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HARRY L. HOPKINS, Secretary

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WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN, Director

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CONGREGATIONAL  
AND CHRISTIAN CHURCHES

STATISTICS, DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY  
DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

Prepared under the supervision of

Dr. T. F. MURPHY

Chief Statistician for Religious Statistics

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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.

# CONGREGATIONAL AND CHRISTIAN CHURCHES

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Congregational and Christian Churches for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

This body represents the merging of two separate bodies, namely, the Congregational Churches and the Christian Church (General Convention of the Christian Church). Each retains full self-government but are united to further a common Christian work.

The membership of the Congregational Churches comprises those persons who have been received into the local churches by vote of the members, while that of the Christian Church (General Convention) consists of those persons who have been received into fellowship in the local churches upon their voluntary pledge to live a Christian life.

As these two denominations were reported separately prior to 1936, no comparative data are available.

The data given for 1936 are exclusive of 298 federated churches, each consisting of a Congregational and Christian unit combined more or less closely with a unit of some other denomination. These federated churches reported a total membership of 54,666, of whom 17,008 belonged to the Congregational and Christian denomination.

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.....	5,300	1,863	3,437	35.2	64.8
Members, number.....	976,388	633,746	342,642	64.9	35.1
Average membership per church.....	184	340	100		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	375,028	242,760	132,268	64.7	35.3
Female.....	581,233	377,477	203,756	64.9	35.1
Sex not reported.....	20,127	18,509	6,618	67.1	32.9
Males per 100 females.....	64.5	64.3	64.9		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	19,657	12,224	7,433	62.2	37.8
13 years and over.....	737,695	470,978	260,687	64.7	35.3
Age not reported.....	219,066	144,544	74,522	66.0	34.0
Percent under 13 years <sup>1</sup> .....	2.0	2.5	2.8		
Church edifices, number.....	5,121	1,799	3,322	35.1	64.9
Value—number reporting.....	4,984	1,772	3,212	35.6	64.4
Amount reported.....	\$149,755,041	\$116,956,780	\$32,798,261	78.1	21.9
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$147,423,884	\$114,998,349	\$32,425,535	78.0	22.0
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$2,331,157	\$1,958,431	\$372,726	84.0	16.0
Average value per church.....	\$30,647	\$66,003	\$10,211		
Debt—number reporting.....	1,290	535	755	41.5	58.5
Amount reported.....	\$10,906,080	\$10,021,612	\$884,468	91.9	8.1
Number reporting "no debt".....	2,316	616	1,701	26.6	73.4
Parsonages, number.....	3,001	1,082	1,919	36.1	63.9
Value—number reporting.....	2,582	945	1,637	36.6	63.4
Amount reported.....	\$12,016,499	\$6,507,044	\$5,449,455	54.7	45.3

<sup>1</sup> 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
<b>Expenditures:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	5,081	1,817	3,214	36.1	63.9
Amount reported.....	\$16,110,465	\$11,658,947	\$4,451,518	72.4	27.6
Pastors' salaries.....	\$6,423,942	\$3,304,461	\$2,065,491	62.0	38.0
All other salaries.....	\$2,198,688	\$1,803,840	\$334,848	84.8	15.2
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,185,728	\$743,850	\$441,878	62.7	37.3
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$844,363	\$719,026	\$124,437	85.3	14.7
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$4,367,000	\$3,372,155	\$994,845	77.2	22.8
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$322,390	\$250,848	\$71,542	77.8	22.2
Home missions.....	\$249,023	\$195,520	\$53,503	78.5	21.5
Foreign missions.....	\$202,687	\$156,716	\$45,971	77.3	22.7
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$883,738	\$681,178	\$207,560	78.0	23.4
All other purposes.....	\$421,006	\$310,463	\$111,443	73.6	26.4
Average expenditure per church.....	\$3,202	\$6,417	\$1,385		
<b>Sunday schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	4,815	1,776	3,039	36.9	63.1
Officers and teachers.....	70,345	30,625	33,720	62.1	47.9
Scholars.....	526,907	302,969	223,938	57.5	42.5
<b>Summer vacation Bible schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	791	246	545	31.1	68.9
Officers and teachers.....	5,808	2,229	3,609	37.8	62.2
Scholars.....	40,827	20,800	20,018	44.4	55.6
<b>Weekday religious schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	184	93	91	50.5	49.5
Officers and teachers.....	882	522	360	59.2	40.8
Scholars.....	9,798	5,836	3,962	59.6	40.4
<b>Parochial schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	27	19	8	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
Officers and teachers.....	400	338	62	84.5	15.5
Scholars.....	3,805	3,294	511	86.6	13.4

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 2, 3, 4, and 5 present the statistics for 1936 for the Congregational and Christian Churches by States. Table 2 gives for each State the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, and membership classified by sex. Table 3 gives the number and membership of the churches, membership classified as "under 18 years of age" and "18 years of age and over," and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices. Table 5 presents 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 4 and 5 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, AND MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females
United States.....	5,300	1,863	3,437	976,386	633,746	342,642	375,028	581,233	20,127	64.5
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>										
Maine.....	227	36	191	22,468	9,601	12,857	7,228	15,057	173	48.0
New Hampshire.....	168	28	140	22,363	11,084	11,279	7,657	14,455	251	53.0
Vermont.....	150	15	135	20,713	7,100	13,613	7,481	13,232	-----	56.5
Massachusetts.....	550	296	253	166,411	128,282	38,129	61,036	102,525	1,950	59.9
Rhode Island.....	88	26	12	11,123	9,058	1,465	4,147	6,976	-----	59.4
Connecticut.....	296	83	213	87,790	48,636	39,154	32,744	49,751	5,295	65.8
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>										
New York.....	302	131	171	70,164	51,008	19,156	26,876	42,148	1,140	63.8
New Jersey.....	64	43	21	16,946	13,317	3,629	6,637	9,994	315	66.4
Pennsylvania.....	114	72	42	19,251	16,875	2,876	7,705	10,641	906	72.4
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>										
Ohio.....	314	114	200	66,340	43,193	23,153	26,121	38,161	2,064	68.4
Indiana.....	171	42	129	21,164	8,562	12,572	8,563	12,004	607	71.3
Illinois.....	297	140	157	67,890	50,791	16,908	26,826	39,531	1,032	67.9
Michigan.....	217	66	151	41,642	28,610	13,332	15,943	25,760	239	61.9
Wisconsin.....	186	66	120	34,961	24,203	10,758	13,648	21,210	103	64.3
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>										
Minnesota.....	161	68	93	25,481	17,298	8,183	10,258	15,106	27	67.5
Iowa.....	204	65	139	38,745	21,742	17,003	15,045	22,778	922	66.1
Missouri.....	45	24	21	10,323	5,615	1,708	4,234	6,080	-----	69.5
North Dakota.....	144	9	135	9,515	2,388	7,127	4,098	5,325	92	77.0
South Dakota.....	169	13	156	14,595	4,207	10,388	6,074	8,521	-----	71.3
Nebraska.....	136	35	101	21,378	16,192	11,186	9,106	12,240	-----	74.2
Kansas.....	93	32	61	15,582	9,080	6,502	6,076	9,279	227	65.5
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>										
Delaware.....	2	1	1	666	625	41	328	338	-----	97.0
Maryland.....	7	5	2	510	402	108	198	312	-----	68.5
District of Columbia.....	7	7	-----	3,730	3,730	-----	1,347	2,383	-----	56.5
Virginia.....	108	24	74	16,099	7,527	8,542	6,042	7,921	2,106	70.3
West Virginia.....	4	1	3	484	173	311	190	204	-----	64.6
North Carolina.....	255	60	195	28,284	7,801	20,483	11,063	16,410	211	71.1
South Carolina.....	2	2	-----	277	277	119	153	-----	-----	75.3
Georgia.....	45	16	29	4,000	2,116	1,884	1,062	2,348	-----	70.4
Florida.....	42	18	24	4,402	3,161	1,241	1,760	2,642	-----	66.6
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>										
Kentucky.....	10	6	4	1,487	1,279	208	473	463	551	102.2
Tennessee.....	22	8	14	1,661	1,121	530	665	980	-----	67.4
Alabama.....	82	15	67	6,249	1,002	4,847	2,540	3,708	1	93.8
Mississippi.....	3	1	2	173	57	116	62	111	-----	55.9
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>										
Arkansas.....	3	2	1	611	550	61	246	365	-----	67.4
Louisiana.....	28	11	17	1,652	819	830	654	998	-----	65.5
Oklahoma.....	23	7	16	2,342	1,071	1,271	987	1,355	-----	72.8
Texas.....	20	14	6	1,089	1,537	452	815	1,164	10	70.0
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>										
Montana.....	63	12	51	5,926	3,326	2,600	2,402	3,524	-----	61.2
Idaho.....	31	6	25	2,379	1,277	1,302	981	1,587	11	61.8
Wyoming.....	20	5	15	2,496	1,226	1,276	1,085	1,461	-----	70.8
Colorado.....	73	33	40	11,995	9,102	2,893	5,045	6,947	-----	72.7
New Mexico.....	8	4	4	802	479	323	331	471	-----	70.3
Arizona.....	8	6	2	1,257	1,050	207	530	727	-----	72.9
Utah.....	6	4	2	966	877	89	312	654	-----	47.7
<b>PACIFIC:</b>										
Washington.....	129	45	84	15,003	10,454	4,549	5,799	9,204	-----	68.0
Oregon.....	46	24	22	6,720	5,298	1,422	2,024	4,096	-----	64.1
California.....	198	117	81	49,428	42,646	6,882	18,129	29,404	1,895	61.7

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of members	MEMBERSHIP BY AGE				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
			Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 <sup>1</sup>	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	5,300	976,388	19,657	737,665	219,066	2.6	4,815	70,845	526,307
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>									
Maine.....	227	22,458	73	19,022	3,363	0.4	193	2,164	14,602
New Hampshire.....	168	22,363	285	16,817	5,261	1.7	148	1,672	11,031
Vermont.....	150	20,713	96	15,443	5,174	.6	130	1,347	7,654
Massachusetts.....	559	166,411	1,091	131,221	34,096	.8	520	10,392	78,708
Rhode Island.....	88	11,123	30	8,106	2,987	.4	36	620	5,381
Connecticut.....	206	87,790	207	68,145	19,438	.3	274	4,590	31,084
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>									
New York.....	302	70,164	1,062	54,712	14,390	1.9	272	4,380	30,908
New Jersey.....	64	16,946	988	14,433	1,525	6.4	57	1,192	8,792
Pennsylvania.....	114	19,261	592	12,067	6,502	4.7	111	1,818	14,887
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>									
Ohio.....	314	66,340	1,742	46,408	18,106	3.6	294	5,131	41,243
Indiana.....	171	21,164	654	16,077	4,433	3.9	163	2,106	14,443
Illinois.....	297	67,339	1,034	50,943	15,412	2.0	276	4,930	38,805
Michigan.....	217	41,942	304	32,838	8,150	2.7	206	3,227	26,197
Wisconsin.....	186	34,661	641	31,591	2,729	2.0	170	2,458	17,862
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>									
Minnesota.....	161	25,481	364	18,456	6,661	1.9	146	1,902	13,730
Iowa.....	204	38,745	753	30,501	7,401	2.4	185	2,715	20,053
Missouri.....	45	10,323	291	8,075	1,957	3.5	42	774	5,281
North Dakota.....	144	9,615	390	6,130	2,995	6.0	118	1,021	6,285
South Dakota.....	160	14,595	740	10,230	3,556	6.7	136	1,417	9,911
Nebraska.....	136	21,378	707	16,539	4,132	4.1	123	1,788	13,545
Kansas.....	93	15,582	837	11,058	3,687	7.0	60	1,324	10,039
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>									
Delaware.....	2	660	112	554	-----	16.8	2	34	336
Maryland.....	7	510	10	500	-----	2.0	6	84	563
District of Columbia.....	7	3,730	50	2,403	1,288	2.4	7	162	975
Virginia.....	108	16,099	597	8,358	7,114	6.7	95	1,071	10,048
West Virginia.....	4	454	5	399	173	1.6	4	54	317
North Carolina.....	265	28,254	1,578	16,384	10,322	8.8	234	2,183	17,308
South Carolina.....	2	277	12	285	-----	4.3	2	20	95
Georgia.....	45	4,000	163	2,845	989	5.5	32	238	1,554
Florida.....	42	4,402	62	3,053	1,237	2.0	36	424	2,851
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>									
Kentucky.....	10	1,487	98	710	679	12.1	10	137	1,465
Tennessee.....	22	1,051	70	1,465	116	4.0	21	175	1,167
Alabama.....	82	6,249	79	4,328	1,842	1.8	66	472	3,133
Mississippi.....	3	173	10	100	57	8.6	3	17	255
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>									
Arkansas.....	3	611	9	602	-----	.1	3	36	175
Louisiana.....	28	1,052	40	820	780	5.3	25	126	1,041
Oklahoma.....	23	2,342	83	1,080	1,170	7.1	22	263	2,089
Texas.....	20	1,939	58	1,732	190	3.2	20	192	1,438
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>									
Montana.....	63	5,928	278	4,277	1,371	6.1	50	648	4,071
Idaho.....	31	2,579	55	1,925	590	2.8	29	303	2,286
Wyoming.....	20	2,490	99	2,150	247	4.4	20	244	1,854
Colorado.....	73	11,995	589	8,838	2,568	6.2	67	1,076	8,734
New Mexico.....	8	802	40	656	106	5.7	7	63	480
Arizona.....	8	1,287	15	861	381	1.7	8	77	709
Utah.....	6	966	1	781	184	.1	6	64	470
<b>PACIFIC:</b>									
Washington.....	120	15,003	345	10,094	4,564	3.3	120	1,454	11,807
Oregon.....	40	6,720	197	5,496	1,027	3.5	41	594	4,086
California.....	198	49,428	1,503	37,020	10,005	3.8	189	3,167	26,640

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 4.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount
United States.....	5,300	5,121	4,984	\$149,755,041	1,290	\$10,906,080	2,592	\$12,016,499
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>								
Maine.....	227	224	214	3,091,016	33	117,053	116	415,550
New Hampshire.....	168	164	155	3,820,876	24	79,148	109	437,388
Vermont.....	160	150	145	2,873,446	20	63,229	78	348,820
Massachusetts.....	569	547	531	31,361,873	137	1,152,914	329	2,004,226
Rhode Island.....	38	38	37	2,084,525	12	73,800	15	103,800
Connecticut.....	296	295	291	16,670,256	55	385,744	226	1,665,774
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>								
New York.....	302	289	282	14,292,440	83	1,332,757	161	967,348
New Jersey.....	64	63	63	3,334,127	36	250,600	35	287,000
Pennsylvania.....	114	114	113	3,282,550	38	511,066	46	264,550
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Ohio.....	314	302	300	10,018,266	71	1,063,042	117	523,590
Indiana.....	171	167	158	1,839,980	18	111,983	49	146,385
Illinois.....	297	279	269	11,714,852	76	1,258,214	155	894,500
Michigan.....	217	216	214	6,438,879	65	682,933	129	466,450
Wisconsin.....	186	181	177	4,578,970	56	637,137	111	509,550
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Minnesota.....	161	152	149	3,023,416	50	182,086	76	276,250
Iowa.....	204	202	198	4,120,750	45	367,854	128	416,625
Missouri.....	45	44	42	1,609,003	13	108,826	17	102,195
North Dakota.....	144	134	129	821,700	38	45,190	67	166,650
South Dakota.....	160	160	154	1,217,064	43	55,387	83	208,925
Nebraska.....	130	134	132	2,385,068	31	268,315	92	265,650
Kansas.....	93	91	88	1,706,648	25	155,992	52	157,670
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>								
Maryland.....	7	5	4	53,500	2	21,200	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
District of Columbia.....	7	7	7	1,368,000	4	107,000	3	37,000
Virginia.....	108	102	99	1,502,078	14	132,084	15	53,000
West Virginia.....	4	4	4	69,500	1	285	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
North Carolina.....	255	260	239	1,136,472	25	70,178	20	72,125
Georgia.....	45	42	42	329,795	8	12,018	10	13,850
Florida.....	42	39	39	1,196,700	14	164,321	24	152,300
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Kentucky.....	10	9	8	194,500	3	13,565	3	11,000
Tennessee.....	22	16	16	266,661	9	52,184	6	22,500
Alabama.....	82	72	70	237,900	12	7,803	10	17,750
Mississippi.....	3	3	3	51,600	1	100		
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Arkansas.....	3	3	3	54,375	1	790		( <sup>1</sup> )
Louisiana.....	28	25	25	70,211	4	5,418	6	11,950
Oklahoma.....	23	22	22	194,465	9	30,317	10	25,515
Texas.....	20	20	19	331,800	8	23,897	10	36,900
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>								
Montana.....	63	57	56	467,300	17	46,965	24	70,800
Idaho.....	31	29	29	211,200	12	36,791	16	47,000
Wyoming.....	20	20	20	297,350	9	18,829	12	54,000
Colorado.....	73	69	69	1,193,565	22	78,063	36	111,000
New Mexico.....	8	5	5	58,500	1	5,500	3	12,500
Arizona.....	8	8	8	92,000	2	2,480	5	20,800
Utah.....	6	5	5	87,500	3	4,890	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
<b>PACIFIC:</b>								
Washington.....	129	117	113	1,755,471	37	152,146	49	114,700
Oregon.....	46	46	46	815,742	17	45,590	21	54,290
California.....	198	190	188	7,080,902	77	1,160,346	101	380,975
Other States.....	4	4	2 4	243,250	3	1,050	2	67,850

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures shown for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

<sup>2</sup> Includes: Delaware, 2, and South Carolina, 2.

TABLE 5.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements
United States.....	5,300	5,081	\$16,110,465	\$5,429,942	\$2,198,688	\$1,185,728
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>						
Maine.....	227	210	437,017	198,501	38,820	36,585
New Hampshire.....	168	159	427,185	177,999	41,606	38,703
Vermont.....	160	147	334,370	120,626	19,194	25,851
Massachusetts.....	659	655	3,150,647	986,772	488,298	237,239
Rhode Island.....	38	37	235,436	55,354	36,830	21,143
Connecticut.....	296	296	1,728,797	617,853	295,884	138,418
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>						
New York.....	302	287	1,412,710	417,349	215,423	100,369
New Jersey.....	64	61	357,095	114,614	58,750	19,999
Pennsylvania.....	114	111	346,364	119,935	46,368	31,734
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>						
Ohio.....	314	298	943,140	288,271	127,984	64,111
Indiana.....	171	165	213,318	84,483	17,610	19,297
Illinois.....	297	284	1,201,861	360,909	176,903	89,714
Michigan.....	217	208	662,284	237,032	100,671	55,044
Wisconsin.....	180	180	507,922	204,310	64,910	32,660
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>						
Minnesota.....	101	156	413,607	150,802	41,608	20,592
Iowa.....	204	199	446,437	184,539	42,995	40,948
Missouri.....	45	42	207,828	60,203	30,861	11,911
North Dakota.....	144	130	101,884	50,552	0,150	5,859
South Dakota.....	169	148	143,267	80,298	7,934	8,607
Nebraska.....	136	131	270,536	103,200	23,576	14,372
Kansas.....	93	89	187,752	77,075	16,026	10,565
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>						
Maryland.....	7	7	6,004	3,131	990	605
District of Columbia.....	7	7	69,966	15,445	15,496	1,997
Virginia.....	108	97	136,608	39,391	10,020	6,733
West Virginia.....	4	4	8,173	4,080	1,160	1,025
North Carolina.....	255	199	162,118	55,468	13,233	16,070
Georgia.....	45	42	29,324	12,254	2,425	2,555
Florida.....	42	41	100,772	47,460	13,120	6,359
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>						
Kentucky.....	10	10	18,318	6,410	2,471	1,085
Tennessee.....	22	20	35,487	12,279	1,703	1,005
Alabama.....	82	79	36,311	14,138	3,578	5,108
Mississippi.....	3	3	2,565	558	204	117
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>						
Arkansas.....	3	3	5,894	3,345	921	318
Louisiana.....	28	27	14,380	3,343	332	587
Oklahoma.....	23	22	30,682	15,021	1,703	1,905
Texas.....	20	18	32,216	16,276	2,839	1,174
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>						
Montana.....	63	57	74,089	30,190	5,406	3,141
Idaho.....	31	29	30,724	17,446	1,160	2,092
Wyoming.....	20	20	37,587	19,076	2,065	4,481
Colorado.....	73	66	152,344	61,996	21,157	11,103
New Mexico.....	8	8	13,230	9,340	1,245	406
Arizona.....	8	8	21,522	6,600	1,961	2,271
Utah.....	6	6	22,070	3,361	1,145	314
<b>PACIFIC:</b>						
Washington.....	129	121	247,064	87,671	36,263	14,650
Oregon.....	46	45	105,779	45,069	8,875	10,625
California.....	198	193	964,101	289,131	148,693	67,796
Other States.....	4	3	18,782	7,701	2,107	1,000

1 Includes: Delaware, 1, and South Carolina, 2.

TABLE 5.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

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 head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$844, 368	\$4, 367, 000	\$322, 390	\$249, 023	\$202, 687	\$688, 738	\$421, 906
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>							
Maine.....	18, 432	94, 878	7, 126	6, 943	4, 192	21, 261	15, 189
New Hampshire.....	11, 079	102, 664	8, 088	5, 026	3, 105	26, 073	11, 552
Vermont.....	24, 484	86, 682	3, 352	4, 024	6, 501	20, 794	18, 862
Massachusetts.....	100, 048	897, 358	76, 061	62, 311	63, 249	161, 549	84, 767
Rhode Island.....	8, 826	76, 222	4, 085	2, 983	2, 290	23, 071	4, 626
Connecticut.....	69, 059	472, 683	41, 285	40, 977	28, 421	90, 392	38, 735
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>							
New York.....	114, 681	368, 551	41, 050	24, 881	12, 015	76, 089	41, 393
New Jersey.....	9, 804	84, 276	6, 917	18, 531	13, 936	22, 825	7, 443
Pennsylvania.....	10, 701	103, 375	8, 172	3, 368	3, 457	10, 522	8, 732
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>							
Ohio.....	63, 860	209, 427	10, 347	8, 065	11, 031	44, 967	18, 177
Indiana.....	26, 393	49, 497	3, 248	887	1, 201	6, 642	4, 090
Illinois.....	66, 787	353, 044	23, 503	11, 154	8, 281	64, 006	46, 950
Michigan.....	31, 360	156, 186	13, 426	7, 038	5, 246	42, 512	12, 260
Wisconsin.....	27, 603	126, 244	5, 540	3, 535	2, 230	32, 437	8, 453
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>							
Minnesota.....	23, 354	130, 687	5, 440	5, 148	3, 550	22, 708	9, 658
Iowa.....	13, 056	125, 196	4, 601	3, 355	3, 173	20, 577	7, 937
Missouri.....	6, 040	69, 470	4, 958	1, 014	3, 620	10, 108	10, 743
North Dakota.....	2, 096	24, 514	2, 114	1, 832	790	5, 039	2, 682
South Dakota.....	2, 317	24, 722	2, 210	2, 229	1, 295	9, 426	4, 228
Nebraska.....	33, 428	64, 078	2, 379	2, 374	2, 249	12, 048	11, 032
Kansas.....	9, 915	51, 898	4, 524	1, 446	2, 425	8, 744	5, 134
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>							
Maryland.....	128	804	93	33	65	155	-----
District of Columbia.....	1, 153	24, 528	4, 783	182	156	6, 141	81
Virginia.....	21, 161	34, 222	3, 236	3, 745	2, 319	7, 757	8, 024
West Virginia.....	-----	1, 220	25	35	30	638	60
North Carolina.....	7, 170	86, 283	4, 106	7, 011	3, 370	8, 830	9, 077
Georgia.....	420	9, 047	688	606	281	555	593
Florida.....	1, 900	22, 438	302	1, 730	324	3, 716	2, 414
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>							
Kentucky.....	825	6, 777	225	86	87	300	50
Tennessee.....	1, 593	14, 160	2, 370	403	197	895	132
Alabama.....	1, 466	8, 321	538	243	203	1, 174	482
Mississippi.....	50	1, 485	25	41	35	50	-----
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>							
Arkansas.....	355	567	75	50	50	56	162
Louisiana.....	176	9, 161	130	147	105	340	59
Oklahoma.....	1, 025	4, 702	253	1, 398	245	2, 222	2, 203
Texas.....	1, 285	6, 675	1, 399	811	447	666	644
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>							
Montana.....	3, 708	15, 683	820	783	844	3, 099	1, 405
Idaho.....	1, 175	6, 719	353	362	283	874	260
Wyoming.....	1, 956	6, 912	1, 041	242	173	1, 397	244
Colorado.....	5, 501	35, 211	2, 314	2, 309	1, 948	7, 863	2, 942
New Mexico.....	260	882	235	280	190	293	109
Arizona.....	1, 144	8, 203	134	250	249	559	151
Utah.....	7, 312	8, 098	181	222	72	240	1, 125
<b>PACIFIC:</b>							
Washington.....	14, 442	66, 234	1, 810	2, 751	2, 294	17, 998	2, 942
Oregon.....	5, 127	25, 111	1, 744	1, 609	1, 341	6, 269	1, 019
California.....	90, 994	256, 642	11, 077	4, 273	3, 057	74, 563	18, 285
Other States.....	200	5, 418	518	300	-----	918	620

# CONGREGATIONAL AND CHRISTIAN CHURCHES<sup>1</sup>

In 1931 the National Council of the Congregational Churches of the United States and the General Convention of the Christian Church (headquarters, Dayton, Ohio) united to form the General Council of the Congregational and Christian Churches. This national merger was followed by combinations in States and districts and as occasion called for it and congregations desired it local churches united to form "Congregational Christian" churches.

Both bodies having been wholly democratic it was not difficult to come together on that basis. Each church is free in its own life. It is a part of a group of churches which is also free in its sphere. These groups, or the churches in them, unite in State or district organizations which again are self-determining. Finally these groups join together to form the democratically constituted national body which exercises no authority but furnishes mutual counsel, inspiration, and instrumentalities for common Christian work.

A church may continue to be known as a "Christian" church or a "Congregational" church. A local group may continue as a "Congregational" association or a "Christian" conference, and in either case be part and parcel of the fellowship bodies of the "Congregational and Christian Churches."

Something of the history and doctrine of the separate bodies is given, followed by a statement of the organization and work of the united body. In the latter it will be seen that the national missionary work has been completely combined.

## HISTORY AND DOCTRINE OF THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

### DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The Reformation in England developed along three lines: Anglicanism, Puritanism, and Separatism. The Anglicans held to the old English Church, minus the papacy and the distinctively papal features. The Puritans, including the Presbyterians and some Anglicans, held to a National Church but called for a thoroughgoing reformation which would provide an educated, spiritually minded ministry and would recognize the right of the members to a voice in the selection of their ministers, the management of the local church, and the adoption of its creed or confession. They believed, however, that they should remain within the church and thus secure its reformation. The Separatists held that the whole system of the establishment was an anti-Christian imitation of the true church and could not be reformed, and that the only proper thing for a Christian to do was to withdraw himself from it.

Such sentiments could scarcely be tolerated in that age, especially after the Act of Uniformity, passed in 1559, the year after the accession of Queen Elizabeth to the throne, and church after church which professed them was broken up. One pastor, Robert Browne, with his congregation, emigrated to Holland in 1581, whence he issued pamphlets so bitter in their attack upon the ecclesiastical government of the realm, that two men charged with distributing them were hanged, and the books were burned. In 1593 three others, Barrowe, Greenwood, and Penry, paid for their treasonable sentiments with their lives.

The movement, however, could not be suppressed, and in 1604 (the first year in the reign of James I) the man to whose influence is chiefly due the development of Separatism into Congregationalism came to a little congregation already organized at Scrooby. John Robinson was ordained in the Church of England, but he became acquainted with Browne's writings and accepted their principles without their virulence. For him, too, exile became inevitable, and, together with a number of friends and followers, he went first to Amsterdam and then to Leyden. Here they met with a friendly reception, but, after a few years, decided to remove to America, where they could practice their religion unmolested and at the same time live and rear their children as Englishmen. After many delays

<sup>1</sup> The statement on history, doctrine, and organization for these two bodies has been furnished by Rev. Charles E. Burton, secretary, General Council of the Congregational and Christian Churches, 287 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

and discouragements, the first band of Pilgrim Separatists, 102 persons, under the leadership of Brewster, Bradford, and Winslow, landed at Plymouth, Mass., in 1620, and founded there the first Congregational Church upon American soil, Robinson remaining in Leyden. They were followed after a few years by the Puritans of Massachusetts Bay. So long as they were in England the differences between the two bodies were accentuated, but after their arrival in America the many points on which they agreed became more apparent, and the essential elements of both Separatism and Puritanism were combined in Congregationalism. This, indeed, was not accomplished at once. The modern conception of religious liberty was not yet realized. Certain members of the Salem Church, who preferred to use the prayer book and withdrew from the Puritan service for that purpose, were promptly sent to England as nonconformists, and an extreme Separatist, Ralph Smith, was dismissed to find a welcome farther south. Little by little, however, the two united, and it is significant that the strongest influence for such union appears to have been that of two laymen, Governor Endicott, of Salem, and Dr. Fuller, of Plymouth.

During the decade from 1630 to 1640, the Puritan immigration increased rapidly, and with each accession new churches were formed, as the companies not infrequently brought their own pastors with them, and in two cases a full church organization. By 1640 there were 33 churches in New England, all but 2 being of pronounced Congregational type. These two at first preferred the Presbyterian system, but did not retain it long. A notable result was that Congregationalism soon became practically a State religion, and church influence was everywhere supreme, although it did not find expression in ecclesiastical courts. In two colonies, Massachusetts Bay and New Haven, the franchise was limited, until 1664 and 1665, to church members, and throughout the older Congregational colonies of New England, sooner or later, the salaries of pastors were secured by public tax, until into the nineteenth century. Any action affecting the general religious as well as the social or civil life of the community was taken by the civil legislature, such as the calling of the Cambridge Synod, in 1646, to draw up a plan of ecclesiastical polity, and the expulsion of the Salem "nonconformists" and of Roger Williams; Williams was expelled not so much for his religious opinions, however, as for his attacks on the government.

The withdrawal of the Massachusetts charter in 1684 replaced Congregationalism by Episcopacy, but a new charter in 1691 restored the former conditions to a considerable degree. The old ecclesiastical tests once abolished, however, were not renewed, and, while Congregationalism was still dominant, it was not supreme.

With the beginning of the eighteenth century other forms of church life developed in New England. Episcopalians, Baptists, and Quakers protested against being taxed for the support of Congregational churches, and little by little there ceased to be a state church. Thus the voluntary, democratic system of Separatist Plymouth overcame the ecclesiasticism of Puritan Massachusetts Bay and Connecticut, although this result was not attained until after the Revolutionary War.

In this development of their early history, however, it was manifest that the churches considered fellowship fully as important as autonomy, and that the strict separatism, which in England developed into independency, found little favor. Separatist Plymouth was represented, unofficially indeed, at the formation of the first Puritan Church at Salem; and, as the different communities grew, they formed associations or consociations for mutual conference, and in 1648 the "Cambridge Platform" was drawn up, a general summary of doctrine and of the relation of the churches, which, while having no absolute authority, was recognized as substantially expressing the views of the churches.

The Congregationalists took the initiative in the remarkable revival known as "The Great Awakening," which was started in 1734 by the preaching of Jonathan Edwards and was developed under the eloquence of Whitefield. They had a prominent share in the political discussions preceding the Revolution, in its inception and conduct, and in the subsequent national development, sending such men as John Hancock and the Adamses to take part in the councils of the new nation, although they were not considered to represent the Congregational churches as a religious body.

The history of Congregationalism during the century succeeding the Revolutionary War centers about certain movements: A plan of union with the Presbyterians, the rise of missionary enterprise, the Unitarian separation, and what may be termed the development of denominational consciousness, manifesting itself in the extension of Congregational churches toward the West, the organization of a National Council, and efforts to secure some harmonious, if not uniform, statement of Congregational belief.

As the Congregationalists of New England gradually extended westward, they came into intimate relations with the Presbyterians of the Middle States, and these relations were all the closer because of the doctrinal affinity between the teaching of the Edwardses, father and son, and the type of theology represented by Princeton College, of which Jonathan Edwards, Sr., was president. Furthermore, the Congregational churches in Connecticut were in many respects in harmony with the Presbyterian idea, with the result that, before the close of the eighteenth century, delegates were interchanged between the Presbyterian General Assembly and several Congregational associations. These relations were still further strengthened by the call of Jonathan Edwards, Jr., to the presidency of Union College, and his taking a seat in the Presbyterian General Assembly. It was natural that this intermingling of the two denominations should result in more or less confusion, and, in some cases, in friction between churches in the same region, especially in the newer communities where churches were being formed. In order to avoid this a "Plan of Union" was adopted by the Presbyterian General Assembly and by the Connecticut Association, in 1801, and accepted later by other associations, providing that "missionaries should be directed to 'promote mutual forbearance' between the adherents of the respective polities where they should labor; that churches of Congregational or Presbyterian preferences should continue to conduct their discipline in accordance with their chosen polity, even where mutual councils were provided for; and in mixed churches a standing committee might be chosen, one member of which should have the privilege of sitting in a presbytery, while another should have a vote in a Congregational association."

While the plan was, in its inception, eminently fair to both parties, and worked out advantageously for each along certain lines, one result was the practical elimination of Presbyterianism from New England, and of Congregationalism from the new communities to the West, except as various Congregational settlements were established, as in the Western Reserve, in Ohio. On the other hand, the plan assisted materially in the development of the Congregational missionary movement. When the division into Old School and New School in the Presbyterian Church was accomplished in 1837, the Old School Assembly dropped the plan, while the New School continued it for 15 years, until the Congregationalists withdrew.

From the very beginning of the Plymouth colony, missionary work for the Indians was emphasized, and John Eliot, the Mayhews, the younger Edwards, and David Brainerd accomplished much, although there was no general missionary movement among the churches. With the increase of westward migration and the organization, during the first years of the nineteenth century, of churches in Ohio, especially in the Western Reserve, missionary interest in the home field developed. The General Association of Connecticut, as early as 1774, voted to send missionaries to the West and North, that is, to New York and Vermont. The Revolutionary War interrupted, but in 1798 the same association organized itself as a missionary society "to Christianize the heathen in North America and to support and promote Christian knowledge within the new settlements of the United States." This was followed by similar organizations in other New England States; by the Vermont Religious Tract Society in 1808; and by the Connecticut and Massachusetts Bible Societies in 1809.

The missionary movement, however, with which the Congregational churches, as a whole, were first identified was that which culminated in the organization of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in 1810. The Presbyterians and other religious bodies at first joined the Congregationalists in this movement, and for many years carried on their entire foreign missionary work through that board. As denominational consciousness developed, the others withdrew, one by one, to form their own organizations, leaving the older society entirely in the hands of the Congregationalists.

The foreign missionary enterprise once thoroughly organized, home missions again received attention. In 1826 the American Home Missionary Society was formed, on much the same interdenominational basis as the American Board. This arrangement continued until 1861, when it became a distinctively Congregational society, and later changed its name to the Congregational Home Missionary Society. The American Missionary Association was organized in 1846, and was at first almost as much a foreign as a home society, although more specifically interested in Negro fugitives and American Indians. In 1853, as it became apparent that in the outlying sections the newer churches would require aid, not merely for their services but for their houses of worship, there was formed the American Congregational Union, subsequently known as the Congregational Church Building Society. Even earlier than any of these was the American Edu-

cation Society, organized in 1815 to assist in the preparation of students for the ministry, which passed through the same experiences as the Home Missionary Society.

The influences which resulted in the separation between the Trinitarian and the Unitarian wings of the Congregational body became manifest early in the eighteenth century, with the development of opposition to, or dissatisfaction with, the sterner tenets of Calvinism. The excesses connected with The Great Awakening, and the rigid theology of the Edwardses, and particularly of their successors, Hopkins and Emmons, contributed to this divergence. The selection in 1805 of Henry Ware, a liberal, as professor of divinity in Harvard College, drew the lines between the two parties more clearly, and the college was now classed as a vowedly Unitarian. Mutual exchange of pulpits still continued to a greater or less extent, and, while there was much discussion, there was no separate organization.

In 1819 William Ellery Channing, in a famous sermon in Baltimore, set forth the Unitarian conception so forcibly that separation became inevitable. Then a difficulty arose, occasioned by the distinction between the church as an ecclesiastical body, and the society, in which the ownership of the property was vested. In some cases the church and the society were in agreement in their theological views; but in others, the society differed from the church, and, according to the courts, was entitled to the property. A period of confusion and of legal strife existed until about 1840, when the line of demarcation became complete. The section most affected was eastern Massachusetts, all but two of the Boston churches going over to the Unitarians. Congregational authorities give the total number of churches lost to them as less than 100, while Unitarians claim an accession of 150. Both are probably correct, as in many cases the churches were split, so that, while one side gained, the other did not lose. For many years the bitterness of the conflict continued, but of late years it has been steadily diminishing.

With the increase in the number of Congregational churches and the new conditions in the recently settled sections of the West, it became evident that some form of mutual fellowship more comprehensive than the local or State associations was needed. Under the leadership of Leonard Bacon, of New Haven, J. P. Thompson, of New York, and others, a council or convention met at Albany in 1852, this being the first gathering representative of American Congregationalism since the Cambridge Synod of 1648. At this council 463 pastors and messengers from 17 States considered the general situation, and their deliberations resulted in the abrogation of the "Plan of Union," hearty endorsement of the missionary work, a call for aid for the churches in the West, and the inauguration of a denominational literature. Under the fostering care of such men as H. M. Dexter and A. H. Quint, the development of a denominational life went on, and the next step was the calling of a National Council at Boston in 1865, whose principal work was the drawing up of a statement as to "the system of truths which is commonly known among us as Calvinism." So advantageous was this gathering considered that a sentiment arose in favor of a regular system of councils, and after conference between the different associations, there was called at Oberlin, Ohio, in 1871, the first of the National Councils, at first triennial, now biennial, which have done much to consolidate denominational life.

Of these councils the one held at Kansas City, Mo., in 1913, was particularly important as marking the definite recognition of the Congregational Churches as an organized religious body with specific purposes and definite methods. The purposes were set forth in what has been known as a Congregational platform, including a preamble and statements of faith, polity, and wider fellowship. This platform did not in any respect modify the essential autonomy of the individual church in its expression of faith or in its method of action. It did, however, associate more fully than had been done at any previous time these individual churches in what may be termed an organic unity based upon a fundamental union in faith, common purpose in action, and mutual fellowship.

The same spirit has been manifest in various lines of development, especially those looking toward coordinated action of different religious bodies. Congregationalists have been prominent in the organization and development of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, have cooperated most cordially and effectively in the preparations for a World Conference on Faith and Order, and have entered most heartily into the various movements for interdenominational cooperation.

Through its Commission on Interchurch Relations, the denomination endeavors to promote the idea of church unity in every feasible way, particularly by cultivating the closest possible relations with other Christian groups with which Congregationalists have a normal affiliation.

During the year 1924 the Evangelical Protestant Church of North America, a body of independent and congregationally administered churches, voted to become Congregational, and in 1925 this body was received into the National Council of Congregational Churches as the Evangelical Protestant Conference of Congregational Churches.

### DOCTRINE

The principle of autonomy in the Congregational Churches involves the right of each church to frame its own statement of doctrinal belief; the principle of fellowship of the churches assumes that a general consensus of such beliefs is both possible and essential to mutual cooperation in such work as may belong to the churches as a body. As a result, although there is no authoritative Congregational creed, acceptance of which is a condition of ecclesiastical fellowship, there have been several statements of this consensus, which, while receiving no formal ecclesiastical endorsement, have been widely accepted as fair presentations of the doctrinal position of the Congregational Churches. The first of these, called the "Cambridge Platform," drawn up by a synod summoned by the Massachusetts Legislature, simply registered general approval of the Westminster Confession. Certain phraseology in that confession, however, proved unacceptable to many churches, and the Massachusetts revision, in 1680, of the Savoy Confession, and the Saybrook Platform of 1708, embodied the most necessary modifications but still approved the general doctrinal features of the Westminster Confession. The first National Council in 1865 adopted the "Burial Hill Declaration," but in the changing conditions this was not entirely satisfactory, and in 1880 the National Council appointed a commission to prepare "a formula that shall not be mainly a reaffirmation of former confessions, but that shall state in precise terms in our living tongue the doctrines that we hold today."

The commission, composed of 25 representative men, finished its work in 1883. The statement, or creed, was never formally adopted, but was issued to the world "to carry such weight of authority as the character of the commission and the intrinsic merit of its exposition of truth might command"; it has furnished the doctrinal basis for a great many of the churches, and in the main represented their general belief.

With the development of denominational life, there came a demand for a somewhat more definite platform, and the platform adopted by the National Council of 1913 has served this purpose, and has been accepted with practical unanimity by the denomination. It is as follows:

*"Preamble.*—The Congregational Churches of the United States, by delegates in National Council assembled, reserving all the rights and cherished memories belonging to this organization under its former constitution, and declaring the steadfast allegiance of the churches composing the council to the faith which our fathers confessed, which from age to age has found its expression in the historic creeds of the church universal and of this communion, and affirming our loyalty to the basic principles of our representative democracy, hereby set forth the things most surely believed among us concerning faith, polity, and fellowship.

*"Faith.*—We believe in God the Father, infinite in wisdom, goodness, and love; and in Jesus Christ, His Son, our Lord and Savior, who for us and our salvation lived and died and rose again and liveth evermore; and in the Holy Spirit, who taketh of the things of Christ and revealeth them to us, renewing, comforting, and inspiring the souls of men. We are united in striving to know the will of God, as taught in the Holy Scriptures, and in our purpose to walk in the ways of the Lord, made known or to be made known to us. We hold it to be the mission of the Church of Christ to proclaim the Gospel to all mankind, exalting the worship of the true God, and laboring for the progress of knowledge, the promotion of justice, the reign of peace, and the realization of human brotherhood. Depending, as did our fathers, upon the continued guidance of the Holy Spirit to lead us into all truth, we work and pray for the transformation of the world into the kingdom of God; and we look with faith for the triumph of righteousness and the life everlasting.

*"Polity.*—We believe in the freedom and responsibility of the individual soul and the right of private judgment. We hold to the autonomy of the local church and its independence of all ecclesiastical control. We cherish the fellowship of the churches united in district, State, and national bodies, for counsel and cooperation in matters of common concern.

*"The wider fellowship.*—While affirming the liberty of our churches, and the validity of our ministry, we hold to the unity and catholicity of the Church of Christ, and will unite with all its branches in hearty cooperation; and will earnestly seek, so far as in us lies, that the prayer of our Lord for His disciples may be answered, that they all may be one."

## HISTORY AND DOCTRINE OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH

## DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The period following the War of the Revolution was characterized by a general spiritual declension. This again was succeeded by a revival period during which, especially in what were then the western and southern sections, denominational lines were frequently ignored, and members of different churches united both in evangelistic and sacramental services. In some cases there were efforts to enforce ecclesiastical discipline, which resulted in revolt, while in others entirely independent movements were started, not so much antagonistic to, as independent of, ecclesiastical organization.

The pioneer in this movement was the Rev. James O'Kelley, a Methodist minister in Virginia. He opposed very earnestly the development of the superintendency into an episcopacy, especially so far as it gave the bishops absolute power in the matter of appointments to charges. He presented his cause in the general conference and elsewhere, but failed to bring about the change he desired, and in 1792, with a number of others, withdrew from the Methodist Episcopal Church. A little later they organized under the name of "Republican Methodists," but in 1794 resolved to be known as "Christians" only, taking the Bible as their guide and discipline, and accepting no test of church fellowship other than Christian character.

A little later a similar movement arose among the Baptists of New England. Dr. Abner Jones, of Vermont, became convinced that "sectarian names and human creeds should be abandoned, and that true piety alone, and not the externals of it, should be made the test of Christian fellowship and communion." On this basis he organized a church at Lyndon, Vt., in 1800. He was soon joined by Elias Smith, a Baptist minister of Portsmouth, N. H., and by many others.

In 1800 the "Great Revival," as it came to be known, was started in the Cumberland Valley of Tennessee and Kentucky. It was confined to no denomination and in the preaching no attention was given to the doctrines which had divided the churches. In the Presbyterian Church, especially, this seeming neglect of fundamental doctrines was viewed with concern, and resulted in charges being preferred against two ministers, Richard McNemar and John Thompson, for preaching doctrines contrary to the confession of faith. As a consequence, these men, with a number of others, among whom were John Dunlavy, Robert Marshall, and Barton W. Stone, withdrew from the Synod of Kentucky and, in 1803, organized the Springfield Presbytery. Shortly afterwards this body was dissolved, and its members adopted practically the same position as that held by James O'Kelley in the South and by Abner Jones in New England.

General meetings, the first step toward organization, were held in New England as early as 1809, but it was not until 1819 that the first general conference met at Portsmouth, N. H., on the call of Frederick Plummer, of Pennsylvania, and Edward B. Rollings, of New Hampshire. The conference met again at Windham, Conn., in 1820, and regularly until 1832, when it was dissolved; but the following year, by the action of several conferences, a general convention was organized. In 1834, by direction of the convention, the Christian General Book Association was formed, and thereafter met once in 4 years in connection with the convention, the same persons being delegates to both bodies. This form of organization continued until after 1860, when the two bodies became entirely separated. In 1886 the general convention, then called the "American Christian Convention," and the publication board, then called the "Christian Publishing Association," were again made identical in membership.

In the year 1829 Alexander Campbell and his followers separated from the Baptists of Pennsylvania and Ohio. Their teaching spread rapidly to Kentucky, and in 1832 Barton W. Stone, one of the most prominent of the original leaders of the Christians in that section, united with them, on the condition that the Bible alone should be the basis of the union. A large number of the Christians in Kentucky and Ohio followed Mr. Stone in this action, but even in these States the greater part remained with the original body, while the eastern and southern churches were not affected. Out of this movement, however, some confusion of names has arisen, since many of the churches of the Disciples are still known as "Christian" churches.

In the report for 1890 the denomination was listed as "Christians (Christian Connection)," and the same name was used in 1906. This did not prove entirely satisfactory, and after some conference the name "Christian Church (American Christian Convention)" the title already officially chosen by the church, was

adopted for the 1916 report, as identifying the denomination with its general business organization. This title was in 1922 changed to "Christian Church (General Convention of the Christian Church)."

In 1854, on account of the adoption of resolutions condemning slavery, the southern delegates to the general convention withdrew and formed a separate organization, which continued until 1890, when the delegates from the South resumed their seats in the convention.

### DOCTRINE

The principles upon which its first churches were organized continue to characterize the denomination. No general organization has ventured to set forth any "creed" or statement of doctrine other than the Bible itself. Christian character is the only test of church fellowship, and, while their interpretation of the teachings of the Bible is generally in accord with that of most evangelical denominations, they do not bar any follower of Christ from membership because of difference in theological belief. This same liberty extends to the ordinances of the church. Baptism is not made a requisite to membership, although it is often urged upon believers as a duty. While immersion is generally practiced, no one mode is insisted upon. The churches practice open communion and labor to promote the spirit of unity among all Christians.

## ORGANIZATION AND WORK OF THE CONGREGATIONAL AND CHRISTIAN CHURCHES

### ORGANIZATION

While the polity of the Congregational and Christian Churches is based upon certain definite principles, as set forth in its historical development it represents adaptation to conditions rather than accord to a theory of church government. The local church is the unit and every church member, irrespective of sex or position, except as limited by State law, has an equal voice in its conduct and is equally subject to its control. For orderly worship and effective administration certain persons are set apart or ordained to particular services, but such ordination or appointment carries with it no ecclesiastical authority. The church officers are the pastor, a board of deacons, a clerk, and a treasurer, usually a board of trustees, and heads of various departments of church work. In most churches there is a church committee which considers various topics relating to the conduct of the church, meets persons desiring to unite with it, and presents these matters in definite form for action by the church as a whole. Early in Congregational history there was a distinction between elders and deacons corresponding very closely to that in the Presbyterian Church. That distinction has disappeared, and the offices of elders, or spiritual guides, and of deacons, or persons having charge of the temporalities of the church, have been united in the diaconate.

For fellowship, mutual assistance, and common Christian work, the churches gather in local associations or conferences, and in State conferences, in which each church is represented by pastor and lay delegates. Membership in the General Council includes ministerial and lay delegates elected by the State conferences. Membership in an association is regarded as essential to good and regular standing of churches and ministers in the denomination. No association or conference, or national council has any ecclesiastical authority beyond that of withdrawing fellowship. That is vested solely in the council of the vicinage called by the local church for a specific case, and its existence terminates with the accomplishment of its immediate purpose. The result is that there is no appeal from one court to another, although an aggrieved party may call a new council, which, however, has no more authority than its predecessor.

Ordination to the ministry is generally by a council of churches called by the church of which the candidate is a member, or over which he is to be installed as a pastor. More and more, in practice, such councils are made up of the members of the district association of which the church is a constituent part. Doctrinal tests are less rigidly applied than in the past, practical Christian fellowship being emphasized rather than creed subscription. In the early history of the churches the minister was a member of the church, selected by the church, and ordained to the service by a council of associate churches, while his ministerial

standing ceased with the end of his pastorate. Gradually, however, this standing became recognized as having a permanent character, although the minister, whether pastor or not, still remained a member of his church, and subject to its order. For purposes of fellowship, ministerial associations have been formed, and these have furnished the basis of ministerial standing; but of late there has been a tendency, all but universal, to vest such standing in a church association, conference, or convention.

Admission to church membership is usually conditioned on the declared and evident purpose to lead the Christian life, rather than on the acceptance of particular doctrine, and participation in the Lord's Supper is free to all followers of Christ. Infant baptism is customary, and the form of all baptism is optional, although sprinkling is the form most commonly used.

