

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	1,407,298
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	230,426	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	9,438
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 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 1926 is presented in Table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

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

ITEM	Total	In urban territory ¹	In rural territory ¹	PER CENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations).....	8,947	3,289	5,658	36.8	63.2
Members	1,894,030	1,345,438	548,592	71.0	29.0
Average per church.....	212	409	97		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	735,649	520,424	215,225	70.7	29.3
Female.....	1,074,272	764,813	309,459	71.2	28.8
Sex not reported.....	84,109	60,201	23,908	71.6	28.4
Males per 100 females.....	68.5	68.0	69.5		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	77,700	52,148	25,552	67.1	32.9
13 years and over.....	1,653,033	1,180,416	472,617	71.4	28.6
Age not reported.....	163,297	112,874	50,423	69.1	30.9
Per cent under 13 years ²	4.5	4.2	5.1		
Church edifices:					
Number.....	9,438	3,747	5,691	39.7	60.3
Value—Churches reporting.....	8,437	3,166	5,271	37.5	62.5
Amount reported.....	\$338,152,743	\$275,821,868	\$62,330,875	81.6	18.4
Average per church.....	\$40,080	\$87,120	\$11,825		
Debt—Churches reporting.....	2,392	1,201	1,191	50.2	49.8
Amount reported.....	\$21,404,060	\$18,272,865	\$3,131,195	85.4	14.6
Churches reporting "no debt" on church edifice.....	5,289	1,740	3,549	32.9	67.1
Parsonages:					
Value—Churches reporting.....	5,228	2,112	3,116	40.4	59.6
Amount reported.....	\$35,308,613	\$21,906,773	\$13,401,840	62.0	38.0
Debt—Churches reporting.....	1,111	607	504	54.6	45.4
Amount reported.....	\$2,960,359	\$2,198,737	\$761,622	74.3	25.7
Churches reporting "no debt" on parsonage.....	3,594	1,321	2,273	36.8	63.2
Expenditures during year:					
Churches reporting.....	8,656	3,259	5,397	37.7	62.3
Amount reported.....	\$63,230,663	\$49,948,515	\$13,282,148	79.0	21.0
Current expenses and improvements.....	\$47,791,827	\$36,871,833	\$10,919,994	77.2	22.8
Benevolences, missions, etc.....	\$15,299,496	\$12,979,694	\$2,319,802	84.8	15.2
Not classified.....	\$139,340	\$66,988	\$42,352	69.6	30.4
Average expenditure per church.....	\$7,305	\$15,326	\$2,461		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting.....	8,237	3,212	5,025	39.0	61.0
Officers and teachers.....	141,338	85,529	55,809	60.5	39.5
Scholars.....	1,407,298	924,360	482,938	65.7	34.3

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 8,947 active organizations of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, with 1,894,030 members. These figures are exclusive of 98 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 20,874, of whom 9,061, or nearly one-half, were members of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

The classification of membership by sex was reported by 8,566 churches and the classification by age was reported by 8,094 churches, including 5,036 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. For 1916 and prior years the figures for the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church are included in the comparative data.

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

ITEM	1926	1916 ¹	1906 ¹	1890 ¹
Churches (local organizations)	8,947	9,773	8,074	6,890
Increase ² over preceding census:				
Number.....	-826	1,699	1,175	
Per cent.....	-8.5	21.0	17.0	
Members	1,894,030	1,625,817	1,192,846	800,465
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	268,213	432,071	392,331	
Per cent.....	16.5	36.8	49.0	
Average membership per church.....	212	166	148	116
Church edifices:				
Number.....	9,438	9,199	8,341	6,849
Value—Churches reporting.....	8,437	8,803	7,550	
Amount reported.....	\$338,152,743	\$151,251,123	\$115,644,131	\$75,073,325
Average per church.....	\$40,080	\$17,382	\$15,317	
Debt—Churches reporting.....	2,392	2,144	1,501	
Amount reported.....	\$21,404,000	\$7,549,076	\$5,144,234	
Parsonages:				
Value—Churches reporting.....	5,228	4,569	3,499	
Amount reported.....	\$35,308,613	\$17,129,994	\$11,570,376	
Debt—Churches reporting.....	1,111			
Amount reported.....	\$2,960,359			
Expenditures during year:				
Churches reporting.....	8,656	9,188		
Amount reported.....	\$63,230,663	\$30,340,135		
Current expenses and improvements.....	\$47,791,827	\$21,489,568		
Benevolences, missions, etc.....	\$15,296,496	\$8,087,770		
Not classified.....	\$139,340	\$762,797		
Average expenditure per church.....	\$7,305	\$3,302		
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting.....	8,237	8,975	7,529	
Officers and teachers.....	141,338	142,202	120,283	
Scholars.....	1,407,298	1,392,471	1,056,403	

¹ Statistics for 1916, 1906, and 1890 include the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church, which has united since 1916 with this denomination.

² 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 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 each State the number and the 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.

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 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 OF AMERICA

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			TOTAL MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females
United States.....	8,947	3,289	5,658	1,894,030	1,345,438	548,592	735,649	1,074,272	84,109	68.5
New England:										
Maine.....	2	2	---	291	291	---	95	196	---	48.5
New Hampshire.....	8	3	5	714	320	394	279	435	---	64.1
Vermont.....	9	1	8	1,116	371	745	453	663	---	68.3
Massachusetts.....	25	24	1	8,437	8,359	78	3,448	4,989	---	69.1
Rhode Island.....	5	4	1	1,459	1,353	106	598	861	---	69.5
Connecticut.....	7	5	2	4,642	4,058	584	1,911	2,731	---	70.0
Middle Atlantic:										
New York.....	813	370	443	243,845	187,068	56,777	89,666	138,182	15,997	64.9
New Jersey.....	403	227	176	123,726	94,111	29,615	48,272	71,358	4,096	67.6
Pennsylvania.....	1,177	516	661	370,394	267,165	103,229	143,890	199,751	26,753	72.0
East North Central:										
Ohio.....	635	253	382	162,797	117,250	45,547	66,477	93,477	2,843	71.1
Indiana.....	318	134	184	66,574	49,614	16,960	26,546	38,035	1,993	69.8
Illinois.....	543	235	308	130,278	94,993	35,285	50,438	74,889	4,951	67.4
Michigan.....	241	108	133	65,435	53,388	12,047	25,107	37,731	2,597	66.5
Wisconsin.....	225	70	155	34,932	23,621	11,311	13,996	19,635	1,301	71.3
West North Central:										
Minnesota.....	277	77	200	41,279	27,625	13,654	16,454	24,493	332	67.2
Iowa.....	372	98	274	68,445	37,707	30,738	27,202	39,580	1,663	68.7
Missouri.....	348	99	249	56,590	38,879	17,711	21,593	32,399	2,598	66.6
North Dakota.....	139	8	131	12,125	5,547	6,578	4,869	6,978	278	69.8
South Dakota.....	156	9	147	12,800	3,164	9,636	4,971	6,676	1,153	74.5
Nebraska.....	188	50	138	33,343	16,662	16,681	13,286	19,006	1,051	69.9
Kansas.....	267	78	189	50,459	32,680	17,779	19,492	29,604	1,363	65.8
South Atlantic:										
Delaware.....	31	12	19	6,840	4,860	1,980	2,603	4,187	50	62.2
Maryland.....	99	43	56	22,169	14,843	7,326	8,727	13,442	---	64.9
District of Columbia.....	21	21	---	9,808	9,808	---	3,420	6,388	---	53.5
Virginia.....	45	10	35	2,911	1,050	1,861	1,150	1,761	---	65.3
West Virginia.....	71	28	43	14,862	11,129	3,733	6,160	8,495	207	72.5
North Carolina.....	151	43	108	10,975	3,950	7,025	4,299	6,251	425	68.8
South Carolina.....	99	27	72	6,994	1,647	5,347	2,840	4,036	118	70.4
Georgia.....	32	17	15	2,158	1,328	830	829	1,283	46	64.6
Florida.....	51	12	39	5,850	2,839	3,011	2,240	3,276	334	68.4
East South Central:										
Kentucky.....	139	43	96	15,976	9,794	6,182	6,219	9,200	557	67.6
Tennessee.....	200	45	155	18,960	9,969	8,991	7,628	11,018	314	69.2
Alabama.....	64	12	52	6,813	3,811	3,002	2,679	3,540	594	75.7
Mississippi.....	53	6	47	2,646	481	2,165	1,109	1,490	47	74.4
West South Central:										
Arkansas.....	111	23	88	7,223	3,052	4,171	2,955	3,953	315	74.8
Louisiana.....	9	1	8	1,381	1,039	342	499	872	10	57.2
Oklahoma.....	182	68	114	29,198	23,657	5,541	11,959	16,245	994	73.6
Texas.....	310	80	230	33,318	20,053	13,265	13,467	18,461	1,390	72.9
Mountain:										
Montana.....	89	17	72	8,710	5,068	3,642	3,360	5,163	187	65.1
Idaho.....	68	18	50	7,046	4,565	2,481	2,583	4,251	212	60.8
Wyoming.....	38	10	28	6,687	2,794	3,893	2,670	4,017	---	66.5
Colorado.....	132	46	86	27,090	20,051	7,039	9,431	14,160	3,499	66.6
New Mexico.....	61	14	47	4,937	2,869	2,068	2,142	2,698	97	79.4
Arizona.....	49	14	35	6,163	3,350	2,813	2,493	3,607	63	69.1
Utah.....	21	11	10	2,218	1,764	454	959	1,227	32	78.2
Nevada.....	9	---	9	417	---	417	142	275	---	51.6
Pacific:										
Washington.....	171	60	111	34,425	27,566	6,859	14,462	19,963	---	72.4
Oregon.....	133	47	86	21,545	16,893	4,652	7,877	12,902	756	61.1
California.....	350	190	160	87,029	72,382	14,647	31,704	50,442	4,883	62.9

