153	101	649,647	114	667,990

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	6,407	6,117	\$29,288,532	\$7,847,949	\$4,660,080	\$2,014,241
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	61	59	158,632	64,264	20,615	16,663
New Hampshire.....	45	44	132,958	49,652	14,002	9,443
Vermont.....	50	47	94,075	40,051	10,248	9,421
Massachusetts.....	264	263	2,282,600	532,303	337,720	171,192
Rhode Island.....	70	70	519,970	145,574	95,958	30,560
Connecticut.....	188	179	1,195,899	323,466	238,042	119,915
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	875	831	6,813,489	1,884,927	1,203,212	435,175
New Jersey.....	304	303	1,937,778	518,575	331,590	151,261
Pennsylvania.....	510	491	3,407,414	857,526	579,409	239,551
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	173	171	1,064,682	302,843	194,958	63,380
Indiana.....	52	49	197,175	72,324	28,172	9,746
Illinois.....	207	193	1,044,288	284,408	165,489	56,797
Michigan.....	168	162	921,133	259,772	173,261	61,691
Wisconsin.....	134	131	387,999	128,181	61,606	29,754
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	154	151	449,493	129,976	67,877	37,872
Iowa.....	49	45	132,163	51,760	18,341	6,914
Missouri.....	83	78	451,772	113,900	81,750	23,669
North Dakota.....	29	28	28,924	12,450	1,931	4,299
South Dakota.....	70	67	74,944	31,650	5,871	6,905
Nebraska.....	72	61	149,991	59,856	18,799	10,740
Kansas.....	79	77	191,138	69,654	18,581	15,640
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	33	33	171,592	45,095	19,013	28,585
Maryland.....	216	210	795,055	241,693	127,415	62,580
District of Columbia.....	39	39	405,566	93,221	80,284	17,318
Virginia.....	373	365	979,316	311,442	114,283	57,469
West Virginia.....	72	69	200,036	42,479	14,115	5,975
North Carolina.....	217	206	441,392	134,885	46,604	31,168
South Carolina.....	120	111	240,839	78,944	25,634	18,416
Georgia.....	84	83	273,105	84,063	43,984	13,684
Florida.....	132	129	349,876	119,288	27,998	31,444
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	65	62	250,384	82,513	35,543	16,962
Tennessee.....	77	70	195,046	59,014	27,809	9,625
Alabama.....	95	93	248,316	69,587	25,333	12,653
Mississippi.....	85	81	141,203	54,816	6,090	10,076
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	37	30	78,012	27,698	7,894	8,092
Louisiana.....	67	65	207,243	63,743	22,766	12,007
Oklahoma.....	47	41	109,761	38,598	8,447	6,280
Texas.....	202	185	661,829	205,152	32,508	45,922
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	63	56	79,946	36,507	6,486	7,683
Idaho.....	37	32	51,249	18,907	3,942	7,294
Wyoming.....	42	34	66,160	23,199	12,411	6,839
Colorado.....	82	75	220,269	70,423	36,588	11,297
New Mexico.....	48	44	50,884	22,377	8,054	3,049
Arizona.....	47	45	69,838	26,245	9,659	4,975
Utah.....	26	17	27,956	12,035	3,600	3,155
Nevada.....	37	35	24,544	10,624	1,765	1,907
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	94	87	211,398	78,112	23,706	13,060
Oregon.....	68	65	131,418	49,926	16,307	9,812
California.....	265	255	969,842	323,616	150,440	46,376