## WORK

The missionary and general educational activities of the Congregational and Christian Churches are conducted through two national organizations, each of which is recognized as an agency of the General Council of the churches, whose members are voting members of each of the missionary organizations. Provision for securing the participation of those especially interested in either cause is secured through permitting each organization to elect a limited number of delegates at large, in addition to the council membership. Unity of control and administration is thus secured.

As a result of this arrangement, there are two organizations serving the denomination. The first has the total foreign missionary field in its care; the second, the entire home field, including Sunday school planting and church building, the task of conducting schools and colleges among backward or exceptional populations, the function of religious education and publication, including in its scope the whole life of the church, and the provision of ministerial pensions and relief. The promotion of income for all departments of missionary work is assigned to a common agency called the Missions Council, appointed by the boards themselves.

The foreign missionary work of the Congregational and Christian Churches is carried on through the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Until 1926 there were three auxiliary women's boards, representing different sections of the country; the oldest, the Woman's Board of Missions, being the pioneer of similar societies in other denominations, and in the Christian Churches, the Foreign Department of the Board of Missions with its related women's organization. These have now merged with the American board. In 1936 the American board carried on missions in East, South, and West Central Africa, in Turkey, Syria, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Philippines, the Pacific islands, Mexico, and Bulgaria. The report of the year shows 3,002 places of service, occupied by 481 American missionaries and 6,465 native workers. There were 804 churches reported, with 107,629 members; 23 theological and training schools, 9 colleges, 48 secondary schools, and 1,033 other schools, with a total of 84,537 students; 26 hospitals and 44 dispensaries, which gave a total of 654,291 treatments. The amount contributed during 1936 for the foreign work, including legacies, was \$802,661, and the income from various funds, \$290,522, making a total of \$1,093,183. In addition to this, \$181,184 was contributed for the work by the native churches. In regard to the total value of property belonging to the Congregational denomination in foreign countries, or the total amount of endowment for all its institutions, there are at present no figures available. The value of the property is estimated at about \$7,500,000.

In 1936 several societies working in the United States combined their work under the Board of Home Missions with five divisions as follows:

*The church extension division* is charged with the missionary work among the white races of continental United States, whether of native or foreign extraction, and carries on its work in close coordination with a number of State conferences, each of which is represented on the board of the general society. The report for the year 1936 shows a total of some 1,400 missionaries employed by the general society and the constituent State societies, while the number of churches and preaching stations cared for was about 1,600. Of these churches and missions, many held services in foreign tongues: German, Swedish, Dano-Norwegian, Armenian, Assyrian, Cuban, Hawaiian, Italian, French, Filipino, Spanish, Welsh, Finnish, Slovak, Portuguese, Indian, Mexican, Bohemian, Chinese, and Japanese. The largest mission work for those of foreign extraction was carried on among the German, Swedish, Finnish, and Welsh people. Total receipts for the year were

as follows: National society, \$277,709; constituent State societies, \$684,568; making a total of \$962,277.

*The American Missionary Association division* carries on work among the Negroes, Indians, Chinese, Japanese, and the various races in Puerto Rico. It established at Hampton, Va., during the Civil War, the first day school among the freedmen, and after the close of the war extended its work rapidly. Such outstanding institutions as Atlanta University and Fisk University were founded by the association. Dillard University, Talladega, Tougaloo, Tillotson, and Le-Moyne Colleges are still directly under its auspices. The Congregational churches among Negroes in the South have been fostered by the association. It also supports and supervises Congregational church and educational work among the Sioux, Mandan, Rhee, and Gros Ventres Indians of North Dakota and South Dakota. On the accession of Puerto Rico, the association took up work in that island. The report for 1936 shows 428 missionaries and teachers, 110 churches aided, and 18 colleges and schools, of which 14 are for Negroes, with a total enrollment of 4,384 students. The total income of the association for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1936, was \$687,675. The churches contributed \$84,406 of this; the remainder came from legacies, individuals, and income from invested funds.

*The church building division* assists congregations in the erection of church buildings and parsonages. In 83 years this society has helped to complete 6,701 churches and 1,816 parsonages. Its receipts during that time have amounted to \$13,-980,464, and it has helped to secure church property worth over \$40,000,000. During 1936 the number of churches aided was 54, and the amount contributed for this work was \$54,783. Other miscellaneous receipts amounted to \$249,643, making a total of \$304,326.

*The Christian education division*, formerly the Congregational Education Society, the successor of the American Education Society, with which two kindred societies, organized for the establishment of Christian schools in Utah and New Mexico, were afterwards incorporated, includes in its present work leadership in the denominational program of Christian training in home, church, and school, including missionary education and world fellowship, student and young people's work, adult education, leadership training and recruiting for Christian leadership, student work under university pastors; summer conferences, vacation and week-day schools; aids ministerial students; and seeks to make available to schools and colleges the resources of the denomination through administrative counsel and advice and, when possible, through financial support. The contributions for this work in 1936 were \$62,891, which, supplemented from other sources, gave a total of \$100,978. This does not, however, cover the entire amount contributed by the Congregationalists toward educational work, there being no separate record of contributions for the erection of new schools and the providing of endowments.

*Ministerial relief division.*—The Board of Ministerial Relief was organized in 1887 and later developed as the Congregational Board of Ministerial Relief, "to secure, hold, manage, and distribute funds for the relief of needy Congregational ministers and the needy families of deceased Congregational ministers." The receipts of this division during the year 1936 were \$260,691.

The annuity fund for Congregational ministers, which in 1936 completed its twenty-third year, is organized under the contributory pension system to secure an annuity at the age of 65 for those ministers who become members. Its total assets at the close of 1936 were \$6,610,274. In addition there is held in trust for the annuity fund, by the corporation for the General Council, an endowment fund of \$5,506,325. The retirement fund for lay workers makes similar provision for unordained church workers.

The totals for all the missionary societies for 1936 show contributions to the amount of \$2,001,157, exclusive of income from funds of \$1,367,088.

In philanthropy, the Congregational churches have given largely to institutions under the care of almost every denominational or undenominational enterprise in the country, but there are very few distinctively Congregational hospitals, orphanages, asylums, or homes, and of these there is no available record.

*Pilgrim Press division.*—Publishing interests are chiefly cared for under this division which carries on the publication of Sunday school literature and of other periodicals and books, mainly of a religious nature. It also issues the leading denominational paper, *Advance*. The missionary societies publish their own monthly, *The Missionary Herald*, representing the home and foreign work.

In 1853 the American Congregational Association was organized in Boston for the purpose of collating such literature as might serve to illustrate Congregational

history and of promoting the general interests of the Congregational churches. It owns a building, the Congregational House, in Boston, and has a library of great value.

The modern movement for the organization of young people for Christian work was started by a Congregational minister, the Rev. Francis E. Clark, who formed the first Christian Endeavor Society in Portland, Maine, in 1881. Similar societies were soon established in other churches, and in 1885 a general interdenominational organization was effected, under the name United Society of Christian Endeavor. This has spread not only throughout the United States, but throughout the world, and has also given the impulse for a number of kindred denominational societies, such as the Epworth League, the Baptist Young People's Union, etc. In 1936 there were in the Congregational and Christian Churches of the United States 3,480 young people's societies, with 178,046 members.

The interest of the Congregational and Christian Churches in educational matters is shown by the fact that Harvard, founded in 1636, and Yale in 1701, were established as Congregational colleges, as were also Williams, Dartmouth, Bowdoin, and Amherst in the East, and Oberlin, Grinnell, Beloit, Carleton, Drury, and others in the West. At present more than 40 colleges and 18 academies in the United States owe their origin to Congregationalists. In 1936 these employed 5,608 instructors, had an enrollment of 40,046 students, had 2,500,000 volumes in their libraries, and held productive funds amounting to \$344,294,241. There were also 8 theological seminaries, Andover, now part of Andover-Newton Seminary, being the oldest, with a total of 94 professors, 56 instructors and lecturers, and 1,068 students.

The Council for Social Action deals with social questions and the Laymen's Fellowship interests laymen in all phases of church life. Both are related to the Board of Home Missions. The women are organized by States for comprehensive work.

For the better coordination of the various lines of denominational activity there have been established a number of commissions of the General Council whose duty it is to recommend to the council such action as commends itself to their judgment. These commissions are four in number, namely: On evangelism, on interchurch relations, on the ministry, and on stewardship. In addition, there are the delegates to the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.





U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES  
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ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

STATISTICS, HISTORY, DOCTRINE  
AND ORGANIZATION

Prepared under the supervision of

Dr. T. F. MURPHY

Chief Statistician for Religious Statistics

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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.....	.....
<b>Total expenditures during year.....</b>	<b>.....</b>

**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.

# ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

## STATISTICS

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

Baptism is the condition of membership in this denomination; membership begins with baptism, whether that sacrament is received in infancy or in adult years, and all persons baptized in the Catholic faith are so numbered unless by formal act they have renounced such membership.

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.....	18,409	8,274	10,135	44.9	55.1
Members, number.....	10,014,937	16,041,764	3,873,173	80.6	19.4
Average membership per church.....	1,032	1,939	332		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	8,174,177	6,443,655	1,730,522	78.8	21.2
Female.....	8,917,678	7,112,660	1,805,018	79.8	20.2
Sex not reported.....	2,823,082	2,485,449	337,633	88.0	12.0
Males per 100 females.....	91.7	90.0	95.9		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	4,650,061	3,640,495	1,009,566	78.3	21.7
13 years and over.....	12,316,771	9,840,938	2,475,833	79.9	20.1
Age not reported.....	2,948,105	2,560,331	387,774	80.8	13.2
Percent under 13 years <sup>1</sup> .....	27.4	27.0	29.0		
Church edifices, number.....	10,637	7,538	9,090	45.8	54.7
Value—number reporting.....	15,661	6,866	8,795	43.8	56.2
Amount reported.....	\$787,001,357	\$637,474,311	\$140,527,046	81.0	19.0
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$766,149,590	\$620,413,624	\$145,735,066	81.0	19.0
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$20,851,767	\$17,060,687	\$3,791,080	81.8	18.2
Average value per church.....	\$50,252	\$92,845	\$17,001		
Debt—number reporting.....	6,996	4,108	2,888	58.7	41.3
Amount reported.....	\$189,850,733	\$100,251,710	\$23,099,023	87.8	12.2
Number reporting "no debt".....	5,306	1,770	3,536	33.4	66.6
Parsonages, number.....	11,248	6,238	5,010	55.5	44.5
Value—number reporting.....	10,354	5,646	4,708	54.5	45.5
Amount reported.....	\$104,434,368	\$77,004,133	\$27,430,185	73.7	26.3
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	15,720	7,123	8,597	45.3	54.7
Amount reported.....	\$139,073,358	\$113,231,688	\$25,841,670	81.4	18.6
Pastors' salaries.....	\$11,816,859	\$6,745,481	\$5,071,378	57.1	42.9
All other salaries.....	\$29,128,421	\$25,131,911	\$3,996,510	86.3	13.7
Repairs and improvements.....	\$16,166,771	\$12,710,289	\$3,447,482	78.7	21.3
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$14,710,721	\$12,613,163	\$2,097,558	85.7	14.3
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$46,791,433	\$38,786,468	\$8,004,970	82.9	17.1
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$5,108,325	\$4,571,525	\$536,800	89.5	10.5
Home missions.....	\$1,158,198	\$954,891	\$203,307	82.4	17.6
Foreign missions.....	\$743,593	\$620,548	\$123,050	83.5	16.5
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$3,844,247	\$3,100,156	\$744,091	80.6	19.4
All other purposes.....	\$9,604,780	\$7,988,256	\$1,616,524	83.2	16.8
Average expenditure per church.....	\$8,847	\$15,897	\$3,006		

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

## CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES, 1936

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
<b>Sunday schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	8,053	3,694	4,359	45.9	54.1
Officers and teachers.....	49,822	32,696	17,126	65.6	34.4
Scholars.....	972,891	715,997	256,894	73.6	26.4
<b>Summer vacation Bible schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	3,243	980	2,254	30.5	69.5
Officers and teachers.....	13,564	5,526	8,038	40.7	59.3
Scholars.....	233,093	114,883	119,110	49.1	50.9
<b>Weekday religious schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	4,069	2,103	1,966	51.7	48.3
Officers and teachers.....	22,739	15,710	7,029	69.1	30.9
Scholars.....	589,729	443,443	146,286	75.2	24.8
<b>Parochial schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	6,825	5,001	1,824	73.3	26.7
Officers and teachers.....	65,001	54,931	10,070	84.5	15.5
Scholars.....	2,095,254	1,859,341	235,913	88.7	11.3

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Roman Catholic Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906. For 1906, figures originally published for membership have been corrected to include the entire baptized membership without regard to age, this being the basis of the enumeration in 1916, 1926, and 1936.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	18, 409	18, 940	17, 375	12, 472
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	-531	1, 505	4, 903	-----
Percent.....	-2. 8	9. 0	39. 3	-----
Members, number.....	19, 914, 937	18, 005, 003	15, 721, 815	14, 210, 755
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	1, 309, 934	2, 883, 188	1, 511, 060	-----
Percent.....	7. 0	18. 3	10. 6	-----
Average membership per church.....	1, 082	952	905	1, 139
Church edifices, number.....	10, 637	10, 794	15, 120	11, 881
Value—number reporting.....	15, 661	16, 264	14, 489	10, 293
Amount reported.....	\$787, 001, 357	\$837, 271, 053	\$874, 206, 895	\$292, 038, 787
Average value per church.....	\$60, 252	\$61, 512	\$25, 827	\$28, 431
Debt—number reporting.....	6, 990	5, 801	6, 024	4, 104
Amount reported.....	\$189, 350, 733	\$120, 037, 504	\$68, 590, 159	\$40, 488, 055
Parsonages, number.....	11, 248			
Value—number reporting.....	10, 354	11, 042	8, 976	6, 300
Amount reported.....	\$104, 434, 368	\$135, 815, 789	\$61, 338, 287	\$30, 302, 004
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	15, 720	16, 317	13, 722	-----
Amount reported.....	\$139, 073, 358	\$204, 520, 487	\$72, 368, 136	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$11, 810, 859			-----
All other salaries.....	\$29, 128, 421			-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$16, 166, 771			-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$14, 710, 721	\$181, 737, 884	\$54, 354, 228	-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$40, 791, 438			-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$5, 108, 325			-----
Home missions.....	\$1, 158, 198			-----
Foreign missions.....	\$743, 598			-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$3, 844, 247	\$10, 381, 523	\$9, 978, 356	-----
All other purposes.....	\$9, 604, 780			-----
Not classified.....		\$3, 407, 080	\$8, 025, 552	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$8, 847	\$12, 535	\$5, 273	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	8, 053	8, 230	11, 748	9, 406
Officers and teachers.....	49, 822	49, 498	71, 370	62, 470
Scholars.....	972, 891	1, 201, 330	1, 800, 836	1, 481, 535

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Roman Catholic 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 and parochial schools. Table 4 gives the number and membership of the churches for the four 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 the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each archdiocese and diocese in the Roman Catholic Church, 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, Sunday schools, and parochial schools.

## CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES, 1936

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

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
United States.....	18,409	8,274	10,135	19,914,937	18,041,784	3,873,173
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>						
Maine.....	182	53	129	191,778	114,554	77,224
New Hampshire.....	106	50	56	157,751	127,413	30,338
Vermont.....	108	24	84	99,945	55,205	44,680
Massachusetts.....	708	489	219	1,696,708	1,510,670	186,038
Rhode Island.....	132	30	43	343,898	298,217	45,681
Connecticut.....	804	161	143	635,750	498,370	137,380
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>						
New York.....	1,757	1,065	692	3,075,428	2,817,576	257,852
New Jersey.....	554	334	170	1,390,966	1,200,884	190,082
Pennsylvania.....	1,632	1,047	585	2,275,062	1,950,619	315,443
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>						
Ohio.....	812	525	287	1,052,101	939,258	112,843
Indiana.....	382	202	180	315,185	258,596	56,589
Illinois.....	1,052	615	437	1,448,650	1,308,507	140,143
Michigan.....	675	310	365	800,917	665,564	135,353
Wisconsin.....	924	259	665	741,563	471,516	270,047
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>						
Minnesota.....	722	176	546	510,333	296,928	213,410
Iowa.....	580	149	431	294,333	144,652	150,181
Missouri.....	501	221	280	432,344	323,197	109,147
North Dakota.....	343	17	326	119,360	30,178	89,182
South Dakota.....	370	19	351	89,001	22,977	66,024
Nebraska.....	393	74	319	154,136	68,365	85,771
Kansas.....	386	105	281	157,292	74,118	83,174
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>						
Delaware.....	31	20	11	39,399	36,533	2,866
Maryland.....	220	86	134	272,884	212,858	60,026
District of Columbia.....	35	35	0	80,690	80,690	0
Virginia.....	114	61	53	40,708	34,111	6,596
West Virginia.....	148	65	83	75,391	55,462	19,929
North Carolina.....	124	91	33	10,219	9,154	1,065
South Carolina.....	76	42	34	11,543	10,100	1,443
Georgia.....	56	43	13	23,092	22,570	522
Florida.....	127	85	42	62,445	52,124	10,321
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>						
Kentucky.....	248	106	142	191,660	138,899	52,761
Tennessee.....	99	61	38	31,985	30,129	1,856
Alabama.....	112	61	51	33,104	25,902	7,202
Mississippi.....	128	57	71	36,646	27,436	9,210
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>						
Arkansas.....	146	64	82	20,415	13,676	6,739
Louisiana.....	414	122	292	632,583	327,371	305,212
Oklahoma.....	165	76	89	46,744	34,778	11,963
Texas.....	786	292	494	604,308	397,027	207,281
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>						
Montana.....	307	40	267	75,292	40,525	34,767
Idaho.....	118	31	87	19,506	10,497	9,009
Wyoming.....	69	10	59	17,695	10,200	7,495
Colorado.....	307	90	217	140,797	98,722	42,075
New Mexico.....	503	59	444	194,759	90,864	135,895
Arizona.....	170	38	132	94,043	56,968	37,075
Utah.....	42	35	7	15,474	14,636	838
Nevada.....	35	10	25	12,053	6,991	5,062
<b>PACIFIC:</b>						
Washington.....	280	93	187	101,287	79,332	21,955
Oregon.....	178	69	109	66,309	43,931	17,378
California.....	748	398	350	978,902	828,856	150,046

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

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS			PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS		
	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	8,174,177	8,917,678	2,823,082	91.7	8,069	49,822	972,891	8,825	65,001	2,095,254
NEW ENGLAND:										
Maine.....	90,252	95,956	5,570	94.1	112	595	13,274	50	663	22,124
New Hampshire.....	76,740	80,384	1,627	94.2	77	518	11,453	40	640	21,546
Vermont.....	43,889	47,839	8,117	92.0	45	193	4,904	21	315	8,563
Massachusetts.....	664,775	730,408	311,525	89.0	486	9,067	142,786	287	4,264	153,378
Rhode Island.....	162,108	179,065	2,725	90.5	110	1,457	34,638	61	852	20,161
Connecticut.....	272,233	291,963	71,554	93.2	202	2,330	40,948	110	1,169	44,186
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:										
New York.....	1,360,861	1,605,634	108,933	84.8	1,047	8,436	186,050	764	9,851	323,188
New Jersey.....	340,809	384,453	665,704	88.0	302	2,038	47,467	180	2,146	71,520
Pennsylvania.....	997,447	1,042,256	235,350	95.7	777	5,168	120,918	720	7,234	259,004
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Ohio.....	443,408	469,281	139,412	94.5	268	1,255	33,283	474	4,259	146,131
Indiana.....	142,980	145,775	26,430	98.1	71	200	4,092	214	1,627	49,163
Illinois.....	434,742	453,387	560,621	95.9	310	1,294	27,373	617	5,094	201,236
Michigan.....	346,984	358,704	95,229	96.7	207	819	20,988	201	3,444	127,623
Wisconsin.....	349,316	363,113	20,134	96.2	289	1,198	25,787	411	3,326	97,846
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Minnesota.....	244,052	252,181	14,105	96.8	354	1,527	31,355	225	1,995	53,340
Iowa.....	139,839	145,148	9,846	96.3	285	1,067	15,575	242	2,095	41,177
Missouri.....	198,057	216,618	17,660	91.4	176	708	13,250	280	2,145	62,892
North Dakota.....	55,509	55,620	8,231	99.8	158	513	7,888	33	283	7,241
South Dakota.....	34,946	35,379	18,676	98.8	122	367	4,305	41	307	6,980
Nebraska.....	74,329	75,463	4,844	98.5	208	700	10,472	118	850	18,701
Kansas.....	76,416	78,144	2,732	97.8	140	398	6,797	154	873	21,056
SOUTH ATLANTIC:										
Delaware.....	18,282	19,517	1,600	93.7	17	111	2,437	15	142	5,463
Maryland.....	120,326	146,254	304	86.4	128	573	11,368	116	1,021	40,177
District of Columbia.....	34,029	41,661	5,000	81.7	26	295	3,773	26	304	11,214
Virginia.....	18,980	21,226	500	80.4	47	220	2,282	23	257	7,031
West Virginia.....	35,124	36,544	3,723	90.1	67	248	3,992	42	298	8,483
North Carolina.....	4,919	5,268	32	93.4	33	75	1,130	25	146	2,350
South Carolina.....	5,345	6,198	-----	86.2	31	190	1,516	9	68	1,590
Georgia.....	9,500	11,062	2,530	85.9	15	81	1,037	15	172	3,864
Florida.....	24,529	30,511	7,405	80.4	34	150	1,799	27	248	5,844
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Kentucky.....	81,334	86,674	23,652	93.8	50	204	4,868	135	894	30,470
Tennessee.....	13,649	15,599	2,767	87.7	15	45	459	29	206	6,434
Alabama.....	14,501	17,140	1,493	84.6	56	201	2,144	38	220	5,096
Mississippi.....	16,905	18,914	827	80.4	67	205	3,232	28	287	6,216
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Arkansas.....	9,402	10,113	900	93.0	26	65	1,094	40	233	4,674
Louisiana.....	237,974	257,329	137,280	92.5	132	652	13,855	152	1,247	45,346
Oklahoma.....	20,582	24,091	2,071	85.4	66	183	2,035	47	359	7,299
Texas.....	204,042	241,880	158,386	84.4	322	1,166	24,330	205	1,247	33,543
MOUNTAIN:										
Montana.....	36,591	37,996	705	96.3	146	579	4,935	35	273	6,675
Idaho.....	9,249	9,887	370	93.5	45	92	1,069	12	65	1,453
Wyoming.....	8,668	9,027	-----	96.0	37	93	1,528	8	54	1,167
Colorado.....	59,286	67,688	13,823	87.6	99	355	4,694	47	392	11,299
New Mexico.....	88,313	94,865	13,581	93.1	110	580	8,005	39	218	6,970
Arizona.....	33,638	40,038	20,367	84.0	28	174	3,837	25	132	3,467
Utah.....	7,345	7,479	650	98.2	11	59	753	4	37	521
Nevada.....	6,043	6,010	-----	100.5	23	65	876	1	7	240
PACIFIC:										
Washington.....	46,672	50,702	3,913	92.1	141	479	6,078	57	543	11,889
Oregon.....	31,254	33,376	1,679	93.6	88	346	3,977	51	346	7,130
California.....	432,903	463,888	82,111	93.3	468	2,430	50,956	196	1,805	53,333

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			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906 <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	18,409	18,940	17,375	12,472	19,814,837	18,605,003	15,721,815	14,210,755
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>								
Maine.....	182	179	140	139	191,778	173,893	148,530	133,494
New Hampshire.....	106	134	135	103	157,751	146,646	136,020	141,015
Vermont.....	108	109	109	109	99,845	89,421	78,178	60,791
Massachusetts.....	708	705	599	473	1,698,798	1,629,424	1,410,208	1,271,419
Rhode Island.....	132	135	105	85	343,893	325,375	297,312	250,531
Connecticut.....	304	301	261	211	635,750	557,747	483,834	362,368
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>								
New York.....	1,757	1,783	1,406	1,205	3,075,428	3,115,424	2,745,552	2,080,139
New Jersey.....	554	569	513	316	1,399,966	1,055,908	790,704	510,332
Pennsylvania.....	1,632	1,730	1,411	1,029	2,275,062	2,124,382	1,630,532	1,429,090
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Ohio.....	812	862	687	606	1,052,101	972,109	843,856	650,050
Indiana.....	382	395	369	256	315,185	312,194	272,288	205,705
Illinois.....	1,052	1,064	965	720	1,448,650	1,352,719	1,171,381	1,096,609
Michigan.....	675	714	579	527	806,917	844,106	572,117	578,982
Wisconsin.....	924	984	908	796	741,563	657,511	594,836	594,428
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Minnesota.....	722	747	713	575	510,338	475,809	415,664	445,045
Iowa.....	580	612	588	552	294,833	287,066	262,513	244,243
Missouri.....	501	534	520	456	432,344	417,466	445,352	450,107
North Dakota.....	343	350	352	233	119,360	104,195	95,569	72,072
South Dakota.....	370	409	339	199	89,001	97,077	72,113	71,781
Nebraska.....	393	413	383	328	154,136	154,859	135,637	118,545
Kansas.....	380	399	377	340	157,292	171,178	128,948	109,641
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>								
Delaware.....	31	30	34	23	39,399	36,696	30,183	28,503
Maryland.....	220	240	221	105	272,884	233,969	219,530	100,401
District of Columbia.....	35	42	28	21	80,000	67,348	51,421	51,503
Virginia.....	114	140	143	70	40,706	38,605	36,071	33,705
West Virginia.....	148	177	161	132	75,391	71,265	60,337	47,072
North Carolina.....	124	66	77	31	10,219	6,900	4,989	4,684
South Carolina.....	76	61	48	34	11,543	9,030	9,514	12,138
Georgia.....	56	73	97	77	23,092	17,871	18,214	22,074
Florida.....	127	115	163	59	62,445	39,379	24,650	20,596
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Kentucky.....	248	281	255	232	101,660	177,060	100,186	105,186
Tennessee.....	99	87	142	25	31,985	24,876	23,015	20,206
Alabama.....	112	119	174	98	33,104	36,010	37,482	40,747
Mississippi.....	128	112	140	90	36,046	32,705	32,100	33,010
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Arkansas.....	146	144	204	77	20,415	24,743	21,120	38,114
Louisiana.....	414	414	350	214	632,583	587,046	509,010	502,087
Oklahoma.....	165	182	260	173	46,744	40,723	47,427	42,698
Texas.....	786	742	600	255	604,308	555,890	462,874	362,772
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>								
Montana.....	307	328	398	90	75,292	74,224	78,113	86,128
Idaho.....	118	143	169	80	10,500	23,143	17,947	21,244
Wyoming.....	69	79	69	48	17,695	18,772	12,801	12,075
Colorado.....	307	263	236	224	140,797	125,767	104,982	117,435
New Mexico.....	503	518	466	330	190,769	174,287	177,727	143,009
Arizona.....	170	171	157	58	94,043	96,471	84,742	36,071
Utah.....	42	38	15	5	15,474	14,595	10,000	9,831
Nevada.....	35	37	30	10	12,053	8,447	8,742	11,720
<b>PACIFIC:</b>								
Washington.....	280	287	345	172	161,287	121,249	97,418	88,213
Oregon.....	178	207	244	75	66,309	55,574	49,728	41,549
California.....	748	717	620	346	978,902	720,303	494,539	416,051

<sup>1</sup> Corrected figures, covering all baptized members.

## ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

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

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	4, 650, 061	12, 316, 771	2, 948, 105	27. 4
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>				
Maine.....	57, 150	125, 859	8, 769	31. 2
New Hampshire.....	40, 614	114, 088	3, 049	26. 3
Vermont.....	25, 007	66, 821	8, 117	27. 2
Massachusetts.....	351, 291	1, 061, 024	234, 393	24. 0
Rhode Island.....	88, 403	251, 991	3, 504	26. 0
Connecticut.....	132, 046	402, 545	101, 150	24. 7
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>				
New York.....	753, 280	2, 157, 482	164, 666	25. 0
New Jersey.....	208, 317	515, 214	607, 435	28. 8
Pennsylvania.....	549, 671	1, 406, 182	310, 209	28. 1
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>				
Ohio.....	264, 052	656, 029	131, 120	28. 7
Indiana.....	76, 697	208, 591	29, 897	26. 9
Illinois.....	247, 303	654, 601	546, 746	27. 4
Michigan.....	205, 473	510, 352	85, 062	28. 7
Wisconsin.....	206, 698	512, 200	23, 268	28. 7
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>				
Minnesota.....	139, 649	349, 019	20, 770	28. 5
Iowa.....	77, 274	211, 069	6, 400	26. 8
Missouri.....	109, 245	300, 231	13, 868	26. 1
North Dakota.....	37, 967	76, 920	4, 473	33. 0
South Dakota.....	20, 931	52, 020	16, 041	28. 7
Nebraska.....	43, 630	107, 127	3, 379	28. 9
Kansas.....	44, 452	109, 228	3, 612	28. 0
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>				
Delaware.....	11, 807	25, 992	1, 600	31. 2
Maryland.....	86, 529	181, 275	6, 080	32. 1
District of Columbia.....	20, 648	57, 042	3, 000	26. 6
Virginia.....	12, 060	28, 140	806	30. 0
West Virginia.....	10, 314	53, 827	2, 250	26. 4
North Carolina.....	2, 071	7, 774	374	21. 0
South Carolina.....	3, 293	8, 250	.....	28. 5
Georgia.....	5, 787	14, 775	2, 530	28. 1
Florida.....	15, 805	35, 775	10, 865	30. 6
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>				
Kentucky.....	49, 389	120, 772	21, 499	29. 0
Tennessee.....	7, 477	21, 437	3, 071	25. 9
Alabama.....	8, 322	22, 319	1, 463	27. 9
Mississippi.....	9, 701	26, 025	920	27. 2
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>				
Arkansas.....	5, 595	13, 920	900	28. 7
Louisiana.....	158, 030	358, 294	115, 689	30. 7
Oklahoma.....	12, 487	32, 645	1, 612	27. 7
Texas.....	128, 395	294, 114	181, 799	30. 4
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>				
Montana.....	19, 391	54, 082	1, 819	26. 4
Idaho.....	5, 159	14, 347	.....	26. 4
Wyoming.....	4, 312	13, 303	20	24. 4
Colorado.....	36, 803	83, 500	20, 434	30. 6
New Mexico.....	56, 834	112, 461	27, 444	33. 6
Arizona.....	26, 122	50, 565	17, 356	34. 1
Utah.....	4, 520	10, 303	651	30. 5
Nevada.....	2, 885	9, 081	87	24. 1
<b>PACIFIC:</b>				
Washington.....	25, 852	74, 290	1, 106	25. 8
Oregon.....	16, 857	48, 128	1, 324	25. 9
California.....	215, 939	684, 314	78, 649	24. 0

<sup>1</sup> 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 PAR- SONAGES	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount
United States.....	18,409	16,637	15,661	\$787,001,307	6,966	\$189,350,733	10,354	\$104,434,368
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>								
Maine.....	182	176	175	7,866,500	104	2,590,480	123	1,384,221
New Hampshire.....	106	102	102	4,345,250	60	1,480,872	38	939,400
Vermont.....	108	100	99	3,457,000	21	204,550	64	411,300
Massachusetts.....	708	645	619	68,115,312	253	8,988,120	508	9,304,481
Rhode Island.....	132	130	126	11,555,679	80	3,730,889	108	1,738,450
Connecticut.....	304	285	280	25,689,938	172	7,556,139	223	4,090,915
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>								
New York.....	1,757	1,657	1,572	143,700,302	920	41,044,337	1,108	17,770,117
New Jersey.....	554	533	368	35,440,979	234	9,758,681	258	3,805,340
Pennsylvania.....	1,632	1,282	1,060	65,378,744	680	14,139,861	785	8,309,363
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Ohio.....	812	783	722	64,121,507	408	17,696,811	575	7,089,426
Indiana.....	382	377	359	20,233,251	202	6,605,049	297	2,570,331
Illinois.....	1,052	1,033	839	58,553,700	500	12,891,533	621	7,268,375
Michigan.....	675	645	622	39,191,050	245	12,046,070	450	5,264,514
Wisconsin.....	924	897	891	33,876,473	415	7,742,616	618	4,697,566
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Minnesota.....	722	702	604	28,504,758	344	5,214,762	500	3,609,713
Iowa.....	580	574	562	18,555,977	200	3,292,553	425	2,976,143
Missouri.....	501	441	430	20,292,780	196	3,832,186	315	2,320,745
North Dakota.....	343	329	325	4,460,447	110	941,526	161	739,750
South Dakota.....	370	330	318	4,315,577	87	747,795	168	832,946
Nebraska.....	393	391	382	9,368,174	151	1,818,486	200	1,540,175
Kansas.....	386	378	376	8,436,402	144	1,397,753	246	1,236,200
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>								
Delaware.....	31	28	28	1,771,900	16	458,221	22	261,000
Maryland.....	220	218	212	13,483,145	88	3,842,496	134	1,846,010
District of Columbia.....	35	34	33	5,788,055	21	1,143,103	20	677,300
Virginia.....	114	92	90	3,268,815	30	551,917	48	407,200
West Virginia.....	143	134	133	4,218,734	44	741,870	70	514,950
North Carolina.....	124	83	83	1,600,713	28	405,500	44	316,700
South Carolina.....	76	49	49	806,250	10	27,999	22	182,500
Georgia.....	56	45	43	1,558,550	13	187,610	22	214,100
Florida.....	127	103	88	3,113,459	26	863,180	40	251,000
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Kentucky.....	248	195	178	7,055,900	55	742,551	128	885,160
Tennessee.....	90	56	55	2,006,440	14	166,873	32	336,039
Alabama.....	112	95	94	2,339,555	38	675,648	54	361,150
Mississippi.....	128	105	105	1,387,800	21	148,462	45	249,300
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Arkansas.....	146	96	93	1,577,829	33	192,976	47	139,667
Louisiana.....	414	401	399	12,339,262	131	2,785,865	228	1,602,307
Oklahoma.....	165	158	154	2,497,775	42	511,513	78	382,760
Texas.....	786	687	685	9,867,654	178	1,846,189	337	1,089,832
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>								
Montana.....	307	237	236	2,795,395	56	304,858	80	514,631
Idaho.....	118	85	85	920,726	15	168,559	43	168,890
Wyoming.....	69	55	55	852,900	11	89,650	19	111,000
Colorado.....	307	229	224	5,111,621	74	1,337,581	106	646,385
New Mexico.....	503	413	408	1,851,534	32	153,772	77	263,560
Arizona.....	170	136	128	1,911,800	27	261,589	33	205,600
Utah.....	42	17	15	536,067	5	24,200	14	33,151
Nevada.....	35	29	29	213,393	8	31,735	13	51,350
<b>PACIFIC:</b>								
Washington.....	280	245	245	5,609,725	106	2,012,776	127	786,303
Oregon.....	178	155	152	2,299,430	47	663,596	61	203,170
California.....	748	667	641	19,549,735	335	5,198,715	410	3,161,852

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.....	18,400	15,720	\$139,073,368	\$11,816,859	\$29,128,421	\$16,166,771
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>						
Maine.....	182	176	1,339,823	115,780	248,914	229,426
New Hampshire.....	106	105	1,073,993	84,032	223,125	107,714
Vermont.....	108	107	597,560	86,699	133,250	82,662
Massachusetts.....	729	646	9,072,453	477,483	1,949,902	1,126,647
Rhode Island.....	132	131	2,473,212	109,860	420,916	245,464
Connecticut.....	304	249	4,069,763	236,191	788,480	573,759
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>						
New York.....	1,757	1,627	30,766,153	1,600,611	6,959,226	3,251,901
New Jersey.....	554	373	5,965,171	416,652	1,803,893	673,597
Pennsylvania.....	1,632	1,090	9,798,236	972,044	2,224,922	1,066,766
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>						
Ohio.....	812	722	9,867,273	813,420	2,502,203	982,850
Indiana.....	882	374	3,599,217	325,255	966,003	361,178
Illinois.....	1,052	842	9,149,493	720,231	2,159,887	1,259,877
Michigan.....	675	651	7,359,170	592,444	1,330,613	1,038,727
Wisconsin.....	924	915	6,451,333	868,303	1,464,854	573,759
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>						
Minnesota.....	722	711	4,785,705	720,777	972,314	502,955
Iowa.....	580	572	3,060,014	508,130	642,191	366,036
Missouri.....	501	420	3,465,132	375,301	797,377	408,908
North Dakota.....	343	326	652,096	168,394	84,379	76,541
South Dakota.....	370	303	667,731	136,638	68,713	76,696
Nebraska.....	393	371	1,546,760	196,739	255,609	232,239
Kansas.....	386	384	1,469,646	299,363	281,832	103,769
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>						
Delaware.....	31	31	343,181	21,621	61,002	54,584
Maryland.....	220	211	2,725,115	150,754	478,728	280,208
District of Columbia.....	35	35	1,151,889	32,230	180,420	122,991
Virginia.....	114	95	537,034	48,891	111,207	69,017
West Virginia.....	148	134	527,944	68,464	116,724	57,494
North Carolina.....	124	105	220,278	20,363	17,658	25,036
South Carolina.....	76	38	131,876	12,756	17,069	10,708
Georgia.....	56	38	192,107	12,725	29,395	18,954
Florida.....	127	90	403,306	25,450	60,909	49,717
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>						
Kentucky.....	243	180	1,152,813	166,426	261,065	137,458
Tennessee.....	99	68	420,504	24,530	74,881	122,384
Alabama.....	112	97	286,786	30,329	37,004	26,540
Mississippi.....	128	114	193,006	20,227	18,516	33,161
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>						
Arkansas.....	146	105	227,537	38,117	38,004	21,786
Louisiana.....	414	370	2,054,419	277,289	339,537	860,073
Oklahoma.....	165	156	400,323	74,511	91,708	38,898
Texas.....	786	638	1,733,512	264,022	236,111	168,771
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>						
Montana.....	307	230	566,458	45,085	79,152	70,835
Idaho.....	118	108	156,887	24,305	21,465	18,055
Wyoming.....	69	67	187,627	10,787	25,653	13,994
Colorado.....	307	136	865,281	48,477	141,772	94,303
New Mexico.....	503	307	243,694	46,411	36,161	44,133
Arizona.....	170	104	233,880	16,158	31,209	26,068
Utah.....	42	41	95,846	6,970	14,284	16,406
Nevada.....	35	27	65,419	6,049	8,218	2,863
<b>PACIFIC:</b>						
Washington.....	280	255	1,129,834	86,434	180,107	76,264
Oregon.....	178	149	501,593	36,018	74,733	55,259
California.....	743	647	5,153,243	352,477	913,007	456,576

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

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, in- cluding interest	Other cur- rent ex- penses, in- cluding interest	Local re- lief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To gen- eral head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$14,710,721	\$46,791,438	\$9,108,325	\$1,158,198	\$743,598	\$3,844,247	\$9,604,780
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>							
Maine.....	82,690	473,956	18,249	11,336	6,090	35,763	117,613
New Hampshire.....	115,957	422,010	10,663	1,778	1,913	39,804	63,804
Vermont.....	42,619	177,078	6,758	6,625	6,099	11,840	43,980
Massachusetts.....	827,245	3,174,701	380,997	70,036	91,553	183,594	787,295
Rhode Island.....	251,215	885,742	184,617	15,574	21,183	146,814	189,327
Connecticut.....	441,347	1,489,107	89,675	37,594	19,119	67,686	357,895
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>							
New York.....	2,703,220	10,713,657	2,227,292	242,221	154,655	794,651	2,119,313
New Jersey.....	553,600	2,007,730	176,234	62,064	32,439	180,658	569,284
Pennsylvania.....	993,669	3,081,829	258,307	141,484	64,902	349,222	644,909
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>							
Ohio.....	1,302,123	3,075,047	193,467	80,220	46,630	350,985	540,427
Indiana.....	446,451	1,227,205	34,765	21,812	15,380	193,889	307,219
Illinois.....	1,047,000	2,934,270	276,195	47,010	44,698	217,930	450,889
Michigan.....	1,050,224	2,487,630	154,702	56,851	28,304	129,985	400,206
Wisconsin.....	656,458	1,904,092	146,500	37,002	24,214	202,963	278,789
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>							
Minnesota.....	474,216	1,427,748	116,227	25,572	21,283	153,515	371,298
Iowa.....	274,963	859,407	62,702	29,346	17,496	91,692	207,655
Missouri.....	398,502	1,005,522	80,319	34,393	23,060	76,665	194,425
North Dakota.....	56,543	161,861	11,074	5,309	2,937	19,190	41,820
South Dakota.....	42,293	169,180	9,530	6,262	1,760	7,869	38,781
Nebraska.....	117,782	558,774	47,700	8,195	5,699	41,160	102,862
Kansas.....	127,210	456,037	24,298	10,914	8,449	37,323	100,991
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>							
Delaware.....	35,428	114,407	13,051	4,707	1,958	6,212	30,061
Maryland.....	337,305	1,035,078	88,794	21,858	10,435	69,275	202,680
District of Columbia.....	190,723	444,722	49,585	12,681	7,163	30,096	81,268
Virginia.....	44,344	200,090	12,498	4,040	3,832	19,023	34,014
West Virginia.....	54,284	156,361	8,232	7,011	3,486	10,978	24,910
North Carolina.....	32,809	93,706	6,745	1,553	279	5,893	16,286
South Carolina.....	11,242	45,084	9,067	2,303	672	2,683	19,792
Georgia.....	21,475	74,091	4,387	3,828	1,061	10,088	15,563
Florida.....	57,556	164,715	15,524	3,705	2,342	8,549	25,339
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>							
Kentucky.....	113,486	313,393	32,246	12,754	1,987	46,348	67,680
Tennessee.....	30,056	137,463	11,857	3,800	1,958	9,160	13,493
Alabama.....	22,236	134,442	10,444	2,938	1,308	4,716	16,621
Mississippi.....	14,282	70,190	6,280	3,556	2,584	3,093	11,068
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>							
Arkansas.....	22,585	71,707	7,363	2,050	1,921	5,304	18,110
Louisiana.....	250,082	540,401	57,674	14,564	8,771	53,331	152,097
Oklahoma.....	64,783	85,766	8,268	4,809	2,336	14,591	15,168
Texas.....	223,042	512,963	50,496	15,132	8,923	49,353	100,699
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>							
Montana.....	50,004	242,591	11,561	4,704	1,286	15,704	45,416
Idaho.....	23,810	54,242	1,757	634	434	4,270	7,920
Wyoming.....	25,189	66,063	4,431	1,340	1,506	5,165	42,863
Colorado.....	105,658	383,660	11,467	6,107	2,797	17,236	53,804
New Mexico.....	15,159	70,643	4,658	1,757	1,054	3,913	19,005
Arizona.....	25,295	97,638	8,576	4,043	1,802	4,720	18,371
Utah.....	3,250	42,011	1,220	888	346	508	9,297
Nevada.....	4,162	39,405	331	604	312	871	5,004
<b>PACIFIC:</b>							
Washington.....	192,946	493,890	12,411	7,008	3,581	16,865	60,678
Oregon.....	67,985	209,022	10,235	6,025	2,774	10,123	39,369
California.....	674,110	2,074,210	139,523	51,786	27,177	96,775	367,607

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

ARCHDIOCESE AND DIOCESE	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
Total.....	18,409	19,914,937	15,661	\$787,001,367	6,696	\$189,350,733
ARCHDIOCESE						
Baltimore.....	232	349,225	222	18,028,400	101	4,971,564
Boston.....	359	1,027,960	346	36,819,178	104	2,084,310
Chicago.....	420	1,086,209	230	35,631,470	171	8,153,307
Cincinnati.....	228	220,075	210	10,386,256	111	5,319,571
Dubuque.....	233	122,659	227	7,480,552	96	1,234,632
Milwaukee.....	317	365,712	297	17,114,512	181	5,240,761
New Orleans.....	217	360,235	207	9,629,036	78	2,419,164
New York.....	464	956,686	373	57,752,063	217	16,971,060
Philadelphia.....	417	835,332	103	10,465,405	62	2,892,146
Portland.....	123	54,769	106	1,808,530	53	631,392
St. Louis.....	308	341,065	254	14,463,105	120	2,878,320
St. Paul.....	263	267,082	251	16,672,923	135	3,169,303
San Antonio.....	198	181,345	176	3,267,808	53	608,810
San Francisco.....	223	454,927	199	9,247,794	99	2,211,826
Santa Fe.....	445	165,374	367	1,591,834	25	136,724
DIOCESE						
Albany.....	232	227,388	206	16,447,628	113	3,573,037
Alexandria.....	74	61,163	73	865,800	13	138,620
Altoona.....	133	113,282	131	6,843,126	75	1,729,249
Amarillo.....	92	21,083	65	517,235	9	64,750
Baker City.....	55	11,550	46	391,900	4	32,204
Bellefonte.....	132	78,401	131	4,216,635	77	692,399
Bismarck.....	161	52,632	154	1,482,793	35	327,252
Boise.....	118	19,506	85	920,726	15	168,559
Brooklyn.....	301	915,192	285	19,909,065	127	5,205,242
Buffalo.....	254	403,349	220	19,577,264	172	3,202,785
Burlington.....	108	99,045	99	3,457,500	21	204,550
Charleston.....	76	11,543	40	896,250	10	27,999
Cheyenne.....	69	17,695	55	852,900	11	89,650
Cleveland.....	267	522,854	243	25,042,121	167	3,850,456
Columbus.....	137	123,737	85	4,386,113	23	285,619
Concordia.....	99	42,867	95	1,011,350	37	203,009
Corpus Christi.....	143	137,358	125	868,745	28	132,267
Covington.....	93	62,795	81	3,631,150	27	354,676
Crookston.....	36	23,274	34	967,762	23	86,939
Dallas.....	128	44,179	117	1,395,206	18	82,795
Davenport.....	125	57,799	120	4,562,500	65	725,910
Denver.....	309	140,790	227	5,113,221	74	1,337,581
Des Moines.....	82	39,816	77	2,718,450	38	784,009
Detroit.....	327	565,221	293	28,328,091	174	10,707,463
Duluth.....	117	68,694	110	2,093,433	49	525,734
El Paso.....	122	124,250	94	827,709	15	134,010
Erie.....	153	136,319	143	5,405,843	60	950,081
Fall River.....	119	183,560	111	9,287,619	64	2,570,962
Fargo.....	179	65,895	168	2,948,654	75	614,274
Fort Wayne.....	185	173,064	170	10,423,981	106	3,468,437
Galveston.....	156	126,018	145	3,257,448	62	840,665
Grand Island.....	99	27,923	94	1,075,700	28	214,877
Grand Rapids.....	214	142,104	208	7,017,548	43	917,539
Great Falls.....	160	32,448	131	1,848,644	24	191,090
Green Bay.....	235	185,211	230	8,522,624	112	1,448,487
Harrisburg.....	104	95,280	46	3,522,577	25	683,283
Hartford.....	293	627,848	270	25,418,138	164	7,615,688
Helena.....	147	42,844	105	1,846,751	32	203,168
Indianapolis.....	194	139,134	186	9,800,270	93	3,071,212
Kansas City.....	103	63,697	101	4,254,150	45	783,193

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

ARCHDIOCESE AND DIOCESE	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
DIOCESE—continued						
La Crosse.....	230	131,455	228	\$9,162,037	82	\$536,274
Lafayette.....	123	221,185	119	1,853,820	40	228,081
Leavenworth.....	120	60,410	120	4,343,912	70	914,434
Lincoln.....	137	35,876	134	2,461,875	49	380,890
Little Rock.....	146	20,415	93	1,577,829	33	192,970
Los Angeles and San Diego.....	321	349,719	253	7,739,276	155	2,390,167
Louisville.....	156	123,908	98	3,377,750	28	337,875
Manchester.....	105	167,686	101	4,338,260	59	1,475,372
Marquette.....	129	86,502	117	3,021,511	27	356,068
Mobile.....	126	39,472	107	2,563,055	43	707,818
Monterey and Fresno.....	89	110,819	89	956,202	50	291,870
Nashville.....	99	31,951	54	2,093,440	14	166,873
Natchez.....	123	36,646	105	1,387,800	21	148,402
Newark.....	237	1,056,518	113	16,631,119	68	3,749,853
Ogdensburg.....	183	112,360	152	6,516,398	80	888,845
Oklahoma City.....	165	46,744	154	2,497,775	42	511,513
Omaha.....	156	90,268	153	5,834,699	74	1,216,719
Peoria.....	225	123,679	209	6,959,630	96	1,124,963
Pittsburgh.....	447	656,007	394	24,241,583	230	5,519,964
Portland.....	182	191,778	175	7,866,600	94	2,560,480
Providence.....	131	343,673	126	11,655,679	30	3,730,880
Raleigh.....	118	9,485	78	1,587,713	26	400,710
Rapid City.....	195	26,665	169	734,177	22	72,984
Reno.....	36	12,079	29	213,398	8	31,735
Richmond.....	117	41,736	92	3,413,315	30	552,017
Rochester.....	165	203,501	163	11,791,635	109	3,023,297
Rockford.....	103	95,388	99	4,703,165	74	1,015,210
Sacramento.....	109	63,411	100	1,606,464	25	304,862
St. Augustine.....	112	56,068	75	2,889,959	21	831,010
St. Cloud.....	135	83,124	133	4,459,739	91	1,040,138
St. Joseph.....	88	26,066	73	1,510,525	30	167,403
Salt Lake.....	42	15,474	15	636,067	5	24,200
Savannah.....	56	23,002	43	1,558,550	13	187,610
Seranton.....	245	328,516	135	10,865,186	62	1,480,070
Seattle.....	167	73,073	160	4,489,571	83	1,839,014
Sioux City.....	140	74,559	138	3,794,475	61	548,002
Sioux Falls.....	176	92,402	150	3,587,400	65	674,811
Spokane.....	113	28,214	85	1,120,154	23	173,762
Springfield, Ill.....	166	93,105	161	6,768,500	85	1,192,056
Springfield, Mass.....	226	486,275	159	17,100,515	81	4,338,048
Superior.....	142	59,135	136	2,086,700	40	508,094
Syracuse.....	166	221,866	151	10,783,202	87	2,393,721
Toledo.....	163	163,134	150	14,309,951	92	2,087,499
Trenton.....	237	312,627	231	18,933,010	146	5,573,009
Tucson.....	172	94,246	129	1,016,800	27	261,689
Wheeling.....	142	72,404	129	4,054,884	41	733,395
Wichita.....	161	54,015	155	2,181,140	37	280,310
Wilmington.....	51	43,306	48	2,088,700	23	472,064
Winona.....	117	59,964	113	4,141,001	44	369,045
Pittsburgh (Greek Rite).....	144	120,356	133	5,078,311	91	1,617,686
Ukrainian Greek Catholic.....	119	89,764	81	2,517,774	52	600,494
Belmont Abbey.....	7	1,058	5	103,000	2	4,850

