

## METHODIST BODIES

### GENERAL STATEMENT

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

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

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

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

<sup>1</sup> See Methodist Episcopal Church, p. 926.

<sup>2</sup> See Presbyterian bodies, p. 1112.

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

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

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

#### STATISTICS

The denominations grouped as Methodists in 1926, 1916, and 1906 are listed in the following table with the principal statistics as reported for the three periods. Since 1916 there have been some changes. The African American Methodist Episcopal Church has disbanded. Other bodies have been added—the Reformed Methodist Church, the Independent African Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Holiness Methodist Church, the last an organization listed in 1916 as the Lumber River Mission under the Evangelistic Associations. For general convenience of reference the Negro bodies have been grouped together in 1926, as in 1916. There were 15 independent churches reported at the 1890 census, with a membership of 2,569; these were not reported as a group, however, at the two succeeding censuses, probably having been absorbed by various denominations.

## SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE METHODIST 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 (dollars)	Churches reporting	Amount (dollars)	Churches reporting	Number of scholars
1926								
<b>Total for the group</b> .....	60,644	8,070,619	56,493	654,736,975	59,483	152,151,978	54,804	6,567,654
Methodist Episcopal Church.....	26,130	4,080,777	25,290	406,165,659	25,790	89,422,307	24,730	3,796,561
Methodist Protestant Church.....	2,239	192,171	2,064	16,817,278	2,160	3,137,211	1,917	173,438
Wesleyan Methodist Connection (or Church) of America.....	619	21,910	555	1,804,719	585	773,981	561	34,314
Primitive Methodist Church in the United States of America.....	80	11,990	79	1,676,800	80	326,598	78	15,190
Methodist Episcopal Church, South.....	18,096	2,487,694	16,443	161,986,430	17,798	41,651,150	15,525	1,802,464
Congregational Methodist Church.....	145	9,691	110	127,775	120	29,529	80	4,807
Free Methodist Church of North America.....	1,375	36,374	1,140	4,921,760	1,269	1,617,802	1,026	69,549
New Congregational Methodist Church.....	26	1,229	21	23,900	19	1,234	3	126
Holiness Methodist Church.....	7	459	7	18,500	7	2,073	7	531
Reformed Methodist Church.....	14	390	13	26,300	13	9,176	12	356
African Methodist Episcopal Church.....	6,708	545,814	5,829	32,092,549	6,492	7,600,161	5,884	288,247
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.....	2,466	456,813	2,370	18,515,723	2,464	4,757,066	2,429	267,141
Colored Methodist Protestant Church.....	3	533	3	36,000	3	6,685	3	98
Union American Methodist Episcopal Church.....	73	10,169	64	478,951	68	222,621	69	4,240
African Union Methodist Protestant Church.....	43	4,086	40	476,269	43	99,563	42	2,851
Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.....	2,518	202,713	2,341	9,211,437	2,477	2,428,234	2,351	103,523
Reformed Zion Union Apostolic Church.....	48	4,538	45	184,075	44	37,601	42	2,882
Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal Church.....	25	2,265	21	74,800	24	17,282	19	673
Independent African Methodist Episcopal Church.....	29	1,003	28	98,050	27	11,704	26	663
1916								
<b>Total for the group</b> .....	65,686	7,166,451	60,982	317,916,402	64,139	70,887,406	59,191	6,473,500
Methodist Episcopal Church.....	29,315	3,717,785	28,134	215,104,014	28,791	43,993,681	27,549	3,872,264
Methodist Protestant Church.....	2,473	186,908	2,266	7,944,467	2,393	1,509,243	2,081	177,918
Wesleyan Methodist Connection of America.....	579	20,778	514	787,731	525	329,294	500	29,850
Primitive Methodist Church in the United States of America.....	93	9,353	91	829,035	92	147,695	90	14,918
Methodist Episcopal Church, South.....	19,184	2,114,479	17,133	62,428,433	18,751	17,139,398	16,308	1,688,559
Congregational Methodist Church.....	197	12,503	195	166,932	139	13,806	147	8,034
Free Methodist Church of North America.....	1,598	35,291	1,205	2,236,325	1,426	772,038	1,150	58,553
New Congregational Methodist Church.....	24	1,256	18	14,450	16	1,372	6	302
African Methodist Episcopal Church.....	6,633	548,355	6,232	14,631,792	6,516	3,413,395	6,084	311,051
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.....	2,716	257,169	2,475	7,591,393	2,641	1,700,737	2,535	135,102
Colored Methodist Protestant Church.....	26	1,967	16	52,733	23	12,129	24	870
Union American Methodist Episcopal Church.....	67	3,624	59	182,305	65	40,664	54	1,982
African Union Methodist Protestant Church.....	58	3,751	53	205,825	53	47,231	49	2,813
Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.....	2,621	245,749	2,490	5,619,862	2,613	1,736,692	2,541	167,880
Reformed Zion Union Apostolic Church.....	47	3,977	47	79,325	41	13,156	42	2,505
African American Methodist Episcopal Church.....	28	1,310	27	6,280	28	13,455	6	200
Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal Church.....	27	2,196	27	35,500	26	3,420	25	699