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

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1926			
	1926	1916 ¹	1906 ¹	1926	1916 ¹	1906 ¹	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Per cent under 13 ²
United States.....	8,947	9,773	8,074	1,894,030	1,625,817	1,192,846	77,700	1,653,033	163,297	4.5
Maine.....	2	2	2	201	320	364	4	287	-----	1.4
New Hampshire.....	8	9	8	714	908	812	-----	714	-----	-----
Vermont.....	9	10	9	1,116	1,166	1,084	10	1,106	-----	0.9
Massachusetts.....	25	24	23	8,437	7,326	5,678	69	8,368	-----	0.8
Rhode Island.....	5	5	5	1,459	1,169	1,071	23	1,436	-----	1.6
Connecticut.....	7	8	8	4,642	3,143	2,252	12	4,630	-----	0.3
New York.....	813	858	850	243,845	224,843	188,115	4,934	214,566	24,345	2.2
New Jersey.....	403	389	346	123,726	102,290	78,490	2,663	110,210	10,853	2.4
Pennsylvania.....	1,177	1,196	1,099	370,394	335,867	251,485	11,026	315,943	43,425	3.4
Ohio.....	635	678	680	162,797	141,138	116,995	7,035	146,472	9,290	4.6
Indiana.....	318	351	329	66,574	59,209	49,050	3,475	56,927	6,172	5.8
Illinois.....	543	590	473	130,278	115,676	86,753	5,461	114,889	9,928	4.5
Michigan.....	241	256	269	65,435	48,989	36,710	1,684	58,232	5,519	2.8
Wisconsin.....	225	240	232	34,932	26,002	20,656	1,213	31,453	2,266	3.7
Minnesota.....	277	309	309	41,279	33,649	27,475	1,548	37,937	1,794	3.9
Iowa.....	372	419	434	68,445	59,783	48,865	3,060	59,495	5,890	4.9
Missouri.....	348	431	227	56,590	50,222	26,064	3,340	49,516	3,734	6.3
North Dakota.....	139	173	180	12,125	9,295	6,727	339	10,284	1,502	3.2
South Dakota.....	156	163	124	12,800	10,077	6,954	468	10,495	1,837	4.3
Nebraska.....	188	232	226	33,343	26,498	20,926	2,218	28,385	2,740	7.2
Kansas.....	267	313	306	50,459	45,327	33,555	3,125	43,025	4,309	6.8
Delaware.....	31	34	37	6,840	6,197	5,086	207	6,482	151	3.1
Maryland.....	99	99	95	22,169	19,603	15,927	745	20,897	527	3.4
District of Columbia.....	21	21	17	9,808	9,338	8,182	128	9,680	-----	1.3
Virginia.....	45	42	43	2,911	2,449	2,615	245	2,666	-----	8.4
West Virginia.....	71	69	71	14,862	11,644	8,514	594	14,106	162	4.0
North Carolina.....	151	156	149	10,975	12,062	10,696	1,152	8,413	1,410	12.0
South Carolina.....	99	108	111	6,994	8,320	8,026	546	5,812	636	8.6
Georgia.....	32	35	29	2,158	2,223	2,243	225	1,887	46	10.7
Florida.....	51	36	31	5,850	2,471	1,307	345	5,195	310	6.2
Kentucky.....	139	137	82	15,976	14,354	8,543	1,475	13,967	534	9.6
Tennessee.....	200	212	92	18,960	17,584	6,786	1,575	16,355	1,030	8.8
Alabama.....	64	72	7	6,813	4,675	303	702	5,756	355	10.9
Mississippi.....	53	65	6	2,646	2,738	192	298	2,301	47	11.5
Arkansas.....	111	127	23	7,223	7,451	809	516	6,091	616	7.8
Louisiana.....	9	24	-----	1,381	1,599	-----	110	1,261	10	8.0
Oklahoma.....	182	258	179	29,198	20,222	9,667	2,287	25,474	1,437	8.2
Texas.....	310	383	58	33,318	30,329	4,118	2,639	26,456	4,223	9.1
Montana.....	89	91	62	8,710	6,888	4,096	576	7,613	521	7.0
Idaho.....	68	82	59	7,046	6,943	3,698	322	6,467	257	4.7
Wyoming.....	38	41	15	6,687	2,514	984	596	5,896	195	9.2
Colorado.....	132	148	129	27,090	23,091	16,186	1,555	19,711	5,824	7.3
New Mexico.....	61	62	53	4,937	3,892	2,804	445	4,108	384	9.8
Arizona.....	49	43	25	6,163	4,353	2,884	512	5,398	253	8.7
Utah.....	21	27	29	2,218	2,254	1,902	393	1,825	-----	17.7
Nevada.....	9	16	14	417	501	520	19	296	-----	4.6
Washington.....	171	222	139	34,425	28,542	14,437	2,316	30,238	1,871	7.1
Oregon.....	133	150	121	21,545	16,672	9,701	1,225	19,502	818	5.9
California.....	350	357	259	87,029	54,011	32,449	4,245	74,708	8,076	5.4

¹ Includes figures for the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church.
² Based on membership with age classification reported.