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

ARCHDIOCESE AND DIOCESE	EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS		PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS	
	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	15,720	\$139,073,358	8,053	972,891	6,825	2,005,264
ARCHDIOCESE						
Baltimore.....	223	3,828,437	143	14,768	141	51,281
Boston.....	364	5,553,778	205	107,496	165	94,778
Chicago.....	244	5,439,568	295	12,089	356	156,413
Cincinnati.....	225	3,338,792	54	5,924	132	37,461
Dubuque.....	232	1,240,557	114	6,693	99	17,065
Milwaukee.....	310	3,509,177	103	10,894	170	52,569
New Orleans.....	191	1,485,166	64	7,010	94	31,134
New York.....	874	10,043,106	313	58,087	219	95,557
Philadelphia.....	99	1,274,960	245	30,057	286	120,249
Portland.....	111	433,294	70	3,059	51	6,441
St. Louis.....	242	2,484,614	99	9,509	205	50,112
St. Paul.....	262	2,660,549	133	14,790	119	33,029
San Antonio.....	168	498,511	70	6,791	68	9,402
San Francisco.....	212	2,311,028	176	23,783	65	23,082
Santa Fe.....	268	209,651	108	8,407	30	6,453
DIOCESE						
Albany.....	203	2,234,874	114	11,389	63	19,913
Alexandria.....	68	166,103	21	1,923	20	4,173
Altoona.....	129	848,005	68	7,636	49	11,632
Amarillo.....	50	121,184	45	2,177	13	1,035
Baker City.....	38	68,299	24	918	5	689
Belleville.....	132	735,620	41	3,314	32	12,014
Bismarck.....	150	252,531	57	2,381	19	4,417
Boise.....	108	166,887	45	1,069	12	1,453
Brooklyn.....	301	9,754,393	221	64,761	187	110,035
Buffalo.....	253	3,834,250	116	20,696	142	46,405
Burlington.....	107	597,560	45	4,964	21	8,563
Charleston.....	38	131,876	31	1,510	9	1,590
Cheyenne.....	67	187,027	37	1,528	7	1,167
Cleveland.....	261	4,319,874	102	16,297	173	66,000
Columbus.....	63	439,384	40	4,181	68	17,782
Concordia.....	97	291,271	51	2,748	25	4,585
Corpus Christi.....	101	207,966	38	2,756	28	3,694
Covington.....	84	626,931	23	2,788	48	10,379
Crookston.....	86	257,280	43	2,783	11	2,076
Dallas.....	124	231,374	94	3,804	26	4,237
Davenport.....	122	659,838	69	3,466	47	7,742
Denver.....	186	865,281	99	4,694	47	11,269
Des Moines.....	78	397,240	48	2,627	28	4,811
Detroit.....	315	5,635,193	101	12,771	182	100,922
Duluth.....	115	448,467	81	5,870	19	3,595
El Paso.....	86	144,147	26	4,221	17	3,788
Erie.....	144	1,070,643	103	11,710	47	15,202
Fall River.....	118	1,310,105	75	13,956	39	15,831
Fargo.....	167	397,751	101	5,507	14	2,824
Fort Wayne.....	179	1,926,775	36	1,695	113	28,639
Galveston.....	142	564,393	53	4,779	57	11,904
Grand Island.....	78	203,975	52	2,248	12	2,056
Grand Rapids.....	210	1,221,622	65	4,895	84	20,394
Great Falls.....	115	192,863	78	2,890	12	1,897
Green Bay.....	234	1,507,493	41	3,776	112	24,792
Harrisburg.....	42	416,634	26	3,014	30	6,988
Hartford.....	239	4,041,841	199	40,594	110	44,186
Helena.....	115	373,595	68	2,045	23	4,778
Indianapolis.....	192	1,639,330	35	2,397	101	20,524
Kansas City.....	102	695,836	45	2,564	55	9,687

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

ARCHDIOCESE AND DIOCESE	EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS		PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS	
	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars	Churches reporting	Scholars
DIOCESE—continued						
La Crosse.....	230	\$1,080,352	98	7,606	92	15,664
Lafayette.....	111	403,150	46	4,676	37	9,899
Leavenworth.....	126	672,399	29	1,613	66	9,063
Lincoln.....	137	374,174	64	2,308	32	3,258
Little Rock.....	105	227,537	26	1,094	46	4,674
Los Angeles and San Diego.....	253	2,112,817	154	10,314	98	24,682
Louisville.....	97	529,342	28	2,320	83	19,731
Manchester.....	104	1,072,841	77	11,453	49	21,540
Marquette.....	122	477,969	30	3,093	23	6,027
Mobile.....	110	325,324	65	2,786	45	5,990
Monterey and Fresno.....	88	399,440	49	4,367	23	3,337
Nashville.....	68	429,604	15	459	29	6,434
Natchez.....	114	193,096	57	3,232	29	6,216
Newark.....	115	2,463,327	117	29,039	82	35,484
Ogdensburg.....	155	784,512	99	8,140	29	8,074
Oklahoma City.....	156	409,293	66	2,035	47	7,299
Omaha.....	165	968,236	91	5,901	75	13,407
Peoria.....	199	1,208,041	69	5,154	71	13,500
Pittsburgh.....	419	4,091,098	213	40,899	212	77,291
Portland.....	176	1,339,823	100	13,274	61	23,124
Providence.....	130	2,471,098	108	34,276	61	29,161
Raleigh.....	100	298,240	32	1,118	24	2,326
Rapid City.....	159	149,129	67	1,700	10	1,179
Reno.....	27	68,419	23	876	1	249
Richmond.....	95	545,381	54	2,526	29	7,219
Rochester.....	165	2,299,999	56	6,626	70	24,741
Rockford.....	101	635,935	47	2,729	48	8,283
Sacramento.....	94	329,993	80	3,819	10	2,232
St. Augustine.....	76	365,258	24	1,157	20	4,059
St. Cloud.....	134	891,666	41	3,931	38	7,945
St. Joseph.....	75	279,643	32	1,177	29	3,093
Salt Lake.....	41	95,846	11	753	4	521
Savannah.....	38	192,197	15	1,037	15	3,864
Seranton.....	147	1,621,027	87	15,494	75	24,999
Seattle.....	158	858,336	101	4,573	39	9,170
Sioux City.....	140	792,379	54	2,789	68	10,959
Sioux Falls.....	150	417,976	55	3,189	31	5,891
Spokane.....	97	371,498	40	1,595	19	2,719
Springfield, Ill.....	166	999,960	74	4,172	58	11,299
Springfield, Mass.....	171	2,299,878	115	21,394	94	42,939
Superior.....	135	354,361	47	3,511	28	4,821
Syracuse.....	154	1,751,067	117	15,498	45	17,495
Toledo.....	150	1,628,598	91	5,787	99	24,794
Tronton.....	232	3,352,396	177	17,734	101	35,222
Tucson.....	104	233,889	28	3,837	25	3,467
Wheeling.....	131	513,684	59	3,796	40	8,223
Wichita.....	161	495,979	60	2,436	63	6,598
Wilmington.....	51	387,560	27	2,767	16	5,573
Winona.....	111	597,154	56	3,972	37	6,475
Pittsburgh (Greek Rite).....	134	842,146	44	4,639	12	1,342
Ukrainian Greek Catholic.....	85	441,892	29	1,871	29	2,985
Belmont Abbey.....	5	12,638	1	12	2	424

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION<sup>1</sup>

## HISTORY

The Holy Catholic Apostolic Roman Church, commonly known as the "Catholic Church," recognizes the Bishop of Rome as Pope, the Vicar of Christ on earth, and the Visible Head of the Church. It dates its origin from the selection by Jesus Christ of the Apostle Peter as "chief of the Apostles," and it traces its history through his successors in the Bishopric of Rome.

Until the tenth century practically the entire Christian Church was recognized as one. Divergent views on various matters culminated in the eleventh century in the separation of a considerable portion of the Near East countries. It was then that the use of the word "Roman" became more frequent, though even in the earliest centuries it had been one of the tests of truly Catholic doctrine. The discoveries of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries contributed new life to the church and resulted in wider extension. Africa, India, China, and Japan were visited by the missionary fathers, numerous Catholic converts were made, and many Catholic communities were established. The discovery of America opened still another field. Missionaries accompanied the various Spanish expeditions of discovery and settlement in the first half century after Columbus made the first voyage to America, and they always raised the cross and conducted divine worship.

The first Catholic congregation in the territory now constituting the United States was founded at St. Augustine, Fla., in 1565, although Catholic services had been held on the soil of Florida long before that date, and from that point many companies of missionaries went along the coast, particularly toward the north, and labored among the Indians. That date also marks the evangelization of practically all of the present Latin America.

Missionaries connected with Coronado's exploring expedition in 1540 preached among the Indians of New Mexico, but they soon perished. After the founding of Santa Fe, the second oldest town in the United States, missionary work was more successful, and many tribes of Indians accepted the Catholic faith. On the Pacific coast Franciscans accompanied the expeditions to California about 1600, and on the Atlantic coast French priests held worship on Neutral Island, on the coast of Maine, in 1609, and 3 years later on Mount Desert Island. Jesuit missions, begun on the upper Kennebec in 1646, were more successful and permanent, many Indian converts being among their fruits. In 1665 Catholics sought to convert the Onondagas and other tribes in New York, while similar attempts among the Indians on the Great Lakes had been made as early as 1641.

The history of the Catholic Church among the English colonists began with the immigration of English and Irish Catholics to Maryland in 1634 and the founding of the town of St. Marys in that year. Religious toleration was from the beginning the law of the colony; but in later years the Catholics were restricted and even disfranchised, and the restrictions were not entirely removed until after the War of the Revolution. In Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, and New England, severe laws against Catholics were enforced for many years. In New York there were, it is said, no more than seven Catholic families in 1696, and the few Catholics living on Manhattan Island 80 years later had to go to Philadelphia to receive the sacraments. In a report to the Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith in 1763, Bishop Challoner gave the number of missionaries in Maryland as 12, of Catholics, including children, 16,000; in Pennsylvania, missionaries 5, Catholics 6,000 or 7,000. The Roman Catholic missionaries in Maryland and the other English colonies were under the jurisdiction of ecclesiastical superiors in England, although this was based on common law rather than on any formal document. The first authoritative act dates from 1757, when Bishop Petre, vicar apostolic of London, was given jurisdiction for 6 years over all the colonies and islands in America subject to the British Empire. The same grant was renewed in 1758 for 6 years more to Bishop Challoner, who, on account of his necessary absence from the field, recommended the nomination of a vicar apostolic for

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Michael J. Ready, general secretary, National Catholic Welfare Conference, Washington, D. C., and approved by him in its present form.

America, and suggested that, as long as Canada and Florida were under British rule, the Bishop of Quebec might have his jurisdiction extended, although he preferred separate vicariates for the colonies that now make up the United States.

Catholics, almost to a man, took sides with the colonists in the War of the Revolution. Among the signers either of the Articles of Confederation, the Declaration of Independence, or the Constitution, were three Catholics—Thomas Fitzsimmons, Daniel Carroll, and Charles Carroll of Carrollton, who saw in the Declaration "the basis for a future charity and liberty for his church"; while Thomas Sim Lee was war governor of Maryland. Volunteers joined the Army and Navy, and a regiment of Catholic Indians from Maine was enlisted for the colonial forces, while the accession of the French Government to the American cause brought to the service of the Republic many Catholics, both officers and men, from Europe.

Following the war religious liberty was not established by all the colonies at once, but the recommendation of the Continental Congress in 1774, "that all former differences about religion or politics \* \* \* from henceforth cease and be forever buried in oblivion," had its effect, and some of the colonies promptly removed the existing restrictions on the Catholics, admitting members of that church to all rights of citizenship. Religious equality, however, became universal and complete only after the Philadelphia Convention of 1787, in which the present Constitution of the United States was adopted. During the discussion of the Constitution a memorial was presented by the Rev. John Carroll, recently appointed (1784) superior of the missions in the United States, which undoubtedly contributed to the adoption of the provision of the sixth article which abolishes religious tests as a qualification for any office or public trust, and of that portion of the first amendment which says: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof."

The Revolutionary War left the Catholic Church in America without any immediate hierarchical superior. The vicar apostolic of London held no intercourse with the church in America and refused to exercise jurisdiction in the United States. The Maryland clergy took steps to secure their property and maintain some kind of discipline, and application was made to Rome for the appointment of a superior with power to administer confirmation and with other privileges not strictly of the episcopal order. At that time Franklin represented the United States in Paris, and French influence was brought to bear to secure a Frenchman as ecclesiastical superior in the colonies, with a view to making the church a dependency of the Church of France. The matter was referred to the Continental Congress, which announced that it had no power or jurisdiction in the case, those "being reserved to the several States individually." After considerable investigation and delay the Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith proposed the name of John Carroll as the superior, or prefect apostolic, of the church in the Thirteen Original States, with the power to administer confirmation. This nomination was confirmed and was followed by a decree making the church in the United States a distinct body from that in England.

Already the question of foreign jurisdiction had arisen, and the new superior in 1785 urged that as Catholics were not admitted to any office in the State unless they renounced all foreign jurisdiction, civil or ecclesiastical, some plan should be adopted by which an ecclesiastical superior might be appointed "in such a way as to retain absolutely the spiritual jurisdiction of the Holy See and at the same time remove all ground of objecting to us [Catholics] as though we [they] held anything hostile to the national independence." Accompanying this letter was a statement of the number of Catholics in the United States, according to which there were 15,800 in Maryland; in Pennsylvania, 700; in Virginia, 200; and in New York, 1,500. In the territory bordering on the Mississippi there were said to be many Catholics, for whom there were no priests.

In the early history of the church various perplexing situations appeared. One of the first was occasioned by what was known as "trusteeism." In 1785 the board of "Trustees of the Roman Catholic Church in the city of New York" was incorporated and purchased a site for a church. These trustees were not content with holding the property, but held that the congregation represented by them had the right not only to choose its pastor but to dismiss him at pleasure, and that no ecclesiastical superior, bishop, or prefect, had any right to interfere. Such a situation, as Dr. Carroll wrote to the New York trustees, "would result in the formation of distinct and independent societies in nearly the same manner as the Congregational Presbyterians," and several churches for a time firmly resisted the authority of the bishops. Subsequently the present system was adopted.

Another problem was that of providing a body of native clergy in place of the older missionaries, who were mostly members of the Society of Jesus, and were fast passing away. The immediate difficulty was solved in a measure by the coming of a number of priests of the Congregation of St. Sulpice in Paris, during the French Revolution (1791). They founded an ecclesiastical seminary in Baltimore, and made their special work the preparation for the priesthood of those who were native to America and thoroughly identified with the new national life.

The general policy of the earlier episcopate was to avoid the antagonisms often occasioned by different nationalities, languages, and training. To accomplish this an effort was made to incorporate the non-English speaking Catholics in the same churches with those whose habitual language was English, and whose spirit was thoroughly American. As immigration increased, however, great pressure was brought to bear for the appointment of clergy native to the various countries and familiar with the languages and customs—as Irish, German, French, and Slavic. The Church of the Holy Trinity, opened for Germans in Philadelphia in 1789, was the first effort to meet this demand, and since then the immediate needs of these foreign communities have been met, in the main, by the appointment of priests of their own nationality, although the general policy of the church has been to extend the use of the English language as much as possible. Restriction of immigration in recent years has greatly diminished the problem.

In this connection mention should be made of what are known as the "Uniat Churches," some of which were formerly connected with the Eastern or Oriental Churches, particularly in southeastern Europe and the Levant. They recognize the authority of the Pope but have divergencies from the Latin Church, in some matters of discipline, and they use their own languages, as Greek, Syriac, Slavonic, Armenian, etc., in the liturgy. Among them are the Maronite, the Greek Catholic or United Greek, and the Slavonic.

A difficulty which the church faced during the second quarter of the nineteenth century was the "Know-nothing" movement. Some raised the cry that Catholics were not merely un-American, but anti-American and absolutely disloyal. As a result, riots occurred in various cities and considerable property of Catholics was destroyed, but the storm soon spent its force.

During the same period the school question arose. As the elementary school system developed it was under the control of Protestants, who introduced Protestant forms of religious observance. The Catholics objected to conditions which constrained their children to attend, or take part in, non-Catholic services or instruction. The result was the absolute separation of public education from the control of any religious body. The Catholics initiated and developed the parochial school system in order to meet the demands of conscience and the right of the parent to secure the religious education which he wished for his child.

Of a somewhat similar nature to this was a question which arose in regard to Government assistance in missionary education, especially in the West. The church had organized extensive schools among the Indians and Protestant bodies had done the same. The question arose as to the relation of the Government to such religious teaching, and the result was that Government aid was withdrawn from all alike.

In these questions two men stand out preeminently as leaders: Archbishop Carroll, of Baltimore, and Archbishop Hughes, of New York. Their influence, however, was not confined to distinctively church matters; the former was one of a committee sent to Canada in 1776 by the Continental Congress, in order to induce the Canadian Catholics to join the Revolutionary forces; while the latter was sent by President Lincoln as an envoy to France and Spain during the Civil War and succeeded in materially checking the movement in Europe in favor of the Confederacy.

The growth of the church is indicated by the increase in its membership, the development of its dioceses, and its councils.

In 1807 about 80 churches and a Catholic population of 150,000 were reported. Since that date a number of estimates have been made by different historians, some of them differing very widely. Thus, Prof. A. J. Schemm gives the total Roman Catholic population in 1860 as 4,500,000, while John Gilmary Shea estimates it at 3,000,000. According to the census report of 1890 the number of communicants or members, not including those under 9 years of age, was 6,231,417.

The first diocese was that of Baltimore, erected in 1789, becoming likewise the first archdiocese in 1808. New Orleans was created a diocese in 1793. In 1808

there followed Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Bardstown (later transferred to Louisville). Since that time, to the end of 1936, the following dioceses were erected: Charleston and Richmond, 1820; Cincinnati, 1821; St. Louis, 1826; Mobile, 1829; Detroit, 1833; Indianapolis, 1834; Dubuque, Nashville, and Natchez, 1837; Los Angeles, 1840; Pittsburgh, Chicago, Milwaukee, Hartford, and Little Rock, 1843; Oregon City (later changed to Portland, Oreg.), 1846; Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, and Galveston, 1847; Seattle, St. Paul, Santa Fe, Wheeling, and Savannah (later Savannah-Atlanta), 1850; San Francisco, Brooklyn, Newark, Burlington, Covington, Erie, Portland (Maine), Natchitoches (later Alexandria), and Quincy (later Springfield, Ill.), 1853; Marquette and Fort Wayne, 1857; Columbus, Green Bay, Harrisburg, La Crosse, Rochester, St. Joseph, Scranton, and Wilmington, 1868; St. Augustine and Springfield (Mass.), 1870; Providence and Ogdensburg, 1872; San Antonio, 1874; Leavenworth and Peoria, 1877; Kansas City, 1880; Davenport and Trenton, 1881; Grand Rapids, 1882; Helena and Manchester, 1884; Omaha, 1885; Sacramento and Syracuse, 1886; Belleville, Denver, Wichita, Concordia, Lincoln, and Cheyenne, 1887; Winona, Sioux Falls, St. Cloud, Duluth, and Fargo, 1889; Dallas, 1890; Salt Lake, 1891; Boise, 1893; Tucson, 1897; Altoona, 1901; Sioux City and Lead (later Rapid City), 1902; Baker City, 1903; Fall River and Great Falls, 1904; Superior and Oklahoma (later Oklahoma City and Tulsa), 1905; Rockford, 1908; Bismarck, Crookston, and Toledo, 1910; Des Moines, 1911; Grand Island and Corpus Christi, 1912; Spokane, 1913; El Paso, 1914; Lafayette, 1918; Monterey-Fresno, 1922; Raleigh, 1924; Amarillo, 1926; Reno, 1931; and San Diego, 1936. In some instances areas were vicariates-apostolic for a time before being erected as dioceses.

After the elevation of Baltimore as an archdiocese in 1808, archdioceses were created as follows: Portland (Oreg.), 1846; St. Louis, 1847; New York, New Orleans, and Cincinnati, 1850; San Francisco, 1853; Philadelphia, Santa Fe, Boston, and Milwaukee, 1875; Chicago, 1880; St. Paul, 1888; Dubuque, 1893; San Antonio, 1926; and Los Angeles, 1936.

Three plenary or national councils have been held in Baltimore—in 1852, in 1866, and in 1884. Other items of interest are the promotion to the Cardinalate of Archbishop McCloskey, of New York, in 1875, of Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, in 1886; of Archbishop Farley, of New York, and Archbishop O'Connell, of Boston, in 1911; of Archbishop Dougherty, of Philadelphia, in 1921; and of Archbishop Mundelein, of Chicago, and Archbishop Hayes, of New York, in 1924. The Catholic University of America was founded at Washington, D. C., by the decree of the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore (1884). The Apostolic Delegation was established at Washington in 1893.

Within 12 days of the declaration of the World War in 1917, the archbishops expressed to President Wilson the loyalty of the Catholic clergy and laity, and offered their services to the Government. Shortly thereafter, the National Catholic War Council was called into existence, and rendered much service in caring for the spiritual and moral welfare of American service men in the war. Records in the National Catholic Welfare Conference Historical Records Bureau account for 804,500 Catholics who served in the armed forces of the United States during 1917-18, of whom 22,500 lost their lives on European battlefields.

The War Council was succeeded in peace times by the National Catholic Welfare Conference,<sup>1</sup> with departments dealing with education, social action, laws and legislation, press, lay organizations, immigration, and other fields.

On September 16, 1923, the first Catholic seminary in the United States for the education of Negro priests was dedicated at Bay St. Louis, Miss.

The Twenty-eighth International Eucharistic Congress was held at Chicago in 1926, attracting more than 1,000,000 people from all parts of the world. Several cardinals, hundreds of prelates, and many thousands of Catholic laity came from distant countries. There has probably been no more striking religious manifestation in the country than this congress.

## DOCTRINE

The doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church are found in that deposit of faith given to it by Christ and through His apostles. That deposit of faith is sustained by Holy Scripture and by tradition. These doctrines are both safeguarded and defined by the Pope when he speaks "ex cathedra," or as Head of the Church, and specifically declares he speaks as such and on a matter of Christian faith and morals. Such definitions by the Holy Father neither constitute nor establish new doctrines, but are official statements that the particular doctrine was revealed

<sup>1</sup> See under "Work," p. 24.

by God and is contained in the "Depositum Fidei," or Sacred Depository of Faith.

The Apostles' Creed, the Nicene Creed, and the Athanasian Creed are regarded as containing essential truths accepted by the church. A general formula of doctrine is presented in the "profession of faith," to which assent must be given by those who join the church. It includes the rejection of all such doctrines as have been declared by the church to be wrong, a promise of obedience to the authority of the church in matters of faith, and acceptance of the following statement of belief:

One only God, in three divine Persons, distinct from, and equal to, each other—that is to say, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost.

The Catholic doctrine of the Incarnation, Passion, Death, and Resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ; and the personal union of the two Natures, the divine and the human; the divine maternity of the Most Holy Mary, together with her most spotless virginity.

The true, real, and substantial presence of the Body and Blood, together with the Soul and Divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ, in the most holy Sacrament of the Eucharist.

The seven sacraments instituted by Jesus Christ for the salvation of mankind; that is to say: Baptism, Confirmation, Eucharist, Penance, Extreme Unction, Orders, Matrimony.

Purgatory, the resurrection of the dead, everlasting life.

The primacy, not only of honor, but also of jurisdiction, of the Roman Pontiff, successor of St. Peter, Prince of the Apostles, Vicar of Jesus Christ; the veneration of the saints and of their images; the authority of the apostolic and ecclesiastical traditions, and of the Holy Scriptures, which we must interpret, and understand, only in the sense which our holy mother the Catholic Church has held, and does hold; and everything else that has been defined, and declared by the sacred Canons, and by the General Councils, and particularly by the Holy Council of Trent, and delivered, defined, and declared by the General Council of the Vatican, especially concerning the primacy of the Roman Pontiff, and his infallible teaching authority.

The sacrament of baptism is administered to infants or adults by the pouring of water and the pronouncement of the proper words and "cleanses from original sin." Baptism is the condition for membership in the Roman Catholic Church, whether that sacrament is received in infancy or in adult years. At the time of baptism the name of the person is officially registered as a Catholic and is so retained unless by formal act he renounces such membership. Confirmation is the sacrament through which "the Holy Spirit is received" by the laying on of hands of the bishop, and the anointing with the holy chrism in the form of a cross. The Eucharist is "the sacrament which contains the Body and Blood, Soul and Divinity, of the Lord Jesus Christ, under the appearance of bread and wine." It is usually to be received fasting and is given to the laity only in the form of bread. Penance is a sacrament in which the sins committed after baptism are forgiven. Extreme Unction is a sacrament in which the sick who are in danger of death receive spiritual succor by the anointing with holy oil and the prayers of the priest. The sacrament of Orders, or Holy Orders, is that by which bishops, priests, and other ministers of the church are ordained and receive power and grace to perform their sacred duties. The sacrament of Matrimony is the sacrament which unites a Christian man and woman in lawful marriage, and such marriage "cannot be dissolved by any human power."

The chief commandments of the church are: To hear mass on Sundays and holy days of obligation; to fast and abstain on the days appointed; to confess at least once a year; to receive the Holy Eucharist during Easter time; to contribute toward the support of pastors; and to observe the regulations in regard to marriage.

## ORGANIZATION

The organization of the Roman Catholic Church centers in the Bishop of Rome as Pope, and his authority is supreme in matters of faith and in the conduct of the affairs of the church. Next to the Pope is the College of Cardinals, whose members act as his advisers and as heads or members of various commissions called congregations, which are charged with the general administration of the church. These never exceed 70 in number, and are of 3 orders—cardinal deacons, cardinal priests, and cardinal bishops. These terms do not indicate their jurisdictional standing, but only their position in the cardinalate. With few exceptions the cardinal priests are archbishops or bishops, and the cardinal deacons are

generally priests. In case of the death of the Pope the cardinals elect his successor, authority meanwhile being vested in the body of cardinals. Most of the cardinals reside in Rome, and their active duties are chiefly in connection with the various congregations which have the care of the different departments of church activity.

The Roman Curia is constituted of these congregations and other departments, together with the tribunals and offices.

The congregations are the following, as described in the code of the Canon Law:

*Congregation of the Holy Office.*—Its object is to guard the teaching of faith and morals: (a) To judge on heresy; the dogmatic doctrine of the sacraments; and certain matrimonial questions; (b) to examine the books submitted, to prohibit them, and to concede dispensations, also officially to investigate whether writings of any kind that should be condemned are being circulated; and to remind the ordinaries how solemnly they are bound to condemn pernicious writings and to denounce them to the Holy See.

*Consistorial Congregation.*—Its office is: (a) To prepare all matters for consistories, and in places not subject to the Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith and to the Congregation for Oriental churches to found new dioceses and chapters, both cathedral and collegiate; to elect bishops, apostolic administrators, etc.; (b) to regulate all matters concerning the government of the dioceses not subject to the Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith; (c) to provide for the spiritual care of emigrants.

*Congregation of the Sacraments.*—To this congregation is assigned the entire legislation concerning the discipline of the seven sacraments, except their dogmatic doctrine, which is committed to the Holy Office, and their ceremonies, which belong to the Congregation of Sacred Rites.

*Congregation of the Council.*—To this congregation is committed the universal discipline of the secular clergy and the Christian people. Its province, therefore, is to oversee the observance of the precepts of the church, such as fasts, abstinences, tithes, the observation of feasts, the government of parish priests and canons, of sodalities, pious works, honorariums for masses, benefices or offices, ecclesiastical property, etc. To it also appertain all that regards the examination of provincial and national councils.

*Congregation of the Affairs of Religious.*—This congregation decides those matters, throughout the world, which relate to the affairs of religious, whether bound by simple or solemn vows, and also of the secular third orders, and whether the matters to be treated are between bishops and religious, or between religious themselves; it is also competent in causes in which a religious is either defendant or complainant; finally, to this congregation is reserved the concession of dispensations from the laws for religious.

*Congregation of Sacred Rites.*—It has the office to watch over the diligent observance of the sacred rites and ceremonies in the Latin Church; to grant opportune dispensations; to decide concerning sacred relics; to bestow, relating to the sacred rites and ceremonies, insignia and privileges of honor, both personal and local. This congregation is constituted a tribunal to deal with causes of beatification and canonization.

*Congregation of Ceremonies.*—This congregation arranges all the pontifical ceremonies to be observed in the pontifical chapel and court and in the sacred functions, which the cardinals perform outside the pontifical chapel; it decides questions affecting the precedence of the cardinals and of the legates, whom many nations send to the Holy See.

*Congregation of Seminaries and Universities.*—To this congregation is committed the regulation of all things pertaining to the seminaries and the studies in the Catholic universities, including those administered by the members of religious societies. It examines and approves new institutions, grants the power to confer academic degrees, and may confer degrees itself on men distinguished for special learning.

*Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith.*—This congregation has charge of the Catholic missions and all connected with the management thereof. Plenary councils held in missionary countries are subject to this congregation. Under its jurisdiction are societies and seminaries founded exclusively for the training of missionaries, and also organizations engaged in collecting money for missions (Society for the Propagation of the Faith).

*Congregation for Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs.*—This congregation has jurisdiction in all matters relative to the relations between the Holy See and civil governments.

*Congregation for the Oriental Church.*—This congregation has charge of all matters referring to persons, disciplines, and rites of the Oriental churches.

The Oriental churches, as here used, are, of course, Catholic churches, and even though such churches may be established, for example, in the United States, their affairs are still subject to this congregation.

The Tribunals are the following:

*The Sacred Penitentiary.*—This sacred tribunal is entirely limited in its jurisdiction to those matters which regard the internal forum, nonsacramental as well as sacramental, and decides questions of conscience.

For the same internal forum it concedes favors, absolutions, dispensations, commutations, donations, and condonations. It deals also with the granting and the interpretation of indulgences.

*The Sacred Roman Rota.*—To this tribunal devolve all cases requiring judicial procedure with trial proofs, civil as well as criminal, which are treated in the Roman Curia.

*The Apostolic Segnatura.*—This is the supreme tribunal of the Roman Curia. Its main function is to decide whether or not the law and the proper legal procedure have been observed. It may be called upon by the Holy Father to act as the trial court in a special case.

Any important question arising in any part of the church, in whatever country, which is not settled within that particular territory, is referred, or can be referred, to one of these congregations, which then passes upon the question and makes its recommendation to the Pope, who has full authority to accept or change a decision, although, as a matter of fact, it is very rarely the case that the decision of the congregation is not endorsed.

The offices of the Roman Curia are the following: Cancellaria, Dataria, Secretariate of State, and others.

The organization of the church in the United States includes an Apostolic Delegate, 17 archbishops, of whom 4 are cardinals, 107 bishops, and 31,649 priests. The special province of the Apostolic Delegate is the settling of difficulties that may arise in the conduct of the dioceses. An archbishop has the care of his archdiocese, and has precedence and a certain limited competence in his province. There are 16 provinces. Within each diocese authority is vested in the bishop, although appeal may be made to the Apostolic Delegate, and in the last resort to one of the congregations in Rome. In addition to the bishop the organization of a diocese includes a vicar-general, who, under certain conditions, acts as the bishop's representative; a chancellor, or secretary; a council of consultants, usually six in number, three of whom are nominated by the bishop and three by the clergy of the diocese; and different boards of examination and superintendence. Special appointments are also made of persons to conduct specific departments of the diocesan work.

In the parish the pastor is in charge, subject to the bishop; he alone has authority to administer the sacraments, though he has the assistance of other priests as may be needed. Appointment to a parish rests with the bishop or archbishop.

Appointment to a bishopric rests with the Holy See at Rome, but names are recommended by the hierarchy in this country. The bishops of each province send every 2 years to the Holy See the names of priests suitable for the office. When a vacancy occurs they may individually make suggestions as to the best one for the see. The appointment is made by the consistorial congregation and approved by the Pope. Within 3 months of his appointment the bishop-elect is consecrated by an archbishop or bishop assisted by two other bishops.

The clergy are all who are tonsured. The orders of the clergy consist of those in minor orders, and of subdeacons, deacons, and priests. Candidates for orders, living and studying in divinity schools, are termed "seminarians." There are two recognized divinity schools—the preparatory seminary and the grand seminary. On taking the vow of chastity a seminarian is ordained by the bishop as subdeacon, and after a time of service, if approved, as deacon, and then as priest. The priest has the privilege of conducting the church services, administering the sacraments, and alone is authorized to celebrate the Mass. A deacon may, under peculiar circumstances, preach and administer sacraments, but only by special authorization. All men in orders exercise some functions of the ministry. The bishops and archbishops and higher orders of the clergy are chosen from the ranks of the priesthood.

An important element in the polity of the Roman Catholic Church is furnished by the religious orders. These are of two kinds—the monastic orders, the members of which take solemn vows of obedience, poverty, and chastity, and the religious congregations of priests and the various brotherhoods and sisterhoods. Most of the members of these religious congregations take simple, not perpetual, vows. They are governed ultimately by a general, or president, or superior, who is represented in the different countries by subordinates and by councils of various

forms, though some form independent communities. The clerical members are ordained, and constitute what is known as the "regular" clergy, in distinction from the parish priests, known as the diocesan or "secular" clergy. The term "regular" is from the Latin *regula*, a rule, and is applied to these priests because they live under a special rule in a community.

The orders are generally divided into provinces or communities, and the different members, wherever they may happen to be located, are under the general supervision of the head of the particular province or community.

The regular clergy pass through the same form of induction into the priesthood as the diocesan clergy. Ordination is absolutely in the hands of the bishop, and the superiors of the orders have to do simply with the control of the movement and the duties of the clergy in those orders. The orders also have lay members who take the vows but are not inducted into the priesthood. The lay brothers assist in the conduct of the ordinary business of the order.

Members of the brotherhoods and sisterhoods take the vows but are not ordained. They are subject to the general rules of each order and to the discipline of their superior and have duties of various kinds. Most of them are engaged in educational work. Others have philanthropic and charitable work as their special province and serve in hospitals, asylums, or, in general, care for the poor. All are spiritually under the jurisdiction of the bishop, but their appointments are made by their own superiors.

A prominent feature in the organization of the Roman Catholic Church, and an important factor in its history, is the system of ecclesiastical councils. These are general or ecumenical, plenary or national, and provincial. A general council is convoked by the Pope, or with his consent, is presided over by him or his legates, and includes all the Catholic bishops of the world. A plenary or national council is an assembly of all the bishops of a country, as the United States. A provincial council includes the bishops within the territory of a metropolitan or archbishop. There is, in addition, the diocesan synod, which is a gathering of the priests of a diocese.

The acts of a general council, to be binding, must be confirmed by the Pope; those of a plenary or provincial council must be submitted to the Holy See before promulgation, for confirmation, and for any needed correction. The scope of the general council includes doctrine and matters of discipline concerning the church in the whole world. Plenary and provincial councils do not define, but repeat the doctrine defined by the general councils, and apply universal discipline, determined by those councils and the Holy See, by explicit statutes to each country or province, or they initiate such discipline as the peculiar circumstances may demand.

The procedure and working of these councils are similar to those of an ordinary legislative body. A plenary council is summoned either in response to a petition by the hierarchy to the Holy See or by a direct order from Rome. The president is appointed by the Pope and commissioned with the title and powers of an Apostolic Delegate, and, for the United States, he has been in each case the Archbishop of Baltimore. The topics are presented in the form of bills or *schemata*, prepared under the general superintendence of the hierarchy, often after special consultation with authorities at Rome. The conduct of the business is in private committees, committee of the whole, and public sessions. At the close the minutes of the debates, called "*acta*," and the bills passed, called "*decreta*," are sent to Rome, where they are examined by commissions who may make amendments, usually in the wording rather than in the matter. Their report is submitted to the Pope, whose approval is not, however, meant to be such an act as entails papal infallibility. As confirmed by the Holy See, these decrees are sent back to the president of the council, are promulgated and communicated to the bishops by him, and then become laws.

Diocesan synods make further promulgation and application of these decrees, applying thus the legislation to the priests and laymen of each diocese.

The laity have no voice in the conduct of the church, nor in the choice of the local priest, but they are consulted in the management of parish affairs. In a few cases the church property is in the hands of a board of trustees appointed by the bishop, including certain ecclesiastics and some laymen. The prevailing manner of tenure is that of the "corporation sole," under which the entire property is held under the title of "The Roman Catholic (Arch) Bishop of \_\_\_\_\_." This property is held officially, not personally, and passes automatically to successors in the see.

The income of the church is from pew rents, plate collections, and offerings for baptisms, marriage ceremonies, Masses, etc. In general, all moneys pass through

the hands of the priest, who retains only so much as is allowed for his personal salary. After the running expenses of the church have been paid, the balance is credited to and used for that church. Collections for charities are either disbursed by the priest or are handed over by him to societies for distribution. The salaries of priests are settled for each diocese and are uniform throughout the diocese, the rector of a city church receiving no higher salary than the priest in a country village. The reception by the priest of the full amount of the salary depends, however, upon the amount collected. In cities and the larger towns, the house and at least a portion of his living expenses are generally provided for the priest.

It is seldom that there are as many Catholic churches in a community in proportion to the number of communicants as is the case in other religious bodies, and, as a result, comparatively few edifices are large enough to accommodate all the members of the parish at the same time. In view of this fact it is the custom to hold the Sunday morning services, or Masses, at different hours. The more important service, or high Mass, in which some parts of the liturgy are sung by the officiating clergyman and other parts by the choir, and at which a regular sermon is delivered by one of the priests, is celebrated between 10 a. m. and noon. At the other services, called low Masses, from 5 a. m. to noon, the Mass is read and a short instruction is given. At these services, varying from two to seven in number, the congregations attending are always quite different. Vespers are also sung on Sunday afternoon or evening, Mass is said daily by each priest, and special services are held on all holy days. The churches are kept open through the day for individual worship and confession. The liturgy is the same for all Roman Catholic churches and is in Latin, except in such Uniat churches as have the privilege of using their own language. The sermons and instructions, however, are always in the language spoken by the congregation, and the Scriptures are read in the same language.

#### PRINCIPAL EVENTS

The decade since 1926 brought a wide variety of developments touching the Catholic Church and Catholics in the United States.

Particularly, in the latter half of this period the church contributed notably to the national effort for a solution of the problems created by the great depression that began in 1929. The National Catholic Welfare Conference, which had extended and intensified its activities, took the leadership in this effort of the church.

At the same time, inauguration of the Civilian Conservation Corps presented unique problems of spiritual ministrations, and a comprehensive plan was worked out through the National Catholic Welfare Conference for priests to care for the spiritual needs of Catholic youths in CCC camps.

The Ku Klux Klan attained its highest influence in 1928, when for the first time a Catholic was the presidential candidate of one of the major political parties. After a period of vicious intolerance toward Catholics and others, the movement withered.

The canonization of St. Isaac Jogues, St. John de Brebeuf, and their six companion martyrs on June 29, 1930, gave the church its first North American saints; these intrepid missionaries, though natives of France, served and died in America and here performed the heroic deeds which won them sainthood. The decade also well advanced the causes for the beatification of Catherine Tekakwitha, an American Indian maiden, and of Mother Frances Xavier Cabrini, foundress of a religious order of women, who died in Chicago in 1917.

Catholic schools, societies, and individuals took leading parts in the observance of the George Washington Bicentennial in 1932.

When His Eminence Pietro Cardinal Fumasoni-Biondi was elevated to the cardinalate in 1933, he relinquished the post of Apostolic Delegate to the United States, and was succeeded by the Most Rev. Amleto Giovanni Cicognani, the sixth prelate to come to this country as Apostolic Delegate of the Holy See.

The President of the United States, Mr. Roosevelt, received honorary degrees during the decade from the Catholic University of America and from the University of Notre Dame.

When the Sixth National Eucharistic Congress was held at Omaha, Nebr., in September 1930, it was the first such Congress in a score of years. The Seventh National Eucharistic Congress was held at Cleveland in 1935.

The bishops of the United States, in November 1933, appointed a committee to study the problem of immoral motion pictures and to make recommendations for its solution. The committee recommended the establishment of the Legion of

Decency, whose members attend no meetings and pay no dues, but pledge themselves to remain away from motion pictures offending decency and the principles of Christian morality. The movement gained wide support from non-Catholics as well as from Catholics.

Also in this decade occurred the first visit ever paid to the United States by a Papal Secretary of State. His Eminence Eugenio Cardinal Pacelli came to these shores in 1936, traversed the United States by airplane, and called upon and was the guest of President Roosevelt.

### WORK

For the promotion of unity in Catholic work in the United States there exists the National Catholic Welfare Conference, an agency of the archbishops and bishops of the United States, administered by a board of 10 of their number, having its headquarters at Washington, D. C. Its departments and their functions are: *Education*, serving the Catholic school system through research, statistics, teachers' registration, and information; *Press*, which maintains the N. C. W. C. News Service with correspondents and subscribing papers in the United States and many foreign countries; *Social Action*, which promotes Catholic social teaching as outlined in the Papal Encyclicals on industrial situations, international affairs, civic education, family and rural life, and has as cooperating agencies the Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems, the Catholic Association for International Peace, the Catholic Conference on Family Life, and the Catholic Rural Life Conference; *Legal*, affording Catholic educational and charitable institutions information on matters of law affecting them; *Catholic Action Study*, which evaluates programs for lay participation in the work of the church; *Lay Organizations*, composed of the National Council of Catholic Men and the National Council of Catholic Women, federating approximately 4,000 national, State, diocesan, and local organizations. (In 1930 the National Council of Catholic Men inaugurated the weekly "Catholic Hour" broadcast; the National Council of Catholic Women, among its activities, counts the sponsorship of the National Catholic School of Social Service.)

Servicing Catholic Youth organizations is carried on by a Youth Bureau, problems affecting the welfare of immigrants are handled by a Bureau of Immigration (with branch offices in New York and El Paso, Tex.), and the promotion of the religious instruction of children not attending Catholic schools is the work of the National Center of the Fraternity of Christian Doctrine—all of which are under the Executive Department, whose general secretary immediately supervises the work of the conferences under the Administrative Board.

The missionary work of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States is in charge of the American Board of Catholic Missions. This board has care of the funds contributed by parish and diocesan organizations toward home missions. The Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, with headquarters at Washington, D. C., has special charge of missionary help to needy Indian missions. Annually in most Catholic dioceses of the country there is an appeal for financial support not only of the Indian missions but also for needy Negro missions in the United States.

For the foreign missions work, the representative organization in the United States is the Society for the Propagation of the Faith. This is the official organization of the Holy See, with headquarters in New York City.

Both the home and foreign missions are aided by many organizations. Not only are these organizations collecting and giving funds for these purposes, but there are religious communities, both men and women, training and sending forth their members.

The development and extension of the missionary activities of the Catholic Church in the United States, both at home and abroad, have been most notable.

The educational system of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States is well developed and thoroughly organized. It includes five classes of institutions: Parochial, secondary, normal, seminary, and university. The parochial school division is unquestionably the most important of the five enumerated. Parochial schools are to be found in each of the 111 dioceses in this country. Catholic elementary education is cared for almost exclusively by religious orders of women. In 1936 there were 117 distinct communities, with a combined membership of about 60,000, engaged in this work. Parochial schools, like the parish churches, are organized in diocesan systems and consequently come under the jurisdiction of the bishop of each diocese.

The religious orders have until recent years cared largely for the secondary education of Catholic youth. Their efforts are now being supplemented by central

Catholic high schools, institutions located at central points in the large cities, and maintained by diocesan funds, or assessments levied on the parishes located in the districts they serve. The 1936 returns showed that there were 1,984 Catholic high schools, employing 17,016 teachers and caring for 288,864 pupils, in operation during that year.

The rules of the numerous teaching orders and the regulations of the different dioceses require that teachers must receive adequate training before entering the class room. The academic work in the Catholic normal school practically parallels that of the public school teacher training institutions. The church controls 41 normal training schools, which require the services of 1,083 teachers to care for the 10,541 students enrolled.

State laws, the requirements for standardization and affiliation, have raised conditions for the recognition of colleges and high schools which invariably carry implications in regard to the training of the teaching staffs. Catholic higher institutions are therefore preparing a large proportion of their graduate students for teaching in Catholic universities, colleges, and high schools.

Most of the colleges and universities are conducted by the religious orders. Some, however, are maintained by diocesan authorities. The Catholic University of America is controlled and supported by the hierarchy. Every institution offers the usual course in arts and sciences.

In the 23 universities conducted by the dioceses or by religious communities in 1936, there were 6 schools of dentistry, 8 schools of engineering, 17 schools of law, 5 schools of medicine, and 6 schools of pharmacy. A number of the colleges offered courses in education, commerce, and finance, and other subjects of a professional character. In 1936 there were 184 Catholic colleges and universities for men and women, in which 10,778 teachers were employed and 128,363 students were enrolled.

A number of seminaries are maintained by the dioceses and religious orders for training candidates for the priesthood. Institutions in this division fall into two classes—major and preparatory seminaries. The difference between them lies in the fact that one class offers courses in theology while the other offers training in collegiate subjects and in some cases in those of high-school grade. Preparatory seminaries are primarily intended to act as "feeders" for the major seminaries. The 172 seminaries operating in this country in 1936 employed 1,914 priests as teachers and cared for 17,446 students.

In 1936 a summary of the data on record shows there were, in the United States, 10,316 Catholic schools which employed 89,697 teachers and enrolled 2,555,161 students.

The N. C. W. C. Department of Education conducts a biennial survey of Catholic colleges and schools in cooperation with the National Catholic Educational Association.

The N. C. E. A., a voluntary association of Catholic educators, was formed in 1904 for the purpose of uniting the Catholic educational interests of the United States.

Worthy of mention also are the establishment of an episcopal committee on youth and of a Catholic youth bureau as a national clearing house, the growth and development of Catholic youth organizations and of the big brother and big sister movements, as well as a continuing interest in the training of leaders and the maintenance of boarding homes and recreational centers for young men and young women.

The charitable and welfare work of the Roman Catholic Church is very widely extended and is carried on by many different organizations, religious and otherwise. There are many religious orders of men and women devoting practically all of their time to the care of the aged, the orphans, the infirm, the blind, the deaf, and the incurable cancer patients. They maintain hospitals and nurse the indigent sick in their homes. In fact, there is no phase of human need or human betterment to which they do not extend their charitable care and service.

It would be impossible to give even a brief summary of the far-reaching work for the poor and the unfortunate carried on by the Catholic Church throughout the United States. The religious communities engaged in different fields of Christian charitable work number into the hundreds. In 1934 nearly 24,000 women members of such communities were engaged in social work of one form or another. For example, the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, a religious order of women, conducts, in its 2 geographical divisions, 50 general hospitals, 42 nursing homes, 29 orphan asylums, 2 homes for the aged, 12 day nurseries, 17 infant asylums, 1 institution for lepers, 5 insane asylums, 11 technical schools for girls, 5 social service centers, and 2 homes for working girls. A similar group, the Sisters

of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, divided in 4 geographical districts, conducts 23 general hospitals, 16 nurses training schools, 2 tuberculosis hospitals, 2 maternity homes, 5 homes for the aged, 6 day nurseries, 10 homes for dependent children, 4 convalescent homes, 3 foundling and children's hospitals, 2 institutions for mental cases, 2 for deaf mutes, and 2 working girls homes. The Sisters of Mercy, independently established in many dioceses of the United States, conduct nearly 100 hospitals and the Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis conduct 34 hospitals.

Religious orders maintain a total of 168 homes for the aged in the United States, of which 52 are operated by the Little Sisters of the Poor. It is estimated that there are 60,000 dependent and neglected children in 326 orphanages operated by religious communities in the United States. Catholic child-placing agencies number 32, with a total of 15,000 children under care, but the child-caring homes represent, however, the major part of the church's work for children.

The extent of Catholic hospital service is indicated by the fact that in 1936 there were 675 Catholic hospitals in the United States, constituting 13.8 percent of the total number of hospitals in the United States; 15.1 percent of all non-governmental hospitals; 24.9 percent of all private nonprofit institutions; 69.7 percent of all institutions conducted under church auspices.

The number of beds in Catholic institutions at the end of the same year was 85,820, or 9.3 percent of the total number of beds in all hospitals; 25.8 percent of all beds in nongovernmental hospitals; 31.1 percent of the beds in nonprofit institutions; 75.8 percent of the beds in institutions conducted under church auspices.

It is estimated that the number of patients in the 675 Catholic hospitals in 1936 was 1,755,675 and the total number of patient days of service in those institutions during the year was 21,527,775, of which 4,643,325, or 21.5 percent of their total services, were free services.

