

PRESBYTERIAN BODIES

GENERAL STATEMENT

History.—As the Lutheran churches represent those features of the Reformation emphasized by Luther, so the Presbyterian and Reformed churches represent those emphasized by Calvin. The doctrinal and ecclesiastical system developed at Geneva, modified somewhat in Holland and in France and transferred to Scotland, became solidified there largely under the influence of John Knox in 1530 and found a practical and thoroughly logical presentation in the Westminster Assembly, London, England, 1645–1649. This was not a distinctively Presbyterian body. Called by act of Parliament to consider the state of the entire country in matters of religion, it represented in its membership all English-speaking Christians, although the Anglicans took no active part in its deliberations. It had no ecclesiastical authority, yet its deliverances on doctrine have furnished the basis both for Presbyterian and many non-Presbyterian bodies; and the form of ecclesiastical government it recommended has gone far beyond the country where it was formulated and has had a marked influence not only on church life, but in civil and national development. In England it fostered the development of the Independents who afterwards became the Congregationalists. In Scotland, in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, it resulted in the development of several Presbyterian bodies, each insisting upon some specific administrative phase; and one of its strongholds was the north of Ireland, where so many Scotch found a more congenial home for the time being, until they should cross the Atlantic.

The distinctively Presbyterian churches of the United States trace their origin chiefly to Great Britain. Whatever of English and Welsh Presbyterianism there was in the Colonies, together with the few French Protestant, or Huguenot, churches, combined at an early date with the Scotch and Scotch-Irish elements to form the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, from which the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and the Presbyterian Church in the United States afterwards separated. The Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church, representing the Calvinistic Methodists of Wales, was united in 1920 with the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.¹

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

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

¹ See Methodist bodies, p. 914.

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 1926, in 1916, and in 1906 are listed in the summary table, with the principal statistics as reported for the three periods.

Certain changes are to be noted. The union between the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America and the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, under discussion in 1906, was consummated, but a considerable number of the Cumberland Presbyterian churches refused to adopt the plan and continued the old organization. This explains the decrease in the statistics of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church 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.

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

DENOMINATION AND CENSUS YEAR	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES DURING YEAR		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Number of scholars
1926								
Total for the group.....	14,848	2,625,284	13,852	\$443,572,158	14,259	\$87,535,390	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	1,407,398
Cumberland Presbyterian Church.....	1,097	67,938	986	3,321,287	961	759,021	765	48,052
Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church.....	178	10,868	162	353,825	167	80,304	152	5,223
United Presbyterian Church of North America.....	901	171,571	879	29,714,845	890	6,642,820	871	148,668
Presbyterian Church in the United States.....	3,469	451,043	3,148	67,798,658	3,330	15,612,028	2,959	367,795
Associate Synod of North America (Associate Presbyterian Church).....	11	329	10	28,800	11	8,841	6	150
Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church.....	143	20,410	139	2,428,100	142	809,883	137	15,998
Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America.....	89	7,166	79	1,427,100	89	851,179	83	7,495
Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America, General Synod.....	13	1,929	12	346,800	13	40,651	12	1,259
1916								
Total for the group.....	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.....	9,639	1,611,251	8,677	150,239,123	9,059	80,166,158	8,848	1,381,653
Cumberland Presbyterian Church.....	1,313	72,052	1,150	1,935,072	1,009	830,905	903	53,431
Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church.....	136	13,077	130	230,420	127	39,497	133	7,471
Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church.....	134	14,566	126	1,012,000	120	173,977	127	10,789
United Presbyterian Church of North America.....	991	160,726	952	13,543,213	974	3,094,945	970	156,072
Presbyterian Church in the United States.....	3,365	357,760	3,041	28,924,915	3,101	5,809,909	2,744	313,165
Associate Synod of North America (Associate Presbyterian Church).....	12	490	12	26,400	12	8,114	5	137
Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church.....	133	15,124	128	667,650	133	178,138	128	13,411
Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America.....	103	8,185	98	1,131,600	103	225,263	100	9,498
Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America, General Synod.....	14	2,386	14	279,200	14	32,001	14	1,765