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

[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.	8,947	9,438	8,437	\$338,152,743	2,392	\$21,404,060	5,228	\$35,308,613	1,111	\$2,960,359
Maine.....	2	2	10	1 263,200	1	1 3,000	7	1 30,400	1	1 4,500
New Hampshire..	8	9		1 110,500	2	580	6	27,500	1	500
Vermont.....	9	10	9	1,548,000	13	225,100	12	121,700	6	32,500
Massachusetts....	25	23	24	206,000	1	1,000	3	24,500	1	1,450
Rhode Island.....	5	5	5	1,105,000	4	48,500	6	163,000	2	12,300
Connecticut.....	7	13	7	63,938,684	209	3,151,216	588	5,300,100	81	339,510
New York.....	813	969	785	28,546,632	114	1,477,517	299	3,632,550	66	301,273
New Jersey.....	403	501	391	68,417,445	259	3,331,213	765	7,791,513	163	735,901
Pennsylvania.....	1,177	1,321	1,132	31,924,440	138	1,791,215	372	2,553,940	58	166,565
Ohio.....	635	666	618	9,852,600	83	589,265	192	1,151,500	42	73,390
Indiana.....	318	349	311	22,505,600	119	1,670,020	381	2,424,400	67	195,622
Illinois.....	543	570	527	12,148,320	94	825,605	150	1,004,600	38	145,230
Michigan.....	241	253	232	4,833,996	79	284,118	115	579,000	26	39,607
Wisconsin.....	225	232	214	6,066,638	86	350,044	146	701,400	34	63,490
Minnesota.....	277	285	269	8,513,125	109	362,926	279	1,337,150	46	102,937
Iowa.....	372	401	362	7,519,550	78	600,180	128	657,550	33	83,330
Missouri.....	348	358	331	1,279,500	44	61,638	82	271,800	15	17,390
North Dakota.....	139	137	131	1,213,800	37	100,125	102	301,600	14	13,310
South Dakota.....	156	145	139	3,556,750	67	364,437	143	661,650	34	49,216
Nebraska.....	188	192	180	6,365,960	77	597,241	184	777,655	33	51,925
Kansas.....	267	280	256	2,051,000	8	144,825	22	182,000	4	11,900
Delaware.....	31	35	31	4,697,300	25	246,637	65	552,550	17	66,650
Maryland.....	99	107	97	3,030,000	8	182,192	8	114,500	2	8,500
District of Colum- bia.....	21	29	20	258,650	12	26,194	12	67,900	3	5,400
Virginia.....	45	43	42	2,364,750	19	79,100	38	392,500	7	14,700
West Virginia.....	71	73	66	807,425	29	35,535	30	97,450	4	1,730
North Carolina.....	151	142	141	272,485	17	15,071	31	83,805	9	4,130
South Carolina.....	99	86	82	276,400	5	6,230	9	36,000	4	3,437
Georgia.....	32	26	26	1,923,000	15	99,095	26	286,500	7	19,350
Florida.....	51	43	39	2,662,735	27	88,790	49	243,600	13	20,550
Kentucky.....	139	140	119	2,610,700	37	194,325	79	339,550	20	36,580
Tennessee.....	200	192	185	1,412,050	6	152,432	24	99,700	3	3,400
Alabama.....	64	65	61	182,750	8	9,133	13	35,300	4	725
Mississippi.....	53	52	49	903,800	31	87,453	38	111,625	16	13,065
Arkansas.....	111	93	93	228,200	4	36,525	3	35,000	1	5,000
Louisiana.....	9	9	7	3,914,397	74	596,935	100	409,100	30	34,025
Oklahoma.....	182	188	167	4,603,817	72	428,671	154	565,850	46	52,850
Texas.....	310	290	271	954,010	26	91,880	45	125,525	14	17,400
Montana.....	89	77	74	573,440	19	59,007	36	89,950	6	4,750
Idaho.....	68	67	62	564,600	14	45,150	16	47,400	7	8,766
Wyoming.....	38	32	29	2,849,800	51	324,808	70	305,550	26	33,940
Colorado.....	132	125	116	331,775	6	20,400	29	78,800	9	8,862
New Mexico.....	61	49	47	369,890	5	9,900	26	63,350	1	900
Arizona.....	49	41	40	440,900	5	14,425	11	30,200	3	4,300
Utah.....	21	20	17	71,500	3	2,200	6	17,300	2	2,300
Nevada.....	9	9	9	3,099,932	65	542,915	87	284,900	25	30,300
Washington.....	171	174	160	2,056,975	51	154,853	59	187,750	23	23,413
Oregon.....	133	139	122	14,724,722	136	1,874,389	182	911,450	44	93,490
California.....	350	368	332							

¹ Figures for Maine and New Hampshire are combined, to avoid disclosing the statistics of individual churches.

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

[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..	8, 947	8, 656	\$63, 230, 663	\$47, 791, 827	\$15,299,496	\$139, 340	8, 237	141, 338	1, 407, 298
Maine.....	2	2	1 29, 969	1 27, 629	1 2, 340	-----	2	25	121
New Hampshire.....	8	8	-----	-----	-----	-----	7	71	525
Vermont.....	9	9	26, 193	21, 924	4, 269	-----	9	123	734
Massachusetts.....	25	25	231, 965	195, 989	35, 976	-----	25	496	5, 236
Rhode Island.....	5	5	31, 337	25, 433	5, 904	-----	5	98	656
Connecticut.....	7	7	153, 695	109, 748	43, 947	-----	7	221	2, 152
New York.....	813	807	10, 428, 583	7, 563, 537	2, 859, 312	5, 734	773	14, 791	136, 304
New Jersey.....	403	397	4, 865, 407	3, 772, 168	1, 093, 239	-----	393	9, 106	80, 603
Pennsylvania.....	1, 177	1, 165	12, 220, 137	8, 533, 032	3, 685, 405	1, 700	1, 115	24, 042	258, 791
Ohio.....	635	630	5, 246, 866	4, 050, 603	1, 193, 263	3, 000	621	11, 168	120, 980
Indiana.....	318	311	1, 884, 959	1, 456, 248	418, 924	9, 787	294	5, 078	48, 655
Illinois.....	543	531	4, 512, 357	3, 556, 424	944, 879	11, 054	519	10, 134	97, 733
Michigan.....	241	229	2, 329, 144	1, 814, 117	515, 027	-----	221	4, 570	52, 024
Wisconsin.....	225	216	898, 332	723, 595	174, 737	-----	192	2, 661	23, 235
Minnesota.....	277	267	1, 143, 653	831, 280	312, 373	-----	244	3, 757	34, 476
Iowa.....	372	367	1, 766, 550	1, 380, 984	381, 603	3, 963	353	5, 718	55, 153
Missouri.....	348	321	1, 712, 431	1, 305, 003	374, 398	33, 030	299	4, 956	46, 776
North Dakota.....	139	125	256, 353	225, 383	29, 970	1, 000	126	1, 268	11, 571
South Dakota.....	156	149	310, 303	249, 258	60, 866	179	131	1, 315	12, 768
Nebraska.....	188	186	1, 117, 559	947, 466	168, 427	1, 666	185	2, 835	26, 756
Kansas.....	267	260	1, 544, 625	1, 233, 171	311, 454	-----	251	4, 436	43, 590
Delaware.....	31	31	197, 976	158, 450	39, 526	-----	29	528	5, 036
Maryland.....	99	97	744, 536	530, 761	213, 775	-----	95	1, 619	15, 412
District of Columbia.....	21	21	370, 513	271, 869	98, 644	-----	21	611	6, 617
Virginia.....	45	44	48, 343	40, 408	7, 935	-----	39	294	2, 519
West Virginia.....	71	67	456, 044	328, 212	127, 832	-----	67	1, 087	12, 914
North Carolina.....	151	147	182, 798	165, 295	16, 603	900	131	1, 058	9, 608
South Carolina.....	99	94	84, 073	73, 853	10, 220	-----	92	586	5, 504
Georgia.....	32	29	174, 749	159, 090	15, 659	-----	29	236	2, 191
Florida.....	51	51	636, 972	570, 376	66, 596	-----	48	590	5, 799
Kentucky.....	139	131	550, 224	388, 010	162, 214	-----	115	1, 208	11, 879
Tennessee.....	200	191	440, 776	351, 875	88, 901	-----	181	1, 812	17, 583
Alabama.....	64	59	205, 927	172, 723	32, 329	875	50	635	5, 504
Mississippi.....	53	50	45, 128	36, 954	8, 174	-----	40	298	1, 820
Arkansas.....	111	96	249, 685	218, 229	31, 456	-----	79	738	7, 202
Louisiana.....	9	8	284, 829	75, 515	209, 314	-----	8	80	827
Oklahoma.....	182	172	883, 385	761, 786	121, 599	-----	163	2, 386	23, 608
Texas.....	310	280	944, 216	775, 530	168, 201	485	247	2, 833	26, 814
Montana.....	89	83	192, 464	172, 053	20, 286	125	79	881	8, 280
Idaho.....	68	67	164, 729	135, 198	29, 531	-----	62	828	7, 550
Wyoming.....	38	36	132, 365	118, 568	13, 780	17	33	503	6, 405
Colorado.....	132	129	703, 656	530, 310	173, 246	100	121	2, 109	21, 542
New Mexico.....	61	52	87, 195	74, 023	13, 172	-----	51	473	4, 613
Arizona.....	49	42	157, 320	138, 222	19, 098	-----	44	537	5, 531
Utah.....	21	19	52, 870	41, 584	11, 286	-----	19	207	2, 007
Nevada.....	9	7	17, 597	16, 319	1, 278	-----	7	63	602
Washington.....	171	165	864, 723	672, 586	190, 412	1, 725	154	2, 881	31, 198
Oregon.....	133	128	500, 617	394, 229	106, 388	-----	124	1, 996	20, 155
California.....	350	343	3, 146, 535	2, 396, 807	685, 728	61, 000	337	7, 392	79, 739

¹ Figures for Maine and New Hampshire are combined, to avoid disclosing the statistics of individual churches.