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$1,577,078	\$7,391,336	\$762,359	\$359,228	\$257,246	\$2,780,503	\$1,638,512
NEW ENGLAND:							
Maine.....	1,660	34,297	2,186	3,948	1,801	7,908	5,290
New Hampshire.....	3,035	27,010	1,669	-----	1,295	13,516	13,336
Vermont.....	3,159	13,066	2,323	996	612	6,491	2,711
Massachusetts.....	84,019	600,665	48,153	14,000	3,863	220,370	215,315
Rhode Island.....	7,861	140,556	12,376	1,799	2,314	57,228	24,714
Connecticut.....	44,930	270,043	43,691	6,497	6,972	95,667	46,676
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	241,634	2,155,169	283,410	76,421	41,914	614,446	377,181
New Jersey.....	172,027	472,424	28,604	14,182	14,131	171,908	62,776
Pennsylvania.....	143,217	848,800	82,097	42,813	36,951	390,210	186,840
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	59,054	236,457	24,090	4,894	7,013	112,425	59,568
Indiana.....	7,025	40,545	3,273	3,139	1,726	8,614	22,611
Illinois.....	47,555	258,658	22,202	14,219	12,607	108,105	74,248
Michigan.....	94,153	193,575	18,930	3,035	4,683	65,911	46,122
Wisconsin.....	12,895	108,021	4,537	8,087	3,583	24,771	16,564
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	24,306	120,313	5,660	3,421	4,606	45,522	9,940
Iowa.....	5,463	30,766	755	930	1,214	10,309	5,711
Missouri.....	37,799	103,351	9,731	4,343	12,343	37,142	27,684
North Dakota.....	650	6,460	139	-----	190	2,093	742
South Dakota.....	2,058	14,253	1,885	1,290	1,278	8,323	1,426
Nebraska.....	7,658	33,000	1,767	4,391	2,218	6,648	5,474
Kansas.....	26,809	40,534	3,367	4,226	1,941	13,958	6,428
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Delaware.....	8,903	35,914	6,111	3,201	572	15,303	8,895
Maryland.....	43,103	172,157	11,401	8,586	7,320	72,063	48,762
District of Columbia.....	29,310	90,966	15,065	1,276	2,388	40,803	34,535
Virginia.....	72,068	169,971	21,429	27,391	14,784	144,256	46,223
West Virginia.....	9,041	37,519	1,490	2,463	1,657	15,926	19,371
North Carolina.....	18,387	72,927	12,677	4,300	2,804	70,404	47,236
South Carolina.....	10,995	39,581	8,581	4,347	4,787	41,936	7,618
Georgia.....	9,317	57,802	7,523	3,267	5,907	32,089	15,469
Florida.....	47,317	68,297	7,181	1,615	2,037	29,079	15,620
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	8,585	47,665	5,185	11,211	7,628	20,309	14,483
Tennessee.....	11,041	39,921	7,931	4,415	1,760	27,094	6,436
Alabama.....	23,854	48,060	6,575	3,946	1,470	27,102	29,736
Mississippi.....	18,359	33,199	1,737	1,996	865	11,089	2,976
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	8,088	18,113	1,867	752	460	4,105	963
Louisiana.....	17,380	45,836	3,783	6,324	2,175	14,904	18,325
Oklahoma.....	10,887	25,942	822	1,630	5,047	8,433	3,645
Texas.....	62,162	175,883	7,738	21,940	8,464	42,716	39,344
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	5,060	15,116	1,626	478	170	5,603	1,217
Idaho.....	1,329	13,636	475	173	35	3,723	1,738
Wyoming.....	6,594	11,038	743	528	471	2,713	1,574
Colorado.....	18,460	49,277	4,669	7,203	2,644	14,669	4,969
New Mexico.....	1,959	10,993	116	101	10	1,938	2,337
Arizona.....	1,185	13,815	4,783	566	505	6,406	2,699
Utah.....	-----	6,029	843	161	1,848	272	813
Nevada.....	801	4,437	566	1,177	902	2,011	354
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	13,823	53,290	2,031	1,349	927	15,534	9,516
Oregon.....	10,549	27,097	688	2,177	2,002	13,439	5,421
California.....	81,580	203,842	17,228	23,874	6,552	76,184	37,150

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY PROVINCES AND DIOCESES, 1936