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

DENOMINATION AND CENSUS YEAR	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES DURING YEAR		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Number of scholars
1906								
Total for the group	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, 179, 566	7, 405	114, 882, 781			7, 393	1, 045, 056
Cumberland Presbyterian Church.....	2, 846	195, 770	2, 451	5, 803, 960			1, 817	120, 311
Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church.....	196	18, 066	192	203, 778			192	6, 952
Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church.....	147	13, 280	145	761, 350			136	11, 347
United Presbyterian Church of North America.....	964	130, 342	943	10, 760, 208			948	115, 963
Presbyterian Church in the United States.....	3, 086	266, 345	2, 734	15, 488, 489			2, 301	189, 767
Associate Synod of North America (Associate Presbyterian Church).....	22	786	19	28, 825			9	289
Associate Reformed Synod of the South.....	141	13, 201	134	436, 550			126	9, 732
Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America.....	113	9, 122	110	1, 258, 105			103	9, 613
Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America, General Synod.....	27	3, 620	26	365, 400			22	2, 013
Reformed Presbyterian Church (Covenanted).....	1	17						
Reformed Presbyterian Church in the United States and Canada.....	1	440	1	200, 000			1	132

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 1926 is presented in Table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of the Presbyterian Church in the United States 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, 1926: PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES

ITEM	Total	In urban territory ¹	In rural territory ¹	PER CENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations).....	3,469	932	2,537	26.9	73.1
Members	451,043	270,188	180,855	59.9	40.1
Average per church.....	130	290	71		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	182,552	107,826	74,726	59.1	40.9
Female.....	245,743	148,332	97,411	60.4	39.6
Sex not reported.....	22,748	14,030	8,718	61.7	38.3
Males per 100 females.....	74.3	72.7	76.7		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	30,769	16,981	13,788	55.2	44.8
13 years and over.....	379,463	228,068	151,395	60.1	39.9
Age not reported.....	40,811	25,139	15,672	61.6	38.4
Per cent under 13 years ²	7.5	6.9	8.3		
Church edifices:					
Number.....	3,617	1,138	2,479	31.5	68.5
Value—Churches reporting.....	3,148	885	2,263	28.1	71.9
Amount reported.....	\$67,798,658	\$52,622,415	\$15,176,243	77.6	22.4
Average per church.....	\$21,537	\$59,460	\$6,706		
Debt—Churches reporting.....	621	351	270	56.5	43.5
Amount reported.....	\$6,461,274	\$5,676,201	\$785,073	87.8	12.2
Churches reporting "no debt" on church edifice.....	2,188	464	1,724	21.2	78.8
Parsonages:					
Value—Churches reporting.....	1,438	596	842	41.4	58.6
Amount reported.....	\$8,984,140	\$5,553,530	\$3,430,610	61.8	38.2
Debt—Churches reporting.....	354	195	159	55.1	44.9
Amount reported.....	\$923,620	\$707,890	\$215,730	76.6	23.4
Churches reporting "no debt" on parsonage.....	942	342	600	36.3	63.7
Expenditures during year:					
Churches reporting.....	3,330	920	2,410	27.6	72.4
Amount reported.....	\$15,612,028	\$11,743,246	\$3,868,782	75.2	24.8
Current expenses and improvements.....	\$10,824,191	\$8,007,353	\$2,816,838	74.0	26.0
Benevolences, missions, etc.....	\$4,784,386	\$3,735,693	\$1,048,693	78.1	21.9
Not classified.....	\$3,451	\$200	\$3,251	5.8	94.2
Average expenditure per church.....	\$4,688	\$12,764	\$1,605		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting.....	2,959	892	2,067	30.1	69.9
Officers and teachers.....	37,501	20,250	17,251	54.0	46.0
Scholars.....	367,795	216,997	150,798	59.0	41.0

¹ Urban territory includes all cities and other incorporated places which had 2,500 inhabitants or more in 1920, the date of the last Federal census; rural territory comprises the remainder of the country.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

The data given for 1926 represent 3,469 active organizations of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, with 451,043 members. These figures are exclusive of six federated churches, each consisting of a Presbyterian unit combined more or less closely with a unit of some other denomination. These federated churches reported a total membership of 2,241, of whom 1,087, or nearly one-half, were members of the Presbyterian Church in the United States.

