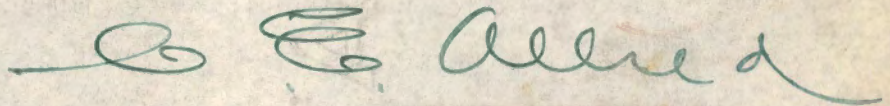


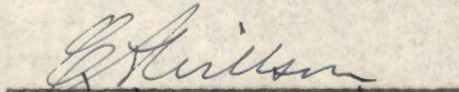
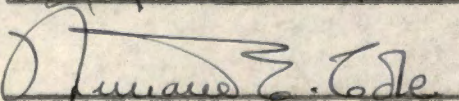
August 10, 1935

To the Committee on Graduate Study:

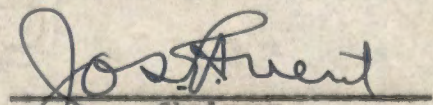
I submit herewith a thesis written by Mr. Charles A. Tosch and entitled "Some Aspects of the Rural Church Situation in Tennessee", and recommend that it be accepted for eighteen quarter hours credit in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science, with a major in Agricultural Economics.


Major Professor

At the request of the
Committee on Graduate Study,
we have read this thesis,
and recommend its acceptance.

Accepted by the Committee


Chairman

SOME ASPECTS OF THE RURAL CHURCH SITUATION
IN TENNESSEE

-0-

A THESIS

Submitted to the Graduate Committee
of
The University of Tennessee
in
Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the degree of
Master of Science

by

CHARLES A. TOSCH

August 1935

PREFACE

Though it was impossible to secure all desired information for this study, most of the statistics, particularly in Chapters I and II, represent the best that can be had for this State. An accurate and complete report published by each denomination is badly needed. Such a report would not only make it possible for research agencies to study the problems of churches and to offer solutions for them. It would also do much toward creating a greater spirit of cooperation among church people, and even between denominations.

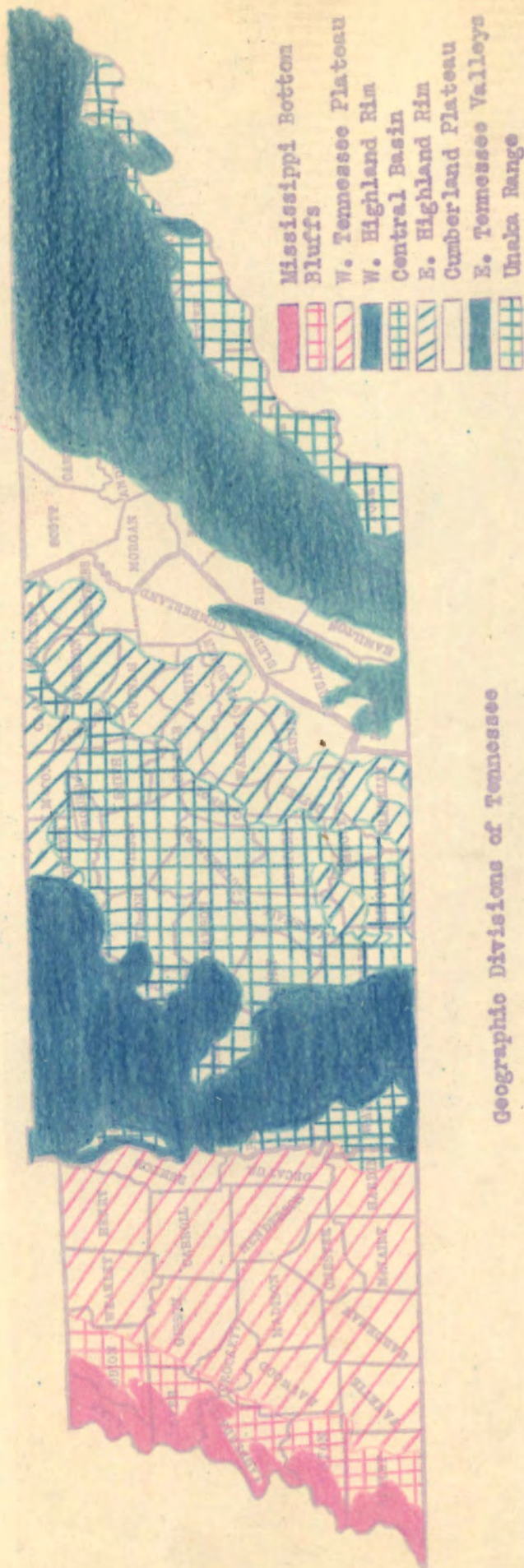
This report is intended mainly as an inventory of the religious situation in Tennessee. The suggestions offered for improving the rural church, and the comparison of sections of the State in different respects, are necessarily general, and will have to be altered to fit the conditions that exist from one community to another. As a thorough knowledge of local conditions is necessary for a detailed analysis of a particular problem, it would be difficult, if not impossible, for one person to know the needs of all rural churches. Hence there is a need in Tennessee for studies of individual communities in order that their problems may be better understood.

Throughout the text of the report reference is made to the various geographic divisions of the State. These divisions are shown on the map that immediately follows the preface.

Assistance in preparing this report has been received from a number of sources. First of all, Professor C. E. Allred, Head of the Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, University

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of Tennessee, has offered valuable suggestions in outlining and supervising the study. Particular acknowledgment should also be given the large number of ministers and denominational leaders who furnished information for Chapters II and III. The assistance of Miss Ruby Smith in reading and typing the manuscript is also appreciated. Footnote citations have been made of all material from publications.



Geographic Divisions of Tennessee

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Chapter I

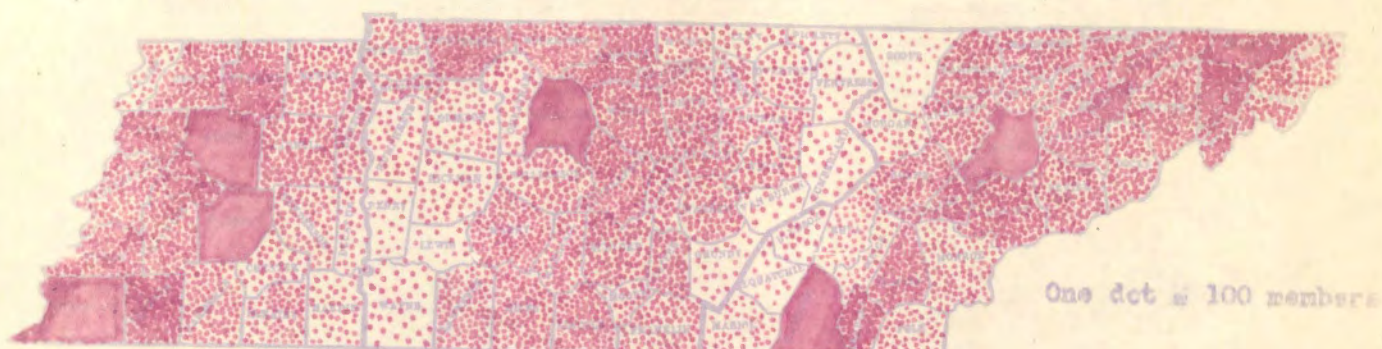
TRENDS IN CHURCH MEMBERSHIP, 1890 - 1926

In covering the church membership trends of an entire state in a report of this kind, it is possible to discuss only a few outstanding points. It might be added that insufficient statistics of churches on a county basis prevents the study of this subject from many angles. But even though the census material is not all that one would like to have, the points that are taken up in this chapter can be treated quite satisfactorily. For example, even though only 15 of Tennessee's 80 denominations are treated in detail, those 15 comprise 93.7 per cent of the 1,018,033 church members of this State. As another example, the statistics for some counties are not comparable from one census to the next,⁽¹⁾ but there are enough statistics on a number of counties considered as a group to make possible a satisfactory comparison of the geographic divisions of Tennessee. In other words, only the two most important items are discussed here: the changes among different sections of the State; and the changes among the 15 major denominations. Similar information on individual counties and minor denominations would of course be interesting.

Membership in All Denominations

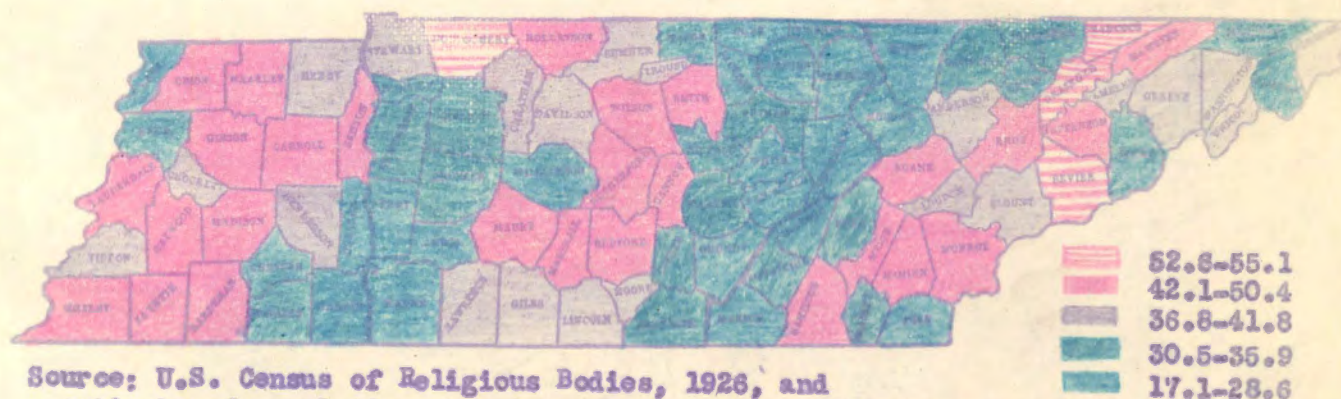
Three distinct areas of dense church membership in this State are shown on Figure 1: the East Tennessee Valley; the Central Basin; and nearly all of West Tennessee. As these three sections have the greatest population, it is to be expected that they would have the most members. Figure 2, however, reveals that they also rank highest in the percentage that church membership is of the total population. Thus the density of population does not wholly account for the density of church membership. Several

(1) Due to errors or omissions in U.S. Census reports.



Source: U. S. Census of Religious Bodies, 1926.

Figure 1. - Total Church Membership in All Denominations, Tennessee Counties, 1926.



Source: U.S. Census of Religious Bodies, 1926, and estimate of population, based on six-tenths of the increase between 1920 and 1930, plus the 1920 total.

Figure 2. - Per Cent That Total Church Membership Is of Total Population, Tennessee Counties, 1926.

outstanding characteristics of the Cumberland Plateau and Highland Rim sections, which rank low in both respects, might explain why their counties do not compare favorably with the others. They are areas of: ⁽²⁾

1. Low per capita wealth.
2. Poor transportation facilities.
3. Few inhabitants per square mile.
4. Few Negroes. ⁽³⁾
5. Somewhat higher percentage of farm tenants.
6. Highest percentage of owned farms that are mortgaged.
7. Low rank in percentage of homes equipped with various types of modern conveniences.

Another factor that I consider to be most important is that the people, in living to themselves, have not developed the community spirit that is so essential to organizing and carrying out a religious program. This type of personality is of course partly developed by the pressure of some of the economic forces just listed. It could be added, however, that the personality thus formed by these economic forces might, in turn, be responsible in determining the course (success) of other economic forces. To be more explicit: the personality of the people in the mountainous sections of Tennessee (the Highland Rim and, especially, the Cumberland Plateau) has caused them to be referred to as "independent and aloof" individuals. Physiographic conditions have created the economic conditions that have made such a personality inevitable. As a result, this personality is hindering not only the improvement of these and other economic conditions, but the social betterment as well. The church is one of the social agencies that have been affected. Of course, a few exceptions can be found to this. An outstanding one is Hancock County, which ranks first in the percentage that church membership is of total population. The people in that county live under conditions that are similar to those of the Cum-

(2) Allred, C.E.; Atkins, S.W.; Hatfield, C.H.; Tennessee, Economic and Social, Part II.

(3) Based on 1930 population figures and 1926 church membership figures, 47.5 per cent of the Negroes of Tennessee were church members as compared to 37.0 per cent of the whites. Similar figures for Alabama show 59.0 and 39.8 for the two races respectively.

berland Plateau areas - they are isolated by mountains and poor transportation and communication facilities, but the density of population is slightly greater. Hancock County has not always ranked high in church membership, however. It ranked 40th in 1890, with a percentage of only 32.1, as compared with 55.1 in 1926. The Southern Baptists have increased rapidly since 1890, so they should receive quite a bit of credit for "saving" the people of Hancock County. Other denominations have barely held their own, and they constitute only a small percentage of the total church population.

It is impossible to foretell the beneficial results that an improved church would bring. Until recently social agencies were not considered important enough to enter into programs for improving rural or, even urban conditions. Seemingly, the church is still left out.⁽⁴⁾ Extremists in the preaching profession are saying, as they have been saying since 1620, that our decaying church will mean the downfall of the country. If they speak of our church as "decaying" from the standpoint of a membership, they are not aware of the facts: growth in church membership in the United States, and in Tennessee also, is keeping up with the growth of our population (Table I). If they are aware of this, but still regard the church as a decaying institution, they are admitting their own weakness: their inability to mold the minds, which control the habits, which, in turn, determine the actions of their disciples. They have a loophole, however. Most of the gain in church membership has occurred in the urban population, whereas there has been a decline in the percentage of rural people that are church members.⁽⁵⁾ In fact, the country church was dead as a socializing force about the time its pastor was admitting that it was losing ground. "Well, what of it?" some would ask. They are the extremists in the other direction.

(4) New deal funds were plentiful for constructing schools, court houses, fire departments, and so forth, but I've never heard of a loan being granted to build or remodel a church.

(5) Taylor, Carl C., Rural Sociology, revised edition, 1933, page 449.

Both types of extremists cannot be right, and I am inclined to believe that neither is right. Anyway, the middleground is always the most popular, and safest, in a thriving democracy; so let us proceed.

Table I.

PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN TOTAL CHURCH MEMBERSHIP AS COMPARED WITH THE
INCREASE IN TOTAL POPULATION, TENNESSEE AND THE UNITED STATES,
1916 - '26 AND 1906 - '16

	United States(1)		Tennessee	
	Increase 1916-26	Increase 1906-16	Increase 1916-26	Increase 1906-16
Population	17.2	19.0	10.0(2)	7.4(2)
Church Membership	17.3	18.6	21.2(3)	19.9(3)

Source: (1) Fry, C.L., The U.S. Looks at Its Churches, page 49.

(2) Population estimates for 1926, 1916, and 1906, were based on the 1930, 1920, 1910, and 1900 census figures, less four-tenths the increase between the respective four census years.

(3) Based on U.S. Census of Religious Bodies figures, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

Denominations in Tennessee

At least 80 denominations are represented in Tennessee. Inasmuch as 15 of them are outstanding, the others will only be listed in Table II. Though a series of maps would show their trend more clearly, Table II brings out the most important point. Note that the minor denominations are barely keeping pace with the growth of total church membership instead of threatening to replace the larger denominations, as some people believe. Those minor groups comprised 6.29 per cent of the total membership in 1926, 6.13 per cent in 1916, 8.19 per cent in 1906, and 6.68 per cent in 1890. A further study of the minor denominations reveals that the leading ones are increasing in numbers, not the small ones. It is true that even one or two of the smaller ones, Unitarians for example, could boast of doubling in numbers between 1916 and 1926. But in 1926 the Unitarians had only 259 members, a number that is too small to deserve more than casual consideration.

Membership in the 15 leading denominations is also shown in Table II.

Table II.

CHURCH MEMBERSHIP: TOTAL NUMBER IN 52 LEADING TENNESSEE
DENOMINATIONS, 1890, 1906, '16 AND '26

Total Number of Church Members				
Denomination	1926	1916	1906	1890
S. Baptist	271,921	202,867	159,838	106,632
S. Methodist	189,830	167,270	140,308	121,398
Negro Baptist	138,605	108,650	93,302	52,183
Chs. of Christ	72,015	63,521	41,411	---
Meth. Episcopal	60,651	56,484	46,180	42,873
S. Presbyterian	31,777	25,606	21,390	15,954
Cumberland Presb.	27,791	27,631	42,464	39,477
Colored Meth. Ep.	25,198	30,106	20,634	18,968
Disciples of Christ	24,972	21,672	14,904	41,125
Roman Catholic	24,876	23,015	17,252	17,950
African M. E.	19,109	23,497	23,337	23,718
Jewish	18,993	2,022	919	1,760
N. Presbyterian	18,960	17,584	6,786	4,399
Afr. M. E., Zion	15,176	8,786	6,651	12,434
Prot. Episcopal	15,173	9,910	7,874	5,671
Primitive Baptist	7,007	8,925	10,204	14,257
Free Will Baptist	6,608	4,681	3,093	2,864
Duck River Baptist	4,490	4,589	4,099	---
Ch. of God	3,391	2,288	---	---
United Lutheran	3,248	2,039	1,678	1,999
Col. Cumb. Presb.	3,182	2,567	6,640	5,202
United Brethren	2,668	916	---	---
Ch. of Nazarene	2,596	---	---	---
Col. Prim. Baptist	2,485	811	3,268	---
Assoc. Ref. Presb.	2,364	1,644	1,504	---
Latter-Day Saints	2,187	1,572	841	198
Seventh-Day Adv.	2,082	1,414	1,101	---
Ev. Lutheran, Mo.	1,763	733	725	749
General Baptist	1,750	1,789	1,108	---
Ch. of Brethren	1,573	1,285	---	---
Meth. Prot.	1,570	1,759	2,716	2,880
Congregational	1,524	2,185	---	1,249
United Baptist	1,302	---	---	---
Ch. of God in Christ	1,258	40	86	---
Regular Baptist	1,120	2,582	---	---
Ch. of Chr. Sci.	1,064	---	337	---
Ch. of Living God	1,044	805	918	---
Friends	711	779	119	1,001
Separate Baptist	544	220	138	---
(Orig.) Ch. of God	540	---	---	---
Ch. of God (Anderson)	538	---	---	---
U. Presb. of N. A.	499	467	544	465
Cong. Meth.	490	508	977	---
Ref. Ch. in U. S.	393	374	234	---
Assemb. of God	364	---	---	---
Wesleyan Meth.	340	354	422	---
Unitarians	259	124	95	60

Table II.

CHURCH MEMBERSHIP: TOTAL NUMBER IN 52 LEADING TENNESSEE
DENOMINATIONS, 1890, 1906, '16 AND '26 - CONTINUED

Total Number of Church Members				
Denominations	1926	1916	1906	1890
Mission. Ch. Assoc.	207	169	---	---
Predestinarian Bapt.	145	252	279	---
Free Methodist	136	178	131	---
Ch. of Chr. (Hol.)	123	---	---	---
Advent Chr.	98	274	351	---
All others	2,325	5,189	15,757	5,232
Total	1,018,033	840,133	700,614	540,698

Source: U. S. Census of Religious Bodies, 1926, 1916, 1906, and 1890.

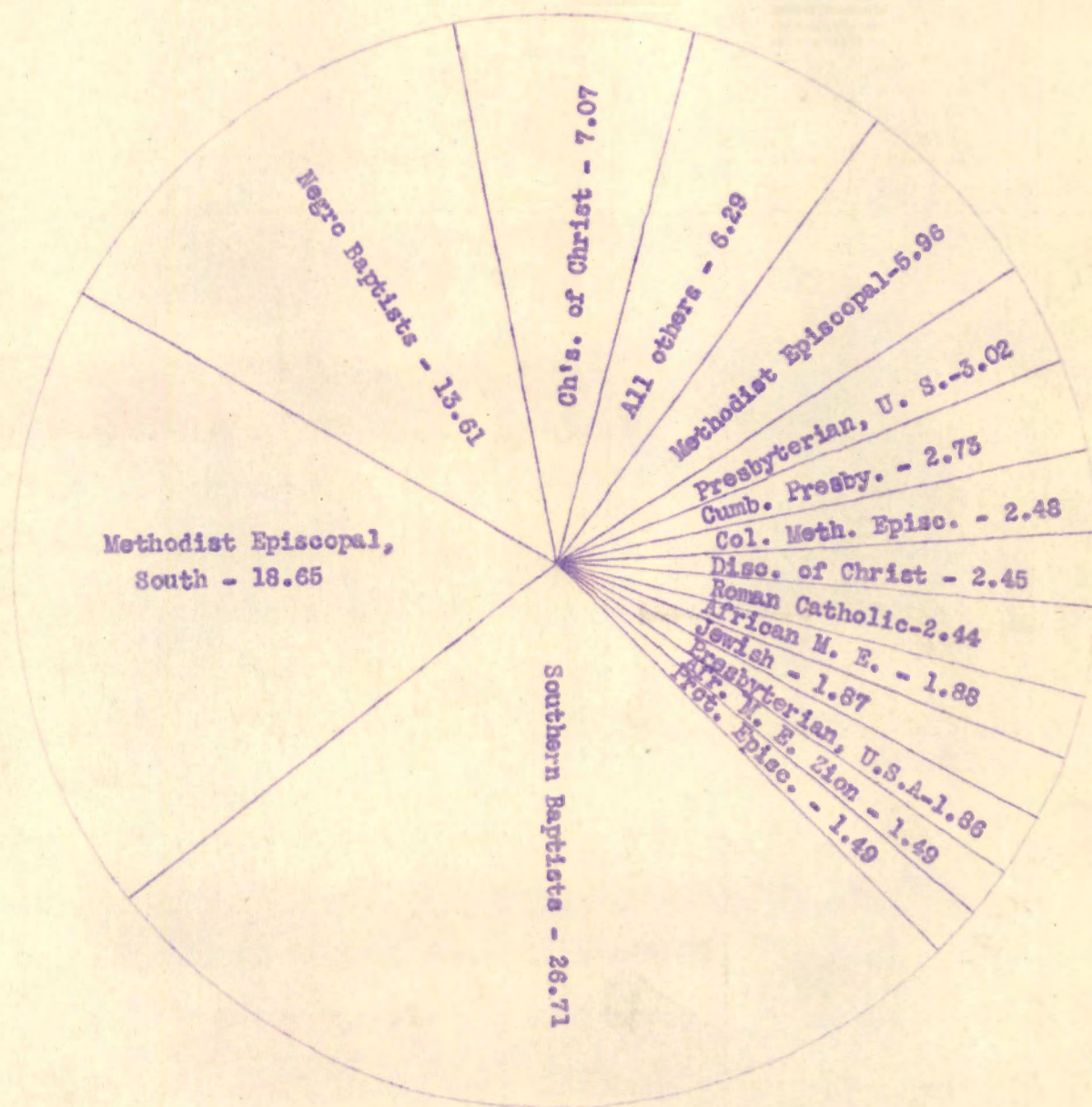
In addition, Figure 3 gives the percentage that each is of total church membership for 1926, and Table III gives the percentages for 1916, 1906, and 1890, as well as for 1926. As a more detailed comparison is given in Reed's report,⁽⁶⁾ which contains maps showing the locations of members of each denomination by counties for 1926, the maps that are to follow will be discussed largely from the standpoint of the development of denominations between 1890 and 1926. This will of course fall far short of being a thorough history of each denomination; such information should be obtained from denominational headquarters.

All the data used in making the maps were taken from the U. S. Census of Religious Bodies, 1926, 1916, 1906, and 1890, which is the earliest year that reports were made on individual bodies within a denomination. Statistics are available from the 1870, 1880, and 1890 census reports, but they are given under the headings of Baptist Bodies, Presbyterian Bodies, Methodist Bodies, and so forth. It is unfortunate that maps cannot be made for these

(6) This report is on file in the Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, University of Tennessee. A brief account of denominations is also given in "Rural Cooperative Organizations in Overton County, Tennessee", also in that Department; but insofar as possible neither of these will be duplicated in this report.

Figure 3.

Fifteen leading denominations, Tennessee, 1926.



Source: U. S. Census of Religious Bodies, 1926

years, as by 1890 most denominations had grown so greatly that their origin cannot be shown on an 1890 map.

Table III.

CHURCH MEMBERSHIP: PER CENT THAT EACH OF THE 15 LEADING
TENNESSEE DENOMINATIONS IS OF TOTAL CHURCH MEMBERSHIP,
TENNESSEE, 1926, 1916, 1906, AND 1890.