In the same year, there were 362 complete schools of nursing under Catholic auspices in the United States, with an enrollment of 20,391 students, of whom 35.8 percent were non-Catholics.

A number of central diocesan organizations of Catholic charities concerned with the treatment and prevention of delinquency have special departments of protective care. There are 57 Houses of the Good Shepherd which provide care and treatment for nearly 8,000 behavior problem girls. There are 17 industrial schools for behavior problem boys, with a total population of 5,852.

This does not cover all of the charitable activities, as the work done extends to the establishment of settlements, visitations to penal and corrective institutions, work in rural communities and isolated districts, and work for immigrants. The best known among the many active lay groups is the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, an association of Catholic laymen engaged systematically in the practice of the corporal and spiritual works of mercy in the service of the poor. The number of active members is 26,178; honorary, 5,623; subscribing, 6,671. In 1936, their total expenditures amounted to \$2,806,243.

Modern Catholic charity is organized and endeavors to coordinate the activities of all the individual, religious, and lay groups, not only in the interest of economy and efficiency, but with the purpose of having them extend their influence and by united effort promote sound principles in social work. Standardization and coordination of charitable service are accomplished through diocesan bureaus of Catholic charities, of which there are now 69, with a total of 82 branch bureaus. These agencies, organized for the relief and the prevention of human distress, seek to improve the methods and policies of their allied groups and to relate their work to community-wide programs. Wherever possible, priests are in charge who are trained for this particular work and they are assisted by trained lay workers. There are seven Catholic schools of social work: The Catholic University School of Social Work, Washington, D. C.; the Loyola University School of Social Work, Chicago; the Fordham University School of Social Service, New York City; the St. Louis School of Social Work; the New School of Social Work of Boston College; the Xavier University School of Social Service (for colored people), New Orleans; and the National Catholic School of Social Service, Washington, D. C., which is the only residence school of social work for Catholic women in the country. Each of these schools has an enrollment between 50 and 75 students, with the exception of Fordham University School of Social Work, which has 89 full-time students and 450 part-time students, while, according to available figures, the National Catholic School of Social Service has the largest number of graduates—410.

The National Conference of Catholic Charities, whose constituent organizations number 130, has exercised considerable influence on the standards of Catholic social work in the United States. It seeks to evaluate and offer constructive criticism of present-day social welfare programs and problems; to assist Catholic groups to standardize, coordinate, and interpret their existing programs, and to formulate necessary new ones. Its activities include an annual meeting, institutes, surveys, studies, research, literature, field visits, and representation on national committees.

Because governmental agencies have assumed a much larger share of the responsibility for relief, private agencies have been directing their attention to the study and eradication of social causes through social action. The National Catholic Welfare Conference has given a great stimulus to Catholic social work in the United States, particularly in the field of social action. Through its Social Action Department, its Bureau of Immigration, its Councils of Catholic Men and Women, its Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems, its Family-life Conference, and its Rural-life Conference, it has provided instrumentalities for making Catholic social teaching more widely known.



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CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES  
1936

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BULLETIN No. 24

CHURCH OF CHRIST  
(HOLINESS) U. S. A.

STATISTICS, DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY  
DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

Prepared under the supervision of  
Dr. T. F. MURPHY  
Chief Statistician for Religious Statistics

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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.

# CHURCH OF CHRIST (HOLINESS) U. S. A.

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Church of Christ (Holiness) U. S. A. 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 consists of persons who have declared their experience of salvation, their belief in the doctrines of this church, and their willingness to submit to its government.

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

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	106	48	58	45.3	54.7
Members, number.....	7,379	3,535	3,844	47.9	52.1
Average membership per church.....	70	74	66		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	2,751	1,199	1,552	43.6	56.4
Female.....	4,628	2,336	2,292	50.5	49.5
Males per 100 females.....	59.4	51.3	67.7		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	758	323	435	42.6	57.4
13 years and over.....	6,398	3,208	3,190	50.1	49.9
Age not reported.....	223	4	219	1.8	98.2
Percent under 13 years <sup>2</sup> .....	10.6	0.1	12.0		
Church edifices, number.....	91	39	52		
Value—number reporting.....	88	37	51		
Amount reported.....	\$305,152	\$238,206	\$66,946	78.1	21.9
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$269,537	\$212,206	\$57,331	78.7	21.3
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$35,615	\$26,000	\$9,615	73.0	27.0
Average value per church.....	\$3,468	\$6,438	\$1,313		
Debt—number reporting.....	20	16	4		
Amount reported.....	\$40,812	\$39,081	\$831	98.0	2.0
Number reporting "no debt".....	46	14	32		
Parsonages, number.....	12	11	1		
Value—number reporting.....	12	11	1		
Amount reported.....	\$16,250	\$16,750	\$500	98.9	8.1
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	97	43	54		
Amount reported.....	\$52,061	\$38,727	\$14,234	74.2	25.8
Pastors' salaries.....	\$19,674	\$12,085	\$6,688	66.0	34.0
All other salaries.....	\$4,289	\$3,313	\$976	77.2	22.8
Repairs and improvements.....	\$7,345	\$4,616	\$2,729	62.8	37.2
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$7,886	\$7,215	\$671	91.5	8.5
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$6,765	\$6,121	\$644	90.5	9.5
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,615	\$668	\$947	59.0	40.1
Home missions.....	\$896	\$604	\$292	67.4	32.6
Foreign missions.....	\$181	\$125	\$56	69.1	30.9
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$2,704	\$1,806	\$898	66.8	33.2
All other purposes.....	\$1,696	\$673	\$1,023	60.6	39.4
Average expenditure per church.....	\$546	\$914	\$253		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	95	41	54		
Officers and teachers.....	592	398	494	44.6	55.4
Scholars.....	3,675	1,758	1,917	52.2	47.8

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1936 and 1926.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Church of Christ (Holiness) U. S. A. for the census years 1936 and 1926.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1936 AND 1926

ITEM	1936	1926
Churches (local organizations), number.....	106	82
Increase over preceding census:		
Number.....	24	
Percent.....	29.3	
Members, number.....	7,379	4,919
Increase over preceding census:		
Number.....	2,460	
Percent.....	50.0	
Average membership per church.....	70	60
Church edifices, number.....	91	69
Value—number reporting.....	88	68
Amount reported.....	\$305,162	\$326,850
Average value per church.....	\$3,468	\$4,807
Debt—number reporting.....	20	20
Amount reported.....	\$40,812	\$79,224
Parsonages, number.....	12	11
Value—number reporting.....	12	11
Amount reported.....	\$16,260	\$30,500
Expenditures:		
Churches reporting, number.....	97	64
Amount reported.....	\$52,901	\$48,968
Pastors' salaries.....	\$19,674	
All other salaries.....	\$4,289	
Repairs and improvements.....	\$7,345	\$36,532
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$7,880	
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$6,705	
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,615	
Home missions.....	\$896	
Foreign missions.....	\$181	\$8,101
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$2,704	
All other purposes.....	\$1,000	
Not classified.....		\$4,245
Average expenditure per church.....	\$540	\$765
Sunday schools:		
Churches reporting, number.....	95	72
Officers and teachers.....	892	460
Scholars.....	3,075	2,511

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Church of Christ (Holiness) U. S. A., by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and the membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, the membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the census years 1936 and 1926, 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 the amount of church debt 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.

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			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	108	48	58	7,379	3,535	3,844	2,751	4,628	59.4	95	892	3,675
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	2	2	—	25	25	—	7	18	—	2	11	25
Pennsylvania.....	1	1	—	7	7	—	3	4	—	1	5	15
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	1	1	—	97	97	—	35	62	—	1	15	40
Indiana.....	2	2	—	145	145	—	45	100	45.0	2	18	76
Illinois.....	1	1	—	304	304	—	131	233	56.2	1	21	265
Michigan.....	1	1	—	34	34	—	15	19	—	1	11	48
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Missouri.....	2	2	—	25	25	—	10	15	—	2	11	24
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
District of Columbia.....	3	3	—	84	84	—	30	54	—	2	11	29
Virginia.....	13	5	8	584	420	168	218	300	59.6	12	100	295
North Carolina.....	1	1	—	13	13	—	2	11	—	1	4	7
Georgia.....	1	1	—	42	42	—	21	21	—	1	10	35
Florida.....	1	—	1	8	—	8	5	3	—	1	3	8
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	2	1	1	75	46	29	23	52	—	2	12	30
Tennessee.....	2	—	2	132	—	132	52	80	—	2	11	90
Mississippi.....	52	14	38	3,740	997	2,743	1,470	2,264	65.2	46	458	1,817
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	5	3	2	251	164	87	72	179	40.2	5	53	157
Louisiana.....	10	5	5	952	280	672	353	599	58.9	5	94	453
Oklahoma.....	1	1	—	26	26	—	8	18	—	1	5	25
MOUNTAIN:												
Nevada.....	1	1	—	12	12	—	3	9	—	1	5	20
PACIFIC:												
California.....	4	3	1	763	748	15	242	521	46.4	3	34	221

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1936 AND 1926, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936 or 1926]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES		NUMBER OF MEMBERS		MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1936	1926	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Per-cent under 13 <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	108	82	7,379	4,919	758	6,398	223	10.6
Illinois.....	1	3	304	571	43	321	—	11.8
Missouri.....	2	3	25	189	2	23	—	—
District of Columbia.....	3	—	84	—	8	72	4	—
Virginia.....	13	17	584	733	54	530	—	9.2
Tennessee.....	2	4	132	123	4	128	—	3.0
Alabama.....	—	3	—	130	—	—	—	—
Mississippi.....	52	25	3,740	1,032	470	3,085	181	13.2
Arkansas.....	5	7	251	287	12	239	—	4.8
Louisiana.....	10	6	952	393	99	815	38	10.3
California.....	4	7	763	538	18	745	—	2.4
Other States.....	<sup>2</sup> 14	7	484	323	48	436	—	9.0

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—New York, Indiana, and Kentucky; and 1 in each of the following—Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Oklahoma, and Nevada.

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

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

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.....	106	91	88	\$305,152	20	\$40,912	12	\$16,250
Virginia.....	13	11	10	55,900	2	5,350	1	(1)
Mississippi.....	52	48	47	81,720	4	731	4	49,500
Arkansas.....	5	5	5	5,050	2	1,074	3	30,00
Louisiana.....	10	10	10	34,600	2	196	2	(1)
California.....	4	4	4	45,700	3	3,940	1	(1)
Other States.....	22	13	12	82,182	7	29,521	1	8,300

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures shown for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the States of Indiana and Kentucky, and the District of Columbia; and 1 each in the following—Ohio, Illinois, North Carolina, Georgia, Oklahoma, and Nevada.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	106	97	\$52,961	\$19,674	\$4,289	\$7,345
Virginia.....	13	9	7,695	2,173	623	1,414
Mississippi.....	52	51	13,282	6,546	1,003	2,011
Arkansas.....	5	5	2,044	743	31	286
Louisiana.....	10	10	5,189	2,327	366	955
California.....	4	4	8,146	2,000	1,052	300
Other States.....	22	18	10,005	4,916	1,214	2,360

## EXPENDITURES—continued

STATE	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.....	\$7,886	\$6,766	\$1,015	\$896	\$181	\$2,704	\$1,606
Virginia.....	2,632	470	198	37	33	95	11
Mississippi.....	713	932	368	225	138	985	371
Arkansas.....	100	597	60	35	-----	87	36
Louisiana.....	68	333	205	148	-----	298	419
California.....	1,437	938	153	197	-----	670	430
Other States.....	2,876	3,486	572	254	10	569	339

<sup>1</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Indiana, Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee, and the District of Columbia; and 1 in each of the following—New York, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, North Carolina, Georgia, Oklahoma, and Nevada.

## HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

### DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

This church was organized in 1894 by Dr. C. P. Jones, a pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, of Selma, Ala. He was dissatisfied with his own spiritual experiences and longed for a new faith which would make him one of Wisdom's true sons and, like Abraham, "a friend of God." After fasting and prayer, he had a new inspiration in his work and accepted a call to another Baptist church at Jackson, Miss., where he called a Holiness convention, inviting men who appeared to be interested in his purposes.

The movement was at first interdenominational and antisectarian, but its mission was misunderstood, and it finally developed into a new denomination in 1898, the original church at Jackson, Miss., being joined by others in Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentucky, under the National Convention of the Church of Christ (Holiness) U. S. A.

### DOCTRINE

This denomination stresses belief in original sin, the atonement, repentance, justification, regeneration, sanctification, the resurrection, the second coming of Christ, baptism by immersion, the Lord's Supper as a New Testament ordinance, the gift of the Holy Ghost, foot washing, and divine healing. The membership consists of persons who have declared their experience of salvation and their belief in the doctrines of this denomination and willingness to submit to its government.

### ORGANIZATION AND WORK

The supreme authority for expressing the doctrine and making the laws of this denomination is vested in the National Convention, which meets biennially. This body is composed of its regular and elected officers, district chairmen and superintendents, ordained elders, and both elected and general delegates.

Episcopal in form of government, it elects bishops, one of whom is designated senior bishop and is the executive head of the National Convention. At present the national work is divided into seven dioceses, namely: Northern, Eastern, Southeastern, Southwestern, Western, North Central, and Northwestern, each of which is presided over by a junior bishop. This convention also elects recording, corresponding, financial, and statistical secretaries; treasurer; one or more missionaries and evangelists; a committee on episcopacy; a general board of education; a general mission board; and a general board of publications.

The district convention is composed of representatives of the local churches and of their various auxiliaries, as well as all elders and licensed ministers in its jurisdiction. It meets semiannually.

Each local church may elect a pastor, clerk, treasurer, deacons, deaconesses, trustees, and such other officers as are necessary. The auxiliaries of the church are the Sunday school, the Holiness Young People's Union, and the Christian Women's Willing Workers.

Mission work, both home and foreign, is under the supervision of the general mission board.

The general board of education has charge of all matters pertaining to education. C. M. and I. College at Jackson, Miss., is under the supervision of this denomination.

All church literature and publications are under the supervision of the secretary of publications of the National Publishing Board.

The official organ of the denomination is Truth Messenger, published monthly at the National Publishing House, Los Angeles, Calif.

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by the Rev. W. H. Dunn, D. D., presiding bishop of the Eastern Diocese, Church of Christ (Holiness) U. S. A., and approved by him in its present form.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN, Director

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES  
1936

BULLETIN NO: 26

PRESBYTERIAN BODIES  
STATISTICS, DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY  
DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

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CONSOLIDATED REPORT

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Separate statistics are given for each of the 10 Presbyterian Bodies  
as follows:

Presbyterian Church in the United States of America

Cumberland Presbyterian Church

Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church

United Presbyterian Church of North America

Presbyterian Church in the United States

The Synod of the Associate Presbyterian Church of North America

The General Synod of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church

Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America

Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America, General Synod

The Orthodox Presbyterian Church

Prepared under the supervision of

Dr. T. F. MURPHY

Chief Statistician for Religious Statistics

UNITED STATES  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
WASHINGTON : 1940

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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.

# PRESBYTERIAN BODIES

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## GENERAL STATEMENT

**History.**—The Presbyterian Reformed churches in existence today throughout the world perpetuate those features, doctrinal and governmental, of the Protestant Reformation of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, which were emphasized by John Calvin and his associates, particularly in Switzerland, France, Holland, the Palatinate, England, Scotland, and Ireland. These churches number more than 125 distinct denominations with a total constituency of at least 60,000,000 and represent the largest Protestant church group under the same form of government. 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, 1645-49. This was not a distinctively Presbyterian body. Called by act of Parliament to consider the state of the entire country in matters of religion, it represented in its membership all English-speaking Christians, although the Anglicans took no active part in its deliberations. It had no ecclesiastical authority, yet its deliverances on doctrine have furnished the basis both for Presbyterian and many non-Presbyterian bodies; and the form of ecclesiastical government it recommended has gone far beyond the country where it was formulated and has had a marked influence not only on church life, but in civil and national development. In England it fostered the development of the Independents who afterwards became the Congregationalists. In Scotland, in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, it resulted in the development of several Presbyterian bodies, each insisting upon some specific administrative phase; and one of its strongholds was the north of Ireland, where so many Scotch found a more congenial home for the time being, until they should cross the Atlantic.

The distinctively Presbyterian churches of the United States trace their origin chiefly to Great Britain. Whatever of English and Welsh Presbyterianism there was in the Colonies, together with the few French Protestant, or Huguenot, churches, combined at an early date with the Scotch and Scotch-Irish elements to form the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, from which the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and the Presbyterian Church in the United States afterwards separated. The Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church, representing the Calvinistic Methodists of Wales, was united in 1920 with the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

Five Presbyterian denominations are directly connected with the Secession and Relief movements of the church in Scotland in the eighteenth century: The United Presbyterian Church of North America; the Associate Synod of North America, known also as the Associate Presbyterian Church; the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, formerly the Associate Reformed Synod of the South; the Synod and the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

In close harmony with these distinctively Presbyterian churches are the Reformed churches, traceable to the influence of immigration from the Continent of Europe: The Reformed Church in America (Dutch) and the Christian Reformed Church, both of which originated in Holland; the Reformed Church in the United

States (German) now the Evangelical and Reformed Church, whose beginnings were in Switzerland and Germany; and the Free Magyar Reformed Church in America, representing the State Reformed Church of Hungary. All of these, Presbyterian and Reformed, substantially agree in government, and all maintain similar principles of the Calvinistic system, whether expressed in the Westminster Confession of Faith, the canons of the Synod of Dort, or the Heidelberg Catechism. The Alliance of Reformed Churches throughout the world holding the Presbyterian system, whose special purpose is to secure cooperation by the different denominations in general church work, has grown out of this concord, as has also the Council of the Reformed Churches in the United States, holding the Presbyterian system, organized for the same general purpose.

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

**Statistics.**—The denominations grouped as the Presbyterian bodies in 1936, in 1926, in 1916, and in 1906 are listed in the summary table which follows, with the principal statistics as reported for the four periods.

These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

Certain changes are to be noted. The union between the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America and the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, under discussion in 1906, was consummated, but a considerable number of the Cumberland Presbyterian churches refused to adopt the plan and continued the old organization. This explains the decrease in the statistics of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church which is shown for both 1916 and 1926. The body reported in 1906 as the Associate Reformed Synod of the South changed its name in 1913 to Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church. The single organization reported in 1906 by the Reformed Presbyterian Church in the United States and Canada later joined the Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America, General Synod; the single organization reported in 1906 by the Reformed Presbyterian Church (Covenanted) was listed in 1916 with the Independent churches. In 1920 the five synods of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church were absorbed into the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. In 1934 the Reformed Church in the United States and the Evangelical Synod of North America united to form the Evangelical and Reformed Church.

In 1936 it will be noted that the two bodies reported previously as the Associate Synod of North America (Associate Presbyterian Church) and the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church are now known as The Synod of the Associate Presbyterian Church of North America and The General Synod of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, respectively. The Orthodox Presbyterian Church, a new body reported for the first time in 1936, was formed by a group which withdrew from the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE PRESBYTERIAN BODIES, 1936, 1926, 1916, AND 1906

DENOMINATION AND CENSUS YEAR	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
<b>1936</b>								
Total.....	12, 685	1 2, 513, 653	11, 509	\$352, 755, 588	12, 015	\$48, 210, 689	11, 685	1, 086, 105
Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.....	7, 789	1, 797, 927	7, 022	270, 464, 345	7, 272	34, 316, 610	7, 378	1, 154, 985
Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church.....	609	49, 975	617	2, 160, 676	651	376, 624	569	35, 205
United Presbyterian Church of North America.....	145	10, 668	126	359, 125	142	48, 317	139	5, 341
Presbyterian Church in the United States.....	778	170, 967	737	28, 076, 774	775	3, 711, 043	758	133, 226
The Synod of the Associate Presbyterian Church of North America.....	2, 967	440, 045	2, 762	53, 197, 115	2, 895	9, 123, 628	2, 576	331, 833
The General Synod of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church.....	9	308	8	17, 800	9	9, 465	5	182
Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America.....	141	21, 981	137	2, 044, 350	141	320, 209	132	15, 043
Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America, General Synod.....	83	6, 386	77	1, 002, 903	83	218, 001	82	6, 241
The Orthodox Presbyterian Church.....	11	1, 086	10	229, 800	11	25, 040	11	1, 265
	63	4, 710	13	202, 700	36	60, 052	35	2, 783
<b>1926</b>								
Total.....	14, 848	2, 025, 284	13, 852	443, 572, 158	14, 259	87, 635, 399	13, 222	2, 001, 928
Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.....	8, 947	1, 894, 030	8, 437	338, 152, 743	8, 656	63, 230, 663	8, 237	1, 407, 298
Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church.....	1, 097	67, 938	986	3, 321, 287	961	759, 021	765	48, 052
United Presbyterian Church of North America.....	178	10, 868	162	353, 825	167	80, 304	152	5, 223
Presbyterian Church in the United States.....	901	171, 571	879	29, 714, 845	890	6, 642, 820	871	148, 658
Associate Synod of North America (Associate Presbyterian Church). Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church.....	3, 469	451, 043	3, 148	67, 798, 658	3, 330	15, 012, 028	2, 959	367, 795
Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America.....	11	320	10	28, 800	11	8, 841	6	150
Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America, General Synod.....	143	20, 410	139	2, 428, 100	142	809, 833	137	15, 998
	89	7, 166	79	1, 427, 100	89	351, 179	83	7, 495
	13	1, 929	12	346, 800	13	40, 651	12	1, 259
<b>1916</b>								
Total.....	15, 840	2, 255, 626	14, 328	192, 989, 599	14, 661	40, 058, 907	13, 978	1, 947, 421
Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.....	9, 659	1, 611, 251	8, 677	150, 239, 123	9, 059	30, 166, 168	8, 848	1, 331, 032
Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church.....	1, 313	72, 052	1, 150	1, 935, 072	1, 009	330, 905	903	53, 431
Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church.....	136	13, 077	130	230, 426	127	39, 497	133	7, 471
United Presbyterian Church of North America.....	134	14, 566	126	1, 012, 000	129	173, 977	127	10, 789
Presbyterian Church in the United States.....	991	160, 726	952	13, 543, 213	974	3, 094, 945	976	150, 072
Associate Synod of North America (Associate Presbyterian Church). Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church.....	3, 365	357, 769	3, 041	23, 924, 015	3, 101	5, 800, 909	2, 744	313, 165
Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America.....	12	490	12	26, 400	12	8, 114	5	137
Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America, General Synod.....	133	15, 124	128	667, 650	133	178, 138	128	13, 411
	103	8, 185	98	1, 131, 600	103	225, 263	100	9, 498
	14	2, 386	14	279, 200	14	32, 001	14	1, 765

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of 11,545 members of the Presbyterian faith who are reported with the membership of the Federated churches.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE PRESBYTERIAN BODIES, 1936, 1926, 1916,  
AND 1906—Continued

DENOMINATION AND CENSUS YEAR	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
<b>1906</b>								
Total.....	15,471	1,830,555	14,160	\$150,189,446	-----	-----	13,048	1,511,175
Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.....	7,927	1,170,566	7,405	114,832,731	-----	-----	7,393	1,045,056
Cumberland Presbyterian Church Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church.....	2,846	105,770	2,451	5,803,960	-----	-----	1,817	120,311
Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church.....	196	18,066	192	203,778	-----	-----	192	6,952
United Presbyterian Church of North America.....	147	13,280	145	761,350	-----	-----	136	11,347
Presbyterian Church in the United States.....	964	130,342	943	10,760,208	-----	-----	948	115,963
Associate Synod of North America (Associate Presbyterian Church).....	3,086	266,345	2,734	15,488,489	-----	-----	2,301	189,767
Associate Reformed Synod of the South.....	22	786	19	28,825	-----	-----	9	289
Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America.....	141	13,201	134	436,550	-----	-----	126	9,732
Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America, General Synod.....	113	9,122	110	1,258,105	-----	-----	103	9,613
Reformed Presbyterian Church (Covenanted).....	27	3,620	26	365,400	-----	-----	22	2,013
Reformed Presbyterian Church in the United States and Canada.....	1	17	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	1	440	1	200,000	-----	-----	1	132

# PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## STATISTICS

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

The reported membership of this denomination consists of those persons only who have been baptized, are in full communion, and in good standing in the local churches.

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.....	7,780	3,193	4,586	41.0	50.0
Members, number.....	1,797,927	1,337,163	460,764	74.4	25.6
Average membership per church.....	231	419	100		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	656,711	482,401	174,310	73.5	26.5
Female.....	949,746	703,447	246,299	74.1	25.9
Sex not reported.....	191,470	151,315	40,155	79.0	21.0
Males per 100 females.....	69.1	68.6	70.8		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	58,458	41,676	16,782	71.3	28.7
13 years and over.....	1,494,053	1,108,183	385,865	74.2	25.8
Age not reported.....	245,416	187,290	58,117	76.3	23.7
Percent under 13 years.....	3.8	3.6	4.2		
Church edifices, number.....	7,228	3,011	4,217	41.7	58.3
Value—number reporting.....	7,022	2,929	4,093	41.7	58.3
Amount reported.....	\$270,464,345	\$227,095,895	\$42,468,450	84.3	15.7
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$266,807,019	\$224,890,819	\$41,907,200	84.3	15.7
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$3,657,326	\$3,096,076	\$561,250	84.7	15.3
Average value per church.....	\$38,517	\$77,841	\$10,376		
Debt—number reporting.....	2,427	1,424	1,003	58.7	41.3
Amount reported.....	\$28,125,016	\$25,583,096	\$2,542,520	91.0	9.0
Number reporting "no debt".....	3,460	1,193	2,267	34.5	65.5
Parsonages, number.....	4,525	1,948	2,577	43.0	57.0
Value—number reporting.....	4,290	1,853	2,437	43.2	56.8
Amount reported.....	\$20,293,104	\$12,770,125	\$7,522,979	62.9	37.1
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	7,272	3,033	4,239	41.7	58.3
Amount reported.....	\$34,310,610	\$27,813,635	\$6,502,975	61.1	18.9
Pastors' salaries.....	\$9,712,797	\$6,796,364	\$2,917,433	70.0	30.0
All other salaries.....	\$4,822,078	\$4,349,233	\$472,845	90.2	9.8
Repairs and improvements.....	\$2,413,400	\$1,775,173	\$638,227	73.6	26.4
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$2,076,327	\$1,836,229	\$241,098	88.4	11.6
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$8,428,445	\$7,182,593	\$1,245,852	85.2	14.8
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,146,533	\$1,007,921	\$138,612	87.9	12.1
Home missions.....	\$1,493,519	\$1,284,712	\$208,807	86.0	14.0
Foreign missions.....	\$1,824,861	\$1,152,582	\$672,279	87.0	13.0
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,469,090	\$1,203,041	\$265,149	82.0	18.0
All other purposes.....	\$1,429,560	\$1,226,887	\$202,673	85.8	14.2
Average expenditure per church.....	\$4,719	\$9,170	\$1,534		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	7,378	3,138	4,240	42.5	57.5
Officers and teachers.....	133,421	82,742	50,679	62.0	38.0
Scholars.....	1,154,985	780,120	374,865	67.5	32.5
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2,394	1,065	1,329	44.5	55.5
Officers and teachers.....	20,074	11,150	8,924	55.5	44.5
Scholars.....	164,880	97,837	67,013	59.4	40.6

<sup>1</sup> 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
<b>Weekday religious schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	504	281	223	55.8	44.2
Officers and teachers.....	2,092	1,389	703	66.4	33.6
Scholars.....	37,054	20,600	11,354	70.1	29.9
<b>Parochial schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	83	27	56	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Officers and teachers.....	695	354	341	50.9	49.1
Scholars.....	6,697	2,541	4,156	37.9	62.1

<sup>2</sup> 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 Presbyterian Church in the United States of America for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906. For 1916 and 1906 the figures for the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church are included in the comparative data.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916 <sup>1</sup>	1906 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Churches (local organizations), number.....</b>	7,789	8,947	9,773	8,074
Increase <sup>2</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	-1,158	-826	1,099	-----
Percent.....	-12.9	-8.5	21.0	-----
<b>Members, number.....</b>	1,797,927	1,804,030	1,625,817	1,192,840
Increase <sup>2</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	-96,103	268,213	432,971	-----
Percent.....	-5.1	16.5	30.3	-----
Average membership per church.....	231	212	166	148
<b>Church edifices, number.....</b>	7,228	9,438	9,199	8,341
Value—number reporting.....	7,022	8,437	8,803	7,550
Amount reported.....	\$270,464,345	\$358,152,743	\$151,251,123	\$115,644,131
Average value per church.....	\$38,517	\$40,080	\$17,182	\$15,817
Debt—number reporting.....	2,427	2,392	2,144	1,501
Amount reported.....	\$28,125,618	\$21,404,080	\$7,549,076	\$5,144,324
<b>Parsonages, number.....</b>	4,525	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	4,290	5,228	4,569	3,469
Amount reported.....	\$20,203,194	\$35,308,613	\$17,120,994	\$11,670,376
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	7,272	8,656	9,138	-----
Amount reported.....	\$34,316,616	\$63,230,693	\$30,340,135	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$9,712,797	-----	-----	-----
All other salaries.....	\$4,822,078	-----	-----	-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$2,413,400	\$47,701,827	\$21,439,568	-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$2,076,327	-----	-----	-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$8,428,445	-----	-----	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,146,533	-----	-----	-----
Home missions.....	\$1,493,519	-----	-----	-----
Foreign missions.....	\$1,324,861	\$15,209,406	\$8,087,770	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,469,090	-----	-----	-----
All other purposes.....	\$1,429,560	-----	-----	-----
Not classified.....	-----	\$139,340	\$762,797	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$4,719	\$7,305	\$3,302	-----
<b>Sunday schools:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	7,378	8,237	8,075	7,529
Officers and teachers.....	133,421	141,338	142,202	120,283
Scholars.....	1,154,955	1,407,298	1,392,471	1,056,403

<sup>1</sup> Statistics for 1916 and 1906 include the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church, which has united since 1916 with this denomination.

<sup>2</sup> A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America 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 the number and membership of the churches for the four 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 the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each synod in the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, by presbyteries, 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.....	7,789	3,193	4,596	1,797,927	1,337,163	460,764
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>						
Maine.....	1	1		250	250	
New Hampshire.....	8	2	6	751	251	500
Vermont.....	7		7	927		927
Massachusetts.....	24	23	1	7,013	6,588	425
Rhode Island.....	6	4	1	1,300	1,207	99
Connecticut.....	10	7	3	4,782	4,108	674
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>						
New York.....	766	375	391	233,961	182,991	50,970
New Jersey.....	883	224	150	128,020	100,208	27,812
Pennsylvania.....	1,093	490	594	343,612	251,079	92,433
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>						
Ohio.....	588	245	343	150,908	117,782	33,126
Indiana.....	295	130	165	67,694	52,992	14,702
Illinois.....	515	234	281	133,523	102,943	30,580
Michigan.....	231	118	113	67,280	57,003	10,283
Wisconsin.....	183	63	120	34,900	24,715	10,185
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>						
Minnesota.....	230	77	153	41,272	29,431	11,841
Iowa.....	207	80	127	57,605	32,719	24,876
Missouri.....	229	80	149	45,003	35,343	10,260
North Dakota.....	106	0	106	8,533	3,885	4,698
South Dakota.....	102	9	93	10,933	3,560	7,337
Nebraska.....	156	45	111	32,670	19,265	13,085
Kansas.....	219	68	151	46,449	30,775	15,674
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>						
Delaware.....	20	10	10	6,387	4,694	1,303
Maryland.....	83	38	45	20,327	13,988	6,339
District of Columbia.....	20	20		9,832	9,832	
Virginia.....	48	13	35	3,233	1,201	2,032
West Virginia.....	65	24	41	12,586	9,863	2,723
North Carolina.....	155	52	103	11,192	5,178	6,014
South Carolina.....	59	15	44	5,112	1,868	3,244
Georgia.....	21	13	8	1,790	1,207	493
Florida.....	47	20	27	6,553	4,670	1,988
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>						
Kentucky.....	132	42	90	15,016	10,159	5,767
Tennessee.....	178	42	136	17,261	10,172	7,089
Alabama.....	56	18	38	6,837	5,130	1,707
Mississippi.....	49	9	40	2,466	966	1,800
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>						
Arkansas.....	75	20	55	5,846	3,249	2,597
Louisiana.....	10	5	5	799	546	223
Oklahoma.....	138	60	78	28,720	24,760	3,951
Texas.....	237	78	159	28,440	19,724	8,716
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>						
Montana.....	56	13	43	6,880	4,836	2,044
Idaho.....	51	16	35	6,101	4,047	2,054
Wyoming.....	35	7	28	4,549	2,363	2,186
Colorado.....	94	40	54	10,550	13,345	5,705
New Mexico.....	61	15	46	5,623	3,337	2,286
Arizona.....	53	14	39	6,746	3,457	3,289
Utah.....	15	8	7	2,210	1,894	325
Nevada.....	7	1	6	353	185	168
<b>PACIFIC:</b>						
Washington.....	174	86	88	33,983	27,817	6,166
Oregon.....	119	44	75	19,933	15,505	4,428
California.....	283	180	103	85,000	75,540	9,460

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.....	656,711	940,746	191,470	69.1	7,378	133,421	1,154,886
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>							
Maine.....			250		1	27	227
New Hampshire.....	299	452		66.2	8	99	550
Vermont.....	280	400	247	70.0	6	62	366
Massachusetts.....	2,627	3,812	674	68.9	23	487	3,795
Rhode Island.....	530	776		68.3	6	87	609
Connecticut.....	1,958	2,611	213	75.0	10	237	1,951
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>							
New York.....	83,923	127,400	22,578	65.8	737	13,904	111,431
New Jersey.....	47,254	69,074	11,692	68.4	377	9,621	71,407
Pennsylvania.....	132,693	184,043	26,476	72.3	1,044	24,447	222,667
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>							
Ohio.....	63,180	75,293	28,429	70.6	571	10,133	101,510
Indiana.....	20,178	35,984	5,532	72.7	278	5,100	43,028
Illinois.....	42,987	61,987	28,549	69.3	490	9,157	87,815
Michigan.....	21,759	32,618	12,909	66.7	219	4,899	46,509
Wisconsin.....	14,152	19,924	824	71.0	174	2,556	18,275
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>							
Minnesota.....	15,549	22,803	2,620	68.2	218	3,588	25,610
Iowa.....	22,560	31,828	3,307	70.9	277	4,953	39,032
Missouri.....	18,173	26,883	547	67.6	209	3,916	32,120
North Dakota.....	3,347	4,783	453	70.0	93	980	6,842
South Dakota.....	4,371	6,258	304	69.8	95	1,108	8,600
Nebraska.....	12,846	17,964	1,640	71.5	147	2,632	21,135
Kansas.....	18,268	25,917	2,274	70.4	213	4,064	32,800
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>							
Delaware.....	2,540	2,808	1,039	90.5	20	457	4,044
Maryland.....	7,434	11,096	1,797	67.0	83	1,563	12,707
District of Columbia.....	3,134	5,389	1,309	58.2	20	665	6,241
Virginia.....	1,164	1,653	416	70.4	44	374	2,695
West Virginia.....	4,937	6,316	1,333	78.2	63	977	9,727
North Carolina.....	2,822	4,610	3,790	61.2	143	1,285	9,654
South Carolina.....	1,914	2,870	319	66.5	57	537	3,063
Georgia.....	702	1,088		64.5	21	253	1,238
Florida.....	2,435	3,719	404	65.5	47	609	5,446
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>							
Kentucky.....	5,041	7,533	2,692	74.4	122	1,254	11,401
Tennessee.....	6,796	9,352	1,113	72.7	164	1,924	15,567
Alabama.....	2,750	3,658	420	75.4	53	688	4,216
Mississippi.....	783	972	711	80.6	37	251	1,999
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>							
Arkansas.....	2,138	2,976	732	71.8	67	666	4,850
Louisiana.....	304	465		65.4	10	100	523
Oklahoma.....	10,558	14,477	3,685	72.9	125	2,030	18,451
Texas.....	11,449	16,111	880	71.1	190	2,407	18,802
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>							
Montana.....	2,311	4,044	25	69.5	46	560	4,956
Idaho.....	1,972	3,425	704	57.6	49	987	5,003
Wyoming.....	1,753	2,700	6	62.8	32	404	3,804
Colorado.....	7,301	10,646	1,603	68.0	93	1,698	14,290
New Mexico.....	2,260	3,300	1,63	68.5	57	616	4,639
Arizona.....	2,148	3,322	1,270	64.7	50	568	6,447
Utah.....	356	1,300	63	65.3	14	208	1,569
Nevada.....	95	233	20	39.9	7	64	539
<b>PACIFIC:</b>							
Washington.....	7,732	12,407	13,844	62.3	169	2,511	27,910
Oregon.....	7,036	11,279	1,568	62.8	115	1,701	15,026
California.....	31,957	50,973	2,070	62.7	279	6,217	69,633

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 <sup>1</sup>	1906 <sup>1</sup>	1936	1926	1916 <sup>1</sup>	1906 <sup>1</sup>	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 <sup>2</sup>
United States.....	7,789	8,947	9,773	8,074	1,797,927	1,894,030	1,625,917	1,192,846	58,458	1,404,063	245,416	3.8
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>												
Maine.....	1	2	2	2	250	291	320	364	-----	-----	250	-----
New Hampshire.....	8	8	9	8	751	714	908	812	4	600	87	.6
Vermont.....	7	9	10	9	927	1,116	1,166	1,084	13	914	-----	1.4
Massachusetts.....	24	25	24	23	7,013	8,437	7,320	5,678	76	5,585	1,352	1.3
Rhode Island.....	5	5	5	5	1,306	1,459	1,169	1,071	21	1,285	-----	1.6
Connecticut.....	10	7	8	8	4,782	4,042	3,143	2,282	71	4,498	213	1.6
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>												
New York.....	766	813	858	850	233,961	243,845	224,843	188,115	4,159	204,113	25,689	2.0
New Jersey.....	383	403	389	349	128,020	123,720	102,290	78,490	2,493	107,735	17,792	2.3
Pennsylvania.....	1,093	1,177	1,196	1,099	343,612	370,394	335,807	251,485	7,425	294,635	41,452	2.5
<b>E. NORTH CENTRAL:</b>												
Ohio.....	588	635	678	680	156,908	162,707	141,138	116,995	5,400	121,000	20,783	4.3
Indiana.....	295	318	351	323	67,094	66,874	59,209	49,050	3,109	59,564	5,021	5.0
Illinois.....	515	543	590	473	193,523	130,278	115,676	86,763	5,144	99,811	13,568	5.2
Michigan.....	231	241	256	269	67,286	65,435	48,989	36,710	1,184	52,009	13,493	5.0
Wisconsin.....	183	225	240	232	34,000	34,932	20,002	20,650	1,135	30,100	3,656	3.6
<b>W. NORTH CENTRAL:</b>												
Minnesota.....	230	277	309	309	41,272	41,279	33,649	27,477	989	36,161	4,122	2.7
Iowa.....	297	372	419	434	57,035	68,445	59,783	48,805	2,265	50,697	4,733	4.3
Missouri.....	229	348	431	227	46,603	50,590	50,222	26,064	2,423	40,170	3,010	5.7
North Dakota.....	100	139	173	180	8,583	12,125	9,295	6,727	190	7,033	751	2.5
South Dakota.....	102	156	163	124	10,933	12,800	10,077	6,954	323	8,781	1,829	3.5
Nebraska.....	156	188	232	226	32,350	33,343	26,438	20,926	1,285	29,019	2,040	4.2
Kansas.....	219	267	313	306	46,449	50,469	45,327	33,555	2,020	40,013	3,207	6.1
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>												
Delaware.....	20	31	34	37	6,387	6,840	6,197	5,086	82	5,005	1,300	1.6
Maryland.....	83	99	99	95	20,327	22,169	19,003	15,927	589	19,662	2,770	3.4
District of Col.....	20	21	21	17	9,832	9,806	9,338	8,182	212	7,020	2,000	2.7
Virginia.....	48	46	42	43	3,233	2,911	2,440	2,015	319	2,408	500	11.7
West Virginia.....	65	71	69	71	12,686	14,802	11,044	8,514	430	10,772	1,378	3.9
North Carolina.....	155	151	156	149	11,192	10,975	12,062	10,093	941	6,461	3,770	12.7
South Carolina.....	59	99	103	111	5,112	6,094	8,323	8,026	409	3,286	1,357	12.5
Georgia.....	21	32	35	29	1,790	2,158	2,223	2,243	215	1,539	36	12.3
Florida.....	47	51	36	31	6,558	5,850	2,471	1,307	611	5,595	452	8.4
<b>E. SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>												
Kentucky.....	132	139	137	82	15,916	15,976	14,364	8,543	656	12,136	3,124	5.1
Tennessee.....	178	200	212	92	17,261	18,900	17,584	6,789	1,909	13,864	1,488	12.1
Alabama.....	50	64	72	7	6,837	6,813	4,075	303	656	5,095	489	10.3
Mississippi.....	40	53	65	6	2,406	2,406	2,738	192	142	1,069	719	8.1
<b>W. SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>												
Arkansas.....	75	111	127	23	5,846	7,223	7,451	809	248	4,672	926	5.0
Louisiana.....	10	9	24	-----	769	1,381	1,599	-----	85	984	-----	11.1
Oklahoma.....	138	182	258	179	28,720	29,198	20,222	9,607	1,716	23,665	3,389	6.8
Texas.....	237	310	383	68	28,440	33,318	30,329	4,118	1,842	24,832	1,706	6.9
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>												
Montana.....	50	80	91	62	6,880	8,710	6,838	4,096	237	6,345	298	3.6
Idaho.....	51	68	82	59	6,101	7,048	6,943	3,098	153	5,406	542	2.8
Wyoming.....	35	38	41	15	4,549	6,087	2,514	984	182	3,731	603	6.7
Colorado.....	94	132	148	129	19,550	27,050	23,091	16,180	1,135	16,782	1,668	6.3
New Mexico.....	61	61	62	53	5,023	4,937	3,892	2,864	416	4,958	249	7.7
Arizona.....	53	49	43	25	6,746	6,163	4,353	2,834	187	4,948	1,011	3.6
Utah.....	15	21	27	29	2,219	2,218	2,254	1,902	148	1,972	99	7.0
Nevada.....	7	9	16	14	353	417	501	520	7	315	81	2.2
<b>PACIFIC:</b>												
Washington.....	174	171	222	139	33,983	34,425	28,542	14,437	799	19,622	13,562	3.9
Oregon.....	119	133	160	121	19,933	21,545	16,672	9,701	692	16,517	2,724	4.0
California.....	283	350	357	259	85,000	87,029	54,011	32,449	3,064	73,414	8,522	4.0

<sup>1</sup> Includes figures for the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church.  
<sup>2</sup> 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 num- ber of churches	Num- ber 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.....	7, 789	7, 228	7, 022	\$270,464,345	2, 427	\$28,125,618	4, 230	\$20,293,104
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>								
Maine.....	1	8	6	91,500			5	23,000
New Hampshire.....	7	7	7	51,000	3	2,000	5	17,000
Vermont.....	24	22	22	1,211,642	13	180,003	9	68,500
Massachusetts.....	5	5	5	258,000			3	22,000
Rhode Island.....	10	9	8	836,980	5	94,258	5	44,000
Connecticut.....								
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>								
New York.....	766	760	719	54,397,389	229	5,800,819	511	3,424,852
New Jersey.....	383	380	360	23,082,055	162	2,102,213	257	1,950,882
Pennsylvania.....	1,093	1,075	1,018	59,460,219	367	5,752,918	655	4,285,462
<b>EAST NORTH CEN- TRAL:</b>								
Ohio.....	583	498	487	19,167,000	139	1,685,144	280	1,517,525
Indiana.....	295	289	286	8,018,451	82	708,384	167	684,040
Illinois.....	515	437	432	17,527,078	118	1,884,866	297	1,276,150
Michigan.....	231	191	187	9,457,655	81	1,123,032	117	583,600
Wisconsin.....	183	179	176	4,129,500	74	452,641	106	468,200
<b>WEST NORTH CEN- TRAL:</b>								
Minnesota.....	230	227	226	4,891,535	96	303,370	121	405,000
Iowa.....	297	293	291	5,679,160	78	317,047	232	723,390
Missouri.....	220	221	220	6,063,250	60	800,744	98	350,650
North Dakota.....	106	101	101	785,703	43	164,676	57	118,750
South Dakota.....	102	98	91	1,007,000	35	152,210	63	164,850
Nebraska.....	156	152	140	2,872,535	64	304,085	116	841,281
Kansas.....	219	216	210	5,303,281	70	514,053	155	443,693
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>								
Delaware.....	20	19	19	1,210,600	6	73,050	15	90,000
Maryland.....	83	80	80	3,826,500	25	505,949	49	359,300
District of Co- lumbia.....	20	20	20	3,052,690	12	457,701	8	98,700
Virginia.....	48	37	37	407,100	13	55,306	14	50,200
West Virginia.....	65	61	59	1,189,700	10	32,000	28	148,200
North Carolina.....	155	97	94	641,720	25	10,093	24	53,300
South Carolina.....	59	55	52	258,350	16	10,510	22	37,700
Georgia.....	21	19	19	154,250	4	6,950	6	20,100
Florida.....	47	39	38	2,101,650	19	147,274	25	149,200
<b>EAST SOUTH CEN- TRAL:</b>								
Kentucky.....	132	90	82	1,861,265	21	150,548	38	136,300
Tennessee.....	178	169	165	1,720,750	41	189,251	74	217,650
Alabama.....	63	52	51	1,011,063	6	109,050	23	55,825
Mississippi.....	49	37	36	163,900	5	3,590	13	25,700
<b>WEST SOUTH CEN- TRAL:</b>								
Arkansas.....	75	59	59	565,550	21	92,294	20	72,000
Louisiana.....	10	10	10	124,300	2	80,025	5	14,000
Oklahoma.....	138	123	125	2,929,630	46	437,789	70	211,031
Texas.....	237	221	217	2,968,477	66	293,236	135	333,288
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>								
Montana.....	56	52	52	754,200	23	112,167	27	74,470
Idaho.....	51	49	48	560,800	11	46,030	34	85,675
Wyoming.....	35	27	27	503,000	11	44,810	17	41,700
Colorado.....	94	89	88	1,724,600	46	199,587	51	142,650
New Mexico.....	61	56	56	428,850	10	21,585	27	82,500
Arizona.....	53	40	40	647,190	10	184,755	23	66,060
Utah.....	16	14	13	348,700	7	20,380	8	22,500
Nevada.....	7	7	7	55,000	1	500	5	9,500
<b>PACIFIC:</b>								
Washington.....	174	146	145	3,144,468	74	470,705	68	170,300
Oregon.....	119	115	111	2,021,361	40	174,480	47	127,250
California.....	288	274	271	11,728,755	126	1,831,609	137	493,285

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.....	7,789	7,272	\$34,316,610	\$9,712,797	\$4,822,078	\$2,413,400
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>						
Maine.....	1					
New Hampshire.....	8	8	10,965	10,770	1,353	2,108
Vermont.....	7	6	4,498	2,261	665	233
Massachusetts.....	24	23	159,139	52,264	18,379	10,354
Rhode Island.....	5	5	23,477	9,402	3,898	1,472
Connecticut.....	10	9	103,461	26,001	16,529	3,727
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>						
New York.....	766	765	5,739,665	1,544,291	1,044,953	359,394
New Jersey.....	383	381	3,195,734	777,740	472,597	210,972
Pennsylvania.....	1,003	1,006	7,087,038	1,757,163	995,259	496,069
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>						
Ohio.....	588	501	2,554,885	702,586	342,408	245,391
Indiana.....	295	280	1,092,531	347,043	135,839	108,745
Illinois.....	515	443	2,258,354	656,237	206,438	132,315
Michigan.....	231	101	1,303,332	321,056	182,706	84,446
Wisconsin.....	183	180	611,927	203,111	66,164	64,232
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>						
Minnesota.....	230	227	733,799	242,237	90,584	51,252
Iowa.....	297	294	841,335	326,659	93,065	80,801
Missouri.....	229	214	870,693	230,690	128,250	51,373
North Dakota.....	106	103	109,858	48,501	10,587	7,031
South Dakota.....	102	97	129,120	63,690	8,245	9,879
Nebraska.....	156	152	447,493	168,192	52,840	33,518
Kansas.....	219	217	657,486	224,432	69,782	36,484
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>						
Delaware.....	20	20	167,775	42,420	23,583	17,596
Maryland.....	83	82	492,491	145,101	60,286	26,613
District of Columbia.....	20	20	331,644	62,740	48,656	10,521
Virginia.....	48	39	41,808	16,867	2,100	3,807
West Virginia.....	65	64	239,565	70,614	24,716	19,781
North Carolina.....	155	101	74,194	35,010	5,395	10,747
South Carolina.....	59	58	41,593	18,307	3,452	7,694
Georgia.....	21	21	25,991	14,069	1,795	1,250
Florida.....	47	44	145,093	55,130	13,145	17,169
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>						
Kentucky.....	132	110	229,025	80,515	30,066	18,177
Tennessee.....	178	168	248,593	89,011	22,893	25,073
Alabama.....	56	49	94,856	28,424	14,627	6,768
Mississippi.....	49	36	16,122	9,228	364	1,421
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>						
Arkansas.....	75	60	62,617	30,861	3,694	6,363
Louisiana.....	10	10	8,078	3,334	628	377
Oklahoma.....	138	132	481,745	126,487	57,920	29,842
Texas.....	237	222	414,492	172,166	42,674	24,284
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>						
Montana.....	56	50	107,650	42,172	8,744	9,789
Idaho.....	51	48	87,002	39,462	6,028	8,903
Wyoming.....	35	32	61,890	28,808	4,389	6,634
Colorado.....	94	89	260,094	95,018	26,392	14,094
New Mexico.....	61	57	94,449	37,410	3,957	17,373
Arizona.....	53	43	87,134	29,338	12,091	4,064
Utah.....	15	14	31,059	10,989	7,289	1,254
Nevada.....	7	7	7,718	4,349	313	159
<b>PACIFIC:</b>						
Washington.....	174	148	496,219	134,605	60,598	42,056
Oregon.....	119	101	246,295	92,688	34,774	13,890
California.....	283	276	1,779,718	482,151	207,248	78,132

