

Presbyterian Statistics

Through One Hundred Years

1826 - 1926

Tabulated, Visualized, and Interpreted

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**THE GENERAL COUNCIL
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A.**

1927

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INTRODUCTION

IN 1924 the Program and Field Activities Committee of the General Council of the Presbyterian Church instructed a member of its staff to make a study of membership statistics for as far back as the records might permit in order to trace the ups and downs of accessions and discover the effect if any, of controversies on these records. This study was presented to the committee in June and the compiler was directed to continue his investigation through the summer and to extend it to include the experience of other denominations so far as their records might be available. He was instructed to report directly to the General Council in September.

The preparation for this study included a compilation of the statistics as reported in the Minutes of the General Assembly for one hundred years. This digest of so long a period of Presbyterian Church experience attracted considerable interest and the compiler was urged to put it into permanent form for publication for the use of all who might desire a source book of statistical records. This work has been done, and submitted to a committee of the General Council for general inspection, and is now offered to those who have desired that assistance in analysis and program-making which schedules of past accomplishments offer.

The compiler owes a great deal of his willingness to assume the laborious task of compiling a hundred years of tabulations for publication to the insight, encouragement, and assistance of the present Stated Clerk of the General Assembly, Lewis Seymour Mudge, D.D. His gratitude is also due to the committee of the General Council consisting of William R. Taylor, D.D., J. Willison Smith, and Frank E. Sibley, who have approved the publication in behalf of the General Council without, of course, assuming any responsibility for the interpretation of the mass of statistical material which is presented.

In addition to presenting the visualization tables and the graphs, which are the tables visualized, it has been deemed wise to suggest what some of the visualizations mean. While the circle of those who can understand visualizations readily is very large, there

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are other persons who are grateful for having their minds quickly led into possible interpretations.

The compiler has been urged to attempt this task because of the background which the study of the Church's records, together with his statistical researches in the records of other denominations, has given him. Therefore in connection with the graphs, both on the graphs themselves and in the interpretative descriptions, he has felt free to suggest such explanations or raise such questions as the graphs themselves, on their own merits as records, or the coincidence of other visualizations imperatively formulate.

The most the compiler ventures to suggest to the Church in connection with these tables and their treatment is that they approximate a record of successes and failures in the past, that they reveal very definite tendencies both in the past and for the immediate future, and that they are the best signposts we have, though they may be a trifle hard to read in the fogs and mists of confusion and misunderstanding with which we are at times surrounded.

The compiler has added a third part to this volume. He has been very much impressed with the value of interpretative surveys, not only for the Church as a whole, but for the individual parish as well. In the third part of this book, therefore, the value of and the method for a survey of the individual church record is presented. This volume, and the labor of detail its compilation has demanded, will be amply warranted, if, even in a general way, it inspires the ministry and the eldership of the Church to a reverence for an understanding of the past as an inspiration and a guide to the labors, the goals, and the programs of the present. This method has been tested in a very large variety of parish situations. It has been especially welcomed by business men in the eldership and has led to a new emphasis on laymen's responsibilities in the work of the Church.

FOREWORD

THIS volume of compilations of the statistics of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. is divided into three main parts. In the first the statistics are presented without anything more than the obvious editing required. They are collected under headings which make it easier to trace any one series of records through the hundred years under statistical survey. The century is divided into periods to which more detailed reference is made in the preliminary word to Part I. Part II is devoted to visualizing and interpreting the statistics. Only those who are trained especially can read tabulations with any effect or profit. A far larger number of persons can see with discernment and understand what is visualized for them. In this second part, therefore, the tabulations—of interest only to the statistician or to the mathematician—are transformed into lines whose ups and downs and relationships can be seen at a glance. Tabulations raise questions of the past and suggest the problems of the future. The value of these visualizations probably lies here. They raise questions and problems with which the Church is dealing. They raise them, however, with an eye to the past, with a definite delimitation of elements in the present, and with, in many cases, the suggestion of urgency, immediacy, and practicability for the future. In this second part, furthermore, the tabulations are edited. The effect, for example, of the foreign membership incorporated in the membership of the Presbyterian Church, is eliminated. This membership has varied and still varies from year to year to an entirely different extent from that of the home Church. For example, the death list in the Church in 1926 is the largest ever recorded both absolutely and in relation to membership. This is due to a serious epidemic of sleeping sickness in the Presbytery of Corisco, in Africa, and not to any exceptional condition in the State of New Jersey, with whose synod the Presbytery of Corisco is related. All this foreign membership, with all its reports, is eliminated from the visualization tables. Moreover, in order to bring out the significant relationship of figures in

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the tables, percentages and per capita are presented which make it possible to compare different years or periods and check on every-member participation, averages, and activity. In several instances, tables, either national or interdenominational, are offered for comparison with the tables of the Church.

PART I
STATISTICAL DIGEST

PART I

THE following tabulations are a simple digest of the summaries in the Minutes of the General Assembly for the past hundred years, beginning with the scanty report of 1826 and ending with the somewhat majestic summary of 1926. This last year, the sesquicentennial year of American independence, the one hundred and thirty-eighth year of the General Assembly, and the hundredth year, approximately, of Presbyterian Church statistical summaries, provides a fitting atmosphere for the collection and publishing in compact form of this digest of the statistics in the Minutes.

No attempt is made in this part to edit the statistics save to correct occasional obvious typographical and transcriptional errors which creep into every set of records. Many executives in the Church have been forced to undertake long and laborious transcriptions when they have desired the background of the experience of the Church for their proposals or their analyses. Many have abandoned the use of such past experience because of the difficulty of collecting it.

This first part is designed to provide a thesaurus or digest of convenient access to those who wish the light of the past on problems of the present and plans for the future.

Those who examine the Minutes of the Presbyterian Church with a view to extracting continuous records see at once the inevitability of the principal divisions used in the following compilations. The first division is the record of the Church from 1826 to 1837.

In 1837 occurred the separation of the Presbyterian Church into two bodies—the Old School Branch, containing approximately 128,043 members and 1,823 churches, and the New School Branch with 100,850 members and 1,286 churches. The Old School Branch claimed and in effect maintained the succession of records—at least, the publication office of the Assembly Minutes in Philadelphia, the annual meeting of the General Assembly, the same form of statistical reporting, and the larger share of the membership and other features of the Church. The New School

Branch changed the publication office of its Minutes to New York, met triennially only from 1839 to 1849, reported on a different schedule of offerings, and less completely, and obtained a smaller share of the organizational apparatus of the Church

The difference in the records of the two branches will be discoverable at a glance. Both are furnished in this part of the digest, though in the second part as a rule the records of the Old School Branch are followed, due to their greater completeness and more representative character. An outstanding event in this period is the Civil War and the attendant separation of the southern synods in the Old School Branch in 1863.

The third division is the period of the reunited Church beginning with 1870 and continuing for the sake of convenient division over a period of thirty years, until the beginning of the twentieth century.

The fourth division contains the record of the first quarter of the twentieth century with 1926 added to complete the history period, 1826–1926, inclusive. This period contains two events which modify practically all the tabulations and visualizations. One is the Cumberland Reunion of 1906 which appears in the statistics of the Assembly in 1907, bringing a fifteen per cent increase in membership and a corresponding modification in other categories of reporting, in percentages, and in per capita. The other is the Victory Fund campaign of the New Era Movement in 1919, the effects of which were registered in the Minutes of 1920, and the combined New Era and Interchurch campaigns of 1920 which brought about the remarkable results recorded in the Minutes of 1921.

These divisions seem simple and practical when the task of tabulating a hundred years of records impends. The periods are definitely marked and easily understood. Further subdivision, which would be quite possible, has seemed unnecessary and might affect the usability of the tables for inspection, for continuous impression, and for suggestion.

Explanatory or editorial notes are appended to the tables where it seems absolutely necessary. Visualizations and interpretations are confined to Part II.

MEMBERSHIPS

Year	Membership	Communi- cants Rec'd on Exam.	Communi- cants Rec'd by Cert.	Baptisms	
				Adults	Infants
1826	127,440	.....	.....	12,846	
1827	135,285	.....	12,938	2,965	10,229
1828	146,308	.....	15,095	3,389	10,790
1829	162,816	14,846	3,155	3,982	12,171
1830	173,329	11,748	4,237	3,255	12,202
1831	182,017	15,357	4,997	4,390	12,198
1832	217,348	34,160	6,886	9,650	13,246
1833	233,580	23,546	7,252	6,950	14,035
1834	247,964	20,296	8,145	5,738	13,004
1835	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1836	219,126	11,512	7,737	2,729	11,089
1837	220,557	11 580	9,315	3,031	11,697

No statistics are available for 1835.

CHURCHES AND MINISTERS

Year	Churches	Ministers	Candidates	Licentiates
1826	1,819	1,127	204	187
1827	1,887	1,214	229	218
1828	1,968	1,285	242	194
1829	2,070	1,393	195	205
1830	2,158	1,491	228	220
1831	2,253	1,584	215	216
1832	2,381	1,730	220	205
1833	2,500	1,855	229	215
1834	2,648	1,914	185	236
1835	.....	.....	.....	.....
1836	2,807	1,972	250	253
1837	2,865	2,140	244	280

CONTRIBUTIONS

Year	Mission Funds	Theological Seminaries	Educational Funds	Commis- sioners' Funds	Presby- terial Funds	Contingent Fund, Gen. Assembly
1826	\$8,990.13	\$4,460.34	\$5,314.60	\$2,823.95	\$480.42	.....
1827	11,053.46	6,263.84	11,869.92	2,947.63	461.69	.....
1828	23,993.59	3,353.69	8,023.29	2,851.36	516.13	.....
1829	39,180.53	10,054.52	20,390.54	3,442.67	.....	.....
1830	44,914.73	9,463.21	26,130.77	3,504.13	.....	.....
1831	47,501.70	16,884.39	33,317.14	3,880.39	.....	\$218.54
1832	69,231.70	12,132.81	50,932.94	4,954.11	.....	567.83
1833	76,420.39	6,311.23	47,153.65	4,689.58	.....	892.87
1834	114,687.09	13,043.02	60,902.00	5,094.37	.....	720.29
1835	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1836	117,148.97	32,390.85	72,554.62	4,576.79	856.08
1837	163,563.21	20,431.14	90,833.88	6,137.85	1,023.41

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MEMBERSHIPS

Year	Membership	Received		Baptized		Sunday School Membership
		Exam.	Cert.	Adults	Infants	
1838	177,665	9,562	7,947	2,692	10,164	.....
1839	128,043	6,377	4,127	1,644	7,712	.....
1840	126,583	6,944	4,200	1,741	7,844	.....
1841	134,443	7,624	4,484	1,842	8,365	.....
1842	140,433	9,944	4,770	2,748	9,567	.....
1843	159,137	16,416	5,154	4,363	10,625	.....
1844	166,487	12,068	5,388	3,287	10,996	.....
1845	171,879	7,329	5,076	1,929	9,608	.....
1846	174,714	7,792	5,733	2,036	9,677	.....
1847	179,453	7,602	5,673	1,794	9,342	.....
1848	192,022	8,851	6,184	2,338	9,837	.....
1849	200,830	8,976	6,351	2,412	9,895	.....
1850	207,254	10,358	7,065	2,772	10,372 ^b	.....
1851	210,306	10,852	7,892	2,918	10,994	.....
1852	210,414	9,728	7,541	2,549	11,006	.....
1853	219,263	11,846	8,180	2,942	11,644	.....
1854	225,404	13,433	8,797	3,597	12,041	.....
1855	231,404	13,085	9,386	3,433	11,734	.....
1856	233,755 ^a	12,322	9,266	3,189	11,921	102,544
1857	244,825	13,296	9,719	3,376	13,007	119,769
1858	259,335	20,792	10,558	5,170	13,984	136,715
1859	279,630	23,945	10,879	6,672	16,194	156,121
1860	292,927	17,899	11,316	5,156	15,631	176,422
1861	300,814	13,680	9,174	3,679	13,436	166,112
1862	303,289	8,804	6,816	2,282	10,372	149,096
1863	227,575	8,781	6,535	2,165	10,194	147,974
1864	231,960	9,250	7,016	2,380	9,801	159,089
1865	232,450	10,540	8,316	2,821	9,692	163,574
1166	239,306	17,937	10,158	5,003	10,006	179,703
1867	246,350	18,808	13,074	5,266	10,269	195,023
1868	252,555	18,486	12,227	5,191	11,212	221,340
1869	258,903	15,189	11,982	4,236	11,333	234,089

^a See page 720, 1856 Minutes.

^b Pages 600 and 601 of the 1850 Minutes do not agree in several of these entries. The Southern synods were dropped from the statistical tables in 1863.

MINISTERS, ETC.

Year	Ministers	Candidates	Licentiate	Licenses	Ordinations	Installations	Dissolutions
1838	1,690	228	212	...	...	...	...
1839	1,243	175	192	...	...	...	...
1840	1,221	199	185	...	...	...	...
1841	1,304	202	195	63	50	71	...
1842	1,316	229	192	64	68	80	...
1843	1,434	314	183	58	51	72	30
1844	1,523	364	203	64	69	84	51
1845	1,562	346	224	69	64	76	46
1846	1,647	339	218	72	78	87	52
1847	1,713	343	231	82	64	72	52
1848	1,803	373	250	71	61	76	58
1849	1,860	364	252	72	62	91	60
1850	1,926	360	234	60	64	100	72
1851	2,027	381	237	81	87	116	98
1852	2,039	353	229	71	72	111	106
1853	2,139	363	232	78	74	118	103
1854	2,203	390	235	63	83	160	108
1855	2,261	435	237	77	76	120	113
1856	2,320	482	240	102	87	155	127
1857	2,411	452	257	115	107	199	120
1858	2,468	468	256	121	102	171	146
1859	2,577	493	297	132	91	189	134
1860	2,656	534	338	166	114	166	123
1861	2,767	545	369	149	107	141	101
1862	2,859	544	363	94	88	117	99
1863	2,205	399	288	82	91	100	94
1864	2,265	366	292	91	95	121	100
1865	2,301	319	266	103	94	149	109
1866	2,294	324	255	103	93	145	112
1867	2,302	312	254	92	101	180	142
1868	2,330	326	223	97	90	203	177
1869	2,381	376	187	85	93	172	177

CHURCHES

Year	Churches	Organ-ized	Rec'd from	Dism. to	Dis-solved	Ministers		De-ceased
			Other Denomina-tions	Other Denomina-tions		Rec'd from	Dism. to	
						Other Denomina-tions	Other Denomina-tions	
1838	2,343	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
1839	1,823	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
1840	1,763	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
1841	1,911	...	..	..	..	..	..	23
1842	1,904	44	..	..	..	..	..	21
1843	2,092	37	6	4	..	10	7	..
1844	2,156	42	..	..	..	8	4	..
1845	2,229	55	..	..	..	11	10	..
1846	2,297	45	..	..	..	14	4	23
1847	2,376	44	..	..	..	15	7	23
1848	2,459	60	..	..	..	27	5	19
1849	2,512	55	..	..	..	13	5	32
1850	2,595	83	..	..	..	17	11	26
1851	2,675	81	7	1	4	28	9	29
1852	2,733	75	2	..	3	6	6	34
1853	2,879	81	7	1	6	12	8	23
1854	2,976	92	9	..	11	23	11	41
1855	3,079	77	..	..	7	15	7	48
1856	3,146	85	..	..	24	31	5	38
1857	3,251	109	..	..	19	33	9	46
1858	3,324	109	9	..	26	28	7	46
1859	3,487	118	23	2	15	42	6	31
1860	3,531	124	27	2	37	55	14	37
1861	3,684	107	4	2	19	24	13	29
1862	3,686	36	9	3	14	12	8	22
1863	2,546	29	6	8	13	10	11	27
1864	2,626	38	8	3	12	11	11	34
1865	2,629	46	3	2	23	14	10	64
1866	2,608	50	8	2	20	22	19	37
1867	2,622	85	11	6	37	34	24	36
1868	2,737	102	11	4	27	43	46	42
1869	2,740	95	5	10	25	40	21	36

CONTRIBUTIONS

Year	Domestic Missions	Church Extension	Foreign Missions	Theological Sem. Funds	Education Funds
1838		\$88,356.53*	.....	\$7,418.36	\$35,408.29
1839	\$33,989.45	.....	\$51,307.30	9,663.63	27,416.95
1840	35,113.61	.....	48,523.14	8,064.67	25,578.51
1841	29,261.33	.....	60,112.63	15,776.59	22,435.80
1842	29,770	.....	46,541	13,269	17,269
1843	24,304	.....	39,578	6,222	18,121
1844	35,611	.....	48,011	13,528	24,330
1845	39,214	.....	51,692	41,316	26,693
1846	39,368	.....	51,809	26,054	25,829
1847	50,706	.....	58,767	27,649	30,557
1848	50,803	.....	64,594	25,497	27,176
1849	60,332	.....	80,210	20,652	28,508
1850	60,429	.....	69,425	23,895	26,122
1851	91,255	.....	83,770	.....	89,386
1852	85,580	.....	82,480	.....	56,034
1853	107,579	.....	97,204	.....	70,301
1854	141,390	.....	100,430	.....	170,075
1855	102,440	\$33,371	88,750	.....	174,107
1856	96,092	79,775	108,921	.....	147,414
1857	108,485	103,854	110,826	.....	226,081
1858	104,067	91,943	123,421	.....	115,267
1859	114,962	125,932	124,825	.....	150,153
1860	127,722	170,374	137,295	.....	192,662
1861	108,717	88,325	120,684	.....	150,661
1862	86,337	32,328	109,776	.....	71,600
1863	76,044	41,168	115,959	.....	89,360
1864	86,414	46,300	126,615	.....	135,344
1865	105,383	55,814	179,712	.....	117,814
1866	118,416	83,911	132,127	.....	206,132
1867	118,929	124,507	141,485	.....	211,312
1868	157,672	141,762	211,581	.....	361,897
1869	205,023	179,100	212,919	.....	242,511

* Recorded as "Mission Funds" with no separation into Domestic and Foreign Missions.

CONTRIBUTIONS

Year	Board of Publication	Dis-abled Min-isters' Fund	Freed-men	Benevo-lence Totals	
1838	.....	....	....	.....
1839	\$5,114.98*	....	....	\$123,436	"For Religious Purposes"
1840	50,190.21	....	....	.....
1841	6,936.60	....	....	141,489	"Various Institutions of Charity"
1842	7,578	....	....	162,520	"
1843	1,497	....	....	142,867	"
1844	1,647	....	....	212,070	"For Religious Objects"
1845	1,342	....	....	270,208	"Different Benevolent Objects"
1846	614	....	....	254,856	"For Religious Purposes"
1847	5,091	....	....	310,164	"
1848	1,912	....	....	326,220	"
1849	20,316	....	....	369,371	"
1850	11,294	....	....	329,030	"
1851	20,182	....	....	406,692	"Other Religious Objects"
1852	17,052	....	....	241,146	"For Four Boards"
1853	17,637	....	....	292,721	"
1854	23,689	....	....	435,584	"
1855	22,365	....	....	387,662	"
1856	25,991	....	....	458,193	"Boards and Church Extension"
1857	28,992	....	....	578,238	"
1858	21,001	....	....	455,699	"
1859	26,823	....	....	542,695	"
1860	29,359	....	....	657,412	"
1861	20,522	\$3,475	....	492,384	"Boards and Disabled Min. Fund"
1862	18,985	10,735	....	319,026	"Boards Exclud. Disabled Min. Fund"
1863	23,917	10,973	....	346,448	"
1864	28,184	15,606	....	422,857	"
1865	31,121	22,363	....	489,844	"
1866	29,383	23,633	....	569,969	"
1867	29,278	27,473	....	625,511	"
1868	30,194	28,484	....	903,106	"
1869	29,020	37,196	\$27,310	868,573	"

* For "Tracts and Sunday School Books."

CONTRIBUTIONS

Year	Assembly, Etc., Expenses			Congrega- tional Purposes	Miscellane- ous Col- lections	Whole Amount Contribu- tions
	Contingent Fund	Commis- sioners' Fund	For Pres- byterial Purposes			
1838	\$827.90	\$5,697.73	.....	.....	.....	.....
1839	1,153.04	5,791.62	.....	.....	.....	.....
1840	965.05	5,063.11	.....	.....	.....	.....
1841	910.96	6,058.94	.....	.....	.....	.....
1842	898.05	5,654	.....	.....	\$41,620	.....
1843	860.03	5,210	.....	.....	53,086	.....
1844	783.54	5,304	.....	.....	82,856	.....
1845	877.53	4,492	.....	.....	105,482	.....
1846	1,136.73	6,277	.....	.....	103,769	.....
1847	959.91	6,521	.....	.....	129,834	.....
1848	1,109.05	7,027	.....	.....	148,102	.....
1849	1,332.43	6,077	.....	.....	151,944	.....
1850	928	5,856	.....	.....	130,236	.....
1851	.....	.....	\$12,357	\$1,056,023	109,642	.....
1852	.....	.....	15,084	934,877	141,561	.....
1853	.....	.....	14,981	1,168,655	205,000	.....
1854	.....	.....	13,807	1,407,931	193,209	.....
1855	.....	.....	14,948	1,554,984	197,441	.....
1856	.....	.....	18,339	1,725,825	186,445	.....
1857	.....	.....	18,210	1,953,964	210,502	.....
1858	.....	.....	21,771	1,886,166	181,056	\$2,544,692
1859	.....	.....	23,130	2,070,479	198,843	2,835,147
1860	.....	.....	24,318	2,241,916	251,658	3,175,304
1861	.....	.....	.....	1,821,252	211,527	2,525,163
1862	.....	.....	.....	1,242,163	138,712	1,710,636
	Commissioners' and Contingent Funds					
1863	.....	.....	.....	1,294,785	150,444	1,802,650
1864	.....	.....	.....	1,677,106	230,102	2,345,671
1865	.....	\$7,539	.....	1,939,566	338,327	2,797,639
1866	.....	11,486	.....	2,319,909	329,590	3,254,587
1867	.....	12,202	.....	2,673,606	392,372	3,731,164
1868	.....	16,141	.....	2,919,974	421,890	4,289,595
1869	.....	15,708	.....	3,180,102	397,392	4,526,281

MEMBERSHIPS

Year	Member- ship	Received		Baptisms		Sunday School Members
		on Exam.	on Cert.	Adults	Infants	
1838	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1839	100,850	4,691	4,067	1,630	4,426	.....
1840	102,060	7,421	4,180	.....	.....	.....
1841	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1842	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1843	120,645	20,715 ^a	8,465 ^a	.....	.....	.....
1844	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1845	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1846	145,416	13,062 ^a	9,485 ^a	3,562 ^a	9,679 ^a	.....
1847	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1848	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1849	139,047	10,190 ^a	9,509 ^a	2,812 ^a	7,864 ^a	.....
1850	139,797	5,450	3,945	1,714	4,096	.....
1851	140,076	5,699	4,203	1,607	4,126	.....
1852	140,652	5,816	4,440	1,617	3,931	.....
1853	140,452	6,174	4,760	1,715	4,032	.....
1854	141,477	5,770	5,055	1,779	3,873	.....
1855	143,029	5,816	4,890	1,705	3,924	.....
1856	138,760	5,704	4,730	1,645	3,394	.....
1857	139,115	5,558	4,960	1,665	3,798	.....
1858	143,510	9,128	5,313	2,815	3,786	.....
1859	137,990	10,705	4,832	3,550	4,308	.....
1860	134,933	5,171	4,414	1,690	3,506	.....
1861	134,760	4,800	4,317	1,577	3,326	.....
1862	135,454	3,995	3,852	1,276	3,205	.....
1863	135,894	4,744	4,079	1,556	3,191	.....
1864	138,074	5,980	4,354	2,093	3,692	.....
1865	143,645	6,685	5,325	2,336	3,360	112,761
1866	150,401	10,289	6,949	3,455	3,933	143,639
1867	161,539	13,253	7,636	4,788	4,387	163,242
1868	168,932	10,891	8,737	3,805	4,967	184,687
1869	172,560	9,707	8,046	3,509	4,787	192,264

^a Triennial Reports. The General Assembly met triennially until 1850. The tables are therefore incomplete as compared with those of the Old School Branch.

MINISTERS AND CHURCHES

Year	Ministers	Churches	Licentiates	Candidates
1838	.....	.....	...	...
1839	1,181	1,286	105	43
1840	1,260	1,375	...	...
1841	.....	.....	...	...
1842	.....	.....	...	...
1843	1,263	1,496	...	...
1844	.....	.....	...	...
1845	.....	.....	...	...
1846	1,430	1,581	151	89
1847	.....	.....	...	...
1848	.....	.....	...	...
1849	1,453	1,555	130	58
1850	1,473	1,568	137	60
1851	1,490	1,579	140	64
1852	1,527	1,602	130	75
1853	1,570	1,626	130	199
1854	1,562	1,661	114	198
1855	1,567	1,659	111	238
1856	1,574	1,677	94	219
1857	1,595	1,679	105	248
1858	1,612	1,687	102	277
1859	1,545	1,542	134	370
1860	1,523	1,482	123	300
1861	1,558	1,478	138	288
1862	1,555	1,466	151	244
1863	1,616	1,454	162	191
1864	1,644	1,442	135	175
1865	1,694	1,479	122	187
1866	1,739	1,528	110	215
1867	1,870	1,560	115	273
1868	1,800	1,590	121	290
1869	1,848	1,631	116	303

CONTRIBUTIONS

Year	Domestic Missions	Foreign Missions	Education	Publication	Ministerial Relief
1838	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1839	\$45,686.01*	.....	\$12,718.79	.....	.....
1840	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1841	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1842	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1843	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1844	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1845	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1846	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1847	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1848	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1849	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1851	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1852	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1853	\$62,058.38	\$53,143.25	28,922.88	\$34,535.39	.....
1854	101,555.98	57,614.45	96,435.17	32,995.61	.....
1855	76,871.37	63,963.28	37,710.96	48,322.91	.....
1856	96,052.74	55,359.42	48,921.99	46,033.90	.....
1857	96,308.13	65,767.51	68,747.49	68,148.23	.....
1858	88,439.22	64,536.70	55,651.87	60,592.52	.....
1859	91,402.88	67,796.42	65,707.68	41,667.21	.....
1860	98,029.95	80,338.20	72,226.19	50,944.94	.....
1861	100,189.37	72,367.60	76,102.41	44,096.44	.....
1862	91,911.48	69,468.23	47,463.54	39,162.46	.....
1863	122,407.39	80,528.91	49,362.78	40,569.04	.....
1864	174,177.54	98,529.04	88,353.26	76,443.65	.....
1865	94,507	112,296	36,952	46,305	\$4,256
1866	100,812	112,322	29,107	19,794	6,194
1867	120,760	110,349	43,681	15,996	9,517
1868	132,848	108,196	33,678	13,986	10,516
1869	142,377	116,364	29,492	14,491	18,966

*"Funds Raised for Missions."

Year	Theological Seminaries	Church Erection	Freedmen
1839	\$642	.....	.....
1869	....	\$43,013	\$12,594

CONTRIBUTIONS

Year	General Assembly		Congregational Expenses	Miscellaneous
	Contingent Fund	Commissioners' Fund		
1838	.....	.....	.....	.....
1839	\$1,052.67	\$1,231.63	.....	.....
1840	.....	.....	.....	.....
1841	.....	.....	.....	.....
1842	.....	.....	.....	.....
1843	.....	.....	.....	.....
1844	.....	.....	.....	.....
1845	.....	.....	.....	.....
1846	1,459.36	1,903.70	.....	.....
1847	.....	.....	.....	.....
1848	.....	.....	.....	.....
1849	325.85	1,474.61	.....	.....
1850	208.53	1,521.62	.....	.....
1851	350.77	2,365.06	.....	.....
1852	518.26	2,955.02	.....	.....
1853	680.82	3,309.58	.....	.....
1854	679.28	3,786.79	.....	.....
1855	566.90	3,492.32	.....	.....
1856		\$6,026.87	.....	.....
1857		5,726.85	.....	.....
1858		4,751.59	.....	.....
1859		5,104.15	.....	.....
1860		5,244.47	.....	.....
1861		5,269.91	.....	.....
1862		5,138.06	.....	.....
1863		6,263.06	.....	.....
1864		6,614.58	.....	.....
1865		7,059.31	\$1,264,667	\$501,141
1866		8,396.66	1,788,466	420,706
1867		9,403.07	2,342,760	454,714
1868		9,723.07	2,441,086	350,811
1869		12,998.43	2,866,940	363,298

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MEMBERSHIPS

Year	Member- ship	Received		Baptized		Sunday School Members
		Exam.	Cert.	Adults	Infants	
1870	446,561	32,003	21,447	10,122	16,476	448,857
1871	455,378	27,770	22,178	8,585	17,420	479,817
1872	468,164	28,758	21,619	8,825	16,781	485,762
1873	472,023	26,698	20,266	8,456	16,688	482,622 ^b
1874	495,634	36,971	23,096	11,682	18,838	516,971
1875	506,034	32,059	20,385	10,646	17,694	520,452
1876	535,210	48,240	22,493	15,753	18,987	555,347
1877	557,674	43,068	20,702	15,263	18,092	581,606
1878	567,855	32,277	21,683	11,610	19,226	599,882
1879	574,486	29,196	20,623	10,018	18,501	614,774
1880	578,671	26,838	22,148	9,232	18,960	631,952
1881	581,401	25,344	21,635	8,174	17,489	633,564
1882	592,128	29,389	24,651	9,678	19,026	654,051
1883	600,695	32,132	24,677	10,397	17,728	663,765
1884	615,942	34,938	26,801	11,942	19,483	687,269
1885	644,025	42,972	27,516	15,191	21,012	720,059
1886	661,809	51,177	21,212	18,474	21,616	743,518
1887	696,767	53,886	31,229	20,114	23,469	771,827
1888	722,071	51,062	34,322	18,799	23,869	793,442
1889	753,749	55,255	36,255	19,547	24,566	843,188
1890	775,903	49,302	35,370	17,471	25,187	867,463
1891	806,796	59,650	37,935	21,576	26,121	883,680
1892	830,179	57,478	38,608	20,839	25,762	894,628
1893	855,089	59,660	39,298	21,738	26,247	909,062
1894	895,997	74,826	41,633	28,212	28,051	951,199
1895	922,904	67,938	38,734	25,729	27,731	994,793
1896	943,716	64,806	38,489	24,484	28,459	1,006,391
1897	960,911	57,011	37,487	21,596	27,456 ^a	1,024,462
1898	975,877	57,041	37,125	21,574	27,768	1,034,164
1899	983,907	48,259	35,050	17,682	24,998	1,029,229
1900	1,007,689	57,183	40,090	21,620	26,253	1,058,051

^a Typographical error in the Summary. The report on page 897 is followed here.

^b The number in the Summary is 32,956. This is incorrect, due to an error on page 728 (1897), Wisconsin Synod, where 6,141 appears instead of 641, the correct amount.

THE MINISTRY

Year	Minis- ters	Candi- dates	Licen- tiates	Licen- sures	Ordi- na- tions	In- sta- lla- tions	Dis- solu- tions	Rec'd from Oth. Den.	Dism. to Oth. Den.	De- ceased
1870	4,238	541	338	141	93	247	224	44	16	73
1871	4,346	711	321	128	103	249	215	48	16	78
1872	4,441	767	323	170	142	401	221	58	35	79
1873	4,534	770	348	156	135	414	260	75	23	91
1874	4,597	767	309	140	159	354	278	55	26	85
1875	4,706	676	304	167	157	336	278	49	23	76
1876	4,744	705	324	159	137	255	253	53	27	85
1877	4,801	672	321	152	133	240	224	59	32	97
1878	4,901	636	331	178	157	239	201	49	21	79
1879	4,938	614	306	137	142	285	218	58	17	97
1880	5,044	600	294	152	158	377	251	46	23	76
1881	5,086	622	301	157	144	286	242	68	32	108
1882	5,143	626	301	159	158	306	265	54	28	98
1883	5,218	678	282	157	157	329	287	64	22	89
1884	5,341	733	275	126	150	402	295	85	29	93
1885	5,474	839	322	161	130	420	268	81	19	104
1886	5,546	906	337	188	154	361	306	69	29	101
1887	5,654	986	357	201	188	439	322	88	38	130
1888	5,789	997	314	182	210	486	310	89	30	123
1889	5,936	1,124	398	269	226	437	361	105	33	98
1890	6,128	1,235	403	237	211	480	356	82	40	125
1891	6,223	1,317	374	274	245	488	380	90	35	131
1892	6,331	1,280	431	276	240	464	366	91	40	138
1893	6,509	1,300	435	269	249	525	420	127	44	129
1894	6,641	1,434	458	336	261	488	364	105	41	123
1895	6,797	1,477	474	315	273	502	374	82	32	150
1896	6,942	1,508	455	321	286	558	427	80	56	131
1897	7,129	1,433	477	331	313	535	429	62	35	128
1898	7,190	1,161	469	329	290	493	389	54	35	133
1899	7,312	1,115	433	281	267	529	477	57	33	145
1900	7,467	973	380	264	286	607	482	68	53	141

THE CHURCHES

Year	Churches	Organized	Rec'd from Oth. Den.	Dism. to Oth. Den.	Dis-solved	Elders	Deacons
1870	4,526	133	14	10	33	....	....
1871	4,616	168	19	1	48	....	....
1872	4,730	188	10	12	58	....	....
1873	4,802	170	6	8	56	....	....
1874	4,946	174	11	3	63	....	....
1875	4,999	128	7	9	54	....	....
1876	5,077	113	3	6	58	....	....
1877	5,153	106	2	2	53	....	....
1878	5,269	164	6	2	47	....	....
1879	5,415	160	5	1	36	....	....
1880	5,489	159	3	1	48	....	....
1881	5,598	90	8	0	56	16,601	4,597
1882	5,744	182	8	1	50	18,584	5,643
1883	5,858	165	4	3	66	18,986	5,876
1884	5,973	168	3	1	63	19,968	6,287
1885	6,093	177	8	1	68	20,602	6,472
1886	6,281	165	3	1	76	21,212	6,676
1887	6,436	228	3	2	78	21,831	7,085
1888	6,543	206	11	6	88	22,434	7,210
1889	6,727	236	26	2	67	23,259	7,450
1890	6,894	222	6	5	65	23,809	7,718
1891	7,070	208	7	4	67	24,475	7,870
1892	7,208	196	6	3	65	24,790	8,099
1893	7,292	187	5	7	75	25,399	8,356
1894	7,387	168	10	11	94	25,859	8,681
1895	7,496	176	11	2	74	26,590	9,058
1896	7,573	149	6	1	84	27,025	9,174
1897	7,631	162	3	1	71	27,874	9,551
1898	7,635	124	4	7	63	28,000	9,696
1899	7,657	108	7	1	65	28,252	9,847
1900	7,750	165	5	5	63	28,605	9,895

CONTRIBUTIONS

Year	Home Missions	Sustentation	Synodical Aid	Foreign Missions	Educa-tion	Publica-tion
1870	\$366,274	.....	.....	\$328,847	\$246,898	\$42,040
1871	349,558	.....	.....	316,682	292,403	42,194
1872	419,383	\$41,073	.....	345,870	176,962	48,454
1873	433,522	58,636	.....	392,996	253,583	54,893
1874	416,067	63,115	.....	508,520	243,952	61,605
1875	501,608	41,406	.....	412,716	381,424	51,464
1876	314,693	33,421	.....	399,767	81,182	36,945
1877	393,294	23,956	.....	418,379	135,656	33,645
1878	383,434	19,946	.....	370,772	95,847	30,781
1879	390,685	17,379	.....	381,658	82,585	29,715
1880	429,769	20,849	.....	420,427	109,066	27,688
1881	458,098	21,570	.....	475,626	190,799	33,015
1882	467,625	20,697	.....	465,219	142,970	43,609
1883	582,360	21,275	.....	501,578	187,254	39,179
1884	620,023	24,845	.....	550,220	118,956	35,907
1885	632,906	21,410	.....	548,613	115,870	34,218
1886	760,947	21,750	.....	650,160*	97,754*	34,739
1887	785,070	26,419	.....	669,891	117,898	.....
1888	844,696	37,026	.....	743,495	152,322	.....
1889	885,518	46,639	.....	709,735	155,843	.....
1890	889,856	55,355	.....	722,305	470,356*	.....
1891	995,625	63,117	.....	784,406	154,518	.....
1892	998,101	71,102	.....	812,793	141,561	.....
1893	1,023,585	71,532	.....	849,355	170,800	.....
1894	977,823	80,258	.....	745,794	107,134	.....
1895	997,500	.....	\$72,265	712,877	214,637	.....
1896	980,556	.....	73,152	739,103	102,367	.....
1897	1,042,768	.....	71,515	681,457	100,231	.....
1898	972,993	.....	82,619	749,497	84,056	.....
1899	1,095,311	.....	85,921	764,976	143,130	.....
1900	1,088,367	.....	91,561	822,811	117,139	.....

* The amount reported in the synodical summary is followed and not the amount in the final summary.

CONTRIBUTIONS

Year	Sunday School Work	Church Erection	Disabled Ministers' Fund	Freedmen	Aid for Colleges
1870	.....	\$210,939	\$53,832	\$51,845	.....
1871	.....	336,597	58,701	48,253	.....
1872	.....	178,696	76,896	46,685	.....
1873	.....	190,165	77,726	50,538	.....
1874	.....	145,068	73,927	47,419	.....
1875	.....	277,091	75,642	44,582	.....
1876	.....	76,335*	60,845*	39,810*	.....
1877	.....	120,932	53,851	43,016	.....
1878	.....	97,565	52,268	43,583	.....
1879	.....	124,477	57,328	43,960	.....
1880	.....	151,815	57,780	48,497	.....
1881	.....	158,281	68,454	69,097	.....
1882	.....	139,621	66,022	70,832	.....
1883	.....	150,391	75,249	84,012	.....
1884	.....	193,047	80,288	86,452	\$76,415
1885	.....	152,050	83,924	97,619	85,471
1886	.....	243,016	99,479	91,273	119,730
1887	\$39,437	286,687	110,939	103,404	127,627
1888	78,082	228,364	525,555 ^b	106,647	215,009
1889	101,473	272,541	272,024 ^b	113,082	169,853
1890	108,645	313,119	126,762	138,388	248,107
1891	131,870	360,944	116,573	124,814	163,920
1892	129,540	308,017	102,414	131,822	160,915
1893	138,374	318,666	97,798	123,587	261,835
1894	131,325	172,732	94,446	105,743	185,676
1895	133,682	217,824	92,932	111,448	145,964
1896	130,598	155,177	94,353	109,205	148,641
1897	121,808	124,873	85,429	105,498	109,272
1898	112,781	149,792	95,149	118,359	164,840
1899	121,177	101,597	98,304	137,567	261,268
1900	117,702	115,852	97,055	161,537	213,731

* Restricted to the amounts actually received by the Boards and received by them. Other amounts were ordered transferred to "Miscellaneous."

^b Includes part of the Centenary Fund, see page 134.

In 1896 an item marked "Anniversary Reunion Fund" is reported, amounting to \$332,250, and in 1897 an additional sum, \$57,391.

CONTRIBUTIONS

Year	General Assembly, etc. Tax	Congregational Expenses	Miscellaneous	Whole Amount
1870	\$32,644.92	\$6,416,165	\$690,636	\$8,440,121
1871	29,084.95	6,607,132	1,017,102	9,097,706
1872	31,441.92	7,610,249*	1,110,816	10,086,526
1873	31,653.04	8,078,318 ^b		9,622,030
1874	36,435.15	6,642,108	882,576	9,121,792
1875	39,654.77	6,903,526	897,481	9,626,594
1876	33,498.20	6,633,577	2,100,150*	9,810,223
1877	33,863.07	6,273,218	765,551	8,295,361
1878	40,452.43	6,333,659	813,649	8,281,956
1879	40,823.43	6,311,768	779,635	8,260,013
1880	42,044.73	6,098,150	954,943	8,361,028
1881	43,028.57	6,338,579	817,744	8,674,291
1882	44,253.60	6,862,640	929,910	9,253,397
1883	46,847.15	7,139,904	833,444	9,661,493
1884	51,037.47	7,355,791	976,420	10,169,401
1885	55,200.33	7,541,017	823,755	10,192,053
1886	60,312.29	7,640,855	771,116	10,592,331
1887	62,323.60	7,902,164	866,762	11,098,622
1888	68,125.86	8,803,562	1,015,799	12,818,682
1889	69,638.55	9,020,202	1,086,241	12,902,829
1890	72,352.50	10,009,599	1,213,287	14,368,131
1891	75,449.21	9,664,279	1,325,696	13,961,211
1892	80,908.91	10,043,128	1,317,790	14,298,271
1893	82,726.49	10,514,429	1,263,624	14,916,311
1894	84,740.19	10,300,761	1,025,695	14,012,127
1895	89,329.71	9,921,141	937,980	13,647,579
1896	92,462.00	10,413,785	777,728	14,149,477
1897	87,660.85	9,980,958	729,291	13,298,151
1898	84,679.00	10,219,891	668,905	13,503,561
1899	80,160.56	10,094,518	793,788	13,777,717
1900	79,833.33	11,372,383	776,330	15,054,301

* Divided in the Minutes into "Congregational Expenses," \$5,012,907, and "Ministers' Salaries," \$2,597,342.

^b Divided in the Minutes into "Congregational Expenses," \$4,926,551, including "Miscellaneous" and "Ministers' Salaries," \$3,151,767.

* See page 653, 1875 Minutes: "Only amounts contributed to Assembly Boards and Committees and receipted in other columns; other contributions to be grouped under 'Miscellaneous Charities.'"

THE MEMBERSHIP

Year	Member- ship	Received		Baptisms		Sunday School Members
		On Conf.	By Cert.	Adults	Infants	
1901	1,025,388	54,252	40,093	19,072	26,163	1,058,110
1902	1,045,338	65,889	42,143	23,279	26,043	1,063,683
1903	1,067,477	65,797	44,205	24,237	25,646	1,076,457
1904	1,094,908	68,233	46,740	25,126	27,054	1,084,327
1905	1,115,662	66,271	46,095	24,588	27,275	1,077,105
1906	1,158,662	79,589	50,306	30,973	29,278	1,098,521
1907	1,341,492	80,243	54,735	32,543	30,730	1,165,170
1908	1,300,329	74,829	54,851	29,992	30,033	1,164,790
1909	1,321,386	82,053	55,303	31,476	31,537	1,205,015
1910	1,339,000	75,442	54,298	29,271	32,007	1,211,527
1911	1,354,453	72,880	53,582	27,951	30,296	1,205,130
1912	1,380,058	79,432	55,849	30,011	31,594	1,232,847
1913	1,415,872	88,808	61,366	35,933	34,855	1,265,439
1914	1,458,085	93,467	59,390	36,916	34,919	1,318,628
1915	1,513,240	116,064	63,552	43,740	38,905	1,375,875
1916	1,560,009	104,526	60,189	39,531	37,839	1,412,387
1917	1,604,045	96,792	62,209	36,184	38,115	1,455,466
1918	1,631,748	88,521	64,493	32,834	37,465	1,386,928
1919	1,603,033	62,014	51,316	23,758	34,249	1,319,416
1920	1,637,105	99,722	73,779	35,515	38,819	1,351,260
1921	1,722,361*	122,231	84,858	43,015	46,296	1,433,292
1922	1,756,918	93,259	65,324	35,327	42,311	1,502,616
1923	1,803,593	106,587	70,359	37,646	45,038	1,499,890
1924	1,830,928	87,632	66,795	32,489	40,996	1,548,047
1925	1,873,859	107,691	74,493	37,318	45,537	1,596,259
1926	1,909,111	110,715	71,959	35,560	44,057	1,580,780
1927	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1928	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1929	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1930	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1931	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* The report on page 929, 1921 Minutes, is given as 1,692,558. This was found to be an error and is corrected in the 1922 Minutes.

THE MEMBERSHIP

Year	Dismissed and Dropped	Deceased
1898	56,402	11,405
1899	53,871	13,936
1900	60,800	12,508

Year	Dismissed and Dropped		Suspended Roll	Deceased	Absentees	Resident	Non-resident
1901	58,269		.....	13,791	.....	.....	.....
1902	42,767		.....	13,338	35,953	.....	.....
	Dismissed by Cert.	Reserve Roll			Restored		
1903	37,663	47,654	.....	13,704	.....	.....	.....
1904	39,424	50,354	.....	14,282	.....	.....	.....
1905	38,143	48,383	.....	14,595	.....	.....	.....
1906	41,503	47,606	.....	13,652	.....	.....	.....
1907	47,329	.....	45,131	15,501	5,577	.....	.....
1908	50,595	.....	47,237*	15,866	5,995	.....	.....
1909	48,427	.....	47,875	15,107	5,679	.....	.....
1910	49,280	.....	48,956	15,821	5,903	.....	.....
1911	48,622	.....	54,143	16,044	6,280	.....	.....
1912	48,511	.....	51,266	16,311	6,430	.....	.....
1913	50,103	.....	50,927	16,250	7,206	.....	.....
1914	51,212	.....	50,484	16,594	8,355	.....	.....
1915	52,405	.....	49,756	16,695	8,433	.....	.....
1916	51,886	.....	55,524	18,761	8,320	.....	.....
1917	54,075	.....	55,809	18,685	8,312	.....	.....
1918	53,466	.....	54,397	18,933	7,645	.....	.....
1919	46,578	.....	69,824	25,396	7,141	.....	.....
1920	60,846	.....	61,649	19,973	9,388	.....	.....
1921	63,386	.....	61,157	19,058	12,345	.....	.....
1922	54,179	.....	55,050	19,919	11,195	.....	.....
1923	57,388	.....	58,708	21,156	10,874	.....	.....
1924	53,374	.....	61,248	21,213	11,109	1,696,924	134,004
1925	59,437	.....	60,680	21,707	12,249	1,737,657	136,202
1926	61,328	.....	65,133	26,370	12,055	1,778,680	130,431
1927	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1928	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1929
1930
1931

* Error in summary. Figures on page 906, 1908 Minutes, followed.

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THE MINISTRY

Year	Min- isters	Candi- dates	Licen- tiates	Licen- sures	Ordi- na- tions	In- sta- llations	Dis- solu- tions	Rec'd from Oth. Den.	Dism. to Oth. Den.	De- ceased
1901	7,532	917	336	236	266	575	432	70	36	139
1902	7,617	810	256	193	236	595	532	62	39	145
1903	7,705	779	255	200	184	574	538	99	30	133
1904	7,762	870	207	202	224	719	578	94	34	149
1905	7,750	896	168	126	162	617	528	127	44	136
1906	7,848	934	204	151	180	636	598	100	33	131
1907	9,031	1092	237	198	220	647	565	121	60	167
1908	8,951	1105	242	174	182	698	570	108	54	152
1909	9,023	1066	227	174	219	754	657	88	38	155
1910	9,073	1152	226	183	206	722	611	98	42	145
1911	9,128	1205	213	162	213	710	664	140	45	167
1912	9,274	1130	253	223	245	757	620	118	26	160
1913	9,410	1188	227	178	205	698	587	141	64	173
1914	9,536	1304	218	183	256	748	649	142	24	172
1915	9,685	1283	215	214	259	723	541	139	43	163
1916	9,739	1365	215	171	266	693	544	121	55	191
1917	9,751	1343	216	197	226	712	675	108	48	204
1918	9,902	1206	193	152	267	737	706	98	37	203
1919	9,918	1112	183	129	181	729	760	150	113	176
1920	9,924	1012	192	131	169	786	669	109	44	176
1921	9,979	1034	228	199	159	805	619	120	37	212
1922	9,965	1087	246	228	211	789	668	133	56	171
1923	9,979	1187	253	203	183	673	619	102	43	200
1924	9,871	1251	191	209	169	707	673	103	54	175
1925	10,017	1258	241	201	177	729	652	159	72	178
1926	9,990	1214	214	227	236	745	657	115	52	178
1927	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1928	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1929	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1930	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1931	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

THE CHURCHES

Year	Churches	Organized	Rec'd from Oth. Den.	Dism. to Oth. Den.	Dis-solved	Manse	Elders	Deacons
1901	7,779	109	6	1	68	....	28,764	9,974
1902	7,748	128	10	3	78	....	28,938	10,274
1903	7,822	142	2	3	68	....	29,345	10,389
1904	7,933	174	5	3	77	....	29,811	10,452
1905	7,980	129	4	2	49	....	30,205	10,752
1906	8,118	144	19	4	69	....	30,880	11,010
1907	11,082	194	41	20	105	....	36,636	13,333
1908	10,017	170	29	6	111	....	37,424	13,217
1909	9,997	140	9	6	128	....	38,364	13,690
1910	10,011	202	12	15	95	....	38,840	14,036
1911	10,051	182	4	0	81	....	39,517	14,143
1912	10,030	133	6	3	96	....	40,046	14,611
1913	10,090	179	9	7	112	....	40,684	14,794
1914	10,130	179	4	2	110	3,601	41,612	15,295
1915	9,996	133	5	4	117	4,107	42,251	15,545
1916	9,953	121	4	3	93	4,424	43,039	16,370
1917	9,968	94	2	9	97	4,518	43,758	16,963
1918	9,928	85	7	8	87	4,579	43,648	16,852
1919	9,805	50	16	5	151	4,648	43,415	16,925
1920	9,769	74	3	4	103	4,650	44,025	17,178
1921	9,842	80	6	7	130	4,550	45,581	17,714
1922	9,710	109	10	13	114	....	46,541	18,362
1923	9,706	82	9	6	95	....	47,703	19,089
1924	9,678*	66	4	1	108	....	46,340	19,632
1925	9,649	72	3	2	129	....	47,986	19,324
1926	9,565	53	0	6	129	....	48,416	20,498
1927	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1928	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1929	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1930	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1931	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Every Member Plan Churches	
1924	6,081
1925	6,352
1926	6,342

* Corrected figure. The error on page 915, 1924 Minutes, is due to a typographical mistake in Corisco Presbytery, New Jersey Synod, page 909, where 259 should be 34 in the column, "Churches."

CONTRIBUTIONS

Year	Home Missions	Synodical Aid	National Missions	Foreign Missions	Education	Christian Education
1901	\$1,252,159	\$94,728	.....	\$907,739	\$93,397	.....
1902	1,203,453	100,062	.....	898,079	105,301	.....
1903	1,293,321	116,161	.....	905,089	111,392	.....
1904	1,399,618	125,041	.....	987,443	85,205	.....
1905	1,178,496	229,392 ^a	.....	950,101	80,375	.....
1906	1,226,114	258,435 ^b	.....	1,063,206	102,470	.....
1907	1,456,915	.....	.....	1,118,666	105,398	.....
1908	1,485,626	.....	.....	1,179,260	111,282	.....
1909	1,541,665	.....	.....	1,302,673	137,832	.....
1910	1,497,271	.....	.....	1,311,413	149,437	.....
1911	1,668,859	.....	.....	2,488,477 ^a	157,162	.....
1912	1,818,345	.....	.....	1,437,660	159,055	.....
1913	1,928,363	.....	.....	1,530,795	126,413	.....
1914	1,833,173	.....	.....	1,562,800	125,788	.....
1915	1,954,421	.....	.....	1,812,661	243,592	.....
1916	2,000,614	.....	.....	1,738,025	273,424	.....
1917	2,194,147	.....	.....	2,055,313	199,487	.....
1918	2,268,925	.....	.....	2,131,387	185,222	.....
1919	2,213,924	.....	.....	2,074,670	230,650	.....
1920	3,228,089	.....	.....	3,516,884	1,069,360	.....
1921	3,701,369	.....	.....	4,200,144	1,077,067	.....
1922	3,867,184	.....	.....	3,746,359	1,230,533	.....
1923	4,012,474	.....	.....	3,892,627	1,370,214	.....
1924	.....	.....	\$5,581,760	4,584,322	.....	\$1,756,582
1925	.....	.....	4,988,298	4,142,192	.....	1,852,290
1926	.....	.....	5,143,129	4,069,695	.....	2,251,482
1927	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1928	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1929	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1930	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1931	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

^a Reported under the heading, "Presbyterial and Synodical."

^b Madison Square Church, New York, reported \$1,058,300 of this amount.

In 1924 the thirteen columns of benevolence contributions were reduced to four, and new instructions were issued to the presbyteries. See pages 428, 429, 1924 Minutes.