PROVINCE AND DIOCESE	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Number of scholars
Total	6,407	1,735,335	5,715	\$296,400,447	1,518	\$16,003,462	6,117	\$29,288,532	4,929	432,679
FIRST PROVINCE:										
Connecticut.....	188	83,317	166	12,610,883	34	458,192	179	1,195,899	167	17,509
Maine.....	61	14,310	58	1,553,756	11	58,235	59	158,632	51	3,467
Massachusetts.....	194	105,842	180	14,146,630	67	426,256	193	1,839,402	188	23,726
New Hampshire.....	45	9,909	42	1,151,800	8	28,716	44	132,058	33	1,863
Rhode Island.....	70	39,434	65	4,373,944	11	79,882	70	519,970	62	8,930
Vermont.....	50	9,148	45	776,300	10	14,500	47	94,075	35	1,356
Western Massachusetts.....	70	26,541	66	4,026,420	17	78,555	70	443,198	62	5,590
SECOND PROVINCE:										
Albany.....	173	42,844	162	7,990,946	32	186,222	170	682,795	115	6,986
Central New York.....	144	42,874	136	7,162,008	31	246,307	142	588,800	119	8,613
Long Island.....	165	83,551	130	19,025,222	51	685,688	135	1,246,406	144	20,068
Newark.....	149	69,935	139	10,815,239	71	883,043	149	1,234,097	145	18,464
New Jersey.....	155	44,217	147	6,052,923	43	369,406	154	703,681	135	11,675
New York.....	250	130,418	213	27,834,963	48	1,080,975	244	3,535,005	211	29,076
Rochester.....	67	20,445	62	3,894,585	24	483,766	67	342,956	51	4,272
Western New York.....	76	29,396	70	4,245,067	29	550,550	73	417,527	62	6,712
THIRD PROVINCE:										
Bethlehem.....	83	22,029	78	3,467,044	32	195,750	83	343,470	61	5,475
Delaware.....	33	6,068	32	1,062,415	7	36,323	33	171,592	25	1,487
Easton.....	37	4,628	33	626,000	5	12,300	36	58,130	24	938
Erie.....	52	10,755	48	1,876,675	19	176,031	50	245,784	41	2,362
Harrisburg.....	87	17,066	79	3,252,846	21	140,622	84	267,018	65	4,222
Maryland.....	123	37,531	116	5,288,287	21	399,471	120	609,185	97	10,230
Pennsylvania.....	215	98,283	206	21,475,069	64	841,943	213	2,039,106	195	27,436
Pittsburgh.....	73	23,933	67	4,493,858	30	358,374	61	512,036	59	6,130
Southern Virginia.....	93	13,380	88	1,597,835	22	143,463	92	194,429	68	5,613
Southwestern Virginia.....	80	8,879	72	1,903,069	16	166,764	79	199,748	60	3,864
Virginia.....	200	27,584	192	4,171,105	35	283,265	194	585,139	152	10,807
Washington.....	95	36,965	88	4,593,540	31	646,633	93	533,300	83	9,919
West Virginia.....	72	11,866	47	1,160,900	10	46,041	69	200,036	57	3,338
FOURTH PROVINCE:										
Alabama.....	95	13,908	84	1,904,883	14	197,344	93	248,316	69	4,301
Atlanta.....	41	9,329	37	1,557,550	8	104,568	41	163,831	32	3,308
East Carolina.....	58	6,402	53	861,135	9	100,025	57	101,595	43	2,450
Florida.....	52	8,028	49	1,168,025	6	212,965	49	112,500	36	2,608
Georgia.....	43	7,024	39	739,018	6	36,657	42	109,274	25	2,164
Kentucky.....	34	7,361	31	899,600	6	50,569	34	154,565	28	1,968
Lexington.....	31	5,225	24	1,054,105	9	52,776	28	95,819	21	1,547
Louisiana.....	67	17,151	60	1,661,830	10	66,151	65	207,243	49	3,464
Mississippi.....	85	8,978	74	1,373,635	13	85,140	81	141,203	60	2,790
North Carolina.....	110	15,957	90	2,055,566	15	42,935	102	269,593	90	6,859
South Carolina.....	74	11,758	63	1,026,250	13	244,129	65	127,038	53	3,004
South Florida.....	80	21,632	75	1,915,350	24	166,852	80	237,286	63	5,953
Tennessee.....	77	14,156	64	1,401,900	12	166,852	70	195,048	51	3,773
Upper South Carolina.....	46	6,405	44	835,100	7	26,620	46	113,801	34	2,415
Western North Carolina.....	49	4,314	44	756,000	2	32,585	47	70,204	37	1,639
FIFTH PROVINCE:										
Chicago.....	119	50,397	108	7,401,903	51	859,175	116	902,854	106	10,340
Eau Claire.....	31	3,331	27	424,575	4	6,597	29	33,244	16	450
Fond du Lac.....	42	9,464	42	935,577	8	27,263	42	115,746	32	1,693
Indianapolis.....	30	6,268	27	2,243,500	11	38,798	29	130,446	24	1,321
Michigan.....	112	43,652	102	9,047,034	48	1,007,118	107	720,798	101	13,236
Milwaukee.....	62	15,931	57	2,614,313	15	217,199	60	239,009	47	3,408
Northern Indiana.....	22	5,685	20	914,600	7	83,872	20	66,729	16	1,119
Northern Michigan.....	18	3,845	18	547,400	3	7,900	18	51,285	15	714
Ohio.....	98	35,941	91	5,813,054	28	292,019	98	522,159	82	8,537
Quincy.....	34	4,250	30	484,745	3	9,200	28	52,128	14	557
Southern Ohio.....	75	21,675	68	3,284,835	19	120,940	73	542,523	69	5,280
Springfield.....	54	6,180	34	702,750	7	9,900	49	89,306	31	1,462
Western Michigan.....	38	10,392	37	1,135,402	9	65,220	37	149,050	31	2,145