The classification of membership by sex was reported by 3,278 churches and the classification by age was reported by 3,127 churches, including 2,322 which reported members under 13 years of age.

Comparative data, 1890-1926.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of this denomination for the censuses of 1926, 1916, 1906, and 1890.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1890 TO 1926: PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES

ITEM	1926	1916	1906	1890
Churches (local organizations).....	3,469	3,365	3,086	2,391
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	104	279	695	
Per cent.....	3.1	9.0	29.1	
Members.....	451,043	357,769	266,345	179,721
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	93,274	91,424	86,624	
Per cent.....	26.1	34.3	48.2	
Average membership per church.....	130	106	86	75
Church edifices:				
Number.....	3,617	3,321	3,012	2,288
Value—Churches reporting.....	3,148	3,041	2,734	
Amount reported.....	\$67,798,658	\$23,924,915	\$15,488,489	\$8,812,152
Average per church.....	\$21,537	\$7,867	\$5,665	
Debt—Churches reporting.....	621	424	239	
Amount reported.....	\$6,461,274	\$1,319,344	\$539,111	
Parsonages:				
Value—Churches reporting.....	1,438	1,112	942	
Amount reported.....	\$8,984,140	\$3,782,057	\$2,598,485	
Debt—Churches reporting.....	354			
Amount reported.....	\$923,620			
Expenditures during year:				
Churches reporting.....	3,330	3,101		
Amount reported.....	\$15,612,028	\$5,809,909		
Current expenses and improvements.....	\$10,824,191	\$3,792,303		
Benevolences, missions, etc.....	\$4,784,386	\$2,017,606		
Not classified.....	\$3,451			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$4,688	\$1,874		
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting.....	2,959	2,744	2,301	
Officers and teachers.....	37,501	32,312	24,327	
Scholars.....	367,795	313,165	189,767	

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 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory and the total membership classified by sex. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the three censuses from 1906 to 1926, together with the membership for 1926 classified as under 13 years of age and 13 years of age and over. Table 5 shows the value of church property and the debt on such property, for 1926 alone. Table 6 presents, for 1926, the church expenditures, showing separately the amounts expended for current expenses and improvements, and for benevolences, etc., and also gives the data for Sunday schools. Separate presentation in Tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported the principal items