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

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, ex- cluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To gen- eral head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$2, 076, 327	\$3, 428, 445	\$1, 146, 533	\$1, 493, 519	\$1, 324, 861	\$1, 469, 090	\$1, 429, 560
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>							
Maine.....							
New Hampshire.....		1, 517	210	83	147	654	123
Vermont.....	216	949		27	10	43	
Massachusetts.....	13, 168	45, 148	4, 263	1, 205	2, 090	8, 392	3, 226
Rhode Island.....		4, 443	957	1, 015	804	1, 085	336
Connecticut.....	7, 058	27, 144	8, 922	4, 546	4, 193	1, 816	2, 625
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>							
New York.....	218, 085	1, 406, 809	244, 353	233, 264	216, 469	193, 550	218, 497
New Jersey.....	134, 800	934, 504	125, 071	157, 344	146, 497	77, 657	158, 552
Pennsylvania.....	364, 781	1, 775, 512	218, 205	412, 511	347, 861	325, 899	393, 808
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>							
Ohio.....	191, 787	587, 824	76, 830	96, 529	97, 626	111, 866	99, 138
Indiana.....	73, 208	226, 827	39, 238	43, 322	35, 351	43, 713	38, 845
Illinois.....	103, 391	581, 177	133, 106	91, 892	68, 311	128, 161	67, 296
Michigan.....	122, 736	315, 926	37, 151	50, 455	46, 067	45, 050	98, 138
Wisconsin.....	69, 479	125, 639	9, 993	17, 943	12, 499	28, 734	14, 143
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>							
Minnesota.....	39, 585	168, 715	11, 273	41, 549	32, 112	38, 285	18, 207
Iowa.....	39, 406	175, 839	11, 160	33, 018	26, 434	31, 518	24, 138
Missouri.....	52, 676	227, 154	20, 896	45, 026	85, 597	53, 909	36, 123
North Dakota.....	3, 404	27, 214	1, 048	2, 801	5, 222	3, 170	2, 900
South Dakota.....	4, 071	29, 307	2, 649	4, 145	2, 035	2, 341	1, 805
Nebraska.....	19, 658	102, 242	8, 889	14, 842	13, 993	18, 046	15, 283
Kansas.....	36, 945	161, 578	11, 931	32, 572	33, 769	21, 837	28, 456
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>							
Delaware.....	12, 750	37, 445	2, 515	3, 306	1, 892	21, 637	4, 631
Maryland.....	38, 485	113, 961	21, 395	21, 599	21, 005	28, 391	15, 335
District of Columbia.....	73, 706	98, 797	10, 887	11, 145	13, 018	8, 153	17, 921
Virginia.....	2, 554	11, 168	1, 069	491	433	1, 895	1, 434
West Virginia.....	30, 817	56, 492	2, 944	4, 204	3, 341	18, 535	7, 911
North Carolina.....	2, 803	7, 386	1, 561	1, 029	1, 151	3, 129	5, 033
South Carolina.....	535	4, 693	944	788	390	1, 416	3, 368
Georgia.....	1, 520	4, 053	580	327	90	1, 630	707
Florida.....	7, 032	26, 540	5, 210	5, 038	4, 000	6, 189	4, 534
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>							
Kentucky.....	4, 080	43, 154	13, 425	5, 769	5, 971	20, 021	6, 947
Tennessee.....	11, 173	56, 904	5, 040	8, 707	7, 460	15, 490	5, 928
Alabama.....	4, 025	21, 825	5, 589	882	602	7, 900	4, 214
Mississippi.....	15	2, 129	365	516	379	682	1, 023
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>							
Arkansas.....	3, 776	10, 855	1, 110	1, 336	1, 039	1, 398	2, 185
Louisiana.....	150	1, 153	675	62	58	782	150
Oklahoma.....	85, 072	110, 867	7, 703	14, 655	13, 881	10, 961	15, 357
Texas.....	35, 249	80, 811	11, 838	7, 587	7, 434	14, 834	17, 565
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>							
Montana.....	11, 177	21, 249	1, 523	4, 137	3, 045	4, 013	1, 801
Idaho.....	2, 504	14, 276	2, 351	2, 710	2, 568	2, 078	3, 033
Wyoming.....	4, 810	12, 900	1, 184	854	757	936	582
Colorado.....	18, 957	59, 461	10, 395	6, 840	7, 274	12, 330	9, 303
New Mexico.....	1, 977	22, 403	1, 840	3, 151	1, 822	3, 133	1, 323
Arizona.....	6, 940	20, 963	5, 816	2, 350	1, 433	2, 473	1, 566
Utah.....	2, 176	4, 007	670	1, 448	1, 333	348	1, 545
Nevada.....	39	2, 240	55	194	105	90	114
<b>PACIFIC:</b>							
Washington.....	59, 237	107, 767	11, 791	19, 539	15, 514	28, 090	17, 146
Oregon.....	11, 672	56, 885	4, 357	6, 776	7, 024	9, 874	8, 355
California.....	147, 902	462, 697	35, 337	70, 111	71, 783	116, 179	48, 118

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

SYNOD AND PRESBYTERY	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	Scholars
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>7,789</b>	<b>1,797,927</b>	<b>7,022</b>	<b>\$270,464,345</b>	<b>2,427</b>	<b>\$23,125,616</b>	<b>7,272</b>	<b>\$34,316,610</b>	<b>7,373</b>	<b>1,154,985</b>
<b>Synod of Alabama:</b>										
Birmingham "A".....	11	3,705	10	804,100	2	102,000	9	64,928	10	1,620
Huntsville.....	27	1,807	26	161,400	2	4,800	25	18,703	25	1,368
Leeds.....	13	956	10	29,900	1	2,250	10	7,475	13	902
<b>Synod of Arizona:</b>										
Northern Arizona.....	9	795	8	44,100	---	---	8	10,185	8	1,047
Phoenix.....	32	5,060	25	492,840	8	179,125	27	62,654	30	4,277
Southern Arizona.....	13	908	8	111,050	1	5,030	9	14,375	13	964
<b>Synod of Arkansas:</b>										
Arkansas.....	24	2,296	15	179,000	6	14,950	16	20,071	22	1,869
Port Smith.....	19	2,301	18	276,300	9	62,950	18	29,556	18	1,668
Little Rock.....	28	1,054	22	88,250	5	14,264	22	10,665	23	1,226
<b>Synod of Atlantic:</b>										
Atlantic.....	15	1,811	14	71,850	2	1,275	14	13,368	15	902
Fairfield.....	20	2,755	26	136,500	12	3,335	20	20,277	27	1,528
Hodge.....	9	669	9	26,100	2	850	9	7,660	9	478
Knox.....	14	851	12	77,650	2	1,403	14	10,732	14	664
McClelland.....	15	546	12	50,000	2	900	15	7,858	15	633
<b>Synod of Baltimore:</b>										
Baltimore.....	59	15,700	56	3,167,000	22	489,066	58	394,955	59	9,353
New Castle.....	33	8,309	32	1,697,100	6	73,050	33	207,810	33	5,305
Washington City.....	39	13,238	39	3,420,090	19	510,215	39	409,524	39	9,217
<b>Synod of Blue Ridge:</b>										
Birmingham.....	18	737	14	29,550	5	2,635	14	6,760	18	772
Le Vere.....	11	825	7	49,500	4	13,115	6	4,447	9	551
Rogersville.....	12	563	9	89,150	2	1,010	10	5,029	9	312
<b>Synod of California:</b>										
Los Angeles.....	91	42,313	87	6,507,480	49	1,284,593	90	919,308	90	31,880
Nevada.....	8	428	8	55,800	1	500	8	7,783	8	732
Redwoods, The.....	3	3,548	24	343,400	8	36,910	22	65,489	24	2,575
Riverside.....	16	4,267	15	298,088	5	6,705	16	77,071	15	3,161
Sacramento.....	21	4,662	21	900,000	13	154,321	20	108,594	21	3,672
San Francisco.....	62	14,431	50	2,015,267	24	198,325	52	318,152	52	9,342
San Joaquin.....	15	8,068	42	861,200	14	68,945	44	138,697	45	7,337
San Jose.....	42	4,195	12	295,420	4	11,250	12	68,239	12	2,683
Santa Barbara.....	17	3,395	17	602,300	9	70,600	17	82,938	17	2,643
<b>Synod of Canadian:</b>										
Kiamichi.....	7	183	6	5,159	1	500	7	1,601	7	208
Rendall.....	13	327	10	15,500	2	2,900	12	4,436	8	218
White River.....	6	356	6	35,000	2	2,000	6	3,998	6	167
<b>Synod of Catawba:</b>										
Cape Fear.....	44	2,713	28	70,420	8	5,300	29	21,920	41	2,231
Catawba.....	47	3,938	23	300,400	7	8,635	24	25,631	43	3,330
Southern Virginia.....	45	3,275	25	259,600	8	19,045	26	13,762	32	1,582
Yadkin.....	36	1,949	29	149,800	9	4,728	20	19,060	39	2,194
<b>Synod of Colorado:</b>										
Boulder.....	19	4,191	18	289,600	11	34,550	10	50,275	19	2,564
Denver.....	32	8,521	30	846,200	18	118,412	32	120,503	32	6,861
Gunnison.....	11	1,111	11	80,200	5	4,650	11	14,702	11	1,040
Pueblo.....	32	5,727	30	603,800	12	41,975	30	74,584	31	3,825
<b>Synod of Florida:</b>										
North Florida.....	15	1,605	12	1,222,460	5	5,250	15	31,338	15	1,272
Southeast Florida.....	13	2,600	10	359,200	5	46,950	11	69,156	13	2,097
Southwest Florida.....	15	2,092	12	465,500	8	94,671	14	42,050	15	1,867
<b>Synod of Idaho:</b>										
Boise.....	10	1,683	9	158,100	2	16,825	10	22,963	10	1,340
Kendall.....	14	1,180	12	121,200	3	19,280	12	17,979	13	1,131
Northern Idaho.....	17	1,814	17	171,500	4	1,900	16	24,709	17	1,522
Twin Falls.....	10	1,424	10	110,000	2	8,025	10	21,961	9	1,070
<b>Synod of Illinois:</b>										
Alton.....	54	12,090	49	1,161,750	16	64,288	49	153,267	52	8,586
Bloomington.....	42	11,482	33	1,159,583	8	41,985	34	160,255	42	7,170
Cairo.....	28	3,379	20	403,150	3	2,400	21	52,049	26	2,728
Chicago.....	117	50,934	109	9,493,795	48	1,504,073	117	1,207,235	114	31,511
Ewing.....	30	3,808	24	463,900	4	35,700	24	56,482	28	2,988
Freeport.....	28	6,077	23	471,600	9	20,077	23	76,022	28	3,981
Mattoon.....	36	5,105	32	426,000	6	12,778	32	46,000	33	3,540
Ottawa.....	21	5,350	19	597,200	5	34,740	19	86,412	20	3,479
Peoria.....	32	6,948	27	778,300	4	41,725	27	125,624	32	5,317

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

SYNOD AND PRESBYTERY	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	Scholars
Synod of Illinois—Con.										
Roch River.....	36	7,332	28	\$815,000.	8	\$49,300	28	\$87,694	34	4,576
Rushville.....	40	5,333	27	434,100	1	4,000	26	55,699	31	3,141
Springfield.....	42	13,915	34	1,264,700	6	73,800	34	130,160	42	9,850
Synod of Indiana:										
Crawfordsville.....	41	7,312	38	897,025	7	52,200	40	83,550	40	4,965
Fort Wayne.....	27	8,812	27	1,041,500	11	58,040	27	131,101	27	5,947
Indianapolis.....	41	16,522	40	2,272,500	10	396,528	40	299,130	37	9,562
Logansport.....	49	12,387	46	1,264,710	18	79,511	49	173,129	49	8,495
Muncie.....	18	5,306	18	495,740	4	40,000	18	88,455	16	2,569
New Albany.....	46	4,588	46	527,000	8	9,250	45	93,110	43	3,036
Vincennes.....	45	7,447	44	853,574	8	38,005	42	112,588	41	5,179
White Water.....	28	5,320	27	665,800	7	33,350	28	111,708	25	3,275
Synod of Iowa:										
Cedar Rapids.....	27	5,323	27	604,600	10	29,500	27	83,080	26	3,934
Cent. West (Bohemian).....	15	1,597	14	144,200	4	8,200	15	13,847	15	1,071
Corning.....	20	3,033	20	238,600	3	7,000	19	38,003	20	2,263
Council Bluffs.....	23	3,902	22	303,100	9	42,730	22	50,156	21	2,451
Des Moines.....	30	7,677	30	907,600	14	65,575	30	104,214	28	5,174
Dubuque.....	21	3,883	21	383,850	5	5,950	21	57,564	21	2,421
Fort Dodge.....	38	6,562	36	421,310	12	20,600	38	94,272	33	4,411
Iowa.....	27	5,209	26	851,400	6	68,000	27	85,790	23	3,106
Iowa City.....	29	6,475	29	544,400	5	21,900	28	83,784	29	4,080
Sioux City.....	29	7,230	28	636,100	5	42,580	29	91,545	27	4,135
Waterloo.....	26	5,893	26	598,000	5	8,327	26	94,626	25	3,681
Synod of Kansas:										
Highland.....	17	2,847	17	286,800	7	24,700	17	31,801	17	2,197
Larned.....	25	5,316	23	314,500	13	62,728	24	84,780	24	3,866
Neosho.....	40	8,469	39	1,211,125	11	110,405	40	112,499	40	5,094
Osborne.....	15	1,994	14	261,600	8	39,020	15	23,982	15	1,788
Solomon.....	34	5,372	33	489,000	4	40,150	33	66,438	34	4,057
Topeka.....	47	12,377	46	1,190,156	17	199,225	47	176,901	44	8,474
Wichita.....	37	9,904	34	1,041,600	10	37,825	37	160,309	36	7,179
Synod of Kentucky:										
Buckhorn.....	37	2,951	16	126,150	2	3,045	33	15,976	35	3,101
Ebenezer.....	21	4,681	14	494,500	4	21,500	16	73,365	20	2,800
Logan.....	20	1,811	17	105,900	2	1,200	18	14,200	20	1,010
Louisville.....	40	4,138	13	868,100	5	113,928	18	70,618	16	2,375
Princeton.....	19	1,811	14	151,325	6	8,075	16	27,849	19	1,433
Transylvania.....	17	1,250	10	117,790	2	2,800	11	21,847	14	823
Synod of Michigan:										
Detroit.....	67	32,892	40	4,887,955	25	553,085	53	757,645	67	23,720
Flint.....	34	6,459	32	1,133,050	22	122,753	30	105,219	31	5,405
Grand Rapids.....	13	2,621	12	250,500	6	30,775	12	31,761	13	1,847
Kalamazoo.....	17	5,794	15	1,109,000	4	156,600	15	117,060	17	3,456
Lake Superior.....	31	4,205	22	407,550	6	18,791	22	67,472	28	2,894
Lansing.....	27	6,528	20	830,000	8	207,456	22	91,362	27	4,092
Potpskoy.....	12	1,413	10	162,000	2	5,082	10	20,432	11	1,058
Saginaw.....	26	7,012	23	589,800	7	20,490	23	100,681	21	3,225
Synod of Minnesota:										
Adams.....	19	1,622	18	148,300	3	8,500	18	28,426	18	1,448
Blue Earth.....	10	917	10	36,500	1	1,000	10	13,163	8	592
Duluth.....	36	7,212	34	723,370	17	43,600	36	150,184	35	4,907
Mankato.....	43	6,350	43	362,650	15	11,175	43	79,430	42	3,902
Minneapolis.....	27	0,026	27	1,663,750	13	106,425	27	191,672	25	5,207
Red River.....	18	1,382	17	95,000	6	8,690	17	18,182	17	1,239
St. Cloud.....	22	2,238	21	174,300	15	20,342	21	25,332	20	1,755
St. Paul.....	24	9,234	24	1,240,465	9	46,127	24	154,127	21	4,283
Winona.....	23	2,561	24	371,850	11	42,220	24	56,728	22	1,804
Synod of Mississippi:										
Bell.....	19	873	17	72,000	3	2,491	19	7,560	13	877
Meridian.....	12	522	12	70,000	-----	-----	11	5,778	10	750
Oxford.....	18	943	10	33,000	2	2,600	10	4,681	14	638
Synod of Missouri:										
Carthage.....	24	3,677	23	347,400	6	20,384	24	46,615	23	2,803
Hannibal.....	30	3,251	30	213,000	4	5,310	27	20,425	24	2,232
Iron Mountain.....	11	902	10	97,100	4	10,200	10	12,288	10	895
Kansas City.....	28	10,202	27	1,285,650	7	223,000	23	198,745	25	6,350
Kirksville.....	27	2,584	26	246,200	5	11,800	22	25,104	24	1,617
Ozark.....	23	3,714	20	230,500	6	88,550	23	63,049	22	2,458
St. Joseph.....	17	1,554	16	111,200	5	2,700	16	13,753	16	1,385
St. Louis.....	44	16,842	43	3,108,100	24	408,400	44	436,975	42	12,410
Sedalia.....	18	2,424	18	339,100	4	28,500	18	39,017	17	1,658

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

SYNOD AND PRESBYTERY	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	Scholars
Synod of Montana:										
Butte	7	1,337	0	\$137,500	2	\$3,200	6	\$21,089	7	1,011
Great Falls	22	2,010	19	280,300	8	74,985	18	34,046	13	1,308
Helena	8	1,289	8	142,250	4	4,942	7	22,005	7	739
Kallispell	9	1,053	9	88,700	6	17,040	9	12,648	8	942
Yellowstone	9	1,277	8	94,250	3	12,000	8	17,383	9	1,024
Synod of Nebraska:										
Box Butte	11	2,011	10	122,100	5	14,725	11	24,828	11	1,606
Hastings	19	2,945	18	203,200	11	19,825	19	30,242	19	2,124
Kearney	25	5,165	25	497,700	11	47,945	24	75,212	24	3,276
Nebraska City	35	9,084	35	781,000	10	95,075	34	145,741	32	5,308
Niobrara	24	2,459	22	185,300	7	20,250	23	27,569	23	2,021
Omaha	34	9,307	31	938,435	15	97,965	33	137,600	32	6,330
Synod of New England:										
Boston	15	3,837	13	602,000	0	81,150	14	93,558	14	1,936
Connecticut Valley	12	5,061	10	966,980	7	100,608	11	114,572	12	2,345
Newburyport	17	2,903	14	276,142	5	6,240	15	40,869	16	1,976
Providence	8	2,327	8	505,000	2	90,253	8	50,705	8	1,132
Synod of New Jersey:										
Elizabeth	40	18,413	39	2,407,811	19	103,867	40	410,595	39	10,758
Jersey City	52	19,400	50	4,294,850	32	559,160	52	493,218	51	10,255
Monmouth	53	10,647	50	1,188,181	20	107,877	53	213,293	51	5,561
Morris and Orange	45	18,876	41	4,636,300	15	356,125	45	581,609	45	9,251
Newark	49	25,909	45	5,380,963	25	637,050	48	720,627	48	13,743
New Brunswick	40	13,724	37	2,336,000	15	181,666	40	298,892	40	7,205
Newton	31	6,070	34	823,800	6	19,295	34	111,214	35	3,503
West Jersey	69	14,381	64	2,013,550	30	136,573	69	357,310	68	11,117
Synod of New Mexico:										
Pecos Valley	10	1,130	9	88,200	3	12,950	9	23,572	8	881
Rio Grande	23	2,570	22	225,650	3	7,676	21	36,871	22	2,177
Santa Fe	28	1,917	25	115,000	4	4,060	27	34,006	27	1,581
Synod of New York:										
Albany	51	14,103	49	3,109,196	11	109,350	50	859,733	49	6,472
Binghamton	20	8,707	26	1,041,466	8	41,350	26	186,951	25	4,070
Brooklyn-Nassau	87	33,404	80	6,163,041	46	805,728	87	784,169	78	16,309
Buffalo-Niagara	59	23,476	58	4,701,564	26	886,417	59	516,196	56	11,933
Cayuga	17	5,111	17	893,700	4	6,050	17	106,674	17	2,467
Champlain	22	2,432	21	476,200	3	3,450	22	61,915	18	905
Genesee	16	4,033	16	420,500	4	44,030	16	66,007	16	2,370
Genova	20	5,803	20	962,000	5	26,116	20	91,342	20	2,890
Hudson	38	7,201	35	1,411,500	10	30,650	38	140,799	38	3,509
Long Island	25	5,204	23	674,000	5	22,390	25	101,963	23	2,348
Lyons	17	3,036	16	459,500	3	6,650	17	58,534	15	1,853
New York	62	20,827	51	16,651,764	17	2,407,510	62	1,176,923	62	11,853
North River	25	5,058	22	979,900	1	16,000	25	138,098	24	2,820
Otsego	26	3,696	24	366,450	4	12,777	20	85,633	20	1,759
Rochester	54	19,436	54	3,871,772	18	286,305	54	406,639	53	9,830
St. Lawrence	32	5,947	30	1,038,000	7	85,190	32	117,911	31	3,206
Steubenville-Elmira	38	9,307	36	1,320,500	9	147,620	38	157,473	35	5,845
Syracuse	32	9,772	32	1,845,925	12	107,899	32	235,210	32	3,362
Troy	36	10,103	35	2,389,050	11	73,650	36	198,509	34	5,993
Utica	32	12,303	40	2,010,087	14	133,285	32	297,246	31	5,237
Westchester	65	16,414	32	3,670,374	13	559,696	65	450,121	64	7,297
Synod of North Dakota:										
Bismarck	16	536	14	51,500	8	9,875	14	6,613	14	1,094
Fargo	13	1,773	12	272,803	8	116,634	13	25,420	13	1,233
Minnowaukan	17	1,186	17	107,500	4	3,600	17	15,333	17	911
Minot	17	1,745	16	88,900	5	9,000	10	19,575	12	1,215
Oakes	19	847	18	87,000	8	20,967	19	10,638	17	624
Pembina	25	2,537	25	179,000	11	4,900	25	33,108	21	1,810
Synod of Ohio:										
Athens	25	3,201	17	207,875	2	700	18	82,617	23	2,187
Cincinnati	73	20,898	65	3,235,800	21	506,406	69	458,810	72	13,732
Cleveland	61	22,184	38	2,435,140	18	139,941	42	302,201	50	13,106
Columbus	55	15,044	50	1,474,600	18	110,800	49	259,517	53	10,059
Dayton	41	12,839	35	2,626,000	10	102,341	37	292,073	41	8,022
Lima	26	5,643	22	464,550	4	10,500	22	65,744	26	3,872
Mahoning	41	13,849	34	1,793,859	13	236,890	36	248,887	39	10,231
Marion	34	7,317	28	845,700	9	80,400	28	92,140	31	4,456
Portsmouth	34	6,020	29	782,500	7	61,376	29	70,189	33	4,716

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

SYNOD AND PRESBYTERY	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	Scholars
<b>Synod of Ohio—Con.</b>										
St. Clairsville.....	47	9,091	35	\$1,193,200	7	\$88,000	38	\$106,431	46	6,404
Staubenville.....	56	11,217	51	937,000	8	34,297	53	169,146	56	7,696
Toledo.....	47	11,691	36	1,511,682	13	139,886	36	187,197	40	7,168
Wooster.....	23	6,609	22	724,600	3	58,400	22	86,663	23	4,800
Zanesville.....	30	7,719	25	934,600	6	25,737	25	117,419	34	5,304
<b>Synod of Oklahoma:</b>										
Choctaw.....	14	456	13	13,078	1	100	14	4,055	13	340
El Reno-Hobart.....	14	1,583	13	133,900	5	20,825	14	27,836	14	1,116
Enid.....	14	3,821	14	444,600	8	113,225	14	64,211	14	2,475
Muskogee.....	29	4,345	23	275,000	9	24,062	20	79,231	25	2,623
Oklahoma City.....	20	8,471	20	617,775	11	56,100	25	116,101	20	4,856
Tulsa.....	21	9,372	21	1,425,618	9	219,077	21	184,485	19	6,655
<b>Synod of Oregon:</b>										
Eastern Oregon.....	6	809	5	67,000	2	2,350	6	10,497	6	691
Grande Ronde.....	4	197	4	17,175					4	160
Pendleton.....	15	987	13	108,700	4	3,400	14	13,865	15	1,147
Portland.....	44	11,424	41	1,216,600	10	124,054	41	143,302	42	7,813
Southwest Oregon.....	23	2,897	23	240,940	9	24,610	18	34,379	23	2,561
Willamette.....	28	3,648	26	304,446	6	20,010	23	44,737	26	2,760
<b>Synod of Pennsylvania:</b>										
Beaver.....	24	6,936	23	1,002,200	10	336,020	24	100,888	22	4,610
Blairsville.....	53	10,648	50	1,672,000	19	218,112	53	240,947	53	10,572
Butler.....	35	8,920	32	884,400	6	220,805	35	124,370	34	6,115
Carlisle.....	49	11,914	47	1,965,000	19	176,533	40	271,101	45	8,178
Chester.....	53	10,617	51	2,818,095	27	462,300	53	395,364	51	13,762
Clarion.....	51	8,505	49	973,320	11	43,090	49	100,096	49	6,227
Donegal.....	31	11,043	30	1,370,610	7	144,960	31	191,287	31	7,393
Erie.....	70	10,334	69	3,399,850	14	514,847	69	401,787	61	11,786
Huntington.....	70	14,905	69	1,769,000	21	243,143	69	242,045	67	10,606
Kittanning.....	52	10,244	48	965,019	7	20,296	52	144,689	50	7,441
Lackawanna.....	88	23,028	86	3,880,623	37	255,430	87	449,979	77	14,311
Lehigh.....	38	9,440	38	2,119,750	17	174,804	38	216,069	37	5,698
Northumberland.....	57	11,387	53	2,129,240	15	107,182	57	228,820	51	6,340
Philadelphia.....	73	36,187	57	8,775,000	18	191,300	52	749,875	73	19,483
Philadelphia, North.....	80	35,383	78	7,410,051	40	1,034,980	80	938,840	80	25,194
Pittsburgh.....	130	64,309	124	13,751,229	57	988,793	129	1,092,147	128	39,810
Redstone.....	53	13,718	51	1,795,770	18	106,745	52	200,868	50	10,431
Shonango.....	28	10,088	28	1,282,000	11	217,732	28	147,369	27	5,800
Washington.....	46	9,376	42	1,083,350	8	174,625	46	201,744	45	7,388
Welsh.....	13	2,305	13	238,000	4	11,125	13	33,550	13	1,643
<b>Synod of South Dakota:</b>										
Aberdeen.....	31	3,190	29	401,100	10	113,224	29	32,785	28	2,353
Black Hills.....	15	1,342	12	140,100	7	14,010	14	18,852	13	1,443
Dakota (Indian).....	14	675	11	10,000	1	1,945	13	4,475	13	300
Huron.....	16	2,578	15	179,500	7	6,351	15	20,091	15	1,419
Sioux Falls.....	15	1,927	13	194,500	0	7,230	15	20,058	15	1,311
<b>Synod of Tennessee:</b>										
Chattanooga.....	15	2,963	15	490,700	6	58,000	15	55,492	15	2,492
Cumberland, Mt.....	25	1,266	23	91,050	2	1,720	22	6,040	23	1,645
Duck River.....	15	1,179	14	74,000	1	3,000	15	16,233	12	762
French Broad.....	20	1,135	15	53,000	2	0	19	6,099	19	1,870
Holston.....	17	2,366	16	256,150	6	52,700	17	30,802	17	2,320
Nashville.....	22	2,208	22	263,459	4	23,330	21	34,967	20	1,815
Union.....	33	4,650	32	401,550	6	10,000	33	75,383	31	4,331
West Tennessee.....	20	1,394	19	152,400	8	27,000	20	26,564	18	1,081
<b>Synod of Texas:</b>										
Abilene.....	19	1,452	18	147,390	5	18,000	17	18,516	16	1,090
Amarillo.....	19	2,239	17	232,600	10	34,058	18	34,733	16	1,452
Austin.....	18	1,745	17	190,000	6	20,523	17	21,051	12	693
Brownwood.....	13	1,202	11	175,000	5	18,025	12	19,361	11	884
Dallas.....	55	6,838	54	670,900	13	49,438	52	89,066	46	4,442
El Paso.....	0	696	6	97,500	1	8,000	6	15,891	6	792
Fort Worth.....	25	3,688	24	282,900	5	11,050	25	52,282	22	2,504
Houston.....	11	2,484	10	228,150	5	69,490	10	39,683	11	1,630
New Orleans.....	10	870	9	145,400	2	89,025	9	14,374	9	583
Paris.....	29	3,268	26	354,000	6	18,169	28	43,791	26	2,083
Southwest (Bohemian).....	12	578	9	40,000	3	1,275	11	3,730	9	416
Waco.....	22	2,430	19	289,600	3	11,790	19	37,925	15	1,475
Wichita Falls.....	8	1,749	7	230,427	5	33,000	8	30,977	8	1,092

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

SYNOD AND PRESBYTERY	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	Scholars
Synod of Utah:										
Ogden.....	3	799	3	\$125,000	2	\$9,700	3	\$6,892	3	541
Salt Lake.....	4	1,039	3	162,500	1	1,940	4	13,736	4	688
Southern Utah.....	8	381	7	61,200	4	8,750	7	10,431	7	340
Synod of Washington:										
Bellingham.....	16	2,324	13	117,650	3	3,390	13	31,247	16	1,943
Columbia River.....	19	1,920	17	141,300	6	23,995	16	25,687	16	1,991
Olympia.....	18	3,455	16	680,700	10	161,500	16	58,420	18	2,978
Seattle.....	55	15,751	46	1,162,368	35	183,025	47	222,601	55	12,785
Spokane.....	29	4,523	23	512,700	6	31,900	24	69,789	28	3,237
Walla Walla.....	19	4,006	17	452,000	8	62,695	17	72,717	19	2,970
Wunatchee.....	17	1,830	13	68,750	6	4,500	15	15,758	17	2,006
Synod of West (German):										
Galena.....	15	1,211	12	56,200			15	21,380	14	1,344
George.....	27	3,084	27	178,000	9	22,150	27	42,303	24	3,471
Waukon.....	17	1,975	16	110,100	5	4,595	17	34,800	14	1,685
Synod of West Virginia:										
Grafton.....	14	3,500	12	293,500	4	3,000	14	50,777	14	2,298
Parkersburg.....	30	2,662	26	300,700	7	6,800	29	59,300	29	3,331
Wheeling.....	20	6,410	19	590,500	4	22,000	20	123,433	19	4,088
Synod of Wisconsin:										
Chippewa.....	46	6,141	44	690,750	18	18,770	46	88,135	46	3,295
La Crosse.....	13	1,002	13	150,800	8	11,140	12	23,593	11	1,146
Madison.....	26	6,334	24	561,800	6	15,780	25	110,217	24	2,601
Milwaukee.....	39	9,827	38	1,199,200	24	194,076	39	197,944	39	5,672
Welsh.....	17	1,842	17	134,000	1	3,075	17	28,884	17	1,003
Winnebago.....	44	9,239	43	1,469,400	18	210,800	43	170,308	40	4,692
Synod of Wyoming:										
Casper.....	14	1,827	11	192,000	4	32,010	13	21,547	13	1,624
Laramie.....	13	1,524	11	292,500	4	9,600	12	23,034	11	1,064
Sheridan.....	8	1,198	5	78,500	3	3,200	7	17,279	8	1,116

## HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

### DENOMINATIONAL 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, 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 Rev. Richard Denton located in Massachusetts, with a church which he had previously served in Yorkshire, England. Between 1642 and 1649 many of the Virginia Puritans were driven out of that colony and found refuge in Maryland and North Carolina; while Denton and his associates found New Amsterdam more friendly than New England. The English Presbyterian element in Maryland and the colonies to the northward was strengthened by the arrival, from 1670 to 1690, of a considerable number of Scotch colonists, the beginnings of a great immigration. There were many Presbyterians among the early settlers of New England, and the church founded at Plymouth in 1620, and other churches in that region, had ruling elders as officers. Several synods were also held, one of which, in 1649, adopted the Westminster Standards for doctrine. English-speaking Presbyterians were first found in New York City in 1643, with Rev. Francis Doughty as their minister, though no church was organized there until 1717. Presbyterian churches of English origin, however, were established earlier

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. Lewis S. Mudge, D. D., LL. D., stated clerk, General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, Philadelphia, Pa., and approved by him in its present form.

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 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 1706 (the first page of the original Minute Book is lost), 7 ministers, representing about 22 congregations, not including the Presbyterians of New England, Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia, met and organized a presbytery, the first ecclesiastical gathering of an intercolonial and federal character in the country. With the growth of the country and the development of immigration, particularly of Presbyterians from Scotland and the north of Ireland, the number of churches increased so that in September 1716 the presbytery constituted itself a synod with four 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 6 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," endorsing 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," largely opposing revivals and disposed to insist that none but graduates of British universities or New England colleges should be accepted as candidates for the ministry. There was also division with regard to the interpretation of the Standards, but in 1758 the bodies reunited upon the basis of the Westminster Standards pure and simple. At that date the church consisted of 98 ministers, about 200 congregations, and some 10,000 communicants.

It was during the period of this division that the "New Side" established, in 1746, the College of New Jersey, later Princeton University, for the purpose of securing an educated ministry. In 1768 the college 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, and by every means within their power to promote, the resolutions of Congress. 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; but the operation of the plan was attended with increasing difficulty and dissatisfaction, and it was finally abrogated.

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

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. (1812), and most of the missionary and benevolent boards were established.

About the year 1825 controversies arose respecting the Plan of Union and the establishment of denominational agencies for missionary and evangelistic work. The foreign mission work of the church had previously been carried on mainly through the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, located at Boston, and much of the home mission work through the American Home Missionary Society. This was not satisfactory to all, and in 1831 the Synod of Pittsburgh founded the Western Foreign Missionary Society as a distinctively denominational agency. The party favoring these agencies and opposed to united work was known as the "Old School," and that favoring the continuance of the plan as the "New School." Questions of doctrine were also involved in the controversy, though not to so great a degree as those of denominational policy, and led to the trial of Albert Barnes, of Philadelphia, for heresy. The Old School majority in the assembly of 1837 brought the matters at issue to a head by abrogating the Plan of Union, passing resolutions against the interdenominational societies, exsceding the synods of Utica, Geneva, Genesee, and the Western Reserve, and establishing the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. The exsceded 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

<sup>2</sup> See Cumberland Presbyterian Church, p. 36.

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 20 years both branches of the church grew slowly but steadily, and made progress in the organization of their benevolent and missionary work. Then came the slavery discussion, and growth was checked by disruption. The New School assembly of 1853 took strong ground in opposition to slavery, with the result that a number of southern presbyteries withdrew and in 1858 organized the United Synod of the Presbyterian Church. In May 1861 the Old School assembly met at Philadelphia with but 13 commissioners present from the Southern States. Dr. Gardiner Spring, of New York, offered resolutions professing loyalty to the Federal Government, which were passed by a decided majority, although a minority, led by Dr. Charles Hodge, while in favor of the Federal Union, declared 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.<sup>3</sup> Its membership was also increased in 1869 and 1874 by the accession of the synods of Kentucky and Missouri, which had protested by "declaration and testimony" against the action of the Old School assembly, as affecting the Christian character of the ministers and members of the southern Presbyterian churches.

The first step toward the reunion of the Old School and New School was taken in 1862, by the establishment of fraternal correspondence between the two general assemblies. The second step was the organization by the New School, in 1863, of its own home mission work, hitherto carried on in connection with the Congregationalists. In 1866 committees of conference with a view to union were appointed, and on November 12, 1869, at Pittsburgh, Pa., reunion was consummated on "the doctrinal and ecclesiastical basis of our common standards." In connection with the movement a memorial fund was raised, which amounted to \$7,833,983. Since 1870 the church has made steady progress along all lines, and its harmony has been seriously threatened only by the controversy (1891-94) as to the sources of authority in religion and the authority and credibility of the Scriptures, a controversy which, after the trials of Prof. Charles A. Briggs and Henry P. Smith, terminated in the adoption by the General Assembly at Minneapolis, Minn., in 1899, of a unanimous deliverance affirming the loyalty of the church to its historic views on these subjects. In the year 1903 a movement for the revision of the Confession of Faith came to a successful close. This year was also noteworthy for the beginnings of the movement for union with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

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

The Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church united with this denomination in 1920. This union brought an accession of 5 synods with 10 presbyteries into the church. In general, these synods preserve their identity by retention of the word "Welsh" as part of their name.

The Presbyterian Church in the United States of America has been identified with every movement for interdenominational fellowship and church union. It was an important factor in 1905 and 1908 in the preliminary arrangements for, and the organization of, the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America; and has been an active participant in the World Conferences on Faith and Order held at Lausanne, Switzerland, in 1927 and at Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1937; and the World Conferences on Life and Work held at Stockholm, Sweden, in 1925 and at Oxford, England, in 1937. It is now engaged in cooperation with Christian bodies all over the earth in organizing a World Council of Churches.

The following permanent agencies were established in the opening years of the twentieth century: The committee on vacancy and supply, having charge of the location of unemployed ministers and the supply of vacant churches; the ministerial sustentation fund, making provision for pensions for ministers who prefer

<sup>3</sup> See Presbyterian Church in the United States, p. 63.

to contribute to their own support in old age, which was established in 1906 and combined in 1912 with the board of relief; and the permanent committee on evangelism organized in 1901 and now included in the organization of the Board of National Missions. Two commissions connected with the General Assembly were also established, the executive commission, in 1908 (some years later, however, its name was changed to the General Council), to carry forward comprehensive church work in the intervals between the meetings of the General Assembly; and also, in 1907, the permanent judicial commission, a body in the nature of a supreme judicial court. In 1917 the General Assembly established the general board of education, into which have been merged the board of education, located in Philadelphia, and the college board, located in New York City.

A further and more complete consolidation and organization of the executive and benevolent work of the church was effected in 1923-25, when the office of the General Assembly, under the direction of the stated clerk, was organized in five departments, as follows: (1) Administration, embracing the routine, editorial, and financial duties of the office; (2) publicity, supplying authentic Presbyterian news to the press, syndicated calendars to the churches, etc.; (3) vacancy and supply, securing information concerning vacant churches, receiving and filing names of ministers without charge, or of those desiring change; (4) church cooperation and union, to which are committed the interests of the church as they relate to other ecclesiastical bodies; (5) historical research and conservation, now renamed the Department of History, which is the Presbyterian Historical Society taken over by the General Assembly to continue the fulfillment of its mission of gathering and preserving material connected with the establishment and growth of the Presbyterian churches.

Another outcome of this reorganization was the creation of the General Council, whose duties are defined as follows: "The General Council, subject to the authority of the General Assembly, shall assume and discharge the following duties: To supervise the spiritual and material interests of the boards of the church; to correspond with and advise the General Councils of presbyteries and synods; to prepare and submit annually to the General Assembly the budget for the permanent benevolent and missionary agencies of the church including self-supporting synods and presbyteries; to consider between annual meetings of the General Assembly cases of serious embarrassment or emergency concerning the benevolent and missionary work of the church, and to provide direct methods of relief; the coordination of the missionary and benevolent programs of the church, as proposed by its boards; the promotion of Christian benevolence and stewardship throughout the church; the cultivation of sound methods of church finance and the development in all congregations as well as presbyteries and synods of the highest possible spiritual efficiency."

Still another outcome of this reorganization was the reduction of the boards of the General Assembly to four, namely, the Board of National Missions, the Board of Foreign Missions, the Board of Christian Education, and the Board of Ministerial Relief and Sustentation, now renamed the Board of Pensions.

A notable thing in the history of the church is the great advance made in contributions for all purposes. In 1789 the total contributions of the church for missionary and charitable purposes were \$852. In 1936 these contributions were \$6,423,210, and the total of these gifts and also of contributions for congregational use for the fiscal year 1936 was \$36,801,474.

The Presbyterian Church has always maintained the rights of women in the church in connection with administrative affairs. Women members have ordinarily voted for pastors and other spiritual church officers. Women's missionary societies in local churches have been active in the support of both home and foreign missions for nearly 100 years, and have been organized on a national basis since 1870. The last step taken by the church in connection with the Christian service of women was the adoption of a provision in the form of government authorizing the election of women as ruling elders and deacons and also the setting apart of deaconesses in each of the churches, these officers being under the direction of the session.

The official publications of the church are the records of the General Presbytery, 1706-16, of the General Synod, 1717-88, and of the General Assembly, 1789-1936, each in printed form. They are the most complete ecclesiastical records in the United States of America. Both the minutes of the General Assembly and the reports of the boards are now issued annually.

Another notable fact in connection with the church in all its history has been its loyalty to every interest for which the word "America" stands. Its fidelity and its devoted loyalty to the Government of the United States have been stalwart

in every emergency which has arisen in connection with the life and welfare of the American Republic. In connection with the war with Germany this loyalty was made manifest in the action of the General Assembly at Dallas, Tex., in May 1917. A commission was authorized and instructed to make to the United States formal offer of the services of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. For the carrying out of the work of this commission a large fund was raised and placed at the disposal of the executive committee.

The standards of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America are twofold—the standards of doctrine and the standards of government, discipline, and worship. These last are contained in documents known as the "Form of Government," the "Book of Discipline," and the "Directory for Worship," and taken together form the constitution of the church. They were first adopted in 1788, and amendments and additions have been made from time to time, the Book of Discipline being entirely reconstructed in 1884 and extensively revised and rearranged in 1934.

### 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 1903 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 God enables those whom He regenerates to attain to their eternal salvation.

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, and was revised in 1931.

### ORGANIZATION

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 always 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 the care of the poor and are responsible to the session. Both elders and deacons are elected by the congregation. The property is usually held by trustees elected by the members in corporation meeting assembled. 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 General Assembly. The quorum of a presbytery is three ministers; it meets at its own appointment, and elects its own moderator and clerks.

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

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

Its officers are a moderator and stated clerk who is the chief executive officer of the church. The term of the clerk is limited to 5 years, reelection permitted, with retirement compulsory at the age of 70; while the moderator serves for 1 year and is the unofficial representative of the church between meetings of the assembly. The General Assembly decides all controversies respecting doctrine and discipline, erects new synods, appoints the various boards and commissions, receives and issues all appeals, etc. Its decision is final, except in matters involving the amendment of the constitution of the church. It meets annually on the third, fourth, or fifth Thursday in May or the first Thursday in June.

The presbytery, synod, and General Assembly have power to appoint judicial commissions. A permanent judicial commission has been provided for in the constitution for the General Assembly. 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 the office of the General Assembly and the boards, although in some cases through special committees. The members of the boards and special 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. These general boards and agencies of the church, once nearly a score in number, by a process of consolidation and reorganization consummated in 1923, were reduced to the four previously mentioned, namely, the Board of National Missions, the Board of Foreign Missions, the Board of Christian Education, and the Board of Ministerial Relief and Sustentation, now the Board of Pensions.

Missionary work among the American Indians and in the new settlements was begun about the middle of the seventeenth century with the financial support of the Presbyterian churches of Great Britain. The beginning of the missionary and benevolent agencies of the denomination was in the eighteenth century. The work of National Missions (first called Domestic Missions and later Home Missions) was begun by the General Presbytery as early as 1707. The General

Synod in 1717 took steps to establish a "fund for pious uses," the intent of which was missionary. The General Assembly at its first meeting in 1789 assumed the oversight of this work. Work was carried on by committees appointed from time to time, but until the end of the century there was little systematic work done. The formal inauguration of national missions may be dated from the appointment in 1802 of the first Standing Committee of Missions, which in 1816 became the Board of Missions, later known as the Board of Domestic Missions. American Indian missions were conducted with Presbyterian support through the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions organized in 1810, the United Foreign Mission Society organized in 1817, the Western Foreign Mission Society organized in 1831, and the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions organized in 1837. The latter agency continued to conduct some Indian work until 1893, when it was transferred to the Board of Home Missions. The general home mission work of the church was conducted in part through the United Domestic Missionary Society, organized in 1822, and its successor the American Home Missionary Society, organized in 1826; the latter continued the agency of the New School Assembly until 1861, when a Committee of Home Missions was organized. The work of Publication and Sabbath School Missions was initiated in 1838, of Church Election in 1844, and the work for freedmen in 1864. The reunited church in 1820 organized a Board of Home Missions, a Board of the Church Election Fund, a Board of Publication, reorganized as the Board of Publication and Sabbath School Work in 1887, a Committee of Missions for Freedmen, reorganized as the Board of Missions for Freedmen in 1882. A Woman's Executive Committee of Home Missions, organized in 1878, became the Woman's Board of Home Missions in 1897, operating as part of the Board of Home Missions and becoming a separate corporation in 1914. The Committee on Evangelism was organized in 1901 and a Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains in 1915. The work of these various agencies, together with the work conducted by a number of independent and self-supporting synods and presbyteries was combined in the Board of National Missions, incorporated in April 1923.

The work of the board is indicated by the following figures for its operations in 1936:

<i>Mission Enterprises</i>	
Organized churches.....	2, 835
Unorganized preaching stations.....	600
Neighborhood and community houses.....	121
Mission Sunday schools.....	3, 441
Training schools and seminaries.....	6
Boarding schools.....	27
Day schools.....	42
Public or Government schools in which a worker is maintained.....	12
Hospitals.....	18
Dispensaries and clinics.....	18
Other enterprises.....	127
Total.....	7, 247
Ministers of churches.....	1, 931
Sunday school missionaries.....	122
Colporteurs.....	33
Other itinerant missionaries.....	38
Community workers.....	253
Teachers.....	486
Chaplains.....	1
Doctors.....	19
Nurses.....	64
Evangelists.....	24
Executive and field staff (exclusive of headquarters staff).....	71
Other workers.....	226
Total.....	3, 268

The field of the Board of National Missions is continental United States, Alaska, and the West Indies. The board aids feeble churches in the support of pastors, establishes and maintains mission Sunday schools, provides missionaries and evangelists in various schools, hospitals, and community stations, for new

and destitute regions, and for the foreign population and other exceptional classes—Indians, Alaskans, Negroes, Mormons, Mexicans, Orientals in the United States, mountaineers, and the people of the West Indies; assists congregations in securing church edifices, mansees, and other equipment with grants or loans of money, with architectural assistance, and with help in the conduct of financial campaigns; cooperates with churches and presbyteries in the work of evangelism, and provides technical assistance in the development of programs of church work.

The gross expenditures of the year, including the expenditures of synods and presbyteries conducting their work separate from the board, were \$2,539,278. The total receipts for current work were \$2,547,473. The board holds invested funds and other income-producing properties and assets to the total value of \$34,756,386. The board owns properties used for mission purposes valued at \$11,267,799.

Approximately one-third of all Presbyterian churches and two-fifths of all Presbyterian Sunday schools are aided or maintained from National Missions funds.

The main phases of the board's missionary work may be summarized as follows:

POPULATION	NUMBER ENTERPRISES						NUMBER MISSIONARIES							
	Churches and preaching stations	Neighborhood houses	Mission Sunday schools	Schools	Medical stations	Other	Total	Pastors	S. S. missionaries and colporteurs	Community workers	Teachers	Doctors and nurses	Other	Total
Southern Mountains.....	102	13	581	7	7	2	712	39	26	14	63	8	28	178
Inter-Mountain.....	24	3	98	1			96	19	2	4	18	1	4	48
Migrant.....	144		54				198							5
Indian.....	188	6	15	6	1	11	227	93	4	11	25	12	50	195
Negro.....	386	16	396	22	2	2	824	244	18	21	240	2	3	523
C. I. and I.....	131	17	4				152	120	14	30			4	168
Spanish-speaking.....	108	18	24	3	8		171	48	1	27	39	3	33	150
Oriental.....	42	1	17	10			71	25		6	26	1	7	65
Jewish Evangelical.....	1	1			3		3			21				24
Other city fields.....	605	37	9	3	3	8	665	430	9	111	8		52	619
Other territorial and city fields.....	1,400	18	1,706		6	3	3,130	891	99	37			36	1,063
Extra territorial:														
Alaska.....	27		16	1	1	1	46	18	1	3	9	6	21	58
West Indies.....	192	2	271	16	4		485	59	2	11	73	47	63	255
Total.....	3,350	138	3,161	74	26	41	6,790	1,996	176	296	501	85	308	3,362
Net total (eliminating duplications).....							6,692							3,326

In addition to the above, this board, cooperating with 2 other denominations through the Board for Christian Work in Santo Domingo, maintains 6 mission centers with a staff of 14 workers.

It also cooperates with Presbyterian chaplains in the United States Army and in the United States Navy.

Besides these projects, in special areas or for special populations, the board in cooperation with synods and presbyteries assists in the maintenance of churches and stations, largely English speaking, in approximately 2,500 city, town, or open-country communities.

Special lines of work other than the conduct of mission enterprises as above noted include the following:

Congregations are aided to secure properties with either grants or loans; churches are assisted in building-fund campaigns, raising locally, for new buildings. Architectural assistance, ranging from suggestive sketches to complete operating plans, was given on building projects, in addition to which the bureau of architecture passed on the plans of all churches applying for financial aid. The division of evangelism cooperated in the conduct of presbytery-wide evangelistic campaigns, synodical conferences on evangelism, and evangelistic services in Presbyterian colleges. A field organization was maintained with executives in practically every

synod and major presbytery. This field staff, with the assistance of the staff of Sunday school missionaries, has oversight of the work of aided churches and, in addition, cooperates with the church at large in promotion and development of programs of work.