Per Cent of Total Church Membership				
Denomination	1926	1916	1906	1890
Southern Baptist	26.71	24.15	22.81	19.72
Methodist Episcopal, South	18.65	19.91	20.03	22.45
Negro Baptist	13.61	12.93	13.32	9.65
Churches of Christ	7.07	7.56	5.91	*
Methodist Episcopal, North	6.96	6.72	6.59	7.93
Presbyterian, U. S., South	3.02	3.05	3.05	2.95
Cumberland Presbyterian	2.73	3.29	6.06	7.30
Colored Methodist Episcopal	2.48	3.58	2.95	3.51
Disciples of Christ	2.45	2.58	2.13	7.61
Roman Catholics	2.44	2.74	2.46	3.32
African Methodist Episcopal	1.88	2.80	3.33	4.39
Jewish Congregations	1.87	.24	.13	.33
Presbyterian, U. S., North	1.86	2.09	.97	.81
African Meth. Episc. Zion	1.49	1.05	.95	2.30
Protestant Episcopal	1.49	1.18	1.12	1.05
All others	6.29	6.13	8.19	6.68
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

* Reported under Disciples of Christ.

Source: Based on U. S. Census of Religious Bodies, 1926, 1916,
1906, and 1890.

The following denominations, both white and colored, are taken up in the order of their numerical importance. Tables from which the maps were made are included in the appendix.

WHITE CHURCHES

Southern Baptists: Though the Southern Baptist is a widespread organization, comprising 26.7 per cent of the total church membership of the State and having members in every county, its members are more concentrated in the East Tennessee Valley than in any other section. Figure 4 shows that this has been true since 1890; and judging from the large number in the counties surrounding Knoxville, it would seem that this was the starting point of the denomination. One outstanding change has occurred, however. Note the marked growth this predominantly rural body has made in the more urban counties. These counties also report an increase in the percentage of Baptists in their total church membership (Figure 5). Most of the other counties show increases for each census period, a fact that bears out the growing importance of this denomination in the State as a whole.

Baptist membership in the Central Basin and parts of West Tennessee has increased slightly, but in many counties in the Highland Rims and Cumberland Plateau it has remained about the same or has decreased. It is strange that this supposedly rural denomination has not thrived better in these extremely rural areas.

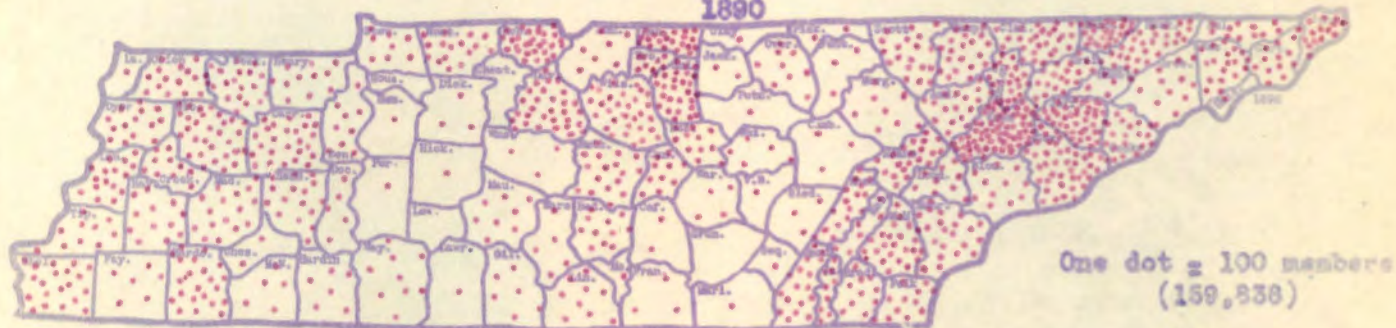
1926



1916

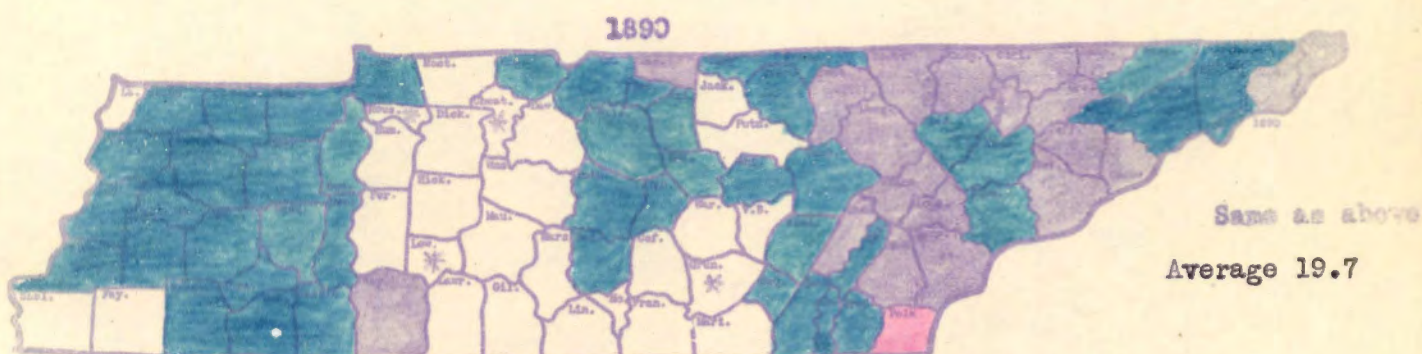
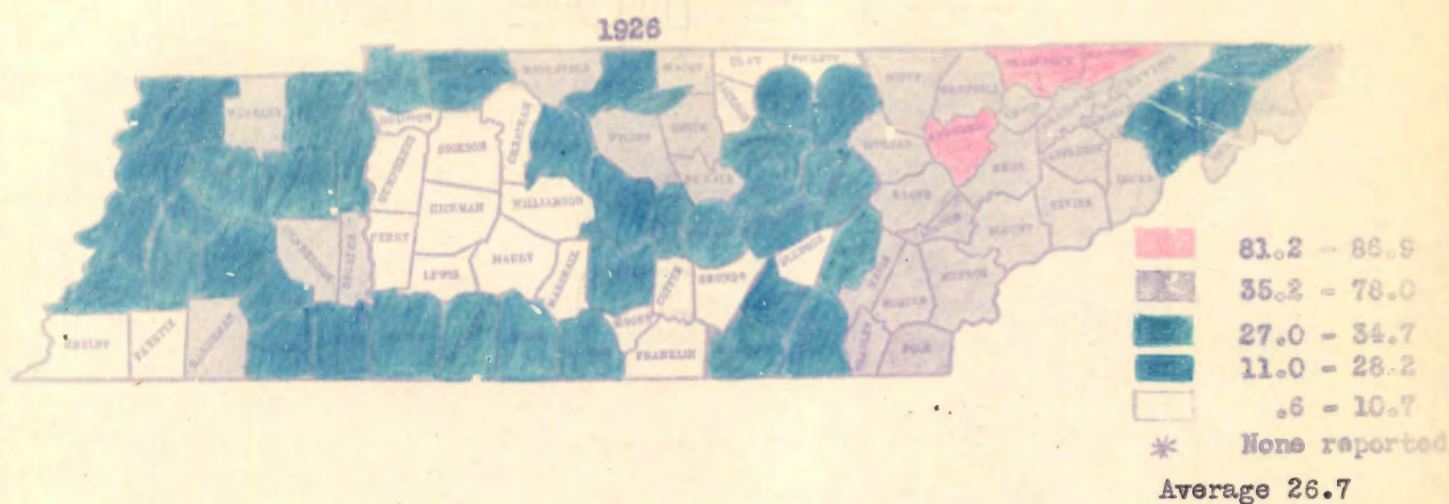


1890



Source: U. S. Census of Religious Bodies, 1926, 1916, and 1890

Figure 4. - Southern Baptists: Total Membership, Tennessee Counties, 1926, 1916, and 1890

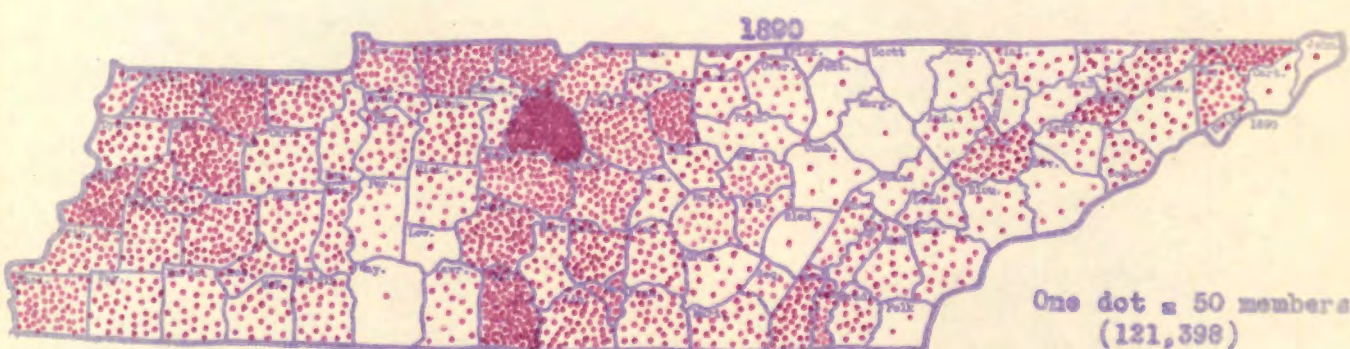
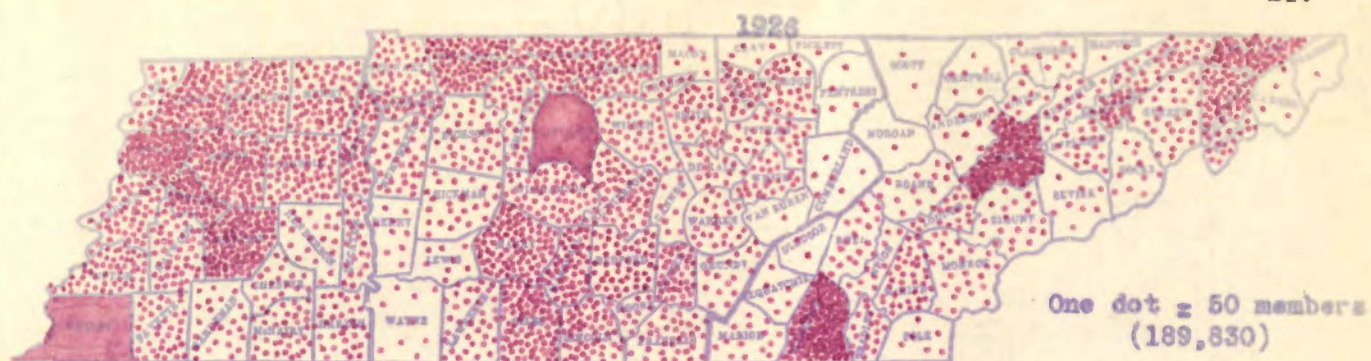


Source: U. S. Census of Religious Bodies, 1926, 1916, and 1890

Figure 5. - Southern Baptists: per cent they were of total church membership, Tennessee counties, 1926, 1916, 1906, 1890

Methodist Episcopal Church, South: In comparing the maps of the Baptists and Methodists, (Figures 4 and 6), the difference in scale must be kept in mind; the greater number of dots in Middle and West Tennessee is misleading in that the Methodists appear to be much more numerous than the Baptists. In spite of this difference, however, most of the West Tennessee and Central Basin Counties report greater numbers of Methodists.

No outstanding changes have occurred since 1890 in the spread of this denomination in the various sections of Tennessee. The growth has been steady, in rural places as well as urban. Unlike the Baptists, the Methodists were strong in the more highly urbanized counties even in 1890; in fact, the latter was the leading denomination in Tennessee at that time, constituting 22.5 per cent of the total church membership as compared to 19.7 per cent for the Baptists. Most of the decline since then, as shown on Figure 7, has taken place in East Tennessee, where the Baptists have reported their greatest gains. Thus, like many other denominations, the Southern Methodists are increasing in numbers, but are decreasing in importance from the standpoint of their percentage in the total church membership of the State.



Source: U. S. Census of Religious Bodies, 1926, 1916, and 1890

Figure 6. - Methodist Episcopal South: Total Membership, Tennessee: Counties, 1926, 1916, and 1890

1926



Average 18.7

45.2 - 59.0

30.0 - 44.3

17.1 - 29.9

.8 - 16.9

None reported

1916



Same as above

Average 20.0

1906



Same as above

Average 20.0

1890



Same as above

Average 22.5

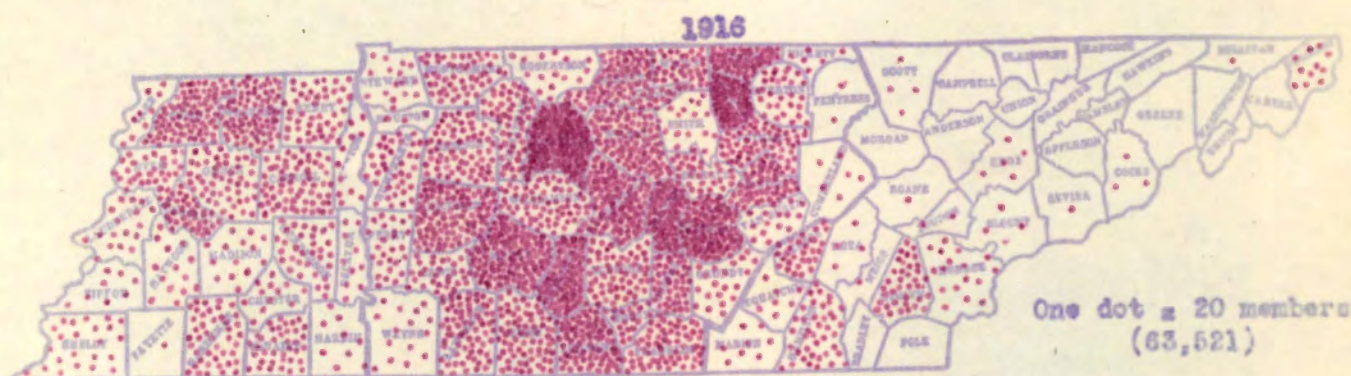
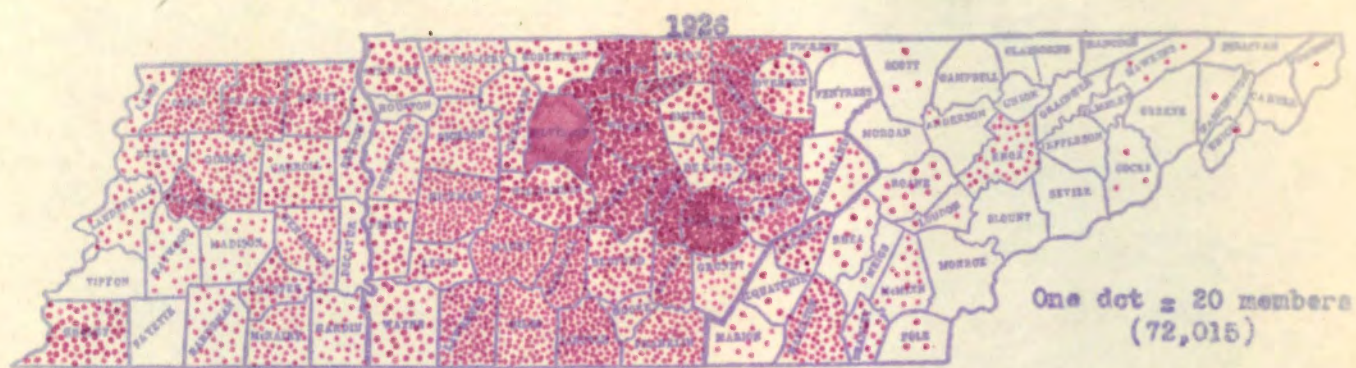
Source: U. S. Census of Religious Bodies, 1926, 1916, 1906, 1890

Figure 7. - Methodist Episcopal, South: per cent they were of total church membership, Tennessee counties, 1926, 1916, 1906, 1890

Churches of Christ: Though Reed's report takes up the origin of this denomination, it is necessary to point out, briefly, the highlights in its early history in order to understand the trends since 1890. For several years prior to the actual break with the Disciples of Christ, the nucleus of this new body was being formed by conservative elements who were revolting.⁽⁷⁾ The differences between the two (conservative and progressive Disciples) were not great enough by 1890 to make possible separate reports, and even the 1906 census is not highly accurate. In that year (1906), however, the Conservatives insisted on being distinguished from the Progressives in the Disciples of Christ, and the Census recognized them under their new title, the Churches of Christ.

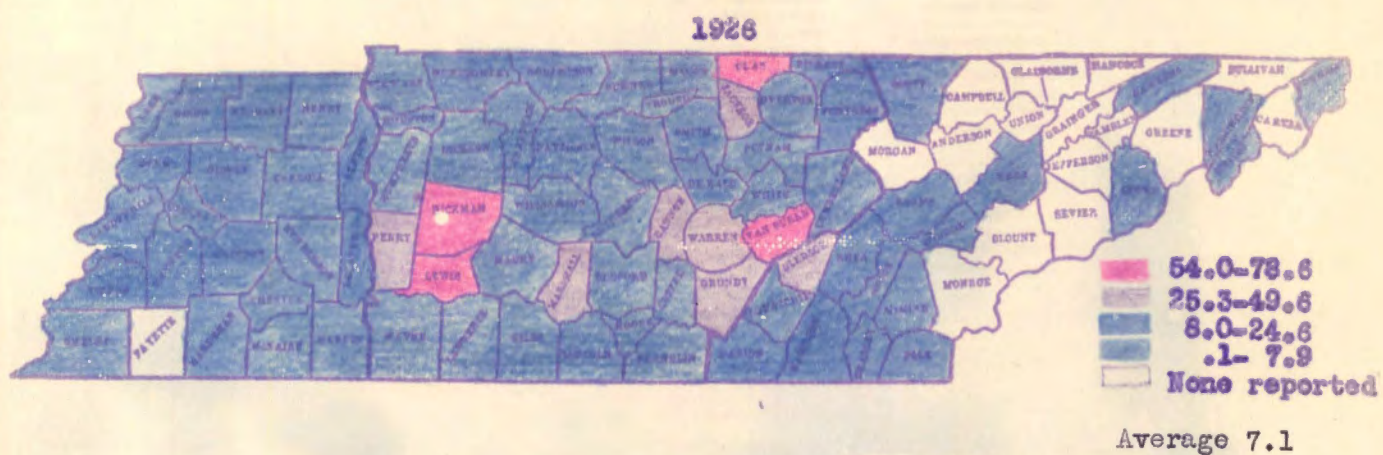
The Churches of Christ grew rapidly between 1906 and 1916, but not nearly so much during the next ten-year period, (Figure 8). Moreover, the percentage that they were of the total church membership of Tennessee actually decreased from 7.6 to 7.1 between 1916 and 1926. They seem to be holding their own in Middle Tennessee, particularly the Highland Rims, and parts of West Tennessee, where they are strongest, (Figure 9); but they have never been popular in East Tennessee. Note that 13 East Tennessee Counties did not report a single member in 1926. The maps on Figure 9 reveal, however, that this group has more than kept pace with the growth of total church members in the four urban counties, an accomplishment that is contrary to what might be expected of a church with such a conservative doctrine.

(7) Dissension arose over instrumental music, modern preaching tactics, and so forth, which the Conservatives would not accept.



Source: U. S. Census of Religious Bodies, 1926, and 1916.

Figure 8. - Churches of Christ: Total Membership, Tennessee Counties,
1926, 1916,

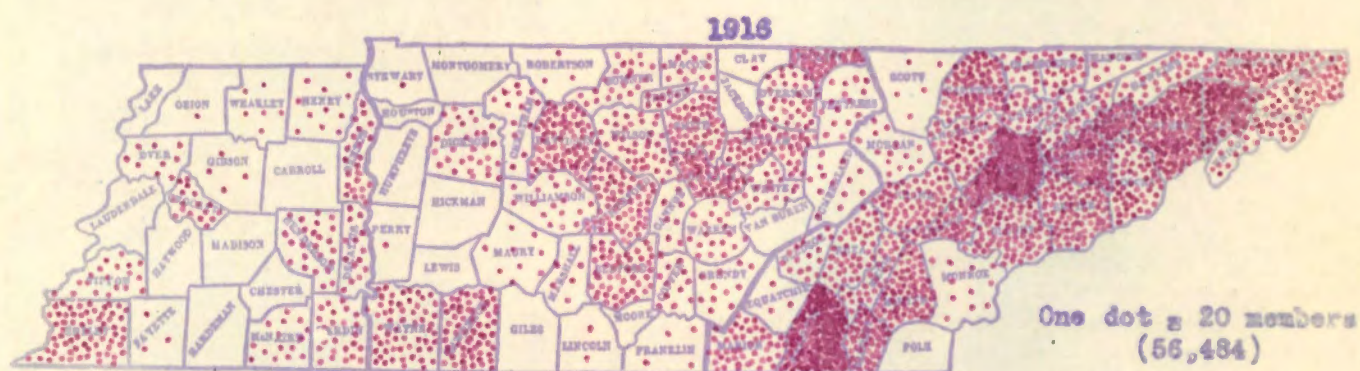
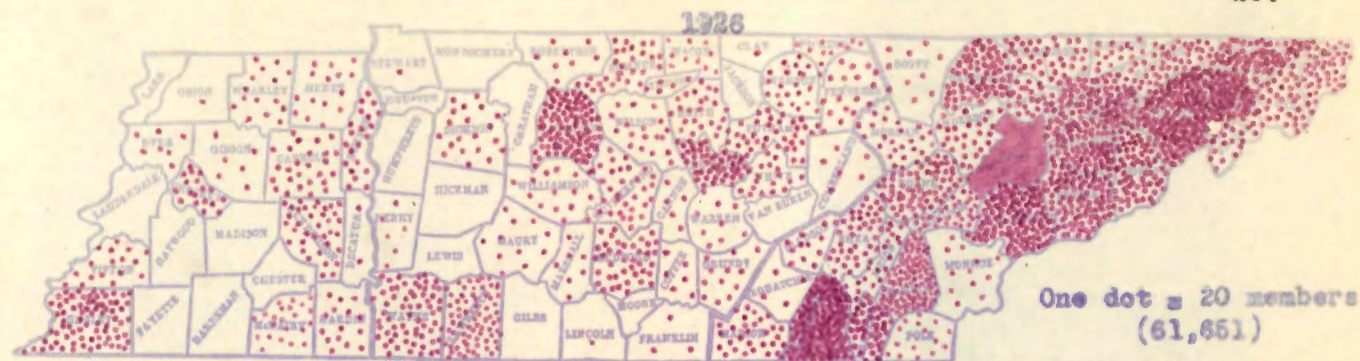


Source: U. S. Census of Religious Bodies, 1926, 1916, and 1906

Figure 9. - Churches of Christ: Per Cent They Were of Total Church Membership, Tennessee Counties, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

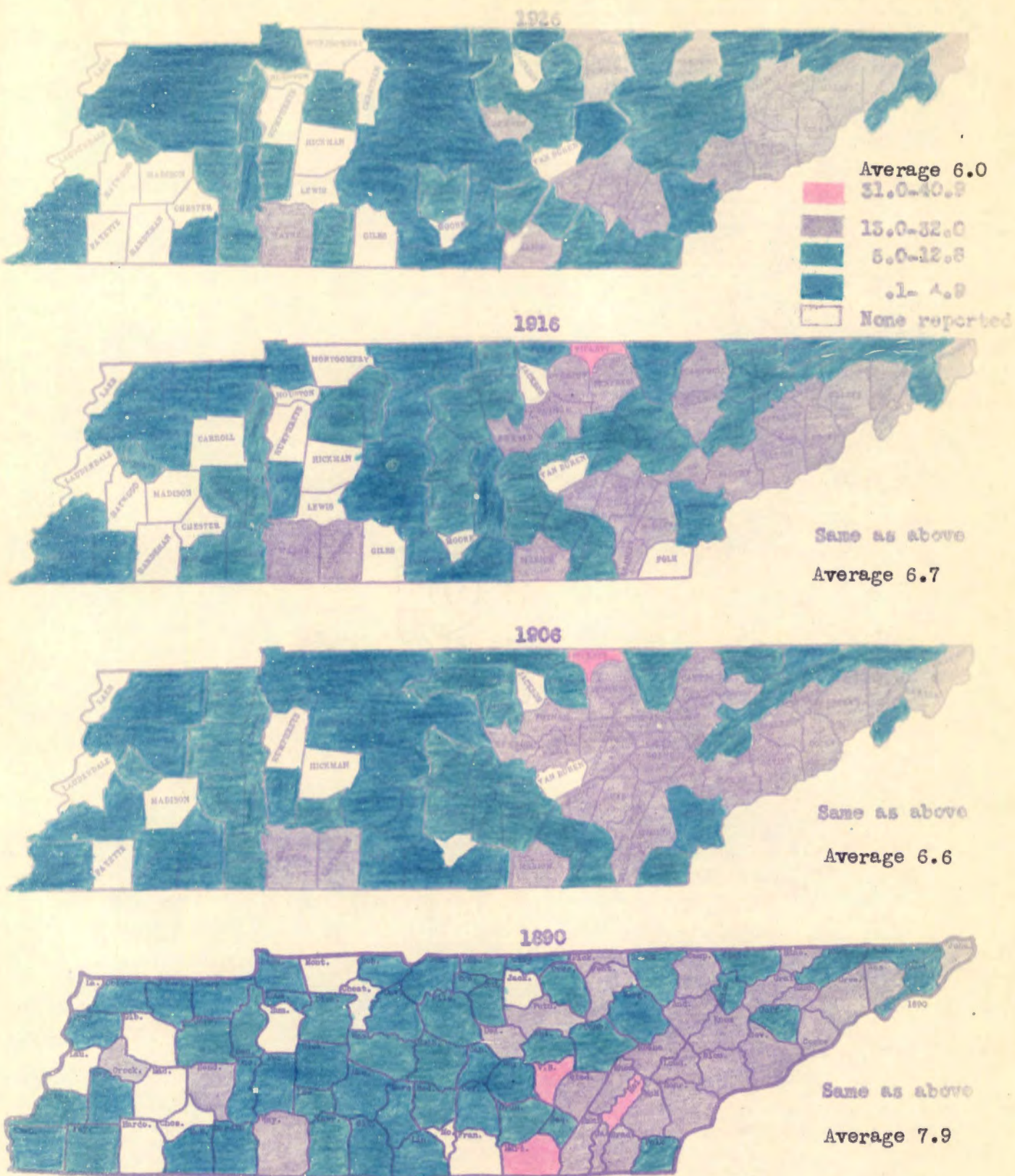
Methodist Episcopal Church, (Northern). The growth of the Northern Methodist is another example that bears out the fact that the greatest increase for a denomination occurs in the area in which it first secures a stronghold. Note on Figure 10 that membership in this body has failed to increase in West Tennessee and has declined in Middle Tennessee, the two sections that have never reported a great many Methodists in their total church population. On the other hand, there has been a steady increase in the East Tennessee Valley.