CONTRIBUTIONS

Year	Sunday School Work	Church Erection	Relief	Freedmen	Aid for Colleges	Evang. Work
1901	\$122,850	\$179,078	\$97,531	\$144,695	\$274,415	.....
1902	136,757	261,034	107,718	145,611	425,421	.....
1903	137,971	257,892	108,102	149,441	405,792	.....
1904	138,555	201,518	108,280	146,611	238,444	.....
1905	161,177	174,946	118,764	151,227	365,647	.....
1906	148,788	397,398	143,027	152,034	707,020	.....
1907	165,747	247,830	130,009	148,173	231,616	.....
1908	174,294	184,407	122,449	149,739	520,314	.....
1909	171,456	150,557	139,019	154,722	424,687	.....
1910	205,177	211,786	172,988	238,352	460,203	.....
1911	193,278	189,660	158,987	165,393	832,520	.....
1912	190,562	223,598	186,091	187,083	465,068	.....
1913	196,628	168,721	183,425	171,761	369,730	.....
1914	202,088	196,594	276,630	170,117	614,441	.....
1915	200,879	312,807	249,002	215,455	501,736	.....
1916	202,163	148,424	311,443	188,979	467,914	.....
1917	235,920	174,523	426,125	191,169	626,916	.....
1918	223,012	187,064	321,507	186,963	514,124	.....
1919	236,140	179,200	290,393	200,701	556,822	.....
1920	416,099	354,912	589,661	297,499	.....	\$146,406
1921	453,833	391,950	596,881	308,672	.....	203,359
1922	442,412	345,621	543,382	347,892	.....	207,726
1923	458,651	427,507	538,914	316,583	171,244
1924	584,659
1925	675,313
1926	657,938
1927
1928
1929
1930
1931

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CONTRIBUTIONS

Year	Temperance	Bible Society	Men's Work	Sabbath Observance	Reported Undistrib- uted
1901	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1902	\$16,396m	\$23,814m	.....	.....	.....
1903	15,048m	20,244m	.....	.....	.....
1904	31,404m	26,561m	.....	.....	.....
1905	49,428m	30,055m	.....	.....	.....
1906	58,947m	38,708m	.....	.....	.....
1907	68,939	40,188m	.....	.....	.....
1908	104,497	26,914m	.....	.....	.....
1909	133,504	28,588m	.....	.....	.....
1910	135,181	22,900m	.....	.....	.....
1911	132,932	29,141m	.....	.....	.....
1912	126,131	31,768m	.....	.....	.....
1913	127,246	29,531m	.....	.....	.....
1914	151,425	45,508m	.....	.....	.....
1915	206,926	26,803m	.....	.....	.....
1916	191,326	27,159m	.....	.....	.....
1917	217,576	36,976m	.....	.....	.....
1918	242,666	46,761m	.....	.....	.....
1919	254,232	33,319m	.....	.....	.....
1920	226,480	38,300	.....	.....	.....
1921	211,087	64,470	.....	.....	.....
1922	197,019	..... m	\$42,687	\$39,919	.....
1923	182,461	..... m	37,004	34,694	.....
1924	.....	46,899	.....	.....	\$59,645
1925	.....	49,812	.....	.....	102,873
1926	.....	52,011	.....	.....	76,039
1927	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1928	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1929	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1930	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1931	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

m Included in "Miscellaneous."

CONTRIBUTIONS

Year	General Assembly, Etc. Tax	Congregational Expenses	Miscellaneous	Whole Amount
1901	\$78,335.37*	\$12,152,088	\$945,361	\$16,338,376
1902	84,925.63	12,575,456	1,036,373	17,080,191
1903	94,561.54	12,909,338	1,072,417	17,561,377
1904	99,570.36	12,966,438	1,213,030	17,709,753
1905	105,183.70	13,378,339	1,745,103	18,638,750
1906	111,571.48	13,664,071	2,019,174	19,993,308
1907	130,629.72	15,484,980	1,941,526	21,230,429
1908	137,925.37	16,230,716	1,699,312	22,099,821
1909	146,175.39	15,712,070	1,650,396	21,664,756
1910	151,726.00	16,648,360	1,777,074	22,958,968
1911	171,232.99	17,969,160	1,781,675	25,909,336
1912	173,169.66	18,653,574	2,178,087	25,798,615
1913	179,407.47	18,835,643	2,475,676	26,293,808
1914	184,975.97	19,771,059	2,592,879	27,681,970
1915	198,191.25	19,633,945	2,255,421	27,785,036
1916	202,806.55	20,101,322	2,295,985	28,122,426
1917	210,910.78	21,468,345	3,235,865	31,236,297
1918	219,658.91	21,682,102	4,985,776	33,148,407
1919	222,105.52	21,097,175	5,248,595	32,804,708
1920	231,142.36	25,760,382	7,195,858	43,071,072
1921	262,933.31	30,996,123	4,568,554	47,036,442
1922	269,509.93	32,789,714	3,271,377	47,341,334
1923	293,324.15	35,591,650	3,102,750	50,430,097
1924	343,309	40,125,729	4,052,158	57,088,164
1925	374,287	41,751,298	3,496,437	57,382,988
1926	391,918	44,731,062	3,865,459	61,186,722
1927	.....	.....	.....	.....
1928
1929
1930
1931

* Summary incorrect in 1901 Minutes (see preceding page).

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CONTRIBUTIONS TO DENOMINATIONAL CAUSES
REPORTS OF SESSIONS

Year	National Missions	Foreign Missions	Christian Education	Relief, Sustentation	Undistributed ^a
1919 ^a	\$2,770,930	\$2,074,670	\$1,100,839	\$290,393	.....
1920 ^a	4,338,980	3,516,884	1,399,865	589,661	.....
1921 ^a	4,945,725	4,200,144	1,401,612	596,881	.....
1922 ^a	5,100,242	3,746,359	1,620,791	543,382	.....
1923 ^a	5,271,706	3,892,627	1,739,039	538,914	.....
1924	5,581,760	4,584,322	1,756,582	584,659	\$59,645
1925	4,988,298	4,142,192	1,852,290	675,313	102,873
1926	5,143,129	4,069,695	2,251,482	657,938	76,039
1927	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1928	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1929	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1930	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1931	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

^a The items for the years 1919-1923 were adjusted from the old arrangement of thirteen columns to approximate the 1924 consolidation arrangement in order to provide a continuous tabulation for a longer period than the three years from 1924-1926.

^b The column marked "Undistributed" represents contributions to the Boards and to miscellaneous benevolences not distributed in the columns 11-15 of the statistical tables in the Minutes. The amounts are shown in footnotes in the several presbyteries where this condition exists.

Note: The above table gives the amounts reported by the clerks of session to their presbyteries. The amounts contain more contributions than are received by the Boards. Many sums are reported which go through other than denominational channels to home and foreign mission work, to colleges and educational work, and to relief of ministers and widows and orphans.

CONTRIBUTIONS

Receipts of the Boards from the Churches

Year	National Missions	Foreign Missions	Christian Education	Relief, Sustentation	Total
1922 ^a	\$3,927,421	\$3,323,597	\$877,410	\$404,214	\$8,532,642
1923 ^b	4,056,527	3,463,801	737,024	594,079	8,851,431
1924	4,504,801	4,022,977	787,418	662,973	9,978,169
1925	4,258,220	3,665,183	810,627	701,287	9,435,317
1926	4,290,881	3,792,370	875,613	685,525	9,644,389
1927	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1928	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1929	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1930	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1931	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

^a The figures for 1922 and 1923 were provided in 1924 for the summary page by the Stated Clerk. In both these years a set of fourteen columns was provided for the report, church by church, of receipts of Boards and Agencies. The totals as given above do not include many other contributions from living givers.

^b Includes receipts of self-supporting synods and presbyteries.

In 1924 the fourteen columns were reduced to four on account of the reorganization and consolidation of all the Boards and Agencies into four great Boards. A Totals column was added. The totals above are those reported to the office of the Stated Clerk as from churches and church organization. See below for a fuller tabulation of receipts as reported to the Central Receiving Agency of the General Council's Program and Field Activities Committee. In this table are included contributions to the American Bible Society, the Federal Council, and other receipts from living sources.

Receipts of the Boards from Living Givers as Reported to the Program and Field Activities Committee of the General Council

Year	National Missions	Foreign Missions	Christian Education	Relief	Bible Soc.	Federal Council	Self-supporting Synods
1921	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1922	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1923	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1924	\$3,083,178.15	\$4,561,059.21	\$810,758.16	\$470,196.13	\$45,110.61	\$3,805.76	\$1,442,621.53
1925	2,818,509.22	4,107,216.85	806,608.75	525,802.66	41,420.41	10,527.91	1,412,443.47
1926	3,013,494.98	4,129,804.08	899,499.03	545,877.94	57,666.19	11,497.78	1,349,922.66
1927	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1928	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1929	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1930	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1931	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Totals	
1921 ^a	\$9,307,111.00
1922 ^a	9,010,913.00
1923 ^a	8,925,011.00
1924	10,421,729.25
1925	9,722,529.27
1926	10,007,762.66
1927	.....
1928	.....
1929	.....
1930	.....
1931	.....

^a Previous to 1924 there were approximately twenty-seven items included in the budget; only the totals for these years are given. Page 917, 1926 Minutes.

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PART II
VISUALIZATION AND
INTERPRETATION

PART II

PART I has been devoted to the routine of collecting and presenting the official records of the Church in a simple and continuous tabular digest, for whatever use may be desired by those having reasons for looking into the past in connection with the problems of the present and the future.

For the expert these tables will unlock their secrets. For the preacher and elder, for the average Presbyterian, what these tables really show needs interpretation. To this task the following pages are devoted. They come out of several years of intensive thinking, of group discussion, of constant public presentation and criticism, of comparisons with many other tabulations in business, insurance, and other lines, and with other denominational records, and out of a deep desire to help the Church to see its problems of the present in the revealing light of the successes and failures of the past.

Two delimitations guide us as we approach this discussion. First, we eliminate from practically all the tables the items recorded by the foreign synods and presbyteries which have been a part of the American Church. These items have been variable from year to year and from period to period. Their exclusion is necessary on account of their variations and imperfections as well as on account of their non-reflection, except indirectly, of conditions in the United States.

Another delimitation is the use of the Old School Branch statistics for the period 1838-1869 in order to give a continuous tabulation in percentages and per capita. The New School Branch provides incomplete records. Its statistics are, on the whole, less representative of the Presbyterian Church. On account of the adoption of triennial meetings by the Assembly of the New School, with reports every third year, the records are not so available for annual digest. In 1849 the New School Branch returned to the annual Assembly and annual reporting, and from that point its annual reports are usable. For the sake of continuous tables covering the full hundred years when possible, the Old School reports are assumed to be the standard reports and

adopted as part of the visualization tabulations. Many New School figures are digested, but always noted when used. If there is no notation for the period 1838-1869 it is understood that Old School figures are employed.

Figures are significant in their relationships. Therefore these tables are worked over carefully with an eye to relationships as being significant. Nothing, except where definitely noted, as, for example, in graph (on page 48), is imported into the records. The relationships are nothing but the actual reports tied together through the usual and accepted devices of ratios, percentages, averages, and per capita. Doubtless many relationships have been overlooked by the compiler. He hopes that these omissions will spur other investigators to find in the key tabulations new relationships which will assume significance for the policy of the Church. Some of the relationships here plotted have already affected denominational policies.

These tabulations may raise a question as to the present items reported to the General Assembly by presbyteries and churches. This is a perfectly legitimate question and should be—as it has been—periodically raised. This conspectus of categories of reporting may stir inquiring minds to canvass again the items of record, which have been curiously persistent through many years. The compiler ventures to suggest that it would be very desirable to know what letters of dismission come annually from other denominations, and so represent an accretion, and what number are merely transfers within the denomination and an index not of accretion but of migrancy.

Finally, the explanations which accompany the tables and the graphs and are inscribed on the graphs are not final in any sense of the word. They are submitted as obviously possible, so far as the compiler's offer of them is concerned, often unquestionable, more often suggestive of question or consideration. However firmly the compiler may be assured in his own mind of the validity of certain deductions with reference, for example, to the effect of controversies in the Church's life, he has no desire to impose these conclusions on anyone. He is eager to open new lines of investigations to men competent from various viewpoints to reach final conclusions with reference to past developments in the Church.

In order to winnow out of the necessary notations unnecessary individual reflections or bias, the manuscript has been carefully scrutinized by a committee of the General Council at whose di-

VISUALIZATION AND INTERPRETATION

rection this digest has been completed. In the section on Membership and Evangelism the conclusions are those made officially and directly before the General Council and are permitted to stand as in effect a public document recorded as such in this volume.

BASIC TABULATIONS FOR GRAPH AND PER CAPITA PURPOSES

BASIC TABULATIONS FOR GRAPH AND PER CAPITA PURPOSES

Foreign Membership Excluded

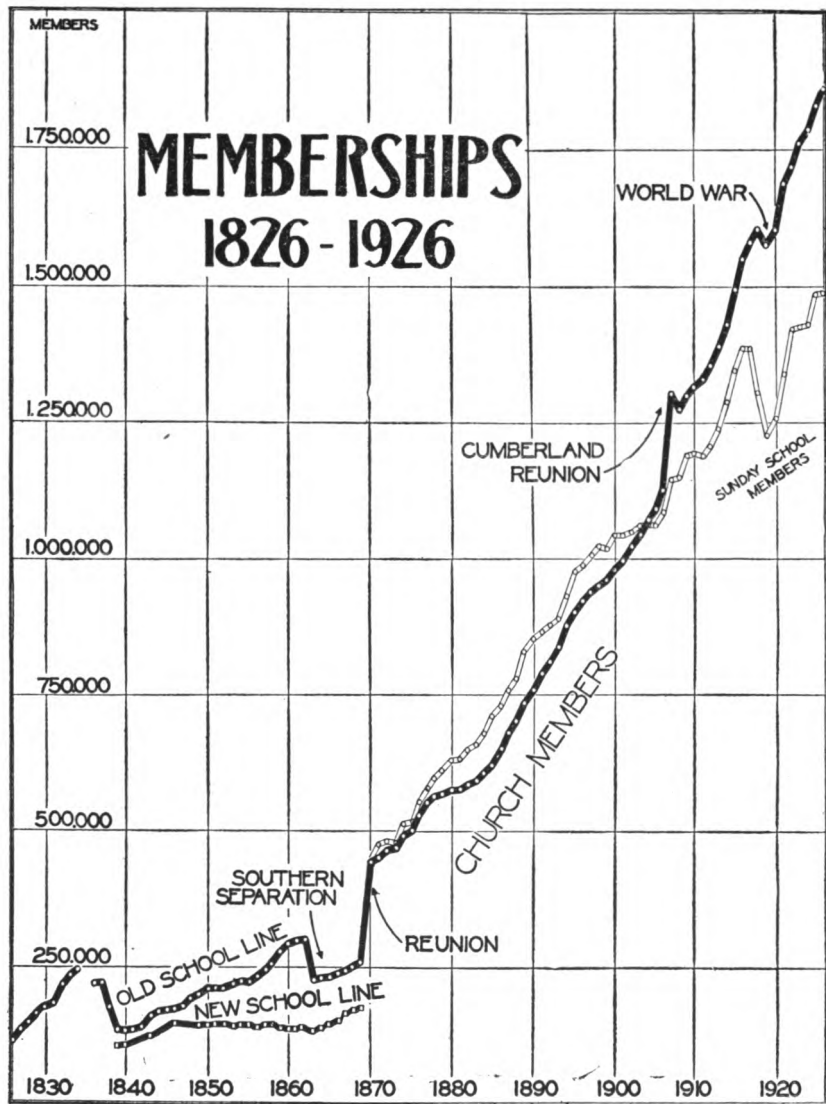
Year	Members	Received on Conf.	Evang. Index	Sunday School Members	Ratio to Church Members
1826	127,440	.....	.....	.....	.....
1827	135,285	12,938	9.5	.....	.....
1828	146,285	15,095	10.3	.....	.....
1829	162,816	14,846	9.1	.....	.....
1830	173,329	11,748	6.7	.....	.....
1831	182,017	15,357	8.4	.....	.....
1832	217,348	34,160	15.7	.....	.....
1833	233,580	23,546	10.0	.....	.....
1834	247,964	20,296	8.1	.....	.....
1835	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1836	219,126	11,512	5.2	.....	.....
1837	220,557	11,580	5.2	.....	.....
1838	177,665	9,562	5.3	.....	.....
1839	128,043	6,377	4.9	.....	.....
1840	126,583	6,944	5.4	.....	.....
1841	134,433	7,624	5.6	.....	.....
1842	140,413	9,944	7.0	.....	.....
1843	159,117	16,416	10.3	.....	.....
1844	166,446	12,064	7.2	.....	.....
1845	171,863	7,325	4.2	.....	.....
1846	174,648	7,779	4.4	.....	.....
1847	179,371	7,587	4.2	.....	.....
1848	191,915	8,833	4.6	.....	.....
1849	200,705	8,970	4.4	.....	.....
1850	207,129	10,349	4.9	.....	.....
1851	210,109	10,832	5.1	.....	.....
1852	210,199	9,709	4.6	.....	.....
1853	219,035	11,836	5.4	.....	.....
1854	225,160	13,418	5.9	.....	.....
1855	231,257	13,064	5.6	.....	.....
1856	233,458	12,287	5.2	102,544	43.9
1857	244,493	13,262	5.4	119,769	48.9
1858	258,871	20,787	8.0	136,715	52.9
1859	279,105	23,888	8.5	156,121	55.9
1860	292,361	17,862	6.1	176,422	60.3
1861	300,158	13,599	4.5	166,112	55.3
1862	302,643	8,773	2.8	149,096	49.2
1863	226,923	8,712	3.8	147,974	65.2
1864	231,190	9,170	3.9	159,089	68.8
1865	231,568	10,426	4.5	163,574	70.6
1866	238,316	17,811	7.4	179,703	75.4
1867	245,119	18,740	7.6	195,023	79.5
1868	251,233	18,352	7.3	221,340	88.1
1869	257,560	15,059	5.8	234,089	90.8
1870	444,903	31,812	7.1	447,789	100.6
1871	453,525	27,458	6.0	478,874	105.5
1872	466,147	28,483	6.1	484,797	104.0
1873	470,119	26,450	5.6	481,690	102.4
1874	493,349	36,631	7.4	514,689	104.3
1875	502,545	31,628	6.2	517,894	103.0
1876	531,357	47,715	8.9	553,351	104.1
1877	553,382	42,502	7.6	578,181	104.4
1878	562,536	31,359	5.5	596,917	106.1
1879	568,073	28,331	4.9	612,151	107.7
1880	573,178	26,356	4.5	628,803	109.7

BASIC TABULATIONS FOR GRAPH AND PER CAPITA PURPOSES

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Foreign Membership Excluded

Year	Members	Received on Conf.	Evang. Index	Sunday School Members	Ratio to Church Members
1881	575,475	24,780	4.3	629,522	109.3
1882	585,291	28,543	4.8	649,717	111.0
1883	593,231	31,041	5.2	658,236	110.9
1884	607,481	33,677	5.5	680,315	111.9
1885	627,499	41,610	6.6	711,963	113.4
1886	648,187	49,685	7.6	733,122	113.1
1887	681,495	52,335	7.6	760,395	111.5
1888	706,208	49,694	7.0	781,731	110.6
1889	738,916	53,924	7.2	827,787	112.0
1890	760,530	48,048	6.3	851,564	111.9
1891	790,177	58,013	7.3	867,209	109.7
1892	812,258	55,031	6.7	877,973	108.0
1893	837,088	57,277	6.8	889,494	106.2
1894	877,073	72,809	8.3	934,763	106.5
1895	902,724	65,481	7.2	978,714	108.4
1896	923,515	62,583	6.7	987,772	106.9
1897	939,299	54,643	5.8	1,005,593	107.0
1898	954,942	55,345	5.7	1,022,589	107.0
1899	961,334	46,010	4.7	1,016,337	105.7
1900	983,433	54,731	5.5	1,043,634	106.1
1901	999,815	52,191	5.2	1,042,573	104.2
1902	1,024,196	64,475	6.2	1,048,586	102.3
1903	1,043,547	63,035	6.0	1,058,134	101.3
1904	1,068,082	64,078	5.9	1,063,361	99.5
1905	1,090,499	62,123	5.6	1,059,775	97.1
1906	1,127,267	73,697	6.5	1,079,490	95.0
1907	1,304,554	74,377	5.7	1,145,194	87.7
1908	1,275,844	72,595	5.6	1,149,856	90.1
1909	1,299,165	79,455	6.1	1,188,443	91.4
1910	1,315,409	72,696	5.5	1,192,233	90.6
1911	1,330,850	70,372	5.2	1,188,891	89.3
1912	1,352,876	76,079	5.6	1,205,657	89.1
1913	1,388,094	85,591	6.1	1,239,437	89.2
1914	1,427,668	88,806	6.2	1,287,541	90.1
1915	1,492,619	112,388	7.5	1,345,639	90.1
1916	1,541,076	103,096	6.6	1,385,050	89.9
1917	1,579,110	93,191	5.9	1,385,370	87.7
1918	1,603,628	83,778	5.2	1,302,789	81.2
1919	1,571,366	56,060	3.5	1,224,104	77.9
1920	1,602,991	94,510	5.8	1,266,193	78.9
1921	1,685,859	117,990	6.9	1,338,557	79.3
1922	1,717,846	89,087	5.1	1,423,810	82.8
1923	1,759,613	102,406	5.8	1,426,045	81.0
1924	1,786,898	84,726	4.7	1,430,897	80.1
1925	1,828,916	104,609	5.7	1,486,796	81.2
1926	1,868,055	107,232	5.7	1,488,021	79.6
1927	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1928	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1929	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1930	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1931	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....



DESCRIPTION

This visualization presents a bird's-eye view of the membership and Sunday-school enrollment of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. for one hundred years.

The outstanding occurrences in the life of the Church, as suggested by the conspicuous variations in these lines, were:

The separation, in 1837, of the Old and New School Branches.

The Civil War, with the separation of the Southern synods, in 1863.

The Reunion of the Old and New School Branches, in 1870.

The Cumberland Reunion, in 1907.

The World War and the influenza epidemic of 1919.

The relative change of Sunday-school enrollment and Church membership in 1904.

In these lines the Old School figures are visualized for the period 1838–1869, and a separate line indicates the growth of the New School Branch for the same period.

DISCUSSION

This line begins with a membership reported as 127,440 and ascends rapidly to 1834. The statistics for 1835 are missing. The membership fell during the controversial period preceding the separation which occurred at the Philadelphia Assembly of 1837.

The Old School line appears in the visualization because it is continuous and represents considerably more of the Church than does the New School line. The Old School leaders refused to adopt a plan for dividing the Church into two denominations and solved the problem by excising the New School presbyteries. The New School Branch, the lower line, met triennially until 1849, so annual reports are not available, as they are in the Old School records. The line as graphed is curiously flat until the year 1867, when it begins to rise.

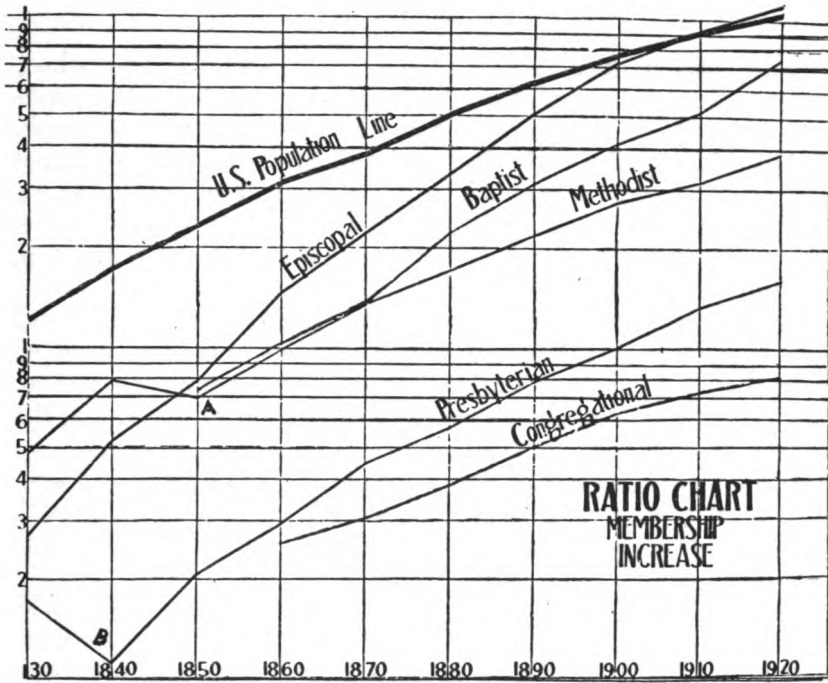
In 1861 the Civil War brought severance with the Southern synods. These bodies were carried in the statistics, however, until 1863 when they were finally dropped. The line of membership flattened out during the war period and thereafter in the Old School churches. The New School had no membership in the South and the border states and did not suffer so much after the war.

The two branches of the Church came together in 1869–1870, their combined communicant membership being 444,905, and their Sunday-school enrollment, 447,789, foreign membership being excluded. The New School Branch reported 172,560 members and 192,264 Sunday-school enrollment in 1869, while the Old School Branch reported 257,560 members and only 234,089 Sunday-school enrollment.

The membership line shows a flattening over the period 1877–1881 and the period 1897–1899.

In 1906 the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, which had separated in 1810, came back into union. This union did not help the Sunday-school line in proportion. The years from 1911 to 1916 brought the two lines closer together. But the World War interrupted this partnership and gave the Sunday-school membership the very serious setback that is evident on the chart. The relationship of these two lines is visualized in another form on page 66.

The line from 1920, for membership, runs sharply upward. The chart on page 63 shows the percentage of increase during this period of promotion under the New Era Movement Committee. The Presbyterian Church is about to pass the 2,000,000 mark in membership. In 1926 it lacked 90,000 members. The more than 100,000 expected additions on confession would take care of this necessary increase if the Suspended Roll loss and other losses from membership could be prevented. If the evangelistic activity of the membership were increased to an index of 7 per cent (see page 59) and suspensions reduced by half, the year 1927 might begin the new century of statistics with 2,000,000 members.



Census Year	U. S. Population	Increase	Per Cent
1790	3,929,214	.....	....
1800	5,308,483	1,379,269	35.1
1810	7,239,881	1,931,398	36.4
1820	9,638,453	1,398,572	33.1
1830	12,866,020	3,227,567	33.5
1840	17,069,453	4,203,433	32.7
1850	23,191,876	6,122,423	35.9
1860	31,443,321	8,251,445	35.6
1870	38,558,371	7,115,050	22.6
1880	50,155,783	11,597,412	30.1
1890	62,947,714	12,791,931	25.5
1900	75,994,575	13,046,861	20.7
1910	91,972,266	15,977,691	21.0
1920	105,710,620	13,738,354	14.9
Estimated			
1920 (July)	106,418,284	.....	....
1921	107,833,284	2,122,664	....
1922	109,248,393	1,415,109	....
1923	110,663,502	1,415,109	....
1924	112,078,611	1,415,109	....
1925	113,493,720	1,415,109	....
1926	114,908,829	1,415,109	....

The News Bulletin, National Bureau of Economic Research.

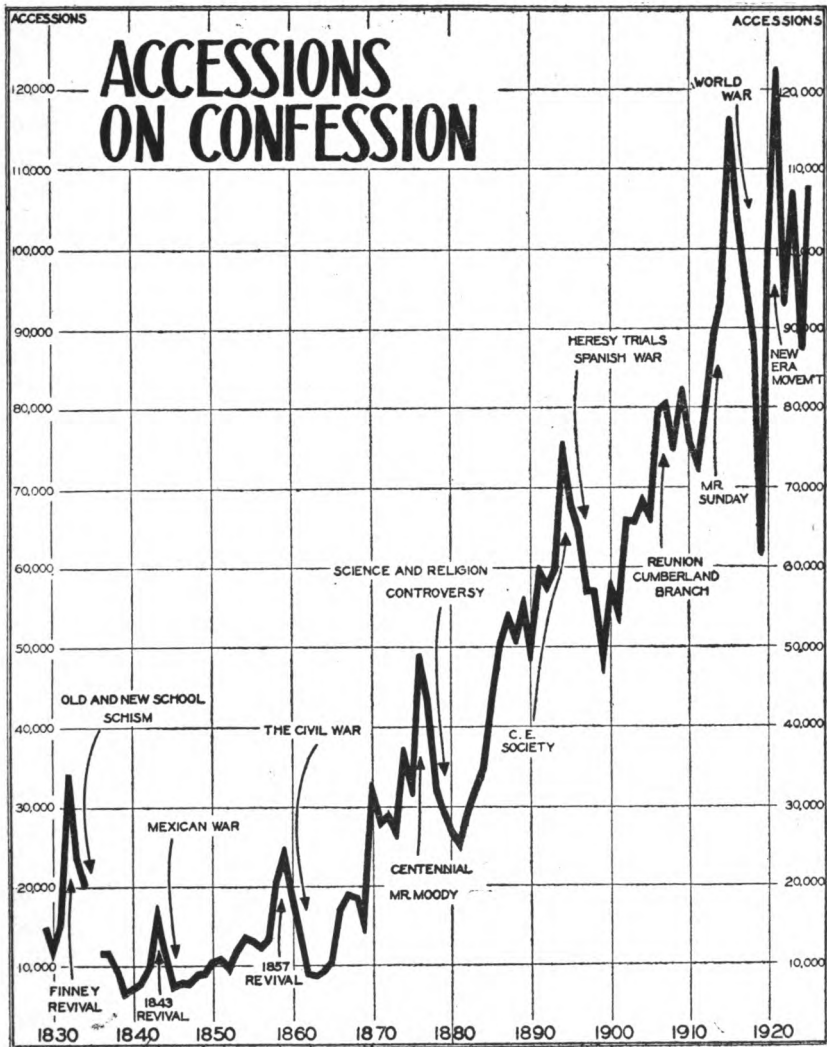
DESCRIPTION

The relative increases of the major denominations, whose statistics have been easily available, as compared with the population growth of the United States are charted on this graph. The position on the scale does not indicate size. The marginal ratio scale is in tens of millions for population, in tens of thousands for the Episcopal line, and in hundred thousands for the others. The slant of the lines is the important part of the visualization, as it automatically charts the percentage of increase.

The figures are charted for decades and are given only until 1920 on this chart. The Episcopal Church obviously received more than its share of the population for a very long period. The upward sweep has, however, been stopped. The Baptist Church figures include the Negro conventions, an element of uncertainty statistically. The Methodist and Presbyterian lines show a fairly steady increase at a slightly better rate of growth than the population line. The Congregational line has hardly held its own.

For explanation of ratio charts see Appendix, page 203. The use of these charts with logarithmic scales makes the comparison of growth of local general population and church membership possible and they should be employed in local situations to check up on the question of possible, actual, or desirable extension.

The dip in the Methodist line marked "A" represents the separation on the slavery issue which occurred about 1845, some time previous to the Civil War. The depression marked "B" in the Presbyterian line shows the separation of 1837 between the Old and New School Branches. The Civil War separation does not show because of the Reunion of the Old and New Schools in 1870, which took up the slack in the line caused by the loss of the Southern synods.



DESCRIPTION

This line is the line of response from the young, adolescent life of the Church to the call of the Kingdom. It represents the number who, each year for a hundred years, have come into the Church on confession of their faith.

Suggestions of the fairly obvious influences which have produced peaks or depressions in this line are included in the graph, the depressing influences above the line with the arrows pointing

downward and the elevating influences underneath with arrows pointing upward.

This is one of the basic charts of this digest. The line should have careful study in all its ups and downs by all who are interested in evangelism, the youth movements, the future of the Church, and the responsibility of the leadership of the Church.

The overwhelming revelation of this line is that its peaks are in an atmosphere of revival and consecration, and all its depressions in an atmosphere of controversy and war.

DISCUSSION

In 1826 and 1835 no statistics of accessions are available. In 1827 and 1828 no separation of accessions into those received by letter and those received on confession were made.

The first peak in the line records the results of the revival of 1832 under Mr. Finney. In spite of the great dearth of ministers, this remarkable increase was made possible by the devoted work of elders and other lay people who went from house to house and brought in a great harvest of new members.

A controversial period began, however, shortly after this great revival, the separation into Old and New School Presbyterians took place, and the general level of accessions was greatly reduced. The low level was interrupted by two other revivals, that of 1843 and that of 1857. The first lasted for two years, but did not lift the general level of numbers. The second persisted longer, but was negated by the Civil War and the consequent separation of the Southern synods.

After the Reunion of 1870 the number of those received on confession grew until 1876, but after that diminished rapidly, and for a period of nine years the line shows a very steady depression. This depression is not easily understood, though its presence is perhaps as conspicuous as anything in the hundred-year line. Prolonged study and comparison of figures in all the categories of reporting suggest the caption which marks this period on the chart with its arrow pointing downward. The caption merely raises the question which ought to be asked of this period. It needs very careful study. Something profoundly affected the response of the oncoming generation during these years. The leadership of the Church was unprepared, or, if one may judge from the absence of specific concern in the narratives of the state of religion in the Minutes of the General Assembly, quite ignorant of the course of this line with all its implications. Was there

some subtle insulation in the mind of youth against the persuasiveness of the message of the Church or some acute and badly handled mental or moral crisis in the intellectual or spiritual life of the Church itself?

Would the explanation suggested by the caption on the graph be adequate to explain this depression? A study of the lines of other denominations indicates that general and not Presbyterian causes were at work on the young people of the Church. At this time the new writings of Darwin and Huxley were being widely discussed, and Ingersoll was proclaiming the "mistakes" of Moses. Other depressions show that controversy characterizes each of the low levels, and it seems fair to assume that the controversy and confusion, due to the impact on the rather unsophisticated mind of American Protestantism of critical theories and hypotheses from abroad, clouded the mind of the adolescent section of the Church and greatly reduced the number of those who responded to the call of the gospel.

This suggestion is supported by the events recorded in the early eighties which produced a contrary effect—the visit of Henry Drummond with his message of conciliation from science for the young, the rise of the Christian Endeavor and other youth movements, and the special efforts for college and other young people by Moody and others which lifted the numbers of accessions materially.

A notable exception to the general depression for this period in denominational lines was discovered in the line of the Reformed Church in the United States. It was at first surmised that the leaders of this Church were so closely in touch with critical thought in Germany that they had more balance and less confusion in dealing with the questions raised by the apparent conflict of science and religion. A reference of this question, however, to competent men in the denominational organization of the Reformed Church elicited the most interesting conclusion that the high mark in the Reformed Church at the time when practically all the rest of Protestantism in America was registering an extraordinarily low mark was due to the influence of a Commission of Good Will appointed by the General Synod to study and report on liturgical and other questions under dispute. This exception seems to support the general conclusion drawn from a detailed study of the line of accessions as well as from the next graph that so simple and elementary a force as good will, which was the burden of the angel's message at Bethlehem, pre-

disposes the adolescent mind of the Church to the acceptance of the responsibilities of the Christian way of life through the Church. Ill will, on the other hand, whatever its origin or its organized form, clouds the minds and the decisions of young people.

In the early eighties a reaction from the depression of the preceding period set in. The young people began coming through the confusion which had beset their way. In 1893, at the time of the World's Fair at Chicago, this movement reached its height—as reported in 1894. It will be remembered that a great deal was made of the so-called Parliament of Religions at the Fair, and many outstanding religious leaders and publicists were heard. Moody especially was given extensive hearing by young people, and made a strong appeal to them both directly and indirectly.

Beginning with 1895, however, a decline set in which extended over the end of the century. The dissensions in the Church which are referred to over and over again in the Minutes in connection with the prosecution of Professor C. A. Briggs, of Union Seminary, beginning in 1891, may be responsible for this drop. In 1899 Professor McGiffert was under fire and withdrew from the Presbyterian Church. At the same time the Spanish War made its impression on the minds of the youth of the country. In 1899 the line of accessions drops to a low point and again raises the question as to the effect of controversies of all kinds.

The Cumberland Reunion lifted the actual number of those received on confession, though not in a comparative way. But from 1911 on the number of those received took a sharp upward slant. The work of Rev. William (Billy) A. Sunday in the stronger Presbyterian centers in the East undoubtedly made a deep impression on this line, culminating in 1915 with a very large accession (112,388) on confession.

The World War began in 1914 and its influence can be traced in the rapidly descending line from 1915 to the lowest depth reached in eighteen years. The influenza epidemic, the absence of hundreds of pastors in war service, and the actual closing of churches in many sections of the country because of the virulence of the epidemic, brought a very low level of response from the Church for the year in nearly all its lines.

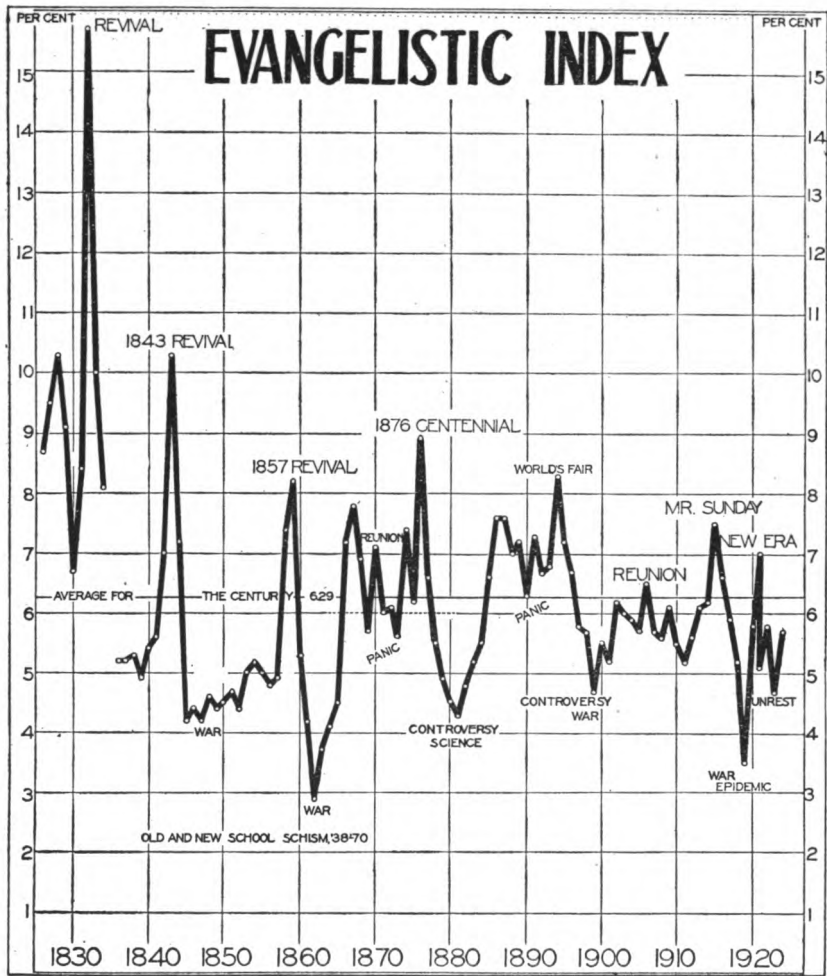
In its young people's line, however, the Church reacted quickly. The New Era Campaign for the denominational budget, put on in 1919, brought activity in evangelism and in other lines as well. The number of those received on confession rose to

94,510 in 1920, and under the second New Era Campaign and the Interchurch World Movement to 117,990 in 1921. This latter mark was the highest ever reached and has not been exceeded or reached since. The 1926 figure (107,232) was the third highest in history, but still nearly 10,000 less than the highest point in 1921.

The stress of the 1921 campaign was on every-member mobilization. More lay people were enlisted in all the work of the Church than ever before. A sevenfold organization suggested by the New Era Movement Committee for the individual church was followed by great numbers of the churches and brought an unusually large representation of laymen into their functional work as well as into the every-member canvass.

The many reorganizations since the climax of 1921 have dissipated this mobilization appreciably and may account in some degree for the decline in actual numbers of those won into the Church. It is also an open question to what extent the recent unrest and dissensions in the Church have influenced the minds of the young people of the Church.

The relations of the number of young people received on confession to the size of the Church will be discussed in the light of the next graph.



DESCRIPTION

This line is the line of the evangelistic energy of the Church, as the previous line was the line of the response of the young people to the call of the Church.

By evangelistic index is meant the proportion of new members in the total membership, as annually reported. If the Church be considered, for purposes of illustration, a factory for the production of new members, this index shows what the factory operatives have done per year. In 1926, for example, 1,868,055

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members were busy for three hundred and sixty-five days and at the end of the year they reported 107,232 new members in their body, or 5.7 per cent. This is the index of their corporate activity.

This chart is the most significant of all the visualizations submitted in this volume. It portrays the actual record of the Church in the primary functional responsibility which has been committed to it. The lessons of the past come from this visualization, or should come, at the hands of the denominational thinkers and analysts, for the pressing problems of the present and the future.

A larger space of discussion is devoted to this graph than to any other, because of its primary importance and because it raises many questions which will need very intense and careful study for the future of the Church.

Most of the discussion is the original argument, prepared in 1924 for submission to the General Council at its meeting in Chicago in September, with a few changes to bring it up to the year 1926.

DISCUSSION

The line in the graph above displays vividly the relation between total communicant memberships and those that are new annually. The line charts proportions or percentages. The various points are comparable whether they represent the work of few or many people, whether they date in the last or the present century. This line also becomes a standard line by which the ups and downs of any particular grouping—a synod, or presbytery, or an individual church—may be measured. It is also possible to compare by means of such a percentage line the other groupings of Protestantism, such as Methodist with Baptist, Presbyterian with Reformed, and the like.

Certain outstanding points present themselves for discussion in connection with this graph. The first reflection is that the Church was very much on its job during the first decade of the period under consideration. This was evidently a period of enthusiasm, of home missionary effort, and of Church extension. In 1832 over 15 per cent of the membership reported was new. However imperfect the statistical reports for the period may be assumed to be—the stated clerks of that period are quite agreeable to extreme assumptions—they indicate nevertheless an immense busyness in the work of winning new members. The highest level of energy for the hundred years is registered in this

period. But the continuance of this activity was quite abruptly terminated by the dissensions in the Church preceding the separation of 1837. The winning spirit of the Church was blighted at once. If the graph truly represents the situation the cold hand of schism prevented the Presbyterian Church from sweeping triumphantly through the country to become a more truly national Church so far as numbers were concerned.

The second reflection has to do with the effects of revival evangelism. The Church has responded less and less to this method of ingathering. At the same time it seems evident that the Presbyterian Church in spite of its traditional staidness has responded and has registered its response in an unmistakable way to evangelistic and other campaigns. Another curious thing about this line is that the outstanding peaks, save the last, are marked by distinct revival effort, while every lowest point is apparently characterized by wide-spread and organized controversy, either denominational or national, or both. War or controversy, where hate, enmity, suspicion, dislike, or the thinking of evil are organized or find expression in organization, would naturally be expected to show in the visualization of a line which represents winning power. In the judgment of the compiler these things do register in this charted line.

Another feature of the line is its apparent periodicity. It has, roughly speaking, six high spots and five low spots. These average about seventeen years apart, or from generation to generation. These possible periods average about as follows:

Average Index	Per Cent
1826-1834	9.5
1835-1843	6.1
1844-1859	5.4
1860-1876	5.9
1877-1894	6.2
1895-1915	5.9
1916-1926	5.5

The period from 1916 to 1926, during which the Church has registered such remarkable material achievements and in which it has been so active and energetic from the organizational point of view, is characterized by the lowest index evangelistically for one hundred years, except for the schism period of 1834-1859. This is doubly significant when we remember that this period embraces one of the most barren years in Presbyterian history, but also the year of largest accessions.

Obviously there has been no great improvement in evangelizing practice to correspond to the improvements in methods and records shown in other departments of Church life. Is it reasonable to expect that the experience of one generation, not to speak of five or six, under American conditions, with ample experimentation, would improve Presbyterian praxis and guarantee, always of course presuming the blessing of God, increasing results? The evangelistic index of both 1925 and 1926 was 5.7, a mark below the hundred-year average of 6.2. This index is a trifle above that required by computations drawn from census figures to assure the absorption into the membership of the Church of the young people of the Church constituency. It does not give much encouragement as to the efficiency of the program of the Church for reaching both the natural growth in the Church constituency and the increase in the unchurched population in the neighborhood of the churches.

The question has been frequently asked in groups which have studied this visualization whether the abrupt depression after the high revival points has any significance. It obviously has. It is hardly possible to escape the deduction, after a careful study of these ups and downs, that the very great effort devoted to revival activities has no lasting effect on the general efficiency of the Church for evangelism. The general level of efficiency is not raised. Apparently the harvest is reaped a bit ahead of time and the time until the next harvest is protracted. The averages strike a fairly common point and suggest that if the energy of the revival effort had been divided into annual insistence on results the aggregate effect as well as the average indexes would have been about the same. It is probably true that some of the by-products of revival evangelism in life decisions, reconsecration, and true revival would have been missed or would have had to be assured through other means.

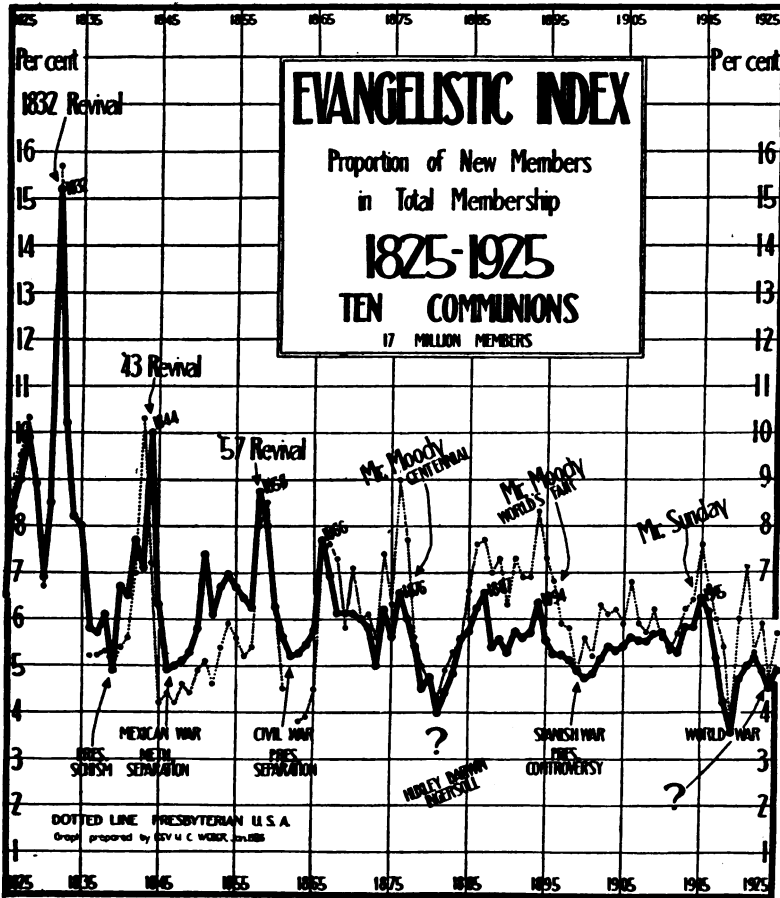
It seems fair to deduce from this line in addition the suggestion that revivalism as a standard or denominational mode of ingathering has not been successful. It is obvious that pastoral evangelism has not been cumulatively productive. Educational evangelism, as suggested by the lines of other churches which have specialized in this particular form, has also been inadequate. One form of evangelism, personal evangelism, which was the one emphasized by Christ himself in his training of the apostles, has not yet been tried on a denomination-wide basis. The mobilization of the membership of the Presbyterian Church for evangeli-

zation on the every-member plan for this great functional work of the Church, appears to the visualizer of this remarkable line of the Church's record to be the inescapable lesson of the graph. We doubtless need the "revival" idea in a practical form for the reconsecration of self, for the capitalizing of profound emotion, and for the pressing of life decisions for service. But its use in any sense as the main recruiting means for new membership in the Church seems to be contrary to the experience of the past.

Attention has been called by many who have inspected this line to the rhythm which it seems to have. It resembles the record of a day-and-night barograph. A natural question would be, "Who sets the rhythm?" Is it God who controls the minds of the people of the churches and influences them to high peaks of endeavor or suffers them to fall into the depressions of war and dissensions? Or is this rhythm set by the Devil and are the high peaks in some sort the record of the resistance which the Church registers against his will, and the low levels the record of temporary defeat in the everlasting battle between right and wrong, between good will and ill will, between good and evil?

We may not be able to settle this question. But one thing the leadership of the Church can do. If the high peaks are of God how can they be capitalized and continued? What can be done to stabilize the uplifting forces of this line? If the low points are the work of Satan how can this rhythm be interrupted, his time-setting repudiated? The battle ground, be it remembered, is the mind of the adolescents, the Church of to-morrow. From the point of view of this line at least—and there is no more important or more revealing line in all these visualizations—all the really significant adjustments of the Church in its organizational life should be made right here. Not the mature section, nor the aged section, but the adolescent section of the Church should be primary in the thinking and planning of the Church. Here is where the fight is won or lost.

The percentage of those becoming new members of the Church reveals two things of high importance: first, the responsiveness of youth for the moment; and second, the winning power of the membership of the Church, also for the moment. These two aspects of this index should have the deepest and broadest consideration annually from the leadership of the Church.



DESCRIPTION

This chart shows the results of a study of ten denominations, including in their numbers more than half the communicant membership of the Protestant Churches. The last two or three points in the heavy line chart the evangelistic activities of more than 16,000,000 out of 28,000,000 communicants. The first part of the line charts the Presbyterian, Episcopal, and Dutch Reformed Churches. In 1842 the Baptists enter; in 1857 the Congregationalists; the United Presbyterians in 1859; the Reformed Church in the United States in 1864; the Southern Presbyterians in 1866; the Methodist Church, North, in 1913; and the United Brethren in 1918. Unfortunately the figures for the great Lu-

theran body, the Methodist Church, South, and the Disciples are not available for this study.

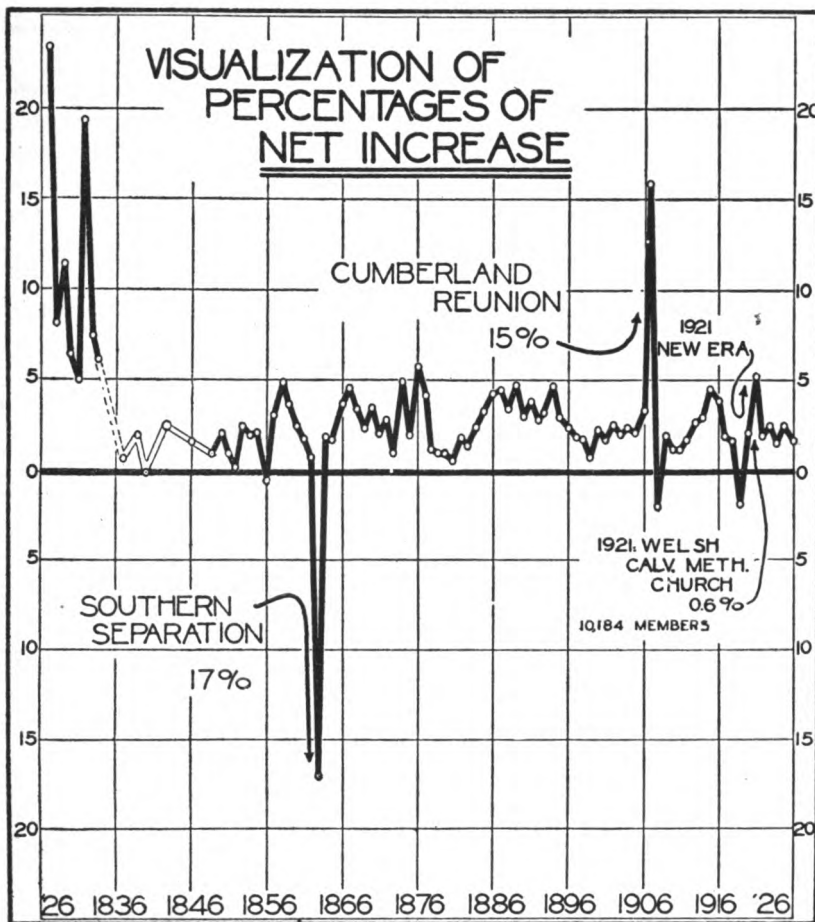
This line raises the same questions as were discussed under the Presbyterian "Evangelistic Index" line. Who sets the rhythm for Protestantism? Has the revival method of evangelism been able to commend itself for exclusive use? Are there values that have helped in the past that are not being capitalized for the present? Are there defects of the past that are being unwisely or ignorantly carried into the current life of the Churches?

The line of the Presbyterian Church is charted with a dotted line as being of interest to those who are attracted by comparisons. This dotted line follows quite closely the mutations of the average line of Protestantism. In general this is found to be true of the lines of all the Communion studies. There is a common tide. It is probably correct to say that all the denominations in their major pulsations are keeping time to the same influences. None is following an exclusive path. This is certainly the case with the Presbyterian Church.

Another Presbyterian feature of this line is suggestive. During the controversial period, 1838-1870, for the most part the evangelistic index of the Presbyterian Church is almost altogether under the general average of the denominations charted. After the separation was healed the index is almost uniformly above, and in many shorter periods very much above.

Again, it will be discovered that the response of the Presbyterian Church to stimuli was greater than the average response of Protestantism. In the forward-movement period of 1919-1922 especially, the Presbyterian Church responded to its own New Era Movement more definitely than did the Methodists to their Centenary or the Baptists to their New World Movement. A curious twist is discoverable in the peaks of the 1843 and the 1857 revival periods. In 1843 the Presbyterian high peak preceded, while in 1857 it was a year later than that of the general Protestant community.