The earliest organized foreign missionary work of the Presbyterian churches was carried on in connection with the Congregational churches, through the American Board of Foreign Missions, organized in 1810. As there grew up a desire for specific denominational work, missionaries were sent in 1833 by the Western Foreign Missionary Society, located at Pittsburgh, Pa., to Calcutta, India. After the separation between the Old School and New School, the Old School Mission Board extended its work into Siam and China, the New School continuing to act through the American Board. With the reunion of the two branches in 1870 certain missions of the American Board were handed over to the Presbyterian organization, and since then the Board of Foreign Missions of the united church has greatly developed its work. For many years seven women's organizations gave splendid service as auxiliary to the board.

In 1923 by order of the General Assembly, the Assembly's Board and the Women's Board were consolidated, absorbing the 7 women's societies in the new organization and increasing the board's membership to 43, 17 of whom are ministers, 10 ruling elders, and 16 women, placing women in official position on committees and in treasury and secretarial offices having responsibilities similar to those of the men.

In 1936 the church carried on 25 missions—7 in China, 3 in India, 2 in Brazil, and 1 each in Iran (Persia), Africa, Chosen (Korea), Japan, Chile, Colombia, Guatemala, Mexico, Venezuela, Philippines, Siam, Syria, and the United Mission in Mesopotamia.

Until recently this board had charge also of the work among the Chinese, Japanese, and Koreans in the United States, but in 1922 this work was transferred to the Board of National Missions.

The report for 1936 shows 156 stations and 2,584 outstations; 1,305 missionaries, including 343 ordained men, 106 medical missionaries (of whom 33 are women), and 316 single women; 8,058 native workers, including 723 ordained ministers, and 5,185 unordained men, 146 doctors, and 446 nurses; and there were 357 churches with 75,923 communicants, and 73,413 catechumens.

Great emphasis has always been placed upon education, and such colleges as Forman Christian College at Lahore, and Ewing Christian College at Allahabad, India; Bangkok Christian College, Siam; Silliman Institute, Philippines; Shantung and Nanking Universities, China; and some others are directly connected with although not all entirely under the control of the Presbyterian Missions.

In 1936 there were under the care of the board 2,132 schools of all grades, with 112,535 pupils. Included in this number are 23 higher educational institutions, colleges, and theological seminaries, with 1,303 men and 492 women students.

In close connection with the educational work is that of publication, the extent of which is illustrated by the fact that 7 printing plants issued during the year 38,033,376 pages of general literature.

Medical work has been carried on in nearly all the countries occupied, particularly in Asiatic lands, and the report shows 72 hospitals, and 126 dispensaries, in which 394,417 patients were treated during the year.

In regard to property on the foreign field, the board estimates the value of its buildings and land at \$14,211,678. The total endowment funds amount to \$14,593,143, and the amount contributed in the United States, according to the 1936 report for the foreign work, was \$1,984,021. In addition there was income, from invested funds, of \$380,023, and legacies amounting to \$484,379, making a grand total of \$2,872,474. The amount contributed on the field from native sources during the year was \$1,838,960.

The organized educational work of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America had its beginning in 1726, in the now historic "Tennent's Log College," located a few miles northeast of Philadelphia. In this primitive building, 23 feet square and but 2 stories high, were laid the scholastic foundations of the College of New Jersey, now known as Princeton University, and the Princeton Theological Seminary.

A few years later, in the year 1746, "Old Nassau Hall" was chartered, though the present building, located at Princeton, N. J., was not erected until 1758. Under the distinguished presidency of Dr. John Witherspoon, the only minister who signed the Declaration of Independence, this institution received great

impetus; and from that time the educational work of the church went forward rapidly. Today (1937) the church reports, in the field of the higher education, 53 active Christian colleges and 13 theological seminaries, scattered over the country from ocean to ocean, including the Evangelical Seminary of Puerto Rico, located at Rio Pedras.

The above colleges have total assets, in buildings, endowments, and equipment, of \$94,941,210, and a total annual income of \$8,500,000. These figures do not include institutions like Princeton University, which have a more or less independent existence and are not officially under the direct authority and control of the church as such. The several faculties consist of 1,782 professors and teachers, with a net total of 22,360 students, which total is almost equally divided between men and women. The whole number of graduates is 92,118.

The 13 theological seminaries of the church reported (1936) 79 professors, 4 associate professors, with 28 instructors, 17 lecturers, and others. There were 790 students enrolled during the year, of whom 220 were graduated, 207 of these receiving degrees. The seminary libraries contain 448,107 volumes; and their total assets amount to \$18,780,809. Annual income was \$703,078; current disbursements, \$718,021; expended for permanent equipment, \$391; additional permanent endowment, \$195,608.

The first Board of Education was authorized in 1819. In 1923 it was reorganized and consolidated with the Board of Sunday School Work (authorized 1839), the Board of Publication (organized 1847), the Board of Temperance and Moral Welfare (organized 1880), the Board of College Aid (organized 1883), the Permanent Committee on Sabbath Observance (organized 1888), the Department of University Work (organized 1900), the Permanent Committee on Men's Work (organized 1912), and the Department of Special College Campaigns (organized 1919). Thus the entire authorized educational system of the church is now consolidated in the Board of Christian Education, which was constituted, as stated, in 1923.

In addition to the colleges and seminaries mentioned, the Board of Christian Education represents and supervises in a nationalized program the Sunday school work of the church, children's work, girls' work, boys' work, young people's work, leadership training, schools for Christian workers, standard training schools, and certain schools of methods, summer conferences, daily vacation Bible schools, weekday church schools, and organized men's work, including clubs, brotherhoods, and Bible classes.

In this wide field there are, first of all, 9,073 Sunday schools with 1,517,551 members enrolled, and several hundred thousand members not regularly reported; the board publishes 32 Sunday school lesson helps, with an aggregate annual circulation of 15,000,000 copies. This figure does not include its 4 illustrated periodicals, with a total annual circulation of 35,000,000 copies.

The Board of Christian Education is also directly responsible for weekday church schools, in all the States and the District of Columbia, with at least 100,000 pupils enrolled; 3,333 daily vacation Bible schools with an enrollment of 212,890; 38 standard training schools; 108 young people's summer conferences, with an attendance of 12,176; and 2 advanced schools for Christian workers. Under its Department of Missionary Education it reports 14,284 mission study classes with 366,435 members; and its men's work department reports 1,305 brotherhoods or clubs, with a membership of 65,350 in 4,500 churches; 3,477 organized men's Bible classes have an enrollment of 81,880.

The board maintains university pastors, and many special buildings (like Westminster Hall at the Ohio State University), in 51 such institutions, including 7 agricultural colleges, 1 school of mines, 2 teachers' colleges, 1 technical school, and the United States Naval Academy. To this work it contributed \$90,826 during 1935-36. There were enrolled in these institutions, during the same year 29,328 Presbyterian students.

In addition to the above disbursements, the student aid department of the board contributed \$50,627 toward the annual support of students for the ministry and other fields of Christian work, to 515 students, an average, per student, of almost \$100.

The publication department of the Board of Christian Education issued many new publications during 1935-36, and did a total business of \$1,244,559. The general treasury of the board reported receipts of \$794,330 and disbursements of \$794,330.

The board consists of 40 members—16 ministers, 12 laymen, and 12 women. Its chief administrative officer is a general secretary, whose staff, in several divisions and departments, consists of 43 members. In addition to these it has scattered over the country, from Boston to San Francisco and from Chicago to Dallas, Tex., 21 field workers.

It is an interesting fact that the earliest organized effort of the Presbyterian Church was the establishment in the year 1717 of the so-called "fund for pious uses." Two of these "uses" had to do with pensions and in that way the Presbyterian Church definitely established its policy of caring for its aged and disabled servants by means of a pension system. Since that date to the present year pensions have been paid in unbroken succession.

In 1906 the Sustentation Department was established, which in 1912 was merged with the so-called Board of Relief, and this later became the Board of Ministerial Relief and Sustentation. In 1927 the resources of this board had increased to \$12,209,363 and the Layman's Committee was busily engaged in raising a sum of \$15,000,000 to make possible the operation of the new service pension plan. The board (under direction from the General Assembly) changed its title to the Board of Pensions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, and a new era of modern and scientific pension work began. In 1936 the endowment and pension reserve funds totaled \$39,880,679, and pension payments to beneficiaries amounted to \$2,039,671.

# CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Cumberland Presbyterian 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 is composed of adult communicants who have united with the local churches upon repentance and confession of faith, and the expressed desire to live a Christian life. Baptized children are also included.

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

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	699	122	577	17.5	82.5
Members, number.....	49,975	14,167	35,808	28.3	71.7
Average membership per church.....	71	116	62		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	20,029	5,897	14,132	29.4	70.6
Female.....	27,934	8,175	19,759	29.3	70.7
Sex not reported.....	2,012	95	1,917	4.7	95.3
Males per 100 females.....	71.7	72.1	71.5		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	2,813	1,260	1,544	45.1	54.9
13 years and over.....	44,855	12,637	32,218	28.2	71.8
Age not reported.....	2,307	261	2,046	11.3	88.7
Percent under 13 years <sup>2</sup> .....	5.9	9.1	4.6		
Church edifices, number.....	633	111	522	17.5	82.5
Value—number reporting.....	617	109	508	17.7	82.3
Amount reported.....	\$2,160,676	\$1,068,671	\$1,092,105	49.5	50.5
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$2,108,426	\$1,062,046	\$1,045,780	50.4	49.6
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$52,250	\$5,925	\$46,325	11.3	88.7
Average value per church.....	\$3,502	\$9,803	\$2,150		
Debt—number reporting.....	50	25	25		
Amount reported.....	\$119,200	\$93,122	\$26,078	78.1	21.9
Number reporting "no debt".....	423	63	360	14.9	85.1
Parsonages, number.....	105	39	66	37.1	62.9
Value—number reporting.....	105	39	66	37.1	62.9
Amount reported.....	\$215,505	\$109,150	\$106,355	50.6	49.4
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	651	118	533	18.1	81.9
Amount reported.....	\$376,524	\$133,207	\$193,317	48.7	51.3
Pastors' salaries.....	\$175,779	\$78,268	\$97,511	44.5	55.5
All other salaries.....	\$19,123	\$11,624	\$7,499	60.8	39.2
Repairs and improvements.....	\$41,396	\$16,670	\$24,826	40.0	60.0
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$31,847	\$23,746	\$8,101	74.6	25.4
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$46,592	\$28,336	\$18,256	60.8	39.2
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$9,676	\$3,519	\$6,157	36.4	63.6
Home missions.....	\$7,171	\$3,362	\$3,809	46.9	53.1
Foreign missions.....	\$12,616	\$6,741	\$5,875	53.4	46.6
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$16,761	\$6,514	\$10,247	38.9	61.1
All other purposes.....	\$15,563	\$4,627	\$11,036	29.1	70.9
Average expenditure per church.....	\$578	\$1,153	\$363		

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> 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 <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Sunday schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	569	106	463	18.6	81.4
Officers and teachers.....	5,567	1,444	4,123	25.9	74.1
Scholars.....	35,206	10,901	24,305	31.0	69.0
<b>Summer vacation Bible schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	31	13	18	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	224	90	134	40.2	59.8
Scholars.....	1,586	657	929	41.4	58.6
<b>Weekday religious schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	6	2	4	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	18	6	12	-----	-----
Scholars.....	234	177	57	75.0	24.4

<sup>1</sup> 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 Cumberland Presbyterian Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
<b>Churches (local organizations), number.....</b>	699	1,097	1,313	2,340
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	-398	-216	-1,633	-----
Percent.....	-36.3	-16.5	-63.0	-----
<b>Members, number.....</b>	49,975	67,938	72,052	105,770
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	-17,963	-4,114	-123,718	-----
Percent.....	-26.4	-5.7	-63.2	-----
Average membership per church.....	71	62	55	60
<b>Church edifices, number.....</b>	633	999	1,163	2,474
Value—number reporting.....	617	980	1,150	2,451
Amount reported.....	\$2,160,676	\$3,321,287	\$1,935,072	\$5,803,960
Average value per church.....	\$3,502	\$3,368	\$1,683	\$2,368
Debt—number reporting.....	50	72	81	157
Amount reported.....	\$119,200	\$117,096	\$69,455	\$208,876
<b>Parsonages, number.....</b>	105	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	105	132	103	436
Amount reported.....	\$215,505	\$334,935	\$149,500	\$658,400
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	651	961	1,009	-----
Amount reported.....	\$376,624	\$759,021	\$330,905	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$175,779	-----	-----	-----
All other salaries.....	\$19,123	-----	-----	-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$41,396	\$646,459	\$236,176	-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$31,847	-----	-----	-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$46,692	-----	-----	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$9,876	-----	-----	-----
Home missions.....	\$7,171	-----	-----	-----
Foreign missions.....	\$12,616	\$106,145	\$42,548	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$16,761	-----	-----	-----
All other purposes.....	\$15,593	-----	-----	-----
Not classified.....	-----	\$6,417	\$52,181	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$578	\$790	\$328	-----
<b>Sunday schools:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	569	765	903	1,817
Officers and teachers.....	5,567	6,233	6,618	15,596
Scholars.....	35,206	48,052	53,431	120,311

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Cumberland Presbyterian 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 four 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 the amount of 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 table 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents for each synod in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, by presbyteries, 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			
	Total	Urban	Rural	
United States....	699	122	577	49
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:				
Ohio.....	1	1		
Indiana.....	10	1	9	796
Illinois.....	46	8	38	2,902
Michigan.....	1	1		181
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:				
Iowa.....	1		1	100
Missouri.....	61	9	52	3
SOUTH ATLANTIC:				
Georgia.....	4		4	
Florida.....	3	2	1	
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:				
Kentucky.....	110	14	96	9
Tennessee.....	235	44	191	19
Alabama.....	54	9	45	3
Mississippi.....	13	3	10	
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:				
Arkansas.....	60	8	52	2
Louisiana.....	9	1	8	
Oklahoma.....	26	3	23	1
Texas.....	59	14	45	3
PACIFIC:				
California.....	6	5	1	447   419   28   178   269

1 Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

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 <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	699	1, 097	1, 313	2, 846	49, 975	67, 938	72, 052	195, 770	2, 813	44, 855	2, 807	5. 9
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: Pennsylvania.....				60				8, 912				
EAST NORTH CEN- TRAL:												
Ohio.....	1		1	23	58		22	2, 453	3	55		
Indiana.....	10	12	14	57	796	914	1, 146	6, 376	49	747		6. 2
Illinois.....	46	60	69	193	2, 902	3, 568	3, 814	17, 208	148	2, 754		5. 1
Michigan.....	1				181				1	180		. 6
WEST NORTH CEN- TRAL:												
Iowa.....	1	2	3	10	100	140	108	1, 190		100		
Missouri.....	61	108	176	379	3, 447	5, 452	7, 094	28, 637	145	2, 993	309	4. 6
Nebraska.....				6				307				
Kansas.....				34				1, 937				
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Georgia.....	4	4	6	10	327	318	246	599	45	282		13. 8
Florida.....	3	4	2	4	273	260	124	126	13	260		4. 8
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	110	151	157	205	9, 434	11, 677	11, 827	16, 916	487	7, 162	1, 805	6. 1
Tennessee.....	235	378	398	536	19, 556	27, 791	27, 651	42, 464	1, 253	18, 188	115	6. 4
Alabama.....	54	73	78	162	3, 290	4, 012	3, 578	8, 583	173	3, 117		5. 3
Mississippi.....	13	29	42	119	812	1, 671	2, 275	5, 991	21	791		2. 6
WEST SOUTH CEN- TRAL:												
Arkansas.....	60	105	142	260	2, 655	4, 166	5, 400	11, 990	97	2, 558		3. 7
Louisiana.....	9	13	17	27	636	801	655	1, 152	1	557	78	. 2
Oklahoma.....	26	45	53	150	1, 240	1, 595	1, 042	4, 351	110	1, 130		8. 9
Texas.....	50	108	145	540	3, 821	5, 383	6, 244	31, 598	242	3, 579		6. 3
MOUNTAIN:												
Colorado.....				4				718				
New Mexico.....			3				43					
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....				9				615				
Oregon.....				10				540				
California.....	6	5	7	36	447	340	273	2, 908	45	402		10. 1
Other States <sup>2</sup> .....				3				189				

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.  
<sup>2</sup> Separate presentation was limited to States having 3 or more churches in 1906.

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.....	699	633	617	\$2,160,676	50	\$119,200	106	\$215,505
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	1	1	1	} 1 77,300	2	4,000	3	4,500
Indiana.....	10	9	9			1	450	4
Illinois.....	46	40	39					
Michigan.....	1							
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Iowa.....	1	1	1	} 2 197,250	3	8,300	5	6,100
Missouri.....	61	56	55					
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Georgia.....	4	4	4	8,650	1	300	1	( <sup>3</sup> )
Florida.....	3	3	3	81,000			2	( <sup>3</sup> )
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	110	106	102	232,570	4	1,431	8	18,300
Tennessee.....	235	222	216	970,110	20	67,826	43	103,300
Alabama.....	54	47	45	113,800	6	15,109	8	20,000
Mississippi.....	13	13	13	35,550	1	3,500	1	( <sup>3</sup> )
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	60	44	43	37,900			3	4,200
Louisiana.....	9	8	8	8,150				
Oklahoma.....	26	20	20	24,400	1	900	8	5,755
Texas.....	59	56	55	222,598	10	15,184	17	30,700
PACIFIC:								
California.....	6	3	3	39,500	1	2,200	2	( <sup>3</sup> )
Combinations.....								15,750

<sup>1</sup> Amount for Ohio combined with figures for Indiana, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

<sup>2</sup> Amount for Iowa combined with figures for Missouri, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

<sup>3</sup> Amount included in the figures shown on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES					
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest
United States.....	699	651	\$378,524	\$175,779	\$19,123	\$41,898	\$31,847
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Indiana.....	10	10	10,355	3,980	995	1,425	500
Illinois.....	46	41	18,048	9,545	783	3,329	
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Missouri.....	61	52	21,498	10,776	1,454	2,281	765
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Georgia.....	4	3	1,305	620	150	300	
Florida.....	3	3	5,011	2,167	625	1,543	
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	110	107	52,471	26,941	2,296	4,767	4,809
Tennessee.....	235	222	152,954	70,660	0,251	14,190	11,911
Alabama.....	54	48	21,409	10,847	736	2,284	1,608
Mississippi.....	13	13	7,050	2,860	20	932	25
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	60	57	9,355	5,798	148	909	
Louisiana.....	9	8	1,666	925	26	445	
Oklahoma.....	26	22	7,875	3,747	521	1,127	200
Texas.....	59	56	52,890	20,269	1,246	7,114	11,457
PACIFIC:							
California.....	6	6	9,047	3,974	800	500	400
Other States.....	3	3	4,990	3,180	72	260	172

## EXPENDITURES—continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$46,592	\$9,876	\$7,171	\$12,616	\$16,761	\$16,568
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Indiana.....	1,130	482	324	543	394	582
Illinois.....	1,374	335	418	413	749	1,702
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Missouri.....	3,521	260	409	229	1,077	636
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Georgia.....	75	60	40	60		
Florida.....	293	90	96	93	99	15
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	4,661	1,615	619	1,858	1,876	3,039
Tennessee.....	19,507	4,644	2,790	6,454	7,800	5,787
Alabama.....	3,814	327	534	724	562	468
Mississippi.....	2,620	36	14	43	545	50
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	393	247	188	224	587	861
Louisiana.....	75	35	62	1	52	45
Oklahoma.....	749	191	268	293	314	465
Texas.....	5,610	955	1,057	1,338	2,236	1,608
PACIFIC:						
California.....	2,150	375	232	175	292	149
Other States.....	715	125	30	168	118	150

¹ Includes: Ohio, 1; Michigan, 1; and Iowa, 1.

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

SYNOD AND PRESBYTERY	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	Scholars
Total.....	699	49,976	617	\$2,160,678	60	\$119,200	651	\$876,624	569	\$35,206
Alabama-Mississippi Synod:										
Birmingham.....	9	720	8	53,100	2	11,400	9	10,080	9	666
Florida.....	3	273	3	81,000			3	5,011	3	318
Gadsden.....	6	469	6	11,600	1	1,700	6	3,121	5	376
McGroady.....	14	752	12	14,600	1	25	13	2,655	13	744
Mississippi.....	3	203	3	2,600			3	680	1	40
New Hope.....	13	825	13	36,850	1	3,500	13	7,374	11	512
Robert Donnell.....	11	581	6	19,100	1	1,949	7	1,805	9	443
Springville.....	11	552	11	11,800	1	38	11	1,844	10	511
Arkansas Synod:										
Bartholomew.....	4	244	2				4	727	2	124
Ewing.....	18	473	7	19,400			11	1,440	11	439
Little Rock Burrow.....	7	291	5	3,900			7	1,764	4	200
Mound Prairie.....	10	438	8	3,800			9	1,210	7	169
Porter.....	12	634	8	8,600			12	2,011	11	550
White River.....	13	563	12	11,800			13	2,135	10	486
East Tennessee Synod:										
Chattanooga.....	20	2,377	18	80,410	4	5,050	16	20,445	17	1,310
East Tennessee.....	10	789	9	41,000	1	5,000	10	8,863	9	739
Knoxville.....	9	556	8	21,900			9	4,301	9	734
Illinois Synod:										
Ewing-McLin.....	17	1,010	13	53,450			16	5,230	14	712
Poster.....	12	570	9	18,050			10	4,834	9	517
Illinois.....	9	700	9	18,700	1	450	8	3,465	6	325
Indiana.....	12	1,035	10	77,300	2	4,000	12	13,730	10	786
Lincoln-Decatur.....	8	622	8	21,700			8	5,119	8	513
Indiana Synod:										
Cherokee.....	4	253	3	8,000	1	900	4	3,559	4	284
Chickasaw.....	5	246	4	5,000			4	1,358	4	205
Choctaw.....	13	278	9	4,250			10	1,037	10	295
Greer.....	4	463	4	6,250			4	1,921	4	332
Kentucky Synod:										
Cumberland.....	19	1,464	17	20,650			18	6,620	13	704
Leitchfield.....	27	1,328	25	35,750			27	5,327	19	731
Logan.....	13	746	12	28,270			13	6,792	11	557
Mayfield.....	21	2,817	19	37,800	1	1,000	20	13,452	17	1,431
Owensboro.....	7	813	7	40,000	1	258	7	7,224	6	434
Princeton.....	22	2,141	21	63,100	2	173	21	11,026	18	1,086
Missouri Synod:										
Lexington.....	12	773	10	60,700	2	8,200	11	7,672	8	500
McGee.....	5	353	5	18,200			5	3,130	5	324
New Lebanon.....	6	488	6	18,500			5	4,478	5	396
Ozark.....	9	412	9	11,550	1	100	9	1,217	7	379
Platte.....	7	375	7	10,700			6	1,072	6	271
Springfield.....	11	810	10	59,500			11	4,763	10	740
West Plains.....	9	233	8	4,000			4	490	4	138
West Prairie.....	4	116	4	5,000			3	351	3	140
Tennessee Synod:										
Chicksville.....	20	1,556	18	40,900			19	5,582	15	774
Cookeville.....	16	946	15	22,800			15	5,090	11	470
Elk.....	28	2,034	25	73,400			25	9,251	20	1,154
Lebanon.....	21	2,258	21	155,300	5	28,000	20	30,303	19	1,963
McMinnville.....	11	550	8	11,200			10	2,008	9	380
Richland.....	26	1,647	25	74,515	2	750	25	11,636	24	1,397
Texas Synod:										
Amarillo.....	5	222	4	9,325			5	5,746	5	223
Austin.....	9	491	7	13,100			6	3,633	6	313
California.....	6	447	3	39,500	1	2,200	6	9,047	5	678
Corsicana.....	7	486	7	26,000			7	4,519	7	348
Dallas.....	11	707	10	49,946	5	10,894	11	7,079	8	615
Gregory.....	8	364	8	33,675	1	675	8	3,354	7	325
Louisiana.....	9	686	8	8,150			8	1,069	8	297
McAdow.....	19	1,481	19	90,550	4	3,616	19	28,659	16	1,373
West Tennessee Synod:										
Hopewell.....	23	2,062	21	92,300	4	8,060	22	9,793	19	1,142
Madison.....	17	1,197	16	60,850	1	41	16	11,702	11	783
Memphis.....	11	909	11	73,175	1	4,000	11	14,819	11	888
Obion.....	28	3,122	26	229,010	3	16,625	28	22,626	26	2,032

<sup>1</sup> Amount for Bartholomew Presbytery combined with figures for Ewing Presbytery, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

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

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

Meanwhile the revival party formed a council for the special care of the weak churches and preaching centers, over 30 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

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. D. W. Fooks, stated clerk, General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Nashville, Tenn., and approved by him in its present form.

the constitution of a new presbytery. 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 Rev. Finis Ewing, Rev. Samuel King, and Rev. Samuel McAdow, at the home of the latter in Dickson County, Tenn. The name of the dissolved presbytery, Cumberland, was adopted, a licentiate, Mr. McLean, was ordained, and a compact allowing reservation in creed subscription was entered into.

At the adjourned meeting of the council nearly all the churches in the Cumberland country adhered to the new presbytery, but they were weak, and at most could not have represented more than a few hundred members. While the new movement was launched as an independent presbytery, the wish and hope of those connected with it was not that it should become a separate denomination, but that it might be reunited with the Synod of Kentucky. The organization, however, grew rapidly, and in the course of a few years it became apparent that a new denomination had entered upon its career. At first it was referred to as "the members of the Cumberland Presbytery." As the denominational idea became more apparent, it was called the "Cumberland Presbyterian," the next step being to call it the "Cumberland Presbyterian Church."

In October 1813 the Presbytery of Cumberland, or General Presbytery, was divided into three 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, four 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 Civil War, the assembly took the position that the church of God is a spiritual body whose jurisdiction extends only to matters of faith and morals and has no power to legislate upon subjects upon which Christ and His apostles did not legislate. During the war commissioners from the southern presbyteries did not meet with the General Assembly, and that body in 1864 adopted strong resolutions against disunion. After the war the southern members again attended, and, being in the majority, rescinded these resolutions. For a time it seemed as if division was inevitable; it was, however, averted, and the church remained one. Then came the question of the Negro churches, resulting in a mutual agreement for the establishment of the Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church, as affording to the Negroes the opportunities they needed most for church development.<sup>2</sup>

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

When the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America had completed its revision of the Confession of Faith and had taken essentially the position called for by the Cumberland Church in its early history, the question arose again of the union of the two bodies, and in 1903 both General Assemblies appointed committees on fraternity and union. These held a joint meeting and formulated a basis of union which was approved by the General Assemblies in 1904 and was ratified by a majority of 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.

<sup>2</sup> See Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church, p. 45.

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 162 to 105, approved the report and "adjourned sine die as a separate assembly, to meet in and as a part of the One Hundred and Nineteenth General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America." The opposition then filed a protest, and determined to "continue and perpetuate the General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church as same was constituted and organized on May 17, 1906," and declared itself "to be the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, the repository of its established faith, the owners of its property, and the protectors of its trust." It held that all offices had been vacated, appointed men to fill the vacancies in the boards, rescinded "the action and announcements" of the General Assembly, and adjourned to meet in Dickson County, Tenn., the birthplace of the denomination. Suits were brought in a number of courts with regard to church property, with varying results.

### DOCTRINE

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

### ORGANIZATION

In polity the Cumberland Presbyterian Church has always been thoroughly presbyterian,<sup>3</sup> its government being exercised by the various courts—session, presbytery, synod, and general assembly. The principle of delegated authority is supreme, and the conditions of church membership include a pledge to abide by and support the rules and regulations of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. A movement toward emphasizing the share of the local church in the general polity of the denomination was started but never carried through. In worship the church is nonliturgical, the sermon being made the chief feature.

### WORK

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

The home fields occupied in missionary work are mainly in the South, the Southwest, and the far West. For a number of years attention was specially directed to establishing churches in cities. These have generally become self-supporting in a period of from 5 to 10 years, and many of the strongest churches in the denomination were established by this means. Up to 1936 about \$2,140,000 had been expended by the denomination at large in the interest of home missionary work, not including amounts raised in mission stations for their own work, or

<sup>3</sup> See Presbyterian Bodies, p. 1.

amounts raised by presbyteries for purely presbyterial purposes. Accurate records of all these amounts, it is stated, would show an aggregate of about \$2,000,000. The report for 1936 shows about 100 persons employed in home missionary work, about 102 churches aided, and contributions to the amount of about \$28,000.

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

The report for 1936 shows 11 stations occupied in China and 1 among Chinese on the coast; 1 American missionary and 30 native helpers; 12 organized churches, with about 2,800 members; and 12 schools with 1,400 pupils. The value of mission property in the foreign field is estimated at about \$428,200. The total contributions for the year for all mission points amounted to about \$34,000.

Since 1926 the Cumberland Presbyterian Church has opened up foreign mission work in Colombia, South America, and there are now about 22 stations where worship is held in Colombia, with 6 missionaries and 30 natives helping. There are at present about 35 schools in connection with these various missionary stations. Most of the schools have native teachers. A new mission building has just been completed at Cali, Colombia. The financial investment in South America is about \$54,000 with a church membership and sympathizers of about 1,200.

The educational interests of the denomination are represented by Bethel College of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and a theological seminary at McKenzie, Tenn. These in 1936 had an attendance of 450 students. The amount contributed toward their support was about \$28,000; they had property valued at about \$265,000 and endowment amounting to about \$382,000.

Previous to 1881 the care of disabled ministers and their families devolved upon the various presbyteries, but in that year a board of ministerial relief was established, and there is at Denton, Tex., an orphans' home. This in 1936 had 75 inmates, not all in the home but some supported in private homes, and \$20,000 was contributed for their support. The value of the property is estimated at \$40,000.

The Christian Endeavor movement has, from the first, had official recognition, and most of the larger churches have organized local societies. The number of these reported in 1936 was 600, with about 5,000 members. A denominational society was also organized in 1922, which now includes about 72 local societies with about 900 members.

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

There is a printing and publishing plant at Nashville, Tenn., valued at about \$100,000.

# COLORED CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Colored Cumberland Presbyterian 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 consists of all enrolled persons, officers, and ministers adhering to its doctrine and conforming to its government and regulation.

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

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	145	45	100	31.0	69.0
Members, number.....	10,668	3,567	7,101	33.4	66.6
Average membership per church.....	74	79	71		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	3,655	1,197	2,458	32.7	67.3
Female.....	6,999	2,370	4,629	33.9	66.1
Sex not reported.....	14		14		
Males per 100 females.....	52.2	50.5	53.1		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	1,287	406	881	31.5	68.5
13 years and over.....	9,381	3,161	6,220	33.7	66.3
Percent under 13 years.....	12.1	11.4	12.4		
Church edifices, number.....	126	37	89	29.4	70.6
Value—number reporting.....	126	37	89	29.4	70.6
Amount reported.....	\$359,125	\$152,900	\$206,225	42.6	57.4
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$354,925	\$152,900	\$202,025	43.1	56.9
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$4,200		\$4,200		100.0
Average value per church.....	\$2,850	\$4,132	\$2,317		
Debt—number reporting.....	24	14	10		
Amount reported.....	\$13,829	\$11,324	\$2,505	81.9	18.1
Number reporting "no debt".....	75	17	58		
Parsonages, number.....	10	7	3		
Value—number reporting.....	10	7	3		
Amount reported.....	\$12,100	\$7,100	\$5,000	58.7	41.3
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	142	45	97	31.7	68.3
Amount reported.....	\$48,317	\$17,730	\$30,578	36.7	63.3
Pastors' salaries.....	\$21,015	\$6,030	\$14,085	33.0	67.0
All other salaries.....	\$2,952	\$954	\$1,998	32.3	67.7
Repairs and improvements.....	\$7,111	\$2,144	\$4,967	30.2	69.8
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$2,104	\$1,079	\$1,025	51.3	48.7
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$3,325	\$1,725	\$1,600	51.9	48.1
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,262	\$374	\$888	29.6	70.4
Home missions.....	\$1,203	\$414	\$789	34.4	65.6
Foreign missions.....	\$115	\$27	\$88	23.5	76.5
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,502	\$313	\$1,189	20.8	79.2
All other purposes.....	\$7,728	\$3,779	\$3,949	48.9	51.1
Average expenditure per church.....	\$340	\$394	\$315		

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

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 <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Sunday schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	139	44	95	31.7	68.3
Officers and teachers.....	1,018	325	693	31.9	68.1
Scholars.....	5,341	1,702	3,639	31.9	68.1
<b>Summer vacation Bible schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	2	1	1	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	26	16	10	-----	-----
Scholars.....	115	80	35	69.6	30.4
<b>Weekday religious schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	1	1	-----	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	6	6	-----	-----	-----
Scholars.....	20	20	-----	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> 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 Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
<b>Churches (local organizations), number.....</b>	145	178	136	196
<b>Increase<sup>1</sup> over preceding census:</b>				
Number.....	-33	42	-60	-----
Percent.....	-18.5	30.9	-30.6	-----
<b>Members, number.....</b>	10,668	10,868	13,077	18,066
<b>Increase<sup>1</sup> over preceding census:</b>				
Number.....	-200	-2,200	-4,989	-----
Percent.....	-1.8	-16.9	-27.6	-----
Average membership per church.....	74	61	96	92
<b>Church edifices, number.....</b>	126	164	132	195
Value—number reporting.....	126	162	130	192
Amount reported.....	\$350,125	\$353,825	\$230,426	\$203,778
Average value per church.....	\$2,850	\$2,184	\$1,773	\$1,061
<b>Debt—number reporting.....</b>	24	35	11	18
Amount reported.....	\$13,829	\$25,095	\$7,576	\$10,407
<b>Parsonages, number.....</b>	10	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	10	10	6	8
Amount reported.....	\$12,100	\$9,700	\$8,100	\$5,825
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	142	167	127	-----
Amount reported.....	\$48,317	\$50,304	\$30,497	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$21,015	-----	-----	-----
All other salaries.....	\$2,952	-----	-----	-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$7,111	\$70,437	\$29,742	-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$2,104	-----	-----	-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$3,825	-----	-----	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,232	-----	-----	-----
Home missions.....	\$1,203	-----	-----	-----
Foreign missions.....	\$115	\$9,867	\$5,988	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,802	-----	-----	-----
All other purposes.....	\$7,728	-----	-----	-----
Not classified.....	-----	-----	\$3,767	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$340	\$481	\$311	-----
<b>Sunday schools:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	139	152	133	192
Officers and teachers.....	1,018	840	928	933
Scholars.....	5,341	5,223	7,471	6,952

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Colored Cumberland Presbyterian 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 four 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 the amount of 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 synod in the Colored Cumberland Church, by presbyteries, 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			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	145	45	100	10,068	3,567	7,101	3,655	6,990	14	52.2	139	1,018	5,341
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	2	2	---	39	39	---	12	27	---	---	2	11	42
Indiana.....	1	1	---	125	125	---	40	86	---	---	1	11	75
Illinois.....	5	2	3	205	107	98	61	144	---	42.4	5	31	122
Michigan.....	1	1	---	32	32	---	11	21	---	---	1	6	41
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Missouri.....	4	1	3	105	15	90	34	71	---	---	4	20	97
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	21	6	15	1,810	983	827	637	1,159	14	55.0	20	146	687
Tennessee.....	44	13	31	2,905	1,205	1,700	1,025	1,880	---	54.5	43	289	1,460
Alabama.....	46	9	37	4,330	630	3,706	1,472	2,864	---	51.4	45	367	1,971
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Texas.....	21	10	11	1,111	431	680	363	748	---	48.5	18	137	846

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

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

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

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	Per cent under 13
United States.....	145	178	136	106	10,668	10,868	13,077	18,066	1,287	9,381	12.1
Illinois.....	5	3	2	0	205	162	170	913	-----	205	-----
Missouri.....	4	7	7	3	105	96	466	410	3	102	2.9
Kentucky.....	21	10	9	26	1,810	1,214	1,270	2,042	170	1,640	9.4
Tennessee.....	44	67	34	70	2,905	3,182	2,567	6,640	488	2,417	16.8
Alabama.....	46	58	72	55	4,336	5,153	7,869	5,805	507	3,829	11.7
Texas.....	21	18	12	21	1,111	836	745	2,091	107	1,004	9.6
Other States.....	14	6	-----	3	106	226	-----	165	12	184	6.1

<sup>1</sup> Includes: Ohio, 2; Indiana, 1; and Michigan, 1.

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

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

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.....	145	126	126	\$359,125	24	\$13,828	10	\$12,100
Illinois.....	5	3	3	8,000	1	1,500	-----	-----
Missouri.....	4	3	3	6,200	1	40	-----	-----
Kentucky.....	21	19	19	58,200	3	4,475	2	15,000
Tennessee.....	44	38	38	131,850	7	3,483	3	2,100
Alabama.....	46	42	42	97,575	6	2,487	3	5,000
Texas.....	21	19	19	53,500	6	1,462	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Other States.....	4	2	2	3,800	1	382	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> Amount for Texas combined with figures for Kentucky, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

<sup>2</sup> Includes: Indiana, 1, and Michigan, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements	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.....	145	142	\$48,317	\$21,015	\$2,952	\$7,111	\$2,104	\$3,325	\$1,262	\$1,203	\$115	\$1,502	\$7,728
Illinois.....	5	5	1,054	373	27	56		506	21	16		47	8
Missouri.....	4	4	1,185	570			300	253				20	37
Kentucky.....	21	21	7,073	3,645	603	1,343	213	379	118	146	10	176	380
Tennessee.....	44	42	13,377	3,943	676	720	475	243	324	313	76	357	6,250
Alabama.....	46	46	18,523	9,134	1,160	4,477	235	1,191	725	359	20	684	513
Texas.....	21	20	5,483	3,158	228	515	495	287	43	180	9	153	418
Other States.....	4	4	1,622	192	198		386	466	26	189		65	100

1 Includes: Ohio, 2; Indiana, 1; and Michigan, 1.

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

SYNOD AND PRESBYTERY	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	Scholars
Total.....	145	10,068	126	\$359,125	24	\$13,829	142	\$48,317	139	5,341
Alabama Synod:										
Birmingham.....	6	547	5	15,025	3	1,713	6	0,227	6	250
Huntsville.....	22	2,158	22	29,750			22	6,136	21	888
Tuscaloosa.....	8	541	7	10,800	1	174	8	1,925	8	362
Kentucky Synod:										
Bowling Green.....	6	98	5	3,000			6	253	6	84
Cleveland, Ohio.....	4	111	1	1,800	1	382	4	1,588	4	110
Kansouri.....	4	105	3	6,200	1	40	4	1,185	4	97
Ohio Valley.....	11	1,435	10	30,700	2	4,325	11	5,733	10	554
Purchase.....	8	455	7	30,000	1	1,500	8	1,828	8	204
Tennessee Synod:										
Farmington.....	3	116	3	6,100	1	75	3	897	3	72
Hiwassee.....	21	1,260	18	56,550	1	88	21	6,760	20	682
Middleton.....	3	66	1	500			1	107	3	58
New Hope.....	8	526	7	14,700	1	150	8	1,913	8	190
Walter Hopewell.....	10	1,049	10	58,500	5	3,320	10	4,047	10	464
Texas Synod:										
Angellina.....	7	374	6	17,500			7	1,906	6	245
Brazos River.....	8	384	8	24,000	6	1,402	8	2,901	8	419
East Texas.....	6	353	5	12,000			6	676	4	182
Unassociated.....	10	1,060	8	42,000	1	600	10	4,235	10	471

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION<sup>1</sup>

## DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

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

## DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

In doctrine the Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church accepts in general the Westminster Confession of Faith, but it 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.<sup>2</sup>

From the original 3 presbyteries there has been a growth and general expansion to the extent of 19 busy spiritual presbyteries and 4 synods with churches in Alabama, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Michigan, Ohio, Texas, and Tennessee, and members in nearly every State of the Union.

## WORK

The work of the presbyteries and constituent bodies is carried onward in a well-balanced program, or system, to meet the present age and the demands of the time. Along with the religious instruction given from the pulpit, Sunday schools, Christian Endeavor societies, daily vacation Bible schools, and workers conferences, there are clubs, singing conventions, glee clubs or choral societies, all wide awake useful assets; where, in general, expression may be either in manual training, voice, or general missionary and evangelistic service; all for the glory of an ever abiding creator and the salvation of mankind.

The boards of the General Assembly are: Education, Publications, Missions, Ministerial Relief, Young People's Work, and Budgeting and Tithing. All of which place a definite volume of service in a wholesome constructive manner of law and order.

There is a drastic appealing requirement for a well informed and thoroughly trained ministry. A council of elders and deacons in church management and administration in some of the presbyteries has produced some very fine results.

Many of the daily vacation Bible schools have classes in weaving, sewing, handicraft, and other industrial arts. These classes present their work each year to the Sunday schools committee of methods, where a competent committee is appointed to inspect and credit the work which is sold for the missions. Thus, by using this method a very fine spirit of cooperation is developed and classes in general training for service, in a general practical liveable way, may be perfected.

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. W. D. Edington, assistant stated clerk, General Assembly of the Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church, 209 Ferry St., Loudon, Tenn., and approved by him in its present form.

<sup>2</sup> See Presbyterian Bodies, p. 1.

# UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA

## STATISTICS

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

All persons on the rolls of this denomination who have made public profession of faith and are in good standing are counted as members. Baptism is administered to infants, but public profession of faith is not usually made before the twelfth or thirteenth year.

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

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	778	304	414	46.8	53.2
Members, number.....	170,967	118,687	52,080	69.6	30.4
Average membership per church.....	220	327	126		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	68,486	47,108	21,378	68.8	31.2
Female.....	93,720	65,052	27,768	70.4	29.6
Sex not reported.....	8,761	5,877	2,884	67.1	32.9
Males per 100 females.....	73.1	71.4	77.0		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	5,821	3,705	2,116	63.6	36.4
13 years and over.....	155,165	108,815	46,350	70.1	29.9
Age not reported.....	9,981	6,417	3,564	64.3	35.7
Percent under 13 years <sup>2</sup> .....	3.6	3.3	4.4		
Church edifices, number.....	764	360	404	47.1	52.9
Value—number reporting.....	737	346	391	46.9	53.1
Amount reported.....	\$23,076,774	\$18,563,163	\$4,513,621	80.4	19.6
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$22,006,974	\$18,553,653	\$4,443,321	80.7	19.3
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$79,800	\$9,500	\$70,300	11.9	88.1
Average value per church.....	\$31,312	\$53,051	\$11,544		
Debt—number reporting.....	204	41	79.9	20.1	
Amount reported.....	\$2,834,811	\$2,507,110	\$267,701	90.6	9.4
Number reporting "no debt".....	438	149	289	34.0	66.0
Parsonages, number.....	528	240	288	45.5	54.5
Value—number reporting.....	511	234	277	45.8	54.2
Amount reported.....	\$2,416,290	\$1,442,440	\$973,850	58.7	40.3
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	775	304	411	47.0	53.0
Amount reported.....	\$3,711,043	\$2,804,855	\$906,188	75.6	24.4
Pastors' salaries.....	\$1,102,789	\$726,167	\$376,619	65.8	34.2
All other salaries.....	\$361,623	\$311,023	\$50,605	86.2	13.8
Repairs and improvements.....	\$204,600	\$215,771	\$78,829	73.2	26.8
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$222,942	\$188,746	\$34,196	84.7	15.3
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$735,713	\$581,223	\$154,490	79.0	21.0
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$85,405	\$71,519	\$13,886	83.7	16.3
Home missions.....	\$85,046	\$67,497	\$17,549	79.4	20.6
Foreign missions.....	\$176,071	\$148,938	\$27,133	84.6	15.4
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$460,675	\$355,503	\$105,172	77.2	22.8
All other purposes.....	\$180,117	\$157,806	\$22,311	74.1	25.9
Average expenditure per church.....	\$4,788	\$7,706	\$2,205		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	758	358	400	47.2	52.8
Officers and teachers.....	14,754	9,339	5,415	63.3	36.7
Scholars.....	133,226	90,684	42,542	68.1	31.9

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> 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 <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Summer vacation Bible schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	127	81	46	63.8	36.2
Officers and teachers.....	1, 074	726	348	67.6	32.4
Scholars.....	8, 634	6, 059	2, 575	70.2	29.8
<b>Weekday religious schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	24	20	4	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	103	91	12	88.3	11.7
Scholars.....	1, 376	1, 152	224	83.7	16.3
<b>Parochial schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	8	2	6	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	93	32	61	-----	-----
Scholars.....	1, 263	358	895	28.6	71.4

<sup>1</sup> 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 United Presbyterian Church of North America for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	778	901	991	904
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	-123	-90	27	-----
Percent.....	-13.7	-9.1	2.8	-----
Members, number.....	170, 067	171, 571	160, 726	130, 342
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	-604	10, 845	30, 384	-----
Percent.....	-0.4	6.7	23.3	-----
Average membership per church.....	220	190	162	135
Church edifices, number.....	764	930	936	984
Value—number reporting.....	737	879	952	943
Amount reported.....	\$23, 076, 774	\$20, 714, 845	\$13, 543, 213	\$10, 760, 208
Average value per church.....	\$31, 312	\$33, 805	\$14, 226	\$11, 411
Debt—number reporting.....	204	189	225	161
Amount reported.....	\$2, 834, 811	\$2, 387, 360	\$1, 063, 964	\$546, 557
Parsonages, number.....	528	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	511	587	538	450
Amount reported.....	\$2, 416, 290	\$3, 630, 020	\$1, 701, 625	\$1, 155, 750
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	775	890	974	-----
Amount reported.....	\$3, 711, 043	\$6, 642, 820	\$3, 094, 945	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$1, 102, 786	-----	-----	-----
All other salaries.....	\$361, 628	-----	-----	-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$294, 600	\$4, 234, 127	\$2, 089, 133	-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$222, 942	-----	-----	-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$735, 713	-----	-----	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$85, 465	-----	-----	-----
Home missions.....	\$55, 046	-----	-----	-----
Foreign missions.....	\$176, 071	\$2, 303, 445	\$975, 516	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$460, 875	-----	-----	-----
All other purposes.....	\$180, 117	-----	-----	-----
Not classified.....	-----	\$15, 248	\$30, 296	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$4, 788	\$7, 464	\$3, 178	-----
<b>Sunday schools:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	753	871	976	948
Officers and teachers.....	14, 754	14, 924	15, 160	12, 841
Scholars.....	133, 226	148, 658	156, 072	115, 963

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the United Presbyterian Church of North America 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 four 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 the amount of 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 synod in the United Presbyterian Church of North America, by presbyteries, 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			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	778	364	414	170,987	118,937	52,030	63,488	93,720	8,781	73.1	758	14,754	133,226
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>													
Vermont.....	6		6	538		538	232	300		75.8	6	62	438
Massachusetts.....	8	7	1	2,167	1,682	485	906	1,261		71.8	8	159	1,400
Rhode Island.....	4	4		958	958		308	500		62.4	4	86	603
Connecticut.....	1		1	196		196	96	100		98.0	1	16	106
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>													
New York.....	70	30	40	13,819	8,680	5,139	5,857	7,827	135	74.8	70	1,252	9,699
New Jersey.....	11	11		2,050	2,050		875	1,175		74.5	11	246	2,129
Pennsylvania.....	200	127	103	80,475	57,484	22,991	32,300	42,912	5,203	75.4	281	6,130	59,528
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>													
Ohio.....	113	55	58	24,078	17,518	6,560	9,633	12,994	1,451	74.1	109	1,985	20,175
Indiana.....	15	8	7	2,299	1,035	604	892	1,326	81	67.3	14	218	1,700
Illinois.....	49	10	33	7,447	3,007	3,840	3,091	4,269	87	72.4	48	755	5,465
Michigan.....	9	5	4	1,402	984	418	552	850		64.9	9	186	1,721
Wisconsin.....	6	1	5	877	405	412	192	220	465	87.3	5	79	650
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>													
Iowa.....	46	17	29	6,572	3,133	3,439	2,812	3,760		74.8	46	607	4,907
Missouri.....	9	6	3	1,849	1,505	344	583	1,054	207	55.8	9	192	1,692
Nebraska.....	12	4	8	2,354	1,297	1,057	1,007	1,847		74.8	12	240	1,770
Kansas.....	33	12	21	4,580	2,387	2,193	1,794	2,591	195	69.2	32	537	4,004
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>													
Delaware.....	2	1	1	303	272	31	136	167		81.4	2	29	272
Maryland.....	2	2		469	469		179	290		61.7	2	34	320
District of Columbia.....	1	1		1,068	1,068		407	661		61.6	1	74	548
Virginia.....	1	1		175	175		55	120		45.8	1	21	146
West Virginia.....	4	2	2	636	259	377	187	284	105	65.8	4	55	478
North Carolina.....	2	1	1	229	185	44	102	127		80.3	2	12	195
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>													
Kentucky.....	3		3	340		340	130	210		59.4	3	40	362
Tennessee.....	6	2	4	311	155	156	84	134	93	62.7	4	31	415
Alabama.....	5	1	4	263	24	239	116	147		78.9	5	43	360
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>													
Oklahoma.....	5	3	2	1,013	873	140	134	200	679	67.0	4	42	801
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>													
Idaho.....	3	2	1	494	440	54	204	290		70.3	3	45	366
Wyoming.....	1		1	340		340	137	203		67.5	1	32	281
Colorado.....	10	8	2	3,549	3,426	123	1,340	2,203		61.1	10	243	2,243
<b>PACIFIC:</b>													
Washington.....	18	14	4	2,775	2,295	480	1,050	1,725		60.9	18	375	2,832
Oregon.....	9	4	5	1,502	942	500	653	849		76.9	9	213	1,580
California.....	24	19	5	5,830	4,909	861	2,311	3,519		65.7	24	649	5,977

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

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

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 <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	778	901	991	984	170,867	171,671	160,728	130,342	5,821	155,165	9,981	3.6
NEW ENGLAND:												
Vermont.....	6	7	7	4	538	541	532	238	17	521	-----	3.2
Massachusetts.....	8	10	12	12	2,167	2,333	2,993	2,540	31	2,136	-----	1.4
Rhode Island.....	4	5	5	4	958	972	1,036	670	10	948	-----	1.0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	70	63	64	68	13,819	11,498	11,150	10,115	424	12,200	1,195	3.4
New Jersey.....	11	11	10	7	2,050	1,746	1,904	1,343	33	2,017	-----	1.6
Pennsylvania.....	290	323	339	331	80,475	79,166	73,405	56,537	2,355	72,862	5,263	3.1
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	113	140	146	143	24,078	25,390	21,613	18,336	991	21,597	1,400	4.4
Indiana.....	15	22	24	27	2,290	2,818	2,844	2,802	102	2,116	81	4.6
Illinois.....	49	61	66	72	7,447	9,240	9,782	9,555	177	7,033	237	2.5
Michigan.....	9	8	10	12	1,402	1,088	1,093	1,017	109	1,293	-----	7.8
Wisconsin.....	6	6	6	7	877	678	630	546	15	789	73	1.9
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Iowa.....	46	61	79	86	6,572	8,729	9,588	8,800	273	6,191	198	4.2
Missouri.....	9	10	14	15	1,849	2,178	1,899	1,539	77	1,565	207	4.7
Nebraska.....	12	16	21	23	2,354	2,461	2,338	2,459	127	2,163	74	5.6
Kansas.....	33	37	47	50	4,580	5,073	4,995	4,061	248	4,121	211	5.7
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
West Virginia.....	4	6	7	9	636	1,200	1,196	1,026	36	435	165	7.6
North Carolina.....	2	2	3	1	229	197	249	84	31	198	-----	13.5
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	3	3	4	-----	349	264	161	-----	42	307	-----	12.0
Tennessee.....	6	8	10	8	311	499	467	544	7	211	93	3.2
Alabama.....	5	6	5	6	263	415	408	249	58	205	-----	22.1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	-----	2	3	3	-----	87	107	146	-----	-----	-----	-----
Oklahoma.....	5	5	7	7	1,013	697	414	302	38	290	679	11.4
Texas.....	-----	5	11	-----	-----	368	435	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
MOUNTAIN:												
Idaho.....	3	6	5	3	494	679	381	72	7	487	-----	1.4
Colorado.....	10	10	15	9	3,549	2,467	2,707	1,798	140	3,409	-----	3.9
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	18	21	22	21	2,775	2,394	2,124	1,616	81	2,594	100	3.0
Oregon.....	9	10	8	7	1,502	1,471	980	706	100	1,402	-----	6.7
California.....	24	28	32	23	5,330	4,485	3,787	2,213	199	5,631	-----	3.4
Other States.....	28	9	9	6	2,551	1,936	1,398	733	93	2,458	-----	3.6

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

<sup>2</sup> Includes: Connecticut, 1; Delaware, 2; Maryland, 2; District of Columbia, 1; Virginia, 1; and Wyoming, 1.