As was true in the case of the Southern Methodists, the Northern Methodists are declining in the percentage they are of total church membership. Most of the decrease has taken place in the Central Basin and East Highland Rim, whereas there has been little change in East Tennessee. Evidently these two leading Methodist bodies do not wish to compete with each other, or rather, the one has not been successful in winning out on the home-grounds of the other. This can be seen by comparing the maps of the two Figures 7 and 11.



Source: U. S. Census of Religious Bodies, 1926, 1916, and 1890

Fig. 10. -Methodist Episcopal Church(Northern): Total Membership, Tennessee Counties, 1926, 1916, and 1890

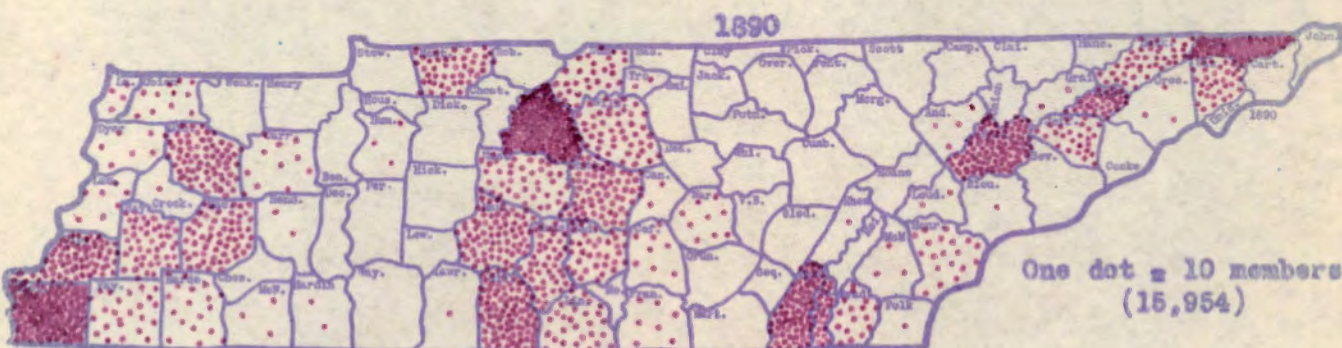
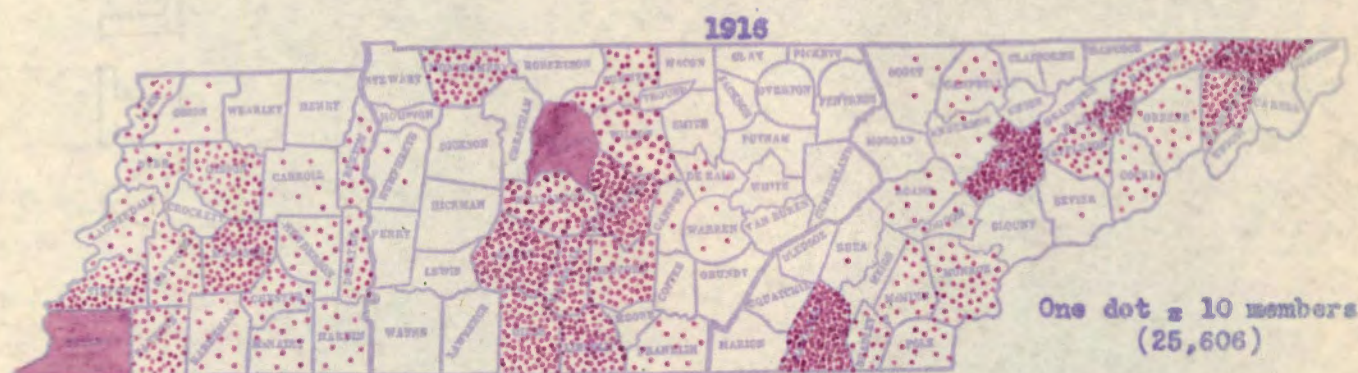
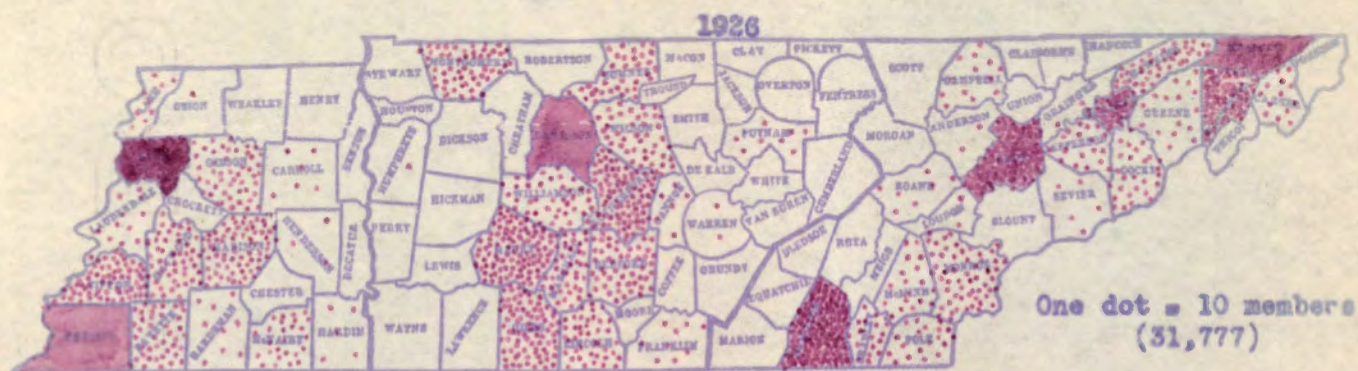


Source: U. S. Census of Religious Bodies, 1926, 1916, 1906, and 1890

Figure 11. - Methodist Episcopal: Per Cent They Were of Total Church Membership, Tennessee Counties, 1926, 1916, 1906, and 1890

Presbyterians in the United States, (Southern). As shown on Figures 12 and 13 the Southern Presbyterians have done two things: maintained their percentage in the total church membership; and stayed out of the mountains. Apparently they have made no great effort to expand outside the three sections of greatest concentration - the interior counties of the East Tennessee Valley, the southern part of West Tennessee, and the Central Basin. Moreover, their strongest bid for membership has been in the urban population of those sections.

An unusual feature in the growth of the Southern Presbyterians is the high degree of consistency it has had in holding its percentage of the total church membership of Tennessee. With the exception of 1906, when it rose one-tenth of one per cent, it has been 3.0 per cent for each census period between 1890 and 1926. Figure 13 may give the impression that there have been numerous variations between counties from one census to another; but as previously pointed out, some of the changes are due to errors or omissions in the census report. Taken as a whole, this denomination can be considered the most stable of all the 15 leading ones as far as membership is concerned.



Source: U. S. Census of Religious Bodies, 1926, 1916, and 1890

Figure 12. - Presbyterian, U. S. (Southern): Total Membership, Tennessee Counties, 1926, 1916, and 1890

1926



1916



1906



1890



Source: U. S. Census of Religious Bodies, 1926, 1916, 1906, and 1890.

Figure 13. - Presbyterian, U. S. (Southern): Per Cent They Were of Total Church Membership, Tennessee Counties, 1926, 1916, 1906, and 1890

Cumberland Presbyterian: Quite a bit of family trouble has interfered with the development of the Cumberland Presbyterians. Their history is perhaps the most interesting of any denominations in Tennessee, and also too complicated to give in detail here. It is necessary, however, to explain the incident that caused the large decrease in membership shown on the 1916 map as compared with that of 1890. (Figure 14.)

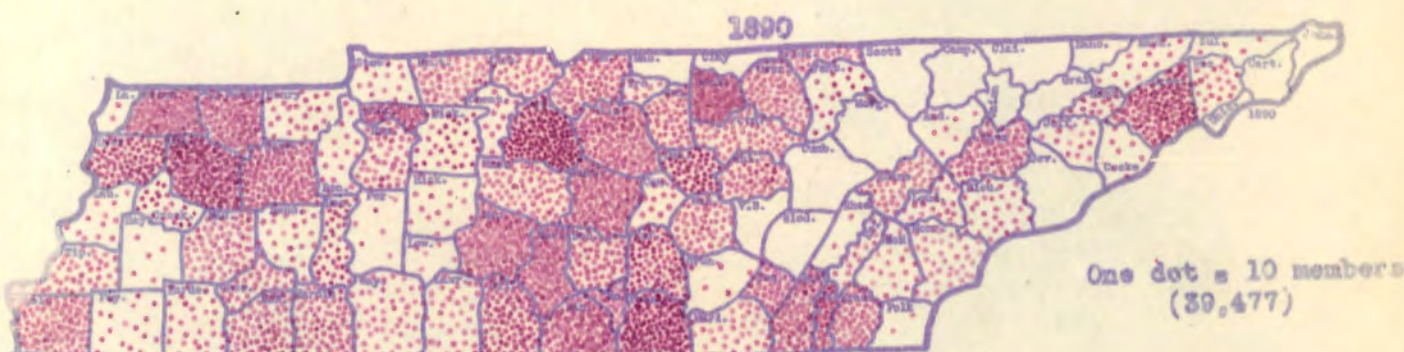
In 1904 the General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church approved the plan of uniting with the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, the body it originally belonged to.⁽⁸⁾ Opposition to this became so strong among many of the members that in 1906 they decided to disregard the action of the progressives and to continue under the name of Cumberland Presbyterians. Thus, in the 1916 census report the Cumberland Presbyterians are shown as having lost about one-fourth their members

(8) The break between members of the Presbyterian in the United States of America occurred in February, 1810, as a result in differences in opinion regarding the method of conducting revivals. Dickson County, Tennessee, was the first meeting place of the group (Cumberland Presbyterians) that favored "emotional" type of revival meetings.

and the Northern Presbyterians as having gained that many. The loss was not so noticeable in counties outside the Central Basin, but it was in that section that they were strongest.

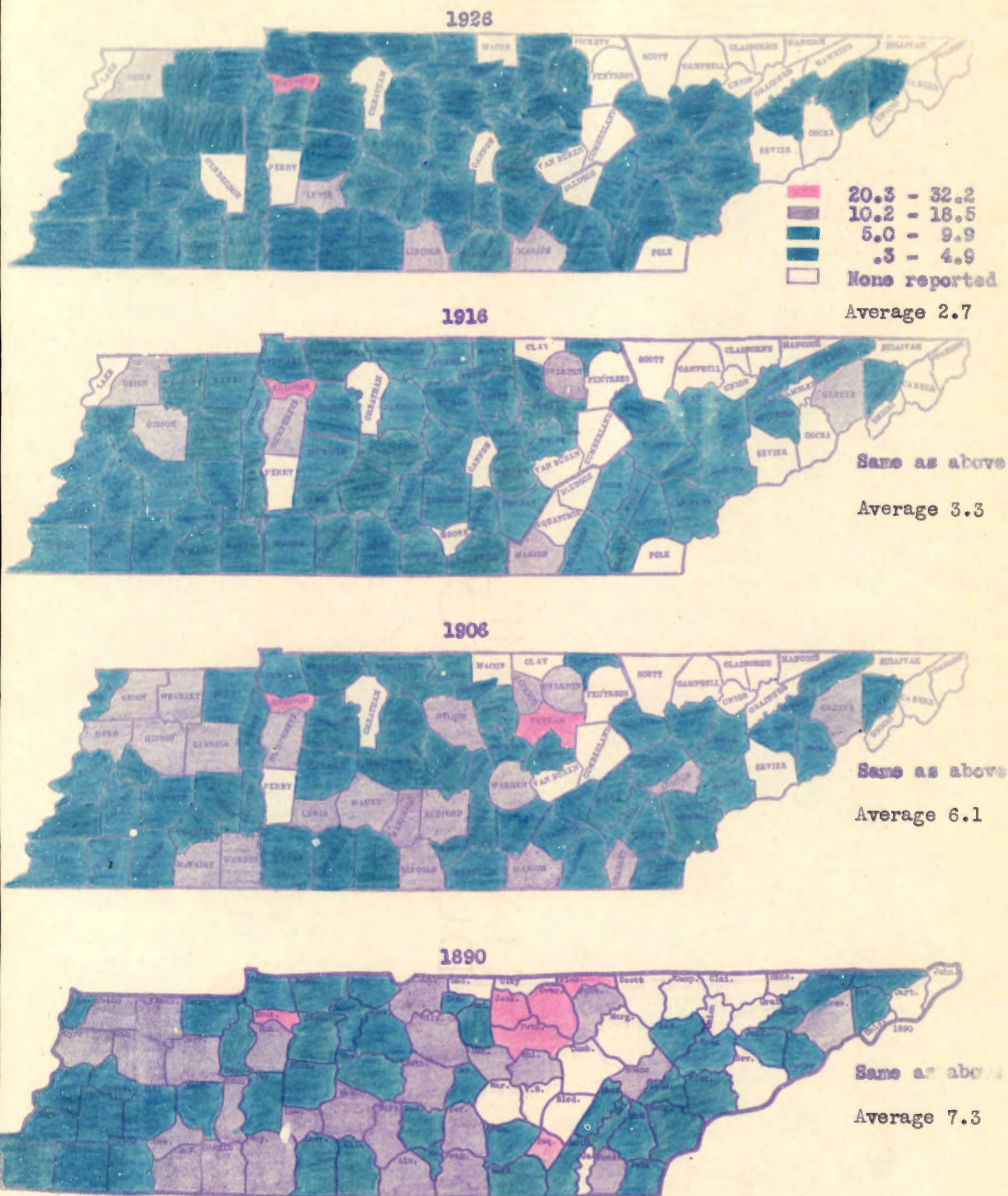
Between 1916 and 1926, the Cumberland Presbyterians increased by only a few hundred members, which means that they declined in the percentage that they were of total church membership in this State. The somewhat large increase in members as shown in the 1934 Minutes cannot be accepted as an indication of actual growth since 1926, inasmuch as the estimates of denominations in their annual reports are usually considerably higher than census figures. (9) The Cumberland Presbyterians decreased from 3.3 to 2.7 in the percentage they were of total church membership. (1916 and 1926 maps, Figure 15.)

(9) In gathering data for this report, the 1934 Minutes or Yearbook was secured on all the denominations that published them; but for the reason just given they could not be used with census figures to show trends. As an example, the 1926 Southern Baptist Handbook reported 276,699 members, whereas the 1926 Census of Religious Bodies gave only 189,830.



Source: U. S. Census of Religious Bodies, 1926, 1916 and 1890

Figure 14. - Cumberland Presbyterian: Total Membership, Tennessee Counties
1926, 1916, and 1890



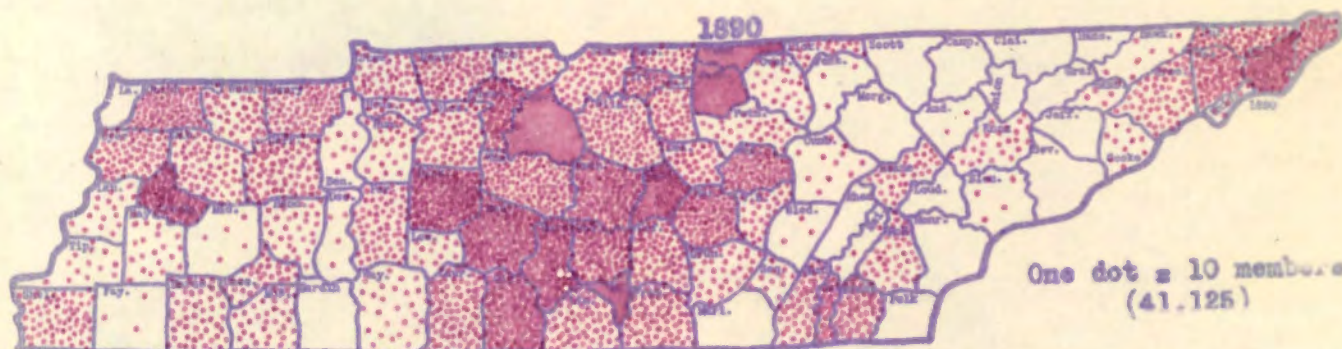
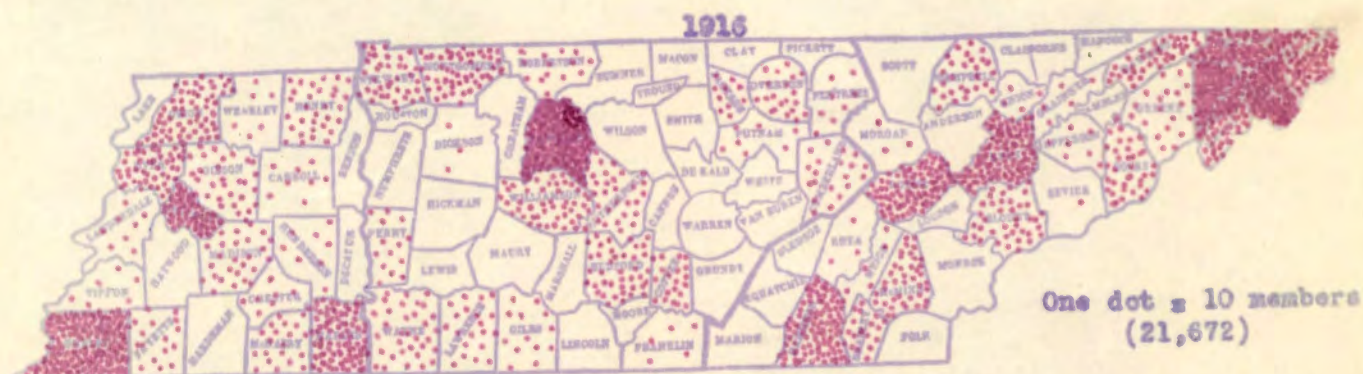
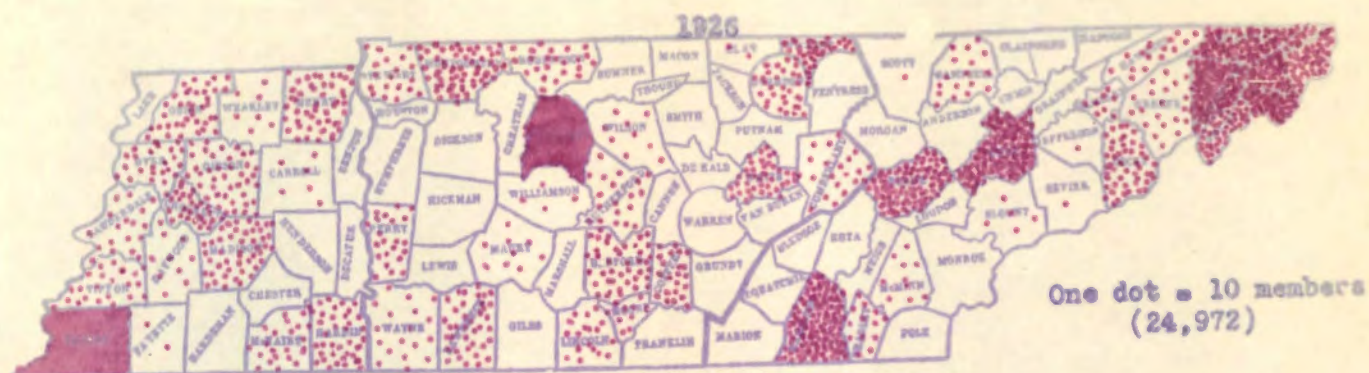
Source: U. S. Census of Religious Bodies, 1926, 1916, 1906, 1890

Figure 15. - Cumberland Presbyterian: per cent they were of total church membership, Tennessee counties, 1926, 1916, 1906, and 1890

Disciples of Christ: Only about one-half the membership of the original Disciples of Christ was left in 1906,⁽¹⁰⁾ after the walkout of the group that formed the Churches of Christ. In the 1890 census report the Disciples comprised 7.6 per cent of the total church membership of Tennessee; in 1906, however, the percentage had dropped to 2.1. (Figure 17). The change in the location of its members is also remarkable. Note on the 1890 map of Figure 16 that they were much stronger in Middle Tennessee than in any other section of the State, a marked contrast to the 1916 map that shows them to be concentrated largely in the four urban counties and a small group in the extreme northeast tip of the State.

With the exception of small increases in the counties just mentioned, membership in this denomination did not increase between 1916 and 1926. As a result, their percentage in the total church population of Tennessee was less in 1926 than in 1916.

(10) 1906 is not the exact date that the break occurred. The break was gradual, and 1906 was the first year that the two were reported separately.