shown (values or expenditures), in order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church. The States omitted from these tables can be determined by referring to the complete list which appears in Table 3.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each synod in the Presbyterian Church in the United States, by presbyteries, the more important statistical data shown by States in the earlier tables, including number of churches, membership, value of church edifices, debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, AND TOTAL MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, BY STATES, 1926: PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			TOTAL MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			
	Total	Ur- ban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females (¹)
United States	3,469	932	2,537	451,043	270,188	180,855	182,552	245,743	22,748	74.3
Middle Atlantic:										
Pennsylvania.....	1	-----	1	78	-----	78	30	48	-----	-----
West North Central:										
Missouri.....	137	39	98	18,593	11,063	7,530	7,519	10,925	149	68.8
South Atlantic:										
Maryland.....	14	3	11	1,929	1,120	809	764	1,165	-----	65.6
District of Columbia.....	2	2	-----	1,012	-----	-----	280	399	333	70.2
Virginia.....	421	83	338	63,598	31,021	32,577	25,802	34,621	3,175	74.5
West Virginia.....	150	25	125	23,277	12,652	10,625	9,287	12,703	1,287	73.1
North Carolina.....	579	122	457	77,691	37,816	39,875	33,056	41,974	2,661	78.8
South Carolina.....	287	54	233	37,604	17,687	19,917	16,011	20,000	1,593	80.1
Georgia.....	250	92	158	29,675	22,113	7,562	12,075	16,509	1,091	73.1
Florida.....	135	39	96	20,202	14,929	5,273	7,501	10,272	2,429	73.0
East South Central:										
Kentucky.....	163	54	109	22,021	13,949	8,072	8,877	12,141	1,003	73.1
Tennessee.....	182	65	117	30,777	23,335	7,442	11,550	16,280	2,947	70.9
Alabama.....	213	59	154	22,530	15,111	7,419	9,247	12,813	470	72.2
Mississippi.....	279	40	239	22,999	10,300	12,699	9,612	12,539	843	76.7
West South Central:										
Arkansas.....	111	40	71	14,499	9,604	4,895	5,635	7,590	1,274	74.2
Louisiana.....	115	50	65	14,218	11,064	3,154	5,459	8,246	513	66.2
Oklahoma.....	54	17	37	4,440	2,757	1,683	1,794	2,623	23	68.4
Texas.....	372	147	225	45,610	34,580	11,030	17,972	24,761	2,877	72.6
Mountain:										
New Mexico.....	4	1	3	290	75	215	81	134	75	60.4

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

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

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,"

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in Part II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1916, has been revised by Rev. J. D. Leslie, D. D., stated clerk and treasurer, General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, and approved by him in its present form.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1926, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1926, BY STATES: PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES

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

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1926			
	1926	1916	1906	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Per cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	3,469	3,365	3,086	451,043	357,769	266,345	30,769	379,463	40,811	7.5
Missouri.....	137	140	160	18,593	17,435	14,713	1,099	16,635	859	6.2
Maryland.....	14	13	14	1,929	1,580	1,628	34	1,895	1.8
Virginia.....	421	373	333	63,598	49,186	36,569	3,813	55,199	4,586	6.5
West Virginia.....	150	137	125	23,277	15,705	10,047	1,308	19,908	2,061	6.2
North Carolina.....	579	518	423	77,691	57,836	41,322	6,277	66,375	5,039	8.6
South Carolina.....	287	286	274	37,604	30,041	23,395	2,539	30,928	4,137	7.6
Georgia.....	250	230	226	29,675	25,181	20,258	2,276	24,258	3,141	8.6
Florida.....	135	111	81	20,202	10,170	5,534	1,206	15,818	3,178	7.1
Kentucky.....	163	162	180	22,021	22,242	20,143	1,277	17,672	3,072	6.7
Tennessee.....	182	200	185	30,777	25,606	21,390	1,734	22,978	6,065	7.0
Alabama.....	213	220	208	22,530	20,428	15,368	1,556	20,142	832	7.2
Mississippi.....	279	266	258	22,999	19,758	15,641	1,880	18,908	2,211	9.0
Arkansas.....	111	116	89	14,499	10,762	7,357	1,127	11,719	1,653	8.8
Louisiana.....	115	97	87	14,218	9,636	7,198	589	13,310	319	4.2
Oklahoma.....	54	67	47	4,440	3,396	1,323	334	3,958	148	7.8
Texas.....	372	420	393	45,610	37,900	23,934	3,688	38,820	3,102	8.7
New Mexico.....	4	7	1	290	310	71	12	203	75	5.6
Other States.....	3	2	2	1,090	597	454	20	737	333	2.6

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

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

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, AND CHURCH DEBT, BY STATES, 1926: PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES