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 OF AMERICA

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	8,947	1,894,030	8,437	\$338,152,743	2,392	\$21,404,060	8,656	\$63,230,663	8,237	1,407,298
Synod of Alabama:										
Birmingham "A".....	15	3,287	14	1,132,700	2	150,557	14	145,073	13	2,252
Gadsden.....	14	1,117	13	43,650	1	1,000	12	20,955	9	1,027
Huntsville.....	31	2,176	30	158,200	3	925	29	35,372	24	1,978
Synod of Arizona:										
Northern Arizona.....	9	434	9	51,100	1	2,000	9	19,264	5	395
Phoenix.....	28	4,530	21	156,540	4	7,900	22	110,197	26	3,903
Southern Arizona.....	12	1,195	10	162,750			11	28,019	12	1,213
Synod of Arkansas:										
Arkansas.....	34	2,829	29	318,700	9	36,100	31	71,893	24	2,755
Fort Smith.....	25	2,683	21	421,800	8	40,800	22	150,565	23	2,717
Jonesboro.....	13	473	10	34,200	2	2,700	11	9,697	10	552
Little Rock.....	25	774	21	94,100	9	6,860	18	12,145	11	768
Synod of Atlantic:										
Atlantic.....	25	1,816	18	101,540	2	575	22	22,016	22	1,187
Fairfield.....	46	4,124	40	131,400	10	12,300	45	51,853	42	3,066
Hodge.....	19	1,248	17	76,700	2	1,497	17	18,089	17	1,308
Knox.....	15	1,061	9	71,700	4	4,778	14	13,807	14	869
McClelland.....	28	1,054	24	39,545	5	2,196	27	10,204	28	1,251
Synod of Baltimore:										
Baltimore.....	71	17,616	70	4,003,500	19	210,637	71	621,834	69	12,061
New Castle.....	48	9,291	47	2,463,800	11	146,825	46	256,203	44	6,441
Washington City.....	40	12,254	39	3,415,700	14	221,492	40	463,043	38	9,002
Synod of California:										
Benicia.....	37	3,830	35	426,450	5	24,768	37	109,865	36	3,607
Los Angeles.....	106	42,691	100	8,728,900	49	1,224,950	103	1,672,848	102	37,837
Nevada.....	11	610	11	79,500	3	2,200	9	20,725	9	777
Riverside.....	16	3,910	15	285,500	5	8,700	16	101,933	16	3,337
Sacramento.....	29	4,576	27	844,200	14	189,420	28	217,936	29	4,100
San Francisco.....	57	15,862	56	2,418,272	27	217,511	57	542,336	56	14,781
San Joaquin.....	59	9,019	54	1,185,900	23	182,740	58	264,957	56	9,692
San Jose.....	22	3,947	21	490,000	8	18,100	20	132,231	19	3,179
Santa Barbara.....	21	2,983	21	336,000	5	8,200	21	101,121	21	3,031
Synod of Canadian:										
Kiamichi.....	8	190	7	3,650	2	200	8	1,163	5	166
Rendall.....	18	413	15	29,400	4	4,400	18	6,871	14	381
White River.....	16	684	14	78,500	3	933	16	8,654	13	505
Synod of Catawba:										
Cape Fear.....	46	2,466	42	230,625	10	12,159	45	26,604	38	2,257
Catawba.....	43	3,575	42	193,150	11	17,040	42	36,630	40	2,952
Southern Virginia.....	36	2,117	31	107,950	9	20,894	35	23,392	33	1,908
Yadkin.....	41	3,520	40	245,900	8	6,336	40	38,258	33	2,455
Synod of Colorado:										
Boulder.....	29	5,833	24	542,200	12	40,960	28	130,265	25	4,729
Denver.....	43	10,206	37	1,169,200	22	181,525	43	318,116	41	8,515
Gunnison.....	13	1,616	11	189,000	4	14,350	11	34,059	11	1,491
Pueblo.....	47	9,435	44	949,400	13	87,973	47	221,216	44	6,807
Synod of East Tennessee:										
Birmingham.....	17	742	17	97,400	2	850	17	8,264	16	611
Le Vere.....	11	762	11	80,200	5	7,425	11	13,895	10	541
Rogersville.....	11	613	10	144,000	3	1,950	11	80,698	9	335
Synod of Florida:										
North Florida.....	14	1,364	14	1,002,000	3	18,600	14	113,977	12	1,407
Southeast Florida.....	16	2,275	10	305,000	4	28,950	16	130,936	16	2,293
Southwest Florida.....	17	1,910	13	606,000	7	51,500	17	387,312	16	1,860
Synod of Idaho:										
Boise.....	12	2,412	11	152,200	5	20,650	12	43,508	10	1,955
Kendall.....	16	994	15	155,900	4	20,800	15	38,336	16	1,328
Twin Falls.....	16	1,487	13	80,800	4	7,750	16	35,161	13	1,671
Synod of Illinois:										
Alton.....	59	10,243	55	1,196,300	15	66,550	59	268,555	55	9,164
Bloomington.....	48	11,567	48	1,671,300	7	22,270	46	287,681	46	7,983
Cairo.....	31	3,591	30	570,750	7	30,650	29	88,389	28	3,461
Chicago.....	115	47,374	106	11,128,950	38	1,399,250	115	2,464,261	114	32,663
Ewing.....	30	3,806	30	506,500	4	5,000	28	77,614	27	3,351
Freeport.....	27	6,477	27	1,049,500	5	12,300	27	169,973	26	4,549

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 OF AMERICA—Contd.

SYNOD AND PRESBY- TERY	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 schol- ars
Synod of Illinois—Con.										
Mattoon.....	37	6,048	37	\$1,014,000	10	\$22,200	36	\$113,788	37	5,529
Ottawa.....	21	5,933	21	771,000	6	32,750	21	132,343	21	4,502
Peoria.....	35	7,004	35	871,200	6	8,750	34	176,874	33	5,509
Rock River.....	38	7,677	38	1,427,100	10	51,700	37	296,553	36	5,607
Rushville.....	42	6,199	41	697,400	5	4,000	40	152,559	37	4,825
Springfield.....	50	12,889	49	1,453,600	4	12,400	49	250,717	49	9,441
Synod of Indiana:										
Crawfordsville.....	46	8,766	46	1,025,000	10	95,300	45	201,059	43	6,341
Fort Wayne.....	27	8,075	27	1,420,500	9	72,085	27	266,533	25	6,234
Indianapolis.....	41	13,123	40	1,967,200	14	216,250	38	431,141	38	9,664
Logansport.....	52	11,505	52	1,664,900	15	52,750	52	320,468	51	8,681
Muncie.....	20	5,907	19	797,000	5	50,500	20	164,279	18	3,685
New Albany.....	52	5,472	50	742,600	17	34,580	51	137,546	46	3,701
Vincennes.....	51	8,237	51	1,346,000	10	36,000	50	214,388	46	6,819
White Water.....	31	5,789	28	930,400	4	36,300	30	158,845	29	3,730
Synod of Iowa:										
Cedar Rapids.....	35	6,310	33	845,300	6	19,900	35	172,323	33	5,051
Central West (Bohemian).....	20	2,123	20	209,100	5	9,350	20	36,008	18	1,340
Corning.....	25	3,876	24	427,500	5	3,900	25	111,097	25	2,936
Council Bluffs.....	28	4,717	27	307,200	10	17,860	28	92,908	27	3,774
Des Moines.....	39	10,080	38	1,378,300	17	114,891	37	221,708	39	7,596
Dubuque.....	26	4,285	24	483,500	9	19,400	25	97,777	22	3,116
Fort Dodge.....	41	6,640	41	624,200	21	28,200	41	148,286	39	5,554
Iowa.....	38	6,477	38	990,000	3	6,075	37	163,991	35	4,962
Iowa City.....	39	7,450	36	1,042,500	8	11,500	39	192,603	36	5,627
Sioux City.....	40	8,904	40	1,079,125	13	52,950	40	223,568	39	8,116
Waterloo.....	31	6,276	31	1,018,060	10	81,450	31	252,124	30	5,004
Synod of Kansas:										
Emporia.....	26	3,986	26	440,900	5	24,900	25	96,093	25	3,425
Highland.....	18	3,029	18	352,700	7	39,900	18	80,462	16	2,263
Larned.....	29	4,908	26	612,800	10	67,050	29	142,218	26	4,259
Neosho.....	48	9,832	46	1,361,700	15	36,400	45	327,728	48	8,497
Osborne.....	17	1,808	17	356,500	10	74,649	17	115,398	16	1,851
Solomon.....	40	5,689	39	598,600	7	58,300	40	132,749	39	5,285
Topeka.....	44	11,824	42	1,489,760	12	197,575	44	308,871	40	9,940
Wichita.....	41	9,172	38	1,139,500	11	98,467	38	337,666	38	7,906
Synod of Kentucky:										
Buckham.....	29	2,558	16	83,835	6	3,000	24	37,823	23	2,349
Ebenezer.....	25	5,125	21	786,700	5	58,600	24	184,034	24	3,714
Lincoln.....	10	302	9	32,790	3	2,800	10	5,568	6	176
Logan.....	21	1,454	21	232,800	3	2,100	20	28,325	17	1,117
Louisville.....	18	2,997	17	906,000	5	15,240	17	131,161	13	1,849
Princeton.....	18	1,656	17	196,200	5	6,050	18	40,403	18	1,247
Transylvania.....	21	2,014	21	432,000	1	2,000	21	125,523	16	1,502
Synod of Michigan:										
Detroit.....	61	31,830	59	7,402,500	21	465,510	60	1,258,519	59	21,908
Flint.....	40	6,123	38	730,700	19	58,950	37	177,237	36	5,774
Grand Rapids.....	15	3,024	14	688,500	8	52,275	13	85,888	13	2,786
Kalamazoo.....	18	4,991	16	463,500	3	31,500	16	245,461	16	3,817
Lake Superior.....	30	4,149	30	418,620	11	12,170	28	115,415	26	3,591
Lansing.....	32	7,301	32	1,229,300	9	124,900	31	217,820	29	6,844
Petoskey.....	13	1,503	12	231,000	4	10,300	13	42,135	12	1,609
Saginaw.....	27	6,190	26	913,500	17	63,700	26	169,245	25	5,282
Synod of Minnesota:										
Adams.....	23	1,881	22	155,600	9	11,190	23	37,489	18	1,704
Duluth.....	42	7,010	37	956,900	19	111,850	39	185,823	39	7,238
Mankato.....	48	6,192	48	529,940	14	13,150	46	161,606	43	4,999
Minneapolis.....	30	9,078	30	1,432,830	9	113,650	30	341,736	28	7,769
Red River.....	23	1,288	23	95,450	10	6,040	22	26,927	18	1,369
St. Cloud.....	28	2,173	26	208,200	6	17,214	25	41,447	24	2,087
St. Paul.....	29	8,930	29	2,199,300	8	51,670	29	248,736	28	5,896
Winona.....	29	2,481	29	329,500	7	16,200	28	60,072	25	1,862
Synod of Minnesota (Welsh):										
Blue Earth.....	15	1,444	15	103,100	2	1,750	15	28,501	14	1,155
Synod of Mississippi:										
Bell.....	12	536	11	35,450	1	4,000	12	8,212	6	264
Meridian.....	14	943	14	86,000	2	3,300	13	22,424	10	701
Oxford.....	19	920	16	50,600	3	983	17	12,651	16	651