Source: U. S. Census of Religious Bodies, 1926, 1916, and 1890

Figure 16. - Disciples of Christ: Total Membership, Tennessee Counties, 1926, 1916, and 1890

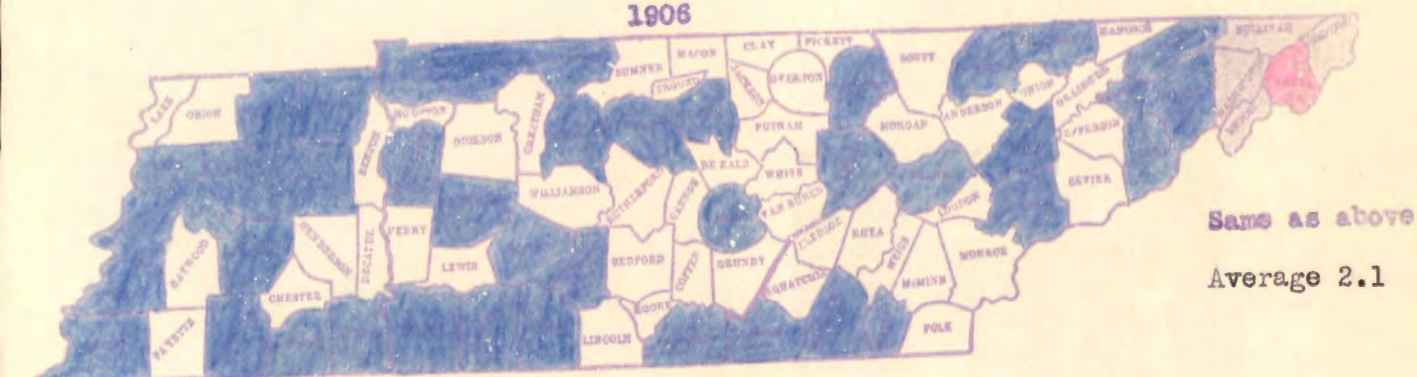
1926



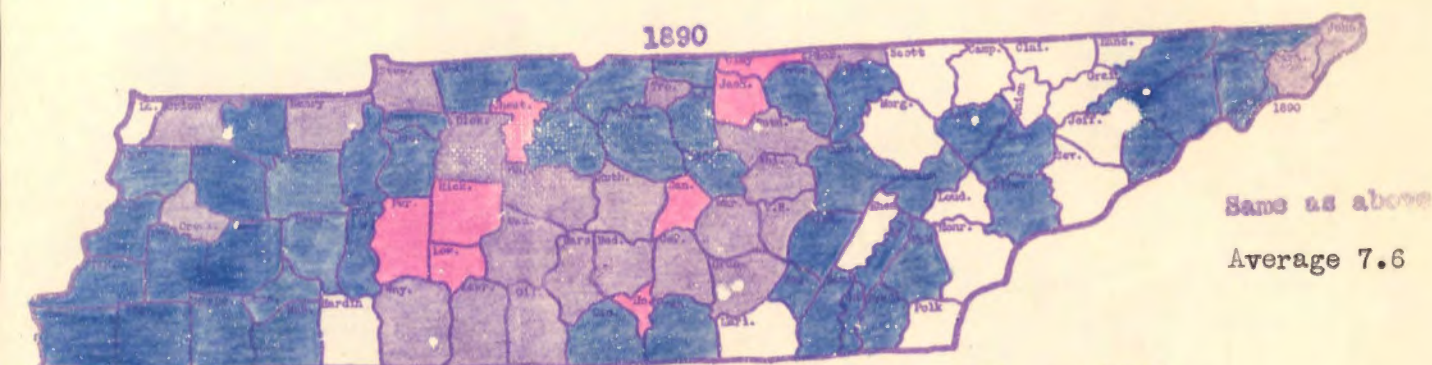
1916



1906



1890

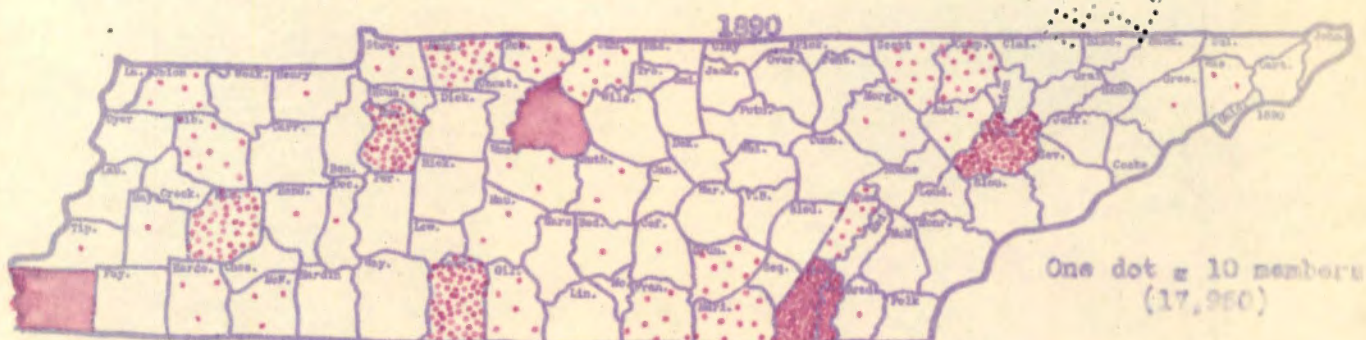
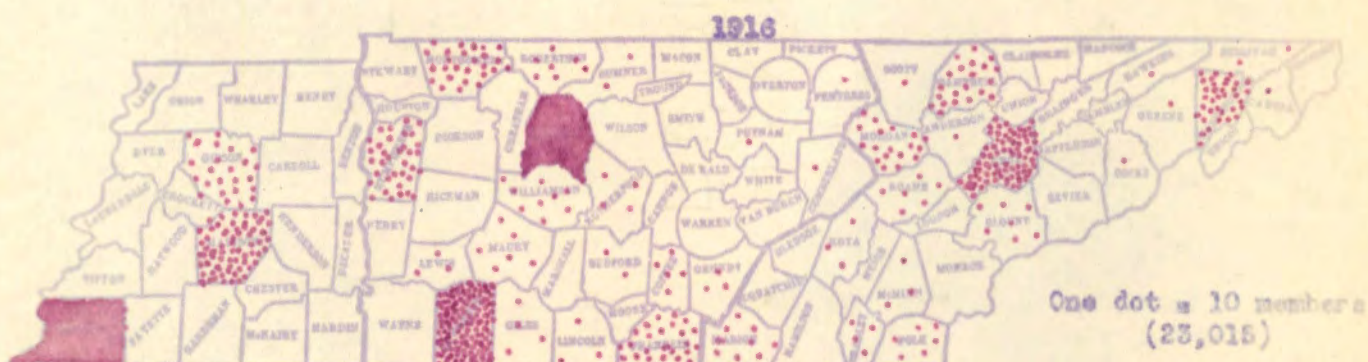
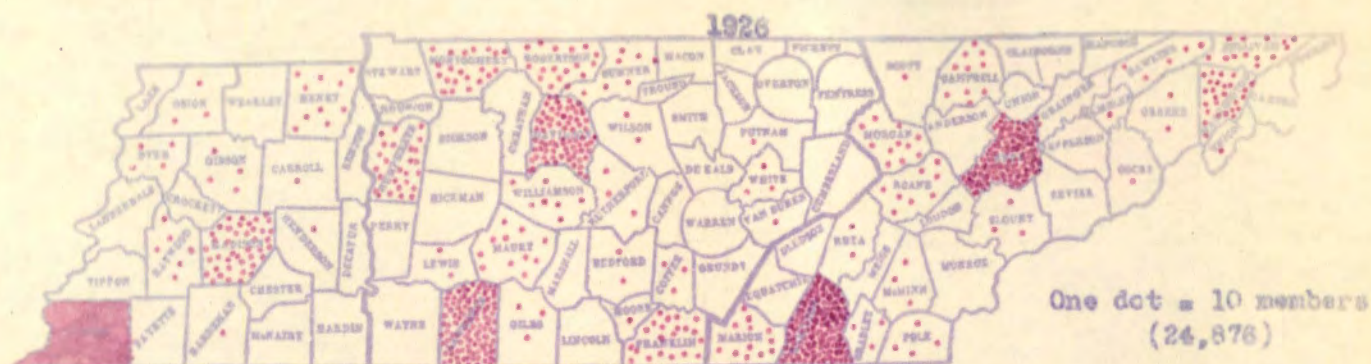


Source: U. S. Census of Religious Bodies, 1926, 1916, 1906, and 1890

Figure 17. - Disciples of Christ: per cent they were of total church membership, Tennessee counties, 1926, 1916, 1906, and 1890

Roman Catholic: In Tennessee the Roman Catholic Church is almost entirely urban, having 89.6 per cent of its membership in this population group. All but 3845 of its 24,876 members are located in Davidson, Hamilton, Knox, and Shelby Counties (Figure 18). Moreover, those four counties are becoming even more important in the total Catholic membership, as in 1906 they had only 64.1 per cent of all the members; in 1916, 81.6 per cent; and 84.5 per cent in 1926.

The number of Catholics in the State has increased consistently, but not rapidly enough to maintain their status among the other denominations. Since 1890 their percentage in the total church population has dropped - 3.3, 2.5, 2.7, and 2.4, for each of the four census reports (Figure 19). Though this was not a large drop, it is an indication that Catholicism will not likely take the place of Protestantism in Tennessee.



Source: U. S. Census of Religious Bodies, 1926, 1916, and 1890

Figure 18. - Roman Catholic: Total Membership, Tennessee Counties, 1926, 1916, and 1890

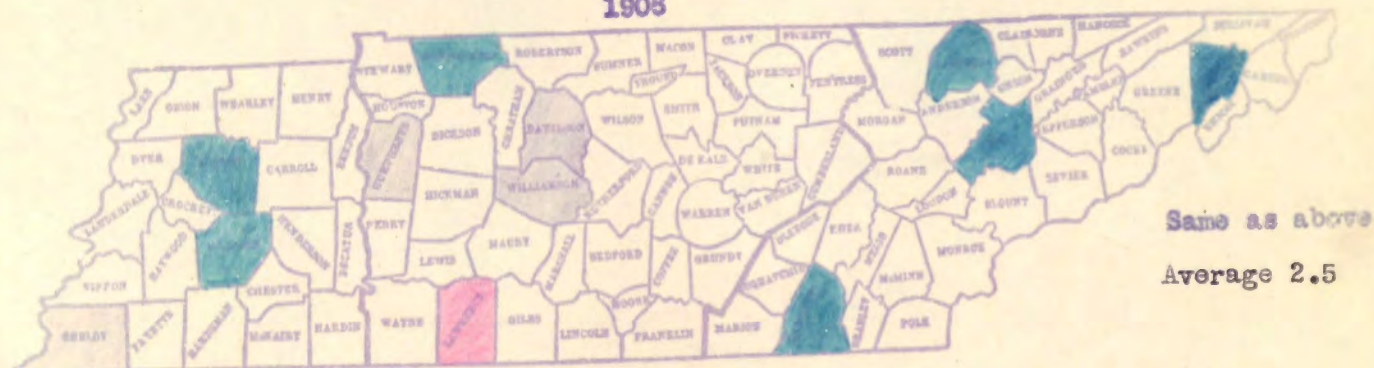
1926



1916



1906



1890



Source: U. S. Census of Religious Bodies, 1926, 1916, 1906, 1890

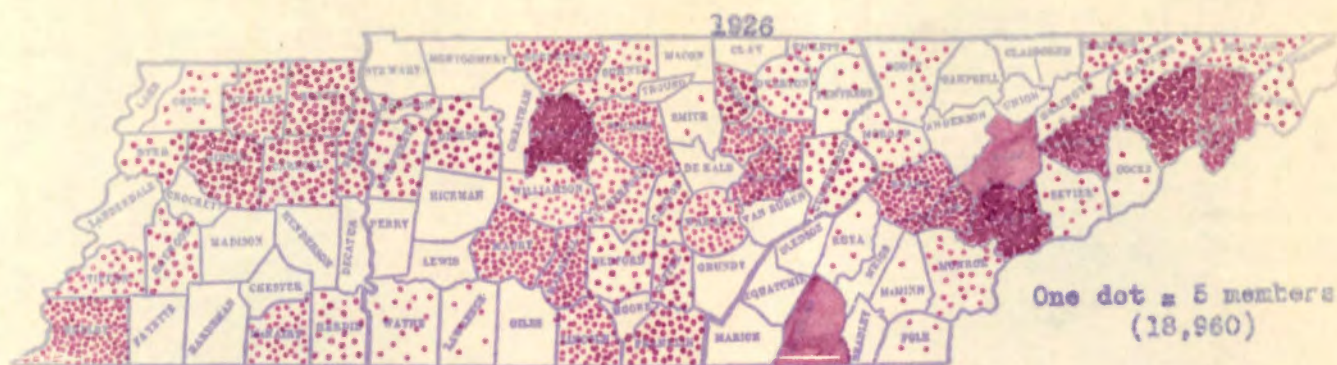
Figure 19. - Roman Catholic: per cent they were of total church membership.
Tennessee counties, 1926, 1916, 1906, 1890

Presbyterian in The United States of America

(Northern).⁽¹¹⁾ Until the large group of Cumberland Presbyterians joined this denomination in 1906 it was too small to be considered among the leading ones of Tennessee. All but a handful of its 6786 members were located in the East Tennessee Valley (Figure 20); but by 1916 the number had increased to more than 17 thousand, many of which were located in the Central Basin and a few in West Tennessee. Therefore, it would seem that the name should be changed to Cumberland Presbyterian, if it were not for the fact that the Cumberlands themselves were originally Presbyterians, U. S. A.

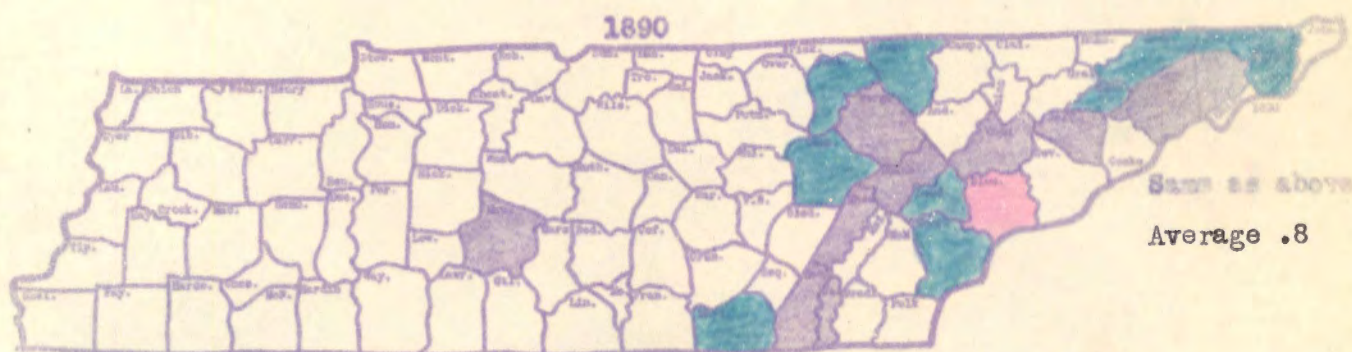
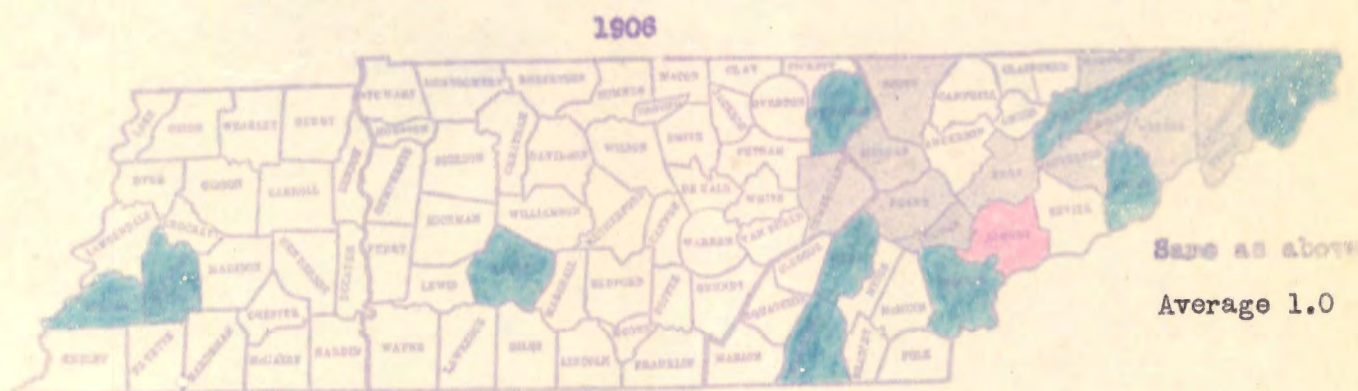
Since 1916 the Northern Presbyterians have grown but little, and have decreased in the percentage they are of total church membership (Figure 21). They appear to be more favorably regarded in urban places, where most of their increase in membership has occurred.

(11) This denomination ranks 13th on Table II but the Jewish Congregation (12th) is omitted because of large errors in the census reports. In its place, a Negro denomination, the Colored Cumberland Presbyterians, has been selected and will be taken up in that section.



Source: U. S. Census of Religious Bodies, 1926, 1916, and 1890

Fig. 20. - Presbyterian, U.S.A. (Northern): Total Membership, Tennessee Counties, 1926, 1916, and 1890

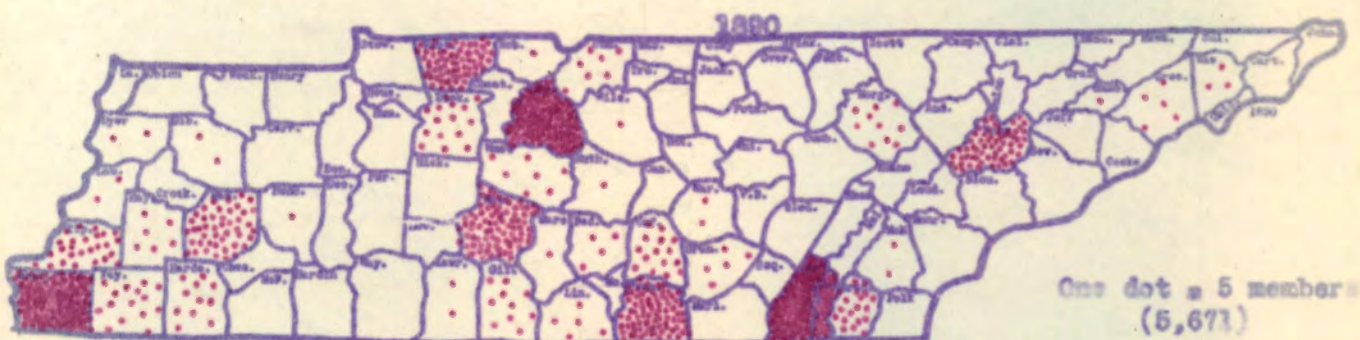


Source: U. S. Census of Religious Bodies, 1926, 1916, 1906, and 1890

Figure 21. - Presbyterian, U. S. A. (Northern): per cent they were of total church membership, Tennessee counties, 1926, 1916, 1906, and 1890

Protestant Episcopal: This denomination reported the greatest increase in membership between 1916 and 1926 of any of the other small denominations. Its growth in numbers was even great enough to increase the per cent it is of the total church membership from 1.2 to 1.5 (Figure 23). Though the Episcopalians are still strongest in the urban population, which contained 90.6 per cent of its membership in 1926, its greatest gains have been outside the four urban counties. Figure 22 does not bring out this change as clearly as it might. Nevertheless, the percentage of all Episcopalians that were in the four urban counties was 85.3 in 1916, whereas it was only 78.2 in 1926. It should be pointed out, however, that the increase outside of those counties has been the result of growth in places that already contained Episcopalians - not the result of expansion into other counties. In fact, three more counties reported members of this denomination in 1916 than in 1926.

The Protestant Episcopal Church has not been popular among rural people for several reasons. First of all, and the most important, is the formality attached to services. This same feature has no doubt held back the Catholics also. Another reason is that the Episcopal Church is controlled too strictly by a central headquarters, which violates the rural principles of self-government and individualism.

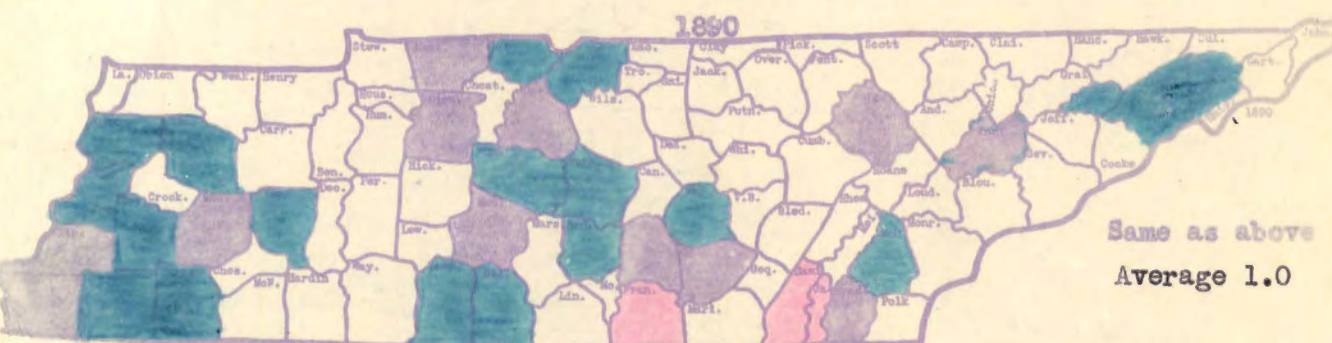


Sources: U. S. Census of Religious Bodies, 1926, 1916, and 1890

Figure 22. - Protestant Episcopal: Total Membership, Tennessee Counties, 1926, 1916, and 1890



Average 1.5



Source: U. S. Census of Religious Bodies, 1926, 1916, 1906, and 1890.

Figure 23. - Protestant Episcopal: Per Cent They Were of Total
Church Membership, Tennessee Counties,
1926, 1916, 1906, and 1890

NEGRO CHURCHES

In spite of only a small increase in population between 1916 and 1926, and a decrease between 1906 and 1916, the total negro church membership increased greatly during both periods (Table IV). Of course, not all this increase could be attributed to a suddenly-acquired religious spirit among the colored brethren, as more accurate census reporting and better church facilities must also be considered. Nevertheless, they must be given more credit than the whites because of their much greater percentage increase between 1916-26 than between 1906-16. Even with a greater increase in population in the 1916-26 period than in the 1906-16 period the whites failed to raise the percentage that their church membership increased.

Table IV.

PER CENT INCREASE IN TOTAL CHURCH MEMBERSHIP AS COMPARED
TO THE INCREASE IN TOTAL POPULATION, WHITES AND NEGROES,
TENNESSEE, 1916-26 AND 1906-16.

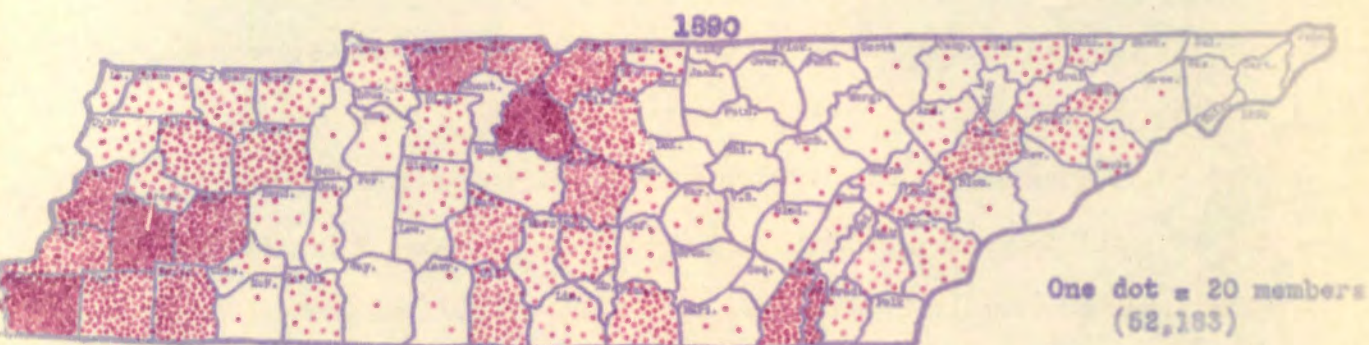
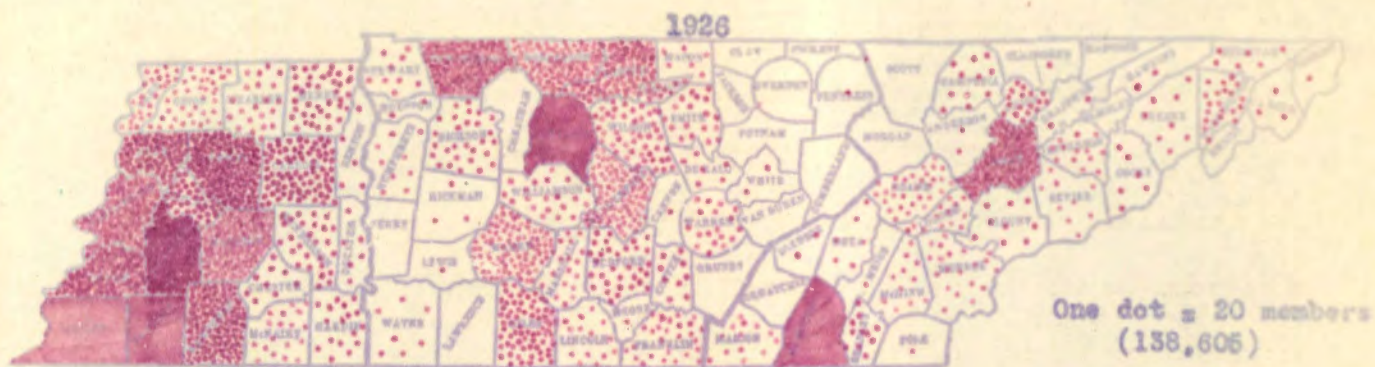
	White		Colored	
	Increase 1916-26	Decrease 1906-16	Increase 1916-26	Decrease 1906-16
Population	12.19	10.54	+ .59	-2.69
Church Membership	22.08	22.81	18.13	11.09

Source: Church Membership based on U. S. Census of Religious Bodies figures, 1926, 1916, and 1906. Population estimates for 1926, 1916, and 1906, were based on the 1930, 1920, 1910, and 1900 census figures, less four-tenths the increase between the respective four census years.