No one can note the apparently declining general direction of the line without anxious thought for the future of Protestantism. Its vitality and energy, in view of the immense resources provided in the body politic, economic, and utilitarian, in this particular period of the century, are critically in question. Adequate leadership, sufficient vision, and the dynamic of a great faith in a united and enthusiastic attack on the problems of the day are begged for by the implications of this line of a hundred years,



NET INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP

Year	Net Increase	Per Cent Increase	Year	Net Increase	Per Cent Increase
1827	25,618	23.3	1878	9,154	1.6
1828	11,000	8.1	1879	5,537	0.9
1829	16,531	11.3	1880	5,105	0.8
1830	10,513	6.4	1881	2,297	0.4
1831	8,688	5.0	1882	9,816	1.7
1832	35,331	19.4	1883	7,940	1.3
1833	16,232	7.4	1884	14,250	2.4
1834	14,384	6.1	1885	20,018	3.2
1835	.....	....	1886	20,688	3.2
1836	.....	....	1887	33,308	5.1
1837	1,431	0.6	1888	24,713	3.6
Combined Old and New School Branches			1889	32,708	4.6
1838	.....	....	1890	21,614	2.9
1839	8,336*	1.8*	1891	29,647	3.8
1840	250 dec.	0.1 dec.	1892	22,081	2.7
1841	.....	....	1893	24,830	3.0
1842	.....	....	1894	39,985	4.7
1843	17,039*	....	1895	25,651	2.9
1844	.....	....	1896	20,791	2.3
1845	.....	....	1897	15,784	1.7
1846	13,434*	4.8*	1898	15,643	1.6
1847	.....	....	1899	6,392	0.6
1848	.....	....	1900	22,099	2.2
1849	6,630*	2.0*	The Twentieth Century		
1850	7,000	2.0	1901	16,382	1.6
1851	3,269	0.9	1902	24,381	2.4
1852	666	0.1	1903	19,351	1.8
1853	8,636	2.4	1904	24,535	2.3
1854	7,150	1.9	1905	22,417	2.0
1855	7,649	2.0	1906	36,768	3.3
1856	2,068 dec.	0.5 dec.	1907	177,287	15.7
1857	11,390	3.0	1908	28,710 dec.	2.2 dec.
1858	18,773	4.8	1909	23,321	1.8
1859	14,714	3.6	1910	16,244	1.2
1860	10,199	2.4	1911	15,441	1.1
1861	7,624	1.7	1912	22,026	1.6
1862	3,179	0.7	1913	35,218	2.6
1863	75,280 dec.	17.1 dec.	1914	39,574	2.8
1864	6,447	1.7	1915	64,951	4.5
1865	5,949	1.6	1916	48,457	3.2
1866	13,504	3.6	1917	38,034	2.4
1867	17,941	4.6	1918	24,518	1.5
1868	13,507	3.3	1919	32,262 dec.	2.0 dec.
1869	9,955	2.3	1920	31,625	2.0
The Reunited Church			1921	82,868	5.1
1870	14,783	3.4	1922	31,987	1.8
1871	8,622	1.9	1923	41,767	2.4
1872	12,622	2.7	1924	27,285	1.5
1873	3,972	0.8	1925	42,018	2.3
1874	23,230	4.9	1926	39,139	2.1
1875	9,196	1.8	1927	.....	....
1876	28,812	5.7	1928	.....	....
1877	22,025	4.1	1929	.....	....
			1930	.....	....
			1931	.....	....

* Triennial reports. These are averaged for visualization on the chart.

This line records the annual percentage of increase or decrease in total membership. The points charted above the zero line represent the percentages of increase year by year and the points charted below the zero line record decreases for one reason or another.

It is possible at a glance to ascertain the years of large, exceptional, or small increase and also to estimate the periods when the net increase was high, moderate, or low.

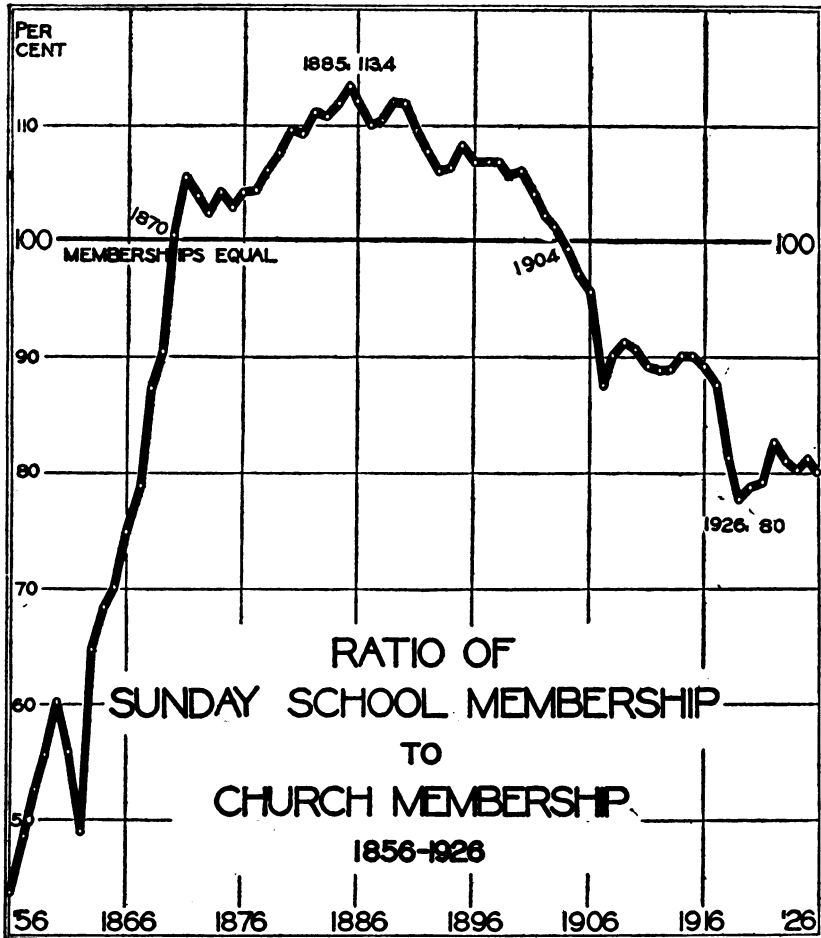
At the beginning of the century there were some very high percentages of increase recorded, so high during this period of Church extension and enthusiasm that it seems quite fair to infer that had the Church remained united and had it persisted in its activity its present membership would have been equal to or possibly greater than that of the Methodist or Baptist Com-munions. The dotted line represents the period when the New School Branch reported every three years, instead of annually as did the Old School Branch. During this whole period, from 1836 on, combined figures of the Old and New School Branch are used.

In 1863 from 17 to 20 per cent of the Church, depending on the figures which are used, was written off through the separation of the Southern synods. In 1907 a 15 per cent increase due to the reunion with the Cumberland branch was recorded, and in 1921 the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church brought a percentage of increase of 0.6. In 1908 a decrease appears due to the amalgamation of Cumberland churches and presbyteries, with the consequent adjustment of rolls. A reference to page 82, "Table of Discrepancies," will show that 49,036 persons were omitted from enumeration in 1908 without any statistical entry. Sufficient gains in other directions, however, were made during the year to reduce this loss to a net loss of 28,710 or a decrease of 2.2 per cent.

In 1919 the largest Suspended Roll on record was reported. The death list was the largest of the century and the number received on confession was the lowest since 1901. This brought a decrease of 2 per cent.

The largest percentages of increase in ordinary course since the Reunion of 1870 are found in 1876, the Centennial year, and in 1921, the New Era and Interchurch year.

The periods of substantial increase are very easily discoverable in this line and should prove valuable for reference in connection with any study of other situations in the Church. In



1926, the percentage of increase, 2.1, was a trifle better than the increase of population, which is about 1.9 per cent annually.

This line shows on a percentage scale the relationship between Church membership and Sunday-school enrollment, beginning with 1856, when Sunday-school enrollment was first reported in the Minutes.

The growth of Sunday schools was very rapid from the beginning. There was one setback in 1861 and 1862 due to the Civil War.

At the time of the Reunion of 1870 the combined membership of both branches of the Church was a trifle larger than the com-

municant membership. The membership of the Sunday schools increased for nearly twenty years, reaching its highest point in 1885, when it was 13.4 per cent greater than the Church membership.

One of the most remarkable things about this line is that over the depression of 1877-1881, which was so fatal to the evangelistic accessions to the Church, the Sunday-school membership continued to grow. This might possibly lead to the deduction that the Church leadership of the period was very much at fault. Children were coming to the Sunday school in growing numbers, but were not being persuaded into Church fellowship. This is apparently the one line of that period which seems to have avoided a depression.

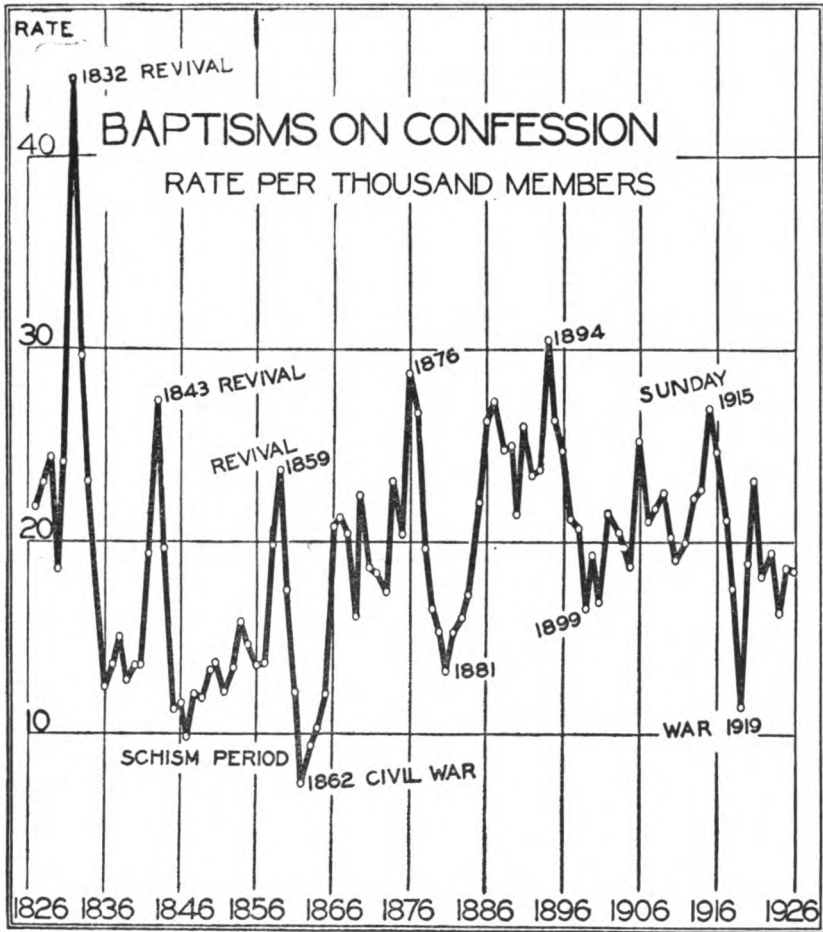
After the peak of 1885 a retrogression began which continued with intermissions till 1900. Beginning with 1901 a rapid decrease of ratio ensued. This might have resulted from a change of a base, that is, a larger increase in communicant members; but this we do not find in the tabulations. Something emerged in the Sunday-school atmosphere which greatly reduced the plus of enrollment over Church communicant membership. In 1904 the ratio went below the equal membership level. Many suggestions have been made to account for this decrease, such as the change of the hour of Sunday school from afternoon to morning in many sections of the Church; the decrease in the number of children in Presbyterian families; the emergence of the automobile as a family factor in changing family habits; the development of the graded Sunday school with more serious requirements from scholars and teachers; better records, reducing inflated reports; the effect of the controversies of the nineties touching Biblical questions and attitude towards the Bible; and many others. The issue raised by this line should have earnest consideration by those who are in the closest possible touch with the Sunday-school movement.

In 1906 the Cumberland Sunday schools were merged with the records and a drop in level of relationship was immediately recorded, due to the fact that the Cumberland Sunday schools were not so well attended as were those in the Presbyterian Church. Recovery from this temporary slump, however, was quickly made and the line fairly stabilized at about 90 per cent for nine years. In 1917 the World War got in its deadly stroke at the Sunday-school project and drove the Sunday-school enrollment in relation to the Church down to about 78 per cent, the lowest point reached since 1866.

Recovery from this low point was slow and is not yet complete; the level remains about 80 per cent—in 1926, 79.8. A level line on this chart of course means an increase corresponding with the increase in membership. It may be said, therefore, that the Sunday-school enterprise is keeping pace, with variations, with the Church line, but on a different level, which is not encouraging or helpful.

If the membership of the Presbyterian Church is multiplied by 2.8, the factor ascertained by the researches made by Dr. Walter Laidlaw, of New York City, as proper to use in estimating the immediate constituency of the Presbyterian Church, we get the total number of 5,230,000. Of this number of persons at least 2,000,000 are of Sunday-school age, between the ages of five and twenty four years. In view of this, an enrollment of 1,488,021 in 1926 indicates a lower level of membership than is healthy or hopeful. Half a million of our own young folks are not enrolled in the Sunday schools and no leeway is left for the unchurched or the adherents and neighbors of our parishes. The level of the Presbyterian Church in the United States (South) stands at 90.3 per cent as compared with our 79.8, and the tendency of this Southern line is steadily upward.

The effect of the World War is the outstanding characteristic of this line and of most interest for present study.



This is a companion line to the most significant line in these visualizations, the "Evangelistic Index" on page 56. It visualizes an element in that line and follows in general the same ups and downs. It registers the response of the older constituency of the Church to the call of the Kingdom and also, to some extent, represents the additions to the Church from the outside unchurched. We should expect revival periods to register in this line and they do. In 1832, 1843, 1859, 1876, 1893, and 1915 the line of the rate per thousand members shows up conspicuously. These years, with the possible exception of 1893, were years of extraordinary religious interest, and this interest obviously

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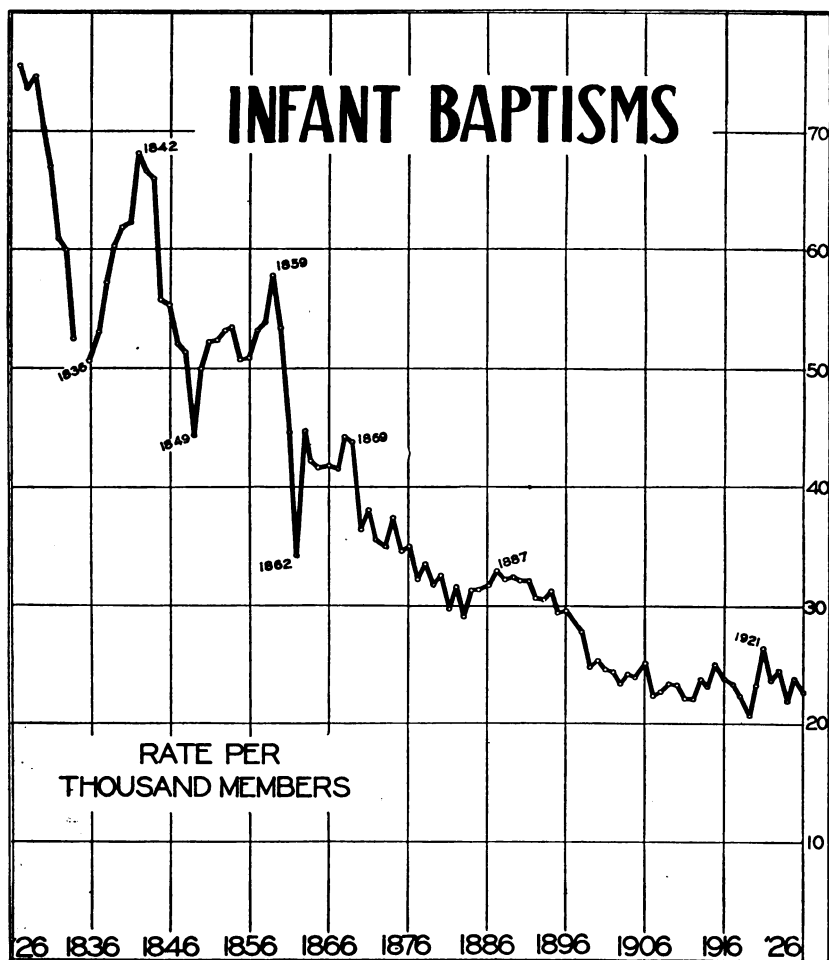
reached the older section of the population and assured a higher rate of baptisms on confession.

In this line the dissensions and wars of the century also appear very sharply defined. The lowest mark is registered by the Civil War. The period of the Mexican War is next lowest, the World War is also very low, and the period of the controversy over science and religion in the late seventies is just as conspicuously depressed in this line as in other lines.

It is interesting to note, however, the line's general upward tendency in spite of its serious interruptions, the high peaks beginning with 1847 extending through 1893. The vibrations of the line are many, but the median line rises and is easily discernible.

The depression which appears in other lines in the late nineties is conspicuous in this line and interferes slightly with the upward sweep of the median line, reducing the level. There is, however, the same progress on a lower level, lasting until 1916, when the World War carried the rate down very low, and the years since have resulted in interruptions to the activity of the Church in the matter of baptisms of adults and those not baptized in infancy.

This may be a temporary condition following much the same course as the line beginning with 1898, and it will be interesting to see what the next few years may do to this line. The situation should be handled competently in the Church. The baptisms into the Church of those who have had tenuous relations previously, or whose family background has not been associated with the Christian Church, should have careful study by pastors. On the whole, this line is very encouraging as it comes out of the past, and there is every reason to count on future success if the Church will put into this work the same traditional energy that seems to be registered in this line over a very long period.



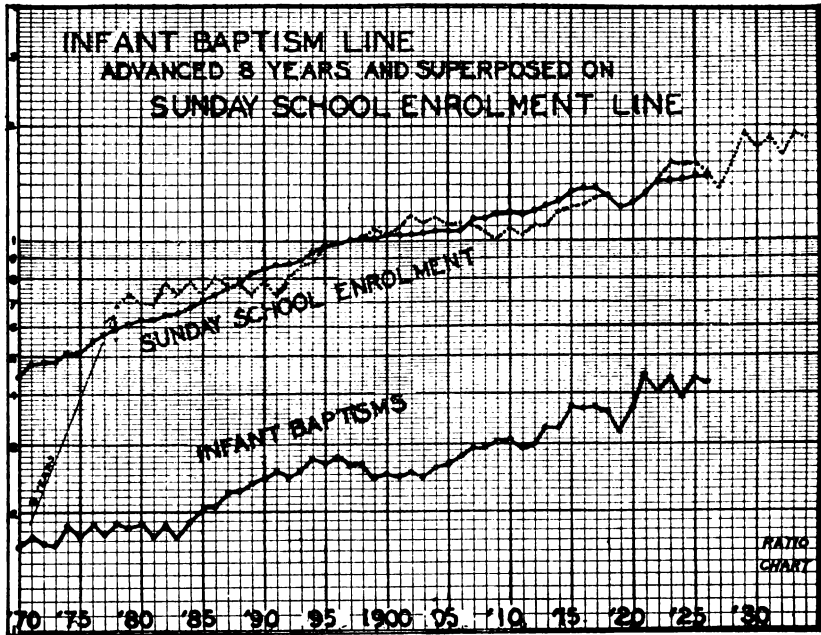
This line visualizes the rate of baptisms per thousand communicant Church members for one hundred years. It is the one index which may possibly permit deductions concerning the birth rate of Presbyterian families. It may, of course, be affected by family attitudes toward religious ordinances at certain periods in the past. That is to say, the total number of children born in Presbyterian families may at certain periods not have been brought to the Church for baptism because of some degree of indifference in spiritual things. It is also possible that this line in its earlier variations may register a proportion of births quite outside the Church constituency. This might be true, for example, in some

districts settled by foreign peoples who have relationships to the sacraments which differ from the standard Presbyterian attitude.

It seems wise, therefore, not to make too definite deductions from this line. On the whole, this trend parallels the reports of statisticians that the birth rate in American homes has been very rapidly falling. The New York Times carried a wireless from London in October, 1926, quoting official figures showing that the English birth rate had declined steadily since 1871 from 35.4 per thousand to 18.3 in 1925. Compare the infant baptism rate in the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America—36.6 in 1870 and 22.8 in 1926.

The particular features of this line which need careful study are the change in level, beginning in 1870 and lasting to 1895, over the youth movement period of the eighties. The level was fairly stabilized for eight years, then dropped slightly, and finally reached the very lowest level in 1898 and 1899. What the blow was that reduced this level so suddenly remains a question to be considered. Was it a clouding of the spiritual horizon so that fathers and mothers quite suddenly refrained from bringing their children for baptism? Was it a reduction in the size of families due to the economic conditions of the period? Was it due to other causes which are yet to be discovered? It will be remembered that the subject of the decreasing size of American families made a profound impression on Roosevelt and received emphatic evaluation at his hands. The level since 1899 has been fairly well maintained, with variations during the World War and the New Era Movement periods, with no apparent general tendency either up or down.

The future of this line, however, needs very close consideration by the leadership of the Church. It is commonly felt that the conditions of family life are disproportionately important to the religious enterprise to-day and this seems to be an undeniable inference from this graph. The Sunday-school line on page 46 has some vital comparison with this line. In order that suggestions for the study of the relationships of these two lines may be visualized there is provided a charting of infant baptisms and of the Sunday-school enrollment line on a ratio chart. If these two lines are superposed, moved forward and backward until the nearest approximation to correspondence is obtained, it will be found that if the infant-baptism line is advanced eight years there is a general correspondence. The two lines are comparable because they are on a ratio scale and express nothing but rate of increase. This correspondence is determined by superposing, and



seems to the writer highly significant. It would imply that the critical period in Sunday-school enrollment in the Presbyterian Church is at the age of eight years, and the natural assumption would be, for the time being at least, that Sunday-school arrangements for absorbing our youth into the Church should be more or less centered about this period. It may also be suggested by some that the methods and activities of the Sunday school should be adjusted to assure a later year of climax rather than the eighth year. The 1920 census placed the eleventh year as the year when youth was most fully represented in the public school.

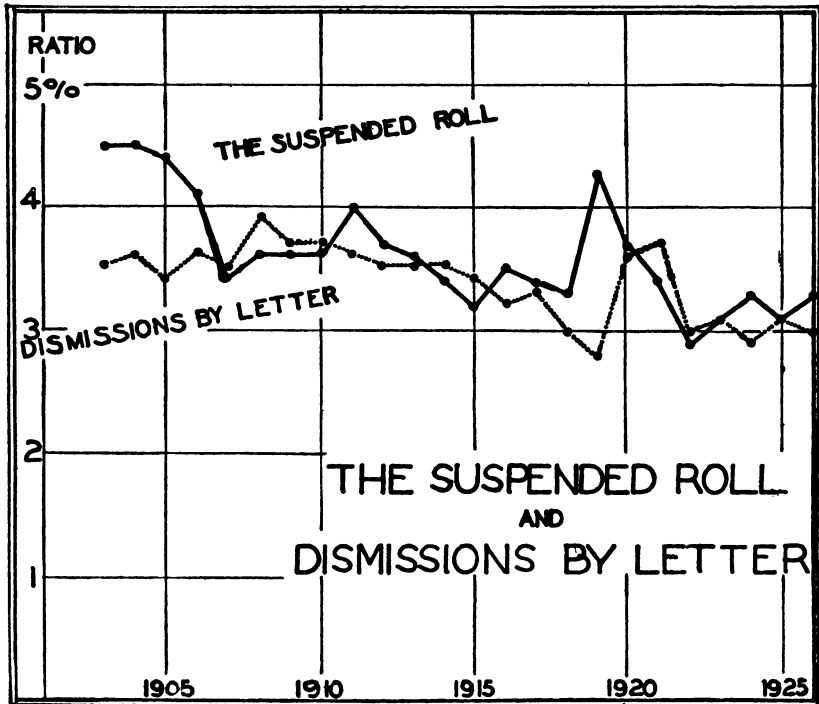
Prophets may be interested in the line of this superposing because the rate of infant baptisms prevailing at present should eight years from now assure a considerably larger Sunday-school enrollment proportionately than we have to-day. In other words, the Sunday-school enterprise, by normally holding and absorbing its own during the next seven or eight years, should show an increasing growth. It is needless to observe that the whole Sunday-school enterprise should have exceedingly careful study to make sure that the hopes of the future may be realized, and that materialistic modern life, Sabbath desecration, automobiles, family demoralization, and other things may not win the battle for the youth of this generation.

RATIOS OF THE SUSPENDED ROLL AND DISMISSALS ON CERTIFICATE
TO THE MEMBERSHIP

The "Back Door" of the Church

The "Moving Van" of the Church

Year	Number Placed on the Suspended Roll	Ratio, Per Cent	Year	Dismissals on Certificate	Ratio, Per Cent
1903	47,590	4.5	1903	36,939	3.5
1904	49,315	4.5	1904	38,907	3.6
1905	48,237	4.4	1905	37,571	3.4
1906	47,050	4.1	1906	40,750	3.6
1907	44,634	3.4	1907	46,486	3.5
1908	46,956	3.6	1908	50,312	3.9
1909	47,566	3.6	1909	48,091	3.7
1910	48,375	3.6	1910	49,019	3.7
1911	53,436	4.0	1911	48,261	3.6
1912	50,536	3.7	1912	48,119	3.5
1913	50,241	3.6	1913	49,292	3.5
1914	49,276	3.4	1914	50,368	3.5
1915	49,085	3.2	1915	51,761	3.4
1916	54,563	3.5	1916	50,263	3.2
1917	54,603	3.4	1917	53,462	3.3
1918	53,306	3.3	1918	49,574	3.0
1919	68,249	4.3	1919	44,540	2.8
1920	59,742	3.7	1920	59,200	3.6
1921	58,879	3.4	1921	62,488	3.7
1922	51,399	2.9	1922	52,436	3.0
1923	55,075	3.1	1923	55,279	3.1
1924	58,984	3.3	1924	52,202	2.9
1925	57,737	3.1	1925	58,180	3.1
1926	61,912	3.3	1926	57,794	3.0
1927	.....	...	1927	.....	.....
1928	.....	.....	1928	.....	.....
1929	.....	.....	1929	.....	.....
1930	.....	.....	1930	.....	.....
1931	.....	.....	1931	.....	.....



These two lines represent losses each year to the roll of membership. The Suspended Roll receives "the number of non-resident members whose cases were acted upon during the year, by the session under Sections 50 and 51, Book of Discipline, also those suspended after full judicial process" (page 335, 1926 Minutes).

This loss to the rolls has been aptly termed the "back door" of the Church. Where there is carelessness in keeping in touch with members, or where there is inefficiency or disintegration, losses through this door are bound to be heavy. Writing off 60,000 Church members a year is an indictment of pastoral and sessional oversight and care. This is more than half the number of those received on confession of faith, so that a very great number of newcomers have to be received to make up for the losses of older members.

The statistics have reported this loss from year to year since 1903 only. The line suggests that the churches took advantage of the establishment of this column to write off the maximum amount of deadwood during 1903, 1904, and 1905. The line has gradually declined since then, with the exception of the after-war

years of 1919 and 1920. The best record of conservation was made apparently in the New Era year of 1922.

Encouragement may be found in this declining line which suggests better records and greater care for members. The Suspended Roll is not meant to be a place for final disposition of inactive or alienated Church members. It should have careful scrutiny every year by the session. Names on this roll can be restored to the active membership list and are being restored. (See graph on page 78 for the record.) Beginning in 1907 with the restoration of 5,503, the churches restored 11,178 in 1926. The ratio-chart lines show plainly that the number of "restored" is in general increasing at a faster rate than the number of "suspended."

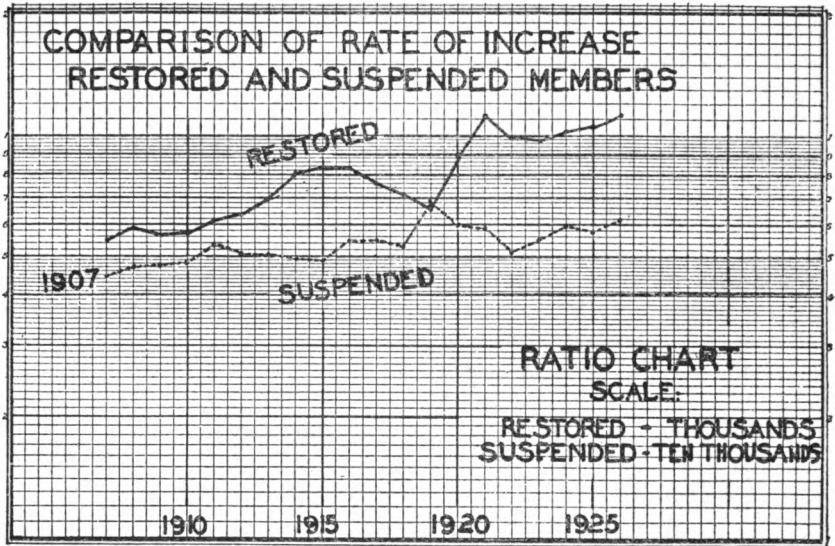
DISMISSALS BY CERTIFICATE

This loss is counterbalanced by the receptions by certificate. (See the tabulation on page 82 for the balances year by year.) In no year have the dismissals been larger than the receptions. In 1921 the record balance of 21,660 was established.

This line may be called the "moving van" line of the Church. It approximates an index of migrancy. Its defect is that there are no separate records of the dismissals which are mere transfers within the Church, recording really no loss and no gain, and those which are real dismissals recording losses to other denominations. If we had this distinction it would be of real service to a study of the factors of Church growth.

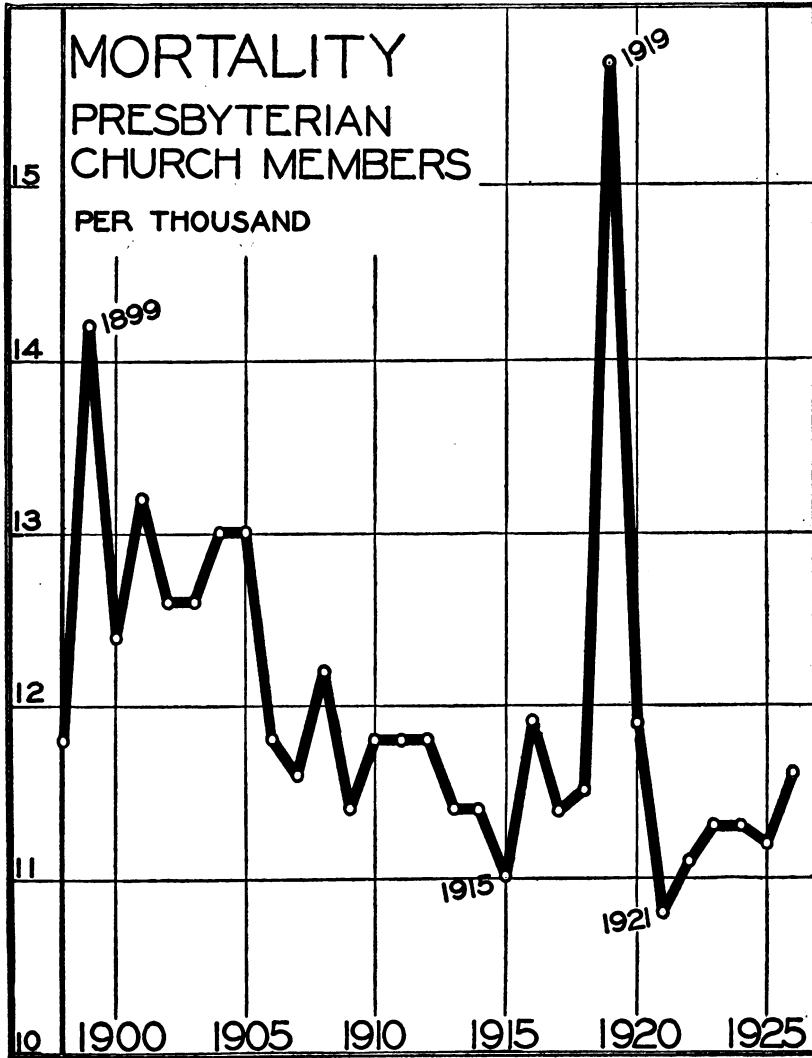
There have been inquiries, for example, as to whether dismissals in the Church help the fortunes of the irregular preachers of new thought or of the cults, increasingly numerous in fine hotel surroundings, which attempt to preach mental health. On the other hand, it might be helpful to know what accessions come to the Presbyterian Church and whence. In the case of transfers of membership within the fold there might be some way of measuring the possible loss of certificates through indifference and delay in presentation. A revival of interest in the Committee on Members Changing Residence might be a very good thing in the pastoral life of the Church (see Book of Discipline, Section 50).

The line visualizing dismissals by certificate reveals considerable activity in dismissals in 1918, probably due to shifting population engaged in war enterprises, and activity in 1920 and 1921, which may be an index of the increased interest of the laity in the Church connections of their friends and neighbors during the New Era period.



Since then the matter of dismissals has been stabilized, has reached a low level, and indicates more settled conditions and less migrancy.

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MORTALITY RATE PER THOUSAND OF PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
MEMBERSHIP

1898-1926

Year	Deceased	Rate per Thousand
1898	11,348	11.8
1899	13,694	14.2
1900	12,222	12.4
1901	13,358	13.3
1902	12,955	12.6
1903	13,199	12.6
1904	13,891	13.0
1905	14,227	13.0
1906	13,318	11.8
1907	15,156	11.6
1908	15,590	12.2
1909	14,878	11.4
1910	15,601	11.8
1911	15,822	11.8
1912	16,040	11.8
1913	15,836	11.4
1914	16,310	11.4
1915	16,471	11.0
1916	18,477	11.9
1917	18,066	11.4
1918	18,570	11.5
1919	24,705	15.7
1920	19,211	11.9
1921	18,350	10.8
1922	19,079	11.1
1923	20,011	11.3
1924	20,248	11.3
1925	20,506	11.2
1926	21,789	11.6
1927	.....	.....
1928	.....	.....
1929	.....	.....
1930	.....	.....
1931	.....	.....

This line records the death rate per thousand communicant Church members, beginning with 1898, when the first entries were made. The year 1899 was a year of heavy mortality. This was the Spanish War year with its accompaniment of typhoid fever. The other high point is the year 1919 which was characterized by an epidemic of influenza.

In general the death rate of Presbyterians seems to be decreasing. The two years of largest accessions, of special evangelistic activity, 1915 and 1921, are characterized by the lowest death rate. This may be due to the increase of the base through the large accessions of young people. It may also be true that the decreasing death rate is due to a possible lowering of the minimum age for admission to the Church.

TABULATION OF GAINS, LOSSES, AND DISCREPANCIES IN MEMBERSHIP REPORTS

Year	Rec. on Confess.	Rec. by Letter	Re-stored	Total Gain	Dism. by Letter	Suspended Roll	Deceased	Total Loss
1903	63,035	43,769	....	106,804	36,939	47,590	13,199	97,728
1904	64,078	46,210	....	110,288	38,907	49,315	13,891	102,113
1905	62,123	45,337	....	107,460	37,571	48,237	14,227	100,035
1906	73,697	49,530	....	123,227	40,750	47,050	13,318	101,118
1907	74,377	53,979	5,503	133,859	46,486	44,634	15,156	106,276
1908	72,595	54,659	5,930	133,184	50,312	46,956	15,590	112,858
1909	79,455	55,001	5,625	140,081	48,091	47,566	14,878	110,535
1910	72,696	53,998	5,744	132,438	49,019	48,375	15,601	112,995
1911	70,372	53,317	6,137	129,826	48,261	53,436	15,822	117,519
1912	76,079	55,611	6,322	138,012	48,119	50,536	16,040	114,695
1913	85,591	60,675	7,001	153,267	49,292	50,241	15,836	115,369
1914	88,806	58,658	8,143	155,607	50,368	49,276	16,310	115,954
1915	112,388	63,127	8,395	183,910	51,761	49,085	16,471	117,323
1916	103,096	59,001	8,227	170,324	50,263	54,563	18,477	123,303
1917	93,191	61,918	7,619	162,728	53,462	54,603	18,066	126,131
1918	83,778	61,060	7,194	152,032	49,574	53,306	18,570	121,450
1919	56,060	49,384	6,572	112,016	44,540	68,249	24,705	137,494
1920	94,510	72,660	8,808	175,978	59,200	59,742	19,211	138,153
1921	117,990	84,148	11,247	213,425	62,488	58,879	18,350	139,717
1922	89,087	64,191	9,882	163,160	52,436	51,399	19,079	122,914
1923	102,406	69,164	9,787	181,357	55,279	55,075	20,011	130,365
1924	84,726	65,932	10,117	160,775	52,202	58,984	20,248	131,434
1925	104,609	71,818	10,478	186,905	58,180	57,737	20,506	136,423
1926	107,232	70,455	11,178	188,865	57,794	61,912	21,789	141,495
1927	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1926	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1929	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1930	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1931	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

TABULATION OF GAINS, LOSSES, AND DISCREPANCIES IN MEMBERSHIP REPORTS

Year	Gain in Received Over Dismissed by Letter	Total Gain	Total Loss	Net Gain	Reported Gain	Discrepancies Unaccounted For	
						In	Out
1903	6,830	106,804	97,728	9,076	19,351	10,275	.....
1904	7,303	110,288	102,113	8,175	24,535	16,360	.....
1905	7,766	107,460	100,035	7,425	22,417	14,992	.....
1906	8,780	123,227	101,118	22,109	36,768	14,659	.....
1907	7,493	133,859	106,276	27,583	177,287 ^a	149,704 ^a	.....
1908	4,347	133,184	112,858	20,326	28,710 ^{dec.}	.....	49,036
1909	7,010	140,081	110,535	29,546	23,321	.....	6,225
1910	4,979	132,438	112,995	19,443	16,244	.....	3,199
1911	5,056	129,826	117,519	12,307	15,441	3,134	.....
1912	7,492	138,012	114,695	23,317	22,026	.....	1,291
1913	11,383	153,267	115,369	37,898	35,218	.....	2,680
1914	8,290	155,607	115,954	39,653	39,574	.....	79
1915	11,366	183,910	117,323	66,587	64,951	.....	1,636
1916	8,738	170,324	123,303	47,021	48,457	1,436	.....
1917	8,456	162,728	126,131	36,597	38,034	.....	1,437
1918	11,488	152,032	121,450	30,582	24,518	.....	6,064
1919	4,844	112,016	137,494	25,478 ^{dec.}	32,262 ^{dec.}	.....	6,784
1920	13,460	175,978	138,153	37,825	31,625	.....	6,200
1921	21,660	213,425	139,717	73,708	82,868	9,160 ^b	.....
1922	11,755	163,160	122,914	40,246	31,987	.....	8,259
1923	13,885	181,357	130,365	50,992	41,767	.....	9,225
1924	13,730	160,775	131,434	29,341	27,285	.....	2,056
1925	13,638	186,905	136,423	50,482	42,018	.....	8,464
1926	12,661	188,865	141,495	47,370	39,139	.....	8,231
1927	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1928	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1929	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1930	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1931	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

^a The members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church are included.

^b The members of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church are included.

Note: The discrepancy in 1926 was four tenths of one per cent of the total membership involved.

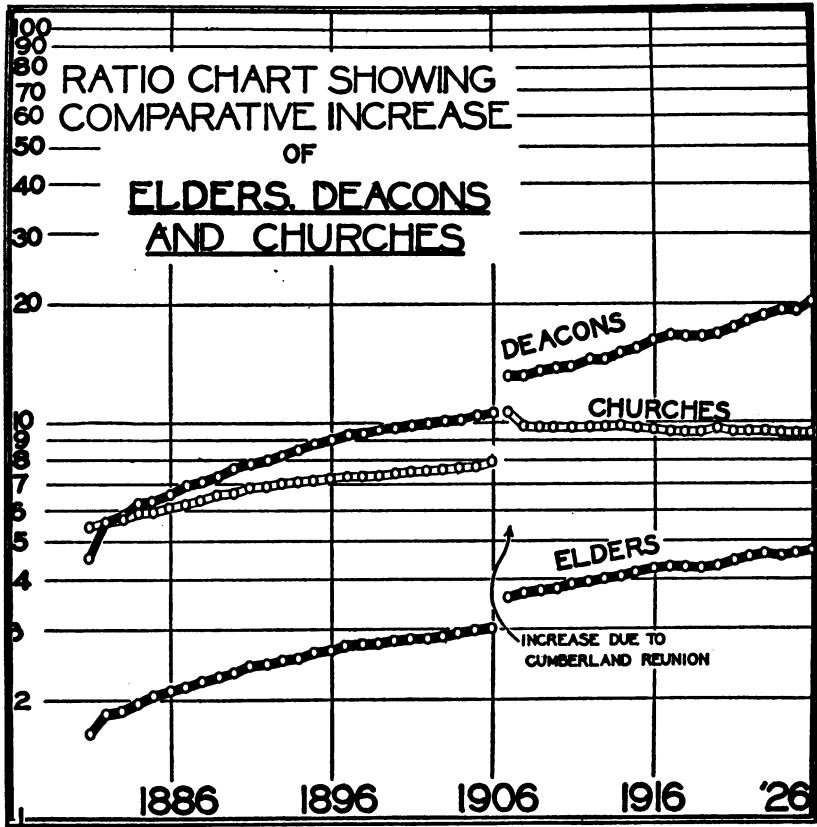
Anyone who tabulates the figures in the Assembly Minutes for a hundred years back gains the impression that they reflect fairly well the truth of the situation. It is possible that while a fair margin of error may be present, it is continuous and does not materially affect mathematical relationships such as averages and the like. As long as these figures with their relationships are not pressed too hard, but are studied and visualized for the purpose of discovering trends and developments in a general way, they are statistically reliable and general conclusions drawn from them have real weight.

In order to present this matter for the consideration of all clerks and stated clerks who may consult these tabulations, a

table of discrepancies in membership reporting is presented. This table covers the period of more complete reporting of membership gains or losses inaugurated in 1903. The first table gives the gains and their total and the losses and their total. The second table presents the difference between these totals—which would naturally be the net gain for the year—and compares it with the actual gain as reported in the annual summary. The year of nearest approximation to agreement between these two was 1914, when a difference of only 79 is discoverable. A part of the large discrepancies is due to the absence of entries in the summary covering the reception or dismissal of large groups. No special entry, for example, is made in the summaries of the dismissal of the Synods of China, India, the Philippines, and other groups, or of the reception of other bodies into membership.

These are discrepancies in method of reporting. They explain the large discrepancy of 1907 when 150,064 members appear in the discrepancy column without explanation as to how many were from the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Nor is there any entry in 1921 as to the actual number of communicants received from the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church. The synodical summaries have to be consulted in order to find the exact number.

A certain margin of error, of incompleteness, is always present because of the delay in or non-provision of reports from vacant or poorly organized churches and their consequent omission. If the last two columns of the table are carefully weighed it will be seen that the unexplained discrepancies amount in 1926 to four tenths of 1 per cent of the total membership and average a mistake of one or less to a church.



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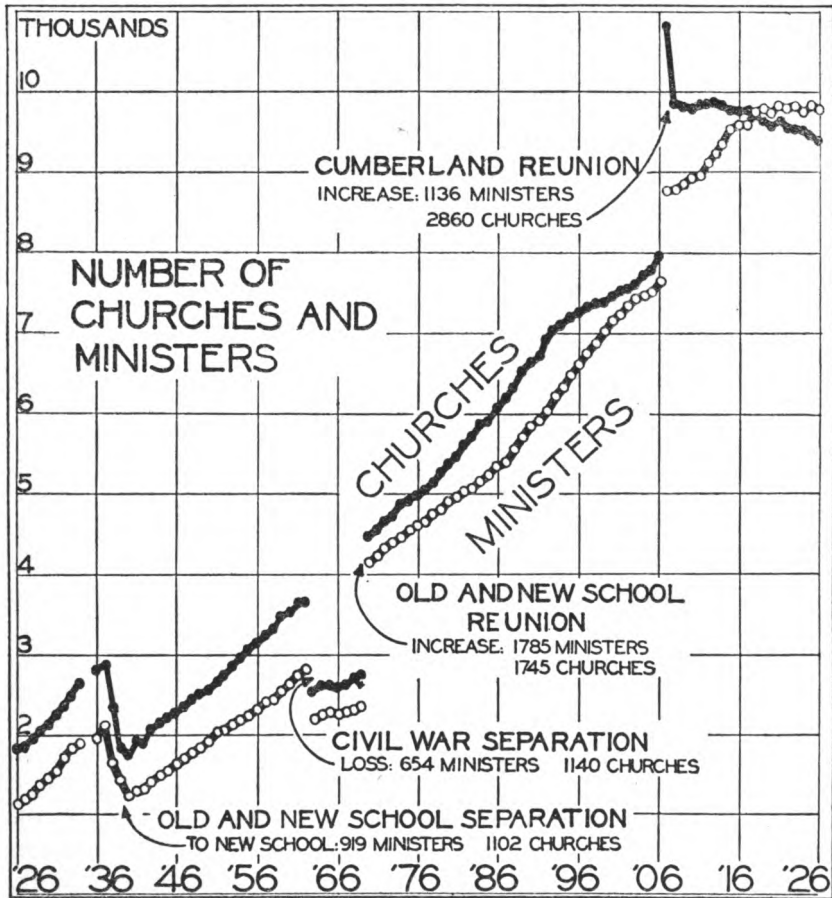
Year	Churches	Average Size	Organized	Received	Dismissed	Dissolved	Net Incr.	Reported Incr.	Discrepancies Unaccounted For		Elders	Deacons
									In	Out		
1826	1,819	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1827	1,887	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1828	1,968	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1829	2,070	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1830	2,158	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1831	2,253	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1832	2,381	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1833	2,500	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1834	2,648	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1835	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1836	2,807	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1837	2,865	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Old and New School Branch Separation												
1838	2,343	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1839	1,823	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1840	1,763	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1841	1,911	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1842	1,904	73	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1843	2,092	76	37	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1844	2,156	77	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1845	2,229	77	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1846	2,297	76	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1847	2,376	75	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1848	2,459	78	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1849	2,512	79	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1850	2,595	79	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1851	2,675	78	81	7	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
1852	2,733	77	75	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
1853	2,879	76	81	7	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
1854	2,976	75	92	9	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
1855	3,079	75	77	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
1856	3,146	74	85	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..
1857	3,251	75	109	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
1858	3,324	78	109	9	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..
1859	3,487	80	118	23	2	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
1860	3,531	82	124	27	2	37	..	..	..	..	..	..
1861	3,684	81	107	4	2	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
1862	3,686	82	36	9	3	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Southern Separation												
1863	2,546	89	29	6	8	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
1864	2,626	88	38	8	3	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
1865	2,629	88	46	3	2	23	..	..	..	..	..	..
1866	2,608	91	50	8	2	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
1867	2,622	93	85	11	6	37	..	..	..	..	..	..
1868	2,737	92	102	11	4	27	..	..	..	..	..	..
1869	2,740	94	95	5	10	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Reunited Church												
1870	4,485	99	133	14	10	33	107	..	..	..	..	..
1871	4,573	99	168	19	1	48	138	90	..	48	..	..
1872	4,681	99	188	10	12	58	128	114	..	14	..	..
1873	4,729	99	170	6	8	56	112	72	..	40	..	..
1874	4,873	101	174	11	3	63	119	144	25	..	..	..
1875	4,924	102	128	7	9	54	72	53	..	19	..	..
1876	4,982	106	113	3	6	58	52	78	26	..	..	..

Year	Churches	Average Size	Organized	Received	Dismissed	Dissolved	Net Incr.	Reported Incr.	Discrepancies Unaccounted For		Elders	Deacons
									In	Out		
1877	5,046	109	106	2	2	53	53	76	23	....	....	....
1878	5,156	109	164	6	2	47	121	116	....	5	....	....
1879	5,294	107	160	5	1	36	128	146	18	....	....	....
1880	5,375	106	159	3	1	48	112	74	....	....	....	....
1881	5,486	104	90	8	0	56	42	109	67	....	16,596	4,597
1882	5,624	104	182	8	1	50	139	146	7	....	18,514	5,622
1883	5,738	103	165	4	3	66	100	114	14	....	18,904	5,845
1884	5,872	103	168	3	1	63	107	115	8	....	19,850	6,228
1885	5,895	106	177	8	1	68	116	120	4	....	20,434	6,386
1886	6,072	107	165	3	1	76	91	188	97	....	21,019	6,567
1887	6,215	109	228	3	2	78	151	155	4	....	21,630	6,990
1888	6,328	111	206	11	6	88	123	107	....	16	22,178	7,102
1889	6,514	113	236	26	2	67	193	184	....	9	22,977	7,376
1890	6,660	114	222	6	5	65	158	167	9	....	23,546	7,636
1891	6,811	116	208	7	4	67	144	176	32	....	24,202	7,790
1892	6,938	117	196	6	3	65	134	138	4	....	24,490	8,011
1893	7,027	119	187	5	7	75	110	84	....	26	25,054	8,244
1894	7,104	123	168	10	11	94	73	95	22	....	25,515	8,581
1895	7,193	125	176	11	2	74	111	109	....	1	26,206	8,925
1896	7,267	127	149	6	1	84	70	77	7	....	26,595	9,004
1897	7,317	128	162	3	1	71	93	58	....	35	27,389	9,365
1898	7,369	129	124	4	7	63	58	4	....	54	27,507	9,493
1899	7,392	130	108	7	1	65	49	22	....	27	27,789	9,625
1900	7,459	131	165	3	5	63	100	93	....	7	28,081	9,656
1901	7,510	133	109	6	2	68	45	29	....	16	28,322	9,799
1902	7,552	135	128	10	3	78	57	29 ^{dec.}	....	28	28,562	10,060
1903	7,615	137	142	2	3	68	73	74	1	....	28,905	10,160
1904	7,718	138	174	5	3	77	99	111	12	....	29,333	10,180
1905	7,789	140	129	4	2	49	82	47	....	35	29,738	10,503
1906	7,881	143	144	19	4	69	90	138	48	....	30,313	10,731
1907	10,810	120	194	41	20	105	110	2,964	2,854 ^c	....	36,106	13,050
1908	9,827	129	170	29	6	111	82	1,065 ^{dec.}	....	1,147	37,035	13,099
1909	9,802	132	140	9	6	128	15	20	5	....	37,946	13,515
1910	9,791	134	202	12	15	95	104	14	....	90	38,370	13,822
1911	9,864	134	182	4	0	81	105	40	....	65	39,182	13,968
1912	9,868	137	133	6	3	96	40	21 ^{dec.}	....	69	39,596	14,453
1913	9,856	140	179	9	7	112	69	60	....	9	40,120	14,560
1914	9,866	144	179	4	2	110	71	40	....	31	40,995	15,022
1915	9,847	151	133	5	4	117	17	134 ^{dec.}	....	151	41,753	15,401
1916	9,796	158	121	4	3	93	29	43 ^{dec.}	....	72	42,570	16,202
1917	9,796	161	94	2	9	97	10 ^{dec.}	15	25	....	43,206	16,802
1918	9,759	164	85	7	8	87	3 ^{dec.}	40 ^{dec.}	....	37	43,088	16,677
1919	9,627	163	50	16	5	151	90 ^{dec.}	123 ^{dec.}	....	33	42,815	16,728
1920	9,587	167	74	3	4	103	30 ^{dec.}	36 ^{dec.}	....	6	43,356	16,996
1921	9,655	174	80	6	7	130	51 ^{dec.}	73	124 ^b	....	44,890	17,513
1922	9,540	180	109	10	13	114	8 ^{dec.}	132	....	....	45,860	18,149
1923	9,528	184	82	9	6	95	10 ^{dec.}	4 ^{dec.}	6	....	46,957	18,879
1924	9,512	187	66	4	1	108	32 ^{dec.}	28 ^{dec.}	4	....	45,885	19,445
1925	9,463	193	72	3	2	129	56 ^{dec.}	19 ^{dec.}	27	....	47,214	19,129
1926	9,401	199	53	0	6	129	82 ^{dec.}	84 ^{dec.}	....	2	47,762	20,240
1927	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1928	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1929	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1930	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1931	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

^a Cumberland Presbyterian Churches reported in totals.

^b Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Churches reported.

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This graph contains two lines: the black line recording the number of churches reported annually, and the other line, the number of ministers. These two lines are visualized together for the purpose of comparing the change which is now apparent, the number of ministers in 1918 having overtaken the number of churches.