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY PROVINCES AND DIOCESES, 1936—Continued

PROVINCE AND DIOCESE	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Number of scholars
SIXTH PROVINCE:										
Colorado.....	81	14,023	73	\$1,996,830	17	\$130,102	75	\$220,259	52	3,760
Duluth.....	52	6,775	47	807,885	6	41,980	49	75,460	36	1,433
Iowa.....	49	9,474	46	1,513,800	16	76,465	45	132,163	34	2,024
Minnesota.....	102	23,594	96	2,723,961	25	215,382	102	374,033	73	5,639
Montana.....	64	8,254	48	522,198	8	27,019	57	80,023	29	1,830
Nebraska.....	36	6,002	32	512,210	8	54,380	32	97,407	23	1,090
North Dakota Mission.....	29	2,753	27	236,050	4	4,285	25	28,924	18	495
South Dakota Mission.....	73	8,616	59	561,650	10	20,308	70	77,081	37	1,843
Western Nebras- ka Mission.....	33	3,907	30	449,400	7	26,980	26	50,447	20	1,071
Wyoming Mis- sion.....	42	6,341	37	671,844	3	25,750	33	66,083	26	1,517
SEVENTH PROVINCE:										
Arkansas.....	37	4,823	27	578,000	5	44,850	30	78,012	23	1,111
Dallas.....	36	6,163	33	635,223	11	56,580	34	108,177	26	1,626
Kansas.....	49	8,898	45	1,221,359	14	121,124	48	166,611	30	2,304
Missouri.....	47	13,030	41	2,237,765	11	176,000	46	288,270	34	3,229
New Mexico Mis- sion.....	61	5,535	33	398,517	11	32,722	57	86,395	29	1,645
North Texas Mis- sion.....	30	2,365	22	262,775	4	39,130	24	40,896	15	565
Oklahoma Mis- sion.....	47	7,813	45	794,446	10	253,373	41	109,761	33	1,730
Salina Mission.....	30	1,578	23	257,370	1	2,000	29	24,527	13	493
Texas.....	77	18,748	68	1,014,083	24	247,523	70	363,414	56	4,847
West Missouri.....	36	7,529	33	988,786	9	132,457	32	163,502	19	1,434
West Texas.....	46	7,685	43	436,020	9	59,230	44	113,781	31	2,285
EIGHTH PROVINCE:										
Arizona Mission.....	47	4,242	27	636,319	8	57,094	45	69,838	27	1,812
California.....	77	21,298	74	1,581,450	30	158,452	75	293,040	67	6,396
Eastern Oregon Mission.....	27	2,348	20	174,600	5	5,950	25	24,047	18	806
Idaho Mission.....	27	3,839	26	217,825	1	1,300	25	36,613	20	1,020
Los Angeles.....	124	41,992	116	5,252,113	57	456,617	123	576,740	113	11,389
Nevada Mission.....	37	3,557	32	286,900	2	2,082	35	24,544	27	965
Olympia.....	44	11,959	41	900,700	20	85,869	44	133,117	37	3,435
Oregon.....	41	7,559	39	613,000	12	21,957	40	107,371	33	1,902
Sacramento.....	42	4,424	34	314,840	8	26,653	38	66,065	22	1,178
San Joaquin Mis- sion.....	21	3,289	19	223,760	6	7,925	19	33,997	15	724
Spokane Mission.....	60	7,791	45	777,794	5	155,300	50	92,917	34	1,551
Utah Mission.....	26	3,167	15	292,300			17	27,956	11	927

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL 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 (1584-87) 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

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by William E. Leidl, Director of Publications, National Council, Episcopal Church, New York, N. Y., and approved by him in its present form.