The following five denominations are discussed in the order of their 1926 rank in total membership. All but one are among the 15 leading church bodies of the State, the Cumberland Presbyterians having been chosen in place of the Jewish Congregation for the reason already given. Each of the Negro churches originated from the white denomination that bears some part of its name. No difference can be seen between the doctrines of Negro and White churches, and the separation of the two came as a result of disputes over Negro privileges in church affairs.

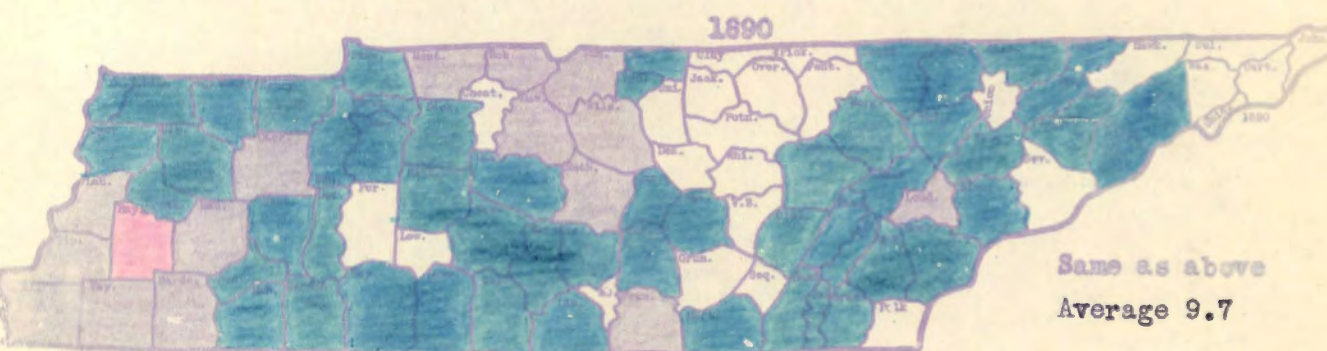
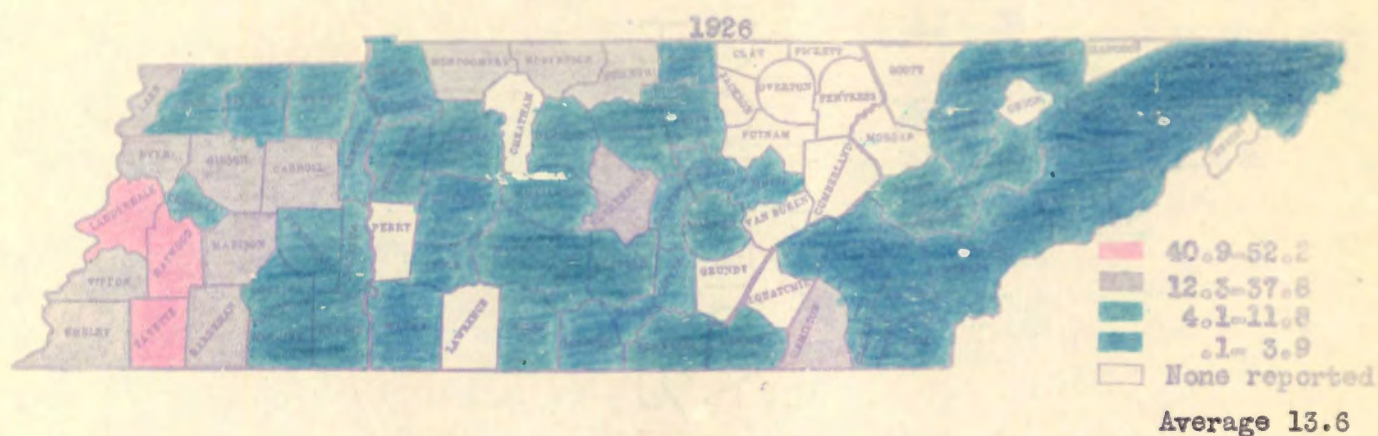
Negro Baptists: This denomination is not only by far the largest Negro group in the State (138,605 members as compared to 25,198 for the Colored Methodist Episcopal), but its importance is also increasing. In 1890 the percentage of Negro Baptists in the total church population of Tennessee, both races combined, was 9.7 in 1890, 12.9 in 1916, and 13.6 in 1926 (Figure 25). As would be expected, most of its members are in West Tennessee, where the Negro population is greatest.

Figure 24 shows that there is also a concentration in the northern counties of the West Highland Rim and the Central Basin. Note, however that with the exception of Knox and Hamilton Counties, nearly all of the increase in membership has occurred in West Tennessee. In fact, the other sections reported decreases in the percentage that the Negro Baptists were of total church membership. Davidson County reported an unusually large decrease in this respect, the percentage dropping from 21.5 in 1916 to 11.8 in 1926. The percentage in Shelby County decreased slightly, but the increase in Knox and Hamilton were more than enough to make up for it.



Source: U. S. Census of Religious Bodies, 1926, 1916, and 1890

Figure 24. - Negro Baptists: Total Membership, Tennessee Counties,
1926, 1916, and 1890

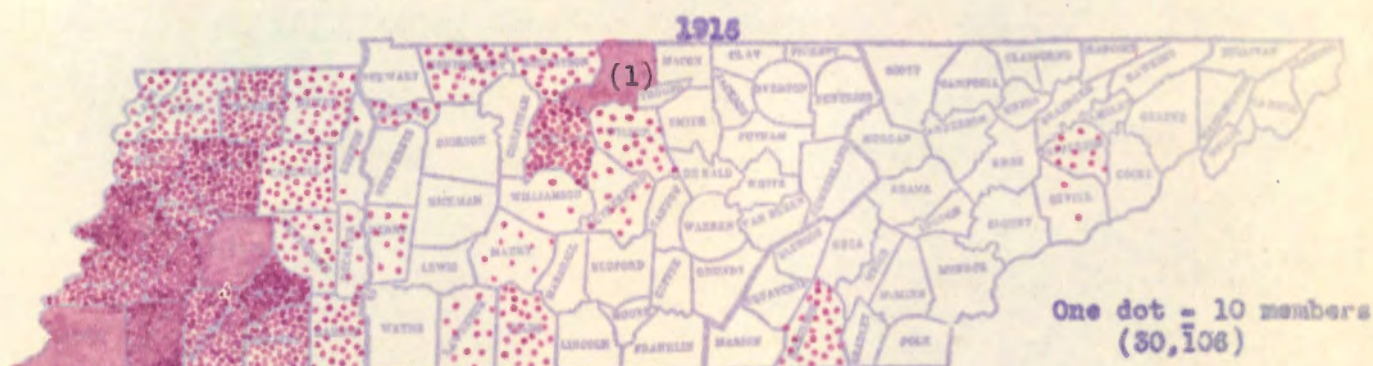


Source: U. S. Census of Religious Bodies, 1926, 1916, and 1890.

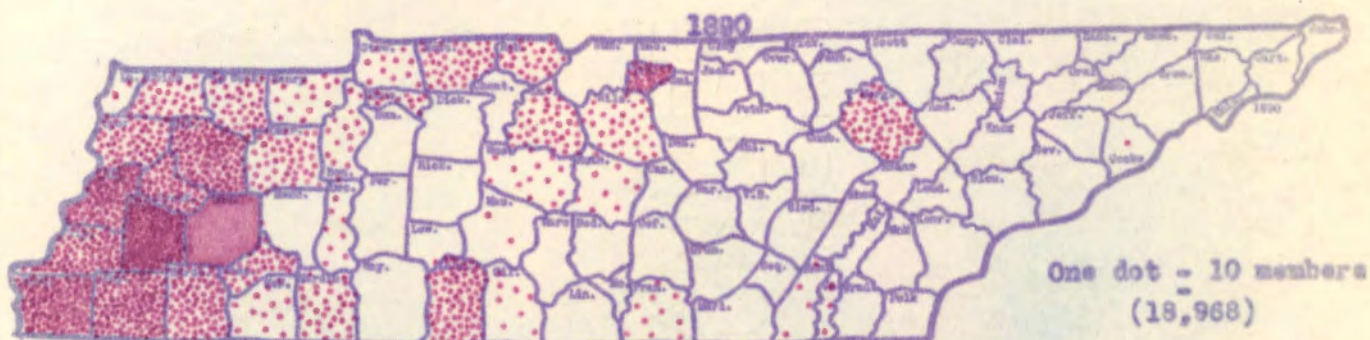
Figure 25. - Negro Baptists: Per Cent They Were of Total Church Membership, Tennessee Counties, 1926, 1916, and 1890.

Colored Methodist Episcopal: Though the Colored Methodists are much weaker than the Negro Baptists, they are attempting to compete with them in West Tennessee and the West Highland Rim (Figure 26). As is evident by comparing the three maps this competition is proving to be unfortunate for the Methodists. Their membership dropped from 30,106 in 1916 to 25,198 in 1926, and the percentage that they were of the total church population of the State dropped from 3.6 per cent to 2.5 per cent (Figure 27). In the five northern counties of the West Highland Rim they have been more successful, however, having increased in membership 60.0 per cent, whereas the Baptists decreased 3.0 per cent.

Before taking up the other Negro Methodist denominations, two outstanding features of their membership should be pointed out. By comparing Figures 26, 28, and 30, they may be easily seen. (1) The Colored Methodist Episcopal Church is located principally in West Tennessee, though there is a tendency for it to move farther eastward under pressure of the strong Negro Baptists; the African Methodist Episcopal is concentrated in the Central Basin of Middle Tennessee; and the African Methodist Episcopal Zion is almost entirely in East Tennessee. (2) The three Negro Methodist denominations have just been listed in the order of their rank in total membership. At the same time, their respective geographic locations, West, Middle, and East Tennessee, have also been listed in the order of their rank in total Negro population. In other words, the three Negro denominations descend in their rank in total church membership in the same order that their geographic locations descend in their rank in total Negro population. This is not strange, however; it is as it should be.



(1) Error: should be only 33 dots.



Source: U. S. Census of Religious Bodies, 1926, 1916, and 1890

Figure 26.- Colored Methodist Episcopal: Total Membership, Tennessee Counties, 1926, 1916, and 1890

1926



1916



1890

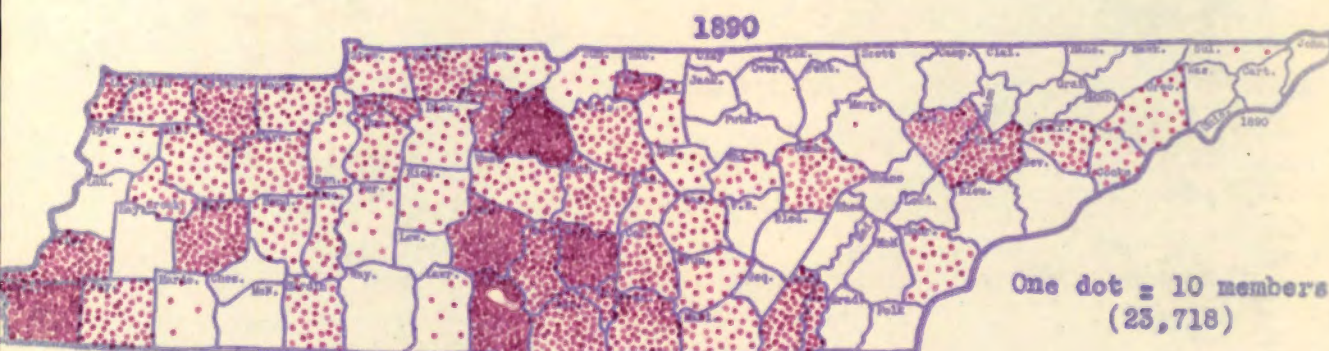
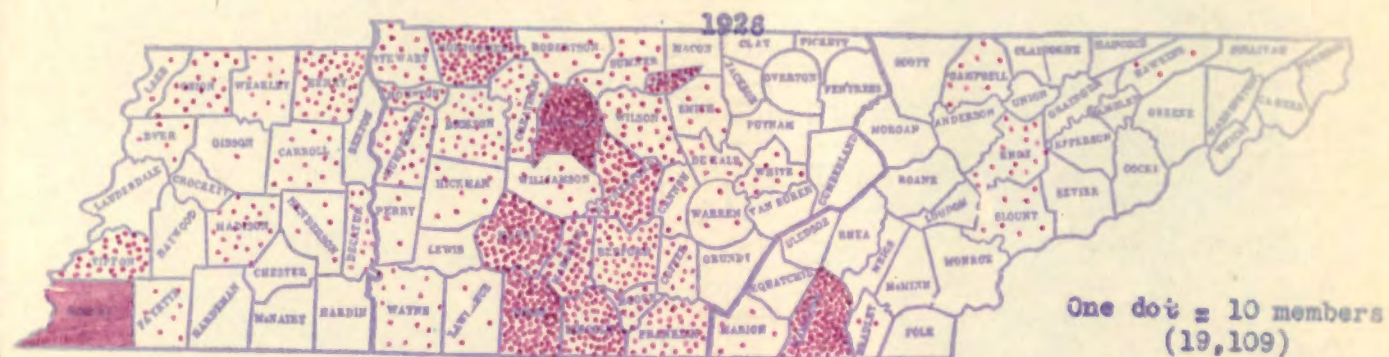


Source: U. S. Census of Religious Bodies, 1926, 1916, and 1890.

Figure 27.- Colored Methodist Episcopal: Per Cent They Were of
Total Church Membership, Tennessee Counties,
1926, 1916, and 1890

African Methodist Episcopal: In 1890 the African Methodist Episcopal Church was strong in West Tennessee as well as in the Central Basin of Middle Tennessee (Figure 28). Pressure of the Negro Baptists and the Colored Methodist Episcopal group gradually pushed them out of West Tennessee, however, and by 1926 only a few were left in that section outside of Shelby County. In addition to losing ground in West Tennessee, there was a decrease in the Central Basin; and the total membership dropped from 23,493 in 1916 to 19,109 in 1926. With the exception of a fairly large number in Hamilton County and a few in Knox County, the small group that was in the East Tennessee Valley in the nineties was almost wiped out in 1916.

The percentage that their membership is of the total church population of Tennessee has decreased steadily since 1890 (Figure 29). In that year it was 4.4; by 1916, 2.8; and by 1926 it had dropped to 1.9. Most of the decrease between 1890 and 1916 occurred in West Tennessee, but between 1916 and 1926 the counties in the Central Basin reported much the greater losses, - probably because the number in West Tennessee had decreased about as far as it could. The African Methodists should be able to hold their membership in the Central Basin, however, as it is now the leading denomination in that section.



Source: U. S. Census of Religious Bodies, 1926, 1916, and 1890

Figure 28.- African Methodist Episcopal: Total Membership, Tennessee Counties, 1926, 1916, and 1890

1926



1916



1890



Source: U. S. Census of Religious Bodies, 1926, 1916, and 1890

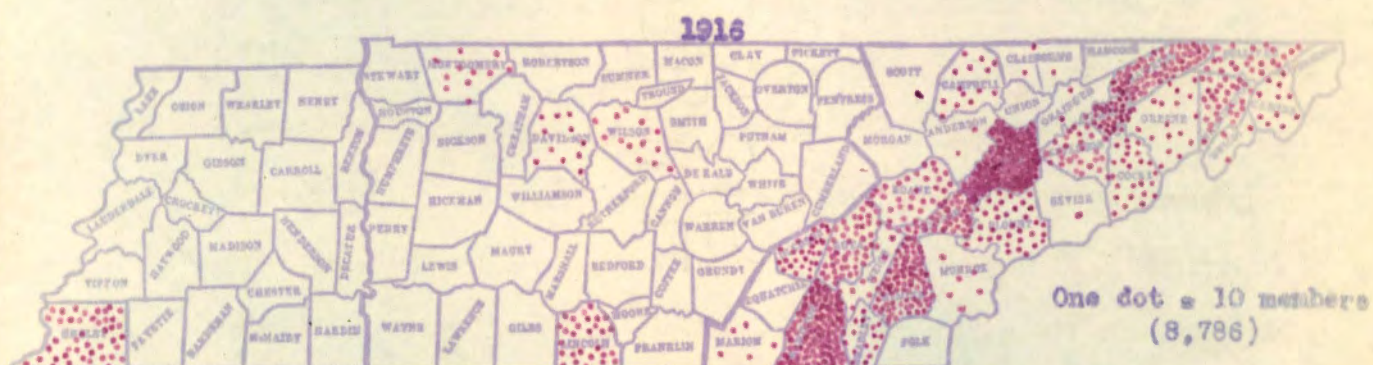
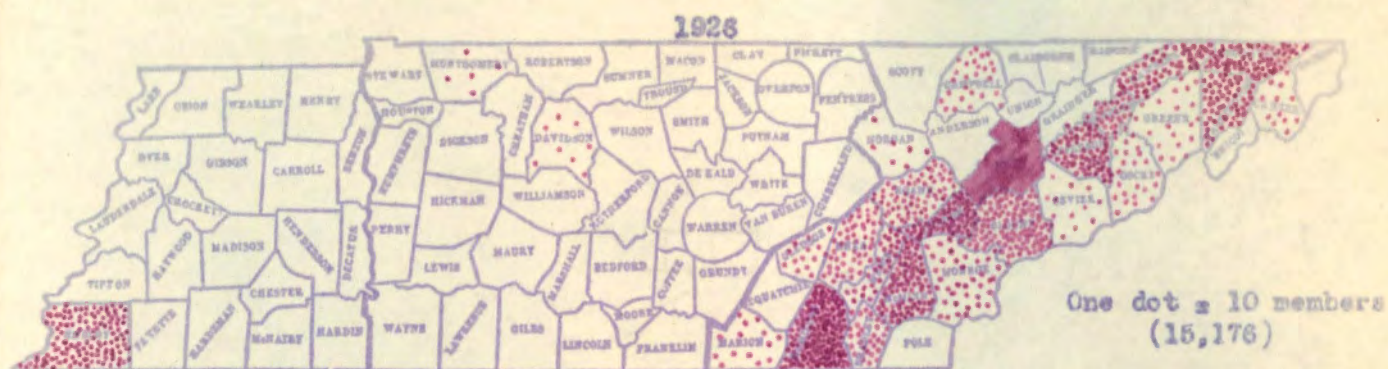
Fig. 29.- African Methodist Episcopal: per cent they were of total church population, Tennessee counties, 1926, 1916, and 1890

African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church: Strange things have happened in the growth of this Negro denomination since 1890. These changes can be seen more easily by discussing in order the maps of Figure 30.

(1). 1890. More than 12 thousand members were concentrated in 13 counties, all but two of which, Davidson and Shelby, were in the northern part of the East Tennessee Valley.

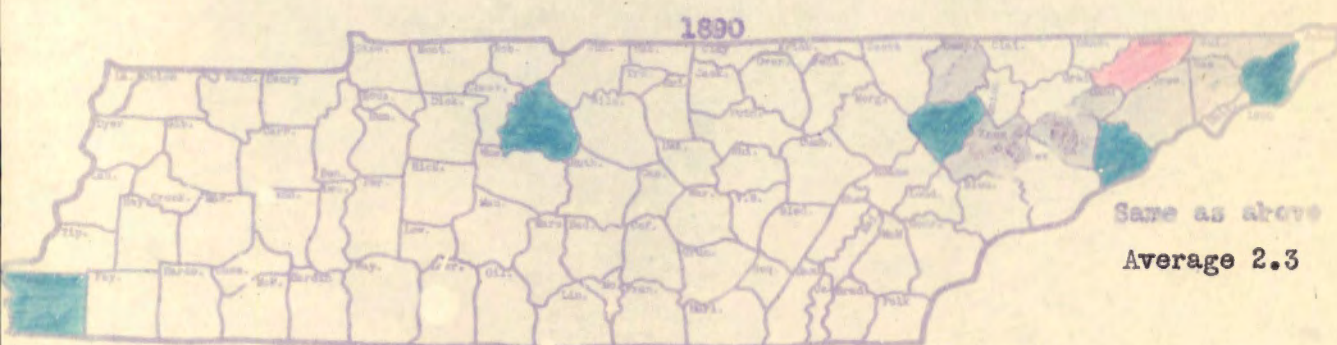
(2). 1916. Total membership had dropped to 8,786, but those were scattered over 25 counties located throughout the entire length of the East Tennessee Valley; four counties were in Middle Tennessee; and one was in West Tennessee. This movement is hard to explain. The Negro population had not increased in those new counties, and apparently the Negro Methodists did not drive out some other denomination. From this evidence, only one conclusion could be drawn: prior to 1916 the Negroes in the southern part of the East Tennessee Valley were without a religion. The 1890 figures were secured as a part of the population census, and therefore there should be no reason for the Negroes not reporting.

As for the percentage that the African Methodist Episcopal Zions are of the total church population, it dropped from 2.3 in 1890 to 1.1 in 1916, but increased to 1.5 in 1926 (Figure 31). The 1926 increase was made in competition with Colored Cumberland Presbyterians. This will be discussed more fully in the next section, which deals with them.



Source: U. S. Census of Religious Bodies, 1926, 1916, and 1890

Figure 30. - African Methodist Episcopal Zion: Total Church Membership, Tennessee Counties, 1926, 1916, and 1890



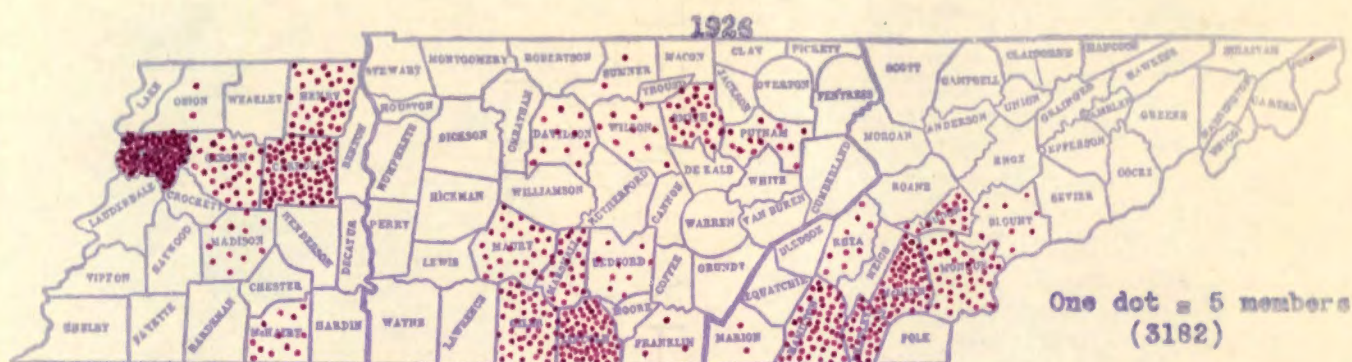
Source: U. S. Census of Religious Bodies, 1926, 1916, and 1890.