The schism period beginning with 1836 is shown by the loss of 919 ministers and 1,102 churches in the New School Branch. In 1863, 654 ministers and 1,140 churches were lost to the records on account of the Civil War separation. In 1870, 785 ministers and 1,745 churches came from the New School Branch into the Reunion. It is interesting to note that in the New School at that time there were more ministers than churches, while in the Old School there were more churches than ministers. In 1906 came

the union with the Cumberland Branch, with a large increase in ministers, 1,136, but more than twice as great an increase in churches. An immediate amalgamation of the churches occurred which reduced the total number of churches reported from 10,816 to 9,827. Since then the number of churches has been decreasing with sufficient variations and discrepancies to raise the suggestion that the records of the number of churches have not been so carefully kept as they should have been. In 1921 there is a slight jog, which represents the including in the records of 115 Welsh Calvinistic Methodist churches.

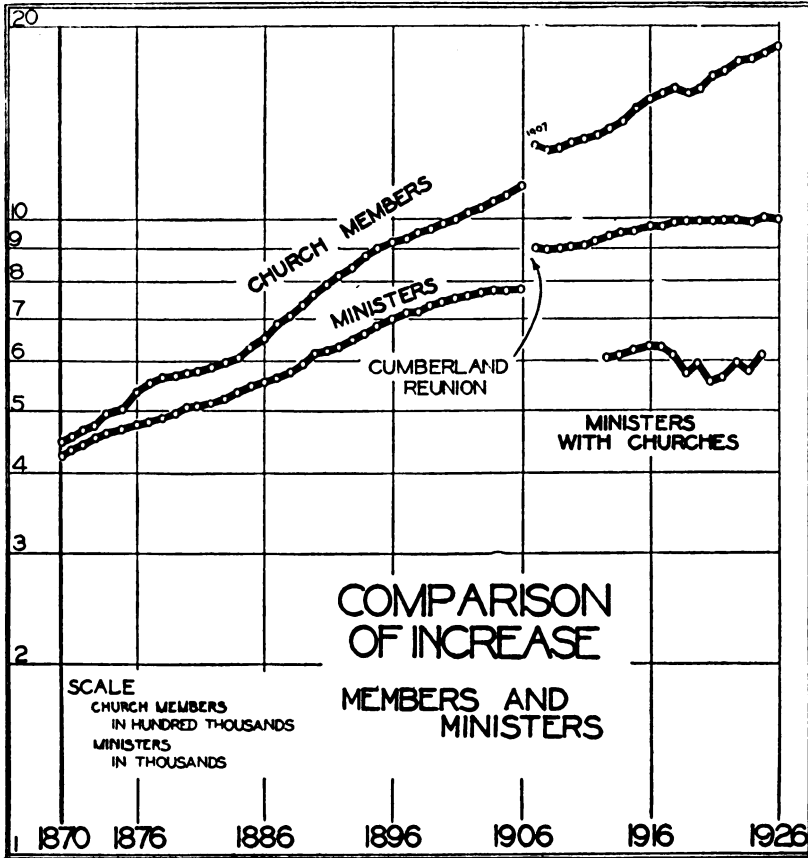
The very curious decline of the church line from 1908 on raises the question of the present policy of the Presbyterian Church with reference to Church extension. Broadly speaking, the import of the line is that there is no such thing. Perhaps there ought not to be, but in view of the facts that population is increasing steadily, that large sections of population are being shifted, that all these changes present opportunities, and that the Presbyterian Church is one of the larger and abler denominational bodies, it seems fair to raise the question presented by this line.

Speaking quite generally, the establishment of one strong church where two or three small units have had a meager subsistence is good policy. Probably the line registers in part a healthy movement. There is no doubt a tendency in old, established centers, or in centers which are losing population, to amalgamate churches and so to add a minus tendency to this line; but when the need for taking care of moving populations wherever they may settle is in question, the policy of the Church should add a distinct plus element to this line. It is quite conceivable that the new pioneering field of the Church is in the congested areas of the cities rather than in any expanding sections of the rural regions, as was the case for perhaps eighty of the hundred years under survey. If there is now a centripetal movement as contrasted with the centrifugal movement of the past, ought this not to be studied and capitalized?

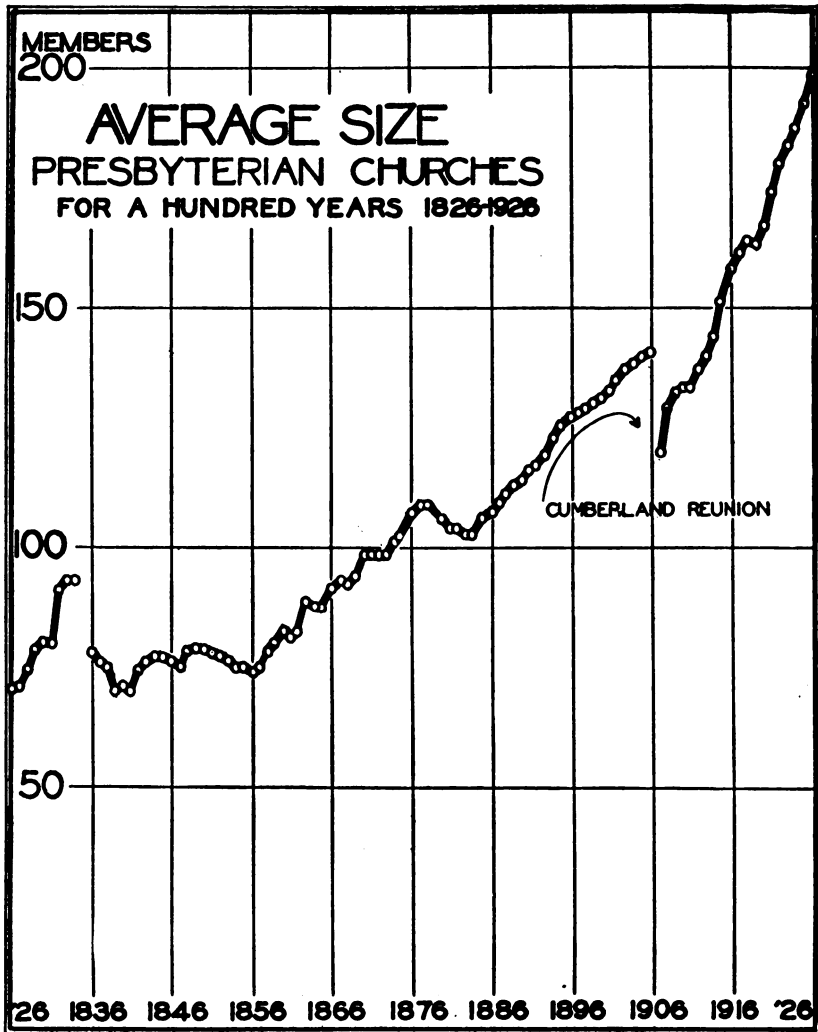
To discover the real meaning of this line and not to be misled by theories concerning it seems to be an evident duty for the extension experts of the denomination. The checking of other denominational experience in this connection would be valuable. The line of the Southern Church, for example, the only one available at this writing, indicates that progress in the number of churches has been steady in that Church, with a tem-

porary setback in 1920. It is interesting to note the fluctuations of the line of ministers in comparison with that of churches.

The graph below visualizes the comparative rate of increase of churches, ministers, and ministers with churches:

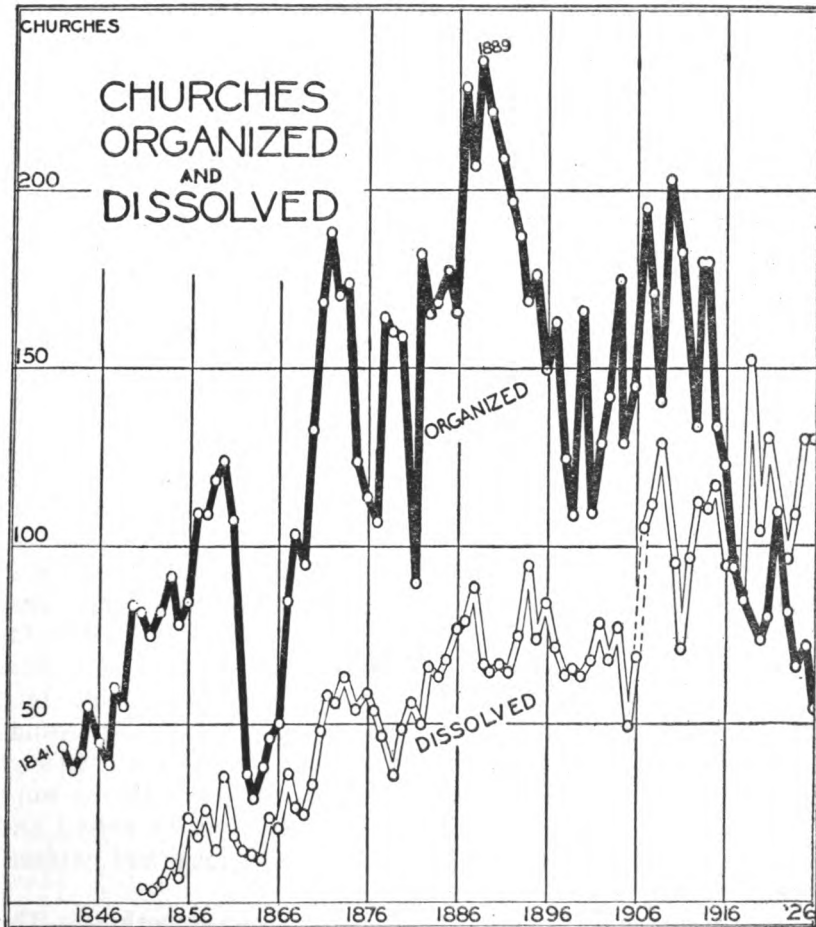


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This line records the average size of the Presbyterian individual church for one hundred years. It has value only as outlining from year to year the average group of Presbyterians as to size. This index is valuable only as a comparative record reporting some few changes of moment in the Church's constituency. It is surprising to find the controversial period beginning in 1836 having so strong an effect on the average-sized church. The churches lost momentum during the acute phase of the contro-

versy and remained at a low level until after the revival of 1857. Then they began to grow and continued until 1878. The depression of the late seventies interfered with the average growth, but from 1883 on the growth was continuous—a steady development from within. The Cumberland Reunion added a large number of small churches, showing very strikingly in the line. The amalgamation, however, which ensued sent the line up, and it has been growing steadily ever since, with one setback in 1919. Reference to the graph below will reveal that the sharp rise which is now in evidence is due to a diminution of the number of churches which automatically increases the average size.



The two lines on page 91 may be described as the lines of Church extension and, if the best possible construction is put on the suggestion of the second line, Church intension.

These lines raise many questions. The early part of the upper line indicates a spasmodic policy with reference to denominational extension. The variations are great, with one very low spot in 1881. In 1882 a new level was reached and held for five years, when another impulse of some sort drove the number of churches newly organized up to well above 200 per cent for another five years. This change of level suggests a change of denominational policy, perhaps new Board leadership.

Over the century end this line, as did so many others, dropped down the scale nearly to a hundred in 1899. Then began a curious series of steps, with the median line, however, mounting until 1914. This progress would imply a policy of Church extension, or an increase in budget for this purpose, steadily applied.

With the World War, however, came a complete collapse to Church extension. Since 1917 more churches have been dissolved each year than have been organized.

The average number of churches organized from 1870 to 1900 was 165 per year, or one about every two days. The average for 1901 to 1926 was 124 per year, or one every three days. The record of the past seven years averages 76 per year, or nearly one and a half churches per week. In this same stretch of seven years, 115 churches per year have been dissolved—one every three days or a little more than two per week.

The question arises whether this is a healthy condition or whether it exhibits a weakness in Board, synodical, or presbyterial policy. Has the time for Church extension entirely passed and has the time for intensifying, amalgamating, and combining Church groups fully arrived? Is pioneering a thing of the past for the Presbyterian Church, or is it rightly left to other bodies?

Have the recent cuts in budgets affected extension? How far would fiscal or budget policy affect the extension of the churches?

There is a much steadier aspect about the second line. It is rising. Is the mortality rate of Presbyterian churches increasing? Apparently this is so. Can something be done to stop it or isn't it worth stopping? These figures are submitted with the hope that questions such as those here suggested will be raised and competently investigated to the advantage of local and national extension policies and methods.

The peaks of 1889 and 1910 probably mean something. The

special reason why the World War period depressed this line to the low level at which it still remains without recovering needs careful study.

There is, undoubtedly, a healthy movement in many of our presbyteries to eliminate from their rolls those churches which exist practically only on paper. There are, doubtless, some holding corporations still remaining for the sake of property interests involved or continued. The steady dissolution of churches in an orderly way where there is no reason for their continued existence is, doubtless, a good movement. There is also a comity arrangement for other denominations, a growing tendency to dissolve competing organizations or amalgamate them under other auspices. The Presbyterian Church has been very willing to enter into such arrangements and to some extent this willingness will continue to bring about dissolution of churches.

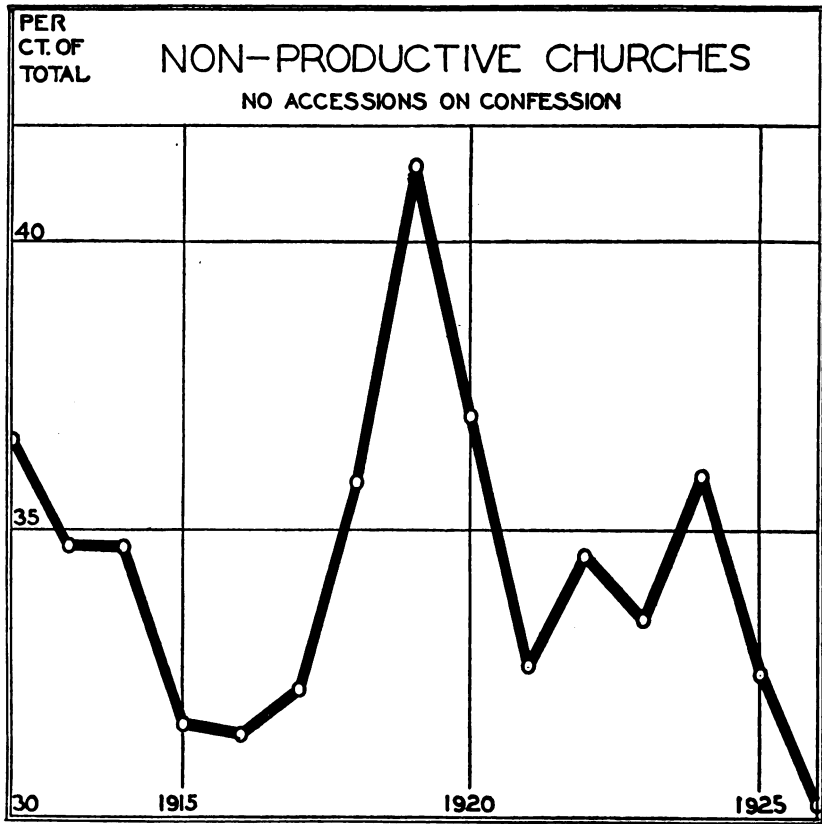
On the other hand the number of churches organized or received should be increased by this movement.

ACCESSIONS BY SIZE

(From Committee on Christian Life and Work Tables)

Year	0	1-5	6-10	1-10	11-25	26-50	51-75	76-100	51-100	100 Up	Total	No Ac- cessions Per Cent of Total
1912	3,691	....	....	4,134	1,530	565	..	..	152	40	10,112	36.5
1913	3,434	2,561	1,398	....	1,675	602	141	40	..	40	9,891	34.7
1914	3,423	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9,866	34.6
1915	3,140	1,399	1,332	....	1,798	808	244	102	..	89	9,912	31.6
		1-4	5-9	1-9	10-24	25-49	50-74	75-99	50-99	100 Up		
1916	3,094	2,236	1,501	....	1,890	751	212	83	..	85	9,852	31.4
1917	3,185	2,270	1,465	....	1,896	748	178	73	..	48	9,863	32.2
1918	3,526	2,212	1,413	....	1,751	671	158	56	..	36	9,823	35.8
1919	4,010	2,424	1,429	....	1,317	409	73	23	..	13	9,698	41.3
1920	3,563	1,775	1,352	....	1,818	827	193	52	..	60	9,640	36.9
1921	3,185	1,803	1,370	....	1,946	1,013	278	97	..	78	9,770	32.6
1922	3,372	....	....	3,500	1,846	716	..	..	250	58	9,764	34.5
1923	3,250	....	....	3,234	1,941	919	..	..	314	66	9,724	33.4
1924	3,479	....	....	3,517	1,705	721	..	..	209	54	9,685	35.9
1925	3,152	....	....	3,238	1,972	910	..	..	317	69	9,685	32.5
1926	2,998	....	....	3,208	1,966	984	..	..	341	84	9,581	30.2
1927	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1928	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1929	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1930	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1931	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

* Page 304, Minutes, 1915.

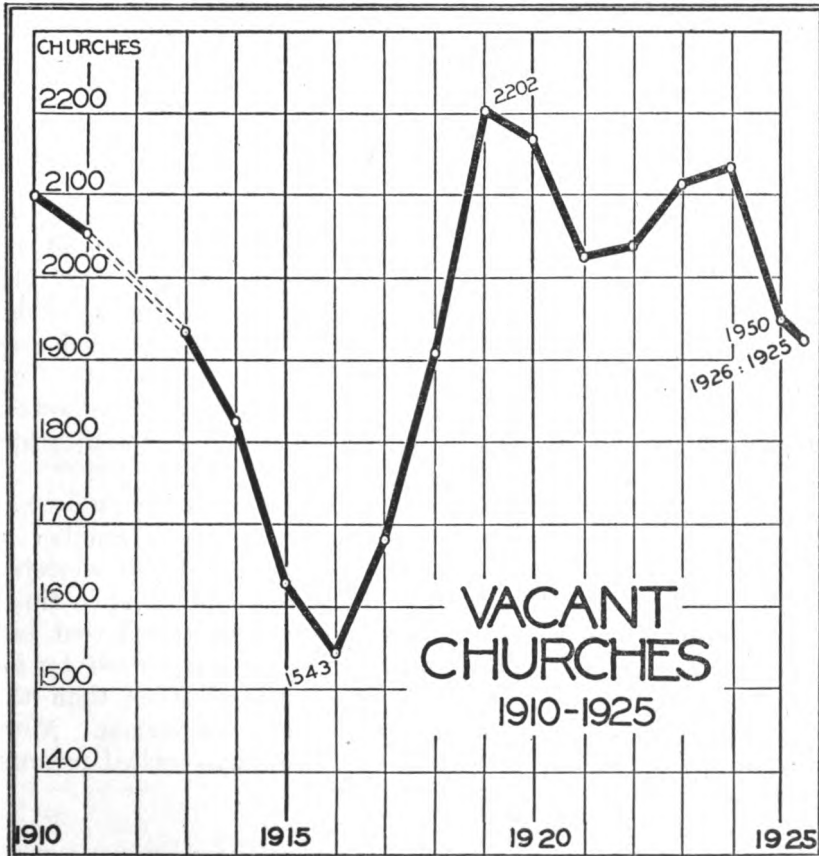


The tables of the Committee on Christian Life and Work have presented an analysis for fourteen years of the number of churches reporting certain accessions on confession. Attention is called to the first column of these tables which registers the number of churches reporting no accessions whatever on confession. This column is graphed and deserves and will repay very keen attention. The tabulation shows the percentage of the total number of churches which is represented by those reporting no accessions.

The most encouraging thing to notice is that in the last year, 1926, the lowest number for the period reported is in evidence—2,998 out of 9,581 churches reporting no accessions on confession. In 1926 there were 1,925 vacant churches. The large majority of these vacant churches seem to feel that without pastoral leadership their evangelistic or soul-winning work must stop. There are many notable exceptions to this general condition, but there

are a great many churches, some of large size, under incompetent leadership or with such inadequate organizational conditions that they are not able to report any accessions on confession. Thirty per cent is a very large proportion of the total number of churches to be listed as quite unproductive. This, of course, excludes the large number of churches which have very few accessions—from one to ten. These should, in part, be counted in the comparatively unproductive class. There are, doubtless, some environments or some types of churches where there is no possibility of growth by accessions on confession, but surely this number must be small.

It is comforting to note that the number of churches reporting more than one hundred accessions on confession is just a little below that of the year 1915, the year of special revival efforts under Dr. Sunday in the eastern synods.



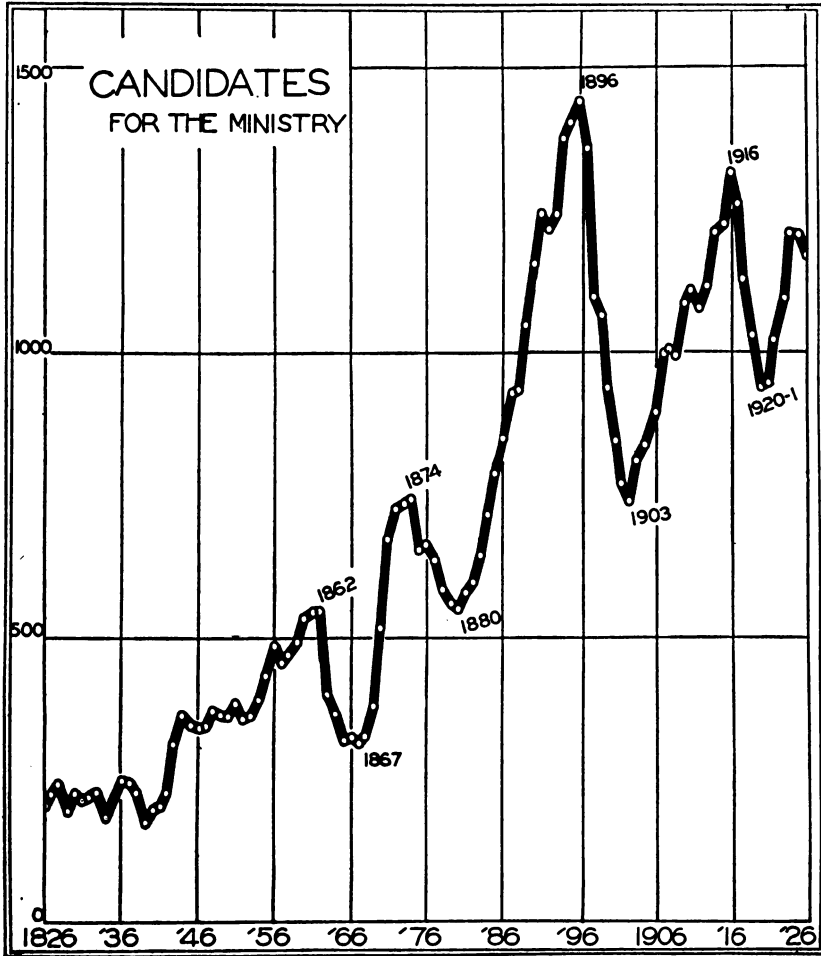
From Committee on Christian Life and Work Tables

Year	Pastors	Per Cent	Stated Supplies	Per Cent	Vacant	Per Cent	Un-class.
1910	4,222	42.8	3,391	34.4	2,167	21.9	73
1911	4,299	43.3	3,517	35.4	2,052	20.6	52
1912*	4,372	44.6	3,389	34.6	2,030	20.7	..
1913	4,456	45.0	3,441	34.7	1,931	19.5	63
1914	4,542	45.7	3,523	35.4	1,825	18.3	46
1915	4,646	46.8	3,590	36.2	1,628	16.4	48
1916	4,747	48.1	3,542	35.9	1,543	15.6	20
1917	4,720	47.8	3,450	34.9	1,681	17.0	12
1918	4,634	47.1	3,271	33.2	1,907	19.4	11
1919	4,387	45.2	3,099	31.9	2,202	22.7	10
1920	4,528	46.9	2,944	30.5	2,168	22.4	..
1921	4,606	48.1	2,932	30.6	2,024	21.1	..
1922	4,749	48.6	2,978	30.4	2,037	20.8	..
1923	4,755	48.8	2,855	29.3	2,114	21.7	..
1924	4,739	48.9	2,812	29.0	2,134	22.0	..
1925	4,882	50.5	2,826	29.2	1,950	20.1	..
1926	4,848	50.6	2,808	29.2	1,925	20.0	..
1927	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
1928	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
1929	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
1930	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
1931	....	....	....	....	....	....	..

* Not official.

The tabulation of churches supplied with pastors, with stated supplies, and not supplied at all, is provided for study and the number of vacant churches is visualized from 1910 to 1926. In 1910 there were over 2,000 vacant churches. This number decreased until 1916 when there were 1,543. The unsettled condition during the war raised the number to 2,202 in 1919. The line has varied since that year, but in 1926 reached its lowest level since 1918. One fifth of the total number of churches was registered in the Minutes as vacant.

The number of churches furnished with stated supplies has been steadily decreasing, having reached its lowest number in 1926. Just short of one third, however, of Presbyterian churches are manned by stated supplies. Many churches have, in times past, preferred this relationship, which is easily terminated, but their number is decreasing. Many churches are forced by insufficient support to adopt this relationship rather than the settled pastorate, but this number is also decreasing. More than half of the total number of churches have settled pastors.



MINISTERS, LICENTIATES, AND CANDIDATES

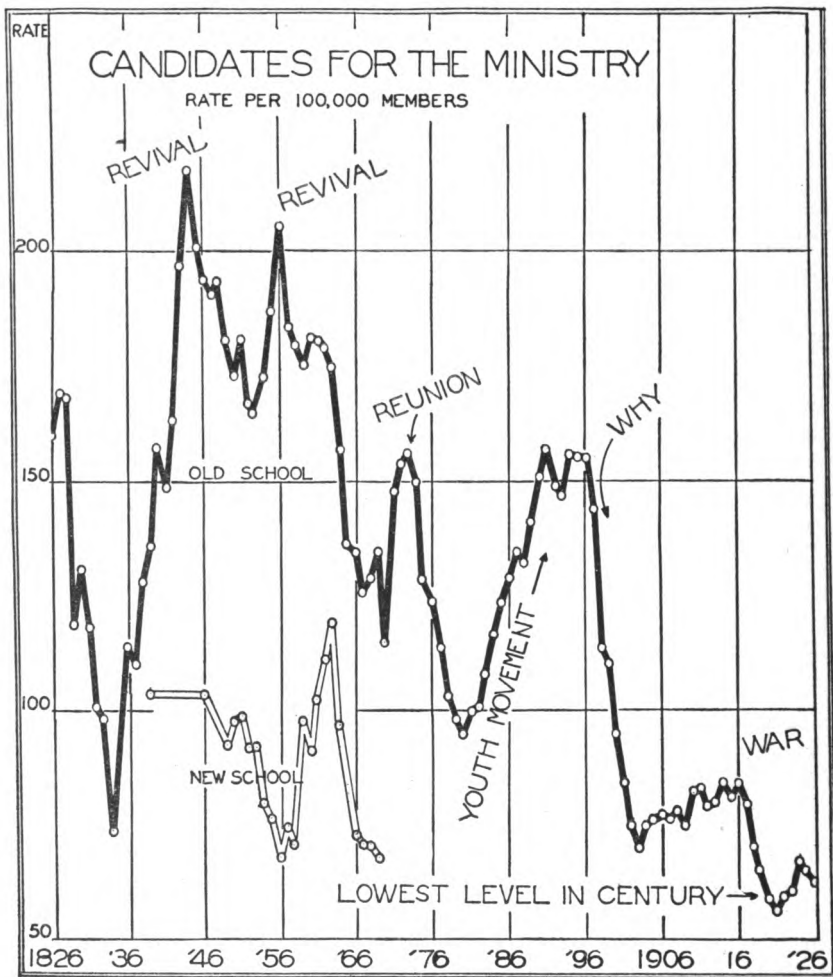
Year	Minis- ters	Licen- tiates	Candi- dates	Year	Minis- ters	Licen- tiates	Candi- dates
1826	1,127	187	204	1879	4,815	285	557
1827	1,214	218	229	1880	4,927	267	549
1828	1,285	194	242	1881	4,970	272	576
1829	1,393	205	195	1882	5,022	276	592
1830	1,491	220	228	1883	5,081	260	643
1831	1,584	216	229	1884	5,170	220	715
1832	1,730	205	220	1885	5,259	239	786
1833	1,855	215	229	1886	5,349	264	847
1834	1,914	236	185	1887	5,401	274	928
1835	.....	.....	.....	1888	5,570	259	933
1836	1,972	253	250	1889	5,728	295	1,048
1837	2,140	280	244	1890	5,868	280	1,155
1838	1,690	212	228	1891	5,982	280	1,242
1839	1,243	192	175	1892	6,049	305	1,212
1840	1,221	185	199	1893	6,225	308	1,240
1841	1,304	195	202	1894	6,336	330	1,376
1842	1,316	192	229	1895	6,491	343	1,404
1843	1,434	183	314	1896	6,623	373	1,439
1844	1,523	203	364	1897	6,769	358	1,360
1845	1,562	224	346	1898	6,898	379	1,098
1846	1,647	218	339	1899	7,015	345	1,066
1847	1,713	231	343	1900	7,170	312	937
1848	1,803	250	373	1901	7,239	267	849
1849	1,860	252	364	1902	7,361	197	769
1850	1,926	234	360	1903	7,437	202	734
1851	2,027	237	381	1904	7,473	151	810
1852	2,039	229	353	1905	7,529	142	839
1853	2,139	232	363	1906	7,618	170	873
1854	2,203	235	390	1907	8,792	204	999
1855	2,261	237	435	1908	8,809	233	1,003
1856	2,320	240	482	1909	8,878	210	982
1857	2,411	257	452	1910	8,934	211	1,084
1858	2,468	256	468	1911	8,974	192	1,106
1859	2,577	297	493	1912	9,120	215	1,074
1860	2,656	338	534	1913	9,241	191	1,114
1861	2,767	369	545	1914	9,361	183	1,208
1862	2,859	363	544	1915	9,543	196	1,222
1863	2,205	288	399	1916	9,589	195	1,312
1864	2,265	292	366	1917	9,597	200	1,260
1865	2,301	266	319	1918	9,746	178	1,125
1866	2,294	255	324	1919	9,780	172	1,025
1867	2,302	254	312	1920	9,767	170	939
1868	2,330	223	326	1921	9,820	203	944
1869	2,381	187	376	1922	9,798	191	1,020
1870	4,166	329	515	1923	9,823	190	1,090
1871	4,250	312	674	1924	9,746	184	1,207
1872	4,341	314	722	1925	9,827	185	1,202
1873	4,406	338	735	1926	9,786	157	1,166
1874	4,476	294	743	1927	.....	.....	.....
1875	4,583	290	651	1928	.....	.....	.....
1876	4,615	310	661	1929	.....	.....	.....
1877	4,675	306	632	1930	.....	.....	.....
1878	4,775	313	581	1931	.....	.....	.....

The tabulations and the visualizations in connection with the highly important matter of candidates for the ministry are presented for discussion by seminary authorities and others who are at present deeply concerned over the ministerial situation. The relation of candidates to ordinations, to the size of the membership of the Church, to other than pastoral and preaching service, and many other questions cannot be satisfactorily treated in this digest. One or two visualizations obviously suggested are presented, and the hope is expressed that other relations of the tabulations will be worked out and submitted for the consideration of the Church. The line in the graph on page 97 represents the actual number of candidates reported annually, beginning with 1826. It follows the line of the Old School during the separation period. This line represents the actual number of candidates reported as on the roll each year. Some are on the roll for long periods, others for a brief time. This introduces a time element into visualization which requires additional checking and very careful study. Only generalized observations can be properly made at the present time concerning the implications of this graph. The Spanish War depression probably was an immediate response to a situation, and the decline of about 1874 may possibly be traced to the hard times of 1873. This suggests inquiry into the relations of economic conditions to the supply of candidates for the ministry. It will be noted that three years after the panic of 1893 there was a sharp decline, but the same sort of decline is not found following immediately after the financial stringency of 1907.

During the two years after the outbreak of the World War the number of candidates decreased rapidly, as was natural, and it has risen only a short way since 1921, showing a decline in 1926.

There are, of course, many factors which should be taken into consideration in the study of this perplexing problem. There has been a growing market for the talents of young men in many worthy philanthropic and Christian enterprises. It has been suggested furthermore that especially since the Rooseveltian era there has been great opportunity for preaching offered to administrators, executives, and statesmen; of which many have taken advantage. Roosevelt, Wilson, and many others have been real preachers of righteousness. The pulpit has more and more lost its uniqueness as a preaching place. Has this affected the decisions of young men who would under the conditions prevailing up to the eighties have chosen the ministerial profession for the opportunity to preach which it afforded? The sooner these

considerations are carefully weighed and the sooner the proper policy for the Church is visualized, the sooner will the mind of the Church be set at rest and its energies freely enlisted.



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CANDIDATES FOR THE MINISTRY

Rate per Hundred Thousand Members

Year	Number	Rate	Year	Number	Rate	Year	Number	Rate
1826	204	160	1830	228	131	1834	185	74
1827	229	169	1831	215	118	1835	.....	.....
1828	242	168	1832	220	101	1836	250	114
1829	195	119	1833	229	98	1837	244	110
The Old School Branch								
1838	228	128	1849	364	181	1860	534	182
1839	175	136	1850	360	173	1861	545	181
1840	199	157	1851	381	181	1862	544	179
1841	202	149	1852	353	167	1863	399	175
1842	229	163	1853	363	165	1864	366	157
1843	314	197	1854	390	173	1865	319	137
1844	364	218	1855	435	187	1866	324	135
1845	346	201	1856	482	206	1867	312	126
1846	339	194	1857	452	184	1868	326	129
1847	343	191	1858	468	180	1869	376	145
1848	373	194	1859	493	176	.....	.....	.....
The New School Branch								
1839	105	104	1855	111	77	1863	162	119
1846*	151	103	1856	94	67	1864	135	97
1849*	130	93	1857	105	75	1865	122	84
1850	137	98	1858	102	71	1866	110	73
1851	140	99	1859	134	97	1867	115	71
1852	130	92	1860	123	91	1868	121	71
1853	130	92	1861	138	102	1869	116	67
1854	114	80	1862	151	111	.....	.....	.....
The Reunited Church								
1870	515	115	1881	576	100	1892	1,212	149
1871	746	148	1882	592	101	1893	1,240	147
1872	722	154	1883	643	108	1894	1,376	156
1873	735	156	1884	715	117	1895	1,404	155
1874	743	150	1885	786	125	1896	1,439	155
1875	651	129	1886	847	129	1897	1,360	144
1876	661	124	1887	928	135	1898	1,098	114
1877	632	114	1888	933	132	1899	1,066	110
1878	581	103	1889	1,048	141	1900	937	95
1879	557	98	1890	1,155	151	.....	.....	.....
1880	549	95	1891	1,242	157	.....	.....	.....
The Twentieth Century								
1901	849	84	1912	1,074	79	1923	1,090	61
1902	769	75	1913	1,114	80	1924	1,207	67
1903	734	70	1914	1,208	84	1925	1,202	65
1904	810	75	1915	1,222	81	1926	1,166	62
1905	839	76	1916	1,312	85	1927	.....	.....
1906	873	77	1917	1,260	79	1928	.....	.....
1907	999	76	1918	1,125	70	1929	.....	.....
1908	1,003	78	1919	1,025	65	1930	.....	.....
1909	982	75	1920	939	58	1931	.....	.....
1910	1,084	82	1921	944	56	.....	.....	.....
1911	1,106	83	1922	1,020	59	.....	.....	.....

* Not official.

GAINS AND LOSSES IN THE NUMBER OF MINISTERS

Year	Number	Ord.	Rec.	Dism.	Died	In-crease	Rep. Incr.	Unac-counted For	
								In	Out
1870	4,238	93	44	16	73	48	....	..	..
1871	4,346	103	48	16	78	57	108	51	..
1872	4,441	142	58	35	79	86	95	9	..
1873	4,534	135	75	23	91	96	93	..	3
1874	4,597	159	55	26	85	103	63	..	40
1875	4,706	157	49	23	76	107	109	2	..
1876	4,744	137	53	27	85	78	38	..	40
1877	4,801	133	59	32	97	63	57	..	6
1878	4,901	157	49	21	79	106	100	..	6
1879	4,938	142	58	17	97	86	37	..	49
1880	5,044	158	46	23	76	105	106	1	..
1881	5,086	144	68	32	108	72	42	..	30
1882	5,143	158	54	28	98	86	57	..	29
1883	5,218	157	64	22	89	110	75	..	35
1884	5,341	150	85	29	93	113	123	10	..
1885	5,474	130	81	19	104	88	133	45	..
1886	5,546	154	69	29	101	93	72	..	21
1887	5,654	188	88	38	130	108	108	..	..
1888	5,789	210	89	30	123	146	135	..	11
1889	5,936	226	105	33	98	200	147	..	53
1890	6,128 ^a	211	82	40	125	128	192	64	..
1891	6,223	245	90	35	131	169	95	..	74
1892	6,331	240	91	40	138	153	108	..	45
1893	6,509	249	127	44	129	203	178	..	25
1894	6,641	261	105	41	123	202	132	..	70
1895	6,797	273	82	32	150	173	156	..	17
1896	6,942	286	80	56	131	179	145	..	34
1897	7,129	313	62	35	128	212	187	..	25
1898	7,190	290	54	35	133	176	61	..	115
1899	7,312	267	57	33	145	146	122	..	24
1900	7,467	286	68	53	141	160	155	..	5
1901	7,532	266	70	36	139	161	65	..	96
1902	7,617	236	62	39	145	114	85	..	29
1903	7,705	184	99	30	133	120	88	..	32
1904	7,762	224	94	34	149	135	57	..	78
1905	7,750	162	127	44	136	109	12 ^{dec.}	..	121
1906	7,848	180	100	33	131	116	98	..	18
1907	9,031	220	121	60	167	114	1,183	1,069	..
1908	8,951	182	108	54	152	84	80 ^{dec.}	..	164
1909	9,023	219	88	38	155	114	72	..	42
1910	9,073	206	98	42	145	117	50	..	67
1911	9,128	213	140	45	167	141	55	..	86
1912	9,274	245	118	26	160	177	146	..	31
1913	9,410	205	141	64	173	109	136	27	..
1914	9,536	256	142	24	172	202	126	..	76
1915	9,685	259	139	43	163	192	149	..	43
1916	9,739	266	121	55	191	141	54	..	87
1917	9,751	226	108	48	204	82	12	..	70
1918	9,902	267	98	37	203	125	151	26	..
1919	9,918	181	150	113	176	42	16	..	26
1920	9,924	169	109	44	176	58	6	..	52
1921	9,979	159	120	37	212	37	55	25	..
1922	9,965	211	133	56	171	117	14 ^{dec.}	..	131
1923	9,979	183	102	43	200	42	14	..	28
1924	9,871	169	103	54	175	43	108 ^{dec.}	..	151
1925	10,017	177	159	72	178	86	146	60	..
1926	9,990	236	115	52	178	121	27 ^{dec.}	..	148

^a Synodical summary followed.

The table shows the number of ministers reported ordained and received from other denominations each year. From 1870 to 1926, inclusive, 11,455 ministers have been reported received through ordination to the gospel ministry. A total of 5,160 have been received from other denominations. Of this total increase in the ministry 69 per cent have come through ordination and 31 per cent from other denominations, approximately one out of every three.

During the past twenty-five years the per cent has been 64.9 ordained, 35.1 per cent from other denominations. During the past five years, 1922-1926, 61.5 per cent have come through ordination and 38.5 from other denominations.

The excess of receptions from other denominations over dismissals was 1,180 from 1870 to 1900, or about two and one fifth received to one dismissed. From 1901 to 1926 the excess was 1,742 or two and two fifths to one, about the same proportion.

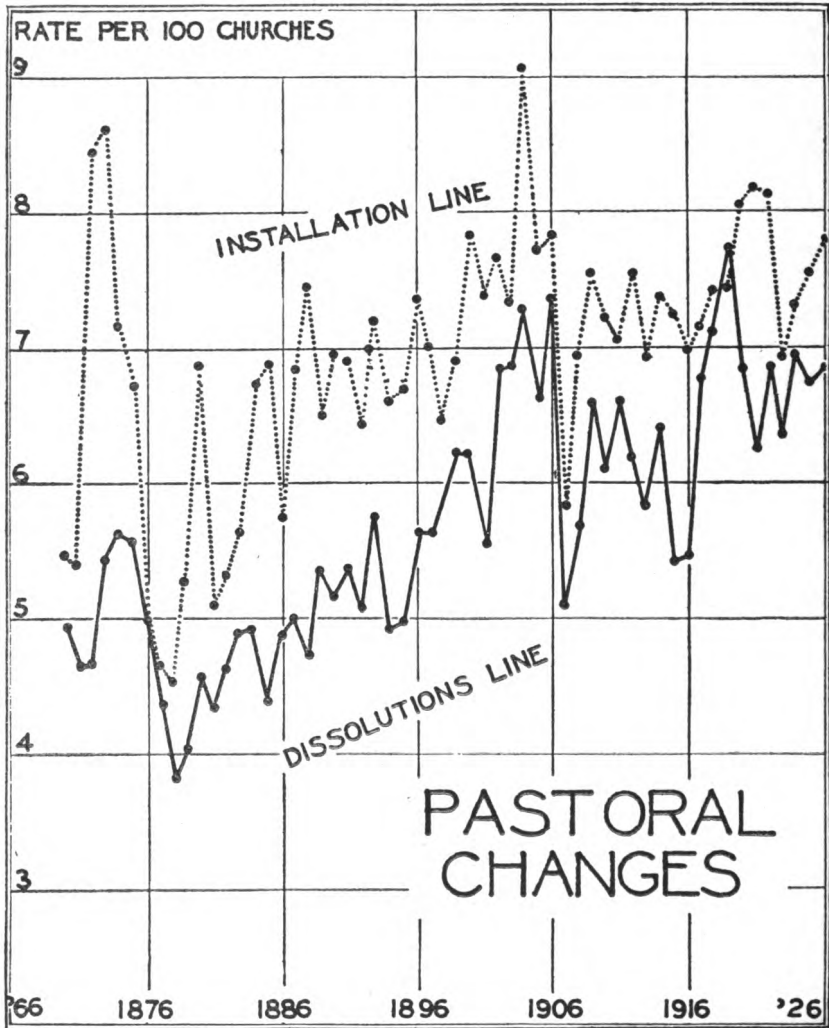
The current large influx of ministers from other communions may be highly flattering to the denomination, or it may indicate the broadness of pulpit committees in our churches. It must, however, introduce a large element of insulation into presbyteries and other closely knit groups in the working of the Church. These ministers undoubtedly in time become effective participators in and purveyors of Presbyterian ways and excellences. But a continuous 30 per cent—plus ingestion of men trained elsewhere than in the Presbyterian cultus—puts a strain on the digestive apparatus of the Church.

The ratio of ordinations, young men coming into the ministry, to men passing on through death has varied in the period 1901-1926 from a maximum of 1.9 to 1 in 1901—not quite two to one—to a minimum of 0.75 to 1 in 1921, when 159 were ordained and 212 died. The average for the period has been 1.26 to 1, or for every 126 ordained 100 have died. Another way of putting it would be to say that for every five ordained approximately four have died.

No account is taken in these tables of the diversion of ordained men to other than preaching or pastoral work. A table is provided on page 110, scheduling the statistics of the Committee on Christian Life and Work concerning the employment of Presbyterian ministers. A very large proportion indeed are not in charge of churches, either in the pastorate or in stated supplying. Interdenominational, international, and national organizations have drawn heavily on the Presbyterian pastorate for executive

directors, the list of those retired from active service is large, and many are engaged in business enterprises who are still on the rolls of presbyteries and counted as ministers of the Church.

The last column in the tabulation records the annual discrepancy in the reports. In some years there are new names in the summaries whose mode of entrance is not specified, and in other years names have been dropped without indication of how they have disappeared. There is no report of judicial processes, suspensions, or of those who have demitted the ministry.



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VISUALIZATIONS

THE MINISTRY

Year	Churches	Dissolutions	Rate per 100	Installations	Rate	Excess of Inst. over Diss.
1870	4,526	224	4.94	247	5.45	23
1871	4,616	215	4.65	249	5.39	34
1872	4,730	221	4.67	401	8.47	180
1873	4,802	260	5.41	414	8.62	154
1874	4,946	278	5.62	354	7.15	76
1875	4,999	278	5.56	336	6.72	58
1876	5,077	253	4.98	255	5.02	2
1877	5,153	224	4.34	240	4.65	16
1878	5,269	201	3.81	239	4.53	38
1879	5,415	218	4.03	285	5.26	67
1880	5,489	251	4.57	377	6.87	126
1881	5,598	242	4.32	286	5.10	44
1882	5,744	265	4.61	306	5.32	41
1883	5,858	287	4.89	329	5.61	42
1884	5,973	295	4.93	402	6.73	107
1885	6,093	268	4.39	420	6.89	152
1886	6,281	306	4.87	361	5.74	55
1887	6,436	322	5.00	439	6.82	117
1888	6,543	310	4.73	486	7.42	176
1889	6,727	361	5.36	437	6.49	76
1890	6,894	356	5.16	480	6.96	124
1891	7,070	380	5.37	488	6.90	108
1892	7,208	366	5.07	464	6.43	98
1893	7,292	420	5.76	525	7.19	105
1894	7,387	364	4.92	488	6.60	124
1895	7,496	374	4.98	502	6.69	128
1896	7,573	427	5.63	558	7.36	131
1897	7,631	429	5.62	535	7.01	106
1898	7,635	389	5.09	493	6.45	104
1899	7,657	477	6.22	529	6.90	52
1900	7,750	482	6.21	607	7.83	125
1901	7,779	432	5.55	575	7.39	143
1902	7,748	532	6.86	595	7.67	63
1903	7,822	538	6.87	574	7.33	36
1904	7,933	578	7.28	719	9.06	141
1905	7,980	528	6.61	617	7.73	89
1906	8,118	598	7.36	636	7.83	38
1907	11,082	565	5.09	647	5.83	82
1908	10,017	570	5.69	698	6.96	128
1909	9,997	657	6.57	754	7.54	97
1910	10,011	611	6.10	722	7.21	111
1911	10,051	664	6.60	710	7.06	46
1912	10,030	620	6.18	757	7.54	137
1913	10,090	587	5.81	698	6.91	111
1914	10,130	649	6.40	748	7.38	99
1915	9,996	541	5.41	723	7.23	182
1916	9,953	544	5.46	693	6.96	149
1917	9,968	675	6.77	712	7.14	37
1918	9,928	706	7.11	737	7.42	31
1919	9,805	760	7.75	729	7.43	31*
1920	9,769	669	6.84	786	8.04	117
1921	9,842	619	6.27	805	8.17	186
1922	9,710	668	6.87	789	8.12	121
1923	9,706	619	6.36	673	6.93	54
1924	9,678	673	6.95	707	7.30	34
1925	9,649	652	6.75	729	7.55	77
1926	9,565	657	6.86	745	7.78	88

* More dissolutions than installations.

The tabulation of installations and dissolutions of the pastoral relationship provides material for a cursory index of the changes which annually occur in the pastorate. Comparing these with the death rate, the ordinations, and the receptions from other denominations, we can get a fair check on the rate of change which has prevailed during any period.

During the Reunion Period, 1870–1900, there were 2,789 more installations than dissolutions. This compares very well with the increase in the number of churches, from 4,526 in 1870 to 7,750 in 1900, an increase of 3,224. There is a difference of 433 over the period of thirty-one years, easily accounted for by the change of churches from the stated-supply situation to the installed pastorate.

From 1900 to 1926 the excess of installations over dissolutions was 2,366, while the churches increased 1,790. This reverses the current of the preceding period. There is no margin here. The difference is 576, more changes than the increase in the number of churches or the advance from stated supplies to the regular pastorate would call for.

The charted lines of installations and dissolutions show a very close correspondence, with an exception in the period 1917–1919. During these three years there was great increase in dissolutions with no corresponding increase in installations. When the war, which explains this situation, was over the men who had been in service overseas and in camps returned, and the number of installations immediately increased. There was a temporary halt in 1923, but the rate of installations since has averaged 7.54, as compared with an average rate for the period from 1908 to 1919 of 7.23. There is no very great difference here. During the earlier period one out of every 13.8 churches, and during the later period one out of every 13.2 churches, installed a new pastor each year.

The rate of dissolutions is lower. The effect of deaths is eliminated from this tabulation. From 1908 to 1916, inclusive, the rate of dissolutions was 6.02, or an average of one out of every 16.6 churches was made vacant by the dissolution of the pastoral relationship each year. The war period, 1917–1919, three years, drove the rate up to 7.21, or one in every 13.8 churches. But since then the rate has dropped to an average of 6.70, or one in 14.8 churches.

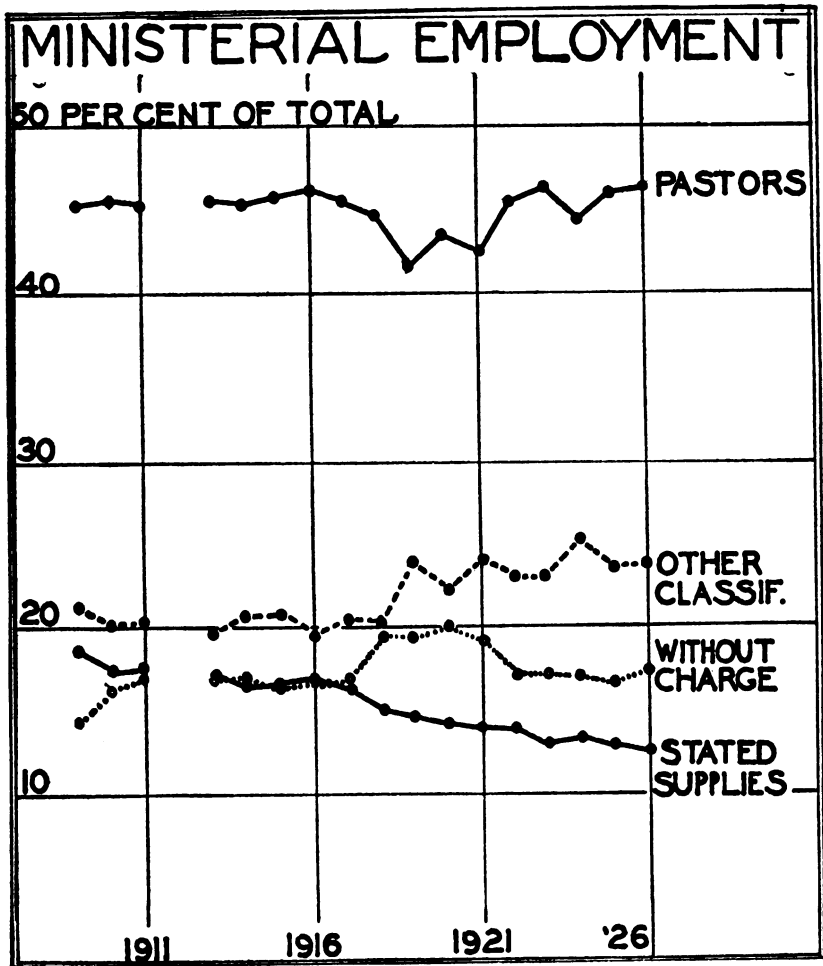
The rate of change in proportion to the number of ministers as against the number of churches, which we have just been discussing, presents difficulties. A large percentage of Presbyterian

ministers are not installed pastors whose change of field would be officially reported. Stated supplies, retirements, demissions, and the like do not appear in the statistics. The situation with regard to status of the ministry is in part reported in the statistics of the Committee on Christian Life and Work (see pages 109, 110).

The tabulation above, however, gives some suggestion as to the market for ministers, if this term may be used without offense. The churches need about 750 pastors a year. About 650 are required by vacancies after dissolutions, about 100 as the result of vacancies through death, by new enterprises, and by the change of some churches from supplies to an installed pastorate.

This market is supplied by the transfer of pastors from one field to another, by the ordination of candidates for the ministry, and by the introduction of ministers from other denominations. The tabulation on page 102 gives the record of those received into the ministry on ordination. On the basis of the past seven years this averages about 185. About 120 are coming in annually from other denominations. About 450 changes in pastorate are therefore indicated as normally required to satisfy the market, for the time being. This is a very approximate suggestion, of course, but it indicates in a broad way the process that is continually going on in the matter of the mobility of the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church.

If we assume the total number of ministers as being available for the pastorate, a man's normal chance of receiving a call would be approximately one in twenty. If we assume the number of pastors as the base, those actually installed, the chances rise to one in ten, and the maximum mobility would stand at about ten per cent.