[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		DEBT ON PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States	3,469	3,617	3,148	\$67,798,658	621	\$6,461,274	1,438	\$8,984,140	354	\$923,620
Missouri	137	140	128	3,252,430	23	239,752	56	350,700	5	13,700
Maryland	14	17	13	419,000	2	25,800	10	78,000	2	2,250
Virginia	421	512	396	7,655,300	77	904,209	206	1,329,750	40	105,050
West Virginia	150	163	137	3,525,542	30	537,830	65	551,700	18	52,800
North Carolina	579	630	545	10,860,728	104	692,013	222	1,473,650	64	126,478
South Carolina	287	299	272	5,341,400	49	574,256	118	726,900	23	103,130
Georgia	250	264	230	4,910,000	40	373,935	99	529,900	21	51,200
Florida	135	137	118	3,470,410	27	326,725	50	520,000	17	77,000
Kentucky	163	164	153	3,520,050	22	203,150	81	450,000	19	47,500
Tennessee	182	192	167	5,660,850	30	739,950	84	527,500	14	47,760
Alabama	213	221	189	3,670,595	35	380,100	78	421,180	20	44,500
Mississippi	279	257	244	2,884,845	38	155,947	95	487,100	30	42,765
Arkansas	111	107	95	2,177,300	25	388,850	46	240,250	11	34,150
Louisiana	115	109	100	2,275,550	25	233,180	47	251,860	14	47,025
Oklahoma	54	47	46	391,108	10	47,376	19	67,400	8	12,235
Texas	372	352	310	7,562,350	84	638,201	157	917,750	47	113,077
New Mexico	4	3	3	18,200			3	10,500	1	3,000
Other States	3	3	2	203,000			2	50,000		

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 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.

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TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1926:
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES

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

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES DURING YEAR				SUNDAY SCHOOLS			
		Churches reporting	Total amount	For current expenses and improvements	For benevolences, missions, etc.	Not classified	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	3,469	3,330	\$15,612,028	\$10,824,191	\$4,784,386	\$3,451	2,959	37,501	367,795
Missouri.....	137	135	520,728	357,745	162,983	-----	122	1,595	15,174
Maryland.....	14	14	145,894	117,057	28,837	-----	11	151	1,389
Virginia.....	421	410	1,808,998	1,147,242	661,756	-----	378	5,202	53,899
West Virginia.....	150	148	862,829	580,591	281,941	297	138	2,229	22,768
North Carolina.....	579	557	2,474,731	1,500,524	974,207	-----	524	6,433	65,726
South Carolina.....	287	283	1,038,442	706,826	331,616	-----	256	2,926	29,270
Georgia.....	250	240	1,213,125	876,425	335,971	729	212	2,567	24,614
Florida.....	135	131	978,824	754,094	224,730	-----	113	1,568	16,737
Kentucky.....	163	161	719,314	479,472	238,917	925	145	1,869	17,962
Tennessee.....	182	173	1,587,418	1,229,263	358,155	-----	164	2,267	23,271
Alabama.....	213	203	687,237	478,204	209,033	-----	156	1,960	16,915
Mississippi.....	279	265	687,546	475,728	211,818	-----	202	1,807	15,252
Arkansas.....	111	101	621,291	476,677	144,614	-----	89	1,238	11,582
Louisiana.....	115	111	599,677	495,712	103,965	-----	94	1,154	11,014
Oklahoma.....	54	49	102,701	88,183	14,518	-----	48	442	3,990
Texas.....	372	342	1,516,504	1,033,122	478,882	1,500	301	3,993	37,365
New Mexico.....	4	4	8,002	6,890	1,112	-----	4	33	258
Other States.....	3	3	41,767	20,436	21,331	-----	2	67	609

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.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE OF EDIFICES, DEBT, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY SYNODS AND PRESBYTERIES, 1926: PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES

SYNOD AND PRESBYTERY	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES DURING YEAR		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Number of scholars
Total	3,469	451,043	3,148	\$67,798,658	621	\$6,461,274	3,330	\$15,612,028	2,959	367,795
Synod of Alabama:										
Birmingham.....	26	5,591	24	1,653,675	13	246,000	25	232,901	24	5,402
East Alabama.....	49	5,037	45	510,625	7	73,250	44	116,936	36	2,943
Mobile.....	27	3,174	18	291,500	2	5,550	27	97,240	21	2,145
North Alabama.....	42	3,948	40	530,100	7	18,500	40	99,691	35	2,742
Tuscaloosa.....	58	4,371	54	671,300	5	36,000	56	134,253	31	3,281
Synod of Appalachia:										
Abingdon.....	55	7,085	44	848,700	12	101,100	51	163,627	42	6,503
Asheville.....	28	3,889	27	758,000	2	5,000	28	119,854	26	2,832
Holston.....	52	5,792	42	638,400	5	20,200	48	172,513	46	6,399
Knoxville.....	34	6,885	31	1,385,900	8	198,350	34	268,955	31	5,409
Synod of Arkansas:										
Arkansas.....	36	5,168	33	1,075,200	14	286,500	32	177,405	32	4,323
Ouachita.....	38	4,183	33	613,800	5	26,650	35	286,332	27	3,192
Pine Bluff.....	27	3,773	21	338,300	4	56,500	24	120,876	21	2,756
Washburn.....	10	1,375	8	150,000	2	19,200	10	36,678	9	1,311
Synod of Florida:										
Florida.....	35	3,096	29	449,600	7	24,325	34	110,602	23	2,824
St. Johns.....	54	10,309	48	2,350,210	11	197,700	52	673,719	51	8,810
Suwanee.....	42	6,716	39	669,800	8	104,600	41	194,073	38	5,095
Synod of Georgia:										
Athens.....	35	2,849	31	420,800	3	18,610	35	68,343	30	2,138
Atlanta.....	74	13,402	70	2,372,200	17	236,400	73	641,176	66	12,306
Augusta.....	27	2,759	26	485,800	4	7,500	27	84,159	25	2,000
Cherokee.....	30	2,765	29	440,400	4	19,000	27	79,392	20	1,871
Macon.....	30	2,755	23	540,000	4	71,135	29	177,611	26	2,026
Savannah.....	30	3,042	29	321,500	6	14,790	29	82,142	26	2,296
Southwest Georgia.....	21	1,992	18	324,300	2	6,500	17	79,455	16	1,881
Synod of Kentucky:										
Ebenezer.....	25	2,478	24	336,000	1	90	25	74,944	21	2,169
Guerrant.....	19	1,466	15	90,800	2	9,060	17	15,969	17	2,186
Louisville.....	43	8,267	42	1,518,300	8	142,100	43	326,753	40	6,230
Muhlenburg.....	27	2,938	24	642,500	3	21,300	27	100,618	23	2,538
Transylvania.....	19	2,035	18	318,500	1	2,000	19	47,459	17	1,383
West Lexington.....	26	4,182	26	553,550	5	21,000	26	130,709	24	2,920
Synod of Louisiana:										
Louisiana.....	26	3,248	25	477,700	6	108,300	24	77,287	21	2,582
New Orleans.....	40	6,420	32	996,800	11	97,800	39	183,713	34	4,955
Red River.....	41	4,226	36	765,200	6	26,180	41	335,532	31	3,205
Synod of Mississippi:										
Central Mississippi.....	73	6,593	63	838,650	11	116,287	68	246,550	49	4,122
East Mississippi.....	51	4,078	46	377,900	8	7,018	47	101,923	35	2,966
Meridian.....	63	5,551	56	796,600	5	1,975	61	115,087	46	3,585
Mississippi.....	35	3,095	32	479,800	5	8,900	35	120,124	28	1,786
North Mississippi.....	45	3,372	36	382,900	6	21,580	42	99,870	35	2,494
Synod of Missouri:										
Lafayette.....	27	3,218	26	408,000	3	18,400	27	69,169	25	2,544
Missouri.....	22	2,684	20	289,200	2	30,000	21	66,508	18	1,813
Palmyra.....	15	1,669	14	155,540	2	4,001	15	28,602	15	1,088
Potosi.....	23	2,428	20	319,000	4	17,151	22	54,112	21	2,013
St. Louis.....	23	2,887	23	1,094,200	6	82,400	23	124,839	20	2,625
Upper Missouri.....	27	5,707	25	986,490	6	87,800	27	177,498	23	5,121
Synod of North Carolina:										
Albemarle.....	30	3,777	28	480,300	7	25,960	29	138,774	25	3,694
Concord.....	62	10,723	50	1,016,800	8	158,675	62	296,950	60	9,041
Fayetteville.....	96	11,638	93	1,048,650	18	71,180	93	256,446	88	9,082
Granville.....	42	5,021	41	1,159,700	7	129,100	41	238,899	40	4,215
Kings Mountain.....	38	4,916	37	642,900	4	17,325	38	187,347	35	4,453
Mechlenburg.....	91	15,193	86	1,815,628	31	185,738	87	550,599	87	12,605
Orange.....	69	10,361	65	1,948,100	17	80,240	64	295,816	59	8,259
Wilmington.....	69	7,838	69	1,236,200	6	5,565	66	228,750	57	6,278
Winston-Salem.....	34	3,267	33	673,450	4	12,935	32	149,104	27	3,345
Synod of Oklahoma:										
Durant.....	23	2,162	19	197,200	5	23,650	21	53,850	20	1,798
Indian.....	16	710	14	24,908	2	826	15	9,762	15	761
Mangum.....	15	1,568	13	169,000	3	22,900	13	39,089	13	1,431