Figure 31.- African Methodist Episcopal Zion: Per Cent They Were of Total Church Membership, Tennessee Counties, 1926, 1916, and 1890

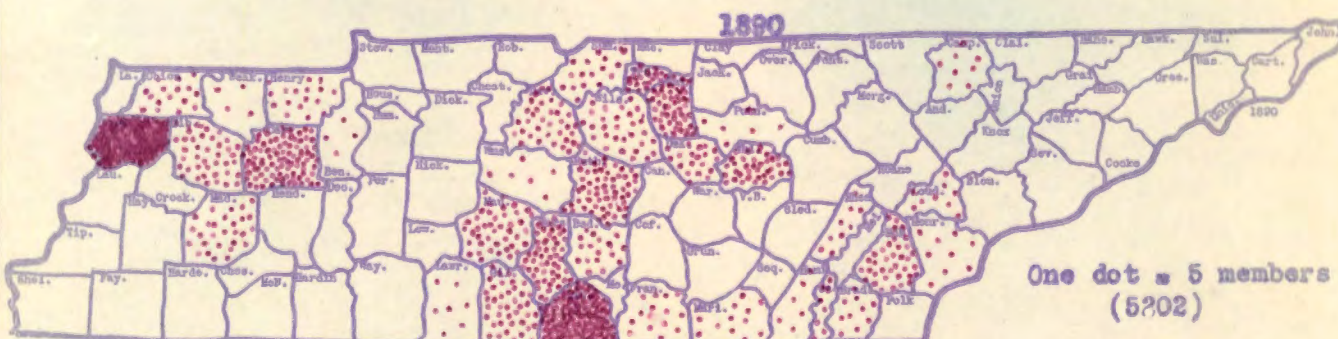
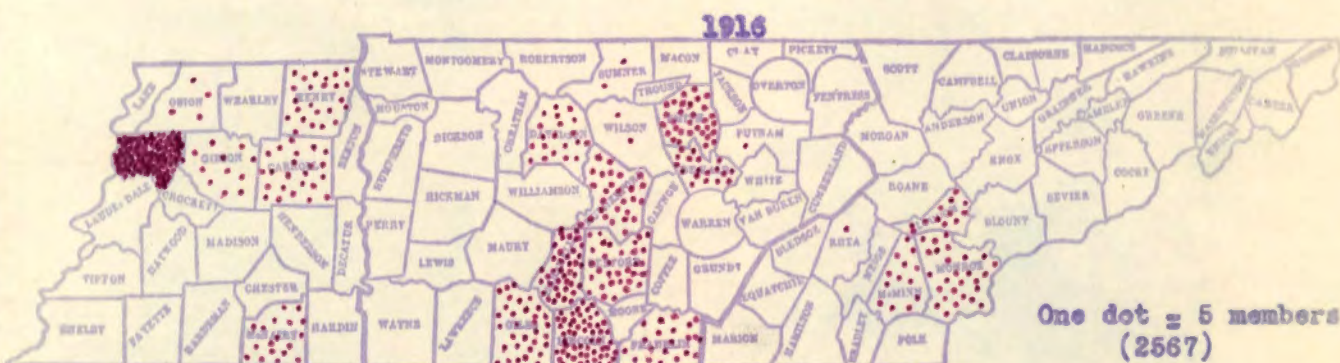
Colored Cumberland Presbyterians: If one were asked to pick out the denomination in Tennessee that is most likely to become extinct, the Colored Cumberland Presbyterians should come in for serious consideration. It has struggled along, seemingly jumping at chances to gain membership as soon as an opening appeared - but in each case being driven back by the denomination already established in that section. As a result, it is scattered in small groups over the entire State. This in itself is a violation of an important principle associated with church growth.

True enough, the Colored Cumberlands increased from 2,567 in 1916 to 3,182 in 1926, following the large drop from 5,202 in 1890 to 2,567 in 1916 (Figure 32). But the increase was not an impressive one for this reason: all but 5 of their 595 increase in membership occurred in the group of 6 East Tennessee Valley counties, which was, as pointed out in the preceding section on the African Methodist Episcopal Zion, somewhat a boom center of religious activity during that period. In the same 6 counties, and during the same ten years, the Methodist group increased from 2,598 to 4,414 and outnumbered the Colored Cumberlands more than 5 to 1. As a result of the fairly large increase in the 6 counties just mentioned, the Presbyterians held their percentage in the total church population of Tennessee. It is a very small percentage, however; only 0.3 per cent in 1926, the same as in 1916, but much lower than the 0.9 and 1.0 in 1906 and 1890 respectively (Figure 33).

Such a gloomy account of the denomination may seem a bit unfair. Rather than being a reflection on one particular denomination, however, it is merely an example of the type of history that many of the smaller bodies have had, and may continue to have.

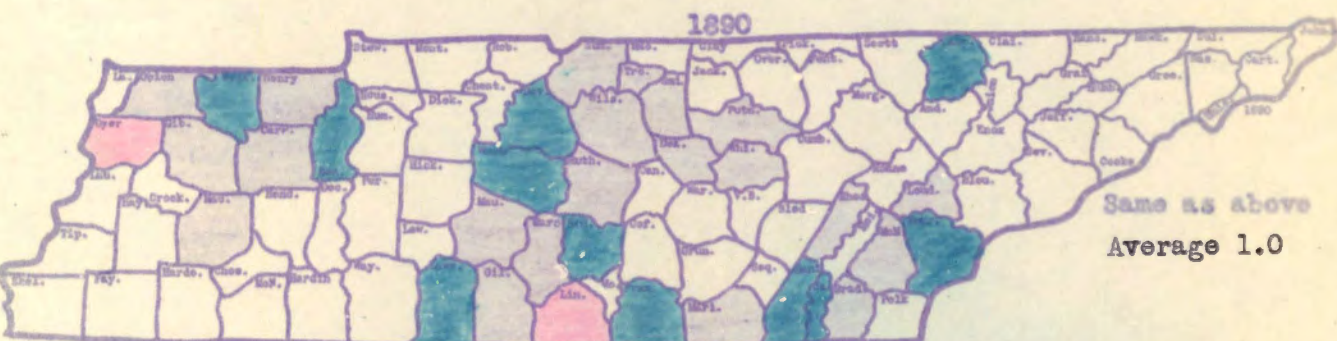
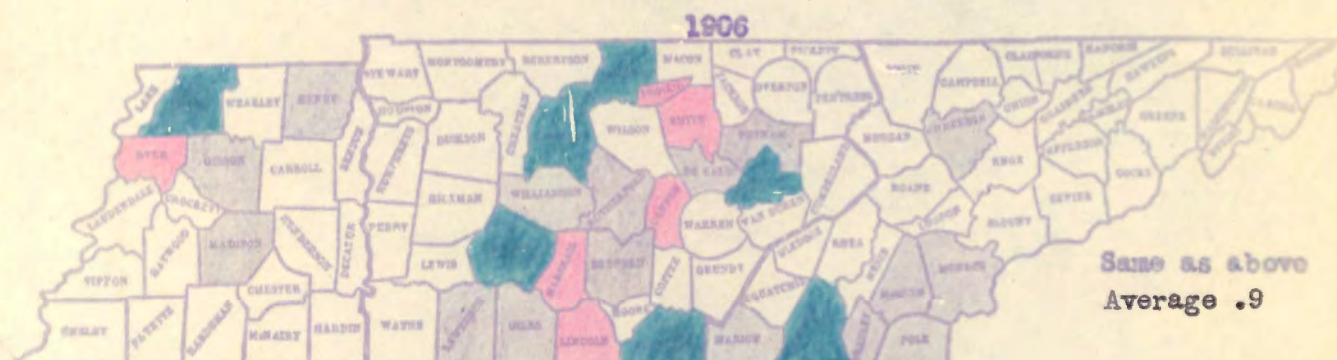


6



Source: U. S. Census of Religious Bodies, 1926, 1916, and 1890

Figure 32. - Colored Cumberland Presbyterian: Total Membership, Tennessee Counties, 1926, 1916, and 1890



Source: U. S. Census of Religious Bodies, 1926, 1916, 1906, and 1890.

Figure 33. - Colored Cumberland Presbyterian: Per Cent They Were of
Total Church Membership, Tennessee Counties,
1926, 1916, 1906, and 1890.

Chapter II.

COMPARISON OF TENNESSEE COUNTIES, 1934

(Based on a Survey of 4097 Churches)

The length of this chapter does not give an indication of the amount of work necessary to secure the statistics that are included in it. Five steps were involved: (1) church yearbooks, or directories, had to be secured from denominational headquarters; (2) the churches listed in the yearbooks had to be grouped in their respective counties; (3) the population of the place that each church was located had to be determined; (4) the statistics on the six items had to be tabulated; and (5) from these tabulations the counties were ranked and then presented on color maps. Not all denominations publish a yearbook, and many of the yearbooks that are published do not contain information on individual churches. In such cases it was necessary, insofar as possible to secure the information from the records on file at the denominational headquarters. Even then several denominations could not be included in this survey. The most important of those are:

1. All Negro denominations, which have 1588 churches in Tennessee. No official records are published.

2. Churches of Christ; 987 churches; no reports are available, as the denomination does not have a central office force for this purpose.

3. Methodist Episcopal Church (Northern); 693 churches. Groups of rural churches are reported as "circuits", and statistics on individual churches are to be secured only by writing the pastor of each.

The total number of churches in the preceding three groups is 3259, leaving 5297 of Tennessee's 8556 churches.⁽¹⁾ Though records are
(1) U. S. Census of Religious Bodies, 1926.

not available on all the others, this report covers 4099 of them. The fact that all the churches are not included should not detract from the value of this study as a means of comparing the geographic divisions of Tennessee. It is true that reports are given on only a few churches in some counties, and therefore, those counties must be disregarded. On the other hand, the number of such counties is not large enough to prevent a comparison of sections of the State.

One shortcoming in the following statistics should be admitted, however. As a large number of the small churches in rural communities do not send in reports, the county averages are higher than they would be if all the churches were included. Though the rank of the counties is not affected, this point should be kept in mind if the figures are compared with those of other church studies.

The six items included in this survey are to be discussed under two headings: (1) membership, which will include the number of church members per church, and the number of Sunday school members per Sunday school; and (2) a section dealing with finances, which will include the average value of church property, the average value of parsonages, the average salary per pastor, and the average amount of benevolences per church. This division of subjects will prevent a repetition.

Church and Sunday School Membership

In chapter I, the study of church membership (Figures I and 2) revealed that three geographic divisions of Tennessee were outstand-

ing in the percentage that church membership is of the total population; the East Tennessee Valley, the Central Basin, and most of West Tennessee. Those same geographic divisions also rank highest in two other phases that will be taken up in this section - average number of members per church, and average number of Sunday school members per Sunday school.

Number of Members Per Church: Tables V and VI give the rank of the counties in average size of church membership, and two maps based on those tables are shown on Figure 34. They give two views of the number of members per church: the average for churches in all population groups; and the average number for those in places of less than 250 population. These two classifications will be discussed in order.

As previously pointed out, the East Tennessee Valley, the Central Basin, and most of West Tennessee rank highest in the average number of members per church. In these divisions five counties are outstanding for the same reason, (the most important reason, I think), that causes their respective divisions to rank high: they have the greatest number of inhabitants per square mile. One should expect this high positive correlation to be correct. Exceptions can be found, and no doubt there are other causes. The poorer sections of the State, for example, could not support such large churches, and therefore they would rank low in number of members per church. Wealth is more of an indirect cause, however. It attracts a greater population, and this dense center of population makes large churches possible. The affects of similar factors were also recognized by the authors of The Role of the Church in the Rural Community Life

Table IV.

CHURCH MEMBERSHIP: AVERAGE NUMBER PER CHURCH,
(WHITE ONLY), OF 4097 TENNESSEE CHURCHES, 1934

Rank	County	Ave. No. Per Church	Rank	County	Ave. No. Per Church
1.	Shelby	457	49.	Jefferson	122
2.	Davidson	437	50.	Weakley	122
3.	Hamilton	325	51.	Lincoln	122
4.	Knox	308	52.	Pickett	122
5.	Washington	295	53.	DeKalb	121
6.	Madison	222	54.	Claiborne	117
7.	Robertson	219	55.	Hawkins	116
8.	Unicoi	212	56.	Williamson	115
9.	Montgomery	187	57.	Coffee	114
10.	Sullivan	181	58.	Hardeman	114
11.	Haywood	180	59.	Marshall	113
12.	Hamblen	177	60.	Cannon	111
13.	Roane	173	61.	Warren	111
14.	McMinn	169	62.	Franklin	110
15.	Anderson	168	63.	Greene	110
16.	Gibson	167	64.	Campbell	109
17.	Hancock	167	65.	Morgan	109
18.	Carter	162	66.	White	108
19.	Macon	159	67.	Putnam	108
20.	Sevier	158	68.	Loudon	107
21.	Crockett	154	69.	Benton	104
22.	Bladsoc*	152	70.	Fentress	104
23.	Polk	152	71.	Henderson	103
24.	Lake	150	72.	Marion	103
25.	Lauderdale	147	73.	Scott	97
26.	Bradley	145	74.	McNairy	95
27.	Moore*	143	75.	Houston	94
28.	Blount	143	76.	Sequatchie	94
29.	Bedford	142	77.	Overton	93
30.	Van Buren*	141	78.	Grundy	91
31.	Obion	140	79.	Dickson	90
32.	Grainger	137	80.	Meigs	90
33.	Rutherford	137	81.	Union	88
34.	Cocke	136	82.	Lewis	87
35.	Dyer	136	83.	Stewart	87
36.	Carroll	135	84.	Jackson	86
37.	Henry	134	85.	Chester	81
38.	Giles	131	86.	Humphreys	79
39.	Johnson	130	87.	Rhea	79
40.	Smith	130	88.	Decatur	77
41.	Monroe	129	89.	Fayette	74
42.	Maury	128	90.	Hardin	73
43.	Sumner	127	91.	Hickman	68.
44.	Tipton	126	92.	Perry	68
45.	Wilson	126	93.	Wayne	60
46.	Trousdale	124	94.	Cumberland	55
47.	Cheatham	123	95.	Clay	47
48.	Lawrence	123		State Average	168

* Counties with less than 5 reports are omitted from Figure 34a.

Source: Data compiled from church directories, 1934, and by correspondence with denominational headquarters.

Table VI.

61.

CHURCH MEMBERSHIP: AVERAGE NUMBER PER CHURCH
(WHITE ONLY) OF 2861 TENNESSEE CHURCHES LOCATED IN PLACES
OF LESS THAN 250 POPULATION, 1934

Rank	County	Ave. No. Per Church	Rank	County	Ave. No. Per Church
1.	Robertson	179	49.	Williamson	93
2.	Hancock	167	50.	Henderson	92
3.	Anderson	156	51.	Maury	92
4.	Haywood	152	52.	Morgan	91
5.	Sevier	152	53.	Houston	91
6.	Macon	144	54.	Blount	90
7.	Knox	142	55.	Bradley	90
8.	Moore*	141	56.	Campbell	90
9.	Van Buren*	141	57.	Fentress	90
10.	Gibson	139	58.	Meigs	90
11.	Crockett	138	59.	Sumner	90
12.	Grainger	136	60.	Hamilton	89
13.	Unicoi	135	61.	Loudon	88
14.	Carroll	129	62.	Marshall	88
15.	Carter	125	63.	Dyer	87
16.	Montgomery	123	64.	Stewart	87
17.	Pickett	122	65.	Franklin	86
18.	Polk	119	66.	McNairy	86
19.	Smith	119	67.	Union	85
20.	Cannon	115	68.	Coffee	84
21.	Johnson	115	69.	Greene	82
22.	Hamblen	115	70.	Sullivan	82
23.	Claiborne	114	71.	Overton	80
24.	Cocke	114	72.	Bedford	79
25.	Lauderdale	113	73.	Lewis ⁺	78
26.	Cheatham	108	74.	Warren	77
27.	Davidson	108	75.	Roane	74
28.	Jefferson	108	76.	Putnam	73
29.	Tipton	107	77.	Rhea	73
30.	Giles	106	78.	Scott	70
31.	Hardeman	104	79.	Fayette	70
32.	Wilson	104	80.	Dickson	70
33.	Lincoln	104	81.	Humphreys	69
34.	Obion	103	82.	Decatur	68
35.	Monroe	102	83.	Hardin	65
36.	Shelby	101	84.	Sequatchie	65
37.	Hawkins	101	85.	Jackson	64
38.	Lawrence	99	86.	Chester	63
39.	Rutherford	99	87.	Marion	61
40.	Washington	99	88.	Hickman	60
41.	Madison	98	89.	Perry	58
42.	Trousdale	97	90.	Lake	52
43.	Weakley	96	91.	Grundy	51
44.	White	96	92.	Cumberland	48
45.	McMinn	95	93.	Wayne	48
46.	Benton	93	94.	Clay	41
47.	DeKalb	93			
48.	Henry	93		State Average	102

* Counties with less than 4 reporting are omitted from Figure 34 b.

Source: same as Table V.



Figure 34(a)- Church membership: average number of members per church (white, only) of 4097 Tennessee Churches, 1934, all churches.

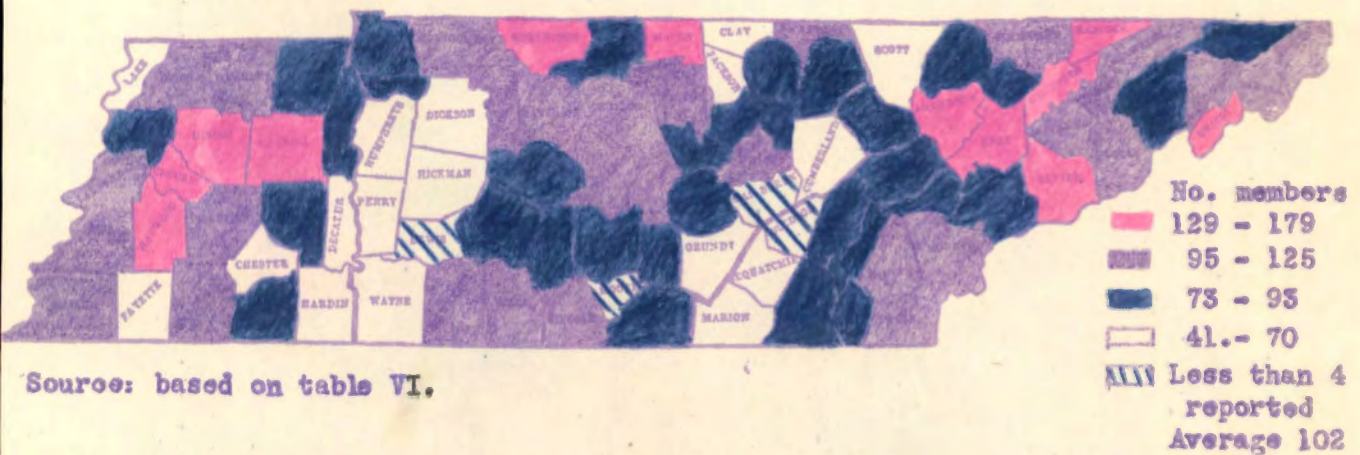


Figure 34(b)-Church membership: average number per church (white, only) of 2861 Tennessee churches located in places of less than 250 population, 1934.

(2)
in Virginia.

Type of farming is a very important factor affecting the size of rural churches. It is in a large measure responsible for population density and social stratification. Soil fertility is likewise a factor in density, and thus indirectly affects the size of rural churches.

Social factors might also affect the size of churches. For instance in mountainous areas the people are likely to prefer an informal type of worship, which, consequently, would be carried out in small groups. That which is assumed to be a cause may also be a result, or may not be a determining factor. At any rate, it is a difficult matter to evaluate social factors, and one must be thoroughly sober when drawing conclusions.

There is a striking similarity between Figures 34a and 34b (size of churches in all population groups, and size of churches in places of less than 250 population). Though no sound reason can be thought of for there not being a similarity, one would hardly expect them to be so nearly alike. Probably the only point of difference outstanding enough to be worth mentioning is that the five counties ranking the highest in Figure 34a rank considerably lower in Figure 34b (compare Tables IV and V, also). They are Knox, Hamilton, Davidson, Shelby, and Washington Counties. This is not difficult to explain in all but the latter county. Their large cities attract church members from the rural communities, which causes each of the four counties to rank lower in size of churches in places under 250 population. Even if the number of rural people that attend city churches is not large, they are likely to be the more prosperous or progressive ones. Thus the small rural

(2) Hamilton, C. H., and Garnett, W. E.; The Role of the Church in Rural Community Life in Virginia, page 25; Bulletin 267, June, 1929, published by Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Virginia.

churches lost their best means of support and are left at greater disadvantage than those of counties that do not have a large city.

Regarding this, the Virginia report points out:

A highly mobile population decreases participation in church and Sunday school activity as well as participation in other types of community organization. A study of the maps on membership show that rural areas immediately surrounding large urban centers (highly mobile areas) are low in church and Sunday school membership.⁽³⁾

Churches in many of the smaller towns are also growing at the expense of the one-room country church, but this will be discussed more fully in another chapter.

With only a few exceptions, excluding the five counties just mentioned, the other counties rank about the same in both size of churches and in size of Sunday schools. For two reasons it is advisable to disregard those exceptions: they would be very hard to explain unless they were studied intensively; and the statistics on each county are not always complete enough to give the exact ranking that such counties may deserve. As already pointed out, however, there is a clear line of distinction between the different sections of the State.

Average Number of Members Per Sunday School: The rank of counties in average size of Sunday schools is so similar to their rank in size of churches that the two had just as well be discussed under the same heading. This similarity may be explained by the fact that the same factors affect both organizations in about the same way. In the case of churches and Sunday schools in places of less than 250 population, however, several differences can be found. As it is difficult to detect these differences by comparing Figures 35a and 35 b the following table is presented to bring them out more clearly. Six repre-

(3) Hamilton and Garnett, op. cit., p. 47.

SUNDAY SCHOOL MEMBERSHIP: AVERAGE NUMBER PER CHURCH
(WHITE ONLY), IN 2103 TENNESSEE CHURCHES LOCATED IN PLACES OF
LESS THAN 250 POPULATION, 1934

Rank	County	Ave. No. Per Church	Rank	County	Ave. No. Per Church
1.	Houston*	115	49.	Cumberland	71
2.	Knox	115	50.	Lawrence	71
3.	Lake*	115	51.	Coffee	69
4.	Unicoi	112	52.	Macon	69
5.	Davidson	111	53.	Bedford	68
6.	Hamilton	108	54.	Marshall	68
7.	Carter	104	55.	Rutherford	68
8.	Polk	104	56.	White	68
9.	Blount	103	57.	Carroll	67
10.	Robertson	103	58.	Smith	67
11.	Washington	96	59.	Wilson	67
12.	Jefferson	93	60.	Hardin	66
13.	Loudon	93	61.	Obion	66
14.	Haywood	91	62.	Monroe	65
15.	Shelby	90	63.	Overton	65
16.	Sullivan	90	64.	Hawkins	64
17.	Sevier	89	65.	Putnam	64
18.	Cheatham	86	66.	Marion	63
19.	Gibson	85	67.	Weakley	63
20.	Johnson	85	68.	Franklin	62
21.	Morgan	85	69.	Maury	62
22.	Bradley	84	70.	Trousdale*	62
23.	Roane	84	71.	Cannon	61
24.	Campbell	83	72.	McMairy	61
25.	Greene	83	73.	Sumner	61
26.	Hamblen	82	74.	Claiborne	60
27.	Hancock	82	75.	Lewis*	60
28.	Tipton	82	76.	Van Buren	60
29.	Grainger	81	77.	Wayne	60
30.	Meigs	81	78.	Grundy	59
31.	Montgomery	81	79.	Moore*	59
32.	Anderson	80	80.	Decatur	57
33.	Dickson	80	81.	Henderson	57
34.	Rhea	80	82.	Henry	57
35.	Sequatchie*	80	83.	DeKalb	55
36.	McMinn	79	84.	Perry	55
37.	Dyer	76	85.	Warren	54
38.	Madison	77	86.	Chester	53
39.	Giles	76	87.	Humphreys	51.
40.	Lauderdale	76	88.	Fayette	48
41.	Crockett	75	89.	Jackson	48
42.	Pickett	75	90.	Stewart	48
43.	Benton	74	91.	Hickman	45
44.	Hardeman	73	92.	Clay*	40
45.	Lincoln	73	93.	Pentress*	33
46.	Union	73	94.	Bledsoe*	---
47.	Williamson	73	95.	Scott*	---
48.	Cooke	71		State Average	73

* Counties with less than 4 reports are omitted from Figure 35b.

Source: same as Table V.