The Committee on Christian Life and Work Tables

Year	Total	Pastors	Per Cent	Stated Supplies	Per Cent	Without Charge	Per Cent	Other Classifications	Per Cent
1909	8,872	4,027	45.3	1,654	18.6	1,284	14.4	1,907	21.4
1910	8,932	4,092	45.8	1,558	17.4	1,472	16.4	1,810	20.2
1911	8,981	4,063	45.2	1,582	17.6	1,522	16.9	1,814	20.2
1912	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1913	9,252	4,239	45.7	1,594	17.2	1,572	16.9	1,847	19.9
1914	9,399	4,284	45.5	1,561	16.6	1,598	17.0	1,956	20.7
1915	9,581	4,402	45.9	1,605	16.7	1,574	16.4	2,000	20.8
1916	9,629	4,444	46.1	1,641	17.0	1,639	17.0	1,905	19.7
1917	9,645	4,429	45.9	1,596	16.5	1,640	17.0	1,980	20.5
1918	9,805	4,396	44.8	1,486	15.1	1,930	19.6	1,993	20.3
1919	9,856	4,105	41.6	1,455	14.7	1,922	19.5	2,374	24.0
1920	9,858	4,289	43.5	1,412	14.3	1,978	20.0	2,179	22.1
1921	9,634	4,103	42.5	1,349	14.0	1,850	19.2	2,332	24.2
1922	9,371 ^a	4,269	45.5	1,318	14.0	1,625	17.3	2,159	23.0
1923	9,883	4,598	46.5	1,293	13.0	1,712	17.3	2,280	23.0
1924	9,942	4,408	44.3	1,309	13.1	1,719	17.2	2,506	25.2
1925	10,014	4,646	46.3	1,307	13.0	1,698	16.9	2,363	23.5
1926	9,974	4,637	46.4	1,274	12.7	1,709	17.1	2,354	23.6
1927	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1928	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1929	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1930	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1931	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

^a Corrected—but dubious.

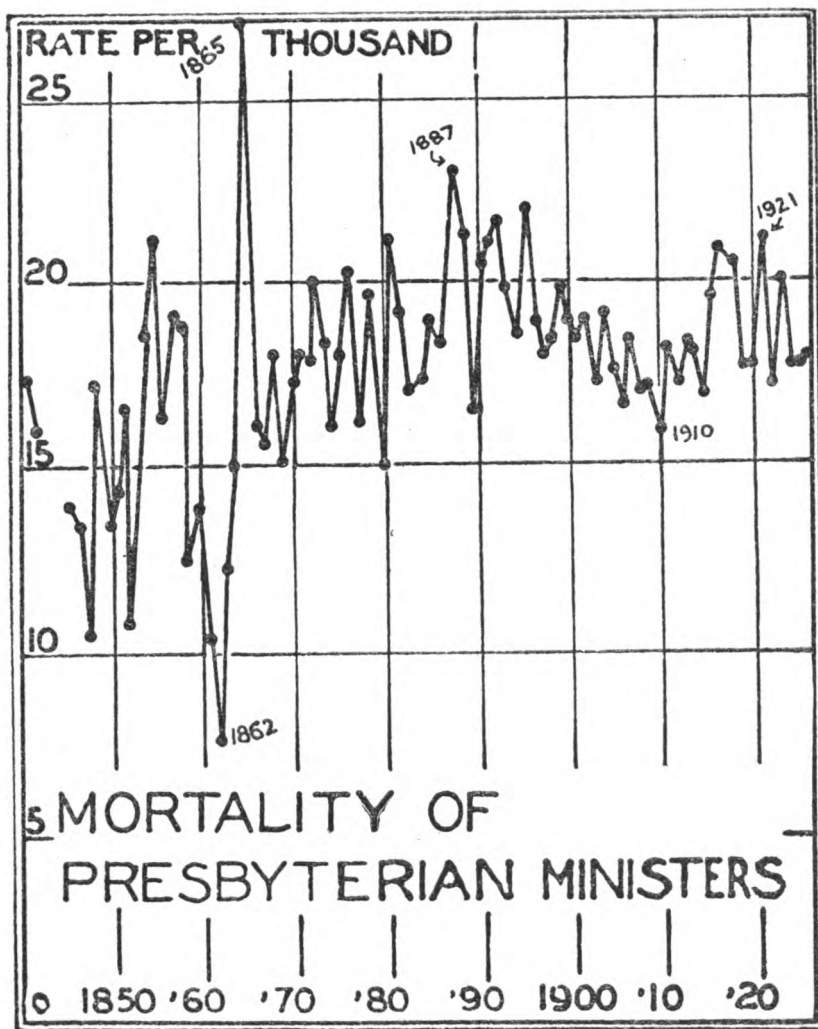
Two tabulations supplied by the Committee on Christian Life and Work covering ministerial employment are presented, covering the percentage of pastors, stated supplies, ministers without charge, and other classifications. The number of ministers employed as stated supplies has been rapidly decreasing. It amounted in 1926 to 12.7 per cent. Twenty-three per cent of enrolled ministers are employed in other types of work outside the pastorate. The other classifications employed are professors and teachers, secretaries and superintendents, chaplains, evangelists, and missionaries. This number seems to be decreasing slightly, but still represents a large percentage of the total. Ministers without charge are recorded in the Minutes without further indication as to their occupational activities. In 1920 one fifth of the total number were so recorded. That number has diminished to 17 per cent of the total. This classification includes those who are engaged in directing other organizations, such as the Y. M. C. A., the Anti-Saloon League, et cetera; those who have gone into various forms of business; the disabled, the retired, those who have taken up literary work, and the like.

MINISTERIAL EMPLOYMENT

Year	Pastors.	Stated Supplies	Home Miss.	For. Miss.	Hon. Ret.	Prof. Tea.	Ev.	Ecc. Off.	In Trans.	Susp.	Without Charge	Supt.	Chap.	Misc.	Total
1909	4,027	1,654	282	166	464	302	376	164	145	8	1,284	..	..	..	8,872
1910	4,092	1,558	274	162	425	341	279	161	161	7	1,472	..	..	..	8,922
1911	4,063	1,582	281	178	425	315	286	186	134	9	1,522	..	..	..	8,981
1912*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1913	4,239	1,594	233	191	446	319	279	216	156	7	1,572	..	..	..	9,252
1914	4,284	1,561	292	209	455	324	234	261	176	5	1,598	..	..	..	9,399
1915	4,402	1,605	285	205	455	342	235	286	191	1	1,574	..	..	..	9,581
1916	4,444	1,641	293	210	455	329	216	266	135	1	1,639	..	..	..	9,629
1917	4,429	1,596	296	225	474	328	242	281	131	3	1,640	..	..	..	9,645
1918	4,396	1,486	263	254	479	321	225	310	139	2	1,930	..	..	..	9,805
1919	4,105	1,455	230	237	529	341	197	331	217	3	1,922	..	139	150	9,856
1920	4,289	1,412	238	260	498	328	186	423	182	3	1,978	..	61	..	9,858
1921	4,103	1,349	76	251	540	488	280	252	157	..	1,850	87	48	153	9,634
1922	4,269	1,318	68	289	550	142	194	245	41	..	1,625	81	51	498	9,371
1923	4,598	1,293	83	288	587	359	216	281	25	..	1,712	77	62	302	9,883
1924	4,408	1,309	60	298	588	376	210	325	7	..	1,719	72	47	523	9,942
1925	4,646	1,307	151	312	618	335	191	265	55	..	1,698	76	52	308	10,014
1926	4,637	1,274	225	302	614	320	199	289	21	..	1,709	85	48	251	9,974
1927	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1928	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1929	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1930	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* No statistics under this heading were printed in the Minutes covering the year 1912.

These statistics are tabulated from the tables supplied for the Minutes from 1910 to 1922 by the Committee on Christian Life and Work, for 1923 and 1924 by the Department of Christian Life and Work, and for 1925 and 1926 by the Office of the General Assembly.



THE MORTALITY RATE OF PRESBYTERIAN MINISTERS

Year	Minis- ters	Deaths	Rate per Thou- sand	Year	Minis- ters	Deaths	Rate per Thou- sand
1841	1,304	23	17.4	1887	5,654	130	22.9
1842	1,316	21	15.9	1888	5,789	132	21.2
1843	1,434	....	....	1889	5,936	98	16.5
1844	1,523	....	....	1890	6,128	125	20.3
1845	1,562	....	....	1891	6,223	131	21.0
1846	1,647	23	13.9	1892	6,331	138	21.7
1847	1,713	23	13.5	1893	6,509	129	19.8
1848	1,803	19	10.5	1894	6,641	123	18.5
1849	1,860	32	17.2	1895	6,797	150	22.0
1850	1,926	26	13.4	1896	6,942	131	18.8
1851	2,027	29	14.3	1897	7,129	128	17.9
1852	2,039	34	16.6	1898	7,190	133	18.4
1853	2,139	23	10.7	1899	7,312	145	19.8
1854	2,203	41	18.6	1900	7,467	141	18.8
1855	2,261	48	21.2	1901	7,532	139	18.4
1856	2,320	38	16.3	1902	7,617	145	19.0
1857	2,411	46	19.0	1903	7,705	133	17.2
1858	2,468	46	18.6	1904	7,762	149	19.1
1859	2,577	31	12.3	1905	7,750	136	17.5
1860	2,656	37	13.9	1906	7,848	131	16.6
1861	2,767	29	10.4	1907	9,031	167	18.4
1862	2,859	22	7.6	1908	8,951	152	16.9
1863	2,205	27	12.2	1909	9,023	155	17.1
1864	2,265	34	15.0	1910	9,073	145	15.9
1865	2,301	64	27.8	1911	9,128	167	18.2
1866	2,294	37	16.1	1912	9,274	160	17.2
1867	2,302	36	15.6	1913	9,410	173	18.3
1868	2,330	42	18.0	1914	9,536	172	18.0
1869	2,381	36	15.1	1915	9,685	163	16.8
1870	4,238	73	17.2	1916	9,739	191	19.6
1871	4,346	78	17.9	1917	9,751	204	20.9
1872	4,441	79	17.7	1918	9,902	203	20.5
1873	4,534	91	20.0	1919	9,918	176	17.7
1874	4,597	85	18.4	1920	9,924	176	17.7
1875	4,706	76	16.1	1921	9,979	212	21.2
1876	4,744	85	17.9	1922	9,965	171	17.1
1877	4,801	97	20.2	1923	9,979	200	20.0
1878	4,901	79	16.1	1924	9,871	175	17.7
1879	4,938	97	19.6	1925	10,017	178	17.7
1880	5,044	76	15.0	1926	9,990	178	17.8
1881	5,086	108	21.2	1927	....	....	....
1882	5,143	98	19.0	1928	....	....	....
1883	5,218	93	17.0	1929	....	....	....
1884	5,341	93	17.4	1930	....	....	....
1885	5,474	104	18.9	1931	....	....	....
1886	5,546	101	18.2	....	....	....	....

Foreign presbyteries' reports are included in the above tabulation.

The line on graph, page 111, charts the mortality rate per thousand among the ministers of the Presbyterian Church, including those reported by the foreign presbyteries. On page 102 will be found the table of ministers, exclusive of those in foreign presbyteries, but there is no record in the Minutes of deaths among this foreign list. The largest percentage of foreign presbytery ministers recorded was 4 per cent in 1897. In 1926 it was 2 per cent. The line would be somewhat affected, but not very materially. The variations from year to year are probably not significant. The general level, however, and the broad trend, as well as the averages for various periods, may be suggestive and valid.

The Old School Branch, from 1846 to 1869, reports an average mortality rate of 15.3 per thousand. This average is probably misleading. The mark of 7.6, the second year of the Civil War, indicates very incomplete reports of deaths. The high mark of 1865 indicates inclusion in the reports of that year of casualties for several years.

The average for the period from 1870, the Reunion year, to 1900 works out at 18.8 per thousand, and for the period from 1901 to 1926 at 18.1.

Strangely enough in the epidemic year of 1919, so startling in the graph of the mortality rate of Church members, a low rate for ministers is registered. But the toll was paid possibly in 1921, though at this time there was an interregnum in the office of the stated clerk, and the records of deaths in the ministry may not have been as complete as they have been since. It might be suggested that the prospect of the New Service Pension Plan has reduced the rate in 1924, 1925, and 1926.

CONTRIBUTIONS

GENERAL REMARKS

The tabulations of contributions which follow are drawn entirely from the reports of sessions as they appear in the Minutes of the General Assembly. The contributions are to causes, not to Boards. Considerable latitude in reporting is permitted by the regulations covering the annual reports to presbytery. The value of boxes of clothing sent to missionaries, for example, may be included in the reports. Many pastors have been in the habit of reporting gifts which have not gone through the session treasurer, but which are known to have been made by individuals in the congregation.

These lines might have been charted as quantities. The most significant feature of the contributions, however, is not their amount, but their relationship to the number of people contributing. The per capita (which, of course, cannot be pressed too far) gives a fair indication of the disposition of the Church toward the causes which are reported in the official records. The per capitas are affected by large individual gifts. But variations from this cause can usually be recognized and located.

The advantage of the per capita visualization has in it the ease of comparison. The fewer people in the early days can be contrasted with the many people of the later periods in comparative giving.

The actual receipts of the Boards and Agencies of the Church are not tabulated in this volume. They do not form a part of the official statistics of the churches except for the period 1924-1926. The annual reports of the many Boards, Agencies, and Committees of the past supply much information, but include many bequests, large gifts in money, real estate, et cetera, annuities, and other items which introduce elements of confusion into any study of the general trend of benevolent giving. No attempt is made to present any of this material in this digest.

The denominational annual summaries are the only giving reports which are here tabulated. A digest of the annual reports of the many Boards and Agencies of the past would be a work of

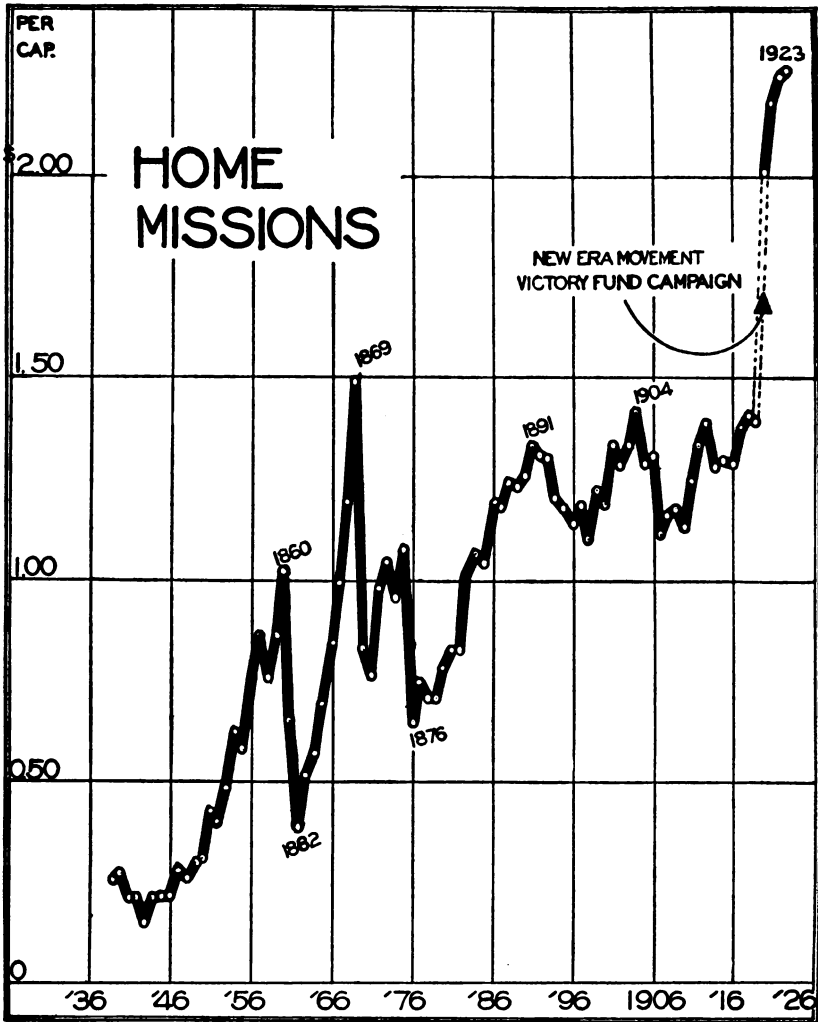
some difficulty, but would doubtless be a valuable reference book in the study of the benevolences of the denomination.

Some of the lines presented herewith have been submitted to men who are engaged in the important and developing work of visualizing the past and present course of business. There is some relationship between the King's business and the nation's business. In 1924 the compiler made an analysis of New York Presbytery and visualized its evangelistic index line. This was published and came under the eye of a distinguished business engineer. He discovered that there was a remarkable coincidence between the evangelistic line of that group of Presbyterians closest to the heart of the business world of the country and one of the basic business lines—the pig-iron production line. There were two disarticulations in the lines, both in panic years when business temporarily lost courage, but the Church kept on. Assuming that New York Presbyterians might be a true cross section of the American business group, the offhand deduction would be that as the pulse of interest in religion beats, so beats also the business project of the nation. It is not proposed to defend this hypothesis here. It is referred to as the tentative deduction of a statistically trained engineer. It opens a field of conjecture, research, and study for those who have patience with figures and lines and those who have vision to understand the mathematics of God. These mathematics are extraordinary.

“There shall be abundance of grain in the earth upon the top of the mountains; the fruit thereof shall shake like Lebanon.” One shall “chase a thousand, and two put ten thousand to flight.”

The order of the tables is the order observed in the statistics reported in the Minutes. The bases for ascertaining the per capita are found in the tables of membership on pages 44, 45.

In these tables foreign membership is omitted from the beginning. The contributions from the foreign field were so small during the Old School Branch period, 1838–1869, that they have not been omitted, as they would not affect the per capita.



DOMESTIC MISSIONS, CHURCH EXTENSION, SUSTENTATION, HOME MISSIONS

The Old School Branch

Year	Domestic Missions	Per Capita	Year	Domestic Missions	Church Extension	Total	Per Capita
1838	.....	...	1854	\$141,390	.....	\$141,390	\$0.62
1839	\$33,989.45	\$0.26	1855	102,440	\$33,371	135,811	0.58
1840	35,113.61	0.27	1856	96,092	79,775	175,867	0.75
1841	29,261.33	0.21	1857	108,485	103,854	212,339	0.86
1842	29,770	0.21	1858	104,067	91,943	196,010	0.75
1843	24,304	0.15	1859	114,962	125,932	240,894	0.86
1844	35,611	0.21	1860	127,722	170,374	298,096	1.01
1845	39,214	0.22	1861	108,717	88,325	197,042	0.65
1846	39,368	0.22	1862	86,337	32,328	118,665	0.39
1847	50,706	0.28	1863	76,044	41,168	117,212	0.51
1848	50,803	0.26	1864	86,414	46,300	132,714	0.57
1849	60,332	0.30	1865	105,383	55,814	161,197	0.69
1850	64,429	0.31	1866	118,416	83,911	202,327	0.84
1851	91,255	0.43	1867	118,929	124,507	243,436	0.99
1852	85,580	0.40	1868	157,672	141,762	299,434	1.19
1853	107,579	0.49	1869	205,023	179,100	384,123	1.49

The Reunited Church

Year	Home Missions	Sustentation	Total	Per Cap.	Year	Home Missions	Synod. Aid*	Total	Per Cap.
1870	\$366,227	.....	\$366,227	\$0.82	1897	\$1,042,635	\$71,504	\$1,114,139	\$1.18
1871	349,522	.....	349,522	0.77	1898	972,884	82,608	1,055,492	1.10
1872	419,244	\$41,073	460,317	0.98	1899	1,094,651	85,908	1,180,559	1.22
1873	433,493	58,636	492,129	1.04	1900	1,086,778	91,513	1,178,291	1.19
1874	415,868	62,987	478,855	0.97	1901	1,251,397	94,590	1,345,987	1.34
1875	499,843	41,400	541,243	1.07	1902	1,201,958	100,012	1,301,970	1.27
1876	314,648	33,418	348,066	0.65	1903	1,291,753	116,086	1,407,839	1.34
1877	393,274	23,916	417,190	0.75	1904	1,397,562	124,714	1,522,276	1.42
1878	383,414	19,893	403,307	0.71	1905	1,177,489	229,252	1,406,741	1.29
1879	390,605	17,342	407,947	0.71	1906	1,224,858	258,334	1,483,192	1.31
1880	429,746	20,803	450,549	0.78	1907	1,456,408	.....	1,456,408	1.11
1881	458,011	21,476	479,487	0.83	1908	1,484,157	.....	1,484,157	1.16
1882	467,367	20,677	488,044	0.83	1909	1,540,459	.....	1,540,459	1.18
1883	582,273	21,254	603,527	1.01	1910	1,495,485	.....	1,495,485	1.13
1884	619,961	24,823	644,784	1.06	1911	1,667,411	.....	1,667,411	1.25
1885	632,878	21,402	654,280	1.04	1912	1,813,724	.....	1,813,724	1.34
1886	760,889	21,734	782,623	1.20	1913	1,927,058	.....	1,927,058	1.38
1887	785,033	26,404	811,437	1.19	1914	1,831,020	.....	1,831,020	1.28
1888	843,363	37,008	880,371	1.24	1915	1,949,847	.....	1,949,847	1.30
1889	885,476	46,628	932,104	1.26	1916	1,999,470	.....	1,999,470	1.29
1890	889,711	53,193	942,904	1.23	1917	2,193,089	.....	2,193,089	1.38
1891	995,139	63,022	1,058,161	1.33	1918	2,268,821	.....	2,268,821	1.41
1892	997,683	71,093	1,068,776	1.31	1919	2,212,712	.....	2,212,712	1.40
1893	1,023,358	71,527	1,094,885	1.30	1920	3,227,195	.....	3,227,195	2.01
1894	977,238	80,250	1,057,488	1.20	1921	3,690,281	.....	3,690,281	2.19
1895	997,341	72,259*	1,069,600	1.18	1922	3,866,326	.....	3,866,326	2.25
1896	980,351	73,147	1,053,498	1.14	1923	4,011,335	.....	4,011,335	2.27

Consolidated into National Missions, 1924.

*The column heading "Sustentation" changed to "Synodical Aid" in 1895.

Contributions to Home Missions were reported under the general heading of Mission Funds during the early years from 1826-1838, and in these funds were included foreign mission contributions also.

In 1839, in the Old School Branch, the column Domestic Missions was established. Contributions averaged about twenty-five cents per member for a while; in 1854 they crossed the fifty-cent line; they rose to the dollar line in 1860. The Civil War period brought this level down sharply, but after 1863 it rose steadily until in 1869, the year preceding Reunion, it stood at \$1.49, the

record point of the century before the first year of the New Era Movement.

The Reunion in 1870 brought a change in the heading of this column from Domestic Missions to Home Missions. The per capita dropped to about the dollar level. In 1876, only amounts actually received by the Boards and Agencies were reported in these columns. The reduction in per capita which came with this ruling persisted, though the ruling was immediately changed by the Assembly. The depression period from 1878 to 1881 registers on this line. Beginning with 1883 the line moves upward to 1892. The stringency of 1893 registers until 1898. Again in 1905 a depression is manifest, followed by the effect on per capitas of the Cumberland Reunion and another slight change in 1914, just before the World War.

On the whole, however, the Home Missions enterprise may be said to have steadied from 1886 to 1919 on the general level of \$1.26, the largest variation upward being sixteen cents to \$1.42 in 1904, and downward sixteen cents, to \$1.10, in 1898.

Of course the total amounts contributed grew from \$750,000 in 1886 to nearly \$2,250,000 in 1919; but if worked out in per capita form, the increase in individual giving was not very significant. It is quite possible to presume that many givers largely increased their individual contributions as the result of education and familiarity with the objectives of Home Missions. If this was the case, then it would be necessary to predicate a growing section of nongivers as the numbers in the membership increased. There is some color given to this surmise by the extraordinary response which the Church made to the Victory Fund Campaign of the New Era Movement in 1919. Quite suddenly the per capita to Home Missions was boosted to over \$2.00, coincidentally with a large increase in membership. And this was obviously not the additional response of good givers to a special appeal, with a retraction later on, but the enlistment of many new givers in the habit of giving not only to this cause but to all others in the program of the Church.

The actual increase to the Home Missions cause was from \$2,212,712 in 1919 to \$4,011,335 in 1923, just before consolidation. This is an increase of \$1,798,623 or 81 per cent.

It is of course understood that the amounts in this tabulation are those reported by sessions to their presbyteries and include money given to local and other mission objects and not reported to the Board of Home Missions.

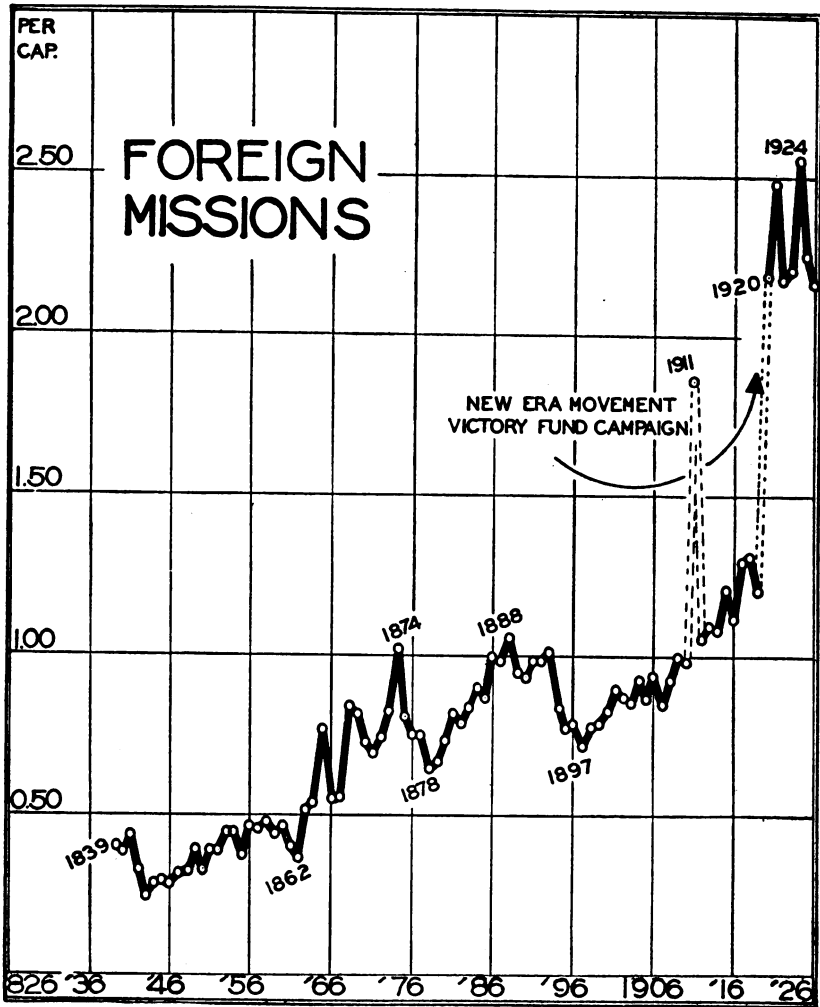
FOREIGN MISSIONS

The Old School Branch

Year	Amount	Per Capita	Year	Amount	Per Capita
1838	.....	.....	1854	\$100,430	\$0.44
1839	\$51,307	\$0.40	1855	88,750	0.38
1840	48,523	0.38	1856	108,921	0.46
1841	60,112	0.44	1857	110,826	0.45
1842	46,541	0.33	1858	123,421	0.47
1843	39,578	0.24	1859	124,825	0.44
1844	48,011	0.29	1860	137,295	0.46
1845	51,692	0.30	1861	120,684	0.40
1846	51,809	0.29	1862	109,776	0.36
1847	58,767	0.32	1863	115,959	0.51
1848	64,594	0.33	1864	126,615	0.54
1849	80,210	0.39	1865	179,712	0.77
1850	69,425	0.33	1866	132,127	0.55
1851	83,770	0.39	1867	141,485	0.57
1852	82,480	0.39	1868	211,581	0.84
1853	97,204	0.44	1869	212,919	0.82

The Reunited Church

1870	328,047	0.73	1901	906,327	0.90
1871	316,564	0.69	1902	897,843	0.87
1872	345,390	0.74	1903	904,569	0.86
1873	392,115	0.83	1904	986,610	0.92
1874	507,244	1.02	1905	949,219	0.87
1875	410,378	0.81	1906	1,062,435	0.94
1876	398,830	0.75	1907	1,117,674	0.85
1877	416,857	0.75	1908	1,178,980	0.92
1878	369,343	0.65	1909	1,302,085	1.00
1879	380,794	0.67	1910	1,311,099	0.99
1880	419,439	0.73	1911	2,488,186	1.86
1881	475,058	0.82	1912	1,437,455	1.06
1882	464,663	0.79	1913	1,530,154	1.10
1883	501,135	0.84	1914	1,561,621	1.09
1884	548,531	0.90	1915	1,811,187	1.21
1885	546,991	0.87	1916	1,737,767	1.12
1886	648,984	1.00	1917	2,055,074	1.30
1887	668,638	0.98	1918	2,130,641	1.32
1888	742,311	1.05	1919	2,073,765	1.31
1889	708,707	0.95	1920	3,516,143	2.19
1890	719,353	0.94	1921	4,198,189	2.49
1891	782,621	0.99	1922	3,745,439	2.18
1892	808,936	0.99	1923	3,890,490	2.21
1893	845,618	1.01	1924	4,583,488	2.56
1894	745,085	0.84	1925	4,137,300	2.26
1895	710,777	0.78	1926	4,068,454	2.17
1896	737,107	0.79	1927	.....	.....
1897	679,750	0.72	1928
1898	747,125	0.78	1929
1899	764,202	0.79	1930
1900	821,820	0.83	1931



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The line begins with 1839, the Old School Branch, previous contributions having been reported with other missions contributions in a column marked "Mission Funds."

The line is a curious index of missionary interest in the Church. It reveals a general level of thirty cents or so until the Civil War. During this troubled period of the war the line began to climb, up to 1867, then to 1894.

The serious depression between 1875 and 1888 is longer than in the Home Missions line. The cycle is quite different. Foreign Missions did not recover so quickly or so well.

In 1894 another depression set in. Per capita went down until 1897 and did not come back to the 1893 level until 1909. This was the dollar level, reached only in 1874, 1888, and 1893.

In 1911 the Madison Square Church in New York City reported gifts in its Foreign Missions column amounting to \$1,058,300. This gift from one church, or probably from one individual in one church, is recorded by a dotted line, as it cannot be credited with raising the average per capita.

At the same time this munificent gift marked the passing of the below-a-dollar average; from 1912-1919 the average was \$1.17.

The Victory Fund Campaign in 1919 drove the per capita of the Presbyterian Church for missions up to \$2.19. The campaign in 1920 drove it still higher, to \$2.49. The new level, from 1920 to 1926 inclusive, stands at \$2.29. The highest mark was recorded in 1924 when the Church was asked to clear off the debt of the Board of Foreign Missions, and responded with an increase of over \$600,000 as reported by the churches themselves.

EDUCATION, THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES, AID FOR COLLEGES

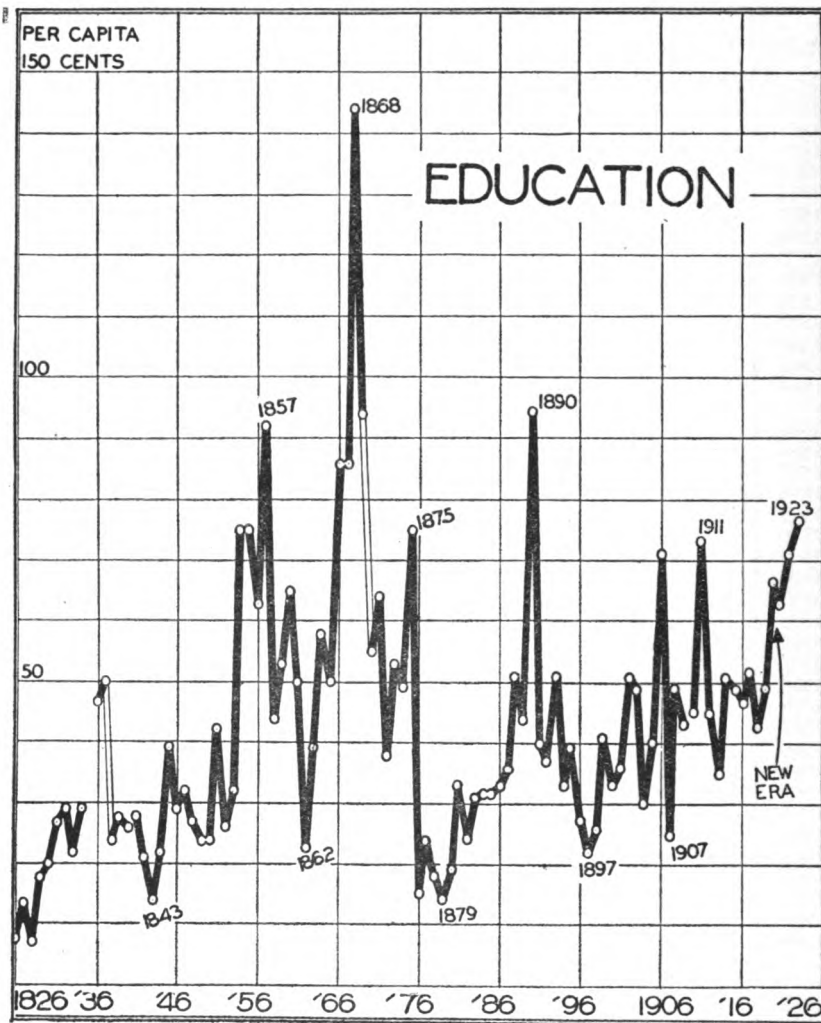
Year	Education	Per Cap. Cents	Theological Seminaries	Per Cap. Cents	Total	Per Cap. Cents
1826	\$5,314.60	4	\$4,460.34	4	\$9,774.94	8
1827	11,869.92	8	6,263.84	4	18,133.76	13
1828	8,023.29	5	3,353.69	2	11,376.98	7
1829	20,390.54	12	10,054.52	6	30,445.06	18
1830	26,130.77	15	9,463.21	5	35,593.98	20
1831	33,317.77	18	16,884.39	9	50,201.53	27
1832	50,932.94	23	12,132.81	5	63,065.75	29
1833	47,153.65	20	6,311.23	2	53,464.88	22
1834	60,902.00	24	13,043.02	5	73,945.02	29
1835	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1836	72,554.62	33	32,390.85	14	104,945.47	47
1837	90,833.88	41	20,431.14	9	111,265.02	50
The Old School Branch						
1838	35,408.29	19	7,418.36	4	42,826.65	24
1839	27,416.95	21	9,663.63	7	37,080.58	28
1840	25,578.51	20	8,064.67	6	33,643.38	26
1841	22,435.80	16	15,776.59	11	38,212.39	28
1842	17,269	12	13,269	9	30,538	21
1843	18,121	11	6,222	3	22,343	14
1844	24,330	14	13,528	8	37,858	22
1845	26,693	15	41,316	24	68,009	39
1846	25,829	14	26,054	14	51,883	29
1847	30,557	17	27,649	15	58,206	32
1848	27,176	14	25,497	13	52,673	27
1849	28,508	14	20,652	10	49,160	24
1850	26,122	12	23,895	11	50,017	24
1851	89,386	42	.....	.....	89,386	42
1852	56,034	26	.....	.....	56,034	26
1853	70,301	32	.....	.....	70,301	32
1854	170,075	75	.....	.....	170,075	75
1855	174,107	75	.....	.....	174,107	75
1856	147,414	63	.....	.....	147,414	63
1857	226,081	92	.....	.....	226,081	92
1858	115,267	44	.....	.....	115,267	44
1859	150,153	53	.....	.....	150,153	53
1860	192,662	65	.....	.....	192,662	65
1861	150,661	50	.....	.....	150,661	50
1862	71,600	23	.....	.....	71,600	23
1863	89,360	39	.....	.....	89,360	39
1864	135,344	58	.....	.....	135,344	58
1865	117,814	50	.....	.....	117,814	50
1866	206,132	86	.....	.....	206,132	86
1867	211,312	86	.....	.....	211,312	86
1868	361,897	144	.....	.....	361,897	144
1869	242,511	94	.....	.....	242,511	94

VISUALIZATIONS

EDUCATION

Year	Education	Per Cap. Cents	Aid for Colleges	Per Cap. Cents	Total	Per Cap. Cents
1870	\$246,869	55	.....	.....	\$246,869	55
1871	292,400	64	.....	.....	292,400	64
1872	176,940	38	.....	.....	176,940	38
1873	253,573	53	.....	.....	253,573	53
1874	243,940	49	.....	.....	243,940	49
1875	381,412	75	.....	.....	381,412	75
1876	81,177	15	.....	.....	81,177	15
1877	135,644	24	.....	.....	135,644	24
1878	95,838	17	.....	.....	95,838	17
1879	82,576	14	.....	.....	82,576	14
1880	109,058	19	.....	.....	109,058	19
1881	190,715	33	.....	.....	190,715	33
1882	142,511	24	.....	.....	142,511	24
1883	187,223	31	.....	.....	187,223	31
1884	118,867	19	\$76,414	12	195,281	32
1885	115,747	18	85,458	13	201,205	32
1886	97,732	15	119,722	18	217,454	33
1887	117,882	17	127,618	18	245,500	36
1888	152,292	21	214,919	30	367,211	51
1889	155,760	21	169,842	22	325,602	44
1890	470,342	61	248,094	32	718,436	94
1891	154,438	19	163,905	20	318,343	40
1892	141,549	17	160,908	19	302,457	37
1893	170,789	20	261,825	31	432,614	51
1894	107,119	12	185,667	21	292,786	33
1895	214,628	23	145,957	16	360,585	39
1896	102,361	11	148,602	16	250,963	27
1897	100,215	10	109,250	11	209,465	22
1898	84,044	8	164,821	17	248,865	26
1899	142,854	14	261,257	27	404,111	41
1900	116,671	11	213,631	21	330,302	33
1901	93,126	9	274,404	27	367,530	36
1902	104,932	10	425,409	41	530,341	51
1903	111,082	10	405,782	38	516,864	49
1904	85,169	7	238,434	22	323,603	30
1905	79,975	7	365,530	33	445,505	40
1906	101,022	8	706,488	62	807,510	71
1907	104,975	8	231,589	17	336,564	25
1908	108,842	8	520,293	40	629,135	49
1909	137,538	10	424,679	32	562,217	43
1910	143,201	10	460,099	34	603,300	45
1911	152,007	11	832,511	62	984,518	73
1912	144,045	10	465,060	34	609,105	45
1913	125,145	9	369,718	26	494,863	35
1914	125,069	8	614,434	43	737,503	51
1915	236,365	15	501,725	33	738,090	49
1916	268,815	17	467,906	30	736,721	47
1917	198,771	12	626,903	39	825,674	52
1918	182,854	11	514,116	32	696,970	43
1919	227,653	14	556,819	35	784,472	49
1920	1,064,231	66	.....	.....	1,064,231	66
1921	1,077,054	63	.....	.....	1,077,054	63
1922	1,230,283	71	.....	.....	1,230,283	71
1923	1,366,826	77	.....	.....	1,366,826	77

Consolidated into Christian Education in 1924.



The line in graph on p. 124 represents the per capita of giving as reported under the headings "Funds for Education," "Theological Seminaries," 1826-1850, and "Aid for Colleges," 1884-1919.

It has characteristics all its own. In it are embodied a number of munificent individual benefactions to educational institutions.

It is interesting to observe that the contributions for the period from 1854-1871 were in proportion to the membership considerably better than at any succeeding time since until the Victory Fund Campaign of 1919. This high period was interrupted temporarily by the Civil War years of 1861, 1862, and 1863, but reached its highest level directly after the war.

The late seventies brought a depression in this line, which parallels the other depressions of this period, and the late nineties brought another. The panic times of 1873 and 1893 may register in these two valleys.

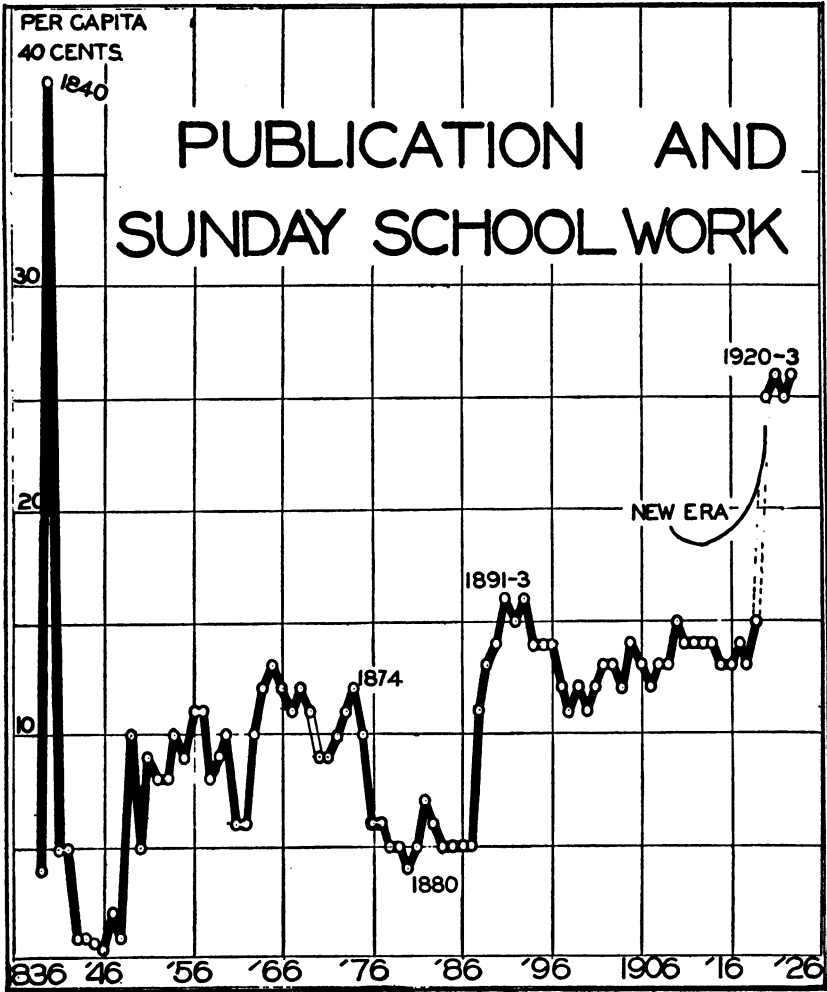
There is a low point in 1907 due to the enlargement of the base—the membership in the Cumberland Reunion. From 1908-1919 the average stands at forty-five cents—low thirty-five, high fifty-one. The Victory Fund Campaign lifted the receipts from \$750,000 to over \$1,000,000 and the per capita from forty-nine to sixty-six cents, and later to seventy-seven cents.

The cause of Christian Education, which absorbed contributions to Temperance and Moral Welfare, Men's Work and Sabbath Observance, as well as Publication, received nearly a dollar per member in 1924 and \$1.20 in 1926.

It must be remembered in studying this line that large individual gifts in the early periods would more easily affect the line. In 1870, for example, with 444,903 members, a gift of \$44,500 would lift the line ten cents. The same gift in 1926 would raise the line two cents.

With this in mind, and with modifications in the special years as noted, we have a rather steady support of educational work visualized from about 1880 to the New Era period, varying somewhat above and below the forty-cent line (38.7). As the base for per capita—the membership—has grown, special individual gifts have probably kept about the same ratio.

The new vision which came to the Church with the New Era Movement has increased personal financial participation in the educational enterprise for the past seven years, as reported in the Minutes. Doubtless very large amounts have been contributed to the many Presbyterian educational institutions during this period which have not been reported in the Minutes.



PUBLICATION AND SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK

Year	Amount	Per Cap. Cents	Year	Amount	Per Cap. Cents
1839	\$5,114.98	4	1855	\$22,365	9
1840	50,190.21	39	1856	25,991	11
1841	6,936.60	5	1857	28,992	11
1842	7,578	5	1858	21,001	8
1843	1,497	0.9	1859	26,823	9
1844	1,647	0.9	1860	29,359	10
1845	1,342	0.7	1861	20,522	6
1846	614	0.3	1862	18,985	6
1847	5,091	2	1863	23,917	10
1848	1,912	0.9	1864	28,184	12
1849	20,316	10	1865	31,121	13
1850	11,294	5	1866	29,383	12
1851	20,182	9	1867	29,278	11
1852	17,052	8	1868	30,194	12
1853	17,637	8	1869	29,020	11
1854	23,689	10	.....	.....	.....
The Reunited Church					
1870	42,001	9	1897	121,794	12
1871	42,191	9	1898	112,670	11
1872	48,454	10	1899	121,148	12
1873	54,830	11	1900	117,685	11
1874	61,587	12	1901	122,828	12
1875	51,455	10	1902	136,439	13
1876	36,941	6	1903	137,565	13
1877	33,639	6	1904	138,505	12
1878	30,773	5	1905	161,164	14
1879	29,707	5	1906	148,774	13
1880	27,680	4	1907	165,721	12
1881	32,951	5	1908	174,261	13
1882	43,588	7	1909	171,375	13
1883	39,155	6	1910	204,701	15
1884	35,879	5	1911	193,272	14
1885	34,156	5	1912	190,481	14
1886	34,725	5	1913	196,527	14
1887	39,422*	5	1914	202,002	14
1888	78,063	11	1915	200,796	13
1889	101,320	13	1916	202,088	13
1890	108,379	14	1917	235,459	14
1891	131,789	16	1918	222,942	13
1892	129,532	15	1919	236,104	15
1893	138,363	16	1920	414,757	25
1894	131,310	14	1921	453,124	26
1895	133,645	14	1922	442,132	25
1896	130,543	14	1923	458,590	26

* Column heading changed to "Sunday School Work."

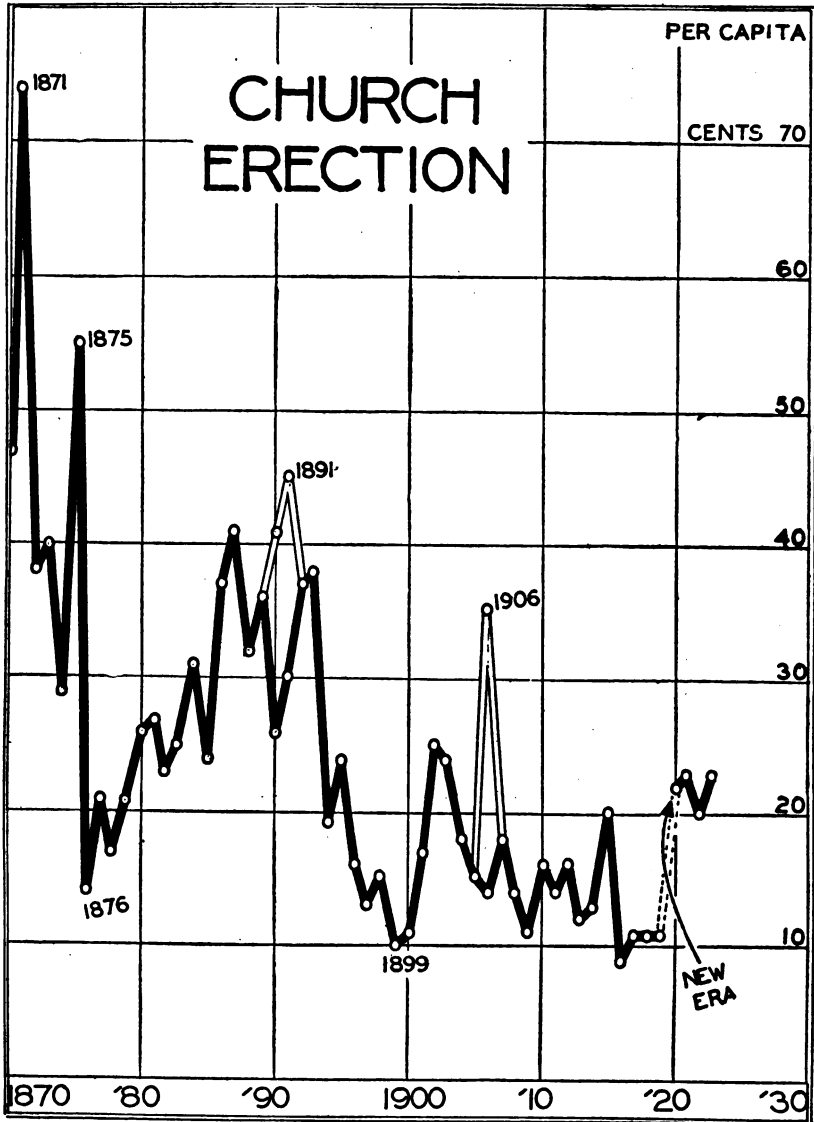
The line of per capita contributions to the funds for Publication starts off very well with \$50,000, or thirty-nine cents per member, in 1840.

The average, however, for the period from 1849 to 1875 runs a trifle short of ten cents. The depression of the late seventies reduced this five cents.

In 1887 the cause was changed to Sabbath School Work and average contributions doubled at once, and rose in 1891 and 1893 to sixteen cents. The average for the period 1888-1919 inclusive was thirteen cents, with sixteen high and eleven low.

The Victory Fund Campaign lifted the average 100 per cent, to about twenty-six cents.

In 1924 the cause of Sunday School Work was merged with National Missions. In the new Board arrangement, Sunday-school missionaries were transferred to the National Missions Board and the Publication section was placed under the care of the Board of Christian Education. The graph, of course, records what the churches raised in general for the purpose suggested by the column heading and described in the Minutes.



CHURCH ERECTION

Year	The Reunited Church	Per Cap. Cents	Year	The Twentieth Century	Per Cap. Cents
1869 N. S.	\$43,013	..	1901	\$178,642	17
1870	210,934	47	1902	259,739	25
1871	336,594	74	1903	254,472	24
1872	178,663	38	1904	199,647	18
1873	190,034	40	1905	171,921	15
1874	145,058	29	1906	395,497	35
1875	277,080	55	1907	246,163	18
1876	76,328	14	1908	184,385	14
1877	120,928	21	1909	150,444	11
1878	97,557	17	1910	211,495	16
1879	124,470	21	1911	189,360	14
1880	151,807	26	1912	207,160	16
1881	158,220	27	1913	168,677	12
1882	139,597	23	1914	195,857	13
1883	150,370	25	1915	311,706	20
1884	193,023	31	1916	147,637	9
1885	152,035	24	1917	174,435	11
1886	243,002	37	1918	186,972	11
1887	286,671	41	1919	178,533	11
1888	228,345	32	1920	354,907	22
1889	272,511	36	1921	390,722	23
1890	313,015	41	1922	345,187	20
1891	360,901	45	1923	420,739	23
1892	307,975	37	Consolidated into National Missions, 1924.		
1893	318,605	38			
1894	172,719	19			
1895	217,264	24			
1896	155,077	16			
1897	124,658	13			
1898	149,190	15			
1899	101,475	10			
1900	115,768	11			

The directions to presbyteries for reporting under this heading make it clear that money expended for church building, enlargement, or embellishment, within the congregation, is not to be included. Whether some sessions have understood these directions to permit the reporting of funds expended for chapels and branch work is a question raised by the variation of this line from the more or less typical line which emerges from the other graphs available in this volume.

So many large amounts from individual congregations are reported that the reader wonders whether this line does not represent to some degree the building booms of the Church. An attempt has been made to indicate the course of the line with the influence of large individual contributions shown by open lines.

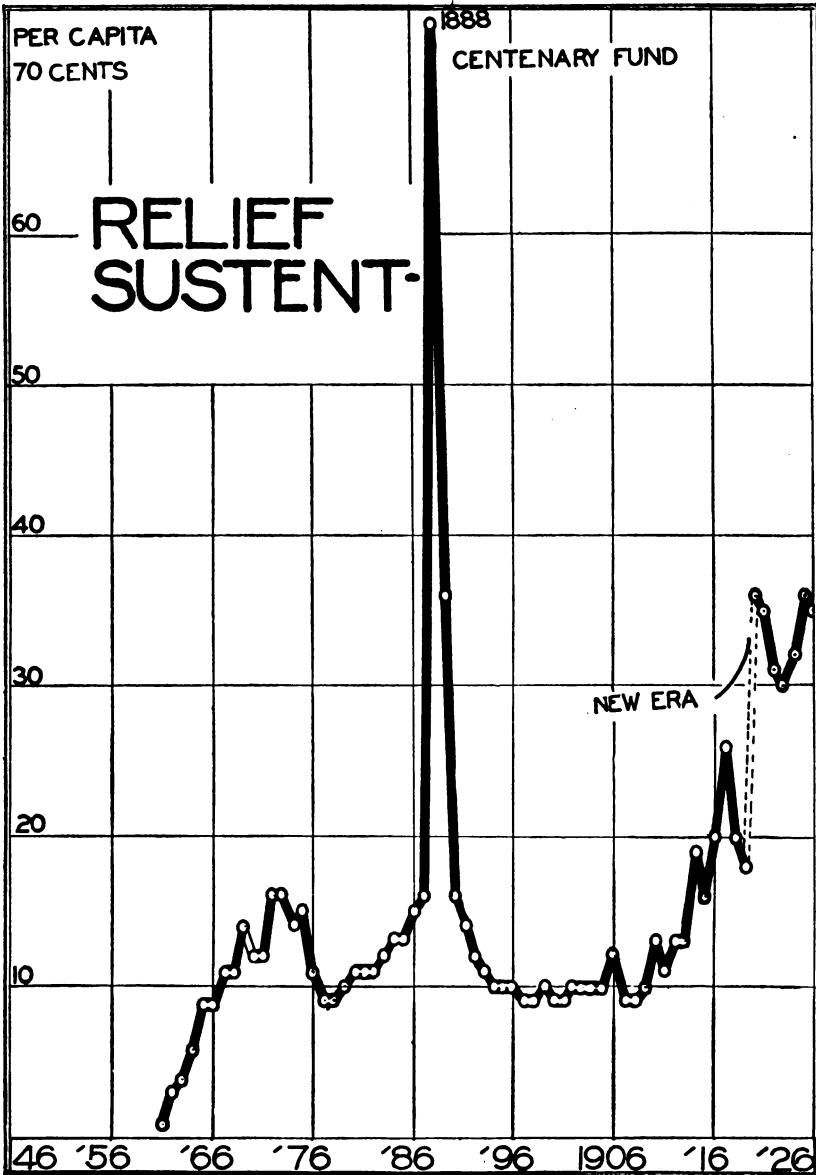
The cause of Church Erection, of course, is a missionary cause. The terms in the directions to presbyteries are that it

shall "include all monies paid for church erection outside of the congregation whether through the Board or otherwise." All money for building and repairing edifices was directed to be included in congregational expenses.