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

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PAR- SONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	778	794	737	\$23,076,774	204	\$2,834,811	511	\$2,416,290
NEW ENGLAND:								
Vermont.....	6	6	6	31,500	-----	-----	5	9,700 <sup>1</sup>
Massachusetts.....	8	8	7	533,000	5	116,240	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Rhode Island.....	4	4	4	154,000	3	17,100	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	70	67	64	2,116,800	24	472,008	46	218,900
New Jersey.....	11	11	11	336,600	3	49,487	4	43,000
Pennsylvania.....	290	287	272	10,912,471	84	1,273,130	174	991,550
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	113	111	109	3,683,150	33	431,838	77	378,590
Indiana.....	15	15	15	317,000	2	3,800	13	48,700
Illinois.....	49	48	48	769,775	4	33,050	37	167,825
Michigan.....	9	9	9	165,500	4	72,000	5	32,000
Wisconsin.....	6	6	6	119,800	1	22,000	3	8,700
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Iowa.....	46	45	45	806,500	2	1,025	40	145,600
Missouri.....	9	9	9	440,500	4	82,700	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Nebraska.....	12	12	12	129,500	3	22,300	11	29,900
Kansas.....	33	33	33	370,000	5	26,650	24	55,100
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
West Virginia.....	4	4	4	47,000	1	1,000	3	10,000
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	3	3	3	37,646	-----	-----	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Tennessee.....	6	5	4	22,300	1	220	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Oklahoma.....	5	5	4	76,000	-----	-----	4	16,500
MOUNTAIN:								
Idaho.....	3	3	3	54,500	1	1,500	3	6,900
Colorado.....	10	10	9	248,800	2	1,214	8	25,900
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	18	18	18	349,300	2	2,800	11	47,000
Oregon.....	9	9	8	188,500	2	21,000	6	17,500
California.....	24	24	23	904,307	9	154,549	16	77,425
Other States.....	15	12	11	362,325	4	29,600	12	95,500

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures shown for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.<sup>2</sup> Includes: Connecticut, 1; Delaware, 2; Maryland, 1; District of Columbia, 1; Virginia, 1; North Carolina, 2; Alabama, 2; and Wyoming, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements
United States .....	778	775	\$3,711,043	\$1,102,786	\$361,628	\$294,600
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>						
Vermont .....	6	6	6,968	4,969	78	230
Massachusetts .....	8	8	62,335	17,650	6,915	8,841
Rhode Island .....	4	4	18,991	7,175	1,681	1,196
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>						
New York .....	70	70	283,204	106,731	24,529	11,885
New Jersey .....	11	11	53,462	19,142	6,582	6,286
Pennsylvania .....	200	200	1,884,813	461,169	188,707	163,994
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>						
Ohio .....	113	112	489,446	161,535	47,421	38,901
Indiana .....	15	15	36,295	16,119	8,670	3,012
Illinois .....	49	48	131,429	48,822	11,475	8,180
Michigan .....	9	9	37,063	12,549	2,224	1,625
Wisconsin .....	6	5	18,410	6,050	700	2,581
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>						
Iowa .....	46	46	116,336	45,316	9,963	12,068
Missouri .....	9	9	53,107	18,595	4,675	2,604
Nebraska .....	12	12	51,613	14,704	3,265	18,278
Kansas .....	33	33	80,540	31,361	4,205	6,785
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>						
West Virginia .....	4	4	9,353	4,000	840	236
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>						
Kentucky .....	3	3	6,214	3,565	110	350
Tennessee .....	6	6	6,131	3,390		376
Alabama .....	5	5	5,915	900	2,953	600
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>						
Oklahoma .....	5	5	11,984	6,384	636	472
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>						
Idaho .....	3	3	6,684	3,100	560	400
Colorado .....	10	10	68,021	18,246	9,775	7,266
<b>PACIFIC:</b>						
Washington .....	18	18	50,626	25,475	3,263	4,174
Oregon .....	9	9	21,954	8,822	600	1,141
California .....	24	24	148,195	46,698	18,391	6,134
Other States .....	10	110	51,954	15,319	8,460	2,035

<sup>1</sup> Includes: Connecticut, 1; Delaware, 2; Maryland, 2; District of Columbia, 1; Virginia, 1; North Carolina, 2; and Wyoming, 1.

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

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, ex- cluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local re- lief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To gen- eral head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$522, 942	\$735, 713	\$35, 465	\$85, 046	\$176, 071	\$430, 675	\$186, 117
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>							
Vermont.....		921	10	104	112	520	24
Massachusetts.....	5, 575	15, 288	702	323	647	5, 207	1, 187
Rhode Island.....	1, 200	5, 013	211	66		1, 800	
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>							
New York.....	8, 483	68, 936	3, 892	3, 541	7, 070	28, 838	19, 340
New Jersey.....	940	12, 242	2, 440	1, 108	1, 440	1, 056	1, 326
Pennsylvania.....	135, 455	358, 733	52, 113	41, 586	123, 711	279, 167	90, 178
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>							
Ohio.....	34, 774	94, 624	8, 555	10, 916	15, 052	48, 613	34, 055
Indiana.....	1, 000	5, 713	341	399	1, 205	3, 754	1, 142
Illinois.....	3, 209	26, 911	3, 244	1, 571	3, 410	18, 678	5, 929
Michigan.....	3, 905	9, 689	375	362	402	4, 209	1, 723
Wisconsin.....	2, 000	4, 056	220	27	425	2, 120	281
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>							
Iowa.....	1, 500	16, 149	2, 857	4, 080	0, 413	11, 712	6, 278
Missouri.....	8, 300	14, 481	768	2, 209	351	3, 051	2, 983
Nebraska.....	1, 500	6, 533	596	295	272	3, 760	2, 410
Kansas.....	1, 680	13, 657	1, 840	3, 516	3, 080	9, 099	5, 317
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>							
West Virginia.....	913	1, 873	93	46	22	856	474
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>							
Kentucky.....		747	25	42	4	1, 180	101
Tennessee.....	60	319	273	6	6	814	887
Alabama.....		297	53			1, 011	101
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>							
Oklahoma.....		2, 330	400	346	478	433	406
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>							
Idaho.....		1, 534	131	93	98	768	
Colorado.....	3, 021	12, 704	662	5, 420	4, 306	2, 422	4, 100
<b>PACIFIC:</b>							
Washington.....	867	6, 770	592	1, 389	1, 423	5, 751	922
Oregon.....	660	7, 709	759	340	450	1, 009	374
California.....	7, 650	34, 090	3, 261	5, 879	4, 906	15, 940	5, 246
Other States.....	250	13, 695	1, 052	1, 352	788	7, 908	1, 095

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

SYNOD AND PRESBYTERY	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	Scholars
Total.....	778	170,967	737	\$23,079,774	204	\$2,834,811	775	\$3,711,043	768	133,228
Synod of New York:										
Albany.....	9	1,529	9	222,000	1	2,500	9	38,924	9	1,110
Argyle.....	12	1,816	10	108,500	1	900	12	36,932	12	1,135
Boston.....	13	3,321	12	722,000	8	183,340	13	86,485	13	2,169
Delaware.....	15	2,818	15	344,100	2	76,000	15	49,261	15	1,529
Hudson.....	15	2,380	15	497,900	10	89,487	15	63,001	15	2,319
New York.....	11	2,814	9	327,000	8	91,100	11	52,621	11	1,718
Philadelphia.....	24	9,160	21	1,282,125	12	141,242	24	243,465	24	7,486
Vermont.....	6	638	6	31,500	—	—	6	6,968	6	498
Synod of Pittsburgh:										
Big Spring.....	9	1,022	8	94,500	—	—	9	21,025	9	1,140
Chartiers.....	28	6,815	28	666,700	8	22,425	28	120,144	27	4,751
Conemaugh.....	23	3,990	19	633,300	5	139,100	23	102,508	22	3,187
Kiskiminetas.....	16	2,288	14	197,400	6	38,247	16	38,313	14	1,811
Monongahela.....	40	18,014	38	3,090,096	14	416,400	40	580,626	30	12,103
Westmoreland.....	31	6,910	27	797,500	9	73,834	31	147,955	29	5,138
First Synod of the West:										
Allegheny.....	38	13,563	38	2,170,000	10	198,162	38	304,066	38	9,615
Beaver Valley.....	24	7,079	23	1,088,500	8	229,970	24	151,869	23	6,310
Butler.....	25	5,479	25	356,500	1	5,000	25	93,093	24	3,902
Caledonia.....	19	5,512	17	863,900	10	261,508	19	94,937	19	4,017
Cleveland.....	26	9,201	26	1,270,000	15	265,055	26	174,492	26	8,138
Lake.....	24	3,573	24	430,975	2	4,000	24	63,740	24	2,669
Mercer.....	13	3,554	12	344,000	2	32,000	13	55,889	13	2,443
Synod of Ohio:										
Detroit.....	8	1,356	8	163,000	4	72,000	8	35,365	8	1,659
Mansfield.....	11	1,592	11	335,000	4	38,071	10	43,328	11	1,440
Muskingum.....	20	3,823	18	302,050	3	47,200	20	49,218	18	2,922
Steubenville.....	11	1,892	11	436,400	1	23,000	11	62,203	11	1,568
Wheeling.....	13	1,000	12	184,500	1	1,000	13	33,870	12	1,248
Second Synod:										
Indiana.....	13	1,701	13	212,000	1	2,000	13	25,750	12	1,216
Ohio First.....	21	2,902	20	425,346	9	9,838	21	53,678	20	2,617
Ohio Northwestern.....	9	1,418	8	163,500	3	7,874	9	24,270	9	1,279
Tennessee.....	11	832	7	73,500	2	570	11	13,521	9	926
Xenia.....	14	2,800	14	641,500	5	40,800	14	72,660	14	2,320
Synod of Illinois:										
Chicago.....	11	2,297	10	403,000	3	27,300	11	52,268	11	1,673
Illinois Southern.....	21	3,587	21	482,275	3	78,000	21	75,560	21	2,950
Monmouth.....	12	1,800	12	164,700	1	650	12	25,467	12	1,324
Rock Island.....	12	1,450	12	139,800	1	6,000	11	27,937	11	1,115
Wisconsin.....	6	877	6	149,800	1	22,000	5	18,410	5	650
Synod of Iowa:										
Cedar Rapids.....	13	2,285	13	331,500	—	—	13	41,602	13	1,562
College Springs.....	12	1,595	12	224,000	2	6,200	12	25,948	12	1,170
Des Moines.....	11	1,184	11	78,000	1	125	11	19,531	11	1,048
Koekuk.....	10	1,540	9	178,000	—	—	10	29,633	10	1,077
Synod of Kansas:										
Arkansas Valley.....	13	1,697	13	151,100	3	8,500	13	31,835	13	1,672
Concordia.....	6	391	6	23,300	—	—	6	6,142	5	384
Kansas City.....	16	2,731	16	230,100	2	18,150	16	45,834	16	2,130
Oklahoma.....	5	1,013	4	76,000	—	—	5	11,984	4	801
Synod of Nebraska:										
Colorado.....	9	3,708	8	252,500	3	3,214	9	71,311	9	2,403
Nebraska.....	13	2,513	13	140,800	3	22,300	15	55,465	13	1,914
Uncompahgre.....	2	181	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	121
Synod of California:										
Los Angeles.....	13	4,127	12	684,757	6	131,149	13	111,196	13	4,223
San Francisco.....	11	1,703	11	219,550	3	23,400	11	36,999	11	1,764
Synod of Columbia:										
Idaho.....	4	557	4	64,500	1	1,500	4	8,479	4	456
Oregon.....	8	1,439	7	178,500	2	21,000	8	20,159	8	1,490
Puget Sound.....	12	1,857	11	257,300	1	2,100	12	34,016	12	1,894
Spokane.....	6	918	6	92,000	1	700	6	16,610	6	938

<sup>1</sup>Amount for Uncompahgre combined with figures for Nebraska, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

## HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

### DENOMINATIONAL 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 of the Associate Reformed Synod (Secession and Covenanter) were brought together in the United Presbyterian Church of North America, in the city of Pittsburgh. 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.<sup>2</sup>

### DOCTRINE

The United Presbyterian Church accepts the Westminster Confession of Faith and Catechisms as doctrinal standards, amending somewhat the chapters on the power of civil magistrates. In addition, by constitutional action consummated June 2, 1925, it adopted a Confessional Statement made up of 44 articles. This statement contains the substance of the Westminster symbols, together with certain present-day convictions of the United Presbyterian Church. It takes the place of the Judicial Testimony of 1858, and wherever it deviates from the Westminster Standards its declarations prevail. The most noteworthy modifications of the older creedal positions held by the church are the restriction of divorce to marriage unfaithfulness (willful desertion no longer being recognized as a valid cause for divorce), the unequivocal avowal of universal infant salvation, the extension of sacramental privileges to all who have professed their faith in Christ and are leading a Christian life, the withdrawal of any protest against secret oath-bound societies, and the abandonment of the exclusive use of the Psalms in worship. The church maintains its insistence on the plenary, verbal inspiration of Scripture as the rule of faith and practice and takes a strongly conservative stand on all the theological issues of the day. Stress is placed on the old pillar doctrines of grace, wherein are affirmed the sufficiency and fullness of the provision God has made for the need of a fallen race, through the atoning work of Jesus Christ, the eternal and only begotten Son, and the renewing and sanctifying power of the Holy Spirit. Echoing its associate forefathers in Scotland, the United Presbyterian Church teaches that the Gospel contains a free, unlimited offer of salvation to all sinners alike. With regard to the social order, it is definitely asserted in the Confessional Statement that a primary duty of the church is to give positive witness that the Christian principles of justice and love should have full expression in all relationships whatsoever—personal, industrial, business, civic, national, and international.

### ORGANIZATION

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.<sup>3</sup>

### WORK

The activities of the church are conducted by boards under the immediate authority of the General Assembly. These are the Board of Foreign Missions, the Board of American Missions, the Board of Education, the Board of Publication and Bible School Work, the Board of Ministerial Pensions and Relief, and the Board of Directors of the Women's General Missionary Societies, which work in close relation with the other boards of the church, reporting to the General Assembly annually.

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by O. H. Milligan, D. D., clerk of the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church of North America, Pittsburgh, Pa., and approved by him in its present form.

<sup>2</sup> See The Synod of the Associate Presbyterian Church of North America, p. 69, and Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America, p. 82.

<sup>3</sup> See Presbyterian Bodies, p. 1.

The Board of Foreign Missions, located in Philadelphia, has for its foreign fields the Punjab in India, Egypt, the Sudan, and Abyssinia. The report for 1936 shows 520 congregations and mission stations; 208 American missionaries; 269 organized churches; 65,179 communicants; 327 Sabbath schools with 23,156 scholars; 301 schools of all grades, with 16,561 pupils, including 2 theological seminaries and 3 colleges, with 1,442 students; 30 hospitals and dispensaries, treating 119,903 patients. The total amount contributed by the native Christians through their churches in 1936 was \$111,122, and the American churches added \$314,513.

The Board of American Missions operates through three departments—home missions, freedmen's missions, and church erection. The total disbursement for the year 1936 by this board was \$351,332.

The educational work of the church in America is represented by 7 institutions of higher learning, including 1 theological seminary and 6 colleges with a total of 3,421 students.

The Women's Association, engaged in philanthropic work, operates three institutions—a general hospital, a home for aged people, and an orphans' home.

The young people's denominational organization is known as the Young People's Christian Union, which in 1936 had 1,068 societies, with a membership of 24,413.

The Sabbath schools of the church number 866, with an enrollment of 167,439 and contributions of \$295,945.

# PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Presbyterian Church in the United States 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 includes those who have been enrolled in the local churches and baptized upon profession of faith in Christ as Savior, or received by letter from any evangelical church.

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

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	2,967	951	2,016	32.1	67.9
Members, number.....	440,045	293,473	155,572	65.4	34.6
Average membership per church.....	151	309	77		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	178,761	114,576	64,185	64.1	35.9
Female.....	240,481	157,235	83,246	65.4	34.6
Sex not reported.....	20,803	21,662	8,141	72.7	27.3
Males per 100 females.....	74.3	72.9	77.1		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	28,506	18,008	10,498	63.2	36.8
13 years and over.....	377,938	245,808	132,130	65.0	35.0
Age not reported.....	42,601	29,657	12,944	69.6	30.4
Percent under 13 years <sup>2</sup> .....	7.0	6.8	7.4		
Church edifices, number.....	2,821	916	1,905	32.5	67.5
Value—number reporting.....	2,762	896	1,866	32.4	67.6
Amount reported.....	\$53,197,115	\$42,290,137	\$10,906,978	79.5	20.5
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$51,484,808	\$40,881,815	\$10,602,993	79.4	20.6
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$1,712,307	\$1,408,322	\$303,985	82.2	17.8
Average value per church.....	\$19,260	\$47,199	\$5,845		
Debt—number reporting.....	530	359	171	67.7	32.3
Amount reported.....	\$6,022,046	\$5,583,849	\$438,197	92.7	7.3
Number reporting "no debt".....	1,691	412	1,279	24.4	75.6
Parsonages, number.....	1,383	558	795	42.5	57.5
Value—number reporting.....	1,327	578	749	43.6	56.4
Amount reported.....	\$5,723,350	\$3,472,125	\$2,256,225	60.6	39.4
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2,895	941	1,954	32.5	67.5
Amount reported.....	\$9,123,628	\$6,982,774	\$2,140,854	76.5	23.5
Pastors' salaries.....	\$2,712,250	\$1,763,213	\$949,037	65.0	35.0
All other salaries.....	\$711,987	\$654,345	\$57,642	91.9	8.1
Repairs and improvements.....	\$663,971	\$369,377	\$294,594	65.5	34.5
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$739,672	\$632,691	\$106,981	85.5	14.5
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1,811,109	\$1,490,766	\$320,343	82.3	17.7
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$192,749	\$153,901	\$38,848	79.8	20.2
Home missions.....	\$562,804	\$470,610	\$92,194	83.6	16.4
Foreign missions.....	\$506,353	\$419,392	\$86,961	82.8	17.2
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$627,022	\$465,401	\$161,621	74.2	25.8
All other purposes.....	\$695,711	\$503,078	\$192,633	80.9	19.1
Average expenditure per church.....	\$3,152	\$7,421	\$1,096		

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> 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 <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Sunday schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	2,576	900	1,667	35.3	64.7
Officers and teachers.....	37,132	21,128	16,004	56.9	43.1
Scholars.....	331,833	206,919	124,914	62.4	37.6
<b>Summer vacation Bible schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	889	374	515	42.1	57.9
Officers and teachers.....	9,073	5,023	4,050	55.4	44.6
Scholars.....	67,352	36,302	31,050	53.9	46.1
<b>Weekday religious schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	51	24	27	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	207	96	112	45.9	54.1
Scholars.....	3,283	1,734	1,549	52.8	47.2
<b>Parochial schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	15	4	11	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	124	30	94	24.2	75.8
Scholars.....	1,037	392	645	37.8	62.2

<sup>1</sup> 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 Presbyterian Church in the United States for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	2,967	3,400	3,365	3,086
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	-502	104	279	-----
Percent.....	-14.5	3.1	9.0	-----
Members, number.....	449,045	451,043	357,760	266,345
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	-1,998	93,274	61,424	-----
Percent.....	-0.4	20.1	34.3	-----
Average membership per church.....	151	130	106	86
Church edifices, number.....	2,821	3,617	3,321	3,012
Value—number reporting.....	2,762	3,148	3,041	2,734
Amount reported.....	\$53,197,115	\$67,798,658	\$23,924,915	\$15,488,480
Average value per church.....	\$19,260	\$21,537	\$7,867	\$5,665
Debt—number reporting.....	530	621	424	239
Amount reported.....	\$6,022,046	\$6,461,274	\$1,319,344	\$539,111
Parsonages, number.....	1,383	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	1,327	1,438	1,112	942
Amount reported.....	\$5,728,350	\$8,984,140	\$3,782,057	\$2,598,485
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	2,895	3,330	3,101	-----
Amount reported.....	\$9,123,628	\$15,612,028	\$5,809,909	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$2,712,280	-----	-----	-----
All other salaries.....	\$711,987	-----	-----	-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$563,971	\$10,824,101	\$3,792,303	-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$739,672	-----	-----	-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1,811,109	-----	-----	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$192,749	-----	-----	-----
Home missions.....	\$562,804	-----	-----	-----
Foreign missions.....	\$500,353	\$4,784,386	\$2,017,606	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$927,022	-----	-----	-----
All other purposes.....	\$995,711	-----	-----	-----
Not classified.....	-----	\$3,451	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$3,152	\$4,688	\$1,874	-----
<b>Sunday schools:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	2,576	2,950	2,744	2,301
Officers and teachers.....	37,132	37,501	32,812	24,327
Scholars.....	331,833	367,795	313,165	189,797

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Presbyterian Church in the United States 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 four 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 the amount of 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 synod in the Presbyterian Church in the United States, by presbyteries, 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			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	2,967	951	2,016	449,045	263,473	165,572	178,761	240,481	29,803	74.3	2,576	37,132	331,833
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: Pennsylvania.....	1	---	1	47	---	47	24	23	---	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	7	34
WEST NORTH CENTRAL: Missouri.....	115	39	76	16,874	11,023	5,851	6,661	9,412	801	70.8	105	1,593	13,094
SOUTH ATLANTIC: Maryland.....	14	4	10	1,700	533	1,167	661	1,039	---	63.6	13	199	1,583
District of Columbia.....	2	2	---	1,171	1,171	---	439	732	---	60.0	2	92	891
Virginia.....	399	93	306	65,238	34,617	30,871	25,002	34,652	5,034	73.9	357	5,469	50,410
West Virginia.....	135	26	110	22,460	12,372	10,088	8,809	12,915	736	68.2	119	2,121	18,769
North Carolina.....	494	117	377	76,690	37,960	38,730	32,630	40,507	3,847	80.3	451	6,204	60,064
South Carolina.....	261	60	201	37,709	21,520	16,189	14,972	18,946	3,791	79.0	227	2,890	26,781
Georgia.....	212	82	130	30,943	24,365	6,588	11,210	15,652	4,081	71.6	177	2,504	21,474
Florida.....	112	55	57	21,669	18,727	2,942	7,492	10,706	3,471	70.0	102	1,705	15,542
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL: Kentucky.....	131	52	79	17,206	11,977	5,229	6,850	9,088	1,270	75.4	110	1,502	11,918
Tennessee.....	183	63	120	34,255	26,652	7,003	13,702	19,362	1,191	70.8	158	2,500	25,927
Alabama.....	163	61	102	21,444	15,978	6,460	8,055	11,438	1,051	73.3	126	1,764	14,948
Mississippi.....	206	45	161	18,445	9,910	8,635	7,486	9,801	1,178	76.2	160	1,614	11,206
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL: Arkansas.....	106	39	67	14,720	10,591	4,129	6,187	8,247	286	75.0	95	1,214	9,738
Louisiana.....	75	42	33	13,989	11,776	2,210	5,367	7,705	824	68.9	65	1,026	9,263
Oklahoma.....	38	14	24	3,456	2,628	928	1,395	2,061	---	67.7	33	374	3,102
Texas.....	319	157	162	50,942	41,743	9,199	20,418	28,082	2,442	72.7	274	4,252	37,039
MOUNTAIN: New Mexico.....	1	1	---	40	40	---	15	25	---	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	7	60

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

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

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

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 <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	2,967	3,469	3,365	3,086	449,045	461,043	357,769	266,345	28,506	377,938	42,601	7.0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Missouri.....	115	137	140	100	16,874	18,593	17,435	14,713	990	14,700	1,094	6.3
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Maryland.....	14	14	13	14	1,700	1,929	1,580	1,628	64	1,636	-----	3.8
Virginia.....	399	421	373	333	65,288	63,598	49,186	36,599	3,400	55,644	6,244	5.8
West Virginia.....	135	150	137	125	22,460	23,277	15,705	10,017	1,099	20,009	755	5.1
North Carolina.....	494	579	518	423	76,600	77,691	57,836	41,322	5,260	62,015	8,515	7.7
South Carolina.....	261	287	286	274	37,709	37,604	30,041	23,395	2,615	31,208	3,886	7.7
Georgia.....	212	250	230	226	30,943	29,675	25,181	20,258	1,840	26,155	2,948	6.6
Florida.....	112	135	111	81	21,669	20,202	10,170	5,534	1,014	16,886	3,769	5.7
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	131	163	162	180	17,206	22,021	22,242	20,143	959	14,010	1,337	6.0
Tennessee.....	183	182	200	185	34,255	30,777	25,606	21,390	2,237	28,818	3,200	7.2
Alabama.....	163	213	220	208	21,444	22,530	20,428	15,368	1,603	18,355	1,486	8.0
Mississippi.....	206	270	266	258	18,445	22,999	19,768	15,641	1,044	14,823	2,678	6.6
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	106	111	116	89	14,720	14,499	10,762	7,357	1,247	13,003	470	8.8
Louisiana.....	75	116	97	87	13,936	14,218	9,636	7,198	789	11,593	1,602	6.3
Oklahoma.....	38	54	67	47	3,456	4,440	3,396	1,323	467	2,919	70	13.8
Texas.....	319	372	420	393	50,942	45,610	37,900	23,934	3,866	42,420	4,647	8.4
MOUNTAIN:												
New Mexico.....	1	4	7	1	40	200	310	71	5	35	-----	-----
Other States.....	3	3	2	2	1,218	1,090	597	454	10	1,208	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less 100.

<sup>2</sup> Includes: Pennsylvania, 1, and District of Columbia, 2.

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

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

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.....	2,967	2,821	2,762	\$53,197,115	530	\$8,022,040	1,327	\$5,728,350
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Missouri.....	115	111	109	2,470,123	24	440,098	48	179,450
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Maryland.....	14	14	14	252,500	3	48,325	11	60,400
Virginia.....	399	395	376	7,009,823	72	657,917	193	916,450
West Virginia.....	135	130	130	2,242,500	20	254,750	55	277,600
North Carolina.....	494	484	475	8,499,144	70	890,976	228	992,100
South Carolina.....	261	247	237	4,601,950	45	458,674	101	476,285
Georgia.....	212	210	205	3,790,700	32	209,921	74	267,900
Florida.....	112	104	104	3,011,200	32	680,096	54	299,350
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	131	123	120	2,391,850	21	127,777	65	281,700
Tennessee.....	183	169	163	4,335,077	23	547,871	78	353,015
Alabama.....	163	151	151	2,364,350	32	294,193	67	255,450
Mississippi.....	206	192	189	1,848,500	26	125,440	70	292,800
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	106	94	94	1,588,700	25	244,542	47	161,850
Louisiana.....	75	72	68	1,966,288	14	202,985	44	188,000
Oklahoma.....	38	37	37	278,310	9	38,475	18	37,550
Texas.....	319	294	283	5,986,100	74	700,981	166	690,450
Other States.....	4	4	4	615,000	3	129,125	2	28,000

¹ Includes: Pennsylvania, 1; District of Columbia, 2; and New Mexico, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	2,967	2,895	\$9,123,628	\$2,712,250	\$711,987	\$563,971
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Missouri.....	115	112	326,865	103,480	31,116	20,824
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland.....	14	14	46,601	17,220	3,888	2,420
Virginia.....	399	393	1,250,253	369,672	90,985	77,692
West Virginia.....	135	132	405,048	127,130	37,783	20,801
North Carolina.....	494	489	1,519,596	420,960	105,697	113,910
South Carolina.....	261	257	701,200	223,199	37,854	38,587
Georgia.....	212	207	713,589	195,263	56,743	53,997
Florida.....	112	109	805,986	137,178	37,989	28,397
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	131	121	394,463	134,170	38,317	29,949
Tennessee.....	183	179	817,941	193,178	78,098	39,943
Alabama.....	163	159	400,631	135,645	35,448	25,315
Mississippi.....	206	201	325,659	119,264	9,754	23,457
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	106	100	264,611	86,805	17,203	15,919
Louisiana.....	75	73	299,210	82,778	29,435	17,711
Oklahoma.....	38	34	57,959	28,331	2,008	4,447
Texas.....	319	300	1,024,964	330,351	88,533	49,097
Other States.....	4	4	60,052	7,720	5,136	1,005

¹ Includes: Pennsylvania, 1; District of Columbia, 2; and New Mexico, 1.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES

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

(Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting)

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 .....	\$739, 672	\$1,811, 109	\$192, 749	\$562, 804	\$508, 353	\$627, 022	\$806, 711
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Missouri.....	18, 878	78, 065	3, 445	15, 024	12, 716	26, 152	16, 595
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Maryland.....	1, 554	12, 015	520	1, 603	1, 954	2, 588	1, 930
Virginia.....	72, 379	258, 739	16, 016	84, 367	79, 179	183, 160	62, 258
West Virginia.....	84, 870	86, 150	9, 650	21, 400	13, 267	36, 736	17, 261
North Carolina.....	142, 294	240, 437	27, 277	101, 775	104, 486	100, 923	161, 837
South Carolina.....	72, 415	127, 606	12, 353	33, 640	40, 284	62, 650	52, 615
Georgia.....	39, 473	127, 292	32, 100	42, 708	36, 234	53, 276	76, 493
Florida.....	48, 889	135, 138	9, 918	28, 404	24, 887	23, 948	31, 288
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	17, 570	71, 173	13, 533	21, 149	17, 635	22, 747	28, 220
Tennessee.....	101, 064	163, 124	23, 460	60, 474	60, 364	31, 198	67, 038
Alabama.....	33, 606	67, 835	12, 786	22, 815	19, 988	22, 877	33, 416
Mississippi.....	18, 898	57, 037	4, 903	14, 481	11, 600	30, 595	28, 770
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	23, 977	58, 724	3, 196	9, 887	11, 178	19, 404	13, 318
Louisiana.....	18, 716	73, 097	2, 918	20, 921	18, 722	8, 826	25, 480
Oklahoma.....	1, 350	11, 137	1, 203	1, 612	1, 373	2, 199	4, 299
Texas.....	81, 089	221, 348	17, 018	77, 453	47, 435	43, 730	68, 910
Other States.....	7, 050	19, 282	2, 453	5, 091	5, 051	7	6, 057

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

SYNOD AND PRESBYTERY	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	Scholars
Total .....	2, 987	449, 045	2, 762	\$53, 197, 115	530	\$8, 022, 046	2, 896	\$9, 123, 628	2, 576	331, 833
Synod of Alabama:										
Birmingham.....	23	5, 262	22	823, 500	12	218, 400	22	128, 312	20	4, 429
East Alabama.....	48	5, 011	47	427, 200	3	13, 900	48	84, 050	39	2, 062
Mobile.....	27	3, 421	21	318, 000	5	37, 835	27	55, 949	19	2, 336
North Alabama.....	26	3, 700	26	343, 300	5	13, 450	25	60, 204	24	2, 806
Tuscaloosa.....	35	3, 839	31	433, 500	4	9, 900	33	71, 663	21	2, 320
Synod of Appalachia:										
Abingdon.....	61	7, 491	54	737, 000	4	19, 750	60	120, 150	46	7, 104
Asheville.....	25	4, 420	24	547, 000	3	12, 500	25	103, 519	23	3, 568
Holston.....	45	6, 724	41	525, 450	5	70, 449	45	149, 801	38	7, 204
Knoxville.....	36	8, 056	33	1, 324, 100	10	110, 187	35	242, 217	31	6, 770
Synod of Arkansas:										
Arkansas.....	31	5, 570	30	835, 200	11	180, 292	30	112, 150	30	3, 656
Ouachita.....	38	3, 902	30	254, 850	4	11, 000	35	61, 007	32	2, 586
Pine Bluff.....	20	3, 822	28	384, 900	9	38, 350	28	62, 004	20	2, 575
Washburn.....	8	1, 426	7	116, 750	1	5, 000	7	20, 354	7	921
Synod of Florida:										
Florida.....	30	2, 540	26	256, 900	2	302	29	58, 807	22	2, 233
St. Johns.....	49	12, 413	45	1, 732, 250	23	282, 235	47	300, 623	48	9, 347
Suwanee.....	31	6, 659	31	1, 021, 250	7	297, 559	31	140, 673	31	3, 934
Synod of Georgia:										
Athens.....	37	3, 172	36	268, 300	3	10, 032	37	54, 835	29	2, 048
Atlanta.....	62	15, 050	60	1, 991, 000	13	125, 095	61	388, 932	54	9, 937
Augusta.....	23	2, 601	23	372, 200	3	6, 150	23	62, 006	20	1, 581
Cherokee.....	21	2, 619	19	238, 400	2	1, 540	21	55, 689	20	1, 685
Macon.....	24	2, 876	24	397, 550	5	24, 014	23	68, 905	15	2, 381
Savannah.....	28	2, 400	26	212, 600	4	38, 790	26	39, 209	23	2, 147
Southwest Georgia.....	13	1, 820	13	295, 750	2	4, 300	13	41, 741	12	1, 310
Synod of Kentucky:										
Guerrant.....	11	917	9	54, 600	.....	.....	8	13, 063	7	778
Lexington-Ebenezer.....	37	4, 034	30	523, 450	6	13, 000	36	78, 645	34	2, 835
Louisville.....	40	7, 332	34	964, 600	11	99, 595	38	192, 895	32	4, 088
Muhlenburg.....	23	2, 023	20	354, 300	2	3, 282	21	53, 304	19	1, 469
Transylvania.....	18	2, 450	18	434, 600	1	2, 500	17	49, 909	16	1, 734

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

SYNOD AND PRESBYTERY	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	Scholars
Synod of Louisiana:										
Louisiana.....	25	4,152	21	\$406,400	6	\$150,800	23	\$63,847	20	2,861
New Orleans.....	17	4,533	16	870,760	5	106,600	17	94,009	17	3,104
Red River.....	27	4,848	25	618,038	1	4,825	27	118,211	22	2,800
Synod of Mississippi:										
Central Mississippi.....	60	5,721	55	643,850	0	84,160	58	122,581	45	3,346
East Mississippi.....	34	3,173	33	194,400	4	9,325	34	44,149	26	1,779
Meridian.....	40	3,843	37	303,550	3	21,200	40	50,643	32	2,537
Mississippi.....	30	2,393	29	383,100	4	8,260	30	48,590	24	1,545
North Mississippi.....	33	3,052	29	316,200	4	2,000	31	56,628	26	1,700
Synod of Missouri:										
Lafayette.....	23	2,564	22	229,600	4	12,841	23	32,683	23	1,913
Missouri.....	31	3,681	29	395,784	4	13,170	29	46,360	27	2,204
Potosi.....	21	2,141	20	262,500	5	22,500	21	43,607	17	1,626
St. Louis.....	17	3,228	17	859,335	5	326,075	17	83,241	16	2,484
Upper Missouri.....	23	5,200	21	731,004	6	75,412	22	120,984	22	4,867
Synod of North Carolina:										
Albemarle.....	22	2,315	21	207,000	2	7,800	20	58,012	18	1,656
Concord.....	60	9,943	58	770,800	8	72,852	60	201,303	54	6,723
Fayetteville.....	87	11,152	84	648,800	6	20,500	86	159,237	81	8,359
Granville.....	31	5,165	31	845,050	0	33,110	30	123,129	28	4,079
Kings Mountain.....	35	5,618	33	511,300	5	18,576	35	98,004	35	4,700
Mecklenburg.....	72	15,703	68	1,671,922	20	193,151	72	344,341	68	13,040
Orange.....	60	11,813	58	2,100,507	9	593,600	59	256,622	54	8,061
Wilmington.....	53	6,120	53	822,225	3	9,950	53	96,774	46	4,500
Winston-Salem.....	34	3,484	31	320,450	7	21,002	34	61,045	31	3,065
Synod of Oklahoma:										
Durant.....	16	1,218	15	97,850	5	24,150	14	21,254	14	1,067
Indian.....	8	263	8	5,260			8	855	7	158
Mangum.....	14	1,976	14	175,200	4	14,325	12	35,850	12	1,847
Synod of Snedecor Memorial:										
Central Alabama.....	8	371	8	24,650	3	708	8	4,178	6	408
Central Louisiana.....	7	502	7	13,100	3	1,610	7	5,608	6	538
Ethel.....	9	263	7	8,400	2	515	8	3,068	7	299
No. and So. Carolina.....	10	692	8	24,700	2	235	9	3,005	6	464
Synod of South Carolina:										
Bethel.....	44	6,433	43	676,450	6	43,540	44	110,462	41	4,078
Charleston.....	18	2,345	17	415,000	5	39,370	17	63,224	13	1,071
Congaree.....	22	4,124	22	650,000	8	164,125	21	90,700	19	2,406
Enoree.....	34	7,008	20	1,075,500	5	131,950	34	155,403	31	4,891
Harmony.....	29	4,006	24	306,700	4	9,171	29	60,313	26	2,610
Pee Dee.....	36	4,811	36	672,700	11	40,518	35	91,598	33	3,493
Piedmont.....	28	3,131	24	286,800	1	1,500	28	53,134	25	2,361
South Carolina.....	42	5,460	35	402,100	4	29,300	41	74,307	34	4,127
Synod of Tennessee:										
Columbia.....	25	2,201	23	185,400	1	2,700	24	35,792	22	1,704
Memphis.....	56	10,613	51	1,752,318	11	370,135	55	265,401	49	7,532
Nashville.....	38	8,044	34	659,700	2	2,900	36	155,001	34	4,850
Synod of Texas:										
Brazos.....	58	9,839	56	1,435,060	14	89,725	56	241,618	49	8,315
Brownwood.....	14	2,024	13	336,050	1	500	13	39,628	12	1,216
Central Texas.....	86	5,050	33	626,400	6	75,650	35	98,288	32	3,132
Dallas.....	31	8,623	20	941,825	15	193,285	20	180,135	27	6,330
El Paso.....	20	2,413	10	229,850	7	45,725	19	53,478	17	1,089
Fort Worth.....	26	4,412	26	474,700	10	16,446	26	79,893	23	2,603
Paris.....	37	4,398	33	369,650	1	2,000	30	105,528	27	3,759
Texas-Mexican.....	31	2,132	19	35,750	2	1,400	31	10,728	31	2,413
Western Texas.....	66	12,102	55	1,544,925	18	272,525	61	214,150	56	7,032
Synod of Virginia:										
East Hanover.....	61	13,188	58	1,523,123	19	173,683	61	297,840	59	9,428
Lexington.....	61	12,882	61	1,150,200	7	45,634	61	190,552	58	8,307
Montgomery.....	63	11,974	58	1,495,900	16	269,102	63	244,359	57	9,424
Norfolk.....	35	6,839	34	1,022,750	10	127,225	35	184,054	34	5,534
Potomac.....	32	4,502	31	970,100	8	186,825	32	135,919	29	8,640
Roanoke.....	57	6,234	53	459,700	1	150	57	85,200	53	4,905
West Hanover.....	30	3,475	28	351,750	2	8,100	30	53,543	24	2,300
Winchester.....	56	6,222	56	490,100	9	32,101	56	104,442	51	5,875
Synod of West Virginia:										
Bluestone.....	23	3,629	20	459,100	2	7,200	23	87,566	22	3,812
Greenbriar.....	47	4,920	45	395,200	4	43,250	44	75,142	36	4,548
Kanawha.....	26	9,000	25	1,059,900	9	184,172	25	177,160	23	6,234

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION<sup>1</sup>

## DENOMINATIONAL 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 Presbyterian Church in 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 Negro; 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 Negro 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, remained as constituent parts of the synods in whose bounds they are located. However, in 1916, the General Assembly constituted these and two

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1920, has been revised by Rev. E. C. Scott, D. D., stated clerk and treasurer, General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, Dallas, Tex., and approved by him in its present form.

other Negro presbyteries existing within its territory into a synod composed exclusively of Negro ministers and members, yet being a constituent part of the Presbyterian Church in the United States.

### DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

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 the public expounding of God's Word, or other functions pertaining to an ordained minister, but admits their services in other lines of Christian work.

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. The executive committee aids the weaker presbyteries and conducts new work on the frontier, in the mountains, and among foreigners and Negroes. Its aid 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, for the whites in the Appalachian Mountains, and for immigrant children. 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 of the entire work.

The Assembly's Executive Committee on Home Missions in 1936 aided, in whole or in part, 517 missionaries who served 726 churches, schools, and organized missions with 399 outpost Sunday schools and preaching stations. The contributions of the church for this work amounted to \$952,621. This includes support for several hundred ministers and as many churches aided directly by the presbyteries.

The foreign missionary work is under the care of the executive committee and is carried on in Africa, Brazil, China, Japan, Korea, and Mexico. The report for 1936 shows 60 stations and 2,390 outstations, occupied by 393 American missionaries and workers, and 4,193 trained native workers; 416 organized congregations with 81,881 members; 1,109 mission schools with 59,649 pupils. Hospitals and dispensaries are conducted in 114 buildings with 2,002 beds. Total number of patients treated, 310,961; total number of surgical operations, 14,306. This work was done by 46 American physicians and nurses, assisted by 350 native physicians, nurses, and medical helpers.

The educational interests of the Presbyterian Church in the United States are represented by 4 theological seminaries, 2 training schools for Negroes, 1 training school for lay workers, 14 colleges of higher grade, 1 affiliated college, and 9 junior colleges; 10 secondary schools; 9 mountain elementary schools; and 2 Mexican mission schools. Faculty members number 972; students, 12,047; buildings 593, with property value of \$22,962,113 and endowment, \$12,984,667; books in libraries, 604,632 volumes. Contributions in 1936 for educational purposes amounted to \$252,988. The philanthropic work of the church in 1936 included 16 orphanages with 1,874 inmates. The orphanages are owned and controlled by the synods in whose territory they are located. They have a property value of \$3,384,769 and endowments amounting to \$893,886. The contributions for the support of these orphanages in 1936 were \$299,486.

The executive committee of Christian Education and Ministerial Relief aids young men and women in preparation for the ministry and for life service. In 1936 there were 135 candidates for the ministry and mission service aided to the amount of \$9,090; there were 370 men and women candidates for the ministry and mission service; 195 ministers, 310 widows, orphans from 34 homes of deceased ministers, and 11 unordained missionaries were aided to the amount of \$128,878.

The Endowment Fund for ministerial relief amounts to \$1,506,711. The General Assembly designated the year 1937 as the time to complete the \$3,000,000 Accrued Liability Fund in order to put in operation the Ministers' Annuity (pension) Fund.

In 1936 the executive committee of Religious Education and Publication issued 13,296,089 copies of Sabbath School and missionary literature; the receipts for this work were \$55,224.

The Woman's Auxiliary of the Presbyterian Church in the United States was organized in 1912. In 1936 there were 2,496 societies with 168,434 members, and the contributions were \$1,180,440.

In 1922 the men of the church were formally organized, with a secretary in charge. Societies composed of men have since been organized throughout the churches, which have as their aim the development of the spiritual life as well as the development and training of leaders in all departments of church life and activity. In 1932 the "Men of the Church" was made a department of the executive committee of Religious Education and Publication.

# THE SYNOD OF THE ASSOCIATE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA

[FORMERLY ASSOCIATE SYNOD OF NORTH AMERICA (ASSOCIATE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH)]

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for The Synod of the Associate Presbyterian Church of North America 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 consists of those who have been received on profession of faith or certificate and are thus admitted to the full privileges of the church.

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

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL, <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	9	2	7		
Members, number.....	308	74	234	24.0	76.0
Average membership per church.....	34	37	33		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	121	28	93	23.1	76.9
Female.....	187	46	141	24.6	75.4
Males per 100 females.....	64.7	(?)	66.0		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	9		9		
13 years and over.....	299	74	225	24.7	75.3
Percent under 13 years.....	2.9		3.8		
Church edifices, number.....	9	2	7		
Value—number reporting.....	8	2	6		
Amount reported.....	\$17,800	\$8,000	\$9,800	44.9	55.1
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$17,800	\$8,000	\$9,800	44.9	55.1
Average value per church.....	\$2,225	\$4,000	\$1,633		
Debt—number reporting.....	1	1			
Amount reported.....	\$1,000	\$1,000		100.0	
Number reporting "no debt".....	6	1	5		
Parsonages, number.....	1		1		
Value—number reporting.....	1		1		
Amount reported.....	\$2,500		\$2,500		100.0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	0	2	7		
Amount reported.....	\$0,465	\$2,722	\$6,743	28.8	71.2
Pastors' salaries.....	\$4,808	\$1,395	\$3,413	29.0	71.0
All other salaries.....	\$1,824	\$154	\$1,670	8.4	91.6
Repairs and improvements.....	\$455	\$25	\$431	5.5	94.5
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$200		\$200		100.0
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$909	\$795	\$114	87.5	12.5
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$75	\$50	\$25		
Home missions.....	\$175		\$175		100.0
Foreign missions.....	\$429	\$39	\$390	9.1	90.9
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$454	\$264	\$190	58.1	41.9
All other purposes.....	\$135		\$135		100.0
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,052	\$1,361	\$963		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	5	1	4		
Officers and teachers.....	22	2	20		
Scholars.....	182	21	161	11.5	88.5

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of The Synod of the Associate Presbyterian Church of North America for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number	9	11	12	22
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number	-2	-1	-10	
Percent <sup>2</sup>				
Members, number	308	320	400	786
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number	-21	-161	-296	
Percent	-6.4	-32.9	-37.7	
Average membership per church	34	30	41	36
Church edifices, number	9	10	12	19
Value—number reporting	8	10	12	19
Amount reported	\$17,800	\$28,800	\$26,400	\$28,825
Average value per church	\$2,225	\$2,880	\$2,200	\$1,517
Debt—number reporting	1	1		
Amount reported	\$1,000	\$1,000		
Parsonages, number	1			
Value—number reporting	1	1	1	
Amount reported	\$2,500	\$3,000	\$2,500	
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number	9	11	12	
Amount reported	\$9,465	\$8,841	\$8,114	
Pastors' salaries	\$4,808			
All other salaries	\$1,824			
Repairs and improvements	\$456	\$6,586	\$6,801	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest	\$200			
All other current expenses, including interest	\$609			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.	\$75			
Home missions	\$175			
Foreign missions	\$420	\$2,255	\$1,813	
To general headquarters for distribution	\$454			
All other purposes	\$135			
Average expenditure per church	\$1,062	\$804	\$670	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number	5	6	5	9
Officers and teachers	22	14	12	13
Scholars	182	150	137	289

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.  
<sup>2</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for The Synod of the Associate Presbyterian Church of North America 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 four 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 church edifices and the amount of debt on such property 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 presbytery in The Synod of the Associate Presbyterian Church of North America, 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			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	9	2	7	308	74	234	121	187	84.7	5	22	182
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: Pennsylvania.....	3	-----	3	119	-----	119	50	69	-----	2	8	76
EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Indiana.....	1	-----	1	9	-----	9	3	6	-----	-----	-----	-----
WEST NORTH CENTRAL: Iowa.....	3	2	1	101	74	27	40	61	-----	2	5	41
Kansas.....	2	-----	2	79	-----	79	28	51	-----	1	9	65

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

**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	1966	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Per cent under 13
United States.....	9	11	12	22	308	329	420	788	9	289	2.9
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: Pennsylvania.....	3	4	4	8	119	132	162	327	9	110	7.6
EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Indiana.....	1	1	1	3	9	14	20	57	-----	9	-----
WEST NORTH CENTRAL: Iowa.....	3	3	4	5	101	113	190	237	-----	101	-----
Kansas.....	2	3	3	4	79	70	109	144	-----	79	-----
Other States.....	-----	-----	-----	12	-----	-----	-----	21	-----	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> Separate presentation was limited to States having 3 or more churches.