Table VIII

SUNDAY SCHOOL MEMBERSHIP: AVERAGE NUMBER MEMBERS
PER CHURCH (WHITE ONLY), IN 2961 TENNESSEE CHURCHES, 1934

Rank	County	Ave. No. Per Church	Rank	County	Ave. No. Per Church
1.	Davidson	351	49.	Marshall	97
2.	Shelby	344	50.	Cocke	96
3.	Hamilton	307	51.	Williamson	96
4.	Union	250	52.	Giles	94
5.	Knox	249	53.	Coffee	93
6.	Madison	189	54.	Hardeman	93
7.	Sullivan	160	55.	Johnson	93
8.	Carter	157	56.	Maury	92
9.	Blount	152	57.	Carroll	90
10.	Robertson	151	58.	Lincoln	90
11.	Washington	148	59.	Warren	90
12.	Lake	144	60.	Rhea	89
13.	Roane	142	61.	Sumner	89
14.	Bledsoe*	133	62.	Weakley	89
15.	Gibson	129	63.	Lawrence	86
16.	Hamblen	128	64.	Overton	84
17.	Bradley	127	65.	Smith	84
18.	Melvin	125	66.	Grainger	83
19.	Haywood	121	67.	Benton	82
20.	Montgomery	120	68.	Hancock	82
21.	Greene	119	69.	Meigs	81
22.	Loudon	118	70.	Hawkins	80
23.	Grundy	116	71.	Union	78
24.	Lauderdale	116	72.	Cumberland	77
25.	Scott*	116	73.	Hardin	77
26.	Dyer	113	74.	McNairy	77
27.	Franklin	113	75.	Pickett	75
28.	Obion	113	76.	DeKalb	74
29.	Houston	110	77.	Trousdale	74
30.	Marion	110	78.	White	74
31.	Campbell	109	79.	Macon	73
32.	Morgan	108	80.	Chester	69
33.	Sequatchie	107	81.	Henderson	69
34.	Rutherford	107	82.	Wayne	67
35.	Tipton	107	83.	Cannon	64
36.	Anderson	106	84.	Lewis	64
37.	Monroe	106	85.	Decatur	61
38.	Bedford	105	86.	Perry	61
39.	Cheatham	104	87.	Hickman	60
40.	Henry	103	88.	Humphreys*	60
41.	Dickson	102	89.	Van Buren*	60
42.	Crockett	101	90.	Claiborne	59
43.	Polk	101	91.	Moore*	59
44.	Putnam	101	92.	Jackson	56
45.	Sevier	100	93.	Fayette	54
46.	Wilson	99	94.	Stewart	52
47.	Fentress	98	95.	Clay*	40
48.	Jefferson	98		State Average	135

* Counties with less than 4 reports are omitted from Figure 35a.

Source: same as Table V..



Source: based on table VII.

Figure 35(a)-Sunday school membership: average number of members per church (white, only) in 2961 Tennessee churches, 1934, all churches.



Source: based on table VIII

Figure 35(b) -Sunday school membership: average number of members per church (white, only) in 2103 Tennessee churches located in places of less than 250 population, 1934.

sentative counties have been selected for each of three geographic divisions of the State. The other divisions were omitted because the counties within them did not vary enough in their rankings to permit a definite conclusion to be drawn - some ranked higher in size of Sunday school, whereas in adjoining counties the reverse was true. The counties included in the following geographic divisions are consistent in their difference in rankings, and show conclusively that West Tennessee ranks higher in number of members per church than it does in number of members per Sunday school (white churches and Sunday schools only, located in places of less than 250 population). Note that it is just the opposite with the East Tennessee Valley and Cumberland Plateau - Highland Rim divisions.

Table IX.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF MEMBERS PER CHURCH AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF MEMBERS PER SUNDAY SCHOOL; DIFFERENCE IN RANKS OF SELECTED COUNTIES IN THREE GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS OF TENNESSEE, 1934

Rank in Number Members			
	Difference Between Col- umns 1 & 2	(1) Per Church	(2) Per Sunday School
West Tennessee Counties:			
Lauderdale	+15	25	40
Haywood	+10	4	14
Tipton	- 1	29	28
Fayette	+ 9	79	88
Madison	+27	11	38
Hardeman	+13	31	44
East Tennessee Counties:			
Loudon	-48	61	13
Rhea	-43	77	34
Meigs	-28	53	30
McMinn	- 9	45	36
Jefferson	-16	28	12
Polk	-10	18	8
Cumberland Plateau-West High- land Rim Counties:			
Cumberland	- 43	92	49
Morgan	- 31	52	21
Overton	- 8	71	63
Coffee	-17	68	51
White	+12	44	56
Putnam	-11	76	65

Source: Based on Tables V and VI.

Several characteristics of the rural white farm population of the West Tennessee counties may be given in answer to why they rank lower in size of Sunday schools than in size of churches:

1. Almost half the population of those six counties are Negroes. ⁽⁴⁾

At first glance, then, one might conclude that there would not be enough white people in the rural communities to support a Sunday school, but in spite of the high percentage of Negroes the white rural farm population in those counties is greater than that of Cumberland Plateau and East Highland Rim counties. Thus a lack of rural white people cannot be given as the only cause for West Tennessee's abnormality.

2. The number of persons per rural white farm family is smaller in West Tennessee than in the East Tennessee Valley and Cumberland Plateau - East Highland Rim divisions. ⁽⁵⁾ As the Sunday school is especially popular with young people, West Tennessee, with its small families, should be expected to rank lower in size of Sunday school than in size of churches. This is true to a certain extent. But if it were the only reason, the counties in the Central Basin should show the same tendency as those in West Tennessee - they rank even lower in size of families than the six West Tennessee counties. No consistent trend in rankings can be found in the Central Basin, however. Therefore, some other factor must be responsible for smaller Sunday schools than churches.

3. The fact that more than half the farm operators are tenants must be given serious consideration. As every study that has been made of farm tenants reveals that they take little part in social activities,

(4) U. S. Census of Population, 1930.

(5) Ibid.

it is highly probable that the Sunday school does not appeal to them. On the other hand, they may be quite willing to attend a church service in which they do not have to take an active part. The Virginia study in 1929 bears out this conclusion.

.....farm tenants do not participate in church activities to the same extent as farm owners. In a large Valley community, for instance, 90 per cent of the owners and 71 per cent of the tenants were church members; 78 per cent of the owners and 52 per cent of the tenants attended church regularly; and 71 per cent of the owners and 24 per cent of the tenants were Sunday school members.⁽⁶⁾

This should largely account for West Tennessee's lower rank in size of Sunday schools than in size of churches, whereas just the reverse is true in the other two geographic divisions, which have a much smaller percentage of white tenants.

Such a feature of religious activities is of course not of great importance. But it is a good example of how the temperament of a certain class of people, white farm tenants, can affect a social organization. Furthermore, the method used in tracing the blame to farm tenants should serve as an excellent example of how easily one may be misled in trying to find the factors that are responsible for a situation or condition.

As in the case of church membership there is a high positive correlation between number of members per Sunday school and density of population. Other factors may contribute in determining the size of Sunday schools, however. For instance, in order to conduct a Sunday school, class rooms are almost a necessity. Therefore, it may be concluded that low per capita wealth might explain the low rank of the Cumberland Plateau and Highland Rim areas. But as shown in the ex-

(6) Hamilton and Garnett, op. cit., p. 25.

ample treated in detail in the preceding paragraphs, it is very difficult to determine the extent that such factors would affect a religious institution.

Church Finances

All four items included in this section appear to be closely related, judging from the similarity of Figures 36, 37, 38, and 39, and from the county rankings on Tables X to XVII, inclusive.⁽⁷⁾ As this is entirely within reason, a geographic division that ranked low in one respect could not be expected to rank high in either of the other three. One exception may be found by making a close comparison, however. Along the Cumberland Plateau, and extending slightly into the edge of the East Tennessee Valley, there is a string of counties that rank considerably lower in amount of benevolences per church than they do in pastors' salary or value of church property. This may be due to the fact that the people in this low per capita wealth area do not have much money left for the collection plate after paying the preacher and keeping up the church property.

The East Tennessee Valley, Central Basin, and most of West Tennessee rank high in all four items. These geographic divisions have two characteristics that might be given in explanation of why they rank higher than the other geographic divisions, (1) higher per capita income, and (2) a larger number of incorporated places. These factors affect the church in this way:

Wealthier sections of the State attract a greater number of people, which results in a greater density of population. Towns and cities

(7) Figure 37 and Table XII (value of pastors' homes) cannot be considered accurate enough to permit a comparison with the other three. Too many counties did not report enough parsonages to make an accurate sample possible.

Table X.

CHURCH PROPERTY: AVERAGE VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY OF 3265
 TENNESSEE CHURCHES, (WHITE ONLY), 1934

Rank	County	Ave. Value of Church Property	Rank	County	Ave. Value of Church Property
1.	Shelby	\$50,371	49.	Fayette	\$ 4,382
2.	Davidson	48,071	50.	Warren	4,240
3.	Knox	37,726	51.	Jefferson	4,104
4.	Hamilton	35,889	52.	Loudon	4,083
5.	Lake	30,375	53.	Jackson	4,033
6.	Washington	21,096	54.	Monroe	4,002
7.	Unicoi	15,357	55.	Hardeman	3,874
8.	Montgomery	13,386	56.	Trousdale	3,567
9.	Madison	12,632	57.	Dickson	3,513
10.	Haywood	10,767	58.	Bledsoe*	3,400
11.	Carter	10,108	59.	White	3,338
12.	Sullivan	9,937	60.	Chester	3,332
13.	Hamblen	9,656	61.	Morgan	3,293
14.	Bradley	9,524	62.	Johnson	3,118
15.	Rutherford	9,261	63.	Benton	3,086
16.	Dyer	8,641	64.	Crockett	2,989
17.	Gibson	8,296	65.	DeKalb	2,983
18.	McMinn	7,891	66.	Humphreys	2,927
19.	Williamson	7,567	67.	Cumberland	2,854
20.	Henry	7,522	68.	Cannon	2,845
21.	Sevier	7,480	69.	McNairy	2,693
22.	Blount	7,456	70.	Hawkins	2,603
23.	Roane	7,138	71.	Fentress	2,558
24.	Obion	6,594	72.	Cheatham	2400
25.	Tipton	6,228	73.	Clay*	2,350
26.	Rhea	5,942	74.	Polk	2,289
27.	Marion	5,941	75.	Claiborne	2,213
28.	Putnam	5,847	76.	Hardin	2,189
29.	Carroll	5,792	77.	Scott	2,067
30.	Smith	5,780	78.	Lewis	2,060
31.	Maury	5,718	79.	Grainger	2,026
32.	Bedford	5,666	80.	Sequatchie*	1,950
33.	Coffee	5,647	81.	Houston	1,943
34.	Marshall	5,526	82.	Stewart	1,885
35.	Greene	5,443	83.	Decatur	1,712
36.	Lauderdale	5,432	84.	Perry	1,691
37.	Grundy	5,341	85.	Wayne	1,418
38.	Robertson	5,276	86.	Macon	1,376
39.	Campbell	5,244	87.	Union	1,367
40.	Lincoln	5,192.	88.	Overton	1,336
41.	Sumner	5,070	89.	Van Buren*	1,250
42.	Cocke	5,024	90.	Hickman	1,237
43.	Lawrence	4,985	91.	Henderson	1,219
44.	Giles	4,906	92.	Meigs	1,210
45.	Franklin	4,885	93.	Hancock	1,110
46.	Wilson	4,836	94.	Moore*	1,000
47.	Weakley	4,803	95.	Pickett*	---
48.	Anderson	4,558		State Average	\$11,254

* Counties with less than 5 reports were omitted from Figure 36 (a).

Source: same as Table V..

Table XI.

73.

CHURCH PROPERTY: AVERAGE AMOUNT PER CHURCH (WHITE ONLY), OF
2340 TENNESSEE CHURCHES LOCATED IN PLACES OF LESS THAN
250 POPULATION, 1934

Rank	County	Ave. Amount Per Church	Rank	County	Ave. Amount Per Church
1.	Smith	\$4,974	49.	Carroll	\$1,707
2.	Davidson	4,221	50.	Hardeman	1,704
3.	Shelby	4,206	51.	Grainger	1,684
4.	Washington	4,145	52.	Claiborne	1,667
5.	Robertson	4,135	53.	White	1,658
6.	Williamson	4,044	54.	Lawrence	1,654
7.	Knox	3,994	55.	Dyer	1,612
8.	Haywood	3,891	56.	Weakley	1,612
9.	Trousdale	3,783	57.	McNairy	1,597
10.	Lake*	3,500	58.	Benton	1,586
11.	Hamilton	3,427	59.	Roane	1,553
12.	Gibson	3,169	60.	Grundy	1,550
13.	Greene	3,123	61.	Humphreys	1,527
14.	Hamblen	3,071	62.	Lewis*	1,500
15.	Rutherford	3,064	63.	Hardin	1,471
16.	Blount	3,043	64.	McMinn	1,466
17.	Fayette	3,016	65.	Henry	1,409
18.	Tipton	2,782	66.	DeKalb	1,399
19.	Jefferson	2,698	67.	Hawkins	1,388
20.	Mauzy	2,591	68.	Union	1,367
21.	Unicoi	2,500	69.	Stewart	1,365
22.	Madison	2,494	70.	Franklin	1,345
23.	Carter	2,447	71.	Campbell	1,342
24.	Lincoln	2,378	72.	Bradley	1,332
25.	Wilson	2,340	73.	Warren	1,320
26.	Montgomery	2,337	74.	Monroe	1,291
27.	Morgan	2,275	75.	Houston	1,253
28.	Marshall	2,253	76.	Van Buren*-	1,250
29.	Giles	2,201	77.	Coffee	1,243
30.	Cannon	2,187	78.	Meigs	1,210
31.	Sullivan	2,150	79.	Macon	1,154
32.	Johnson	2,117	80.	Perry	1,111
33.	Obion	2,058	81.	Hancock	1,110
34.	Dickson	2,031	82.	Fentress*	1,100
35.	Cheatham	2,028	83.	Jackson	1,078
36.	Crockett	2,025	84.	Rhea	1,050
37.	Cumberland	2,011	85.	Moore*	1,000
38.	Sumner	2,008	86.	Sequatchie	1,000
39.	Polk	1,881	87.	Henderson	994
40.	Loudon	1,878	88.	Overton	963
41.	Bedford	1,869	89.	Wayne	937
42.	Sevier	1,867	90.	Hickman	927
43.	Cocke	1,850	91.	Dedatur	793
44.	Lauderdale	1,814	92.	Scott	529
45.	Chester	1,804	93.	Clay	300
46.	Marion	1,800	94.	Bledsoe*	---
47.	Putnam	1,786	95.	Pickett*	---
48.	Anderson	1,724		State Average	\$2,182

* Counties with less than 4 reports were omitted from Figure 36(b).

Source: same as Table V.



Source: based on table X.

Figure 36(a)- Church property: average value of church property of 3265 Tennessee churches (white, only) 1934, all churches.



Source: based on table XI.

Figure 36(b) - Church property: average value of church property of 2340 Tennessee churches (white, only) located in places of less than 250 population, 1934.

spring up in the best locations. People work side by side; everywhere they go and in everything they do they are confronted by masses of people. Finally they develop a sort of mania for group relationships, and are actually restless when left to themselves. After working hours, then, they must find something to do. Picture shows, lodges, fraternities, clubs, and other types of social groups thrive on the restlessness of city people. On Sunday the church affords an excellent atmosphere for weary souls, and also, I am afraid, an excellent environment for a much larger number of flighty minds that demand companionship. Moreover, in these areas of wealth and dense population, more expensive churches can be built, and higher salaried preachers employed.

These causes and results do not hold true in every instance; exceptions are numerous. The types of industry often determine the types of people that make up a city, and those people may not support their churches in spite of a high per capita wealth. In general, however, and generalizations are all that one can be concerned with in a report of this kind, there is an unusually strong positive correlation between the wealth of people and the wealth of churches. The Virginia survey revealed:

In the 45 counties showing \$800 or less per capita farm property the average contributions per member was only \$7.19; while in the 12 counties showing more than \$1700 per capita value of farm property, the average contribution was \$15.⁽⁸⁾

Churches Located in Places of Less Than 250 Population Compared
With Churches in All Population Groups

(1) Value of Church Property per Church: The average value of property of churches located in all population groups (Figure 36(a)) is

(8) Hamilton and Garnett, op. cit., p. 55 - 56.

Table XII.

76.

PASTORS' HOMES: AVERAGE VALUE OF 601 PASTORS' HOMES
(WHITE, ONLY), IN TENNESSEE COUNTIES, 1934

Rank	County	Ave. Value of Pastors' Homes	Rank	County	Ave. Value of Pastors' Homes
1.	Carter	\$7,000	45.	Fayette	\$2,900
2.	McMinn	6,544	46.	Tipton	2,856
3.	Hamilton	6,082	47.	Bedford	2,750
4.	Claiborne	6,000	48.	Dyer	2,743
5.	Henry	5,900	49.	Maury	2,694
6.	Sullivan	5,773	50.	Sumner	2,678
7.	Unicoi	5,667	51.	Crockett	2,625
8.	Haywood	5,625	52.	Obion	2,625
9.	Putnam	5,460	53.	Trousdale	2,600
10.	Madison	5,400	54.	Cocke	2,500
11.	Washington	5,254	55.	Marshall	2,500
12.	Rutherford	5,238	56.	Sevier	2,500
13.	Franklin	5,200	57.	White	2,500
14.	Hamblen	5,125	58.	Campbell	2,440
15.	Shelby	4,952	59.	Dickson	2,357
16.	Wilson	4,925	60.	Humphreys	2,357
17.	Loudon	4,875	61.	Lincoln	2,242
18.	Davidson	4,779	62.	Polk	2,166
19.	Gibson	4,631	63.	Lawrence	2,088
20.	Knox	4,552	64.	Cheatham	2,050
21.	Johnson	4,500	65.	Clay	2,000
22.	Lake	4,500	66.	Meigs	2,000
23.	Bradley	4,186	67.	Scott	2,000
24.	Lauderdale	4,014	68.	DeKalb	1,967
25.	Williamson	3,944	69.	Perry	1,800
26.	Jefferson	3,940	70.	Morgan	1,750
27.	Hawkins	3,833	71.	Giles	1,717
28.	Montgomery	3,800	72.	Smith	1,660
29.	Rhea	3,750	73.	Houston	1,650
30.	Carroll	3,688	74.	Wayne	1,575
31.	Robertson	3,645	75.	Marion	1,567
32.	Blount	3,540	76.	Cannon	1,500
33.	Decatur	3,500	77.	Grundy	1,425
34.	Hardeman	3,422	78.	Coffee	1,400
35.	Anderson	3,417	79.	Stewart	1,375
36.	Roane	3,214	80.	Overton	1,333
37.	Bledsoe	3,200	81.	Hickman	1,200
38.	McNairy	3,167	82.	Jackson	1,200
39.	Chester-	3,000	83.	Benton	1,175
40.	Lewis	3,000	84.	Hardin	1,120
41.	Weakley	3,000	85.	Monroe	1,000
42.	Greene	2,955	86.	Fentress	800
43.	Henderson	2,925			
44.	Warren	2,925		State Average	\$3,806

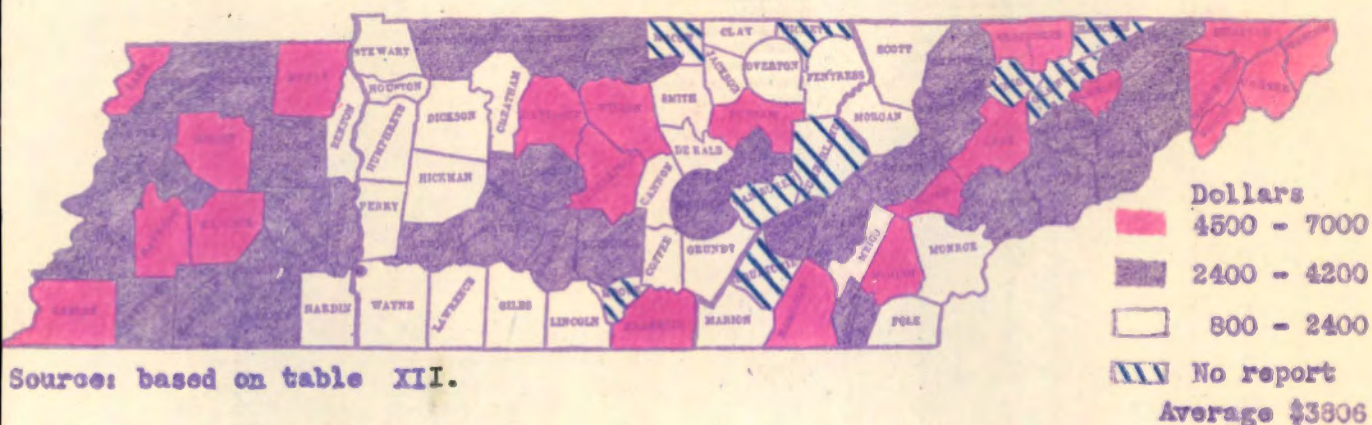
Source: same as Table V..

Table XIII.

PASTORS' HOMES: AVERAGE VALUE OF 183 PASTORS' HOMES
(WHITE, ONLY), IN PLACES OF LESS THAN 250 POPULATION
TENNESSEE COUNTIES, 1934

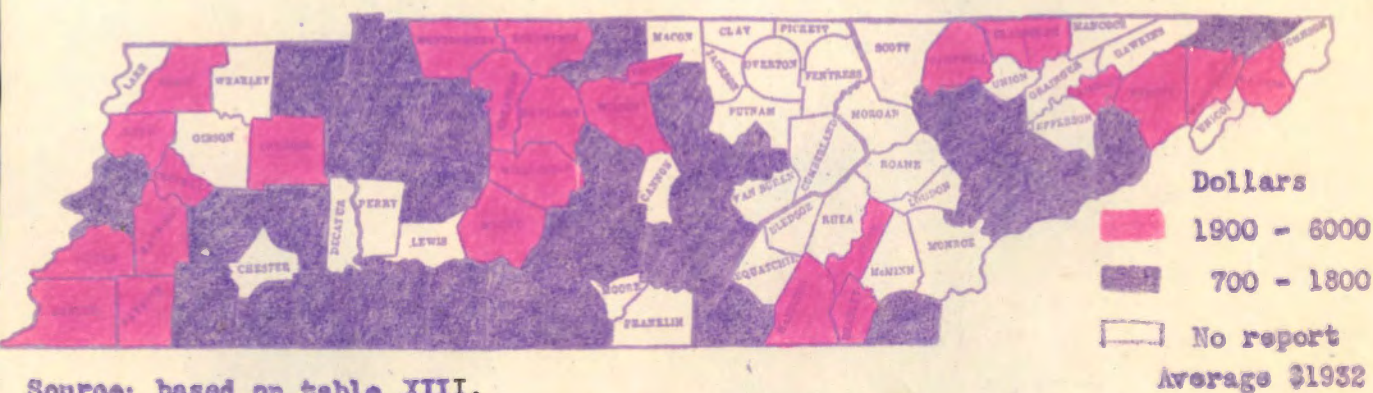
Rank	County	Ave. Value of Pastors' Homes	Rank	County	Ave. Value of Pastors' Homes
1.	Claiborne	\$6,000	32.	Hardeman	\$1,500
2.	Haywood	4,500	33.	McNairy	1,500
3.	Robertson	4,400	34.	Madison	1,500
4.	Shelby	3,357	35.	Marshall	1,500
5.	Wilson	3,233	36.	Stewart	1,500
6.	Campbell	2,700	37.	Wayne	1,500
77	Hamilton	2,521	38.	White	1,500
8.	Cheatham	2,500	39.	Houston	1,400
9.	Fayette-	2,500	40.	Humphreys	1,400
10.	Trousdale	2,500	41.	Sullivan	1,375
11.	Williamson	2,417	42.	Giles	1,367
12.	Tipton	2,370	43.	Lincoln	1,343
13.	Davidson	2,262	44.	Bedford	1,333
14.	Washington	2,260	45.	Lawrence	1,300
15.	Greene	2,250	46.	Dickson	1,250
16.	Montgomery	2,083	47.	Henry	1,250
17.	Maury	2,055	48.	Lauderdale	1,250
18.	Carroll	2,000	49.	Blount	1,000
19.	Carter	2,000	50.	Coffee	1,000
20.	Crockett	2,000	51.	Grundy	1,000
21.	Hamblen	2,000	52.	Sevier	1,000
22.	Meigs	2,000	53.	Warren	1,000
23.	Obion	2,000	54.	DeKalb	900
24.	Bradley	1,900	55.	Smith	900
25.	Dyer	1,900	56.	Benton	850
26.	Polk	1,750	57.	Henderson	850
27.	Knox	1,745	58.	Hickman	800
28.	Rutherford	1,600	59.	Marion	720
29.	Sumner	1,525	60.	Hardin	700
30.	Anderson	1,500			
31.	Cocke	1,500		State Average	\$1,932

Source: same as Table V.