If the suspicion that a good deal of this line represents building enterprises within the congregations is founded on fact, then it will appear that the period of the early seventies was active, that the depression of the late seventies hit this line very hard, that again through the eighties until 1891, just before the stringency of 1893, there was increasing activity, but that after that period the per capita record from year to year was low, with the exception of 1906, a year whose high point is accounted for by large expenditures in two churches, one in Philadelphia and one in New York.

The Victory Fund Campaign in 1919 doubled the per capita giving to this cause. In 1923, before this cause was combined with National Missions, its receipts were approximately \$400,000 annually and its per capita stood at twenty-three cents.

Since 1924 instructions to presbyteries read that the National Missions column shall include among many other things "all monies hitherto paid for church and manse buildings outside of the congregation through the Board of Church Erection Fund, also monies so contributed through other agencies."



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DISABLED MINISTERS' FUND
MINISTERIAL RELIEF
RELIEF AND SUSTENTATION

Year	Old School Branch	Per Cap. Cents	New School Branch	Per Cap. Cents	Combined	Per Cap. Cents
1861	\$3,475	1	.....	.....	\$3,475	1
1862	10,735	3	.....	.....	10,735	3
1863	10,973	4	.....	.....	10,973	4
1864	15,606	6	.....	.....	15,606	6
1865	22,363	9	\$4,256	2	26,619	7
1866	23,633	9	6,194	4	29,827	7
1867	27,473	11	9,517	5	36,990	9
1868	28,484	11	10,516	6	39,000	9
1869	37,196	14	18,966	10	56,162	13

Year	The Reunited Church	Per Cap. Cents	Year	The Twentieth Century	Per Cap. Cents
1870	\$53,801	12	1901	\$97,520	9
1871	58,697	12	1902	107,704	10
1872	76,896	16	1903	108,091	10
1873	77,717	16	1904	108,267	10
1874	73,912	14	1905	118,753	10
1875	75,615	15	1906	143,009	12
1876	60,830	11	1907	129,991	9
1877	53,834	9	1908	122,434	9
1878	52,250	9	1909	138,991	10
1879	57,295	10	1910	172,967	13
1880	57,761	11	1911	158,961	11
1881	68,375	11	1912	186,042	13
1882	65,994	11	1913	183,369	13
1883	75,218	12	1914	276,572	19
1884	80,233	13	1915	248,981	16
1885	83,898	13	1916	311,386	20
1886	99,413	15	1917	426,064	26
1887	110,914	16	1918	321,490	20
1888	525,506*	74	1919	290,349	18
1889	272,001*	36	1920	589,205	36
1890	126,744	16	1921	596,211	35
1891	116,549	14	1922	543,246	31
1892	102,392	12	1923	537,525	30
1893	97,782	11	1924	583,551	32
1894	94,420	10	1925	675,183	36
1895	92,914	10	1926	657,803	35
1896	94,340	10			
1897	85,410	9			
1898	95,133	9			
1899	98,292	10			
1900	97,045	9			

* Part of the Centenary Fund. See pages 28, 29, 1887 Minutes.

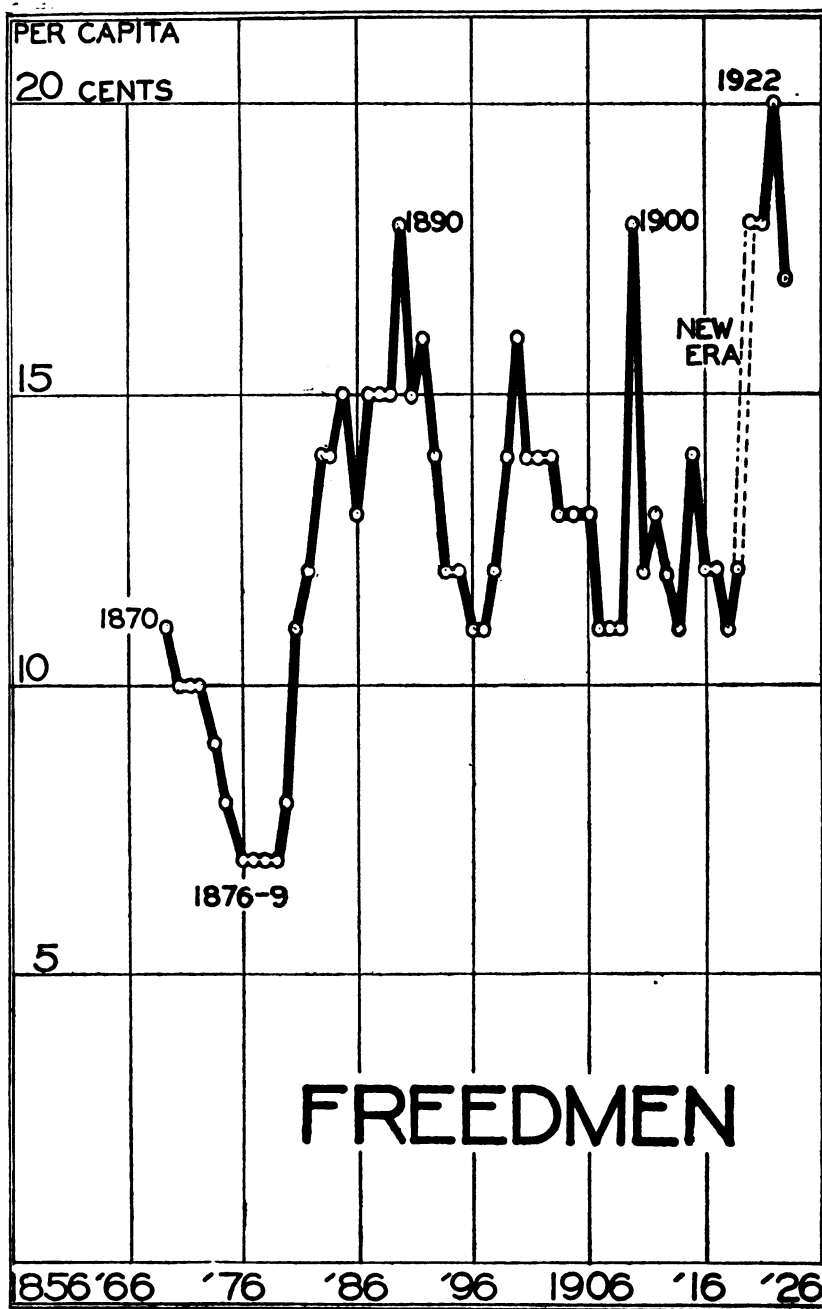
This cause is one of the oldest in which the Presbyterian Church has been interested. Strangely enough it received no space in the statistics of the Church before the year 1861. In the year 1926 a great effort to raise a fund of \$15,000,000 to assure a pension plan which will retire this cause from the list of benevolence statistics and contributions of the Church was inaugurated, under leadership which seemed to promise success.

The tabulations of per capita begin in 1861 for the Old School Branch, with a record of giving which works out with the dubious distinction of an average of one cent per member. In the New School Branch the cause appears in the statistics in 1865 at two cents per member. The contributions, however, increased rapidly, and at the same rate in both branches, until the Reunion of 1870. The combined per capita then stood at twelve cents.

The buoyancy of the early seventies and the depression of the late seventies register in this as in other lines of giving. The early eighties brought a better spirit into the Church. An especial effort was made to help this cause in connection with the approach of the centenary of the General Assembly. A committee was appointed to seek to raise a fund of \$1,000,000 by 1889, the centenary year, to be applied to the endowment of the work of the Board of Ministerial Relief. A total of \$595,734.86 (see page 108 of the Minutes, 1889) was reported to the Assembly. Contributions to the fund appear in the reports of the years 1888 and 1889.

Response to the appeal of this cause sank to about ten cents per member during the late nineties and made no particular progress until 1912. A plan of presbyterial campaigns was launched and in 1917 average contributions were increased to twenty-six cents per member. The Victory Fund Campaign was projected in 1919 and the report of 1920 showed an increase of 102 per cent in total dollars and a very large increase in the per capita giving.

The per capita dropped slightly in 1921, 1922, and 1923, but with the discussion of the proposed New Service Pension Plan high per capitas were reported again in 1924 and 1925.



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FREEDMEN

Year	Old School Branch	Per Cap. Cents	Year	New School Branch	Per Cap. Cents
1869	\$27,310	10	1869	\$12,594	7
1870	51,841	11	1897	105,482	11
1871	48,244	10	1898	118,345	12
1872	46,685	10	1899	137,554	14
1873	50,506	10	1900	161,526	16
1874	47,392	9	1901	144,679	14
1875	44,567	8	1902	145,595	14
1876	39,803	7	1903	149,431	14
1877	43,005	7	1904	146,595	13
1878	43,568	7	1905	151,211	13
1879	43,948	7	1906	152,017	13
1880	48,484	8	1907	148,158	11
1881	69,048	11	1908	149,728	11
1882	70,811	12	1909	154,715	11
1883	83,989	14	1910	238,348	18
1884	86,423	14	1911	165,387	12
1885	97,608	15	1912	187,075	13
1886	91,256	14	1913	171,756	12
1887	103,386	15	1914	170,110	11
1888	106,618	15	1915	215,445	14
1889	113,067	15	1916	188,966	12
1890	138,374	18	1917	191,128	12
1891	124,797	15	1918	186,961	11
1892	131,809	16	1919	200,696	12
1893	123,574	14	1920	297,498	18
1894	105,726	12	1921	308,670	18
1895	111,436	12	1922	347,867	20
1896	109,196	11	1923	316,558	17

Consolidated with the Board of National Missions, 1924.

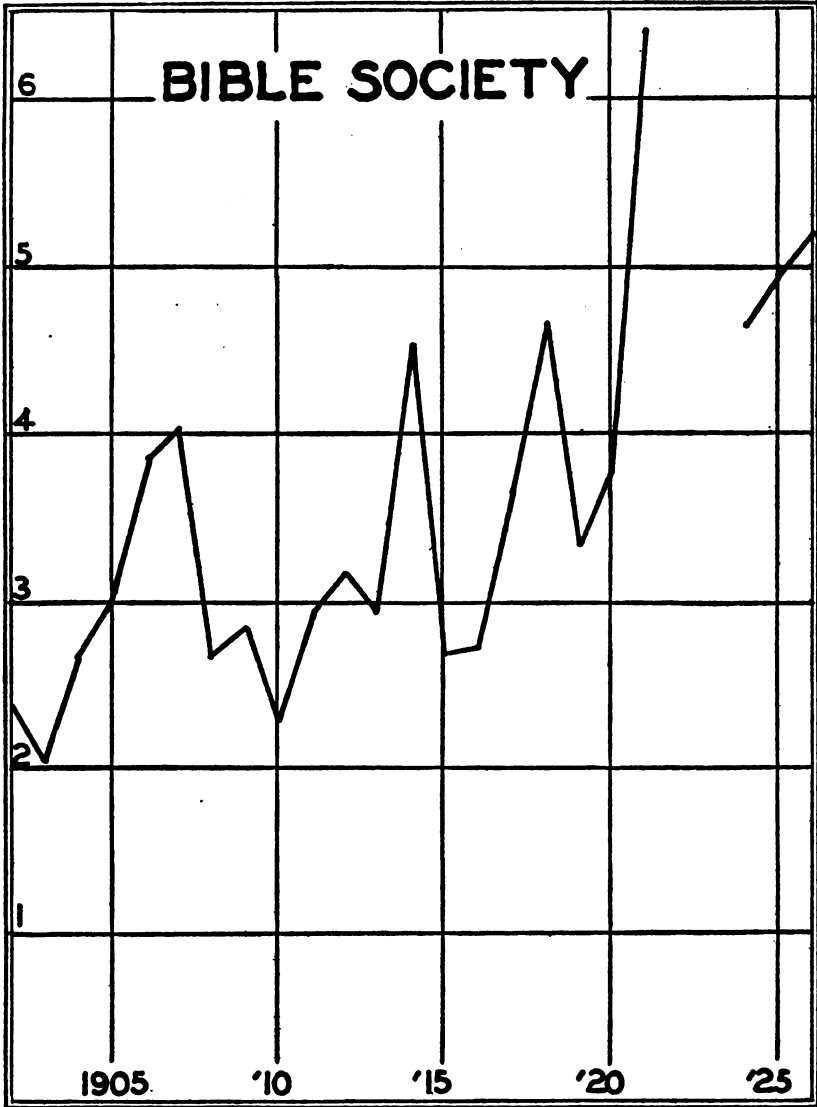
Contributions to work among the Freedmen were first reported in the Minutes of the Old School Assembly and the New School Assembly in 1869.

The average contribution at the beginning was about ten cents. This dropped to seven cents during the depression of the late seventies, then rose to fifteen cents by 1889.

Two other depressions appeared in 1896-1897 and in 1907-1909. The growth of the Church from 1911-1919 was not accompanied by any growth of financial interest in this cause.

In 1910 two churches made generous contributions which lifted the year's mark as indicated by the dotted line. The general level stood, from 1907 to 1919, at about twelve cents. The Victory Fund Campaign increased this level to eighteen cents only.

The impression the line leaves is of very moderate support without growing interest until the Victory Fund Campaign of 1919. The high point of twenty cents, or \$347,867, was reached in 1922.



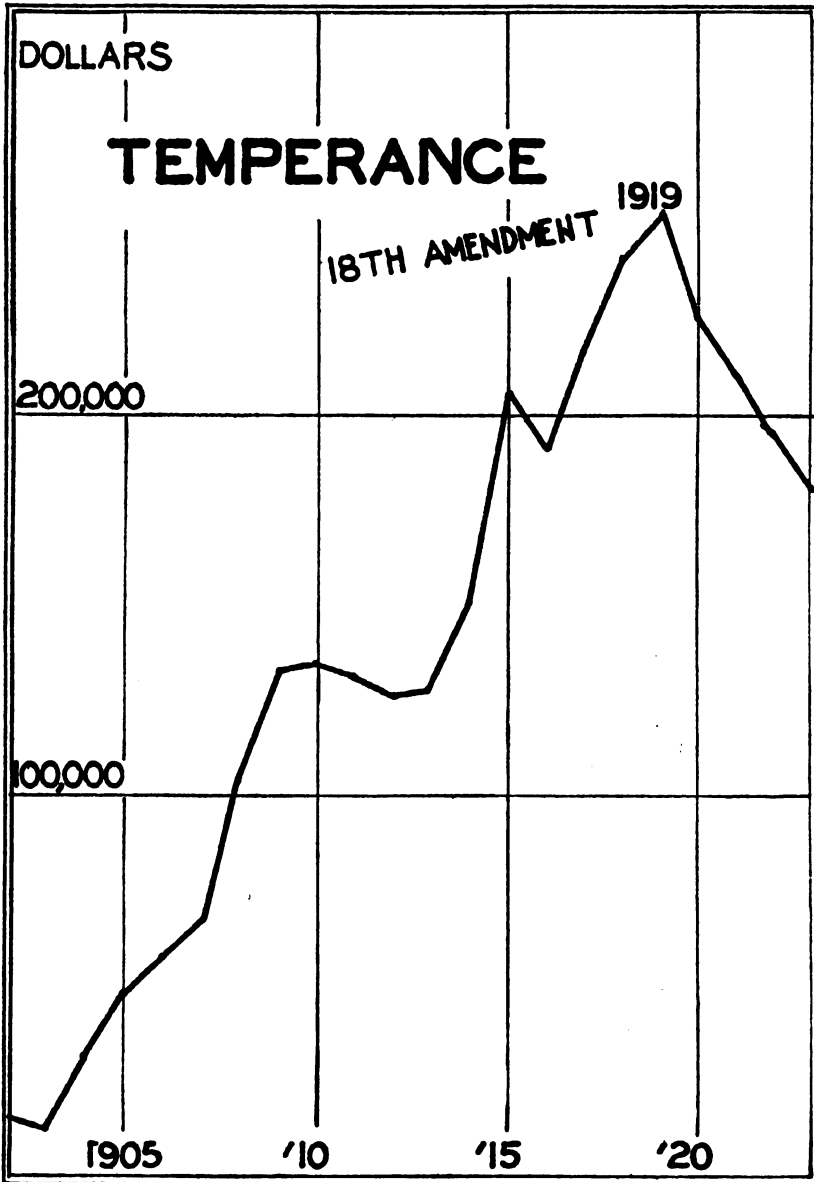
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BIBLE SOCIETY

Year	Amount	Per Cap. Cents	Year	Amount	Per Cap. Cents
1902	\$23,814m	2.3	1915	\$26,803m	1.7
1903	20,244m	1.9	1916	27,159m	1.7
1904	26,561m	2.4	1917	36,976m	2.3
1905	30,055m	2.7	1918	46,761m	2.8
1906	38,788m	3.4	1919	33,319m	2.1
1907	40,188m	3.0	1920	38,241m	2.3
1908	26,914m	2.1	1921	64,111m	3.8
1909	28,588m	2.2	1922	m	m
1910	22,900m	1.7	1923	m	m
1911	29,141m	2.1	1924	46,899x	2.6
1912	31,768m	2.3	1925	49,812x	2.7
1913	29,531m	2.1	1926	52,011x	2.7
1914	45,508m	3.1			

m Included in "Miscellaneous."

x Noted in footnote on summary page in Minutes and reported in separate column marked "Amer. Bible" in the statistics of presbyteries and synods.



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TEMPERANCE

Year	Amount	Per Cap. Cents	Year	Amount	Per Cap. Cents
1902	\$16,396m	1.5	1913	\$127,245	9.1
1903	15,048m	1.4	1914	151,422	10.6
1904	31,404m	2.9	1915	206,816	13.8
1905	49,428m	4.5	1916	191,302	12.3
1906	58,947m	5.2	1917	217,559	13.7
1907	68,795	5.2	1918	242,664	15.1
1908	104,497	8.1	1919	254,221	16.1
1909	133,503	10.2	1920	226,477	14.1
1910	135,178	10.2	1921	211,087	12.5
1911	132,930	9.9	1922	196,984	11.4
1912	126,127	9.3	1923	182,427	10.3
1924	The Board of Temperance and Moral Welfare was consolidated with the Board of Christian Education and contributions to "Temperance" included in the Christian Education column.				

m Included in "Miscellaneous."

EVANGELISTIC WORK

Year	Amount	Per Cap. Cents	Year	Amount	Per Cap. Cents
1920	\$146,296	9	1922	\$207,533	12
1921	203,349	12	1923	171,085	9
1924	The Evangelistic Committee was consolidated with the Board of National Missions.				

MEN'S WORK

Year	Amount	Per Cap. Cents	Year	Amount	Per Cap. Cents
1922	\$46,898	2.7	1923	\$37,002	2.1
1924	The Committee on Men's Work was consolidated with the Board of Christian Education.				

SABBATH OBSERVANCE

Year	Amount	Per Cap. Cents	Year	Amount	Per Cap. Cents
1922	\$39,919	2.3	1923	\$34,643	2.0
1924	The Committee on Sabbath Observance was consolidated with the Board of Christian Education.				

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TOTAL BENEVOLENCES TO DENOMINATIONAL CAUSES EXCLUDING MISCELLANEOUS

Year	Amount	Per Cap.	Year	Amount	Per Cap.
1839	\$123,436	\$0.96	1855	\$387,662	\$1.67
1840	.....	....	1856	458,193	1.96
1841	141,489	1.05	1857	578,238	2.36
1842	162,520	1.15	1858	455,699	1.76
1843	142,867	0.89	1859	542,695	1.94
1844	212,070	1.27	1860	657,412	2.24
1845	270,208	1.57	1861	492,384	1.64
1846	254,856	1.45	1862	319,026	1.05
1847	310,164	1.72	1863	346,448	1.52
1848	326,220	1.69	1864	422,857	1.82
1849	369,371	1.84	1865	489,844	2.11
1850	329,030	1.59	1866	569,969	2.39
1851	406,692	1.93	1867	625,511	2.55
1852	241,146	1.14	1868	903,106	3.59
1853	292,721	1.33	1869	868,573	3.37
1854	435,584	1.93	....	.....	....

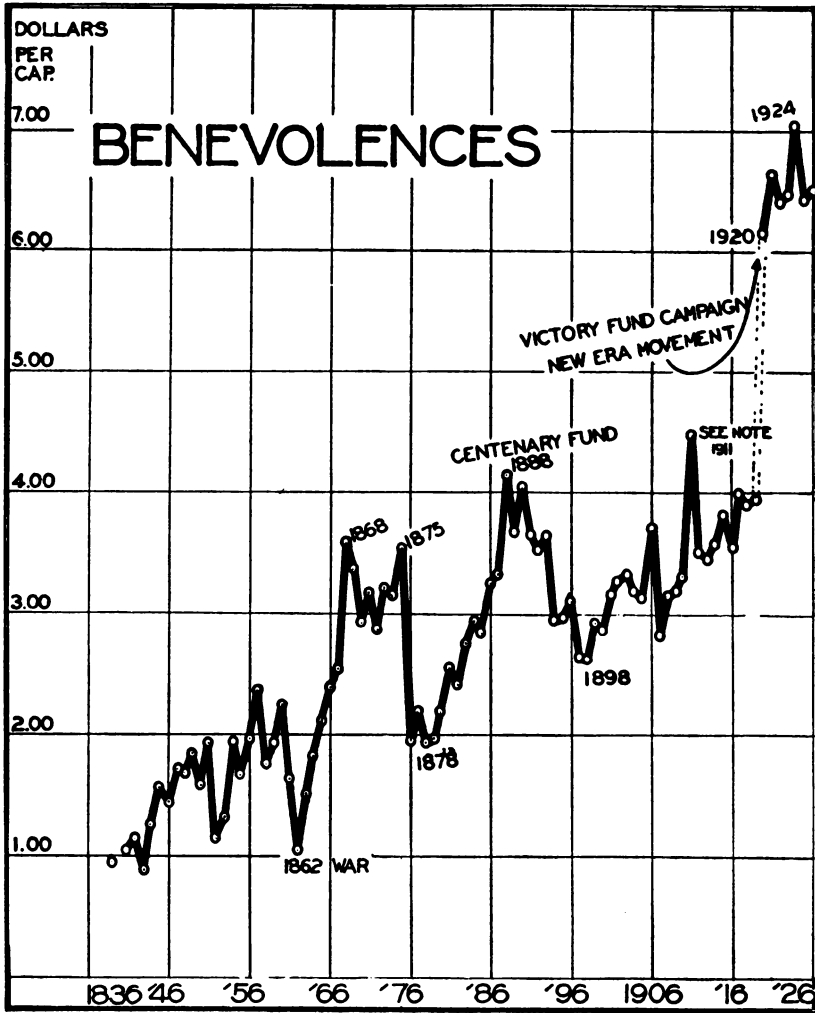
The Reunited Church

1870	1,299,721	2.92	1901	3,159,513	3.16
1871	1,444,212	3.18	1902	3,379,632	3.29
1872	1,333,346	2.86	1903	3,478,731	3.33
1873	1,510,904	3.21	1904	3,425,503	3.20
1874	1,557,988	3.15	1905	3,404,527	3.12
1875	1,781,750	3.54	1906	4,192,434	3.71
1876	1,041,977 ^a	1.96 ^a	1907	3,668,875	2.81 ^b
1877	1,221,097	2.20	1908	4,027,577	3.15
1878	1,092,636	1.94	1909	4,153,789	3.19
1879	1,126,737	1.98	1910	4,372,573	3.32
1880	1,264,778	2.20	1911	5,980,026 ^c	4.49 ^c
1881	1,473,864	2.56	1912	4,757,353	3.51
1882	1,415,207	2.41	1913	4,799,649	3.45
1883	1,640,617	2.76	1914	5,126,108	3.59
1884	1,784,154	2.93	1915	5,682,868	3.80
1885	1,770,173	2.82	1916	5,515,338	3.57
1886	2,118,657	3.26	1917	6,318,483	4.00
1887	2,265,969	3.32	1918	6,257,462	3.90
1888	2,928,425	4.14	1919	6,230,953	3.96
1889	2,725,352	3.68	1920	9,874,953	6.16
1890	3,067,205	4.03	1921	11,201,798	6.64
1891	2,893,161	3.66	1922	11,007,599	6.40
1892	2,852,057	3.51	1923	11,427,220	6.49
1893	3,051,441	3.64	1924	12,558,537	7.02
1894	2,599,534	2.96	1925	11,752,425	6.42
1895	2,696,221	2.98	1926	12,194,604	6.52
1896	2,862,934	3.10	1927	.....	....
1897	2,498,089	2.65	1928	.....	....
1898	2,526,820	2.64	1929	.....	....
1899	2,807,341	2.92	1930	.....	....
1900	2,822,437	2.86	1931	.....	....

^a In 1876 only actual receipts of the Boards and other Agencies were reported in the columns whose total is tabulated above. Money sent through other channels was ordered reported in "Miscellaneous."

^b In 1907 the membership and contributions of the Cumberland churches were reported in these columns.

^c In 1911 the Madison Square Church, New York, reported \$1,058,300 for Foreign Missions. The net per capita should be \$3.69, as indicated on the chart.



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The significant line on the preceding page charts the per capita giving of the churches to what have been known as denominational causes. The headings of the columns have varied somewhat in the course of the century. At first there were only three—Mission Funds, Theological Seminaries, and Education.

The Old School Branch in 1839 divided Mission Funds into Domestic Missions and Foreign Missions, added Board of Publication in 1839, Church Extension in 1855, Disabled Ministers' Fund in 1861, and Freedmen in 1869.

The New School Branch continued Mission Funds, Theological Seminaries, and Education, but on account of the triennial sessions of its General Assembly made no annual reports until 1853 when statistics were recorded covering Domestic Missions, Foreign Missions, Education, and Publication. Ministerial Relief was reported in 1865, Freedmen and Church Erection in 1869.

At the time of the Reunion of the Old and New School Branches contributions were directed to be reported under Home Missions, Foreign Missions, Education, Publication, Church Erection, Disabled Ministers' Fund, and Freedmen.

In 1872 Sustentation was added. This was changed in 1895 to Synodical Aid and in 1907 merged with Home Missions. Publication was changed in 1887 to Sunday School Work. A column, Aid for Colleges, was arranged for in 1884 and persisted until 1919, when it was merged with Education.

In 1920 Evangelistic Work was reported. A Temperance column was established in 1909, but from 1902 contributions to Temperance were reported in footnotes and marked "Included in Miscellaneous."

The contributions to the Bible societies were also reported, beginning with 1902, but included in Miscellaneous until 1920. In 1922 and 1923 they were again reported in Miscellaneous, but in 1924 in a separate column, dissociated from Board causes and totals, reported in a note on the summary page.

Sabbath Observance and Men's Work were reported in 1922 and 1923.

In 1924 an entirely new set of columns was arranged to meet the reorganization and consolidation situation. Four Boards were established into which all existing Boards and permanent committees were merged. The stated clerks were directed to report all contributions to benevolences under five heads—National Missions, Foreign Missions, Christian Education, Ministerial Relief, and Miscellaneous Benevolences.

In addition the Boards were directed to report actual receipts from churches to the Office of the Stated Clerk and these reports were printed in conjunction with the regular reports of the clerks of session and the stated clerks of presbyteries.

Certain difficulties appeared in connection with this radical change in reporting, not all of which were immediately solved. The General Assembly of 1926 adopted a financial plan (see Minutes, pages 39-46) which it was hoped would lead to uniform and consistent reporting, and, through the most intelligent coöperation of the present very efficient Stated Clerk, to more authoritative and complete statistical records.

No totals for so-called denominational benevolences are given in the Minutes, except in the Old School Branch summaries from 1839-1869. The totals from 1870 have, however, been computed and are found in the tabulation on page 141, and on them the per capita visualized on page 142 are based.

The course of the line is most interesting.

It has a rather definite cycle movement. The expansion after the Civil War marks the period of benevolence giving up to 1875. In 1876 the Assembly ordered benevolence contributions through other than Board channels to be included in the Miscellaneous column. Strangely enough the lower point recorded for per capita as the result of this arrangement persisted. A deep depression is visualized in this line. It has already been referred to in connection with other visualizations in this volume. Doubtless the financial troubles of 1873 had some influence. But there were other forces of depression at work also.

Beginning with 1880, however, this line began to rise. In 1887 the approach of the centenary of the General Assembly suggested the raising of a fund for the Board of Ministerial Relief. Over \$500,000 was raised and the high peak of 1888, the highest of the nineteenth century, resulted.

The cycle descent began with the stringency of 1893, to which was added dissension and confusion in the Church and the war with Spain in 1898. The line began to rise again in a true cycle which was visually, though not really, confused by the Cumberland Reunion of 1906. A larger base of membership appears for 1907 and lowers the per capita. But the line continues to rise from its lower level. The high point for 1911 records an individual gift to Foreign Missions and is not included in the cycle whose high point came in 1917.

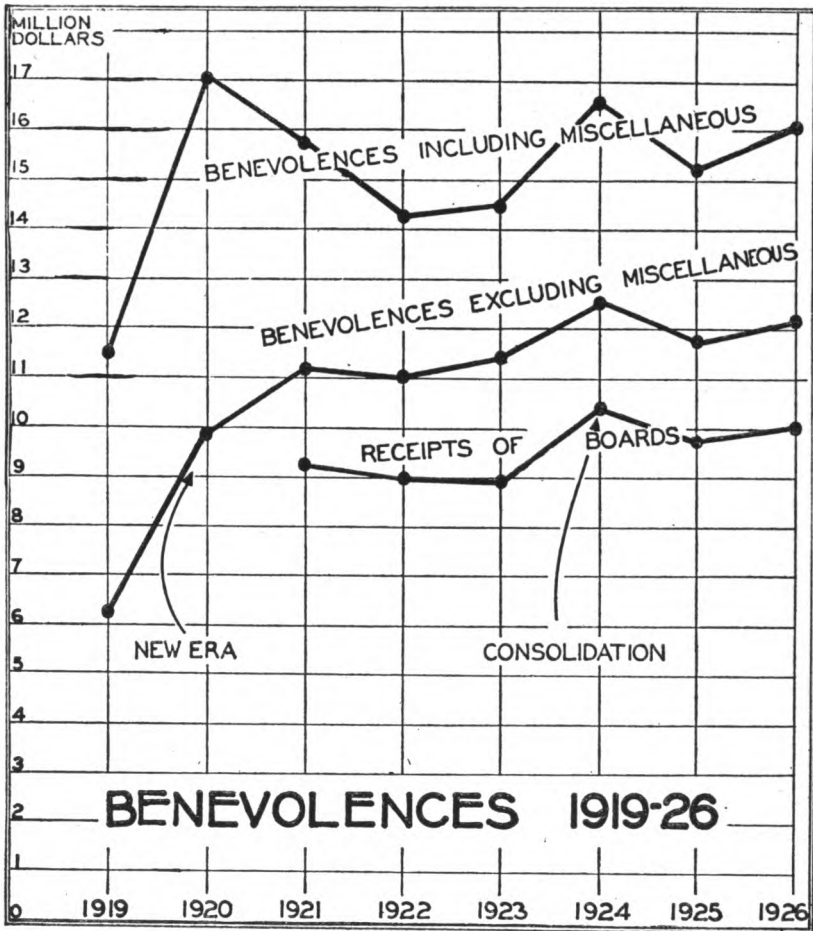
What did interfere profoundly with the cycle, however, was

the Victory Fund Campaign of 1919. The staid mutations of this line for half a century were put to shame. Unsuspected resources of the Church were suddenly touched. Benevolences rose from \$6,000,000 in one year to nearly \$10,000,000, and in another year to \$11,000,000 and more. The per capita participation rose from \$3.96 to \$6.16 at one jump.

The Church has dug in firmly at this higher point. Some of the other denominations have found their members unwilling or unable to maintain the level to which the common forward movements of Protestantism raised them. But the Presbyterian Church seems to have grasped the significance of the times and to have developed a strategy to meet the situation. It has made a herculean effort to simplify its organizational forms and to enlist more of the resources of its constituency for its task.

It has had perplexing questions of reorganization and consolidation, of postwar financing, of judicial and theological discussion, and of retrenchment of its great missionary enterprises. But under all this difficulty of progress is a suggestion of the cycle which is finding concrete expression, as these words are written, in the New Pension Fund movement, and which can—as it should—find further expression in another enlistment of Presbyterian Church membership on the stewardship level in a great forward step in its missionary and educational enterprises.

The word "Benevolence" in the Presbyterian vocabulary awaits its apotheosis into "Beneficence," its contributions passing from the realm of "wishing well" to that of "working well."



THE NEW ERA MOVEMENT AND CONSOLIDATION AND REORGANIZATION PERIODS

The Victory Fund Campaign of 1919 inaugurated a new attitude toward the benevolences of the Church among its members. The number of those participating in the support of the denominational as well as the parochial work of the churches was largely increased and the total received exceeded that of previous years by millions of dollars. In 1925 the official figures of the Central Receiving Agency of the General Council were incor-

(Continued on page 148)

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MISCELLANEOUS, SESSIONAL, AND BOARD REPORTS OF BENEVOLENCES

Year	1 Tot. Benev. Incl. Misc.	2 Tot. Benev. Excl. Misc.	3 Reported Rec'd by the Boards	4 Diff. Between Cols. 2 and 3	5 Per Cent of Tot. Benev. Col. 1 to Boards	6 Per Cent of Tot. Benev. Col. 2 to Boards
1919	\$11,468,163	\$6,230,953	.....	.....	.....	.....
1920	17,059,144	9,874,953	.....	.....	.....	.....
1921	15,767,833	11,201,798	\$9,307,111	\$1,894,687	59.0	83.0
1922	14,272,323	11,007,599	9,010,913	1,996,686	63.1	81.8
1923	14,519,855	11,427,220	8,925,011	2,502,209	61.4	78.1
1924	16,599,278	12,558,537	10,421,729	2,136,808	62.7	82.9
1925	15,236,943	11,752,425	9,722,529	2,029,896	63.8	82.7
1926	16,013,379	12,194,604	10,007,762	2,186,842	62.4	82.0
1927	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1928	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1929	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1930	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1931	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The first column tabulates all benevolences, including those entered in the column "Miscellaneous." See page 157 for "Miscellaneous" and page 141 for benevolences reported by the sessions for denominational causes.

The second column tabulates benevolences for denominational causes as reported by sessions.

The third column tabulates benevolences actually received by the Boards of the Church and reported by them to the Central Receiving Agency established under the New Era Movement and continued under the General Council. These reports are found on page 917, Minutes of 1925, and page 917, Minutes of 1926.

The fourth column tabulates the difference between the benevolences reported by the sessions in their reports to presbytery as raised for denominational causes and the benevolences actually received by the Boards. Sessions are privileged to report under the regular denominational-cause captions gifts which do not pass through the treasuries of the Boards. This column indicates something of the size of this stream of benevolence. It has ranged from \$1,750,000 to \$2,500,000.

The fifth column tabulates the percentage of total benevolences, including miscellaneous, which has gone through the treasuries of the Boards and into the budgeted denominational work.

The sixth column tabulates the percentage of total benevolences, excluding miscellaneous, which has been placed in the hands of the Boards for administration.

In these tabulations returns from foreign presbyteries are omitted.

porated in the Minutes of the General Assembly on the summary pages (page 917), and are therefore available for and should be included in this digest with visualization and interpretation.

The graph visualizes three things: total receipts for benevolences, including miscellaneous benevolences; total receipts for benevolences, excluding miscellaneous; and the total of benevolences actually received by denominational Agencies. These comparative figures will have decided interest for all who have to do with denominational budgeting and with questions as to probable and possible income for the administrative enterprise.

The graph reveals at a glance that consolidation, beginning in 1924, was accompanied by an increase, not a decrease, in giving to the budgets of the Boards. The largest amount was recorded in 1924, the first consolidation year, when a special effort was sponsored by the General Council to raise the debt of the Board of Foreign Missions. The year 1926 recorded the second largest amount in this tabulation.

The columns detailing the relative proportions of total amounts raised by Presbyterian churches, which they placed in the hands of their official Agencies, show the fluctuations of interest in and loyalty to the budget enterprise. From 37 to 41 per cent of total benevolences, a rather large and continuous percentage, has been devoted to nonbudget benevolences. In actual dollars this amount has run from the lowest sum of \$5,261,410 in 1922 to the highest in 1921 of \$6,460,722. The 1926 portion was \$6,005,617. One quarter of this amount would have cleared all obligations of the four Boards and the outstanding obligations for the Interchurch and New Era indebtedness.

The question arises whether column 4, as well as the difference between columns 1 and 3, indicates an uninformed attitude toward the General Assembly's benevolence enterprise as administered through the four Boards.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND PRESBYTERIAL EXPENSES

Year	Commissioners' Fund	Presb. Fund	Con-tingent Fund	Total	Per Cap. Cents	Year	Commissioners' Fund	Con-tingent Fund	Total	Per Cap. Cents
1826	\$2,823.95	\$480.42	....	\$3,304.37	3	1832	\$4,954.11	\$567.83	\$5,521.94	3
1827	2,947.63	461.69	....	3,409.32	2	1833	4,689.58	892.87	5,582.45	2
1828	2,851.36	516.13	....	3,367.49	2	1834	5,094.37	720.29	5,814.66	2
1829	3,442.67	....	....	3,442.67	2	1835	....	....	....	..
1830	3,504.13	....	....	3,504.13	2	1836	4,576.79	856.08	5,432.87	2
1831	3,880.39	....	\$218.54	4,098.93	2	1837	6,137.85	1,023.41	7,161.26	3

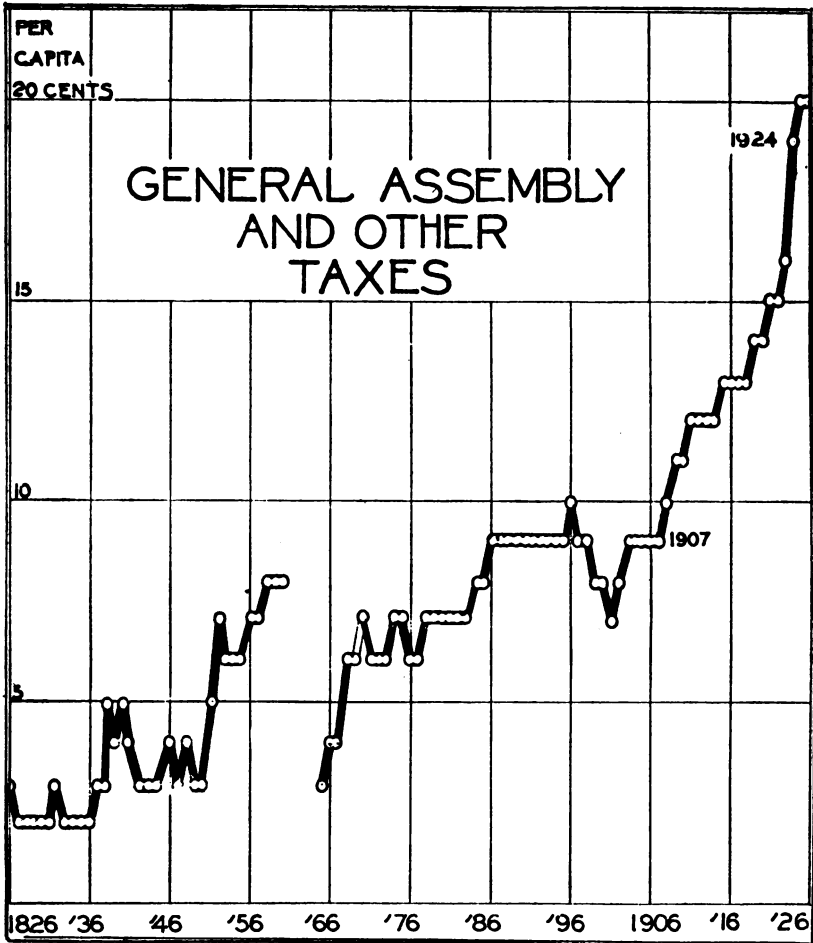
The Old School Branch

Year	Commissioners' Fund	Con-tingent Fund	Total	Per Cap. Cents	Year	Funds for Presb. Purposes	Comm. and Con-ting. Fund	Total	Per Cap. Cents
1838	\$5,697.62	\$827.90	\$6,944.66	3	1854	\$13,807	....	\$13,807	6
1839	5,791.02	1,153.04	6,944.66	5	1855	14,948	....	14,948	6
1840	5,063.11	965.05	6,028.16	4	1856	18,339	....	18,339	7
1841	6,058.94	910.96	6,969.90	5	1857	18,210	....	18,210	7
1842	5,654	898.05	6,552.05	4	1858	21,771	....	21,771	8
1843	5,210	860.03	6,070.03	3	1859	23,130	....	23,130	8
1844	5,304	783.54	6,087.54	3	1860	24,318	....	24,318	8
1845	4,492	877.53	5,369.53	3	1861	....	....	....	..
1846	6,277	1,136.73	7,413.73	4	1862	....	....	....	..
1847	6,521	959.91	7,480.91	3	1863	....	....	....	..
1848	7,027	1,109.05	8,136.05	4	1864	....	....	....	..
1849	6,077	1,332.43	7,409.43	3	1865	....	\$7,539	7,539	3
1850	5,856	925	6,784	3	1866	....	11,486	11,486	4
1851	12,357	....	12,357	5	1867	....	12,202	12,202	4
1852	15,084	....	15,084	7	1868	....	16,141	16,141	6
1853	14,981	....	14,981	6	1869	....	15,708	15,708	6

The Reunited Church

Year	Gen. Ass. Tax, etc.	Per Cap. Cents	Year	Gen. Ass. Tax, etc.	Per Cap. Cents	Year	Gen. Ass. Tax, etc.	Per Cap. Cents
1870	\$32,634.92	7	1891	\$75,433.46	9	1912	\$172,343.91	12
1871	29,075.95	6	1892	80,900.84	9	1913	179,132.73	12
1872	31,426.92	6	1893	82,690.10	9	1914	184,570.53	12
1873	31,645.04	6	1894	84,726.88	9	1915	197,304.92	13
1874	36,414.81	7	1895	89,315.55	9	1916	202,436.56	13
1875	39,646.13	7	1896	92,447.26	10	1917	210,576.26	13
1876	33,492.07	6	1897	87,628.08	9	1918	218,554.87	13
1877	33,856.30	6	1898	84,671.40	9	1919	221,494.85	14
1878	40,434.23	7	1899	80,159.56	8	1920	229,914.79	14
1879	40,816.53	7	1900	79,826.08	8	1921	261,562.47	15
1880	42,039.13	7	1901	78,329.57	7	1922	268,846.45	15
1881	43,012.37	7	1902	84,864.63	8	1923	291,405.77	16
1882	44,253.60	7	1903	94,474.54	9	1924	341,371	19
1883	46,830.15	7	1904	99,150.36	9	1925	371,130	20
1884	51,021.68	8	1905	105,095.70	9	1926	390,618	20
1885	55,189.56	8	1906	111,489.89	9	1927	....	..
1886	60,297.64	9	1907	130,426.67	9	1928	....	..
1887	62,274.71	9	1908	137,651.26	10	1929	....	..
1888	68,096.70	9	1909	145,720.78	11	1930
1889	69,617.69	9	1910	151,346.55	11	1931
1890	72,336.94	9	1911	170,712.12	12			

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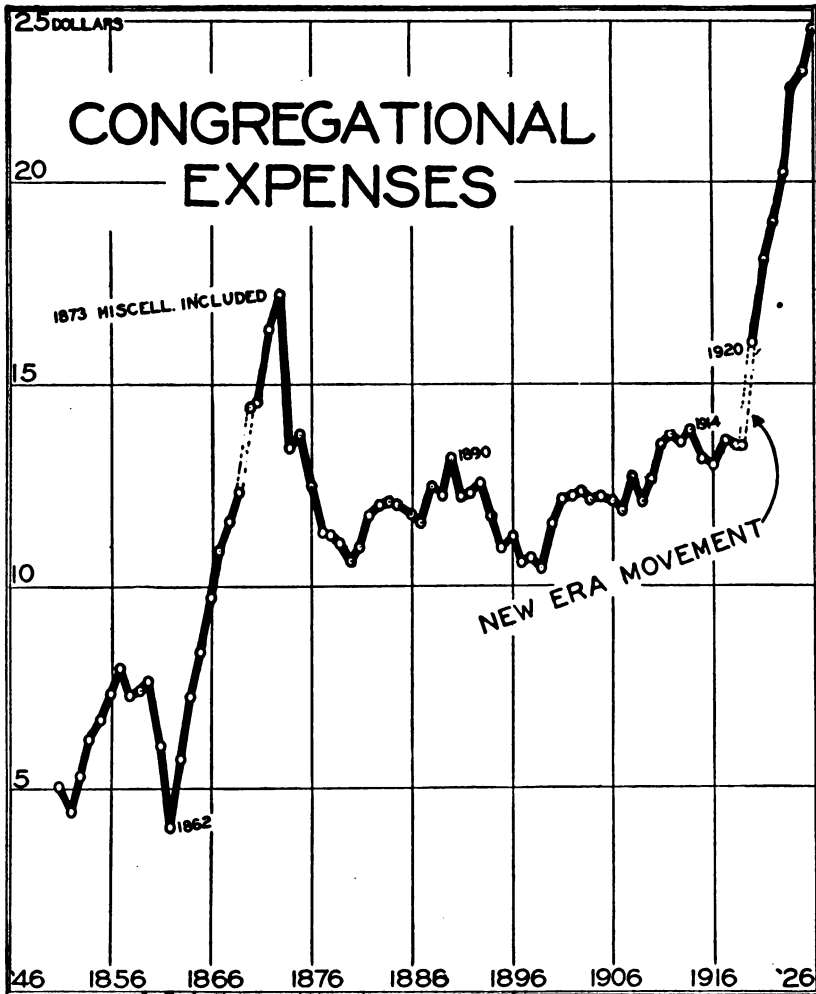


This item has been reported from the beginning. At first money for Commissioners' expenses to the General Assembly was reported together with money raised for presbyterial expenses. In 1831 a Contingent Fund was established and reported on until 1851, when it was merged into a category called "Funds for Presbyterial Purposes." This continued in the records until 1860.

No reports of these expenses are recorded from 1861 to 1864. In 1865 a new column appeared headed "Commissioners and Contingent Funds."

In 1870, at Reunion, the expenses column became General Assembly Tax. In this column sessions report not only the regular assessment for the expenses of the General Assembly but also other assessments which are agreed upon for synodical or presbyterial expenses. In 1924 the General Assembly adopted the following Standing Rule: "That for the purpose of securing justice to all parts of the country and for the purpose of distributing as widely as possible the benefits accruing locally from the annual meetings of the Assembly, the country shall be divided into the following five areas: . . . That unless there be imperative reasons to the contrary the Assembly shall meet in these areas and in a rotation to be determined by financial considerations. That sufficient funds may be provided for this purpose the per capita tax shall be increased from eleven to thirteen cents per communicant member."

It will be seen, therefore, that seven cents in the last entries are devoted to other than General Assembly assessment purposes. The prospects for 1927 included a possible reduction in the thirteen cents per member tax.



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CONGREGATIONAL EXPENSES

Year	Old School Branch	Per Cap.	Year	Old School Branch	Per Cap.
1851	\$1,056,023	\$5.02	1861	\$1,821,252	\$6.06
1852	934,877	4.44	1862	1,242,163	4.10
1853	1,168,655	5.33	1863	1,294,785	5.70
1854	1,407,931	6.25	1864	1,677,106	7.25
1855	1,554,984	6.72	1865	1,939,566	8.37
1856	1,725,825	7.39	1866	2,319,909	9.73
1857	1,953,964	7.99	1867	2,673,606	10.90
1858	1,886,166	7.28	1868	2,919,974	11.62
1859	2,070,479	7.41	1869	3,180,102	12.34
1860	2,241,916	7.66	....	.....	....

Year	New School Branch	Per Cap.	Year	New School Branch	Per Cap.
1865	\$1,264,667	\$8.79	1868	\$2,441,086	\$14.45
1866	1,788,466	11.89	1869	2,866,940	16.61
1867	2,342,760	14.50	....	.....	....

Year	The Reunited Church	Per Cap.	Year	The Twentieth Century	Per Cap.
1870	\$6,415,336	\$14.41	1901	\$12,123,654	\$12.12
1871	6,606,514	14.56	1902	12,557,132	12.26
1872	7,608,761*	16.32	1903	12,890,790	12.35
1873	8,078,312*	17.18	1904	12,956,694	12.13
1874	6,639,584	13.45	1905	13,363,482	12.25
1875	6,899,535	13.72	1906	13,646,875	12.10
1876	6,631,177	12.47	1907	15,457,704	11.84
1877	6,270,899	11.33	1908	16,212,165	12.70
1878	6,332,498	11.25	1909	15,676,490	12.06
1879	6,307,236	11.10	1910	16,624,951	12.63
1880	6,094,666	10.63	1911	17,939,112	13.47
1881	6,336,728	11.01	1912	18,602,862	13.75
1882	6,859,111	11.71	1913	18,811,066	13.55
1883	7,134,416	12.02	1914	19,749,164	13.83
1884	7,345,185	12.09	1915	19,584,921	13.12
1885	7,535,137	12.00	1916	20,088,776	13.03
1886	7,631,459	11.77	1917	21,445,861	13.58
1887	7,889,431	11.57	1918	21,622,669	13.48
1888	8,789,174	12.44	1919	21,063,011	13.40
1889	9,016,422	12.20	1920	25,681,037	16.02
1890	10,004,509	13.15	1921	30,903,385	18.33
1891	9,653,366	12.21	1922	32,736,159	19.05
1892	10,031,679	12.35	1923	35,476,579	20.16
1893	10,510,421	12.55	1924	40,017,454	22.39
1894	10,292,033	11.73	1925	41,633,438	22.76
1895	9,906,766	10.97	1926	44,516,376	23.83
1896	10,397,007	11.25	1927	.....	....
1897	9,965,773	10.60	1928	.....	....
1898	10,208,610	10.69	1929	.....	....
1899	10,082,153	10.48	1930	.....	....
1900	11,348,975	11.54	1931	.....	....

* In 1872 congregational expenses and ministers' salaries were recorded separately.

* In 1873 "Miscellaneous" was added into "Congregational Expenses."

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The per capita line of congregational expenses presents a surprising revelation of the upkeep end of Presbyterian finances. The reporting of congregational expenses did not begin until 1851 in the Old School Branch and in 1865 in the New School. Over the decade of the fifties the average for the Old School churches stood at about seven dollars per member. The Civil War years reduced this average, but in the period of inflation after the war the average just about doubled, reaching a high point in 1872 and 1873. In 1872 an experiment was tried in reporting, church expenses and ministers' salaries being reported separately. This resulted in an apparent increase in total congregational expenses, including salaries, of over \$1,000,000. The following year, 1873, congregational expenses and ministers' salaries were again reported separately, this time with a gain of nearly \$500,000 for ministers' salaries, but miscellaneous receipts were included in congregational expenses. The following year, 1874, the statistics reverted to the traditional form, congregational expenses showing a slight gain over 1871, and not remaining at the apparently higher level, and Miscellaneous showing a considerable falling off.

The steady increase in the line on the graph from 1863 to 1873, from about six to about fifteen dollars per member, marks an outstanding feature of the line. A glance at the Church Erection line will show that some churches put on large building developments during this period and recorded their expenses in that column. But many other churches probably put their special funds for this purpose in their congregational-expense column. The line suggests this after-war activity in church-building, a parallel to which is found in the developments from 1920-1926.