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE METHODIST BODIES, 1926, 1916, AND 1906—Con.

DENOMINATION AND CENSUS YEAR	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES DURING YEAR		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount (dollars)	Churches reporting	Amount (dollars)	Churches reporting	Number of scholars
1906								
<b>Total for the group</b> .....	<b>64,255</b>	<b>5,749,838</b>	<b>59,077</b>	<b>229,450,996</b>			<b>55,227</b>	<b>4,472,930</b>
Methodist Episcopal Church.....	29,742	2,986,154	27,888	163,357,805			26,809	2,700,742
Union American Methodist Episcopal Church (Colored).....	77	4,347	59	170,150			76	3,372
African Methodist Episcopal Church.....	6,608	494,777	6,299	11,303,489			6,056	292,689
African Union Methodist Protestant Church.....	69	5,592	68	183,697			66	5,266
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.....	2,197	184,542	2,104	4,833,207			2,060	107,692
Methodist Protestant Church.....	2,825	178,544	2,442	6,053,048			2,118	141,086
Wesleyan Methodist Connection of America.....	591	20,043	480	637,117			475	21,463
Methodist Episcopal Church, South.....	17,683	1,638,480	15,859	37,278,424			13,846	1,040,160
Congregational Methodist Church.....	324	14,729	250	194,275			181	8,785
New Congregational Methodist Church.....	35	1,782	33	27,650			27	1,298
Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.....	2,365	172,996	2,264	3,017,849			2,207	92,457
Reformed Zion Union Apostolic Church (Colored).....	45	3,059	41	37,875			35	1,508
Primitive Methodist Church in the United States of America.....	96	7,558	93	630,700			91	13,177
Free Methodist Church of North America.....	1,541	32,838	1,140	1,688,745			1,066	41,443
Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal Church (Colored).....	57	4,397	57	36,965			54	1,792

# UNION AMERICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

## STATISTICS

**Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.**—A general summary of the statistics for the Union American Methodist Episcopal Church for the year 1926 is presented in Table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

In the Union American Methodist Episcopal Church persons are received into full membership after six months probation upon public profession of faith and a pledge to conform to the discipline and rules of the church. Baptism is administered to infants.

**TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1926: UNION AMERICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH**

ITEM	Total	In urban territory <sup>1</sup>	In rural territory <sup>1</sup>	PER CENT OF TOTAL <sup>2</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Churches (local organizations)</b> .....	73	37	36		
<b>Members</b> .....	10,169	7,043	3,126	69.3	30.7
Average per church.....	139	190	87		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	4,223	2,752	1,471	65.2	34.8
Female.....	5,946	4,291	1,655	72.2	27.8
Males per 100 females.....	71.0	64.1	88.9		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	2,007	1,309	698	65.2	34.8
13 years and over.....	7,949	5,708	2,241	71.8	28.2
Age not reported.....	213	26	187	12.2	87.8
Per cent under 13 years <sup>3</sup> .....	20.2	18.7	23.7		
<b>Church edifices:</b>					
Number.....	65	33	32		
Value—Churches reporting.....	64	32	32		
Amount reported.....	\$478,951	\$380,150	\$98,801	79.4	20.6
Average per church.....	\$7,484	\$11,880	\$3,088		
Debt—Churches reporting.....	23	15	8		
Amount reported.....	\$42,294	\$39,464	\$2,830	93.3	6.7
Churches reporting "no debt" on church edifice.....	31	12	19		
<b>Parsonages:</b>					
Value—Churches reporting.....	15	6	9		
Amount reported.....	\$57,100	\$36,200	\$20,900	63.4	36.6
Debt—Churches reporting.....	11	5	6		
Amount reported.....	\$14,144	\$8,594	\$5,550	60.8	39.2
Churches reporting "no debt" on parsonage.....	2		2		
<b>Expenditures during year:</b>					
Churches reporting.....	68	35	33		
Amount reported.....	\$222,621	\$159,514	\$63,107	71.7	28.3
Current expenses and improvements.....	\$202,075	\$145,485	\$56,590	72.0	28.0
Benevolences, missions, etc.....	\$20,546	\$14,029	\$6,517	68.3	31.7
Average expenditure per church.....	\$3,274	\$4,568	\$1,912		
<b>Sunday schools:</b>					
Churches reporting.....	69	37	32		
Officers and teachers.....	428	268	160	62.6	37.4
Scholars.....	4,240	3,019	1,221	71.2	28.8