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 OF AMERICA—Contd.

SYNOD AND PRESBY- TERY	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 schol- ars
Synod of Missouri:										
Carthage.....	32	4,647	29	\$304,300	15	\$24,400	32	\$97,787	30	3,955
Hannibal.....	45	4,093	43	424,800	3	18,100	40	52,777	35	3,326
Iron Mountain.....	33	1,831	29	135,250	5	18,300	25	29,363	25	1,781
Kansas City.....	38	12,676	37	1,614,700	10	290,250	38	412,772	36	10,408
Kirksville.....	38	3,878	37	435,500	11	39,780	37	70,570	31	3,104
Ozark.....	28	3,648	26	341,100	5	17,800	25	56,683	23	2,820
St. Joseph.....	41	4,560	39	303,200	10	12,550	35	78,184	33	3,511
St. Louis.....	51	16,820	50	3,374,200	16	177,970	50	795,934	49	14,741
Sedalia.....	35	3,923	34	535,100	2	530	32	107,699	30	2,802
Synod of Montana:										
Butte.....	15	2,026	14	215,000	3	1,800	14	46,155	15	2,149
Great Falls.....	17	1,050	12	101,200	9	20,450	13	23,267	12	980
Helena.....	11	1,612	11	163,750	4	3,200	10	30,670	9	1,019
Kalispell.....	12	1,152	9	122,500	3	24,600	12	40,039	12	1,284
Lewistown.....	13	600	10	94,900	2	2,350	13	13,798	12	718
Yellowstone.....	12	1,797	11	241,100	5	39,480	12	33,701	11	1,773
Synod of Nebraska:										
Box Butte.....	20	2,198	20	125,750	6	14,216	20	59,679	19	2,352
Hastings.....	24	3,760	22	299,300	9	15,900	23	96,408	23	3,334
Kearney.....	28	5,391	28	616,500	11	43,175	28	145,534	28	4,275
Nebraska City.....	36	8,154	36	1,069,500	14	164,750	35	444,581	36	5,796
Niobrara.....	26	3,088	24	273,200	6	17,800	26	85,274	25	2,815
Omaha.....	44	9,777	40	1,065,700	18	100,896	44	267,949	44	7,409
Synod of New Eng- land:										
Boston.....	16	5,100	15	935,000	8	106,800	16	139,112	16	3,150
Connecticut Val- ley.....	9	5,554	9	1,183,000	5	50,000	9	171,920	9	2,602
Newburyport.....	18	2,835	18	538,200	4	20,300	18	83,692	17	2,132
Providence.....	8	2,762	8	553,000	3	104,000	8	73,794	8	1,326
Synod of New Jersey:										
Elizabeth.....	41	16,714	41	3,751,500	9	131,450	41	610,362	40	10,507
Jersey City.....	58	19,066	55	4,737,000	25	360,987	58	754,962	57	11,769
Monmouth.....	55	9,909	53	1,619,000	11	64,700	55	311,583	53	6,800
Morris and Orange	48	16,890	47	4,377,532	14	188,300	46	685,125	46	10,052
Newark.....	52	22,131	48	5,452,000	18	334,550	50	1,346,302	52	15,015
New Brunswick.....	43	15,905	42	3,676,800	16	187,750	43	458,253	42	9,663
Newton.....	37	7,192	37	948,000	3	6,900	37	173,333	36	4,336
West Jersey.....	69	15,919	68	3,984,800	18	202,880	67	525,487	67	12,871
Synod of New Mexico:										
Pecos Valley.....	11	809	10	47,550	2	2,100	10	18,985	8	1,007
Rio Grande.....	23	2,150	15	162,375	2	16,500	18	39,952	21	2,014
Santa Fe.....	23	2,000	23	122,850	2	1,800	25	28,278	23	1,612
Synod of New York:										
Albany.....	44	13,172	43	3,157,000	10	183,700	44	549,451	43	7,171
Binghamton.....	31	9,651	31	1,482,500	11	58,100	31	240,106	30	6,358
Brooklyn-Nassau	84	34,687	82	6,939,915	43	661,280	84	1,371,628	83	19,449
Buffalo.....	53	21,299	51	5,541,000	19	611,900	52	995,185	46	11,889
Cayuga.....	20	5,364	20	1,274,500	3	13,600	20	162,580	20	3,471
Champlain.....	21	2,383	19	678,200	6	13,050	21	67,812	20	1,343
Chemung.....	19	4,235	18	519,250	7	42,600	19	129,076	16	2,681
Columbia.....	16	1,462	16	343,000	-----	-----	16	47,643	11	520
Genesee.....	17	4,330	17	610,500	5	57,798	17	106,257	17	3,375
Geneva.....	20	5,791	20	1,212,000	4	15,500	20	100,402	20	3,710
Hudson.....	44	8,227	44	1,483,000	4	6,350	43	245,152	42	4,333
Long Island.....	23	4,664	23	684,500	3	11,500	23	158,904	21	2,741
Lyons.....	17	3,301	14	557,000	2	7,800	17	87,723	17	2,412
New York.....	63	37,009	57	19,615,000	9	268,375	62	2,816,314	62	14,121
Niagara.....	21	5,676	21	843,500	7	85,442	21	148,698	20	3,860
North River.....	29	5,878	29	1,237,000	2	8,500	29	190,144	29	2,762
Otsego.....	29	3,885	29	690,200	7	7,165	29	106,999	26	2,148
Rochester.....	50	18,461	50	3,148,300	13	291,760	49	703,848	48	13,583
St. Lawrence.....	31	5,645	31	1,106,250	5	14,750	31	151,474	29	3,956
Steuben.....	22	4,762	22	999,000	6	26,400	21	140,511	20	3,133
Syracuse.....	38	10,049	35	2,436,500	12	124,350	37	313,548	36	5,857
Troy.....	33	8,839	31	2,594,500	5	57,800	33	258,854	32	4,080
Utica.....	42	10,863	41	3,194,000	8	200,325	42	418,734	41	6,519
Westchester.....	35	12,648	33	3,299,969	16	379,671	35	801,712	35	6,579

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 OF AMERICA—Contd.