The hard times that began in 1873 seem to have modified this line materially, reducing the average per capita response to about twelve dollars. The response fell off a bit during the depression of 1878-1881, but increased during the reaction of the eighties. The depression of the late nineties lowered the average again to its low mark in 1899 (at \$10.48).

With the advent of the new century the level rose to a bit over twelve, then in 1911 to thirteen dollars. On the whole this line is extraordinarily steady. New crops of members were being taken into fellowship and digested at the prevailing rate of support. The line suggests business methods, adequate routine, Presbyterian competency, and no particular imagination. The bills came in and salary and other obligations fell due and were

met. The variations between 1876 and 1919, forty-three years, are between the limits of \$10.45 low and \$13.83 high.

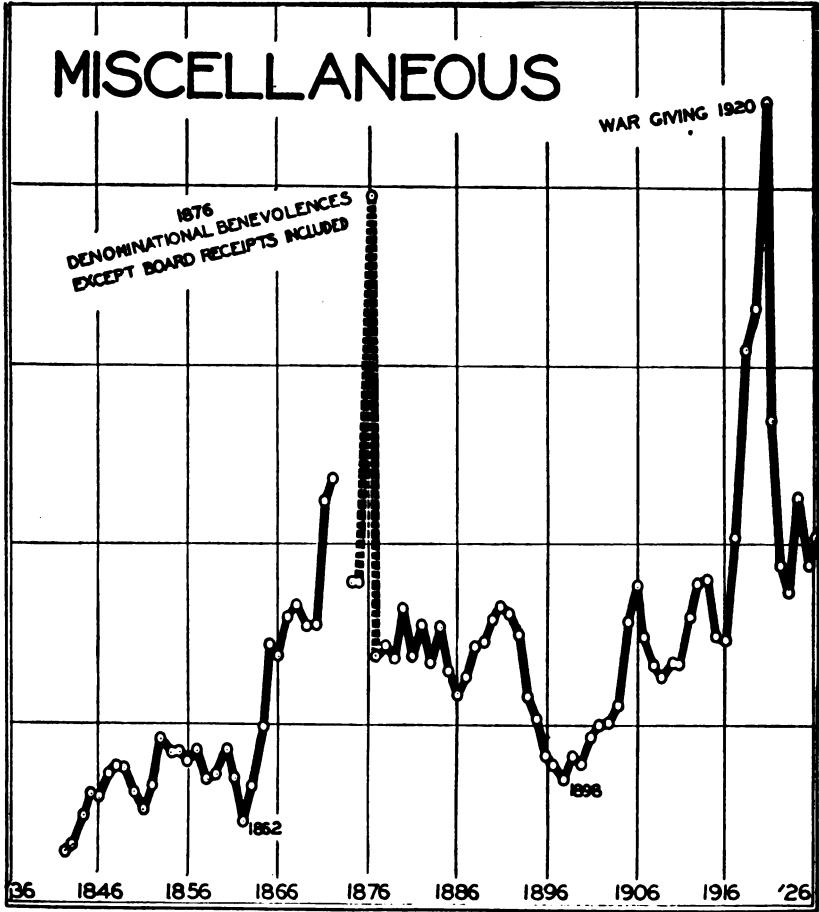
With the close of the World War, however, a tremendous change struck this rather settled forty-three-year-old line. The New Era Movement Committee put on the Victory Fund Campaign of 1919. Astonishing things happened generally throughout the churches. The very low level of benevolences was violently lifted and the Church also awoke to the fact that it was far in arrears in its support of its local enterprise.

In one year the increase in congregational expense returns was \$4,618,026, which included a very general inspection and rectification of ministers' salaries accounts. This was only the beginning, however. The next year, with the added impetus of the Interchurch World Movement Campaign, the increase was over \$5,000,000, followed in 1922, 1923, 1924, and 1925 with increases of \$1,832,774, \$2,740,420, \$4,540,875, and \$1,615,984, respectively.

The last year under our scrutiny, 1926, registered an increase of \$2,882,938 in this account.

The total increase in congregational expenses since 1920, the beginning of the New Era period, has been \$23,453,365, or in seven years 111 per cent. From 1870-1906 the same percentage of increase was recorded, but that was a period of thirty-seven years.

The per capita of \$23.83, the last recorded in the tabulation, does not represent a limit for so virile an ecclesiastical organization as the Presbyterian Church. It represents an average contribution of less than fifty cents per Sunday. Other denominations lead the way in per capitas, though the Presbyterian family is in the van.



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MISCELLANEOUS BENEVOLENCES

The Old School Branch

Year	Miscellaneous	Per Cap.	Year	Miscellaneous	Per Cap.
1842	\$ 41,620	\$0.29	1856	\$186,445	\$0.79
1843	53,086	0.33	1857	210,502	0.85
1844	82,856	0.49	1858	181,056	0.69
1845	105,482	0.61	1859	198,843	0.71
1846	103,769	0.59	1860	251,658	0.86
1847	129,834	0.72	1861	211,527	0.70
1848	148,102	0.77	1862	138,712	0.45
1849	151,944	0.75	1863	150,444	0.66
1850	130,236	0.62	1864	230,102	0.99
1851	109,642	0.52	1865	338,327	1.46
1852	141,561	0.67	1866	329,590	1.38
1853	205,000	0.93	1867	392,372	1.60
1854	193,209	0.85	1868	421,890	1.67
1855	197,441	0.85	1869	397,392	1.54

The New School Branch

1865	501,141	3.48	1868	350,811	2.07
1866	420,706	2.79	1869	363,298	2.10
1867	454,714	2.81	....	.....	....

The Reunited Church

The Twentieth Century

1870	690,472	1.55	1901	940,786	0.94
1871	1,017,008	2.24	1902	1,033,878	1.00
1872	1,110,418	2.38	1903	1,063,514	1.01
1873	.....	....	1904	1,200,152	1.12
1874	881,272	1.78	1905	1,732,708	1.58
1875	896,884	1.78	1906	2,001,545	1.79
1876	2,099,514	3.95*	1907	1,940,424	1.48
1877	765,289	1.38	1908	1,689,937	1.32
1878	811,273	1.44	1909	1,646,542	1.26
1879	778,085	1.36	1910	1,774,756	1.34
1880	953,667	1.65	1911	1,780,485	1.33
1881	816,226	1.39	1912	2,172,770	1.60
1882	928,627	1.56	1913	2,473,841	1.78
1883	831,780	1.36	1914	2,592,404	1.81
1884	971,031	1.54	1915	2,246,879	1.50
1885	820,926	1.30	1916	2,295,765	1.48
1886	768,147	1.17	1917	3,234,011	2.04
1887	863,632	1.26	1918	4,981,027	3.10
1888	1,011,231	1.43	1919	5,237,210	3.33
1889	1,080,785	1.46	1920	7,184,191	4.48
1890	1,211,828	1.59	1921	4,566,035	2.70
1891	1,324,738	1.67	1922	3,264,724	1.90
1892	1,317,317	1.62	1923	3,092,635	1.75
1893	1,262,018	1.50	1924	4,040,741	2.26
1894	1,022,581	1.16	1925	3,484,518	1.90
1895	936,990	1.03	1926	3,818,775	2.04
1896	774,848	0.83	1927	.....	....
1897	725,018	0.77	1928	.....	....
1898	666,439	0.69	1929	.....	....
1899	792,917	0.82	1930	.....	....
1900	774,908	0.78	1931	.....	....

* All benevolences, except those actually received by the Boards, included.

The heading Miscellaneous covers a multitude of denominational indulgences and experiments.

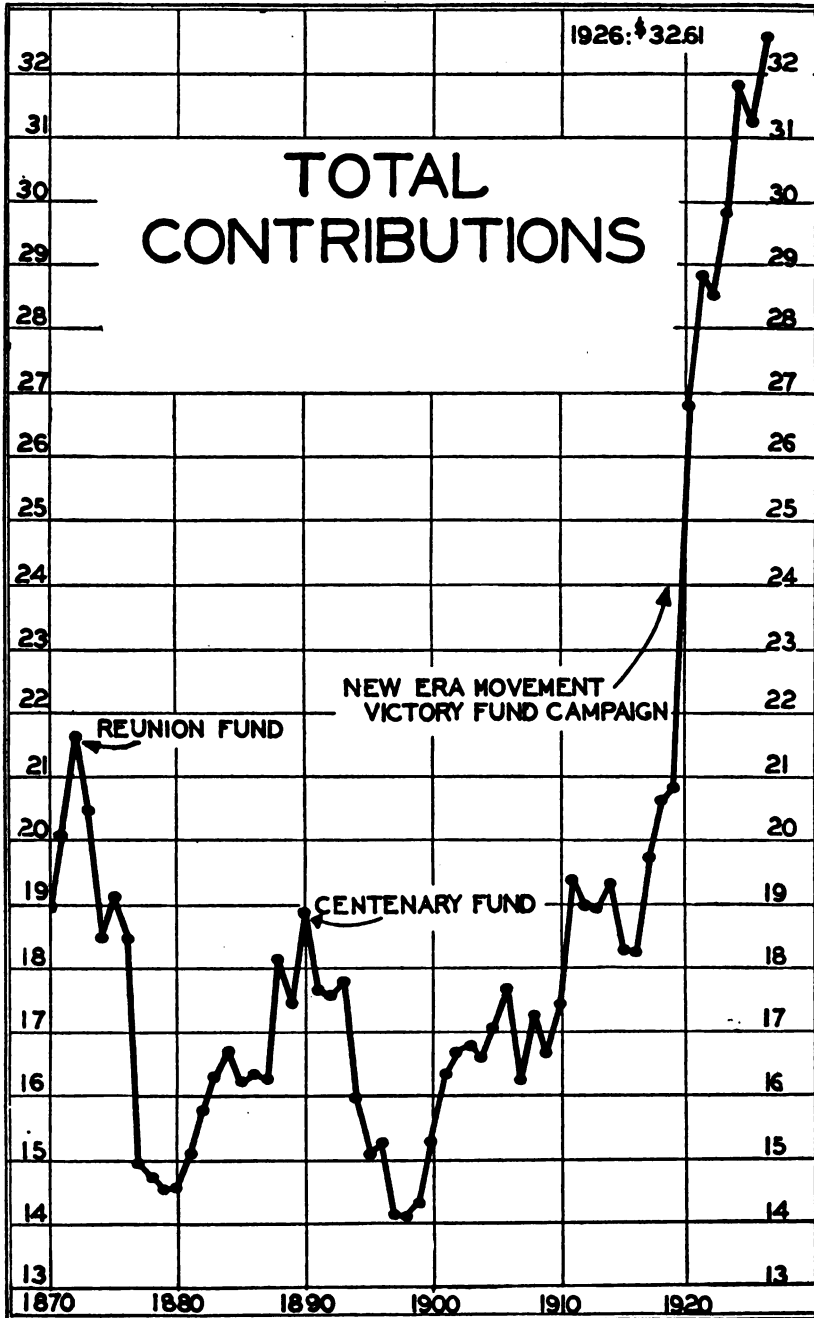
It started out simply to note collections taken for this and that and not reportable under the main denominational causes. But it has harbored church-building accounts, renovations, bequests, endowments, hospital foundations, community projects, and many other benefactions.

In 1876 an effort was made to include in this column all giving to benevolences which did not actually go through the treasuries of the Boards of the General Assembly. The General Assembly of 1875 directed that presbyteries be informed "that they put in the columns set apart for the Assembly's Boards and Committees only the amounts that have been contributed to these schemes; and that other contributions, except those given to the General Assembly's fund and congregational expenses, be grouped under the head of 'Miscellaneous Charities.'" Twenty or more presbyteries and synods overtured at once against this change, and the Assembly of 1876 restored the previous method of statistical reporting. The Miscellaneous column was "to include all other collections for Bible and Tract societies, etc., and for general benevolence." In 1904 this description was amplified: "Report also in this column all miscellaneous and outside gifts of the congregation for religious and charitable causes, provided the donors consent to have them thus reported by the clerk of session or by the pastor. This applies to individual gifts as well as to collections."

After the Civil War this line rose with others. In 1871 and 1872 a number of churches reported large amounts in this column, suggesting building operations. After the panic of 1873, however, this line dropped, and it fell off during the early eighties when other lines were rising. It fell to below the dollar mark in the depression period of the late nineties.

Beginning with the new century this column received more attention, especially in 1906 and in 1914. The World War began to register tremendously in 1917. The churches cleared many war charities through their treasuries. In 1920 over \$7,000,000 was reported here, or \$4.48 per member.

The per capita dropped in 1921, but is now in 1926 at a higher general level than in any other normal period before. The churches contributed \$3,818,775 in 1926 to miscellaneous charities.



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TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS

The Reunited Church

The Twentieth Century

Year	Total Contributions	Per Cap.	Year	Total Contributions	Per Cap.
1870	\$8,438,163	\$18.96	1901	\$16,302,283	\$16.30
1871	9,096,809	20.05	1902	17,055,506	16.65
1872	10,083,951	21.63	1903	17,527,509	16.79
1873	9,619,798	20.46	1904	17,681,499	16.55
1874	9,116,259	18.47	1905	18,605,817	17.06
1875	9,617,815	19.13	1906	19,952,294	17.69
1876	9,806,158	18.45	1907	21,197,426	16.24
1877	8,291,142	14.98	1908	22,067,330	17.29
1878	8,276,841	14.71	1909	21,622,542	16.64
1879	8,252,875	14.52	1910	22,923,627	17.42
1880	8,355,150	14.57	1911	25,870,335	19.43
1881	8,669,830	15.06	1912	25,705,329	19.00
1882	9,247,198	15.79	1913	26,263,689	18.92
1883	9,653,643	16.27	1914	27,652,246	19.36
1884	10,151,392	16.71	1915	27,711,991	18.29
1885	10,181,426	16.22	1916	28,102,316	18.23
1886	10,578,561	16.32	1917	31,208,881	19.76
1887	11,081,307	16.26	1918	33,079,712	20.62
1888	12,796,926	18.12	1919	32,752,669	20.84
1889	12,892,177	17.44	1920	42,960,096	26.79
1890	14,355,879	18.87	1921	46,932,781	27.83
1891	13,946,699	17.65	1922	47,277,330	27.52
1892	14,281,953	17.58	1923	50,287,940	28.57
1893	14,906,570	17.80	1924	56,958,003	31.87
1894	13,998,875	15.96	1925	57,241,511	31.29
1895	13,629,292	15.09	1926	60,920,373	32.61
1896	14,127,237	15.29	1927	.....	....
1897	13,276,508	14.13	1928	.....	....
1898	13,486,541	14.12	1929	.....	....
1899	13,762,570	14.31	1930	.....	....
1900	15,026,146	15.27	1931	.....	....

The Presbyterian Church started out in the year of Reunion, 1870, with a total amount of contributions reported as \$8,438,163, or a per capita of \$18.96. This per capita went still higher in the course of the following three years. After 1875 it never again reached this level until 1917. This was a period of fifty-two years.

If the line of congregational expense, the church erection line, and the miscellaneous line are consulted, it will be easy to infer that the high level of the period from 1870-1875 was due to an era of church-building which followed the Civil War period and was helped by the good will of the Reunion period.

The downward course of the line from 1873 was probably made necessary, or at least understandable, by the stringency of 1873. The confused situation which developed during the late seventies affected the accession lines of the Church and is reflected in this line. The per capita dropped to less than fifteen dollars.

Why this should have been is a question that needs careful study. The church-building boom died out, the evangelistic activity of the membership of the Church reached a low point, the number of accessions was greatly reduced, and the net rate of increase of the membership was the lowest for any like period in the Church's history (see pages 63-65).

The Church emerged from this depression, however, in the eighties. This line of total contributions registers the emergence for itself in 1881. Per capita rose slowly to 1884, halted until 1888, when there was a gain of \$1,000,000, and experienced another even better rise in 1890.

In 1893 there was again a stringency in finances which seems to have affected this line. There were controversies in the Church beginning as early as 1891. The line of per capita giving went down until it reached the lowest level after 1870—\$14.12 in 1898. Here again the depression registers in other lines than the financial.

Beginning with 1900 the line shows fair upward tendencies with temporary setbacks in 1909, 1915, and 1916. Apparently the Cumberland Reunion did not greatly affect this line. There was a drop of \$1.45 in the per capita, but this was regained in two years. In 1911 there was a gain of nearly \$3,000,000, which brought the per capita to its highest point since 1873. The outbreak of the World War stimulated giving in the Presbyterian Church, after a brief pause, and the per capita mounted until 1919. For that year, with such dismal records in other tabulations, there is no retraction of this line. The Church continued to give though its other activities were profoundly affected.

Then at the close of the war came the need for repairing the damage done by the interruption of normal programs, the great shift in the ministry which accompanied the development of the overseas campaigns of the nation and was welcomed by many pastors whose salaries had not been adjusted to living conditions, and the disastrous effect of the decrease in the purchasing power of the dollar.

The General Assembly of 1918 appointed a committee to consider the critical situation which the expected end of the World War would make for the Church. The armistice came quite suddenly in 1918 and left very little time for organizing a thorough campaign throughout the Church. No finances had been provided for by the General Assembly, but the laymen of the committee made arrangements to finance the work of the committee as suggested by the General Assembly, and in spite of a very

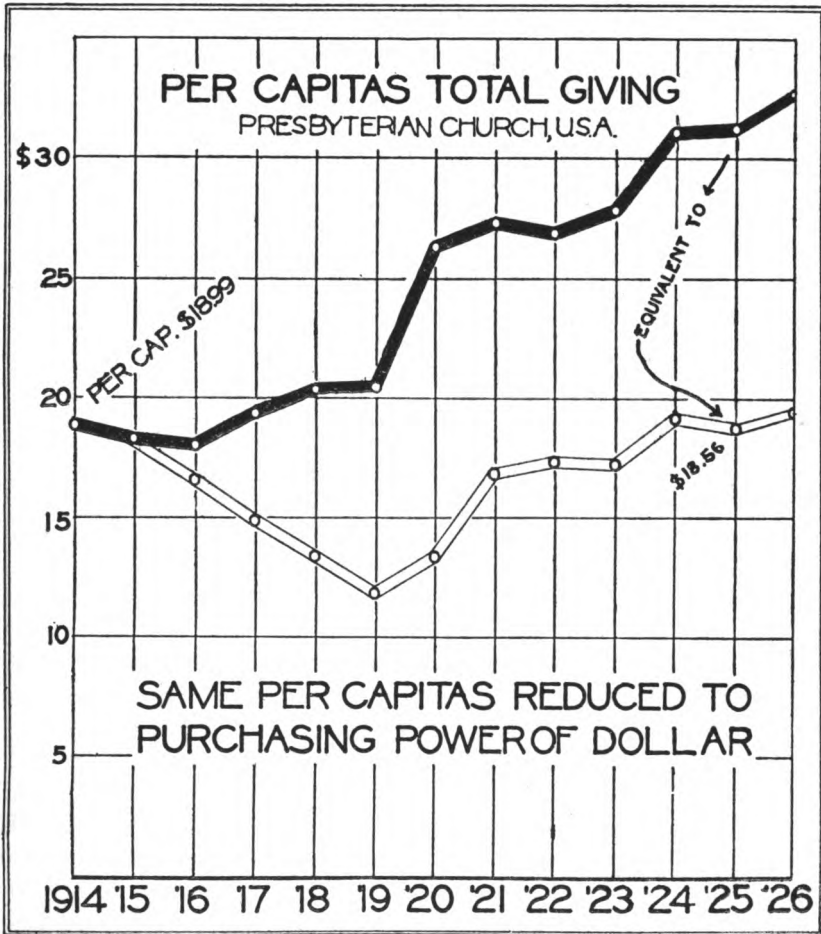
severe winter, a terrible epidemic of a virulent form of influenza, and the opposition of a substantial element in the leadership of the Church, put over a campaign to which many references have already been made and which was called the Victory Fund Campaign. This culminated in March with the putting on of an every-member canvass in which the Church pledged itself to a scale of giving never before attempted.

The increase of total giving in 1920 which resulted from this effort amounted to nearly \$10,000,000.

This advance was not a flash in the pan. The level was held. The increase in 1921 was \$3,750,000. The per capita rose from \$26.79 to \$27.84. There was an increase again in 1922, but only of \$344,549. The effect of the controversy over the Interchurch World Movement was felt and the per capita of \$27.84 dropped to \$27.52. In 1924 the line shot up more than \$6,500,000. Four and a half million dollars went toward increased congregational expenses, many large building enterprises, increased salaries, and other improvements. There was also a campaign to pay the debt of the Board of Foreign Missions.

The per capita of total giving in 1926 was \$32.61. The turnover for the year for all purposes, as reported in the Minutes, reached the rather impressive total of nearly \$61,000,000, even with foreign presbytery returns excluded. Since the beginning of the New Era Movement period the increase has been \$28,000,000.

Has the Church about reached its peak? There are still great areas in the Church which report very low per capitas. A majority of the presbyteries are still in the stage of per capita contributions to benevolences represented by the small amount of one cent a day, or three hundred and sixty-five cents per year or less, per member. Studies of lists of members and givers indicate that throughout the Church the statement holds good that about one third of our Presbyterian membership gives nothing regularly to benevolences; another third gives conventionally, what is convenient when it is convenient; and one third really supports the denominational benevolence enterprise. If this is true there are many resources that yet remain to be enlisted in giving. The cultivation of stewardship principles and practices will doubtless reveal many more giving resources than have yet been suspected.



Year (July 1)	Dollar Value in Cents	Per Capita Giving	Equivalent to
1914	100.0	\$18.99	\$18.99
1915	99.5	18.36	18.26
1916	92.0	18.02	16.58
1917	76.2	19.47	14.84
1918	65.7	20.31	13.34
1919	58.1	20.46	11.89
1920	48.9	26.30	12.86
1921	61.3	27.30	16.73
1922	64.3	26.94	17.32
1923	61.8	27.96	17.28
1924	61.8	31.17	19.26
1925	59.3	31.30	18.56
1926	59.5	32.61	19.40

(Reprinted from the *Presbyterian Magazine*)

Discerning leaders in the Church have frequently asked how the greatly increased contributions of the membership of the Presbyterian Church compare in actual purchasing power with the prewar contributions. The fear is voiced that the very great increase of the past few years has been just sufficient to maintain a level and not sufficient to register a great advance in Presbyterian work.

The National Industrial Conference Board, 247 Park Avenue, New York City, published a volume in 1925, "The Cost of Living in the United States," which provides ample material and authoritative data as to the purchasing power of the dollar from the year 1914 through 1925.

The accompanying chart shows at a glance the Industrial Conference Board's data applied to the per capita contributions of Presbyterians to all purposes as recorded in the Minutes. The upper black line gives the per capita contributions from \$18.99 in 1914 to the peak of \$32.61 in 1926. The lower open line registers the equivalent value of the same per capitas in terms of the 1914 dollar. That is to say, the \$31.30 of 1925 would buy just \$18.56 worth of necessities on the basis of the 1914 dollar. The mark of 1925 represents forty-three cents less in purchasing power per capita instead of \$12.74 more. (See table.)

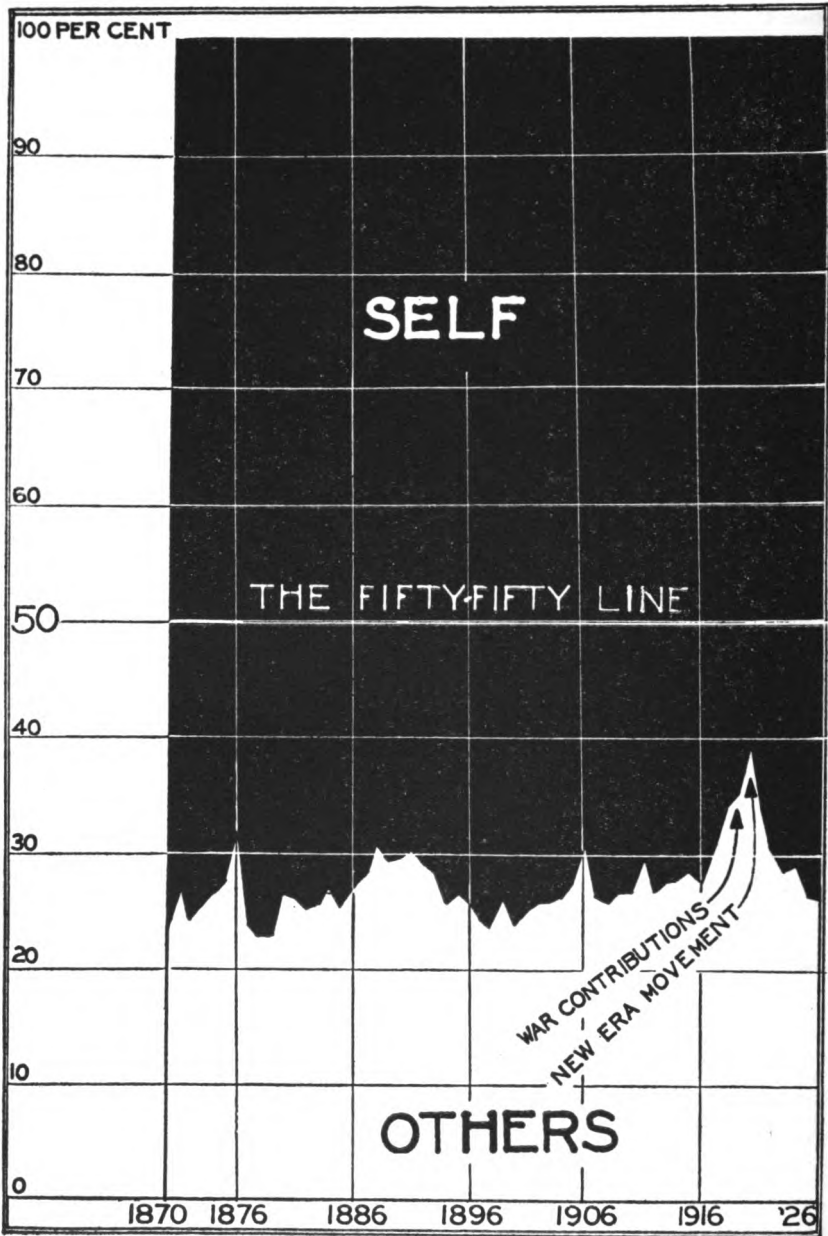
The importance of the New Era Movement appears very clearly in this graph. The open line from 1914-1919 shows the tobogganing of the income of the Church, not alone for the budgets of the Boards but also for congregational expenses and upkeep. This tobogganing would have landed the whole Presbyterian Church in a morass of staggering debt if it had not been for the Victory Fund Campaign of 1919, reported in 1920, and the campaign of 1920, reported in 1921. These two campaigns, especially, fought the decreasing value of the dollar and put the whole Church in a better position to profit by the rise of the dollar from 1920 to 1922.

Some critics in the Church have denounced the debts of the General Assembly incurred in 1919 and 1920 without having in mind the financial background shown clearly by the Conference Board study. These debts were insignificant compared with their successful struggle against the declining dollar.

"FIFTY-FIFTY" TABULATION

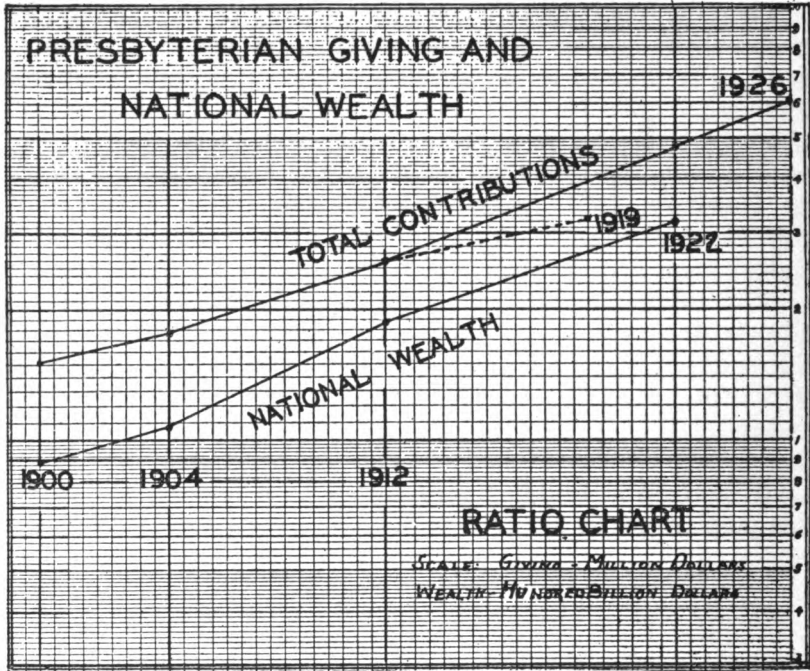
Year	Benevolences	Miscellaneous	Total Benevol.	Total Giving	Ratio to Others
1870	\$1,299,721	\$690,472	\$1,990,193	\$8,438,163	23.4
1871	1,444,212	1,017,008	2,461,220	9,096,809	27.0
1872	1,333,346	1,110,418	2,443,764	10,083,951	24.2
1873	1,510,904	.....	.....	9,619,798	...
1874	1,557,988	882,272	2,440,260	9,116,259	26.7
1875	1,781,750	896,884	2,678,634	9,617,815	27.8
1876	1,041,975	2,099,514*	3,141,489	9,806,158	32.0
1877	1,221,097	765,289	1,986,386	8,291,142	23.9
1878	1,092,636	811,273	1,903,909	8,276,823	23.0
1879	1,126,737	778,085	1,904,822	8,252,875	23.0
1880	1,264,778	953,667	2,218,445	8,355,150	26.5
1881	1,473,864	816,226	2,290,090	8,669,830	26.4
1882	1,415,207	928,627	2,343,834	9,247,198	25.3
1883	1,640,617	831,780	2,472,397	9,653,643	25.6
1884	1,784,154	971,031	2,755,185	10,151,392	27.1
1885	1,770,173	820,926	2,591,099	10,181,426	25.4
1886	2,118,657	768,147	2,886,804	10,578,561	27.2
1887	2,265,969	863,632	3,129,601	11,081,307	28.2
1888	2,928,425	1,011,231	3,939,656	12,796,926	30.7
1889	2,725,352	1,080,785	3,806,137	12,892,177	29.5
1890	3,067,194	1,211,828	4,279,022	14,355,868	29.8
1891	2,893,161	1,324,738	4,217,899	13,946,699	30.2
1892	2,852,057	1,317,317	4,169,374	14,281,953	29.1
1893	3,051,341	1,262,018	4,313,359	14,906,570	28.2
1894	2,599,534	1,022,581	3,622,115	13,998,875	25.8
1895	2,696,221	936,990	3,633,211	13,629,292	26.6
1896	2,862,934	774,848	3,637,782	14,127,237	25.7
1897	2,498,089	725,018	3,233,107	13,276,508	24.2
1898	2,526,820	666,439	3,193,259	13,486,541	23.6
1899	2,807,341	792,917	3,600,258	13,762,570	26.1
1900	2,822,437	774,908	3,597,345	15,026,146	23.9
1901	3,160,613	940,786	4,101,399	16,302,283	25.1
1902	3,379,628	1,033,878	4,413,506	17,055,506	25.8
1903	3,478,771	1,063,514	4,542,285	17,529,077	25.9
1904	3,425,503	1,200,152	4,625,655	17,681,499	26.1
1905	3,404,563	1,732,708	5,137,271	18,605,799	27.6
1906	4,192,856	2,017,858	6,210,714	19,973,051	31.0
1907	3,668,875	1,940,424	5,609,299	21,197,426	26.4
1908	4,027,577	1,689,937	5,717,514	22,067,330	25.9
1909	4,153,789	1,646,542	5,800,331	21,622,542	26.8
1910	4,372,573	1,774,756	6,147,329	22,923,627	26.8
1911	5,980,026	1,780,485	7,760,511	25,870,335	29.9
1912	4,757,353	2,173,004	6,930,357	25,705,329	26.9
1913	4,799,649	2,473,841	7,273,490	26,263,689	27.6
1914	5,126,108	2,592,404	7,718,512	27,651,246	27.9
1915	5,682,868	2,246,879	7,929,747	27,711,973	28.6
1916	5,515,338	2,295,765	7,811,103	28,102,316	27.7
1917	6,318,483	3,234,011	9,552,494	31,208,932	30.5
1918	6,257,462	4,981,027	11,238,489	33,129,712	33.9
1919	6,235,880	5,237,210	11,473,090	32,752,669	35.0
1920	9,874,953	7,184,191	17,059,144	43,070,102	39.6
1921	11,201,798	4,566,035	15,767,833	46,932,781	33.6
1922	11,007,599	3,264,724	14,272,323	47,277,330	30.1
1923	11,427,220	3,092,635	14,519,855	50,287,940	28.8
1924	12,558,537	4,040,741	16,599,278	56,946,793	29.1
1925	11,752,425	3,484,518	15,236,943	57,241,511	26.6
1926	12,194,604	3,818,775	16,013,379	60,920,373	26.2

* In 1872 all contributions except those actually received by the Boards were ordered reported under the heading "Miscellaneous."



Considerable emphasis has been recently placed on the ideal, in church budgeting, of apportioning to the service of others as much as is devoted to local upkeep and congregational expenses. Only one hundred churches were noted in the Minutes of 1926 whose benevolences were larger, as reported, than their expenditures for congregational purposes. In the Presbyterian Magazine for February, 1927, seven churches were noted whose contributions to the work of the denomination through its official budget were greater than their expenditures for local needs.

The tabulation here provided indicates what has been the ratio in the denomination from 1870-1926, and the graph visualizes the ups and downs of this line. The highest percentage of the total amount to be devoted to others is recorded for 1920 and resulted from the clearing, through their sessional reports in the case of a number of churches, of heavy war contributions. The great increase in building operations since the war has reduced this percentage, as is noted in the tabulation and on the graph.



NATIONAL WEALTH AND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH CONTRIBUTIONS

Tabulation

(World Almanac: National Wealth Figures)

Year	National Wealth	Total Contributions	Increase Over 1900	
			Wealth	Contributions
1900	\$88,517,307,000	\$15,026,146	.....	.....
1904	107,104,194,000	17,681,499
1912	186,299,664,000	25,705,329
1922	320,803,862,000	47,277,330	262%	214%

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Wealth is apparently not keeping pace with contributions if the percentages of increase in wealth and giving are contrasted.

The graph, however, shows that the arrears must be credited to the giving deficiency of the period from 1900–1919. This is a ratio chart visualizing rate of increase. From 1900–1912 the line of wealth rises at a more rapid rate than does the line of giving. The figures for giving are found on page 160, and if the line of giving is projected in accordance with those figures (the dotted line) the disproportion of increase in giving as compared with increase in wealth is graphically visible.

This line of giving, however, was profoundly diverted in 1920. The need for this diversion is shown by the end of the dotted line. Against this need the New Era Movement Committee projected the Victory Fund Campaign of 1919. Wealth was rapidly increasing, doubling about every ten years. Giving was increasing at the rate of doubling in seventeen years.

The Victory Fund Campaign changed the rate tremendously. The current rate of increase in giving is apparently greater than the rate of increase in capacity to give, as indicated by national wealth estimates. The rate of wealth increase from 1912–1922 averages about 7 per cent per annum. The rate of increase in giving in the Presbyterian Church to all purposes, from 1919–1926, averages about 12 per cent.

Caution must be used, of course, not to picture these increases as regular. They have varied from $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 per cent to over 30 per cent. There is no “normal” increase predicable save for a long term of years, and marginal budget allowances or expectations must depend on promotional follow through far more than on any hypothetical giving increase.

For the whole period, then, 1900–1926, the giving of the Presbyterian Church seems to have lagged behind the increase in the wealth of the nation. The New Era Movement reversed the situation and the Presbyterian Church, at present, is advancing in giving to all purposes, at a slightly better rate than the rate of increase of national wealth.

PART III
APPLICATION TO INDIVIDUAL
CHURCH

PART III

THE apparent value of the visualizations which have been presented in Part II for the study of denominational questions has impressed a growing circle of executives and parish leaders with their possible use in connection with the study of the problems of smaller groupings in the Church down to the individual congregation. So frequently have requests come for analyses of synods, presbyteries, and churches, that a technic has slowly developed which has been found most suggestive.

At the request of many who have been in touch with what the compiler has been doing to visualize and interpret denominational tabulations, this third part has been added to the volume as an aid to those who may wish to use visualizations in the analysis of their own situations.

No attempt at elaboration is made. In fact, visualizations are most effective when they present single, simple, and outstanding things, either situations or trends. In actual practice the compiler has confined his visualizations to developing three key charts: the first, the fluctuation of church and Sunday-school membership; the second, the evangelistic index; and the third, the per capita of giving to all purposes and to benevolences. These three charts, covering usually a period of twenty-five years if not more, present a background of pastorates and environments very suggestive of what may be expected, and suggest primary elements in a project program which may counteract or capitalize, as the case may be, the trends of the past.

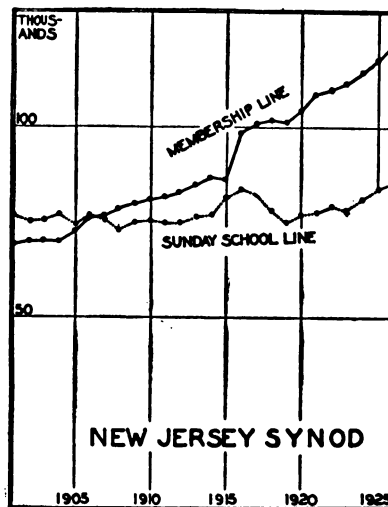
Graph paper of various kinds may be purchased at or ordered through any well-run stationery store. The loose-leaf form is probably the handiest to use and file. Many pastors have found interested collaborators on graphs and visualizations in engineers of various types in their congregations. Pads of *quadrille* paper are very valuable for casual use. Scales, lines, and bars can be quickly marked on them.

In connection with the key charts suggested herewith, blank graphs are provided on which those desiring to do so may record in a permanent way the records of their own churches, or their pastorates, as to major activities.

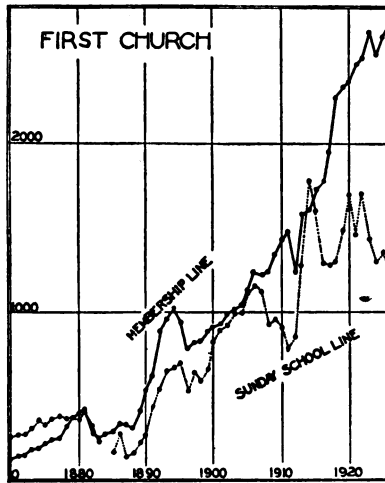
MEMBERSHIP RECORDS

Reference to the chart of the whole Church (page 46) shows how suggestive membership records become and how they raise questions or visualize history.

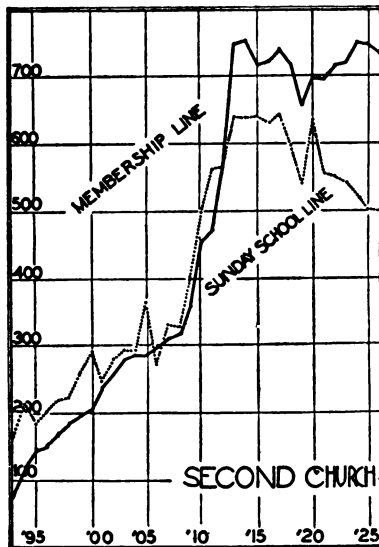
At the 1926 meeting of the Synod of New Jersey the following chart of church and Sunday-school membership was presented. The two lines showed an obvious divergence in a synod which has two great areas of population devoted to suburban family life. The interest aroused by the divergence of these two lines resulted instantly in the injunction to a committee to study the Sunday-school situation in the synod for a whole year.



A few examples of individual church analyses are presented, with comments, to show the rather striking way in which these lines differ and reflect varying situations. Here is a graph of a large city church which has been unusually favored in its pastorates. Beginning with 124 members the line has risen to more than 2,000. The jags show roll-cleaning, usually at the beginning of a new pastorate. The Sunday school, from 1896-1906, rises beautifully in harmony with the membership line. The pastor of that period became a noted educator later in his career. The same rise of the line is shown for the pastorate beginning in 1907. But about 1916 a saturation point was reached, due either to lack of executive direction or to changing neighborhood, which stopped



the growth of the Sunday school and introduced an element of instability from year to year. The same element seems to be entering the membership line and presents an immediate problem for this great city church to face.

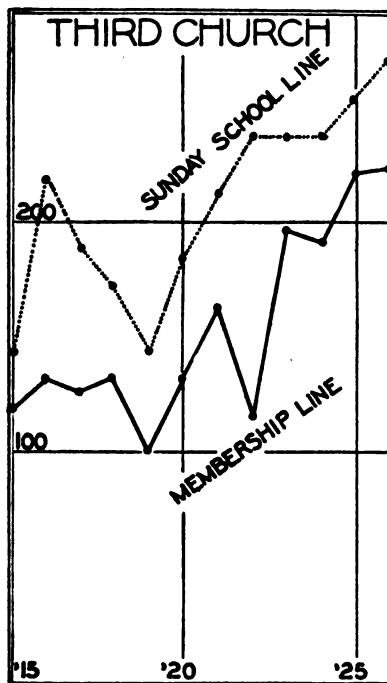


Here is another set of lines. From 1893-1914, for two pastorates, the church and the Sunday-school lines are beautifully wedded. This is a suburban church which apparently reached

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its maturity when it registered 750 members. A pastorate different from the first two interrupted the upward sweep of the lines. The Sunday school has never recovered, and in spite of an admirable program of religious education has found something lacking either in its direction or in its environment so that there is growing disarticulation. This presents a problem which ought to be keenly studied. A certain amount of variation is probably inevitable. It may, in fact, be characteristic of certain situations, and such situations would obviously require special treatment.

A small country church in New Jersey registers its lines as follows:

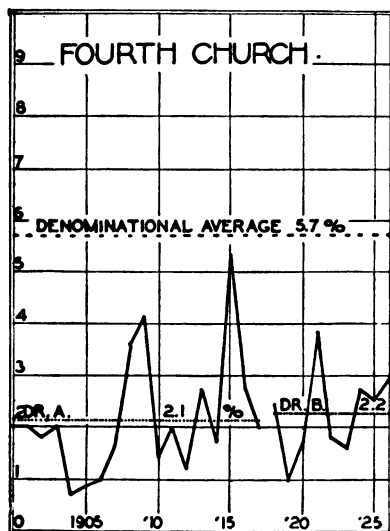


Here there is admirable correspondence. The depression registers the absence of the pastor in war service and a subsequent change of pastorate. Since then the Sunday-school line has been higher than the church membership line and the immediate future of this smaller church, other things being tranquil, is assured.

The next graph waits for the record of some other church or pastorate. No scale is indicated. It can be figured out in detail when the limits of the tabulation to be visualized are available.

The relationship of Church members to new members is perhaps the most striking thing to visualize in all the range of records of the Church. In the first place it suggests that the universal habit of expecting the preacher to do the soul-winning of the parish is wrong. Is there any reason at all why a church, when it is vacant, should abruptly cease its primary function? In the second place it raises the question as to what normally should be the result of corporate membership work for winning new members and presses this idea home.

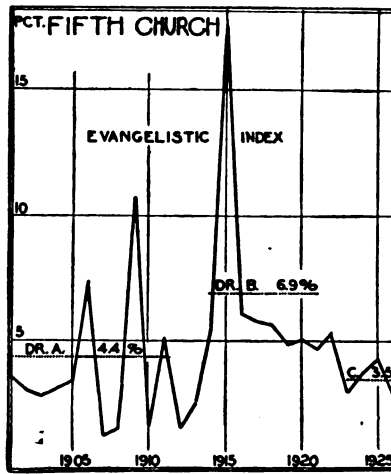
Here is a church in a suburb with its evangelistic activity plotted and averaged for two pastorates. This church has about



475 members. The average yield in new members for the period has been 2.1 per cent. The denominational average for the same period is 5.7 per cent, and this is below the hundred-year average of 6.2. The question is at once raised: Is this an old folks' church with no adolescent life? There are such situations. If not, is there a program of evangelization of any sort? Apparently there is none. Two revival periods have made temporary impressions on the line, the highest made by a Billy Sunday campaign. Another effect was produced by the Interchurch Campaign of 1920 which also lifted the level a trifle higher than it had been for many years. Here a remedy should be sought. If

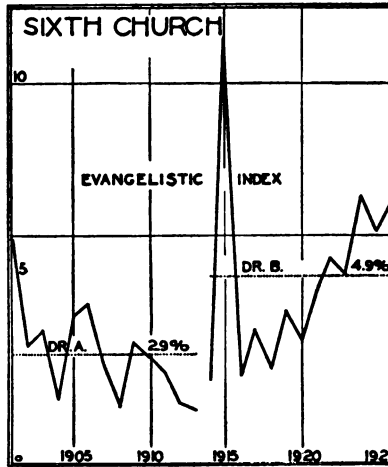
the neighborhood is changing for the worse there may be some explanation until the church has adapted itself. If it is due to lack of training and program the remedy should be sought there.

Here is another visualization of a Pennsylvania church. Here again a Billy Sunday campaign registers emphatically, with a subsequent decrease, but on a decidedly higher level than that of the preceding pastorate. The average of the second pastorate stands above the denominational average, and its lowest point—con-

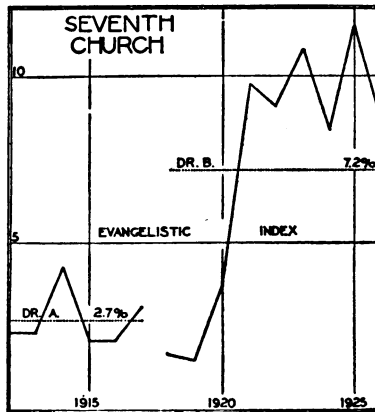


ditioned by a rapid growth in membership by letter—is still about where the census requirements indicate it should be to take care of its adolescents. On the other hand, the third pastorate—in this important matter of evangelism—begins at a very low and unpromising point.

Another Pennsylvania church line presents a story of dogged and persistent effort. The pastorate inherited by the present incumbent averaged 2.8 per cent, indicating no vital evangelistic tradition or atmosphere. Another Billy Sunday campaign made the second year of the pastorate stand out abnormally. The previous poor record doubtless underwrote the response in this group to the combined appeal of a new pastor and a tabernacle campaign. But this great response did not improve the level. A glance at the line shows a labored, heartbreaking progress until in 1924, 1925, and 1926, an index above the general denominational average was reached and held.



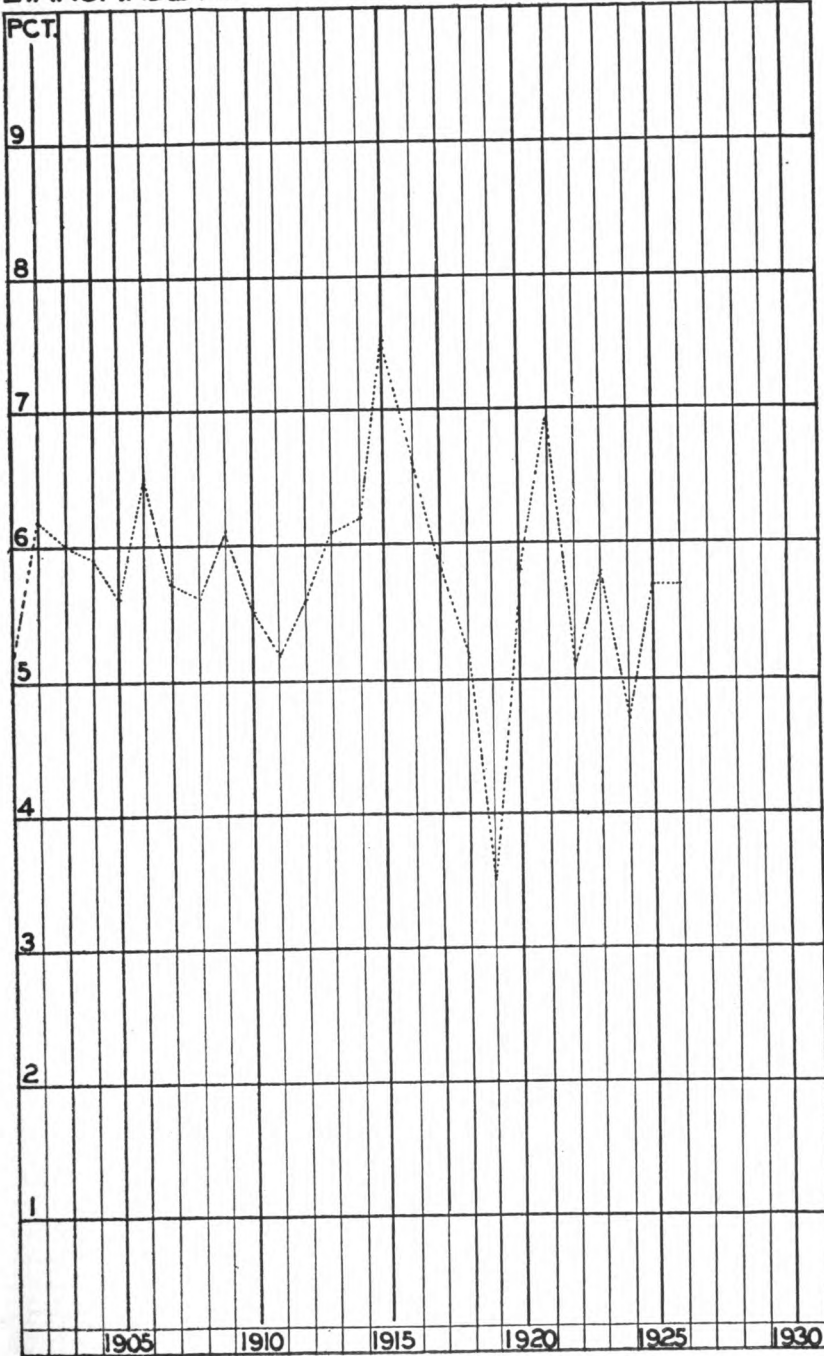
Another line, from a very large middle-western city church, shows the same sort of progress, made, however, by extraordinary executive direction and stimulation of lay activity. Here the incumbent inherited a church with 800 members and an index of 2.7 per cent. After three years of effort he reversed the tradition, registered through his group system an index of 9.8, and



has held the productivity of his congregation above 8 per cent in spite of the growth of his church beyond the 2,000 mark. So large a percentage of new members on confession raises the presumption at once that there is remarkable power of digestion into membership activities and a high quality of executive direction.

EVANG. INDEX OF

CHURCH



On the preceding page is a blank graph with the scales indicated and the denominational average for twenty-five years represented by the dotted line. To find the evangelistic index for any year divide the number received on confession by the total membership. The result will represent the new section of total membership and gives a very valid index of evangelistic activity.

Another good graph to have tacked up in the study and on the wall of the room where the session meets is the visual record of accessions on confession—the actual number. The high mark is a silent challenge to the best effort possible. Over a course of years such a line records the effectiveness or deficiencies of methods and possibly of spirit. When depressions occur the reasons for them should be diligently sought and valued. Where peaks arise the elements in their upheaval should be carefully visualized. For young preachers especially the record of preceding years should be plotted and a sort of measure set up by which to record advance. This sort of challenge already has proved potent in keeping men up to situations and in opening their minds and hearts to new methods, to industry, and to wrestling mightily with the Spirit of the Lord. A blank graph is provided on the next page for recording accessions either annually or by communion seasons. The scales will have to be calculated in accordance with the numbers which appear in individual tabulations.

Graphs visualizing contributions are very helpful in presenting the financial situation clearly and impressively. Amounts may be charted showing the course of over-all budgets; or the per capita contributions to total budgets, to local upkeep, or to benevolences, may be visualized. The per capita contribution line enables comparisons to be easily made with other churches, and with the average for the presbytery, synod, or denomination.

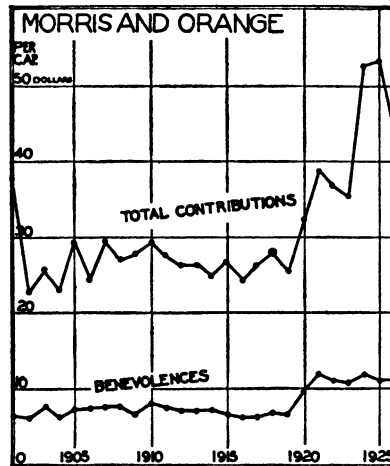
The per capita line is used almost exclusively in Part II to analyze the course of financial history in the denomination. The examples of financial lines which follow are all of per capita lines. Where the per capitas are very low one presumption immediately arises—that there is a large proportion of nongivers. This nongiving section of any church group needs far more Christian attention than it has been receiving.