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 manifested 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. Mary's 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, the Bishop of London's commissary, 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 does not appear to have been a half dozen clergymen of the Church of England outside of Virginia and Maryland, and the whole number from Maine to Carolina was less than 50. 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, in Ireland, 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, an established church in a few colonies, as, for instance, in Virginia and Maryland, not sufficiently effective to be of positive assistance, but just enough so 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 often 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 frequently a 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. Usually it was not strong financially, and its support came largely from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; but in Maryland and Virginia the churches were maintained by the local governments and were prosperous.

The close of the war found the Episcopal churches thoroughly disorganized. Many of the clergy were loyal to the Crown and left the country, going either to England or to Canada, and of those who remained few conducted any public 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 General 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, in November 1784, after some hesitation, consecrated him.

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. New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania were the only States 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 afterward rejected. The constitution formulated was essentially that of the church as it is today.

While no serious 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 4, only Doctor White and Doctor Provoost went to England, where they were consecrated on February 4, 1787. The Episcopal Church was thus equipped to perpetuate its own episcopate at the hands of 3 duly consecrated 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.

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. The 4 bishops already mentioned united in 1792 in the consecration of Dr. Thomas John Claggett, as Bishop of Maryland, and thus was inaugurated the distinctively American episcopate.

For 20 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 has been identified with the church, though somewhat loosely, deprived it of some strength. Growth was slow, and conventions and ordinations were few in number, especially in Virginia and farther 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. In 1817 the General Theological Seminary, to be supported by the whole church and controlled by the General Convention, was authorized. The convention of 1820 and the special convention of the succeeding year organized the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society. New bishops were elected and consecrated, who went out into the newly settled sections, especially in the West. 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 27 years of his service, and the number of churches increased to 170.

About 1845, 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 the organization of 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 House 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 the first revision of the American prayer book, completed in 1892.

A generation later, further revision of the prayer book seemed desirable. Accordingly, the General Convention of 1913 appointed the Joint Commission on the Book of Common Prayer, consisting of 7 bishops, 7 presbyters, and 7 laymen, to consider and report such revision and enrichment of the prayer book as would adapt it to present conditions, if, in their judgment, such revision was necessary. The results of the work of this commission were presented to subsequent General Conventions. Final approval to the revised book was given by the General Convention of 1928.

The progress of the church, so marked everywhere during the second quarter of the nineteenth century, was abruptly halted by the outbreak of the Civil War. Anticipating the dissolution of the Union, the southern dioceses which were constrained to form a separate ecclesiastical organization held a convention at Columbia, S. C., in 1861. Their general disposition to maintain as close contact as possible with the church in the North resulted in the selection of the name "Protestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States," and in the adoption of a constitution practically identical with the old one. Throughout the period of hostilities a friendly attitude was carefully maintained on both sides. The church in the North refused to take this as a permanent separation, considering it only a temporary interruption of the old relationship. At the wartime General Convention, held in New York City, the roll call included all of the southern dioceses, just as in the pre-war days. The meeting of the 1865 General Convention in Philadelphia was a critical occasion. An invitation had been sent to the southern dioceses in advance of the convention and some of them responded. The roll call in the House of Deputies began with Alabama in the usual way, with deputations responding from Tennessee, North Carolina, and Texas, and the unity of the church was thus retained.

The progress of the reunited church was promptly resumed. The supply of clergy called for an increase in the number of theological schools. During the war the Philadelphia Divinity School had been created; 2 years after the war ended the Episcopal Theological School was incorporated at Cambridge, Mass.; while 18 years later, in 1885, the Western Theological Seminary was begun in Chicago, and a diocesan training school of some 16 years' standing in central New York was expanded into the De Lancey Divinity School. At Sewanee, Tenn., the University of the South had just been organized when the war closed it, but scarcely a year after the return of peace it was reestablished on a permanent basis.

Although there were naturally different schools of opinion within the church, during the nineteenth century there was only one serious rift to mar the steady progress of the church. This grew out of the question of churchmanship, following the inauguration of the Oxford Movement in England during the second quarter of the century. Discussions on ritual and vestments, "Protestant" and "Catholic," with their attendant doctrinal implications, culminated in the withdrawal from the church in 1873 of a small group of evangelicals under the leadership of the Right Rev. George D. Cummins, Coadjutor Bishop of Kentucky, who organized the Reformed Episcopal Church.