SYNOD AND PRESBY- TERY	Total number of churches	Number of mem- bers	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 schol- lars
Synod of New York and Vermont (Welsh):										
Eastern New York and Ver- mont.....	8	1,012	7	\$178,500	2	\$1,080	8	\$28,144	8	440
Oneida.....	10	1,090	8	189,600	1	2,500	10	36,990	7	555
Synod of North Da- kota:										
Bismarck.....	24	1,654	20	139,400	4	11,500	22	33,788	23	1,838
Fargo.....	24	3,131	24	311,000	9	8,830	22	74,481	24	2,396
Minnewaukan.....	18	1,584	17	122,100	5	5,900	18	33,376	18	2,089
Minot.....	21	1,475	19	148,500	5	6,467	18	40,438	19	1,921
Oakes.....	20	949	20	119,600	10	19,641	18	21,817	19	1,286
Pembina.....	30	3,242	29	435,000	11	9,300	25	52,153	21	2,016
Synod of Ohio:										
Athens.....	27	3,867	25	453,200	7	11,125	27	97,734	27	2,901
Chillicothe.....	24	4,716	24	613,100	3	6,800	24	75,154	24	2,796
Cincinnati.....	74	19,217	70	7,169,200	24	326,058	74	816,919	74	15,601
Cleveland.....	49	20,830	48	4,837,500	17	207,696	49	814,485	49	16,387
Columbus.....	41	12,350	38	2,299,000	12	156,685	41	346,139	41	8,390
Dayton.....	43	14,261	42	2,969,370	10	129,850	43	622,520	43	10,157
Lima.....	29	6,353	28	1,115,000	5	29,750	29	191,289	29	4,720
Mahoning.....	43	15,858	42	2,697,500	11	203,950	43	431,965	43	11,884
Marion.....	34	8,119	34	1,234,500	6	77,000	33	205,916	32	5,322
Portsmouth.....	26	5,119	26	975,820	4	64,500	24	235,366	25	4,234
St. Clairsville.....	44	8,997	42	1,440,000	4	41,500	42	205,398	41	7,476
Steubenville.....	60	11,590	59	1,415,650	9	73,600	60	263,603	58	8,142
Toledo.....	53	13,518	53	2,450,600	17	436,517	53	502,322	52	10,724
Wooster.....	30	6,990	29	836,500	4	2,674	30	199,110	30	4,858
Zanesville.....	41	8,511	41	1,110,800	3	9,010	41	193,313	37	5,582
Synod of Ohio and Western Pennsyl- vania (Welsh):										
Jackson.....	9	784	9	39,700			9	9,498	9	693
Pittsburgh.....	3	423	3	100,000	1	10,000	3	6,558	2	305
Western Ohio.....	5	1,256	5	217,000	2	14,000	5	35,427	5	831
Synod of Oklahoma:										
Ardmore.....	12	1,641	11	206,100	7	31,250	11	41,102	9	1,408
Choctaw.....	25	551	22	21,925	1	40	21	5,732	24	503
Cimarron.....	11	2,175	11	317,200	3	2,900	11	40,238	11	1,745
El Reno.....	8	1,219	8	153,000	6	29,816	8	35,739	8	928
Hobart.....	12	1,142	11	84,200	4	15,700	12	47,665	11	1,087
McAlester.....	12	1,255	12	148,500	7	40,850	11	23,706	11	1,206
Muskogee.....	22	3,064	20	292,900	6	9,350	20	81,510	18	2,379
Oklahoma.....	29	9,199	28	1,031,500	21	141,708	29	213,194	29	6,732
Tulsa.....	26	8,893	23	1,628,522	13	320,726	24	387,890	24	7,143
Synod of Oregon:										
Coos Bay.....	8	597	7	66,700	4	8,050	8	18,828	8	917
Grande Ronde.....	13	1,041	13	82,600	7	8,245	13	20,849	12	1,172
Pendleton.....	14	1,286	12	78,700	6	5,230	14	33,051	14	1,653
Portland.....	44	11,636	41	1,330,175	15	107,253	44	287,626	44	10,040
Southern Oregon.....	17	2,099	16	166,800	6	19,600	15	50,153	15	1,899
Willamette.....	37	4,886	33	332,000	13	6,475	34	90,110	31	4,474
Synod of Pennsylva- nia:										
Beaver.....	25	7,064	25	893,300	6	30,500	25	197,771	24	4,643
Blairsville.....	60	18,554	58	2,566,500	18	152,550	60	446,270	57	12,915
Butler.....	42	9,389	41	1,023,300	3	153,200	42	278,780	42	6,868
Carlisle.....	49	14,292	46	2,352,400	7	143,497	49	380,917	46	10,697
Chester.....	62	19,915	59	3,718,988	19	273,450	61	761,434	57	13,917
Clarion.....	56	9,127	53	1,292,400	7	27,980	55	204,096	53	7,200
Erie.....	73	20,070	73	3,121,800	18	125,545	72	658,708	71	14,168
Huntingdon.....	73	16,100	72	2,281,500	14	59,450	73	406,534	66	10,784
Kittanning.....	57	10,381	54	1,411,000	15	33,425	57	199,873	54	8,418
Lackawanna.....	95	23,187	84	4,933,250	23	293,500	89	848,144	84	16,153
Lehigh.....	46	10,887	43	2,156,568	8	44,700	45	372,823	45	8,064
Northumberland.....	60	12,013	55	2,386,483	9	104,100	59	387,493	51	8,047
Philadelphia.....	75	47,810	75	15,231,421	20	277,650	75	1,836,573	75	29,663
Philadelphia,North	78	36,485	77	6,908,500	27	754,841	78	1,315,345	74	24,736
Pittsburgh.....	141	66,435	136	10,452,235	32	385,700	141	2,497,941	136	46,021
Redstone.....	62	16,892	60	2,817,000	13	178,000	62	533,746	61	14,048
Shenango.....	28	9,542	28	1,243,500	6	183,950	28	283,506	28	6,297
Washington.....	45	9,181	44	1,247,800	7	62,875	44	269,336	43	7,090
Westminster.....	32	10,871	32	1,879,500	3	3,900	32	247,068	31	7,107

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 OF AMERICA—Contd.