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

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	9	9	8	\$17,800	1	\$1,000
Iowa.....	3	3	3	9,100	1	1,000
Other States.....	6	6	15	8,700	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> Includes: Pennsylvania, 2; Indiana, 1; and Kansas, 2.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements	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.....	9	9	\$9,465	\$4,808	\$1,824	\$456	\$200	\$909	\$75	\$175	\$429	\$464	\$135
Pennsylvania.....	3	3	2,183	1,375	20	231	-----	100	25	67	90	140	135
Iowa.....	3	3	3,282	1,908	179	25	-----	800	50	8	39	264	-----
Other States.....	3	13	4,000	1,525	1,025	200	200	-----	-----	100	300	50	-----

<sup>1</sup> Includes: Indiana, 1, and Kansas, 2.

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

PRESBYTERY	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	Scholars
Total.....	9	308	8	\$17,800	1	\$1,000	9	\$9,465	5	132
Clarion.....	4	128	3	4,700	-----	-----	4	2,553	2	76
Iowa.....	5	180	5	13,100	1	1,000	5	6,907	3	106

## HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

### DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The Synod of the Associate Presbyterian Church of North America, formerly the Associate Synod of North America and generally known as the Associate Presbyterian Church, is the direct descendant of the first secession from the Established Church of Scotland in November 1733. At that time four ministers—Ebenezer Erskine, William Wilson, Alexander Moncrieff, and James Fisher—withdrew from the state church, holding that the law of patronage, which deprived the people of any voice in the choice of a pastor, was tyrannical and contrary to the spirit and principles of Presbyterianism. They formed, on December 6, an Associate Presbytery, but did not act judicially as a presbytery until 1735. In 1737 four other ministers joined them. The movement became popular and developed into the Associate Synod.

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 Reformed Presbyterian

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1920, has been revised by Rev. A. M. Malcolm, stated clerk, The Synod of the Associate Presbyterian Church of North America, Albia, Iowa, and approved by him in its present form.

(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 of North America.<sup>2</sup> 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.

#### ORGANIZATION

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 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 is that which itinerant ministers perform in congregations without stated pastors 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. The amount contributed for 1936 was \$2,814.

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 30 years. From Seoni, as the chief center of work, six villages are occupied. The report for 1936 shows 1 church organization, with 95 members; 1 American missionary, with 2 Scottish and 16 native helpers; 3 schools, with 407 pupils; 1 dispensary, treating during the year 1,659 patients; and 2 orphanages, with 42 inmates. The contributions for this work during the year were \$1,220.

There is a Sunday school in Seoni, having an average attendance of about 100 pupils, and in all the outstations Sunday schools are held, with an attendance ranging from 20 to 60.

The synod has no college or other school under its jurisdiction in the United States and carries on no institutional work.

<sup>2</sup> See United Presbyterian Church, p. 54.

# THE GENERAL SYNOD OF THE ASSOCIATE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

(FORMERLY ASSOCIATE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH)

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for The General Synod of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian 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 consists of those persons who have been enrolled in the local churches upon profession of faith and baptism.

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

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	141	47	94	33.3	66.7
<b>Members, number</b> .....	<b>21,981</b>	<b>9,788</b>	<b>12,193</b>	<b>44.5</b>	<b>55.5</b>
Average membership per church.....	156	208	130		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	7,884	3,209	4,675	40.7	59.3
Female.....	9,232	4,056	5,176	43.9	
Sex not reported.....	4,865	2,523	2,342		
Males per 100 females.....	85.4	79.1			
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	1,388	544			
13 years and over.....	15,578	6,621			
Age not reported.....	5,015	2,623			
Percent under 13 years <sup>2</sup> .....	8.2	7.0			
<b>Church edifices, number</b> .....	<b>139</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>94</b>		
Value—number reporting.....	137	44			
Amount reported.....	\$2,044,350	\$1,438,000			
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$2,010,200	\$1,430,000			
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$34,150	\$8,000			
Average value per church.....	\$14,022	\$32,682			
Debt—number reporting.....	20	17			
Amount reported.....	\$109,240	\$107,075			
Number reporting "no debt".....	96	21			
<b>Parsonages, number</b> .....	<b>86</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>56</b>		
Value—number reporting.....	84	30			
Amount reported.....	\$342,250	\$101,000			
<b>Expenditures:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	141	47			
Amount reported.....	\$320,209	\$107,523	\$11		
Pastors' salaries.....	\$134,291	\$73,090	\$61		
All other salaries.....	\$8,458	\$6,942	\$1		
Repairs and improvements.....	\$16,026	\$8,084	\$7		
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$17,606	\$16,088	\$1,518	91.4	8.0
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$40,460	\$28,314	\$11,146	77.5	22.5
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$4,706	\$2,691	\$2,115	55.1	44.9
Home missions.....	\$5,336	\$2,353	\$2,983	44.1	55.9
Foreign missions.....	\$4,612	\$1,869	\$2,743	40.5	59.5
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$51,035	\$31,341	\$19,694	61.4	38.6
All other purposes.....	\$28,679	\$16,851	\$11,828	58.8	41.2
Average expenditure per church.....	\$ 2,271	\$4,203	\$1,306		

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> 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 <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Sunday schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	132	45	87	34.1	65.9
Officers and teachers.....	1,610	703	907	43.7	56.3
Scholars.....	15,043	7,354	7,689	48.9	51.1
<b>Summer vacation Bible schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	28	15	13	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	251	148	103	69.0	41.0
Scholars.....	1,983	1,025	958	51.7	48.3
<b>Parochial schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	1	-----	1	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	4	-----	4	-----	-----
Scholars.....	62	-----	62	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> 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 General Synod of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
<b>Churches (local organizations), number.....</b>	141	143	133	141
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	-2	10	-8	-----
Percent.....	-1.4	7.5	-5.7	-----
<b>Members, number.....</b>	21,981	20,410	15,124	13,201
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	1,571	5,286	1,023	-----
Percent.....	7.7	35.0	14.6	-----
Average membership per church.....	156	143	114	94
<b>Church edifices, number.....</b>	139	160	130	142
Value—number reporting.....	137	130	128	134
Amount reported.....	\$2,044,350	\$2,428,100	\$667,650	\$430,550
Average value per church.....	\$14,022	\$17,468	\$5,216	\$3,268
Debt—number reporting.....	20	21	18	17
Amount reported.....	\$109,240	\$251,440	\$30,196	\$10,030
<b>Parsonages, number.....</b>	86	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	84	81	63	61
Amount reported.....	\$342,250	\$305,000	\$145,168	\$06,975
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	141	142	133	-----
Amount reported.....	\$320,209	\$800,883	\$178,138	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$134,201	-----	-----	-----
All other salaries.....	\$8,458	-----	-----	-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$16,026	-----	-----	-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$17,606	\$074,638	\$125,163	-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$49,480	-----	-----	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$4,706	-----	-----	-----
Home missions.....	\$5,336	-----	-----	-----
Foreign missions.....	\$4,612	\$130,456	\$52,975	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$51,035	-----	-----	-----
All other purposes.....	\$28,679	-----	-----	-----
Not classified.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,271	\$4,789	\$1,339	-----
		\$5,703		
<b>Sunday schools:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	132	137	128	126
Officers and teachers.....	1,610	1,640	1,379	1,109
Scholars.....	15,043	15,938	13,411	9,732

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for The General Synod of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian 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 four 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 the amount of 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 presbytery in The General Synod of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, 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			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	141	47	94	21,981	9,788	12,193	7,884	9,232	4,865	85.4	132	1,610	15,043
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Missouri.....	2		2	164		164	65	90		( <sup>1</sup> )	2	18	106
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Virginia.....	7	1	6	1,200	200	1,030	562	728		77.2	7	87	946
West Virginia.....	1		1	119		119	60	59		( <sup>1</sup> )	1	12	65
North Carolina.....	33	17	16	7,364	4,840	2,515	2,444	2,880	2,040	84.9	31	433	5,260
South Carolina.....	48	15	33	7,064	2,713	4,351	2,919	2,958	1,487	88.5	46	527	4,515
Georgia.....	9	1	8	1,154	288	866	547	607		90.1	8	87	873
Florida.....	5	4	1	459	430	29	195	264		73.9	5	57	414
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	1	1		240	240				240		1	17	172
Tennessee.....	15	3	12	2,080	319	1,761	662	705	713	93.9	13	148	1,287
Alabama.....	9	1	8	487	8	479	203	284		71.5	7	42	322
Mississippi.....	4	1	3	700	238	522	100	185	385	102.7	4	40	451
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	7	3	4	800	443	357	337	463		72.8	7	83	632

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

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

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

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 <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	141	143	133	141	21,981	20,410	15,124	13,201	1,383	15,578	5,015	8.2
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>												
Virginia.....	7	5	6	4	1,200	954	705	444	135	1,155	-----	10.5
North Carolina.....	33	30	24	25	7,364	6,645	4,248	3,625	439	5,055	1,870	8.0
South Carolina.....	48	48	47	47	7,004	6,350	4,023	4,112	467	5,028	1,569	8.5
Georgia.....	9	11	11	12	1,154	1,120	927	940	121	1,033	-----	10.5
Florida.....	5	5	5	1	450	481	350	84	43	416	-----	9.4
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>												
Kentucky.....	1	1	2	5	240	212	117	178	-----	-----	240	-----
Tennessee.....	15	15	15	14	2,080	2,364	1,644	1,504	50	1,070	951	5.2
Alabama.....	9	8	8	6	487	389	345	320	39	448	-----	8.0
Mississippi.....	4	4	4	6	760	730	790	577	23	352	385	6.1
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>												
Arkansas.....	7	7	8	13	800	933	888	854	51	749	-----	6.4
Texas.....	-----	-----	-----	6	-----	-----	-----	349	-----	-----	-----	-----
Other States.....	23	3	3	3	233	163	181	214	11	272	-----	3.9

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.<sup>2</sup> Includes: Missouri, 2, and West Virginia, 1.

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

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

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.....	141	139	137	\$2,044,350	20	\$160,240	84	\$342,250
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>								
Virginia.....	7	7	7	78,100	1	315	6	23,300
North Carolina.....	33	33	33	703,200	8	49,525	19	110,500
South Carolina.....	48	48	48	677,850	5	24,550	24	109,000
Georgia.....	9	9	9	153,200	1	24,000	6	27,500
Florida.....	5	5	5	165,000	2	7,700	4	15,500
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Tennessee.....	15	14	13	95,500	2	2,650	10	26,000
Alabama.....	9	8	8	12,800	-----	-----	3	6,800
Mississippi.....	4	4	4	13,300	-----	-----	4	5,500
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Arkansas.....	7	7	7	77,800	1	500	5	10,800
Other States.....	4	4	13	12,600	-----	-----	3	7,350

<sup>1</sup> Includes: Missouri, 2, and West Virginia, 1.<sup>2</sup> Includes 1 parsonage in Kentucky.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES					
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest
United States.....	141	141	\$320,209	\$134,291	\$8,468	\$16,028	\$17,606
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>							
Virginia.....	7	7	11,603	6,005	251	848	115
North Carolina.....	33	33	104,730	38,728	3,642	3,064	5,211
South Carolina.....	48	48	107,082	43,591	2,705	6,218	5,902
Georgia.....	9	9	19,998	8,083	144	1,029	1,575
Florida.....	5	5	17,181	7,884	760	260	2,500
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>							
Tennessee.....	15	15	28,428	14,446	388	1,759	2,103
Alabama.....	9	9	6,011	2,977	-----	616	-----
Mississippi.....	4	4	0,846	3,105	120	700	-----
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>							
Arkansas.....	7	7	10,988	5,460	340	397	200
Other States.....	4	4	7,342	3,412	108	235	-----

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued					
	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home mis-sions	Foreign misions	To general headquar-ters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$49,460	\$4,706	\$5,338	\$4,612	\$51,035	\$28,679
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>						
Virginia.....	1,603	130	90	15	2,015	526
North Carolina.....	13,318	1,965	1,251	576	20,727	10,348
South Carolina.....	17,829	1,097	3,406	3,498	16,223	6,613
Georgia.....	1,456	179	275	255	2,802	3,000
Florida.....	2,410	115	-----	-----	1,860	1,392
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>						
Tennessee.....	3,357	966	175	168	2,320	2,746
Alabama.....	373	50	14	-----	1,553	423
Mississippi.....	400	5	-----	-----	1,225	1,291
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>						
Arkansas.....	1,540	177	125	100	1,920	729
Other States.....	2,169	22	-----	-----	390	1,006

<sup>1</sup> Includes: Missouri, 2; West Virginia, 1; and Kentucky, 1.

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

PRESBYTERY	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	Scholars
Total .....	141	21,981	137	\$2,044,350	20	\$109,240	141	\$320,209	132	15,043
Catawba .....	24	4,777	24	419,500	3	21,550	24	66,027	24	3,047
First .....	32	7,257	32	758,200	8	49,525	32	103,315	30	5,154
Mississippi .....	23	3,294	20	163,450	2	750	23	42,562	22	2,170
Second .....	39	4,007	39	581,550	5	34,700	39	79,649	36	2,861
Tennessee and Alabama .....	15	1,237	14	46,800	1	2,400	15	16,498	12	900
Virginia .....	8	1,409	8	74,850	1	315	8	12,158	8	1,011

## HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

### DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

In 1782 the Reformed Presbytery, representing the old Scotch Covenanters, and the Associate Presbytery, representing the Associate Synod of Scotland, united, forming the Associate Reformed Synod.<sup>2</sup> This body grew steadily until it became, in 1804, a general synod with four subordinate synods. One of these, the Synod of the Carolinas, became doubtful of the loyalty of the General Synod to the distinctive principles of the denomination and withdrew, becoming, in 1822, an independent body, assuming the name Associate Reformed Synod of the South to distinguish it from the Associate Reformed synods in the North. By the union of 1858, which formed the United Presbyterian Church, there ceased to be any other Associate Reformed synods in the North or elsewhere, and the synod, in 1913, dropped the distinctive phrase, "of the South," thereby becoming the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, now known as The General Synod of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church.

### DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

In doctrine the church is thoroughly Calvinistic, adhering to the Westminster standards. In polity it is Presbyterian. Its distinctive principle is the exclusive use of the Psalms in praise.

### WORK

The foreign mission fields are in Mexico and India. In the Mexican mission there are 11 foreign and native ministers, and in the India mission there are 15 foreign and native ministers.

The General Synod of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church maintains a college with a theological department at Due West, S. C., with a total enrollment of 360 students.

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. J. M. Bigham, D. D., Anderson, S. C., and approved by him in its present form.

<sup>2</sup> See The Synod of the Associate Presbyterian Church of North America, p. 69.

# SYNOD OF THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America 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 consists of those persons who have been received into the church upon public profession of faith and are in good standing. Baptism is administered to infants, but public profession of faith is not usually made before the thirteenth or fourteenth year.

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

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	83	45	38	-----	-----
Members, number.....	6,388	3,830	2,556	60.0	40.0
Average membership per church.....	77	85	67	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	2,587	1,408	1,089	57.9	42.1
Female.....	3,601	2,209	1,392	62.0	38.0
Sex not reported.....	138	63	75	45.7	54.3
Males per 100 females.....	70.7	66.0	78.2	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	150	100	41	72.7	27.3
13 years and over.....	6,114	3,721	2,393	60.9	39.1
Age not reported.....	122	-----	122	-----	100.0
Percent under 13 years <sup>2</sup> .....	2.4	2.8	1.7	-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	81	43	38	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	77	41	36	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$1,002,903	\$350,803	\$146,100	85.4	14.6
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$1,002,903	\$350,803	\$146,100	85.4	14.6
Average value per church.....	\$13,025	\$20,898	\$4,058	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	18	12	6	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$81,725	\$72,775	\$8,950	89.0	11.0
Number reporting "no debt".....	49	25	24	-----	-----
Parsonages, number.....	39	15	24	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	38	15	23	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$116,175	\$62,125	\$54,050	53.5	46.5
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	83	45	38	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$218,901	\$161,194	\$57,707	73.0	26.4
Pastors' salaries.....	\$98,741	\$68,828	\$29,913	69.7	30.3
All other salaries.....	\$15,440	\$14,164	\$1,286	91.7	8.3
Repairs and improvements.....	\$10,716	\$8,393	\$2,323	78.3	21.7
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$4,100	\$3,000	\$500	88.1	11.9
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$24,239	\$17,852	\$6,387	73.6	26.4
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$3,040	\$2,634	\$1,015	72.2	27.8
Home missions.....	\$3,762	\$3,379	\$383	89.8	10.2
Foreign missions.....	\$8,157	\$7,131	\$1,026	87.4	12.6
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$35,520	\$23,295	\$12,225	65.6	34.4
All other purposes.....	\$14,487	\$11,838	\$2,649	81.7	18.3
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,637	\$3,582	\$1,519	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> 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 <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Sunday schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	82	45	37		
Officers and teachers.....	978	535	393	59.8	40.2
Scholars.....	6,241	3,817	2,424	61.2	38.8
<b>Summer vacation Bible schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	10	6	4		
Officers and teachers.....	60	42	18		
Scholars.....	504	339	165	67.3	32.7
<b>Parochial schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	1	1			
Officers and teachers.....	9	9			
Scholars.....	410	410		100.0	

<sup>1</sup> 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 Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
<b>Churches (local organizations), number.....</b>	83	80	103	113
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	-6	-14	-10	
Percent.....	(?)	-13.6	-8.8	
<b>Members, number.....</b>	6,386	7,166	8,185	9,122
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	-780	-1,010	-937	
Percent.....	-10.9	-12.4	-10.3	
Average membership per church.....	77	81	79	81
<b>Church edifices, number.....</b>	81	97	102	116
Value—number reporting.....	77	79	98	110
Amount reported.....	\$1,002,903	\$1,427,100	\$1,131,600	\$1,258,105
Average value per church.....	\$13,025	\$18,005	\$11,547	\$11,437
Debt—number reporting.....	13	9	8	12
Amount reported.....	\$81,725	\$59,900	\$30,511	\$48,650
<b>Parsonages, number.....</b>	39			
Value—number reporting.....	35	34	27	23
Amount reported.....	\$116,175	\$140,400	\$74,400	\$52,800
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	83	89	103	
Amount reported.....	\$218,901	\$351,179	\$225,293	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$95,741			
All other salaries.....	\$15,440			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$10,716	\$239,569	\$148,144	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$4,190			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$24,239			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$3,649			
Home missions.....	\$3,762			
Foreign missions.....	\$8,157	\$100,475	\$75,919	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$35,520			
All other purposes.....	\$14,487			
Not classified.....		\$5,135	\$1,200	
Average expenditure per church.....	\$ 2,637	\$3,946	\$2,187	
<b>Sunday schools:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	82	83	100	103
Officers and teachers.....	978	1,044	1,204	1,270
Scholars.....	6,241	7,405	9,498	9,613

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

<sup>2</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America 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 four 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 the amount of 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 presbytery in the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America, 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			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	83	45	38	6,386	3,830	2,556	2,587	3,661	138	70.7	82	978	6,241
NEW ENGLAND:													
Vermont.....	1		1	46		46	20	26			1	7	27
Massachusetts.....	2	2		116	116		43	73			2	13	120
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	9	5	4	579	445	134	217	362		59.9	9	99	627
New Jersey.....	1	1		26	26		12	14			1	8	30
Pennsylvania.....	22	14	8	1,955	1,556	399	751	1,204		62.4	22	287	1,898
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	8	3	5	333	128	205	136	197		69.0	8	67	388
Indiana.....	2	2		165	165		82	83			2	26	148
Illinois.....	4	2	2	314	100	205	111	140	63	79.3	4	51	285
Michigan.....	2		2	102		102	43	59			2	29	140
Wisconsin.....	1		1	8		8	4	4					
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	1		1	59		59	29	30			1	9	45
Iowa.....	5	2	3	475	107	368	190	210	75	90.5	5	61	422
Missouri.....	2	1	1	177	83	94	75	102		73.5	2	20	121
Nebraska.....	2	1	1	161	73	88	82	79			2	27	135
Kansas.....	0	2	7	928	188	740	404	524		77.1	9	115	768
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Florida.....	1	1		70	70		33	37			1	12	86
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Alabama.....	1	1		100	100		31	69			1	15	95
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Oklahoma.....	1		1	73		73	26	47			1	5	80
MOUNTAIN:													
Colorado.....	3	3		278	278		118	160		73.8	3	40	230
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	1	1		63	63		20	43			1	10	60
Oregon.....	1	1		20	20		9	11			1	12	100
California.....	4	3	1	338	303	35	151	187		80.7	4	60	435

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

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

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

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 <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	83	89	103	113	6,386	7,166	8,185	9,122	160	6,114	122	2.4
NEW ENGLAND:												
Vermont.....	1	1	1	3	46	60	50	90	3	43	-----	-----
Massachusetts.....	2	3	3	3	116	185	242	341	2	114	-----	1.7
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	9	10	13	16	579	692	1,163	1,446	5	574	-----	.9
Pennsylvania.....	22	24	29	30	1,955	2,100	2,335	2,709	49	1,859	47	2.6
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	8	8	10	13	333	463	510	629	5	328	-----	.9
Indiana.....	2	3	3	3	165	173	237	305	-----	165	-----	-----
Illinois.....	4	4	5	6	314	342	390	512	-----	314	-----	-----
Michigan.....	2	2	2	3	102	104	123	173	-----	102	-----	-----
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Iowa.....	5	7	6	8	475	636	630	899	8	392	75	2.0
Missouri.....	2	1	3	2	177	74	192	111	4	173	-----	2.3
Nebraska.....	2	2	2	3	161	159	134	170	-----	161	-----	-----
Kansas.....	9	9	11	10	928	1,065	1,201	907	17	911	-----	1.8
MOUNTAIN:												
Colorado.....	3	3	4	4	278	270	245	255	7	271	-----	2.5
PACIFIC:												
California.....	4	4	3	3	338	276	215	92	45	293	-----	13.3
Other States.....	28	8	8	6	419	561	509	474	5	414	-----	1.2

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.<sup>2</sup> Includes 1 church in each of the following States—New Jersey, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Florida, Alabama, Oklahoma, Washington, and Oregon.

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

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

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.....	83	81	77	\$1,002,203	18	\$31,725	38	\$116,175
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	9	9	9	176,000	1	6,225	4	13,600
Pennsylvania.....	22	22	19	446,500	8	35,900	10	38,525
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	8	8	8	47,000	1	7,500	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Illinois.....	4	4	4	32,000	-----	-----	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Iowa.....	5	5	5	47,303	-----	-----	4	14,700
Kansas.....	9	9	9	67,800	3	6,200	8	21,700
MOUNTAIN:								
Colorado.....	3	3	3	24,000	1	2,500	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
PACIFIC:								
California.....	4	4	4	22,700	-----	-----	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Other States.....	19	17	16	130,600	4	23,400	7	27,750

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.<sup>2</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, and Nebraska; and 1 in each of the following—Vermont, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Florida, Alabama, Oklahoma, Washington, and Oregon.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	83	83	\$218,801	\$98,741	\$15,440	\$10,716
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	9	9	33,857	15,461	3,277	2,117
Pennsylvania.....	22	22	74,668	30,914	6,753	2,403
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	8	8	10,914	5,805	635	248
Illinois.....	4	4	11,441	5,524	2,289	150
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Iowa.....	5	5	10,384	4,501	414	752
Kansas.....	9	9	19,530	8,710	632	595
MOUNTAIN:						
Colorado.....	3	3	7,116	3,800	600	349
PACIFIC:						
California.....	4	4	12,832	5,150		700
Other States.....	19	19	38,159	18,876	840	3,401

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.....	\$4,190	\$24,239	\$3,649	\$3,762	\$6,157	\$35,520	\$14,487
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	325	3,874	236	2,192	2,761	1,394	2,220
Pennsylvania.....	2,615	8,325	990	1,187	4,370	13,123	3,988
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....		1,008	235	130	324	1,858	671
Illinois.....	100	327	100	50	400	460	2,032
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Iowa.....		1,260	375	97	103	2,619	254
Kansas.....	200	2,179	302			6,436	415
MOUNTAIN:							
Colorado.....	100	794	68			1,311	94
PACIFIC:							
California.....	350	1,026	880	66	135	2,336	2,189
Other States.....	500	5,437	403	40	64	5,074	2,624

<sup>1</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Massachusetts, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, and Nebraska; and 1 in each of the following—Vermont, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Florida, Alabama, Oklahoma, Washington, and Oregon.

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

PRESBYTERY			VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
	Total number of churches	Number of members	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	83	6,886	77	\$1,002,903	18	\$91,725	83	\$218,901	82	6,241
Colorado.....	3	278	3	24,000	1	2,500	3	7,116	3	230
Illinois.....	6	533	6	55,500	1	8,000	6	12,174	6	478
Iowa.....	7	490	6	49,103			7	15,295	6	428
Kansas.....	15	1,437	15	111,800	4	6,700	15	30,002	15	1,194
New York.....	11	653	9	163,800			11	33,374	11	664
Ohio.....	9	395	9	39,000	1	7,800	9	13,893	9	428
Pacific Coast.....	6	421	6	66,200	1	14,000	6	18,404	6	595
Philadelphia.....	4	403	3	80,000	2	1,900	4	20,187	4	280
Pittsburgh.....	20	1,662	18						20	1,795
Rochester.....	2	114	2	1423,500	8	41,125	22	63,486	2	140

<sup>1</sup> Amount for Rochester combined with figures for Pittsburgh, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

## HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

### DENOMINATIONAL 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 endorsement from James VI. The idea of covenanting was not new to Scotland. An earlier visit of John Knox, in 1556, had called forth the Dun Band or Covenant. In less than a century and a half no fewer than 31 Covenants were subscribed, the last of which was the Children's Covenant of 1688. "Some were local, while others were of national interest and importance; but whether local or national, they focus to a large extent, the historical events of the period." These covenants gave a name to their subscribers, which is still given to the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America; i. e., "The Church of the Covenanters," or "The Covenanter Church." Two of the later covenants claim special mention. On the 28th of February 1638, in Grayfriars Church, Edinburgh, the Kings Confession or Covenant of 1581, with important additions, to adapt it to the times, was renewed. Not less than 60,000 people were present and entered enthusiastically into the compact. During the following days it was signed by multitudes in all parts of Scotland.

Anticipating hostile action from the King, the Covenanters prepared for war, and the 2 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 and 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, and to reform religion in England and Ireland "in doctrine, worship, discipline, and government, the example 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 "without respect of persons, endeavor the extirpation of popery, prelacy (that is,

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Mr. James S. Tibby, stated clerk, Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America, Pittsburgh, Pa., and approved by him in its present form.

church government by archbishops \* \* \* and all other ecclesiastical officers depending on that hierarchy), \* \* \* and whatsoever shall be found contrary to sound doctrine and the power of godliness"; to "preserve the rights and privileges of the parliaments, and the liberties of the kingdoms, and to preserve and defend the king's majesty's person and authority in the preservation and defense of the true religion and liberties of the kingdoms"; 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 public trial and receive condign punishment"; finally, to "assist and defend all those that enter into this league and covenant \* \* \* and not suffer ourselves to be divided and withdrawn from this blessed union, \* \* \* whether to make defection \* \* \* or to give ourselves to a detestable indifferency or neutrality in this cause."

This covenant 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 "Conventiellers" 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 Presbytery<sup>2</sup> 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 in Philadelphia, Pa. 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 in Philadelphia, Pa. 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 Pittsburgh, Pa., the synod engaged for the first time in the act of covenanting.

## 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 we dwell"; and to "pray and labor for the peace and welfare of our 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

<sup>2</sup> See The Synod of the Associate Presbyterian Church of North America, p. 69, and United Presbyterian Church, p. 84.

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.

#### ORGANIZATION

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 entrusted 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

There are enrolled 97 congregations, 121 ministers, 7,616 members, of these 1,096 are in the foreign field; a Sabbath school enrollment of 8,058, and 1,520 in the Young People's societies.

The missionary work of the church is carried on by the Home Mission Board with offices in Pittsburgh, Pa. Its work is chiefly among weak congregations of the denomination, the Indians of Oklahoma, Negroes of Alabama, and a Jewish mission in Philadelphia.

The foreign missionary work is carried on in Southern China, Manchuria, Syria, and Cyprus, with 20 foreign mission stations, 34 missionaries, and \$22,840 contributed for the foreign work.

The educational work in the United States includes 1 college at Beaver Falls, Pa., with an enrollment over 1,000; and 1 theological seminary at Pittsburgh, Pa., with a total endowment of \$1,040,542.

The church has a home for the aged at Pittsburgh, Pa., with 30 members, and a property value of \$50,000.

# REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN NORTH AMERICA, GENERAL SYNOD

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America, General Synod 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 includes those persons who have been admitted to the local churches, having subscribed to the doctrinal position taken by the denomination.

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

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	11	5	6		
Members, number.....	1,686	954	732	56.6	43.4
Average membership per church.....	153	191	122		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	745	407	338	54.6	45.4
Female.....	941	547	394	58.1	41.9
Males per 100 females.....	79.2	74.4	85.8		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	10		10		
13 years and over.....	1,676	954	722	56.9	43.1
Percent under 13 years.....	0.6		1.4		
Church edifices, number.....	11	5	6		
Value—number reporting.....	10	5	5		
Amount reported.....	\$220,800	\$190,000	\$30,800	82.7	17.3
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$220,800	\$190,000	\$30,800	82.7	17.3
Average value per church.....	\$22,980	\$38,000	\$7,900		
Debt—number reporting.....	2				
Amount reported.....	\$2,800	\$2,800		100.0	
Number reporting "no debt".....	8	3	5		
Parsonages, number.....	6	1	5		
Value—number reporting.....	6	1	5		
Amount reported.....	\$24,100	\$12,000	\$12,100	49.8	50.2
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	11	5	6		
Amount reported.....	\$25,940	\$18,468	\$7,472	71.2	28.8
Pastors' salaries.....	\$12,795	\$5,395	\$4,400	65.6	34.4
All other salaries.....	\$3,822	\$3,447	\$375	90.2	9.8
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,264	\$266	\$998	21.0	79.0
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$46	\$46			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$4,352	\$3,742	\$610	86.0	14.0
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$518	\$368	\$150	71.0	29.0
Home missions.....	\$1,017	\$764	\$253	75.1	24.9
Foreign missions.....	\$1,484	\$1,137	\$347	76.6	23.4
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$125	\$125			
All other purposes.....	\$517	\$303	\$214	58.6	41.4
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,353	\$3,694	\$1,245		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	11	5	6		
Officers and teachers.....	173	79	94	45.7	54.3
Scholars.....	1,265	695	570	54.9	45.1

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

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 <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1		1		
Officers and teachers.....	7		7		
Scholars.....	75		75		
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1	1			
Officers and teachers.....	9	9			
Scholars.....	100	100		100.0	
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1		1		
Officers and teachers.....	4		4		
Scholars.....	50		50		

<sup>1</sup> 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 Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America, General Synod, for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906 <sup>1</sup>
Churches (local organizations), number.....	11	13	14	28
Increase <sup>2</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	-2	-1	-14	
Percent <sup>3</sup> .....				
Members, number.....	1,086	1,029	2,386	4,060
Increase <sup>2</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	-243	-457	-1,674	
Percent.....	-12.6	-19.2	-41.2	
Average membership per church.....	153	148	170	145
Church edifices, number.....	11	13	15	28
Value—number reporting.....	10	12	14	27
Amount reported.....	\$229,800	\$346,800	\$270,200	\$665,400
Average value per church.....	\$22,080	\$28,900	\$19,043	\$20,941
Debt—number reporting.....	2	2	3	7
Amount reported.....	\$2,800	\$3,200	\$11,000	\$30,420
Parsonages, number.....	6			
Value—number reporting.....	6	4	5	8
Amount reported.....	\$24,100	\$12,800	\$15,500	\$17,260
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	11	13	14	
Amount reported.....	\$25,040	\$40,651	\$32,001	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$12,795			
All other salaries.....	\$3,822			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,204			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$46			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$4,352			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$518			
Home missions.....	\$1,017			
Foreign missions.....	\$1,484			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$125			
All other purposes.....	\$517			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,358	\$3,127	\$2,286	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	11	12	14	23
Officers and teachers.....	173	138	198	275
Scholars.....	1,265	1,259	1,705	2,145

<sup>1</sup> Statistics for 1906 include the 1 organization of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in the United States and Canada, which united with this denomination between 1906 and 1916.

<sup>2</sup> A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

<sup>3</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America, General Synod 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 four 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 the amount of 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 the State of Pennsylvania, the only State in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each presbytery in the Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America, General Synod, 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			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	11	5	6	1,686	954	732	745	941	79.2	11	173	1,265
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	1		1	63		63	28	35		1	11	60
Pennsylvania.....	5	3	2	1,174	824	350	515	659	78.1	5	86	726
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Illinois.....	2	1	1	349	118	231	156	193	80.8	2	47	274
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Kansas.....	1		1	53		53	29	24		1	8	60
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	1		1	35		35	15	20		1	11	70
PACIFIC:												
California.....	1	1		12	12		2	10		1	10	75

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

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

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936		
	1936	1926	1916	1906 <sup>1</sup>	1936	1926	1916	1906 <sup>1</sup>	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Per cent under 13
United States.....	11	13	14	28	1,686	1,929	2,386	4,080	10	1,676	0.6
Vermont.....				3				170			
New York.....	1	1		3	63	45		247		63	
Pennsylvania.....	5	6	7	10	1,174	1,338	1,608	2,505	5	1,169	.4
Illinois.....	2	3	4	5	340	398	439	656		349	
Other States.....	3	3	3	7	100	148	339	482	5	95	5.0

<sup>1</sup> Includes figures for the 1 organization of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in the United States and Canada, which united with this denomination between 1906 and 1916.<sup>2</sup> Includes: Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 1; and California, 1.

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

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

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.....	11	11	10	\$229,800	2	\$2,800	6	\$24,100
Pennsylvania.....	5	6	5	204,000			2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Other States.....	6	5	5	25,800	2	2,800	4	24,100

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures shown for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.<sup>2</sup> Includes: New York, 1; Illinois, 2; Kansas, 1; and California, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements	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.....	11	11	\$25,940	\$12,795	\$3,822	\$1,264	\$46	\$4,362	\$518	\$1,017	\$1,484	\$125	\$517
Pennsylvania.....	5	5	10,408	8,850	3,607	304		3,840	343	729	1,093	100	443
Other States.....	6	6	6,532	3,945	215	870	46	508	175	288	391	25	74

<sup>1</sup> Includes: New York, 1; Illinois, 2; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 1; and California, 1.

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

PRESBYTERY	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	Scholars
Total.....	11	1, 686	10	\$229, 800	2	\$2, 800	11	\$25, 940	11	1, 265
Ohio.....	1	35	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	1	70
Philadelphia.....	3	564	3	85, 000	-----	-----	3	10, 201	3	430
Pittsburgh.....	3	673	3	124, 000	-----	-----	3	10, 557	3	356
Western.....	4	414	4	20, 800	2	2, 800	4	5, 182	4	409

<sup>1</sup> Amount for Ohio Presbytery combined with figures for Philadelphia Presbytery, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

## HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

### DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The Reformed Presbyterian (Covenanter) Church, which was reorganized in 1798 and developed into a synod in 1809,<sup>2</sup> 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, except as to the use of psalms and hymns in worship where acceptable; to the headship of Christ over nations; to the doctrine of "public social covenanting"; 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 1883, in consequence of dissatisfaction over this question of the participation in political elections, the Reformed Presbyterian Church in the United States and Canada was organized; their one church in this country, however, rejoined the General Synod prior to 1916.

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

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. L. A. Benson, D. D., stated clerk of the General Synod, Clay Center, Kans., and approved by him in its present form.

<sup>2</sup> See Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, p. 82.

## WORK

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, Rev. G. W. Scott, was appointed missionary. The report at the close of 1936 showed 4 Americans and 20 native workers; 9 churches, with 755 members; 1 orphanage; 2 leper asylums; contributions by the church in this country amounting to \$7,979; and property with an estimated value of \$4,000.

The church has a college and a theological seminary located at Cedarville, Ohio. The 2 institutions reported 24 instructors and 253 students, property valued at \$200,000, endowments of \$244,445, and a student aid fund of \$38,954. There are 12 young people's societies, with nearly 250 members, and 11 women's missionary societies, with a total membership of 225.

There is one church publication, The Reformed Presbyterian Advocate.

# THE ORTHODOX PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for The Orthodox Presbyterian 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 consists of those persons who have been baptized, are in full communion, and in good standing in the local churches, together with their baptized children.

The Orthodox Presbyterian Church was not reported prior to 1936, hence no comparative data are available.

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

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	63	36	27		
Members, number.....	4,710	2,412	2,298	51.2	48.8
Average membership per church.....	75	67	85		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	1,137	435	702	38.3	61.7
Female.....	1,721	700	961	44.2	55.8
Sex not reported.....	1,852	1,217	635	65.7	34.3
Males per 100 females.....	60.1	57.2	73.0		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	266	60	206	22.6	77.4
13 years and over.....	2,788	1,121	1,607	40.2	59.8
Age not reported.....	1,656	1,231	425	74.3	25.7
Percent under 13 years <sup>2</sup> .....	8.7	5.1	11.0		
Church edifices, number.....	14	4	10		
Value—number reporting.....	13	3	10		
Amount reported.....	\$202,700	\$149,000	\$53,700	73.5	26.5
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$105,200	\$145,000	\$20,200	87.8	12.2
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$37,500	\$4,000	\$33,500	10.7	89.3
Average value per church.....	\$15,592	\$49,667	\$5,370		
Debt—number reporting.....	8	3	5		
Amount reported.....	\$37,330	\$17,780	\$19,550	47.6	52.4
Number reporting "no debt".....	4	1	3		
Parsonages, number.....	4	1	3		
Value—number reporting.....	4	1	3		
Amount reported.....	\$10,500	\$10,000	\$9,600	51.3	48.7
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	36	19	17		
Amount reported.....	\$60,052	\$36,178	\$23,874	60.2	39.8
Pastors' salaries.....	\$25,688	\$14,742	\$10,946	57.4	42.6
All other salaries.....	\$1,775	\$1,145	\$630	64.5	35.5
Repairs and improvements.....	\$5,327	\$3,085	\$1,642	69.2	30.8
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$3,340	\$940	\$2,400	28.1	71.9
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$14,110	\$9,955	\$4,155	70.6	29.4
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$667	\$807	\$160	83.5	16.5
Home missions.....	\$2,995	\$1,710	\$1,285	57.1	42.9
Foreign missions.....	\$1,872	\$1,133	\$739	59.5	40.5
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,340	\$662	\$687	49.1	50.9
All other purposes.....	\$2,020	\$1,410	\$1,210	54.0	46.0
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,668	\$1,904	\$1,404		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	35	18	17		
Officers and teachers.....	391	204	187	52.2	47.8
Scholars.....	2,783	1,362	1,421	48.9	51.1

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> 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 <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number	15	4	11		
Officers and teachers	94	33	61		
Scholars	646	297	349	46.0	54.0
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number	6	2	4		
Officers and teachers	19	12	7		
Scholars	176	67	109	38.1	61.0

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 2, 3, 4, and 5 present the statistics for 1936 for The Orthodox Presbyterian Church by States. Table 2 gives for each State the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, and membership classified by sex. Table 3 gives the number and membership of the churches, membership classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over," and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices. Table 5 presents 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 4 and 5 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 6 presents, for each presbytery in The Orthodox Presbyterian Church, the more important statistical data shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, AND MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	63	36	27	4,710	2,412	2,298	1,137	1,721	1,852	66.1
NEW ENGLAND:										
Maine.....	1	1		256	256				256	
Connecticut.....	1	1		46	46		16	30		
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:										
New York.....	3	2	1	92	52	40			92	
New Jersey.....	8	6	2	634	532	102	112	182	340	61.5
Pennsylvania.....	19	13	6	1,655	769	786	509	813	233	62.6
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Ohio.....	1	1		63	63		17	46		
Indiana.....	1	1		38	38				38	
Wisconsin.....	5	1	4	647	15	632	207	215	225	96.3
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:										
North Dakota.....	5		5	201		201	58	98	45	
South Dakota.....	8		8	497		497	99	121	277	81.8
Nebraska.....	2	2		68	68		16	30	22	
SOUTH ATLANTIC:										
Delaware.....	2	1	1	258	218	40	10	30	218	
Maryland.....	1	1		40	40				40	
District of Columbia.....	1	1		14	14		2	12		
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Kentucky.....	1	1		21	21		5	16		
PACIFIC:										
Oregon.....	1	1		89	89		31	58		
California.....	3	3		191	191		55	70	66	

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of members	MEMBERSHIP BY AGE				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
			Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Per-cent under 13 <sup>1</sup>	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	63	4, 710	266	2, 788	1, 656	8. 7	35	391	2, 783
NEW ENGLAND:									
Maine.....	1	256			256				
Connecticut.....	1	46		46			1	11	45
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:									
New York.....	3	92			92				
New Jersey.....	8	634	3	291	340	1. 0	5	55	283
Pennsylvania.....	19	1, 555	156	1, 166	233	11. 8	14	156	1, 295
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Ohio.....	1	63		63			1	9	30
Indiana.....	1	38			38				
Wisconsin.....	5	647	13	619	15	2. 1	3	46	375
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:									
North Dakota.....	5	201	50	106	45	32. 1	2	15	81
South Dakota.....	8	497	15	205	277	6. 8	4	29	167
Nebraska.....	2	68	3	43	22		1	8	50
SOUTH ATLANTIC:									
Delaware.....	2	258	5	35	218		1	11	60
Maryland.....	1	40			40				
District of Columbia.....	1	14			14				
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
Kentucky.....	1	21	2	19			1	14	97
PACIFIC:									
Oregon.....	1	89	4	85			1	16	150
California.....	3	191	15	110	66	12. 0	1	21	150

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

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.....	63	14	13	\$202, 700	8	\$37, 330	4	\$19, 500
Pennsylvania.....	19	3	3	8, 500	2	3, 100	1	(1)
South Dakota.....	8	3	3	12, 200	2	1, 450	1	(1)
Other States.....	36	8	7	182, 000	4	32, 780	2	19, 500

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures shown for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

<sup>2</sup> Includes: Connecticut, 1; New Jersey, 2; Wisconsin, 1; North Dakota, 2; and Oregon, 1.

TABLE 5.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches		EXPENDITURES									
	Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements	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.....	63	\$60,052	\$26,688	\$1,775	\$5,327	\$3,340	\$14,110	\$667	\$2,965	\$1,872	\$1,340	\$2,629
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New Jersey.....	8	9,507	4,814	688	200	-----	1,468	45	797	350	827	210
Pennsylvania.....	19	27,701	10,738	770	1,500	2,400	8,131	302	1,263	803	437	1,357
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Wisconsin.....	5	3,305	2,020	125	-----	-----	745	5	170	120	-----	120
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
North Dakota.....	5	1,069	860	72	-----	-----	10	-----	127	-----	-----	-----
South Dakota.....	8	2,350	1,432	-----	60	-----	375	-----	02	116	05	210
Other States.....	18	16,120	5,824	120	3,477	940	3,381	615	546	474	20	723

<sup>1</sup> Includes 1 church in each of the following States—Connecticut, Ohio, Nebraska, Kentucky, Oregon, and California, and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 6.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY PRESBYTERIES, 1936

PRESBYTERY	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	Scholars
Total.....	63	4,710	13	\$202,700	8	\$37,330	36	\$60,052	35	2,793
California.....	3	191	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	(1)	1	150
Dakotas.....	15	760	5	16,200	2	1,450	3	4,120	7	208
New Jersey.....	8	634	2	(1)	1	(1)	5	9,507	5	283
New York and New England.....	5	394	1	(1)	1	(1)	1	(1)	1	45
Northwest.....	1	89	1	(1)	1	(1)	1	(1)	1	150
Ohio.....	3	122	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	3,305	2	127
Philadelphia.....	23	1,807	3	8,500	2	3,100	15	28,326	15	1,355
Wisconsin.....	5	647	1	(1)	1	(1)	3	3,305	3	375
Combinations.....	-----	-----	-----	178,000	-----	32,780	-----	14,785	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures shown on line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

## HISTORY

The Orthodox Presbyterian Church was organized under the name "The Presbyterian Church of America" on June 11, 1936, in Philadelphia, Pa.

For a number of years there had been a controversy in the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America (Northern) between those who adhered to the strict orthodoxy of historic Presbyterianism and those who were sympathetic with or openly favorable to a nondoctrinal religious modernism in which the supernatural elements of historic Christianity were subordinated or discarded in the supposed interest of moral conduct and social welfare. This controversy came into the open in 1923 when over 1,200 ministers of the northern church signed an "Auburn Affirmation," which asserted that adherence to the doctrines of the infallibility of Scripture, virgin birth, miracles, and resurrection of Christ in the same body on the third day, and the doctrine that Christ's death was a sacrifice to satisfy divine justice and reconcile us to God, was not necessary for ministers in good standing in that church.

Gradually this modernistic element came into control of the church, progressively dominating its seminaries, and home and foreign mission work. In 1933 the orthodox group, after attempting unsuccessfully to have the official foreign mission work reformed, organized its own foreign mission agency. The members of this new agency were ordered by the church to withdraw from it (the agency), or face trial for disloyalty to the church. Contending that they could not conscientiously support the modernism of the official agency, and yet must engage in foreign mission work, they refused. A number of them, notably Rev. J. Gresham Machen, D. D., Litt. D., were tried by local presbyteries and convicted. The cases were appealed and came before the general assembly in 1936. The decision was adverse, and those convicted ordered suspended from the ministry.

Contending that the assembly had required them to obey a command of men contrary to the command of Christ, and that the church had thereby abandoned its own spiritual heritage, a group of these men and others with them, both laymen and ministers, withdrew from the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America and organized "The Presbyterian Church of America." This action was taken, according to the declaratory statement of the new church, "In order to continue what we believe to be the true spiritual succession of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America which we hold to have been abandoned by the present organization of that body \* \* \*."

The older church then filed suit in civil court in Philadelphia charging that the name of the new organization was so similar to its own as to cause confusion, and asking an injunction against its use. The injunction was granted and rather than appeal the case, the defendant church decided to change its name, effective March 15, 1939, to "The Orthodox Presbyterian Church."

In 1936 when the church was constituted, it had about 35 ministers. On January 1, 1939, it had approximately 100 ministers, 5,000 members, and 60 congregations scattered over 17 States, as well as mission work on the foreign field.

## DOCTRINE

The church adheres without mental or other reservation to the historic Christian faith according to the logically necessary and consistent interpretation of it popularly termed "Calvinism" or "The Reformed Faith." Acknowledging the existence of the sovereign God revealed in the Bible, and accepting the Old and New Testaments as written by men so guided by Him that their original manuscripts were without error in fact or doctrine, and so the very "Word of God," the church teaches that God created the worlds, that man was created by Him righteous, that he fell into sin, and in consequence the whole human race descending by ordinary generation from the first parents has been born under the guilt of sin and with polluted nature, liable to eternal and just punishment.

In accordance with an eternal plan, God promised and in due time sent His own Son into the world as redeemer. Without losing His full and true deity, the Son took also a full and true humanity, in which human nature He lived on the earth as representative of those God purposed to save through Him, and then underwent in His sacrificial death the punishment for their sins whereby the justice

<sup>1</sup> This statement was furnished by Rev. Leslie W. Sloat, clerk of the Fifth General Assembly of The Orthodox Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Pa.

of God was satisfied and reconciliation established. God raised Him from the dead, He ascended into heaven, and at the right hand of the Father awaits the day of His coming for judgment and the consummation of the divine kingdom.

The benefits of the work of Christ are applied to those whom the Father purposes to save through the work of the Holy Spirit in regeneration, sanctification, and glorification. They are received by the individual through faith in Christ alone—a trust in the saving power of Christ entirely without any confidence in human works of merit—through which the individual is justified in the sight of God on the ground of the finished work of Christ, and given the assurance of eternal life and blessing.

Although salvation is not because of good works, it is in order to good works. Only those who believe in Christ are able in any sense to live lives in keeping with God's law. Consequently the propagation of the gospel of salvation, through the hearing of which men believe and are saved, is the only effective way to bring about righteousness and peace in the lives of men.

### ORGANIZATION

The various congregations of the church are united in presbyteries, the boundaries of which are roughly geographical, and the supreme body of the church is its general assembly, meeting once each year. Each minister and one elder from each congregation are entitled to sit in the assembly. The local church has a "session," composed of elected elders and a minister. In general the government is of the representative form, which we call the "Presbyterian" form.

The church has a constitution consisting of the creedal statements of its faith, a Form of Government, Book of Discipline, and Directory for the Worship of God. It acknowledges the Bible as "the Word of God," the only infallible rule of faith and practice. Its subordinate doctrinal standards or creedal statements are the Westminster Confession of Faith, and the Westminster Larger and Shorter Catechisms, prepared by the famous "Westminster Assembly" meeting in London in 1643-52.

There are three standing committees of the general assembly, Home Missions and Church Extension, Foreign Missions, and Christian Education, through which various aspects of the church's work are propagated at home and abroad.