Constructive forces were also at work. The Church Congress, which gave churchmen of different types opportunity to compare views and present ideals, was organized. It has served to emphasize harmony rather than diversity and

has proved a strong factor in church life. Similar influence has been exerted by the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, founded in 1886, the Girls' Friendly Society, the Daughters of the King, and the Guild of St. Barnabas, while the increasing emphasis on missionary work, both at home and abroad, has called forth much latent energy and at the same time has brought the church into sympathetic and cooperative relationship with other Christian bodies.

The opening years of the twentieth century saw an unprecedented growth in the interest and activities of the Episcopal Church. During these years the greatest advance was probably in the field of religious education. Provision was made for improved methods and more careful supervision, not only in the field of Christian instruction in both the church and the church school, but also in preparatory and technical schools, in colleges and universities, and in the training of men for the ministry. The measures, methods, and means, both in extent and in quality, showed a notable improvement over those prevailing heretofore. In the realm of Christian social service, parochial, diocesan, and provincial boards and commissions were formed throughout the country and, directed by a national commission, were very active in their investigation and study of social conditions. Mention should also be made of the Church Pension Fund, established in 1913 to provide for the retirement, with adequate incomes, of aged and infirm clergy. In 1916 a campaign to secure a reserve fund of \$5,000,000 was undertaken under the leadership of the Right Rev. William Lawrence, Bishop of Massachusetts. Nearly \$9,000,000 was secured as a result of this campaign. Up to this time this was the largest sum of money ever raised in this country in so short a time for any Christian purpose. In the past 10 years the reserve has grown to \$20,649,669, and there are 322 clergymen receiving pensions totaling about \$600,000 a year.

Such rapid growth and such numerous extensions of interest had, however, caused a certain confusion in the administration of church activities, as indicated by the organization of numerous boards and commissions, created to meet new demands as they arose, each functioning within itself and financing itself as best it might. The feeling grew that some form of central coordination was an imperative necessity, and this feeling reached a decisive point during the painful years of the World War.

The contribution of the Protestant Episcopal Church to this national emergency was remarkable from the point of leadership, the church providing leaders in each of the 4 outstanding features of national mobilization—the Army, the Navy, the war loans, and wartime relief as especially exemplified in the American Red Cross; and a bishop of the Episcopal Church was chief of chaplains for the American Expeditionary Forces during the war. In this connection, it should be noted that a special commission was created, under the leadership of Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts, which undertook, through the chaplains in both the Army and Navy and through volunteer chaplains, to serve the spiritual interests and welfare of the soldiers and sailors abroad and at home.

The General Convention of 1919 must be regarded as one of the great turning points in the life of the Episcopal Church. A new, permanent, central administration known as the National Council was erected, into which were incorporated various activities heretofore entirely independent or only tenuously related.

The year 1921 marked the hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society. During these 100 years no less than 70 domestic missionary bishops had been commissioned to establish and lead the church into newer parts of our vast national domain and in the foreign field. The church held real estate worth nearly \$5,000,000 and was custodian of trust funds amounting to \$4,000,000. Its monthly magazine, *The Spirit of Missions*, established in 1836, was the seventh oldest publication of any kind in the United States. National churches had been created in China, under the name of the *Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui*, and in Japan, under the name of the *Nippon Sei Kokwai*. The *United Thank Offering of the Woman's Auxiliary*, begun in 1889, had grown from \$2,000, in the first year, to \$468,060 in 1919. The total given in these 30 years was \$2,014,300. In 1937 the triennial offering was \$861,693. The *Children's Lenten Offering*, begun in 1877, had grown from \$200 to \$288,180 in 1921. In 1937 this offering had grown to \$303,646. These were a few of the marks of progress which the church had made in 100 years and which were fittingly celebrated in 1921.

One outgrowth of the great missionary conference held in Edinburgh, Scotland in 1910, was the appointment by the General Convention of 1913 of a joint commission for the purpose of considering questions touching on faith and order, in which all Christian communions should be asked to participate. The commission

invited representatives of a considerable number of churches, including the Roman Catholic and the Eastern Orthodox Churches, to join them, and an advisory committee was formed. The first meeting of the World Conference on Faith and Order was held in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1920, the second, in August 1927, at Lausanne, Switzerland, and the third, in August 1937, at Edinburgh, Scotland. Out of this last meeting and the World Conference on Life and Work held in July 1937 at Oxford, England, grew the proposal for a World Council of Churches. A preliminary meeting was held in May 1938 in Utrecht, Holland.