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

<sup>3</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

The data given for 1926 represent 73 active Union American Methodist Episcopal churches, with 10,169 members. The classification of membership by sex was reported by all of the 73 churches and the classification by age was reported by 67 churches, including 65 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: UNION AMERICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH**

ITEM	1926	1916	1906	1890
<b>Churches (local organizations)</b> .....	73	67	77	42
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	6	-10	35	-----
Per cent <sup>2</sup> .....	-----	-----	-----	-----
<b>Members</b> .....	10,169	3,624	4,347	2,279
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	6,545	-723	2,068	-----
Per cent.....	180.6	-16.6	90.7	-----
Average membership per church.....	139	54	56	54
<b>Church edifices:</b>				
Number.....	65	59	60	35
Value—Churches reporting.....	64	59	59	-----
Amount reported.....	\$478,951	\$182,305	\$170,150	\$187,600
Average per church.....	\$7,484	\$3,090	\$2,884	-----
Debt—Churches reporting.....	23	33	39	-----
Amount reported.....	\$42,294	\$43,091	\$40,796	-----
<b>Parsonages:</b>				
Value—Churches reporting.....	15	5	4	-----
Amount reported.....	\$57,100	\$6,950	\$6,400	-----
Debt—Churches reporting.....	11	-----	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$14,144	-----	-----	-----
<b>Expenditures during year:</b>				
Churches reporting.....	68	65	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$222,621	\$40,664	-----	-----
Current expenses and improvements.....	\$202,075	\$35,923	-----	-----
Benevolences, missions, etc.....	\$20,546	\$4,741	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$3,274	\$626	-----	-----
<b>Sunday schools:</b>				
Churches reporting.....	69	54	76	-----
Officers and teachers.....	428	308	481	-----
Scholars.....	4,240	1,982	3,372	-----

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

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

**State tables.**—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Union American Methodist Episcopal Church 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.

**UNION AMERICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH 1019**

**Ecclesiastical divisions.**—Table 7 presents, for each conference in the Union American Methodist Episcopal Church, 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: UNION AMERICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH**

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			TOTAL MEMBERSHIP BY SEX		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females (1)
United States.....	73	37	36	10,169	7,043	3,126	4,223	5,946	71.0
New England:									
Rhode Island.....	1	1		136	136		60	76	
Connecticut.....	1	1		240	240		85	155	54.8
Middle Atlantic:									
New York.....	4	4		613	613		223	390	57.2
New Jersey.....	20	11	9	2,337	1,653	684	933	1,404	66.5
Pennsylvania.....	17	12	5	3,289	2,723	566	1,148	2,141	53.6
South Atlantic:									
Delaware.....	10	5	5	1,763	1,140	623	625	1,138	54.9
Maryland.....	11	2	9	1,015	512	503	662	353	187.5
East South Central:									
Alabama.....	8		8	750		750	477	273	174.7
Mississippi.....	1	1		26	26		10	16	

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

**TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1926, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1926, BY STATES: UNION AMERICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH**

[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 <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	73	67	77	10,169	3,624	4,347	2,007	7,949	213	20.2
New York.....	4	4	7	613	157	318	107	506		17.5
New Jersey.....	20	12	15	2,337	710	538	690	1,647		29.5
Pennsylvania.....	17	20	22	3,289	1,267	1,647	509	2,780		15.5
Delaware.....	10	8	12	1,763	732	686	305	1,458		17.3
Maryland.....	11	10	12	1,015	416	936	131	732	152	15.2
Alabama.....	8	11		750	197		185	530	35	25.9
Mississippi.....	1		6	26		122			26	
Other States.....	2	2	3	376	145	100	80	296		21.3

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

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, AND CHURCH DEBT, BY STATES, 1926:  
UNION AMERICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