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 Pennsylvania (Welsh):										
Northern.....	11	1,954	10	\$304,500	2	\$5,400	11	\$35,905	11	1,454
Southern.....	5	814	5	105,000	1	25,000	5	53,642	5	491
Synod of South Dakota:										
Aberdeen.....	39	3,031	34	365,650	7	43,500	35	89,950	35	3,167
Black Hills.....	24	1,054	18	155,400	6	6,100	22	27,803	20	1,382
Dakota Indian.....	38	2,026	36	65,610	2	1,065	37	13,091	22	542
Huron.....	26	2,897	23	215,000	9	13,310	26	68,223	24	3,030
Sioux Falls.....	24	2,883	21	282,500	9	22,300	24	74,134	24	3,035
Synod of Tennessee:										
Chattanooga.....	15	2,557	14	621,000	5	72,400	15	243,139	14	2,446
Cumberland Mt.....	28	1,242	24	72,200	3	1,900	27	13,975	25	1,492
Duck River.....	18	1,672	18	194,500	3	8,000	18	29,407	17	1,269
French Broad.....	19	1,233	15	62,750			18	7,441	18	1,819
Holston.....	16	2,044	15	227,600	3	45,500	14	53,170	16	2,348
Nashville.....	23	2,319	21	268,300	6	33,650	22	50,367	20	1,992
Union.....	46	5,385	44	707,100	7	21,700	44	111,021	43	4,967
West Tennessee.....	28	2,355	26	498,100	1	800	25	62,915	24	2,301
Synod of Texas:										
Abilene.....	26	2,347	25	321,765	5	21,088	25	81,847	23	2,019
Amarillo.....	28	4,522	27	666,100	7	28,080	24	167,518	24	3,368
Austin.....	25	2,264	23	443,900	9	20,848	25	52,139	22	1,809
Brownwood.....	21	1,273	18	191,800	1	3,000	19	34,130	14	1,118
Dallas.....	47	5,753	44	822,152	10	79,925	40	160,478	34	4,493
El Paso.....	6	1,725	6	188,000	1	5,000	6	39,032	6	1,356
Fort Worth.....	41	3,898	27	429,550	9	95,030	33	100,335	29	3,041
Houston.....	18	1,764	15	311,000	7	87,850	18	62,463	14	1,783
Jefferson.....	27	2,301	19	304,900	6	37,225	23	302,129	24	1,657
Paris.....	37	4,048	35	465,650	9	22,440	33	84,079	25	2,798
Southwest (Bohemia).....	11	514	8	29,400	4	4,000	11	4,903	9	445
Waco.....	31	4,270	30	654,300	8	60,760	30	139,123	30	3,704
Synod of Utah:										
Ogden.....	4	765	4	128,000	2	9,200	4	13,573	3	457
Salt Lake.....	8	1,066	6	243,000			8	30,296	8	1,119
Southern Utah.....	9	387	7	69,900	3	5,225	7	9,001	8	431
Synod of Washington:										
Bellingham.....	16	2,200	15	287,100	6	7,650	16	61,599	14	2,295
Central Washington.....	17	2,535	16	163,550	3	2,200	17	92,501	17	2,635
Coeur d'Alene.....	8	1,012	8	74,200	3	4,057	8	20,231	8	1,156
Columbia River.....	21	1,681	20	167,900	10	9,285	19	49,269	19	2,457
Olympia.....	23	5,087	21	838,000	7	224,300	23	179,451	21	4,560
Seattle.....	37	14,573	34	833,300	20	226,780	36	328,782	36	11,513
Spokane.....	28	4,762	27	517,682	11	51,700	28	95,144	25	4,027
Walla Walla.....	29	2,495	28	270,340	9	22,850	27	53,918	26	2,655
Wenatchee.....	16	2,233	14	132,400	2	3,900	15	31,552	11	2,456
Synod of West (German):										
Galena.....	19	1,525	19	98,900	2	700	19	35,470	18	1,429
George.....	30	2,791	30	258,118	9	22,800	30	76,117	29	3,529
Waukon.....	19	2,001	19	173,500	5	5,300	19	56,355	16	1,675
Synod of West Virginia:										
Grafton.....	17	3,654	16	767,250	4	22,450	15	112,213	16	3,383
Parkersburg.....	30	3,284	26	664,500	11	19,850	28	83,936	27	3,353
Wheeling.....	24	7,924	24	933,000	4	36,800	24	259,895	24	6,148
Synod of Wisconsin:										
Chippewa.....	56	5,987	40	635,800	23	23,100	55	115,015	45	4,271
La Crosse.....	13	1,747	13	176,000	3	7,500	13	48,852	13	1,222
Madison.....	32	6,154	31	711,500	10	23,300	31	161,935	29	3,608
Milwaukee.....	41	9,625	39	1,903,300	19	161,448	39	276,933	38	6,650
Winnebago.....	60	8,882	60	1,166,896	21	66,300	55	244,532	47	6,193
Synod of Wisconsin (Welsh):										
Waukesha.....	13	1,835	13	291,700	2	5,000	12	38,644	12	865
Welsh Prairie.....	9	966	8	60,500			9	19,196	8	647
Synod of Wyoming:										
Casper.....	17	3,720	12	152,000	5	8,350	17	44,071	14	3,813
Laramie.....	13	1,637	11	340,100	5	25,100	12	64,517	11	1,257
Sheridan.....	10	1,469	8	79,500	4	11,700	9	26,732	10	1,585

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

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, the Rev. Alexander Whitaker was installed as pastor of a church which was governed by himself and a few of the most religious men, and in 1630 the Rev. Richard Denton located in Massachusetts, with a church which he had previously served in Yorkshire, England. Between 1642 and 1649 many of the Virginia Puritans were driven out of that colony and found refuge in Maryland and North Carolina; while Denton and his associates found New Amsterdam more friendly than New England. The English Presbyterian element in Maryland and the colonies to the northward was strengthened by the arrival, from 1670 to 1690, of a considerable number of Scotch colonists, the beginnings of a great immigration. 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 the Rev. Francis Doughty as their minister, though no church was organized there until 1717. Presbyterian churches of English origin, however, were established earlier on Long Island, among which are to be noted Southold (1640) and Jamaica (1656). The founders of the earliest churches in New Jersey—Newark (1667), Elizabeth (1668), Woodbridge (1680), and Fairfield (1680)—were from Connecticut and Long Island. The first church in Pennsylvania was that founded by Welsh colonists at Great Valley about 1690, while the church in Philadelphia dates from 1698. In 1683 the Presbytery of Laggan, Ireland, in response to a letter from William Stevens, a member of the Council of the Colony of Maryland, sent to this country the Rev. Francis Makemie, who became the apostle of American Presbyterianism. He gave himself to the work of ecclesiastical organization and at last succeeded in bringing into organic unity the scattered Presbyterian churches throughout the colonies.

In the spring of 1706, 7 ministers, representing about 22 congregations, not including the Presbyterians of New England, Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia, met at Philadelphia and organized a presbytery, the first ecclesiastical gathering of an 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 three 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

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 Dr. Lewis S. Mudge, stated clerk, General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, and approved by him in its present form.

Shorter Catechisms of the Assembly of Divines at Westminster, "as being, in all essential and necessary articles, good forms of sound words, and systems of Christian doctrine," and also "adopt the said Confession as the confession of their faith." In the same year the synod also denied to the civil magistrate power over the church and power to persecute any for their religion.

The general religious movement which characterized the early part of the eighteenth century, and manifested itself in England in Methodism, in Germany in Pietism, and in New England in the Great Awakening, found its expression in the Presbyterian Church in America through Gilbert Tennent, a pastor in Philadelphia. William Tennent, sr., who, in 1726, had founded, near Philadelphia, an academy for the training of ministers, had aroused much opposition by his statement that the prevailing grade of ministerial quality was not creditable to the Presbyterian Church. His son, Gilbert Tennent, had become convinced of the necessity of personal conversion, and in 1728, a year before the Wesleys organized the "Holy Club" and six years before Jonathan Edwards's famous sermon, began a course of preaching of the most searching type. As others joined him, the movement spread; and when Whitefield came to the country in 1739 he found most congenial fellow workers in Gilbert Tennent, William Tennent, jr., and their associates. They, however, became so severe in their denunciation of "unconverted ministers" as to arouse bitter opposition; and the result was a division, one party, the "New Side," indorsing the revival and insisting that less stress should be laid on college training, and more on the evidence that the candidate was a regenerate man, and called by the Holy Ghost to the ministry; the other, the "Old Side," 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;² 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.³

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, excising the synods of Utica, Geneva, Genesee, and the Western Reserve, and establishing the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. The excised synods met at Auburn, N. Y., in August of the same year,

² See Congregational Churches, p. 453.

³ See Cumberland Presbyterian Church, p. 1145.

adopted the "Auburn Declaration," setting forth the views of the New School, appointed trustees, and elected commissioners to the assembly of 1838. When that assembly met, the New School commissioners protested against the exclusion of the delegates from the four excised synods, organized an assembly of their own in the presence of the sitting assembly, and then withdrew.

For nearly 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.⁴ 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 \$7,883,983. Since 1870 the church has made steady progress along all lines, and its harmony has been seriously threatened only by the controversy (1891-1894) as to the sources of authority in religion and the authority and credibility of the Scriptures, a controversy which, after the trials of Prof. Charles A. Briggs, and Henry P. Smith, terminated in the adoption by the General Assembly at Minneapolis, Minn., in 1899, of a unanimous deliverance affirming the loyalty of the church to its historic views on these subjects. In the year 1903 a movement for the revision of the Confession of Faith came to a successful close. This year was also noteworthy for the beginnings of the movement for union with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

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.

⁴ See Presbyterian Church in the United States, p. 1167.

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 it is represented on the Advisory Committee of the World Conference on Questions of Faith and Order.

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 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 1923-1925, 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, 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."