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TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE OF EDIFICES, DEBT, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY SYNODS AND PRESBYTERIES, 1926:
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued

SYNOD AND PRESBYTERY	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES DURING YEAR		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Number of scholars
Synod of Snedecor Memorial:										
Central Alabama.....	15	510	11	16,195	2	900	15	6,188	10	448
Central Louisiana.....	9	359	8	39,850	3	1,400	8	6,345	9	293
Ethel.....	12	310	11	8,995	3	187	12	3,992	9	299
North and South Carolina.....	12	524	12	34,600	3	415	12	4,835	11	306
Synod of South Carolina:										
Bethel.....	46	7,253	46	883,700	9	89,375	46	191,027	44	5,558
Charleston.....	27	2,330	21	643,500	4	57,911	25	78,915	21	1,668
Congaree.....	26	3,897	26	767,500	8	234,000	26	133,342	24	2,948
Enroe.....	33	6,578	37	1,238,400	8	80,450	38	232,213	35	5,583
Harmony.....	32	3,916	29	365,200	2	35,000	32	89,216	30	2,810
Pee Dee.....	39	4,519	36	607,700	8	42,600	38	118,962	32	3,895
Piedmont.....	30	3,395	29	237,000	2	9,000	29	86,877	29	2,662
South Carolina.....	39	5,243	38	559,800	4	25,200	39	104,352	32	3,853
Synod of Tennessee:										
Columbia.....	25	2,448	24	219,000	1	3,500	23	63,054	23	2,041
Memphis.....	59	9,507	55	2,073,500	15	513,000	52	869,963	53	6,877
Nashville.....	39	7,947	38	1,494,650	4	13,100	39	248,495	36	5,138
Synod of Texas:										
Brazos.....	46	6,230	38	2,211,700	9	37,150	42	177,696	40	5,425
Brownwood.....	15	1,650	12	270,000	2	22,500	15	59,160	11	1,358
Central Texas.....	47	5,223	35	646,800	11	148,082	41	145,415	39	4,094
Dallas.....	39	7,722	33	1,123,000	8	164,300	35	293,018	32	6,294
Eastern Texas.....	29	3,442	25	593,800	5	22,500	26	145,907	20	2,707
El Paso.....	29	2,064	23	262,300	8	34,255	24	73,318	24	2,137
Fort Worth.....	36	5,010	33	646,600	11	33,451	34	148,715	30	3,834
Paris.....	38	3,971	31	488,950	7	10,182	36	93,668	26	3,255
Texas Mexican.....	24	1,575	18	59,450	4	2,000	22	11,889	22	1,721
Western Texas.....	72	8,978	64	1,273,950	18	163,281	70	369,520	60	6,776
Synod of Virginia:										
East Hanover.....	63	10,982	57	1,662,650	16	278,250	62	472,886	61	9,313
Lexington.....	64	14,805	63	1,456,900	10	71,077	64	319,550	64	12,770
Montgomery.....	66	11,561	64	1,761,000	19	405,850	63	455,458	60	9,556
Norfolk.....	40	7,457	40	987,400	13	125,282	40	190,718	39	6,046
Potomac.....	36	4,838	33	804,000	4	30,800	36	230,087	30	3,492
Roanoke.....	60	5,932	58	558,200	6	29,250	60	122,107	53	4,919
West Hanover.....	48	4,202	45	518,250	4	36,500	45	94,733	37	3,124
Winchester.....	54	6,255	52	554,700	4	34,600	54	154,770	46	5,877
Synod of West Virginia:										
Greenbrier.....	45	5,713	41	832,267	11	101,500	45	180,837	45	6,132
Kanawha.....	29	8,647	25	1,468,775	7	242,500	29	431,699	28	8,552
Tygart's Valley.....	26	2,378	24	347,800	3	11,130	25	42,516	23	2,291