[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.....	73	65	64	\$478, 951	23	\$42, 294	15	\$57, 100	11	\$14, 144
New York.....	4	4	4	46, 750	2	8, 000	—	( <sup>1</sup> )	—	—
New Jersey.....	20	18	18	106, 650	6	3, 850	—	( <sup>1</sup> )	—	—
Pennsylvania.....	17	15	15	162, 500	7	20, 514	4	17, 900	4	2, 929
Delaware.....	10	9	9	65, 300	1	580	3	16, 200	3	4, 015
Maryland.....	11	12	11	71, 551	3	5, 050	4	15, 500	3	6, 600
Alabama.....	8	5	5	4, 200	3	800	—	( <sup>1</sup> )	—	—
Other States <sup>2</sup> .....	3	2	2	* 22, 000	1	3, 500	4	7, 500	1	600

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

<sup>2</sup> The figures for parsonages (value and debt) include data for 4 churches in New York, New Jersey, and Alabama.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1926:  
UNION AMERICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

[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.	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	73	68	\$222, 621	\$202, 075	\$20, 546	69	428	4, 240
New York.....	4	4	20, 425	19, 225	1, 200	4	23	195
New Jersey.....	20	17	35, 312	33, 285	2, 027	20	107	724
Pennsylvania.....	17	16	82, 253	72, 672	9, 581	17	113	1, 513
Delaware.....	10	10	53, 553	49, 702	3, 851	10	69	830
Maryland.....	11	10	14, 123	12, 020	2, 103	8	61	606
Alabama.....	8	8	4, 501	3, 368	1, 133	7	29	205
Other States.....	3	3	12, 454	11, 803	651	3	26	167

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

### DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

Following the close of the Revolutionary War, the conditions surrounding the Negro members of the Methodist churches became somewhat uncomfortable, and within a few years separate congregations were formed for worship, though there was no distinct ecclesiastical organization. Among these congregations was one in Wilmington, Del., where in 1805 the Negro members of Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church withdrew and erected a building for themselves. Having now a church of their own, they thought they could have self-rule, but found that they were still under the control of the presiding elder of the district. This

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in Part II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1916, has been revised by Bishop P. A. Boulden, chancellor of Union College, and approved by him in its present form.

**TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE OF EDIFICES, DEBT, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY CONFERENCES, 1926: UNION AMERICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH**

CONFERENCE	Total number of churches		VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES DURING YEAR		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
	Number of members	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Number of scholars	
										Churches reporting
Total.....	73	10,169	64	\$478,951	23	\$42,294	68	\$222,621	69	4,240
Delaware.....	27	5,052	24	227,800	8	21,094	26	135,806	27	2,343
Maryland.....	11	1,015	11	71,551	3	5,050	10	14,123	8	606
New Jersey.....	18	2,044	16	91,150	5	3,450	15	30,122	18	639
New York.....	8	1,282	8	84,250	4	11,900	8	37,872	8	425
South Alabama.....	9	776	5	4,200	3	800	9	4,698	8	227

did not suit them, but they continued thus until 1812, when there was a general revolt, and in consequence the trustees, including Peter Spencer, William Anderson, and others, were expelled, and many of the families followed. Plans were immediately formed for an independent organization with a new building, and on September 7, 1813, the Union Church of Africans was incorporated. Thirty-one families joined in it, and Peter Spencer and William Anderson were chosen to supervise the work. They appointed members to positions of trust, ordained elders, and gave them authority to ordain others.

During the next 37 years the church developed until there were two annual conferences, Wilmington and New York, including 41 churches in the States of Delaware, Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey. In 1843 the Rev. William Anderson died, and in 1846, the Rev. Peter Spencer. In 1850 a division occurred over the interpretation of certain clauses in the discipline, and out of the division arose, on the one hand, the African Union Church, and on the other, the Union American Methodist Episcopal Church. For some time the members of the latter, representing the old organization, were compelled to meet in private houses, but after four years a house of worship was erected, and since then the church has grown.

#### DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

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

#### WORK

The home missionary work is carried on by the Home Missionary Society, aided by the Southern Volunteer Workers. The report for 1926 showed 24 missionaries employed, 23 churches aided, and the sum of \$9,660 contributed for this work. Outside of the immediate circle of the churches, work is being carried on in Canada, where there are 6 churches, with 309 communicants. The educational interests of the church are represented by 2 schools, the Union College and Seminary, 1115 Master Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and the Local Preachers' Training School, at Camden, N. J. The report for 1926 showed 105 pupils in these schools, contributions to the amount of \$2,000, and school property valued at \$2,600. There were 75 Christian Endeavor Societies and Spencer Leagues, with a total membership of 445.