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 1926 these contributions were \$16,063,742, and the total of these gifts and also of contributions for congregational use for the fiscal year 1926 was \$44,731,062.

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 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 Assembly, 1706-1716, of the General Synod, 1717-1788, and of the General Assembly, 1789-1926, 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 1884-85.

DOCTRINE

The standards of doctrine of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America are the Westminster Confession of Faith and the Larger and Shorter Catechisms. These were first adopted in 1729. In 1788 certain amendments to the Confession and Larger Catechism were approved by the General Synod, giving expression to the American doctrine of the independence of the church and of religious opinion from control by the state. In 1886 the clause forbidding marriage with a deceased wife's sister was stricken out, and in 1902 certain alterations were again made, and there were added two chapters, "Of the Holy Spirit," and "Of the Love of God and Missions." A declaratory statement was also adopted setting forth the universality of the gospel offer of salvation, declaring that sinners are condemned only on the ground of their sin, and affirming that all persons dying in infancy are elect and therefore saved. As a whole these standards are distinctly Calvinistic. They emphasize the sovereignty of God in Christ in the salvation of the individual; affirm that each believer's salvation is a part of the eternal divine plan; that salvation is not a reward for

faith, but that both faith and salvation are gifts of God; that man is utterly unable to save himself; that regeneration is an act of God and of God alone; and that 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.

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 clerks.

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. The term of the clerk is limited to five years, reelection permitted, with retirement compulsory at the age of 70; while the moderator serves for one 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 Erection 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 Erection 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 1926:

Mission Enterprises

Organized churches.....	3, 157
Unorganized preaching stations.....	1, 002
Neighborhood and community houses.....	147
Mission Sunday schools.....	3, 135
Training schools and seminaries.....	11
Boarding schools.....	56
Day schools.....	139
Public or Government schools in which a worker is maintained.....	13
Hospitals.....	10
Dispensaries and clinics.....	26
Other enterprises.....	29
Total.....	7, 725
Ministers of churches.....	2, 303
Sunday school missionaries.....	178
Colporteurs.....	40
Other itinerant missionaries.....	23
Community workers.....	386
Teachers.....	1, 128
Chaplains (Army).....	28
Chaplains (Navy).....	16
Nurses.....	32
Evangelists.....	11
Executive and field staff (exclusive of headquarters staff).....	116
Other workers.....	145
Total.....	4, 406

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, manses, 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 \$6,512,124. The total receipts for current work were \$5,898,378. The board holds invested funds and other income-producing properties to the total value of \$13,701,375. The board owns properties used for mission purposes valued at \$9,765,886.

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:

	Churches and stations	Com-munity centers and neighborhood houses	Schools	Medical stations	Mission-aries	Colpor-teurs and other workers
Total.....	2,095	186	202	16	171	1,805
Southern mountaineers.....	116	20	14	4	19	252
Mormons.....	49	9	3		4	73
Lumber camps, etc.....	400				13	
American Indians.....	150	4	21	5	2	180
Negroes.....	402		138		25	768
European immigrants.....	565	35				21
Spanish-speaking people of the Southwest.....	75	10	10	3		139
Orientals in the United States.....	22	(1)	1			53
Jews.....	5	4				27
Alaskans.....	84		2	1	2	54
People of exceptional rural communities.....	40				101	29
Cubans.....	53		13			162
Porto Ricans.....	134	2		3		107

¹ Includes 2 Chinese Rescue Homes.

In addition to the above this board, cooperating with two 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 11 Presbyterian chaplains in the United States Army and 15 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 numbering 242 were aided to secure properties with either grants or loans to the total value of \$712,971; 72 churches were assisted in building-fund campaigns, raising locally, for new buildings, a total of \$3,352,000. Architectural assistance, ranging from suggestive sketches to complete operating plans, was given in 113 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 40, 15 of whom are ministers, 10 ruling elders, and 15 women, placing women in official position on committees and in treasury and secretarial offices having responsibilities similar to those of the men.

In 1926, the church carried on 26 missions—8 in China, 3 in India, 2 each in Persia and Brazil, and 1 each in 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 1926 shows 158 stations and 2,902 outstations; 1,579 missionaries, including 409 ordained men, 121 medical missionaries (of whom 20 are women), and 379 single women; 8,980 native workers, including 584 ordained ministers, and 2,110 unordained men, 127 doctors, and 439 nurses; and there were 141 churches with 217,857 communicants.

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 1926, there were under the care of the board, 2,533 schools of all grades, with 117,400 pupils. Included in this number are 41 higher educational institutions, colleges, and theological seminaries, with 3,392 men and 621 women students.

In close connection with the educational work is that of publication, the extent of which is illustrated by the fact that seven printing plants issued during the year 125,193,474 pages of general literature.

Medical work has been carried on in nearly all the countries occupied, particularly in Asiatic lands, and the report shows 85 hospitals, and 113 dispensaries, in which 420,969 patients were treated during the year.

In regard to property on the foreign field, the board estimates its buildings at \$8,500,000, and the land at \$4,500,000. The total endowment funds amount to \$7,012,464, and the amount contributed in the United States, according to the 1926 report for the foreign work, was \$4,118,463. In addition there was income, from invested funds, of \$315,682, and legacies amounting to \$254,414, making a grand total of \$4,687,959. The amount contributed on the field from native sources during the year was \$2,343,201.

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 two 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. To-day (1927) the church reports, in the field of the higher education, 54 active Christian colleges and 13 theological seminaries, scattered over the country from ocean to ocean, including the Evangelical Seminary of Porto Rico, located at Rio Pedras.

The above colleges have total assets, in buildings, endowments, and equipment, of \$75,741,675, and a total annual income of \$6,748,449. 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 1,575 professors and teachers, with a net total of 22,127 students, which total is almost equally divided between men and women. The whole number of graduates is 59,055.

The 13 theological seminaries of the church reported (1926) 85 professors, 4 associate professors, with 34 instructors, 12 lecturers, and others. There were 867 students enrolled during the year, of whom 179 were graduated, 172 of these receiving degrees. The seminary libraries contain 403,580 volumes; and their total assets amount to \$15,503,977. Annual income was \$826,686; current disbursements, \$837,203; expended for permanent equipment, \$90,184; additional permanent endowment, \$182,631. There was a total gain of more than \$200,000 in Bible-chair endowments set up in the colleges, which sum brought the aggregate up to \$1,882,830 for this particular item.

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,

week-day church schools, and organized men's work, including clubs, brotherhoods, and Bible classes.

In this wide field there are, first of all, 9,818 Sunday schools with 1,631,194 members enrolled, and several hundred thousand members not regularly reported; the board publishes 32 Sunday school lesson helps, with an aggregate annual circulation of 13,920,000 copies. This figure does not include its four illustrated periodicals, with a total annual circulation of 38,670,000 copies.

The Board of Christian Education is also directly responsible for 565 week-day church schools, in 32 States and the District of Columbia, with 61,812 pupils enrolled; 1,500 daily vacation Bible schools, 38 standard training schools, 35 young people's summer conferences, with an attendance of 6,500; and 5 advanced schools for Christian workers. Under its Department of Missionary Education it reports 10,732 mission study classes with 221,419 members; and its men's work department reports 951 brotherhoods or clubs, with a membership of 88,000 in 4,500 churches; 1,639 organized men's Bible classes have an enrollment of 86,000.

The board maintains university pastors, and many special buildings (like Westminster Hall at the Ohio State University), in 34 such institutions, including 8 agricultural colleges, 1 school of mines, 2 teachers' colleges, 1 technical school, and the United States Naval Academy. To this work it contributed \$89,000 during 1925-26. 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 \$89,220 toward the annual support of students for the ministry and other fields of Christian work, and through its Rotary Loan Fund it paid out \$38,512 for the same purpose, making a total of \$127,732 to 899 students, an average per student of \$146 in the first instance, and in the second instance \$132 per student, for the year. Its Department of Special Finance and Promotion, during the last four years, has assisted in securing subscriptions for Presbyterian colleges amounting to considerably over \$8,000,000, to be applied to endowments and deficits.

The publication department of the Board of Christian Education issued 19 new publications during 1925-26, and did a total business of \$2,035,299. The general treasury of the board reported receipts of \$1,193,046 and disbursements of \$1,136,229, an excess of receipts over expenditures amounting to \$56,817.

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) has changed its title to the Board of Pensions of the Presbyterian Church, and a new era of modern and scientific pension work in the Presbyterian Church has begun.