DOCTRINE

The doctrinal symbols of the Protestant Episcopal Church are the Apostles' and Nicene creeds. The Athanasian Creed, one of the symbols of the Church of England, 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. Adherence to them as a creed, however, is not required.

The Episcopal Church expects of all its members loyalty to the doctrine, discipline, and worship of the one holy Catholic Apostolic Church, in all the essentials, but allows great liberty in nonessentials. 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 is known as the Lambeth Quadrilateral was formulated in England in 1888 for the unity of Christendom:

(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 unailing 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 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 history, worship, and doctrine of the church. Participation in the sacrament of the Holy Communion is, according to the rules of the church, limited to those who have been confirmed, though the custom is now very general of regarding all baptized persons as virtually members of the church, and as such permitted to partake, if they so desire.

ORGANIZATION

The system of ecclesiastical government includes the parish or congregation, the diocese, the province, and the General Convention. A congregation, when 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 2 in number, representing the body of the parish and usually 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 diocesan law. The election of officers, including the rector, rests with the vestry as the elected representatives of the congregation.

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, and many States have been divided into several dioceses, such as New York which contains 6, and Pennsylvania which has 5.

The government of the diocese is vested in the bishop and the diocesan convention, the latter consisting of all the 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.

Dioceses and missionary districts are grouped into 8 provinces, to procure unity and cooperation in dealing with regional interests, especially in the fields of missions, religious education, social service, and judicial proceedings. Each province is governed by a synod consisting of the bishops and of 4 presbyters and 4 laymen, elected by each constituent diocese and missionary district.

The General Convention, the highest ecclesiastical authority in the church, consists of 2 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 2 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 2 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.

The ecclesiastical head of the church is the Presiding Bishop. Prior to 1804, this office was elective, but in that year the rule was adopted that the senior bishop in point of consecration, should be the Presiding Bishop. In 1919, the church decided to return to the earlier custom, and the House of Bishops, subject to the approval of the House of Deputies, was instructed to elect one of its members as Presiding Bishop. While retaining his diocesan jurisdiction, the Presiding Bishop is expected to make such arrangements in his diocese as to enable him to give his full time to the executive administration of the general church. The term is to the first of January following the General Convention after he attains the age of 68 years.

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.

Prior to 1919 the church was without authority to act between General Conventions. This situation was remedied by the creation of the National Council,

which now conducts the national work of the church between the sessions of the convention; it also constitutes the Board of Directors of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society.

The council is composed of 32 members: 4 bishops, 4 presbyters, and 8 laymen, elected for 6-year terms by the General Convention; 4 women elected for 3-year terms by General Convention upon nomination by Woman's Auxiliary Triennial; 8 members, 1 each (either bishop, presbyter, or layman) elected by the 8 provincial synods, and 4 ex-officio members: President (the Presiding Bishop), 2 vice presidents, and the treasurer.

In order to facilitate the work, the council is organized into 6 departments: Foreign Missions, Domestic Missions, Religious Education, Christian Social Service, Finance, and Promotion. There is also a division on College Work and Youth. The Woman's Auxiliary is auxiliary to all departments of the National Council.

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 elected 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 is the administrative head and spiritual leader of his diocese. 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 3 years. In case of the inability of a bishop to perform all the duties 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. A suffragan bishop may be elected in the same way, when there is need of additional episcopal services. His authority is limited and he has not the right of succession.

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 congregation (parish) are in the care of the vestry. The salary of the bishop is fixed by the diocesan convention, and the amount is apportioned among the churches of his diocese. No new diocese can be constituted except as provision is made for the support of the episcopate. Many dioceses possess considerable endowment funds for the support of the episcopate. Missionary bishops draw their salaries from the treasury of the National Council.

WORK

The missionary activities of the church are conducted by the National Council, as the board of directors of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society. According to its constitution all baptized persons of the church are members of the society.