In all church per capita lines there should be a decided lift for the year 1920, the year reporting the Victory Fund Campaign. This campaign greatly widened the circle of givers in the average Presbyterian church and started many on a new financial career. Any special peaks in individual church lines should be identified and labeled. Building, enlargement, redecoration, equipment, and other large items of expense register from time to time. It may be expected that there will be in normal church experience a capital account item about every fifteen years. Each generation—figuring about fifteen years to a generation—should expect to pay its own way to adapt itself to its own needs. A study of some church lines will reveal at once that there has been no investment of capital for a long time. The question should thereupon be raised at once, "Why not?" And this question should be frankly faced and answered.

Dr. Douglass, in his book "One Thousand City Churches," provides figures which suggest that Presbyterian churches have lagged behind Methodist churches in the matter of adaptation to rapidly changing urban conditions. This suggestion is borne out by the lines of denominational survey in Part II, and may be found to be present in the analysis of many of our Presbyterian churches. The enormous annual increase of congregational expenses of the past few years indicates a waking up to this situation after many years by at least a part of our Presbyterian body. It is a belated but very necessary adjustment to an accelerating change in city and countryside conditions.

Very interesting studies have already been made in synodical and presbyterial situations, and these studies have furnished the

basis for clear-sighted plans and programs. Here is one analysis of perhaps the most homogeneous and responsive presbytery in regard to finances in the denomination. The lines of Morris and Orange Presbytery reveal a very ordinary per capita of total giving from 1901-1919. The per capita of total giving never reached \$30, except in 1901, when one church was presented with a memorial edifice and recorded \$150,000 in its congregational-

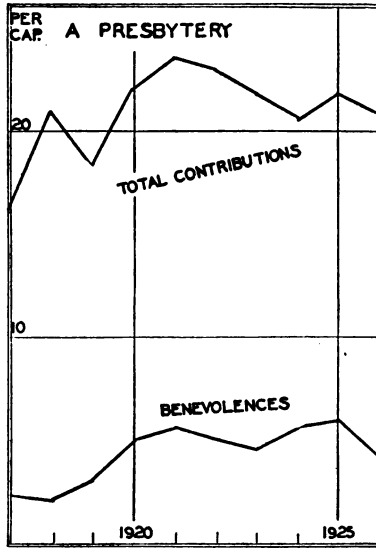


expense column. From 1910 the presbytery grew, but only in membership. It accumulated a large section of non-givers. In 1919, however, the Victory Fund Campaign swept in a very large part of these undigested members and has continued to enroll them to such good purpose that the presbytery as a whole has been able to embark on a building and equipment campaign. The per capita has gone well above the forty-dollar mark and was outranked in 1926 only by New York, Chicago, and a few other presbyteries where special campaigns were put on.

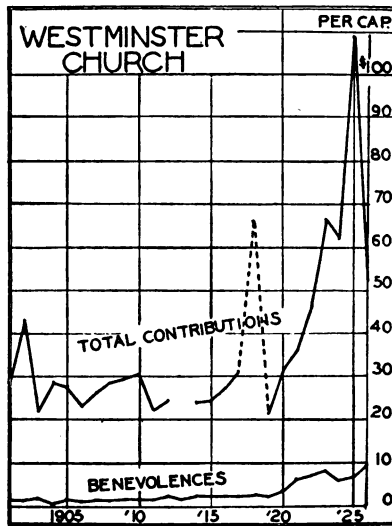
The per capita of contributions to benevolences went to about twice the denominational average and put Morris and Orange second in the list of presbyteries.

Another graph of a central-western presbytery is provided which reveals not only a low level of giving to congregational upkeep, with the obvious inference of a large section of non-givers, but also a lack of response to the forces that have moved across the Church as a whole and a lack of adaptation to local needs and opportunities.

The situations revealed by individual church analyses are often very striking. Some more or less typical analyses are provided:



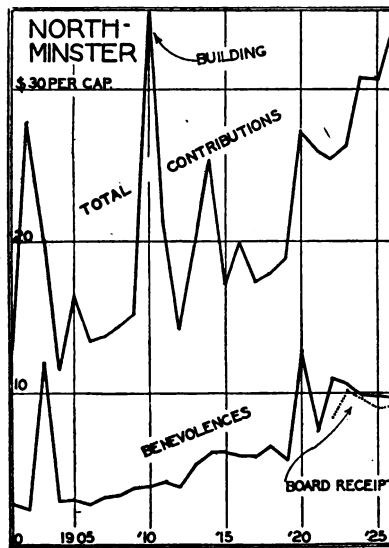
Westminster Church is a suburban church in the East under very efficient leadership. From the period of vision in 1920 there



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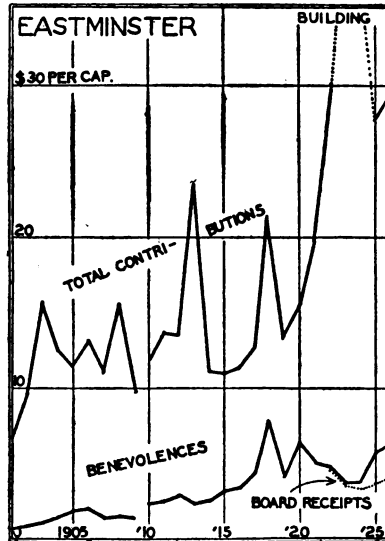
is a consistent increase in per capita, culminating in a building enterprise in 1925. The benevolence line shows a lack of excitement or adventuring until 1920. The building operation did not affect the line for more than two years. The first year after building (1926) the per capita for benevolences reached its record (\$9.72). The dotted line records another building effort.

Northminster Church is in a mid-western state, and exhibits a more adventurous history. The total per capita line is on a much lower scale, however, hardly high enough to suggest an adequate carrying of the sort of program called for by the town



in which it serves. Beginning with 1920, this church has had a vision of wider needs and proportionately gives a very high per capita to benevolences. The upward course of the total per capita line, beyond thirty dollars, indicates an effort to gird the loins for the community opportunities which confront this church.

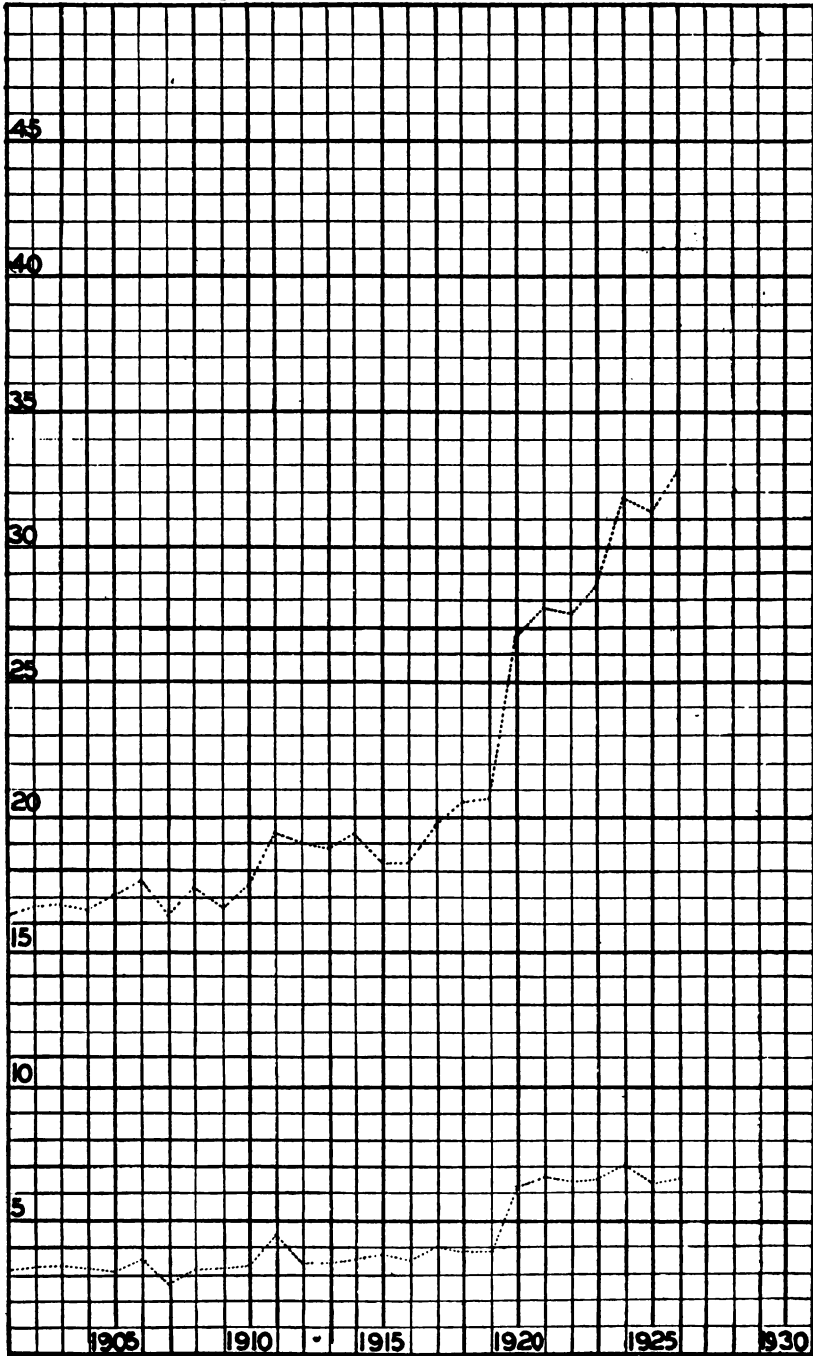
Eastminster Church, a northwestern enterprise, is an ordinary, slow-moving, unadventurous organization, with an occasional flash in the pan (in the past) of a little more than pallid interest in doing something. The vision of 1920, however, touched this church and in 1923 it lifted its per capita to sixty-seven dollars for a building operation and has shown signs of pegging in at about the thirty-dollar level, instead of at the immemorial fifteen-dollar inadequate budget point. The building project seems to be ac-



accompanied by an uplift in benevolences as well. The dotted line shows the per capita actually received by the Boards and the disparity between this amount and the whole benevolence per capita of the Church. A growing proportion of the benevolences is being devoted to outside causes.

A blank graph is provided on the next page for the charting of per capita for any parish or pastorate. The dotted lines represent the lines of the denomination (see pages 141 and 159) drawn to this scale and provided for comparison. The upper line shows per capita of total contributions to all purposes, and the lower line, contributions to benevolences.

PER CAPITAS OF CHURCH



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APPENDIX

IN this Appendix the figures for the foreign presbyteries are provided as a check list in connection with the statistical digest. They are the figures which have been removed from the regular tabulations in order to obtain the tables for visualization.

In addition, the figures of the Cumberland Church, found on page 785 of the Minutes of 1906, which cover the period from 1901–1906, inclusive, are recorded.

The Southern synods which disappeared from the records in 1863 and which became the Presbyterian Church, United States, have accumulated most interesting and suggestive statistical records in their denominational development. In order that these records may be available in the study of the currents of denominational history which began before 1860, the compiler has ventured to append them to this record of the Presbyterian Church, United States of America. In this matter he has had the very courteous assistance of the Stated Clerk of the Southern Church. The statistics have been so well kept that their compilation in the form here provided has been not only a comparatively simple but a delightful task. There are doubtless many things to be learned from a comparison of the two sets of denominational statistics, which are now available in a form easily accessible.

**FOREIGN PRESBYTERIES
MEMBERSHIP**

Year	Members	Received		Sunday School	Baptized	
		Exam.	Letter		Adults	Infants
1870	1,658	191	14	1,068	145	159
1871	1,853	312	43	943	40	99
1872	2,017	275	22	965	181	125
1873	2,904	248	45	932	195	134
1874	3,285	340	56	2,262	277	252
1875	3,489	431	54	2,558	392	278
1876	3,853	525	59	1,996	449	284
1877	4,292	566	56	3,425	409	254
1878	5,319	918	35	2,965	452	317
1879	6,413	865	72	2,623	503	358
1880	5,493	482	129	3,149	401	234
1881	5,926	564	86	4,042	480	244
1882	6,837	846	122	4,334	660	443
1883	7,464	1,091	84	5,529	804	383
1884	8,461	1,261	184	6,954	1,143	458
1885	16,526	1,362	91	8,096	1,274	669
1886	13,622	1,492	118	10,392	1,250	805
1887	15,272	1,551	176	11,426	1,352	906
1888	15,863	1,368	153	11,711	1,185	993
1889	14,833	1,331	152	15,401	948	579
1890	15,373	1,254	214	15,899	986	718
1891	16,619	1,637	128	16,471	905	708
1892	17,921	2,447	199	16,655	1,711	789
1893	18,001	2,383	319	19,578	1,789	706
1894	18,924	2,017	278	16,436	1,404	761
1895	20,180	2,457	313	16,079	1,843	957
1896	20,201	2,223	352	18,619	1,540	913
1897	21,612	2,368	389	18,869	1,570	1,062
1898	20,935	1,696	496	11,575	1,679	1,031
1899	22,573	2,249	337	12,892	1,723	886
1900	24,256	2,452	295	14,417	2,491	1,238
1901	25,573	2,061	199	15,537	2,028	1,380
1902	21,142	1,414	217	15,097	1,246	883
1903	23,930	2,762	436	18,323	2,660	1,142
1904	26,826	4,155	530	20,966	3,928	1,054
1905	25,163	4,148	758	17,330	3,913	955
1906	31,395	5,892	776	19,031	5,569	1,136
1907	36,938	5,866	756	19,976	4,888	1,373
1908	24,485	2,234	192	14,934	1,926	718
1909	22,221	2,598	302	16,572	1,948	909
1910	23,591	2,746	300	19,294	2,453	1,095
1911	23,603	2,508	265	16,239	2,346	869
1912	27,182	3,353	238	27,190	2,887	1,648
1913	27,778	3,217	691	26,002	2,870	1,637
1914	30,417	4,661	732	31,087	4,274	1,734
1915	20,621	3,676	425	30,236	3,353	1,423
1916	18,933	1,430	1,188	27,337	1,191	800
1917	24,935	3,601	291	70,096	2,663	941
1918	28,120	4,743	3,433	84,139	4,237	1,359
1919	31,667	5,954	1,932	95,312	5,612	1,661
1920	34,114	5,212	1,119	85,067	5,072	1,444
1921	36,502	4,241	710	94,735	3,955	1,596
1922	39,072	4,172	1,133	78,806	3,778	1,515
1923	43,980	4,181	1,195	73,845	3,282	1,809
1924	44,030	2,906	863	117,150	2,696	1,547
1925	44,943	3,082	2,675	117,860	2,869	1,814
1926	41,056	3,483	1,504	92,759	680	1,442

Year	Churches	Elders	Deacons	Minis- ters	Lic.	Cand.	Loc. Evang.
1870	41	...	...	72	9	26	...
1871	43	...	...	96	9	37	...
1872	49	...	...	100	9	45	...
1873	73	...	...	128	10	35	...
1874	73	...	...	121	15	24	...
1875	75	...	...	123	14	25	...
1876	95	...	...	129	14	44	...
1877	107	...	...	126	15	40	...
1878	113	...	...	126	18	55	...
1879	121	...	...	123	21	57	...
1880	114	...	...	117	27	51	...
1881	112	5	...	116	29	46	...
1882	120	70	21	121	25	34	...
1883	120	82	31	137	22	35	...
1884	101	118	59	171	55	18	...
1885	198	168	86	215	83	53	...
1886	209	193	109	197	73	59	...
1887	221	201	95	253	83	58	...
1888	215	256	108	219	55	64	...
1889	213	282	74	208	103	76	...
1890	234	263	82	260	123	80	...
1891	259	273	80	241	94	75	...
1892	270	300	88	282	126	68	...
1893	265	345	112	284	127	60	...
1894	283	344	100	305	128	58	...
1895	303	384	133	306	131	73	58
1896	306	430	170	319	82	69	23
1897	314	485	186	360	119	73	14
1898	266	493	203	292	90	63	20
1899	265	463	222	297	88	49	23
1900	291	524	243	297	68	36	19
1901	269	442	175	293	69	68	25
1902	196	376	214	266	59	41	38
1903	207	440	229	268	53	45	49
1904	215	478	272	289	56	60	89
1905	191	467	249	221	26	57	47
1906	237	567	279	230	34	61	51
1907	272	530	283	239	33	93	118
1908	190	389	118	142	9	102	98
1909	195	418	175	145	17	84	118
1910	220	470	214	139	15	68	128
1911	187	335	175	154	21	99	111
1912	162	450	158	154	38	56	157
1913	234	564	234	169	36	74	147
1914	264	617	273	175	35	96	132
1915	149	498	144	142	19	61	53
1916	157	469	168	150	20	53	58
1917	172	552	161	154	16	83	157
1918	169	560	175	156	15	81	163
1919	178	600	197	138	11	87	59
1920	182	669	182	157	22	73	16
1921	187	691	201	159	25	90	42
1922	170	681	213	167	55	67	18
1923	178	746	210	156	63	97	32
1924	166	455	187	125	7	44	18
1925	186	772	195	190	56	56	31
1926	164	654	258	204	57	48	29

FOREIGN PRESBYTERIES

APPENDIX

Year	Restored	Dismissed	Susp. Roll	Died	Dism. and Dropped
1898	.....	.....	.....	57	74
1899	.....	.....	.....	242	399
1900	.....	.....	.....	286	632
1901	.....	.....	.....	433	409
1902	.....	.....	.....	383	758
1903	.....	725	64	505	.....
1904	.....	507	1,039	391	.....
1905	.....	572	146	368	.....
1906	.....	753	556	334	.....
1907	74	843	497	345	.....
1908	65	283	281	276	.....
1909	54	336	309	229	.....
1910	159	261	581	220	.....
1911	143	361	707	222	.....
1912	108	392	730	271	.....
1913	205	811	686	414	.....
1914	212	844	1,208	284	.....
1915	38	644	671	224	.....
1916	93	1,623	961	284	.....
1917	693	613	1,206	619	.....
1918	451	3,892	1,091	363	.....
1919	569	2,038	1,575	691	.....
1920	580	1,646	1,907	762	.....
1921	1,098	898	2,278	708	.....
1922	1,313	1,743	3,651	840	.....
1923	1,087	2,109	3,633	1,148	.....
1924	992	1,172	2,264	965	.....
1925	1,771	1,257	2,943	1,201	.....
1926	877	3,534	3,221	4,581	.....

CONTRIBUTIONS

Year	H.M.	F.M.	Educ.	Publ.	Ch. Erec.	Rel.	Fd. mn.	Sust.	Coll. Aid	Benev. Tot.	G. A.	Cong.	Misc.
1870	\$47	\$800	\$29	\$39	\$5	\$31	\$4	..	..	\$955	\$10	\$829	\$164
1871	36	118	3	3	3	4	9	..	..	176	9	618	94
1872	139	480	22	..	33	..	..	..	..	674	15	1,488	398
1873	29	881	10	63	131	9	32	..	..	1,155	8	6	1,063
1874	199	1,276	12	18	10	15	27	\$128	..	1,685	20	2,524	304
1875	1,765	2,338	12	9	11	27	15	6	..	4,183	8	3,991	597
1876	45	937	5	4	7	15	7	3	..	1,023	6	2,400	636
1877	20	1,522	12	6	4	17	11	40	..	1,632	6	2,319	262
1878	20	1,429	9	8	8	18	15	53	..	1,560	18	1,161	2,376
1879	80	864	9	8	7	33	12	37	..	1,050	6	4,532	1,550
1880	23	988	8	8	8	19	13	46	..	1,113	5	3,484	1,276
1881	87	568	84	54	61	79	49	94	..	1,076	16	1,851	1,518
1882	258	556	459	21	24	28	21	20	..	1,387	..	3,529	1,283
1883	87	443	31	24	21	31	23	21	..	681	17	5,488	1,664
1884	62	1,689	89	28	24	55	29	22	\$1	1,999	15	10,606	5,389
1885	28	1,662	123	62	15	26	11	8	13	1,908	10	5,880	2,829
1886	58	476	22	14	14	66	17	16	8	1,391	14	9,396	2,969
1887	37	1,253	16	15	16	25	18	15	9	1,404	48	12,733	3,130
1888	1,333	1,184	30	19	19	49	29	18	90	2,771	29	14,388	4,568
1889	42	1,028	83	153	30	23	15	11	11	1,396	20	3,780	5,456
1890	145	2,952	14	266	104	18	14	2,162	24	5,688	15	5,090	1,459
1891	486	1,785	80	81	43	24	17	95	15	2,626	15	10,913	958
1892	418	3,857	12	8	42	22	13	9	7	4,388	8	11,449	473
1893	227	3,737	11	11	61	16	13	5	10	4,091	36	4,008	1,606
1894	585	709	15	15	13	26	17	8	9	1,397	13	8,728	3,114
1895	159	2,100	9	37	560	18	12	6	7	2,908	14	14,375	990
1896	205	1,996	6	55	100	13	9	5	39*	2,568	14	16,778	2,880
1897	133	1,707	16	14	215	19	16	11	22	2,153	32	15,185	4,273
1898	109	2,372	12	111	602	16	14	11	19	3,266	7	11,281	2,466
1899	660	774	276	29	122	12	13	13	11	1,910	1	12,365	871
1900	1,589	991	468	17	84	10	11	48	100	3,318	7	23,408	1,422
1901	762	1,412	271	22	436	11	16	138	11	3,079	5	28,424	4,575
1902	1,495	266	369	318	1,295	14	16	50	12	3,805	61	18,324	2,495
1903	1,568	520	310	406	3,420	11	10	75	10	6,330	87	18,548	8,903
1904	2,056	833	36	50	1,871	13	16	327	10	5,212	420	9,744	12,878
1905	1,007	882	100	13	3,025	11	16	140	117	5,598	88	14,851	12,395
1906	1,256	771	1,448	14	1,901	18	17	101	532	5,636	131	17,196	17,629
1907	507	992	423	26	1,667	18	15	..	27	4,419	203	27,276	1,105
1908	1,469	280	2,440	33	22	15	11	..	21	4,291	274	18,551	9,375
1909	1,206	588	294	81	113	28	7	..	8	2,326	454	35,580	3,854
1910	1,786	314	6,236	476	291	21	4	..	104	9,235	379	23,409	2,318
1911	1,448	291	5,155	6	300	26	6	..	9	7,243	520	30,048	1,190
1912	4,621	205	15,018	81	16,438	49	8	..	8	36,432	825	50,712	5,317
1913	1,305	641	1,268	101	44	56	5	..	12	3,433	274	24,577	1,835
1914	2,153	1,179	2,719	86	737	58	7	..	7	6,949	405	21,895	475
1915	4,574	1,474	7,227	83	1,101	21	10	..	11	14,611	886	49,024	8,542
1916	1,144	258	4,609	75	787	57	13	..	8	6,975	369	12,546	220
1917	1,058	239	716	461	88	61	41	..	13	2,694	334	22,484	1,854
1918	104	746	2,368	76	92	17	2	..	8	3,409	1,104	59,433	4,749
1919	1,212	905	2,997	36	667	44	5	..	3	5,880	610	34,164	11,385
1920	894	741	5,129	1,333	5	456	1	..	..	8,731	1,227	79,345	11,667
1921	2,088	1,955	13	709	1,228	670	2	..	..	7,034	1,370	92,738	2,519
1922	858	920	253	280	434	136	25	..	..	3,135	661	53,555	6,653
1923	1,139	2,137	3,388	61	6,768	1,389	25	..	..	15,153	1,818	115,071	10,115
1924	5,746	834	601	..	..	1,250	..	..	..	8,431	2,038	108,275	11,417
1925	1,300	4,892	748	..	..	1,600	..	..	..	8,541	3,157	117,860	11,919
1926	1,691	1,241	355	..	..	392	..	..	..	3,679	1,300	214,686	46,684

* Anniversary Fund \$140.

THE CUMBERLAND CHURCH

Year	Resident Members	Non-resident Members	Additions Ex.	Cert.	Baptisms		S. S. Members
					Ad.	Inf.	
1901	147,740	34,709	9,022	5,033	5,956	1,470	104,996
1902	145,473	39,020	11,588	5,968	7,837	1,672	111,772
1903	145,828	39,285	10,981	5,865	6,361	1,416	109,394
1904	146,493	39,611	11,066	6,311	7,218	1,550	114,739
1905	145,244	40,542	10,025	5,583	6,345	1,492	97,832
1906	145,411	39,801	9,737	5,137	6,279	1,464	106,386

Year	Churches	Elders	Deacons	Ministers	Candidates	Licentiates
1901	2,963	10,495	4,136	1,686	231	237
1902	2,944	10,481	4,140	1,595	219	187
1903	2,960	10,182	4,005	1,616	175	169
1904	2,986	10,215	4,076	1,649	178	143
1905	2,922	10,118	4,020	1,572	168	132
1906	2,869	9,614	3,917	1,514	177	121

Year	Licenses	Ordinations	Installations	Min. Rec.	Min. Dism.	Min. Deceased
1901	49	38	217	17	8	43
1902	22	67	217	4	6	26
1903	18	45	154	13	12	35
1904	14	..	159	..	..	..
1905	16	30	157	13	26	37
1906	16	25	135	11	28	39

Year	Home Miss.	H. M. P., Synod	For. Miss.	Miss. Wom. Bd.	Educ.	S. S. Work	Ch. Erect.	Rel. Fd.
1901	\$8,557	\$20,278	\$14,445	\$19,434	\$11,788	\$3,024	\$2,849	\$10,939
1902	10,183	44,606	20,620	20,171	10,068	3,783	3,361	7,495
1903	28,886	58,751	17,200	21,376	11,654	3,611	5,016	7,970
1904	29,323	50,431	19,810	23,807	11,204	4,531	5,272	14,514
1905	27,841	35,513	25,396	27,290	11,298	4,017	4,387	12,592
1906	38,978	36,573	23,780	48,340	11,346	2,968	4,036	12,815

Year	Congregational	Miscellaneous	Totals
1901	\$634,618	\$89,630	\$815,562
1902	689,322	9,115	818,724
1903	759,053	88,180	1,001,697
1904	797,608	98,845	1,055,345
1905	773,653	115,502	1,037,489
1906	693,554	135,452	1,012,842

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, U. S.

Year	Members	Rec. on Conf.	Rec. by Cert.	Ev. Index	Bapt. Adult	Rate	Bapt. Infants	Rate	S. S. Members	Ratio to Members
1863	72,661*	1,519	473	3.1	469	9.6	1,634	33.4	9,519*	19.4
1864	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1865	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1866	65,588	6,375	2,194	9.5	1,537	23.0	3,075	46.1	21,094	31.6
1867	80,532	5,977	2,432	7.4	1,677	20.8	3,449	42.8	39,473	49.0
1868	76,949	2,857	1,411	3.6	765	9.9	1,695	22.0	33,714	43.8
1869	79,961	4,470	2,710	5.5	1,160	14.5	3,378	42.2	42,284	52.8
1870	82,014	5,048	2,851	6.1	1,529	18.6	3,555	43.3	47,317	57.6
1871	87,529	5,302	3,173	6.0	1,628	18.5	3,971	45.3	50,355	57.5
1872	91,208	5,561	3,201	6.0	1,685	18.4	3,799	41.6	55,943	61.3
1873	93,903	5,389	2,876	5.7	1,535	16.3	3,756	39.9	54,710	58.2
1874	105,956	7,129	3,429	6.7	2,017	19.0	4,249	40.1	60,293	56.9
1875	107,334	7,846	3,616	7.3	2,488	23.1	4,698	43.7	37,056	62.4
1876	112,183	7,693	3,454	6.8	2,416	21.5	4,656	41.5	67,384	60.0
1877	112,550	6,302	3,066	5.5	1,947	17.2	4,565	40.5	66,624	59.1
1878	114,578	6,375	3,471	5.5	2,135	18.6	4,561	39.8	68,121	59.4
1879	116,755	6,351	3,209	5.4	2,001	17.1	4,829	41.3	70,224	60.1
1880	120,028	5,920	3,614	4.9	1,892	15.7	4,705	39.1	74,902	62.4
1881	121,915	4,839	3,234	3.9	1,578	12.9	4,143	33.9	74,420	61.0
1882	123,806	6,062	4,016	4.8	1,868	15.0	4,769	38.5	75,883	61.2
1883	127,017	6,638	4,183	5.2	1,719	13.5	4,485	35.3	86,431	68.0
1884	131,258	7,359	4,369	5.6	2,334	17.7	4,637	35.3	90,463	68.9
1885	135,201	9,951	4,984	7.3	2,995	22.1	4,767	35.2	97,155	71.8
1886	143,743	11,644	5,576	8.1	3,780	26.2	5,121	35.6	99,665	69.3
1887	150,398	12,145	5,461	8.0	4,214	28.0	5,090	33.8	110,827	73.6
1888	156,249	10,173	5,670	6.5	3,482	22.2	5,155	32.9	113,901	72.6
1889	161,742	9,501	5,939	5.8	3,389	20.9	4,971	30.7	122,241	75.5
1890	168,791	11,400	7,163	6.7	3,780	22.3	5,311	31.4	124,887	73.9
1891	174,065	11,024	7,671	6.3	3,853	22.1	5,300	30.4	131,391	75.4
1892	182,516	11,224	7,899	6.1	3,835	21.0	5,025	27.5	135,123	74.0
1893	188,546	12,187	7,636	6.4	4,226	25.0	5,264	27.9	136,401	72.3
1894	199,167	14,098	7,798	7.0	5,245	26.3	4,888	24.5	152,604	76.6
1895	203,999	13,598	7,564	6.6	5,031	24.6	5,502	26.9	154,273	75.6
1896	210,539	11,874	7,692	5.6	4,857	23.0	5,304	25.1	157,958	75.0
1897	211,694	10,592	7,922	5.0	4,246	20.0	5,050	23.8	162,895	76.9
1898	217,075	10,842	8,111	4.9	3,998	18.4	4,901	22.5	167,157	77.0
1899	221,194	8,613	7,357	3.8	2,847	12.8	4,588	20.7	163,447	73.8
1900	225,890	9,705	8,450	4.2	3,051	13.5	4,853	21.4	162,388	71.8

Year	Members	Rec. on Conf.	Rec. by Cert.	Ev. Index	Bapt. Adult	Rate	Bapt. Infants	Rate	S. S. Members	Teachers	Ratio to Mem.
1901	227,991	8,319	8,753	3.6	3,168	13.8	4,596	20.1	149,567	20,091	74.4
1902	230,655*	10,405	9,289	4.5	3,624	15.7	4,868	21.1	149,482	20,784	73.3
1903	235,142	10,489	10,373	4.4	3,600	15.3	5,136	21.8	155,768	20,896	75.1
1904	239,888	11,072	10,099	4.6	3,746	15.6	4,646	19.3	157,620	21,166	74.5
1905	246,769	11,110	10,614	4.5	4,197	17.0	4,877	19.7	172,212	21,188	73.3
1906	252,882	13,476	11,827	5.3	4,952	19.5	5,043	19.9	169,540	21,942	75.7
1907	262,390	14,367	12,729	5.4	5,181	19.7	5,089	19.3	185,772	22,288	79.2
1908	269,733*	14,153	12,186	5.2	5,639	20.9	5,159	19.1	189,068	23,063	78.6
1909	279,803	15,998	13,343	5.7	6,495	23.2	5,880	21.0	198,788	24,080	79.6
1910	281,920	13,392	12,318	4.7	5,621	19.9	5,444	19.3	202,129	24,516	80.3
1911	287,174*	13,437	13,744	4.6	5,721	19.9	5,016	17.4	199,464	25,033	78.1
1912	292,845	14,103	12,977	4.8	6,021	20.5	4,970	16.9	245,495	25,033	83.8
1913	300,771	15,979	14,660	5.3	6,769	22.5	5,439	18.0	260,638	25,033	86.7
1914	310,602	16,149	15,248	5.1	7,095	22.8	5,198	29.6	284,693	25,033	91.6
1915	332,339	20,156	15,232	6.0	8,998	27.0	5,761	17.3	310,278	25,033	93.3
1916	348,223	21,804	15,126	6.2	10,021	28.7	6,091	17.4	328,252	25,033	94.2
1917	359,355	19,804	16,009	5.5	9,427	26.2	6,054	16.8	332,420	25,033	92.5
1918	363,241	22,441	14,527	6.1	7,751	21.3	5,564	15.3	386,480	25,033	92.6
1919	364,230	13,587	14,361	3.7	6,224	17.0	4,780	13.1	288,703	25,033	79.2
1920	376,517	20,643	19,773	5.4	9,613	23.4	6,194	16.4	357,948	25,033	95.0
1921	397,058	24,369	21,889	6.1	11,892	29.9	7,210	18.1	370,840	25,033	93.3
1922	411,864	24,002	20,251	5.8	11,993	29.1	7,468	18.1	396,850	25,033	96.3
1923	428,292	23,731	20,229	5.5	11,968	27.9	11,873	27.7	404,380	25,033	94.4
1924	438,818	22,535	22,421	5.1	11,292	25.7	6,643	15.1	421,176	25,033	95.9
1925	457,093	24,200	22,667	5.2	15,532	33.9	7,247	15.9	411,653	25,033	90.0
1926	462,177	21,948	22,486	4.7	11,255	24.3	6,962	15.0	417,569	25,033	90.3

* As corrected.

Year	Ministers	Candi- dates	Rate per 1,000 Mem.	Licen- tiates	Licen- sures	Ordi- na- tions	Inst.	Diss.	Rec.	Dism.	Died
									Other	Denom.	
1863	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1864	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1865	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1866	829	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1867	850 ^a	68	0.84	a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1868	786	92	1.19	51	13	6	21	16	...	...	...
1869	857	124	1.55	49	21	18	38	33	...	...	...
1870	840	161	1.96	53	16	14	52	40	...	...	...
1871	912 ^a	184	2.10	a	21	20	52	45	4	...	...
1872	912 ^a	205	2.24	a	35	30	63	37	3	...	...
1873	938 ^a	209	2.22	a	42	31	61	41	7	...	...
1874	1,056 ^a	199	1.87	a	63	45	65	35	5	...	...
1875	1,084 ^a	187	1.74	a	48	41	70	46	7	...	...
1876	999	189	1.68	80	41	47	72	54	2	...	26
1877	1,032	176	1.56	83	52	41	54	51	1	...	11
1878	1,044	145	1.26	73	41	55	71	49	7	...	24
1879	1,049	165	1.41	73	33	34	67	47	3	...	40
1880	1,060	145	1.28	79	53	38	82	40	3	...	19
1881	1,061	144	1.18	72	29	28	69	40	3	2	26
1882	1,081	160	1.29	40	21	50	86	62	3	8	23
1883	1,070	199	1.56	45	30	20	92	78	1	2	25
1884	1,079	234	1.78	54	36	29	99	74	7	4	23
1885	1,072	247	1.82	66	39	33	81	96	6	4	31
1886	1,085	269	1.87	67	53	37	134	79	3	5	33
1887	1,116	267	1.77	57	43	44	78	122	4	10	33
1888	1,129	285	1.82	55	52	54	107	85	6	4	27
1889	1,145	317	1.95	55	60	61	133	101	9	10	22
1890	1,179	363	2.15	64	64	60	139	90	10	4	23
1891	1,186	371	2.13	66	66	60	108	107	4	6	25
1892	1,239	409	2.24	64	67	57	147	140	10	1	34
1893	1,271	427	2.26	74	49	55	159	115	10	3	25
1894	1,319	445	2.23	79	70	71	170	115	14	3	21
1895	1,337	425	2.08	79	69	67	138	75	7	8	30
1896	1,349	402	1.90	85	79	61	150	83	7	7	36
1897	1,393	378	1.78	90	74	69	165	127	8	5	30
1898	1,448	362	1.66	73	54	70	150	133	12	6	25
1899	1,471	357	1.61	60	48	57	171	92	7	8	31
1900	1,461	317	1.40	70	63	48	180	158	8	9	32
1901	1,485	286	1.25	64	57	62	207	157	8	11	37
1902	1,501	291	1.26	62	54	57	190	183	13	8	31
1903	1,517	314	1.33	52	38	47	226	193	13	8	25
1904	1,538	315	1.31	53	53	51	211	177	7	8	37
1905	1,557	322	1.30	46	48	56	197	151	12	4	31
1906	1,577	326	1.28	40	43	54	205	204	22	12	39
1907	1,606	335	1.27	53	61	54	253	186	14	4	24
1908	1,625	375	1.38	49	46	42	238	232	17	9	27
1909	1,660	431	1.54	37	54	60	267	189	12	5	24
1910	1,694	422	1.56	62	41	32	162	146	18	6	33
1911	1,712	436	1.51	42	44	46	232	205	23	10	31
1912	1,734	465	1.58	41	61	50	231	186	31	11	34
1913	1,781	478	1.58	31	55	57	249	203	35	12	33
1914	1,819	470	1.51	36	86	79	259	197	27	20	33
1915	1,850	475	1.42	30	58	60	212	174	30	13	39
1916	1,861	489	1.40	36	78	67	218	193	19	15	28
1917	1,922	489	1.36	42	71	71	269	199	21	19	28
1918	1,960	432	1.18	37	84	77	217	214	14	14	30
1919	1,956	371	1.01	46	74	62	259	228	29	23	50
1920	2,013	337	0.89	42	55	51	303	259	26	9	37
1921	2,026	366	0.92	39	51	40	300	266	36	15	37
1922	2,056	470	1.14	42	51	53	299	240	29	5	32
1923	2,092	578	1.34	39	61	61	293	260	34	10	40
1924	2,149	553	1.26	50	34	38	268	209	34	10	39
1925	2,195	583	1.27	47	75	86	295	227	31	10	38
1926	2,235	586	1.26	33	56	83	302	252	16	17	38

*Ministers and Licentiate reported together.

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Year	Churches	Org.	Rec.	Dism.	Dis- solved	Elders	Deacons	Bapt. Non- com.	Colored
			Other	Denom.					
1863	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,297
1864	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1865	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1866	1,290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1867	1,309	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1868	1,298	10	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
1869	1,460	28	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
1870	1,469	33	...	...	14	...	...	...	...
1871	1,518	46	4	...	9	...	...	...	...
1872	1,545	49	4	...	27	...	...	...	...
1873	1,585	55	4	...	20	...	...	...	...
1874	1,764	49	3	...	10	...	...	...	...
1875	1,797	56	9	...	15	5,085	2,867	21,075	...
1876	1,821	45	5	...	30	5,415	3,177	22,230	...
1877	1,830	43	5	3	12	5,122	3,338	22,582	...
1878	1,878	47	2	3	24	5,428	3,452	24,968	...
1879	1,892	38	0	...	10	5,901	3,770	25,470	...
1880	1,928	47	...	...	18	5,721	3,811	29,397	...
1881	1,957	38	...	1	16	5,933	3,908	31,254	...
1882	2,010	56	3	1	12	6,083	3,917	28,257	...
1883	2,040	46	...	...	16	6,290	4,220	33,474	...
1884	1,993	67	2	...	19	6,454	4,352	32,870	...
1885	2,159	76	2	6	20	6,554	4,505	31,036	...
1886	2,198	61	1	...	17	6,827	4,814	34,805	...
1887	2,236	39	1	7	20	6,981	5,070	34,163	...
1888	2,280	47	...	1	9	7,110	5,228	33,444	...
1889	2,321	63	6	...	5	7,254	5,215	33,528	...
1890	2,400	75	...	...	21	7,530	5,611	37,152	...
1891	2,453	81	2	...	19	7,679	5,868	35,363	...
1892	2,572	92	...	...	21	7,859	6,128	35,905	...
1893	2,652	82	1	...	10	8,089	6,385	37,275	...
1894	2,713	73	3	3	5	8,221	6,646	37,780	...
1895	2,776	59	3	3	20	8,484	6,895	35,346	...
1896	2,788	55	1	...	21	8,656	7,072	37,031	...
1897	2,816	60	1	...	19	8,719	7,279	37,386	...
1898	2,873	82	1	...	21	8,957	7,533	39,326	...
1899	2,919	56	1	11	14	8,979	7,571	41,627	...
1900	2,959	69	3	1	24	8,845	7,733	40,629	...
1901	2,991	52	2	3	18	9,234	7,876	41,030	...
1902	3,017	60	3	2	28	9,230*	7,887	42,312	...
1903	3,044	68	1	1	38	9,325	8,100	42,006	...
1904	3,082	57	4	4	31	9,502	8,280	41,786	...
1905	3,129	59	1	4	30	9,584	8,544	39,651	...
1906	3,136	51	5	4	44	9,466	8,848	39,505	...
1907	3,192	75	6	5	16	9,995	9,008	39,151	...
1908	3,217	69	6	11	33	10,140	9,393	38,197	...
1909	3,265	72	3	1	25	10,473	9,747	36,212	...
1910	3,324	67	5	5	18	10,666	9,906	...	...
1911	3,375	88	11	7	27	10,903	10,456	...	...
1912	3,392	57	5	12	38	10,977	10,637	...	...
1913	3,409	49	4	9	27	11,390	11,032	...	...
1914	3,430	74	3	4	39	11,661	11,266	...	...
1915	3,438	48	...	2	33	11,803	11,845	...	...
1916	3,437	58	2	2	42	11,822	12,211	...	...
1917	3,475	71	2	2	32	12,289	12,592	...	...
1918	3,442	48	2	2	33	12,382	12,280	...	...
1919	3,447	29	2	6	47	12,611	12,877	...	...
1920	3,359	36	3	2	38	12,919	13,475	...	...
1921	3,475	47	8	2	45	13,395	14,220	...	...
1922	3,492	54	1	2	29	13,849	14,632	...	...
1923	3,519	71	3	2	24	14,224	15,226	...	...
1924	3,555	44	4	...	31	14,656	15,719	...	...
1925	3,591	74	5	...	36	15,089	16,184	...	...
1926	3,601	50	1	1	35	15,323	16,521	...	...

* As corrected.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, U. S.

APPENDIX

Year	Domestic Missions	Sustentation	Foreign Missions	Educa-tion	Publica-tion	Invalid Fund	Ev. Fund	Church Erection
1863	\$24,030	....	\$10,522	\$9,470	\$6,941	....	....	....
1864	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1865	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1866	14,226	\$8,519	4,089	9,358	8,633	....	....	....
1867	....	24,832	9,612	10,823	11,402	....	....	....
1868	....	23,087	5,494	8,277	12,260	....	....	....
1869	....	38,814	18,657	33,191	7,900	....	....	....
1870	....	49,002	23,269	34,209	10,279	....	....	....
1871	....	51,101	22,386	39,404	9,626	\$6,200	....	....
1872	....	51,899	41,004	47,532	8,518	....	....	....
1873	....	63,734	31,070	48,603	11,341	9,714	....	....
1874	....	55,986	28,958	51,360	15,803	9,918	....	....
1875	....	34,664	33,682	38,750	13,180	9,135	\$20,675	....
1876	....	39,591	45,054	32,522	8,666	9,641	15,500	....
1877	....	39,195	39,483	30,088	10,595	9,470	12,736	....
1878	....	27,327	34,939	34,028	14,226	9,042	12,689	....
1879	....	26,864	36,061	29,611	7,730	8,876	14,359	....
1880	....	32,128	39,577	26,012	8,796	10,384	15,233	....
	Tusca- loosa Inst.							
1881	....	31,768	47,893	51,883	8,720	9,887	16,474	....
1882	....	36,937	46,638	41,014	8,820	10,407	25,809	....
1883	\$2,724	49,155	52,385	32,147	9,458	10,798	32,750	....
1884	3,573	43,770	55,553	37,344	8,426	10,402	41,307	....
1885	3,070	47,457	60,482	38,485	8,372	11,323	37,490	....
1886	3,505	45,676	67,635	38,704	8,347	11,677	42,084	....
1887	4,152	42,944	67,204	39,250	9,084	11,921	42,434	....
1888	6,028	47,291	72,389	35,226	9,092	12,687	48,388	....
1889	5,789	55,120	82,785	54,868	8,343	12,117	44,166	....
1890	6,590	65,036	89,659	38,991	9,016	13,904	54,445	\$5,900
1891	....	57,574	105,368	44,778	9,211	15,398	75,772	30,057
1892	....	47,011	118,442	47,937	9,264	15,485	90,189	40,829
1893	....	45,762	120,954	53,527	9,898	14,131	84,136	28,711
1894	....	53,406	120,141	65,027	8,316	12,906	84,249	14,380
1895	....	32,760	111,577	51,848	7,469	13,256	98,362	....
	Assembly Home Missions	Local Home Missions						
1896	\$26,648	\$104,461	110,737	48,764	7,748	13,096	....	....
1897	24,022	99,249	122,024	51,212	7,322	12,572	....	....
1898	28,562	112,349 ^a	121,662	53,894	7,969	13,377	....	....
1899	30,005	116,533	111,191	52,722	12,587	13,732	....	....
1900	26,658	123,016	141,507	90,612	7,848	15,030	....	....

^a As corrected in 1899.

Year	Assembly Home Miss.	Local Home Miss.	Foreign Missions	Educa-tion	Publica-tion	Invalid Fund	Coll. Evang.	Bible Cause
1901	\$26,317	\$124,872	\$134,745	\$87,553	\$8,273	\$14,941	\$11,327	\$4,789
1902	31,145	130,469	131,756	132,521	9,087	19,401	12,743	4,767
1903	28,499	139,590	153,272	112,113	9,772	17,938	11,170	4,845
1904	32,928	170,163	189,052	116,137	10,289	22,847	13,609	6,770
1905	34,607	158,560	211,570	97,510	12,859 ^a	32,858	11,959	6,306
1906	39,326	168,200	191,350	168,860	13,547	39,005	14,247	7,442
1907	45,938	179,955	223,538	145,932	14,736 ^a	....	15,153 ^a	7,666
1908	71,134	205,184	323,879	250,903	18,032	....	20,321	8,027
1909	116,379	205,909	449,357	160,422	17,131	....	5,534	9,814
1910	106,042	232,321	420,602	....	20,113	....	16,675	9,413
1911	111,099	336,863	452,513	....	20,580	....	17,653	7,578
1912	116,747	268,069	501,412	....	....	....	....	8,483
1913	150,061	310,056	631,069	....	....	....	....	9,204
1914	165,465	312,301	561,179	....	....	....	....	9,701
1915	165,718	363,129	544,162	....	....	....	....	9,465
1916	176,381	443,618	527,665	....	....	....	....	9,015
1917	193,363	449,274	570,856	....	....	....	....	12,444
1918	233,991	399,419	670,287	....	....	....	....	18,824
1919	303,587	490,515	791,441	....	....	....	....	19,695
1920	407,652	710,875	1,108,758	....	....	....	....	22,935
1921	536,836	900,150	1,153,629	....	....	....	....	26,099
1922	543,438	857,783	1,281,323	....	....	....	....	24,007
1923	523,401	994,282	1,214,383	....	....	....	....	25,030
1924	688,400	1,111,281	1,360,116	....	....	....	....	25,467
1925	576,829	1,036,721	1,248,066	24,201
1926	542,144	1,082,141	1,411,058	28,349

^a As corrected.

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Year	Min. Relief	Min. Educ.	Schools and Coll.	Orphans' Homes	Ch. Educ. Min. Rel.	S. S. Ext. and Publ.
1907	\$131,831	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1908	67,179	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1909	82,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1910	55,431	\$27,010	\$140,144	\$87,550	.....	.....
1911	50,734	28,715	216,189	94,424	.....	.....
1912	.....	.....	.....	86,125	\$229,743	\$25,499
1913	.....	.....	.....	97,029	238,416	29,418
1914	.....	.....	.....	121,198	239,246	42,643
1915	.....	.....	.....	114,533	272,134	32,827
1916	.....	.....	.....	141,304	264,880	37,556
1917	.....	.....	Educ. Inst.	131,343	517,585	41,781
1918	.....	.....	\$279,928	153,015	285,466	47,424
1919	.....	.....	205,480	205,480	214,803	74,239
1920	.....	.....	721,586	385,441	247,621	94,892
1921	.....	.....	879,744	373,109	968,955	100,028
1922	.....	.....	739,776	363,469	380,165	96,704
1923	.....	.....	1,079,030	350,100	395,890	95,531
1924	.....	.....	1,092,230	381,875	351,159	81,725
1925	.....	.....	1,198,765	397,263	347,889	91,039
1926	.....	.....	1,168,488	385,421	342,771	98,168

Year	Congregational Purposes	Miscellaneous Purposes	Presby. Purposes	Pastors' Salaries	Whole Amount
1863	\$220,645	\$53,528	\$4,158	.....	\$329,294
1864	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1865	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1866	334,165	23,610	6,976	.....	409,576
1867	452,463	41,899	5,212	.....	576,243
1868	333,685	28,828	7,420	.....	419,061
1869	605,164	60,559	10,115	.....	774,400
1870	676,432	66,917	12,247	.....	872,355
1871	474,043	73,852	.....	\$357,778	1,034,390
1872	415,955	76,362	.....	432,050	1,083,799
1873	424,105	60,390	.....	477,471	1,126,428
1874	396,641	68,631	.....	484,164	1,111,461
1875	399,533	55,412	11,707	550,270	1,167,058
1876	382,314	50,068	11,886	543,429	1,138,671
1877	392,093	53,208	11,523	512,580	1,110,971
1878	303,814	50,258	12,146	532,502	1,036,971
1879	320,778	53,161	12,303	505,957	1,015,851
1880	336,692	47,699	12,948	532,869	1,062,338
1881	325,013	83,688	12,930	526,420	1,114,676
1882	347,913	58,132	13,718	540,745	1,130,133
1883	440,370	62,982	13,084	563,613	1,269,416
1884	562,102	65,415	13,006	557,731	1,398,629
1885	510,098	54,202	13,258	563,526	1,347,763
1886	420,097	81,104	13,649	591,896	1,324,374
1887	453,977	114,015	13,754	616,583	1,415,318
1888	495,658	97,826	13,581	625,312	1,463,478
1889	553,155	116,493	14,305	665,724	1,612,865
1890	612,502	126,962	14,622	689,636	1,727,263
1891	619,273	114,590	14,365	717,369	1,817,335
1892	627,876	117,490	16,201	776,592	1,921,630
1893	621,792	124,776	14,982	806,784	1,943,580
1894	610,102	102,367	14,891	788,181	1,888,799
1895	667,152	96,481	14,073	772,793	1,890,126
1896	607,393	108,938	15,935	798,106	1,856,515
1897	564,168	124,714	15,435	797,475	1,832,860
1898	587,917	97,681	15,472	792,807	1,848,964*
1899	583,570	96,276	15,948	802,607	1,851,771
1900	667,268	122,875	16,052	805,945	2,032,936
1901	795,510	125,593	17,451	814,308	2,165,689
1902	807,383	111,252	16,932	820,163	2,227,649
1903	859,637	143,970	18,526	875,316	2,374,648
1904	839,417	133,240	21,938	937,730	2,494,110
1905	885,626	148,867	18,735	965,468	2,573,096
1906	997,293	183,102	21,942	1,001,055	2,845,398
1907	1,116,760	173,588	21,456	1,046,110	3,122,676
1908	1,183,520	217,124	22,140	1,119,632	3,507,075
1909	1,183,125	231,567	.....	1,135,798	3,607,906
1910	2,417,486 ^b	323,134	.....	.....	3,855,913
1911	2,690,718 ^b	215,362	.....	.....	4,042,428
1912	1,493,234	233,673	.....	1,320,059	4,293,044
1913	1,616,259	305,107	.....	1,385,453	4,772,072
1914	1,850,728	335,269	.....	1,449,068	5,086,798
1915	1,689,649	187,613	.....	1,413,630	4,792,860
1916	1,722,993	130,824	.....	1,522,616	4,976,852
1917	1,589,347	641,194	.....	1,626,653	5,773,840
1918	1,918,341	422,458	.....	1,505,003	5,934,156
1919	1,971,974	416,946	.....	1,822,143	6,516,303
1920	2,880,308	461,693	.....	2,186,075	9,236,836
1921	3,673,657	955,682	.....	2,557,002	12,124,891
1922	3,608,210	1,185,658	.....	2,663,192	11,743,725
1923	3,806,452	913,346	.....	2,812,768	12,210,215
1924	5,261,830	772,975	.....	2,837,358	13,964,416
1925	6,261,279	621,059	.....	3,132,061	14,935,170
1926	6,394,346	519,086	.....	3,343,458	15,215,430

* As corrected.

^b Pastors' salaries included in "Congregational Purposes."

The ratio chart, used in some of the visualizations in this volume, is a device first developed by Professor Irving Fisher, of Yale University, for showing graphically and simply rates of increase or decrease.

Magnitudes are plotted on ratio charts exactly as on the ordinary arithmetic charts. The spacings are so arranged, however, by the use of a logarithmic instead of an arithmetic scale, that they are always the same for any fixed relation of the magnitudes. On arithmetic scales spacings increase as the figures grow larger and lines increase in slope with the larger magnitudes. On ratio scales (logarithmic), the same relative increases, as 10 per cent, 50 per cent, or any per cent, will have the same slope and be subject to the same spacings wherever on the chart they may chance to fall.

A steady increase of percentage will be visualized by a straight line instead of by a concave line as in the ordinary chart.

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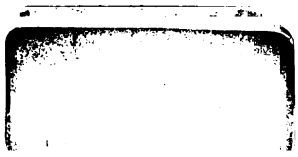
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