The Assembly's Executive Committee in 1926 aided in whole or in part 887 missionaries in 823 churches and stations. The contributions of the church for this work amounted to \$1,624,285. This takes account of several hundred ministers and as many churches aided directly by the presbyteries and churches.

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 1926 shows 54 stations and 1,696 outstations, occupied by 516 American missionaries and workers, and 3,278 trained native workers; 304 organized congregations with 48,455 members; 1,008 mission schools with 42,220 pupils, including those in Bible classes; 35 hospitals and dispensaries treating during the year 180,000 patients. The amount of contributions for the foreign work was \$1,411,058.

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, 18 colleges of higher grade, 1 affiliated college, and 11 junior colleges; 12 secondary schools; 17 mountain secondary schools; 13 moun-

tain elementary schools; 2 Mexican mission schools; and 15 orphans' homes and schools. Faculty members number 1,000; students, 14,153; buildings, 626, with property value of \$20,819,343 and endowment, \$9,961,098; books in libraries, 386,063. Contributions in 1926 for educational purposes amounted to \$1,168,488. The philanthropic work of the church in 1926 included 15 orphanages with 1,777 inmates. The orphanages are owned and controlled by the synods in whose territory they are located. They have a property value of \$2,746,495 and endowments amounting to \$713,444. The contributions for the support of these orphanages in 1926 were \$385,421.

The Executive Committee of Christian Education and Ministerial Relief aids young men and women in preparation for the ministry and for life service. In 1926, 388 candidates for the ministry and mission service were aided to the amount of \$61,851. In 1926 there were 741 men and women candidates for the ministry and mission service; 153 ministers, 241 widows and 43 orphans of deceased ministers, and 6 unordained missionaries were aided to the amount of \$173,085. The endowment fund for ministerial relief amounts to \$1,513,105.

The Executive Committee of Publication and Sabbath School Work issued, in 1926, 16,596,483 copies of Sabbath school and missionary literature; 77 field workers were engaged in Sabbath school extension and young people's work. The receipts for these departments for 1926 were \$98,168. The young people's societies, generally called Christian Endeavor Societies, numbered 2,638 with 64,635 members.

The Woman's Auxiliary of the Presbyterian Church in the United States was organized in 1912. In 1926 there were 2,215 societies with 121,097 members, and the contributions were \$1,580,629.

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.