During the year 1938 work was carried on in 14 continental domestic missionary districts, and in 27 domestic dioceses, among the white population, Indians, Negroes, and the foreign-born of many nationalities—including Scandinavians, Japanese, Chinese, Italians, Mexicans, etc. In addition, work was maintained in 5 extracontinental domestic missionary districts—Alaska, Hawaii, the Panama Canal Zone, the Philippine Islands, and Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. The work in these fields required, in 1936, an expenditure of \$830,895.

In addition to the work maintained by the general church, all the dioceses maintained missionary work within their own jurisdiction.

Assisting the general church in its domestic work were such agencies as the American Church Building Fund Commission, created in the year 1880. The fund for the first year was reported as \$7,897. Since that time it has steadily increased until in 1937 it amounted to \$844,834, fully invested in loans to churches. During the year, \$2,296 was added to the permanent building fund; \$18,000 was loaned to complete the erection of 2 churches and 3 rectories; and gifts of \$21,470 were made to complete 17 churches, 15 rectories, and 6 parish houses.

The foreign missionary work of the church is carried on in 10 countries: Liberia, China, Japan, Brazil, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, India, Mexico, and Iraq (Jerusalem). In these fields the report for 1936 shows 572 mission stations, 474 American missionaries, 2,770 native helpers, and 92,945 baptized members. The educational work in these fields is represented by 238 schools, including 4 theological schools, and 4 colleges, with 22,258 students. Medical work is carried on in 17 hospitals and dispensaries, caring for 377,668 patients. St. John's University, Shanghai, Central China College, Wuchang, and St. Paul's University, Tokyo, Japan, are especially to be noted. In 1937 the church spent \$903,193 in its work abroad.

The educational work of the Episcopal Church is varied in character. There are 13 theological institutions, 1 of which, the General Theological Seminary, New York City, is under the care of the General Convention. Others include the Berkeley Divinity School, New Haven, Conn.; Nashotah House, Nashotah, Wis.; Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass.; Virginia Theological Seminary, Alexandria, Va.; Seabury Western Theological Seminary, Evanston, Ill.; Divinity School of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia; Church Divinity School of the Pacific, San Francisco, Calif.; College of St. John the Evangelist, Greeley, Colo.; Bishop Payne Divinity School (for Negroes), Petersburg, Va.; Du Bose Memorial Church Training School, Monteagle, Tenn.; Bexley Hall, Gambier, Ohio; Sewanee Theological School, Sewanee, Tenn.; and De Lancey Divinity School, Buffalo, N. Y. During the past decade the increasing opportunities for professionally trained women workers in the church led to the establishment of Windham House in New York, the Bishop Tuttle Memorial Training School in Raleigh, N. C., and the reorganization along progressive lines of St. Margaret's House in Berkeley, Calif. These institutions are in addition to the long established deaconess and church training schools in New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago. There are 5 distinctly church colleges: The University of the South, Kenyon College, Trinity College, Hobart College, and Bard College, having in all about 1,500 students. In addition there are a large number of academic institutions, having about 10,000 pupils.

It is impossible to secure adequate statistics regarding the Christian ameliorative enterprises carried on by the several dioceses. In the United States there are, however, 77 hospitals, sanitariums, and dispensaries, 60 homes for the aged, 78 orphanages and homes for children. These institutions, while closely identified with the church, are not always under its direct control.

Chief among the organizations for men and boys are the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, the Knights of St. Paul, the Knights of St. John, and the Lay Readers' League; for girls and women, the Daughters of the King, the Girls' Friendly Society, 15 sisterhoods, and the order of deaconesses.

The Council of Representatives of Youth Organizations was organized to stimulate and extend young people's work in the church through existing youth organizations. There are a large number of other organizations, such as the Church Mission of Help, the Guild of St. Barnabas, Evangelical Education Society, Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor, Church Mission to Deaf-mutes, Church Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, Society for the Promotion of Evangelical Knowledge, Church Periodical Club, the Church Society for College Work, the Church Missions Publishing Co. Orders of distinctly religious type are the Order of the Holy Cross, Society of the Mission Priests of St. John the Evangelist, Sisters of St. Mary, Community of the Transfiguration, All Saints' Sisters of the Poor, Order of St. Anne, the Sisterhood of the Holy Nativity, St. Barnabas' Brotherhood, and many others.

There are several financial organizations, such as the Church Pension Fund and its subsidiaries, the Church Life Insurance Corporation, the Church Fire Insurance Corporation, and 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.