Source: based on table XII.

Figure 37(a)-Pastors' homes: average value of 601 pastors' homes (white, only) Tennessee Counties, 1934, all churches.



Source: based on table XIII.

Figure 37(b)-Pastors' homes: average value of 183 pastors' homes (white, only) in places of less than 250 population, Tennessee Counties, 1934.

much greater than the average of those in places of less than 250 population (Figure 36(b)). The averages are \$11,254 and \$2,182 respectively. Again the East Tennessee Valley, Central Basin, and the western counties in West Tennessee rank highest in both respects. Note, however, that the Central Basin does not rank as high in Figure 36(a) as the other two geographic divisions, but in Figure 36(b) it ranks higher. The greater value of land and buildings per farm and greater gross income per farm person in the Central Basin may explain its high rank in Figure 36(b).

(2) Average value of Pastors' Homes: Unfortunately, not enough pastors' homes were reported to make a county comparison of any value. Figure 37 and Tables XII and XIII are included because they show, roughly, the sections of the State that are outstanding.

(3) Average Pastors' Salary: Not much difference can be seen between Figures 38(a) and 38(b), unless it is that most of the Cumberland Plateau counties rank lower in average pastors' salary of churches located in places of less than 250 population than they do in those located in all population groups. The extremely poor rural areas in that division could be the cause of this. Nevertheless, even the pastors in the wealthier counties receive small salaries. Note that in 52 counties the average salary per church was less than \$308 a year. Of the churches located in places of less than 250 population the average salary per church was only \$158, and in 32 counties it was less than \$100. Similar figures were reported in the Southern Appalachian survey: "Toward the salary of the preacher the church contributed

Table XIV.

PASTORS' SALARY: AVERAGE ANNUAL AMOUNT PER CHURCH
(WHITE ONLY), OF 3270 TENNESSEE CHURCHES, 1934

Rank	County	Ave. Amount Per Church	Rank	County	Ave. Amount Per Church
1.	Shelby	\$1,479	49.	Jefferson	\$279
2.	Davidson	1,470	50.	Grundy	278
3.	Hamilton	1,305	51.	Cumberland	276
4.	Knox	1,018	52.	Fayette	275
5.	Union	855	53.	Henry	268
6.	Lake	732	54.	Weakley	263
7.	Bledsoe	711	55.	Trousdale	261
8.	Madison	661	56.	Dickson	258
9.	Sullivan	615	57.	Crockett	246
10.	Haywood	512	58.	Monroe	239
11.	Robertson	485	59.	Humphreys	236
12.	Montgomery	479	60.	Lawrence	225
13.	Bradley	467	61.	Cannon	218
14.	Rutherford	466	62.	Hawkins	217
15.	Hamblen	462	63.	Scott	211
16.	Washington	451	64.	McNairy	208
17.	Morgan	447	65.	DeKalb	202
18.	Tipton	446	66.	Sevier	198
19.	Gibson	441	67.	Chester	195
20.	Lauderdale	434	68.	Jackson	192
21.	Carter	416	69.	Smith	190
22.	Williamson	407	70.	Houston	183
23.	Roane	406	71.	Benton	183
24.	Loudon	390	72.	Putnam	182
25.	Franklin	385	73.	Polk	179
26.	Dyer	384	74.	Hickman	178
27.	Obion	384	75.	Henderson	173
28.	Blount	382	76.	Johnson	152
29.	McMinn	380	77.	White	147
30.	Greene	379	78.	Wayne	146
31.	Cheatham	369	79.	Macon	127
32.	Carroll	368	80.	Decatur	118
33.	Bedford	360	81.	Fentress*	116
34.	Marshall	359	82.	Hardin	116
35.	Sumner	352	83.	Stewart	109
36.	Maury	342	84.	Lewis	105
37.	Cooke	326	85.	Grainger	103
38.	Coffee	323	86.	Claiborne	87
39.W	Wilson	318	87.	Meigs	80
40.	Rhea	315	88.	Moore*	79
41.	Anderson	307	89.	Overton	77
42.	Hardeman	305	90.	Perry	75
43.	Sequatchie	302	91.	Van Buren*	63
44.	Giles	300	92.	Union	62
45.	Campbell	299	93.	Clay*	--
46.	Warren	295	94.	Pickett*	--
47.	Marion	286	95.	Hancock*	--
48.	Lincoln	285		State Average	\$467

*Counties with less than 4 reports were omitted from Figure 38(a).

Source: Same as Table V.

PASTORS' SALARY: ANNUAL AMOUNT PER CHURCH (WHITE ONLY)
OF 2313 TENNESSEE CHURCHES LOCATED IN PLACES OF LESS THAN
250 POPULATION, TENNESSEE COUNTIES, 1934

Rank	County	Ave. Amount Per Church	Rank	County	Ave. Amount Per Church
1.	Shelby	\$401	49.	Washington	\$118
2.	Davidson	327	50.	Henry	114
3.	Hamilton	315	51.	Chester	113
4.	Haywood	297	52.	Sevier	113
5.	Knox	287	53.	Coffee	110
6.	Williamson	281	54.	Cocke	109
7.	Robertson	277	55.	Lake	107
8.	Cheatham	268	56.	Houston	106
9.	Tipton	265	57.	Macon	101
10.	Cumberland ✓	248 ✓	58.	Marion	101
11.	Montgomery	239	59.	Grundy	101
12.	Franklin	235	60.	Sequatchie*	99
13.	Marshall	226	61.	Grainger	97
14.	Rutherford	217	62.	Roane	97
15.	Fayette	210	63.	DeKalb	95
16.	Blount	206	64.	McMinn	95
17.	Morgan ✓	204	65.	Stewart	89
18.	Lauderdale	204	66.	Rhea	87
19.	Gibson	200	67.	Benton	87
20.	Greene	198	68.	Warren	84
21.	Obion	192	69.	Claiborne	83
22.	Giles	190	70.	Meigs	80
23.	Madison	188	71.	Moore*	79
24.	Wilson	185	72.	Hardin	79
25.	Mauzy	182	73.	Hawkins	77
26.	Lincoln	171	74.	Henderson	75
27.	Weakley	167	75.	Jackson	75
28.	Trousdale	160	76.	Decatur	73
29.	Sullivan	157	77.	Wayne	72
30.	Hardeman	155	78.	Unicoi	71
31.	Humphreys	154	79.	Lawrence	70
32.	Jefferson	152	80.	Campbell	69
33.	Sumner	152	81.	White	69
34.	Carroll	148	82.	Hickman	68
35.	Crockett	146	83.	Monroe	65
36.	Bradley	144	84.	Van Buren*	63
37.	Bedford	143	85.	Union	62
38.	Dyer	141	86.	Perry	49
39.	Polk	139	87.	Putnam	47
40.	Hamblen	139	88.	Lewis	40
41.	Loudon	137	89.	Overton	33
42.	Dickson	135	90.	Scott ✓	22
43.	Smith	134	91.	Fentress*	12
44.	Cannon	132	92.	Clay*	--
45.	Anderson	132	93.	Pickett*	--
46.	Carter	129	94.	Bledsoe*	--
47.	Johnson	122	95.	Hancock*	--
48.	McNairy	122		State Average	\$158

* Counties with less than 4 reports were omitted from Figure 38(b)

Source: same as Table V.



Source: based on table XIV.

Figure 38(a)- Pastors' salary: annual amount per church (white, only) of 3270 Tennessee churches, 1934, all churches.



Source: based on table XV.

Figure 38(b)- Pastors' salary: annual amount per church (white, only) of 2313 Tennessee churches located in places of less than 250 population, 1934.

only \$154.21; and to missions and benevolences, \$46.62." (9)

(4) Benevolences: For some reason, most of East Tennessee, the Cumberland Plateau, and the East Highland Rim show up worse in Figure 39(b) (rural churches) than they do in Figure 39(a) (all churches). The other geographic divisions rank about the same in both respects.

(9) U. S. Department of Agriculture, Economic and Social Problems and Conditions of the Southern Appalachians, page 179, January 1935. Miscellaneous Publication No. 205.

**BENEVOLENCES: AVERAGE AMOUNT PER CHURCH (WHITE ONLY)
OF 3011 TENNESSEE CHURCHES, 1934**

Rank	County	Ave. Amount Per Church	Rank	County	Ave. Amount Per Church
1.	Davidson	\$1,230	49.	Putnam	\$84
2.	Shelby	838	50.	Morgan	80
3.	Knox	705	51.	Roane	80
4.	Hamilton	666	52.	Cheatham	79
5.	Unicoi	493	53.	Marion	76
6.	Wilson	465	54.	Trousdale	74
7.	Blount	413	55.	Bledsoe	70
8.	Montgomery	383	56.	Campbell	69
9.	Madison	371	57.	Hickman	69
10.	Washington	364	58.	Loudon	69
11.	Macon	272	59.	Wayne	63
12.	Robertson	262	60.	Scott	60
13.	Sullivan	253	61.	Smith	59
14.	Haywood	232	62.	Lake	59
15.	Rutherford	223	63.	Rhea	57
16.	Hamblen	201	64.	Cannon	56
17.	Jefferson	199	65.	Fentress*	54
18.	Lauderdale	186	66.	Overton	54
19.	Bradley	181	67.	McNairy	53
20.	Sumner	176	68.	Sequatchie*	53
21.	Grainger	174	69.	Weakley	53
22.	McMinn	174	70.	Sevier	52
23.	Henry	173	71.	White	52
24.	Gibson	168	72.	Moore*	49
25.	Maury	157	73.	Grundy	48
26.	Carter-	152	74.	Houston	48
27.	Bedford	144	75.	Cumberland	46
28.	Anderson	143	76.	Chester	45
29.	Coffee	138	77.	Henderson	44
30.	Monroe	135	78.	Johnson	44
31.	Tipton	133	79.	Lawrence	43
32.	Cocke	130	80.	Benton	41
33.	Obion	130	81.	Claiborne	41
34.	Dyer	129	82.	Polk	38
35.	Franklin	126	83.	Stewart	35
36.	Crockett	122	84.	Humphreys	33
37.	DeKalb	120	85.	Hancock	30
38.	Greene	117	86.	Decatur	27
39.	Warren	116	87.	Hardin	24
40.	Marshall	115	88.	Lewis	24
41.	Hardeman	111	89.	Meigs	23
42.	Lincoln	108	90.	Jackson	18
43.	Carroll	106	91.	Perry	12
44.	Hawkins	105	92.	Van Buren*	11
45.	Williamson	103	93.	Union*	8
46.	Giles	101	94.	Pickett*	2
47.	Fayette	98	95.	Clay	--
48.	Dickson	87		State Average	\$266

* Counties with less than 5 reports were omitted from Figure 39(a).

Source: same as Table V.

**BENEVOLENCES: AVERAGE AMOUNT PER CHURCH (WHITE ONLY)
OF 1992 TENNESSEE CHURCHES LOCATED IN PLACES OF LESS
THAN 250 POPULATION, 1934**

Rank	County	Ave. Amount per Church	Rank	County	Ave. Amount per Church
1.	Wilson	\$217	49.	Rhea	30
2.	Grainger	159	50.	Carter	29
3.	Crockett	121	51.	Chester	29
4.	Davidson	118	52.	McMinn	29
5.	Shelby	102	53.	Loudon	28
6.	Lawrence	96	54.	Bradley	25
7.	Cheatham	83	55.	Lake*	25
8.	Robertson	81	56.	Morgan	25
9.	Haywood	75	57.	Macon	25
10.	Knox	71	58.	Smith	25
11.	Rutherford	69	59.	Claiborne	24
12.	Fayette	67	60.	Houston	24
13.	Marshall	67	61.	Anderson	23
14.	Montgomery	67	62.	Meigs	23
15.	Madison	63	63.	Monroe	23
16.	Washington	60	64.	Overton	23
17.	Greene	58	65.	Stewart	20
18.	Hamblen	57	66.	Dyer	20
19.	Sullivan	57	67.	Hardin	20
20.	Maury	51	68.	Dickson	19
21.	Cocke	50	69.	White	19
22.	Moore*	49	70.	DeKalb	18
23.	Gibson	48	71.	Henry	18
24.	Hamilton	48	72.	Benton	17
25.	Sumner	48	73.	Wayne	17
26.	Lincoln	47	74.	Decatur	16
27.	Williamson	46	75.	Hawkins	16
28.	Tipton	46	76.	Henderson	15
29.	Lauderdale	44	77.	Scott*	15
30.	Weakley	43	78.	Jackson	14
31.	Blount	41	79.	Warren	14
32.	Obion	40	80.	Grundy*	13
33.	Trousdale	40	81.	Hickman	12
34.	Franklin	39	82.	Roane	12
35.	Giles	39	83.	Putnam	11
36.	Coffee	38	84.	Van Buren*	11
37.	Cumberland	38	85.	Marion	10
38.	Bedford	37	86.	Humphreys	9
39.	Carroll	37	87.	Unicoi*	9
40.	Jefferson	36	88.	Sequatchie*	9
41.	McNairy	36	89.	Union	8
42.	Hardeman	34	90.	Perry	5
43.	Sevier	34	91.	Lewis*	3
44.	Cannon	32	92.	Pickett*	2
45.	Johnson	31	93.	Bledsoe*	--
46.	Polk	31	94.	Clay*	--
47.	Campbell	30	95.	Fentress*	--
48.	Hancock	30		State Average	47

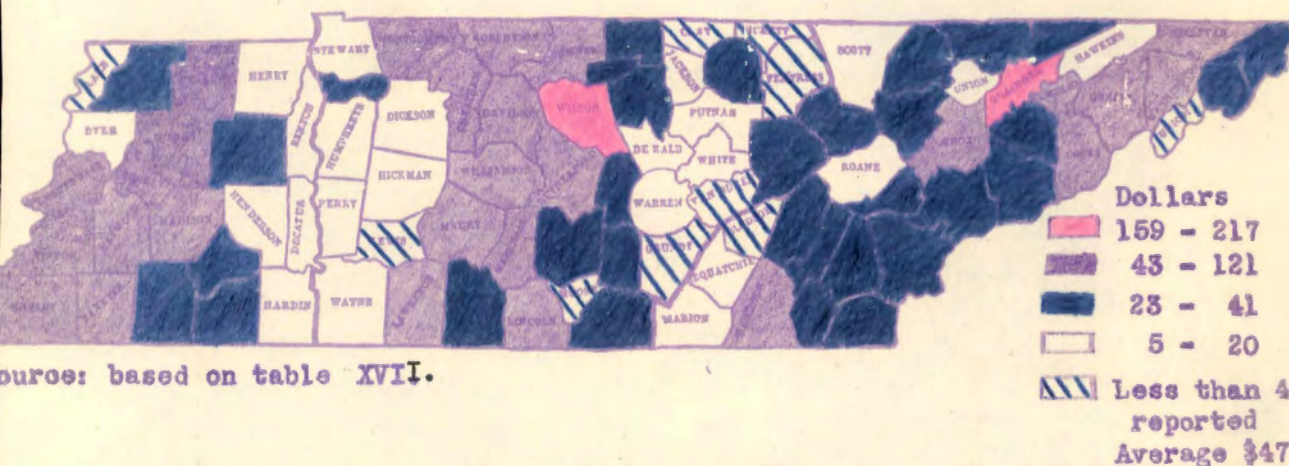
* Counties with less than 4 reports were omitted from Figure 39(b).

Source: same as Table V..



Source: based on table XVI.

Figure 39(a)-Benevolences: average amount per church (white, only) for 3011 Tennessee Churches, 1934, all churches.



Source: based on table XVII.

Figure 39(b)-Benevolences: average amount per church (white, only) for 1992 Tennessee churches located in places of less than 250 population, 1934.

Chapter III.

CURRENT OPINION REGARDING THE RURAL CHURCH

(Selected From Replies To Questionnaires)

Many interesting answers were given in reply to the questionnaires sent out as a part of this survey. Opinions were received from representatives of nearly every denomination in Tennessee - rural ministers, officials of denominational headquarters, and, in addition, from men that have made studies of rural problems from a sociological or an economic standpoint. Examples of the latter are: Dr. Warren H. Wilson, author, and Director of Country Church Work, Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.; Dr. W. D. Nicholls, Head of the Department of Farm Economics, University of Kentucky; Dr. Henry W. McLaughlin, author, and Director of the Department of Country Church and Sunday School Extension, Presbyterian Church in the U. S.; Mr. B. Y. Landis, Federal Council of Churches; Dr. Malcom Dana, author, and Director of the Town and Country Work of the Congregational Church Extension Boards; Dr. John D. Freeman, editor, and Executive Secretary of the Tennessee Baptist Convention; Dr. J. M. Ormond, Duke University; and Dr. M. A. Dawber, Director of Rural Church Work, Methodist Episcopal Church.

These opinions are, I think, valuable as a means of getting a real insight to the problems confronting the rural church. It is true that some of the people that have replied are worried or enthusiastic over conditions that do not exist; others may be biased, or perhaps have shown their inability to understand or offer a solution to the difficulties that they should be of great importance to them. All these opinions are to be given, however, if for no other reason than that

they are interesting, or, in some cases, amusing. But it should be remembered that the "amusing" ones may be worth more than one might think. After all, the men who expressed themselves are examples of the ones who play an important part in determining the course of rural churches.

Answers that were similar in content to the following ones were omitted.

Answers to the Question "What Do You Think
of the Future of the Rural Church?"

1. I regret that conditions are such just now that one could hardly hope to make accurate prediction. If fanatical reformers from the North would leave the religious life of Tennessee alone, I think within the next ten years we could develop a rural church program among our (denomination) people, who constitute more than - per cent of the rural people of the State, that would meet the needs.

2. In answer to your question, I would say that owing to failure of cooperation, failure in the admitted members and clergy and officials in our denomination, "failure" to believe the power of God still exists and is still able to perform great wonders for those who live the simple clean life of the Christ and put his "receipts" to the test by "living the life before praying" or, in other words, "by not making the required conditions for a test of God's power, has made the outlook rather dark for the rural branches of our order.

3. Some will rise, others fall.

4. It seems the tendency is to drift to towns and villages.

5. Future is bright for real gospel churches. The "little pop-up" types and federated types do not have much prospect for success in this

section.

6. We have never given much attention to rural churches. I remember many years ago before the history of the (denomination) began of hearing an address at a ministers' convention on the subject "Reaching the Masses". The speaker said, "If you want to reach the masses, go where the masses are. The masses are in the cities." Reaching the masses has appeared to be an unwritten principle in our Church, and naturally we have evangelized and organized in the centers of population. Nevertheless, we have some rural churches, but they have not been a problem to us as in some other denominations.

7. You asked what we consider the future of the rural churches. If you had studied this question thoroughly half as many years as I have you would not expect an answer to be couched in a few lines.

8. I think the future of the rural church is as favorable as it has ever been. You know that there are in existence two kinds of churches, one a humanly organized body, operated largely by the people that organized it and it has become a social body, worldliness has crept in, class influence has affected it until a great interest has fallen off. A humanitarian church doesn't reach the goal anyway if Paul is correct in his statement of I. Cor.: 13, for it is not a spiritual body.

The other kind of church is a divinely organized body with Christ as its head, where all its members have been born of the spirit and they are led by that spirit as Paul tells us in the 8th. Chapter of Romans. If our ministers were all full of the spirit of fervency and Godly zeal as they should be and preach the gospel in its fullness as they did in the early church the rural church would again be on the

church map.

9. Good roads and Cars are here to stay. The church and community that is awake to the age and time in which we are living, will add the needed equipment that the community has the right to demand. Otherwise the best society will get in the car and drive to town. Some rural Churches are awake to this and are going to grow. Other rural Churches will be used for funerals only. There are some things that a community has a right to demand of a Church.

10. It will persist in a fixed proportion to the rural population in the open country and in the village, adjusting itself to population changes.

11. The future of the rural church looks dark to me, along with city churches.

12. As good as the cities.

13. According to our observation, the tendency of rural members will be to join churches in cities or towns rather than to maintain rural churches. Of course, good roads and motor cars point in this direction.

14. In a word, I think the situation is very critical. We are facing some sort of a planned order. What sort of a rural is that going to be; what is to be the place of the religion in that order and also the rural church; what is to be the program of both; these questions need fearless analysis, study and prescription.

15. I dare not say at present.

16. Perhaps I might say that the future of the rural church is not different in its outlook from the future of the rural school in my opinion. It may be a rather materialistic view but I think the

future of the rural church in outlook is not different from the future of the rural store.

17. I believe the rural church will be strengthened by a revival of interest in agriculture. Where they have survived the period of decadence they have gained strength through the survival.

18. It is my own conviction that those rural churches which are near our large centers of population will ultimately be combined with the city and town churches, or will be combined with other denominations in the establishment of community churches. Those churches whose congregations are not within easy access of the large centers of population should be and probably will be, as time goes by, strengthened by cooperative denominational efforts.

19. Concerning the Rural Church, will say that its future is wrapped up with many difficulties. Good roads, automobiles, etc., have made quite a difference in the attendance upon these churches. It would seem, however, that they cannot be abandoned without most serious loss to the cause of religion. The country will continue to be populated by large groups of people who will feel more at home in churches established among them than they will feel in the church of the larger towns and cities. In view of this fact, it would seem that the rural churches should receive much more attention in our rural planning than they have received in the past.

20. The causes of loss of interest in the country church, resulting in the abandonment of buildings and cessation of religious activities are two: -

(1) Legitimate changes incident to the new age, - of cars and radio. By means of both of these, the populace has access to a type of

religious service superior to the older, personal contact days That is, superior in the minds of the people, themselves, to whom the modernistic age is very agreeable, in its views of life. They cannot have, and neither do they ask for because they do not appreciate, the personalism involved in real Christianity. By "personalism" we refer to a personal acquaintance with God, through saving grace and keeping power - and the intimate personal relations existing as between all true Christians, as distinguished from the friendships of earth.

(2) A definite abandonment of both moral and spiritual standards in exact proportion as the Scriptures have been forsaken as the unalterable, and unyielding rule of human life. This is by far the more cogent reason for the loss of interest in country churches.

The future of the country churches depends entirely on the State and attitude of their denominations, of which city churches are the dominant factor. The disposition to eliminate them is of itself an evidence of decay. This continuing and increasing, - rural districts will become indifferent to religion, only evangelized by missionaries from more vigorous sections, and by the "vaporous gospel of the radio".

Answers to the Question "What Do You Think Could Be Done To
Arouse More Interest in the Rural Church and Make it More Effective?"

1. (Note: this answer was given by the writer of the first answer of question 1, page 88.) To this end (improving rural church conditions) we are working successfully along two lines. (1) Grouping our rural churches into pastorates and moving resident ministers to the fields. A number of these have been formed during the last twelve months and are proving very effective. (2) Through a plan which en-

lists the farmers in giving a portion of the products of their fields, flocks, and herds to the churches, we have a plan that will provide an adequate income for the rural fields and their pastors. Any study of the rural church problem must take into consideration the influence of the religious fanatics who scour the State and stir up confusion and contention wherever they go. The only way to offset these is through a competent resident minister. He, in turn, is the answer to your question concerning how to arouse interest in the rural churches. Wherever we have such a man there is a splendid response to his leadership.

2. I might venture to suggest:

A deeper and more extended interest in Rural Work on the part of the ministers.

A Life work - not merely a stepping stone to a larger community.

A life work - not a resting place - an easy time with plenty of leisure for joy riding and picnics.

A close definite study of the living conditions with a purpose to better them.

A close coherence to "He come not to be ministered unto, but to Minister".

A Real preaching program - not philosophical or necessarily oratorical, but Heart preaching to the folks, real Gospel preaching - telling the Good News. A Positive - not a Negative Gospel. I was going one night to the Greater New York Gospel Mission. I planned to use Romans 1:16. I picked up Moffett's Translation and read, not as in the Authorized Version "For I am not ashamed of the Gospel" but with

a thrill of real pleasure, "For I am PROUD of the Gospel". The men caught the positive note also.

Enuf for the preacher. What of the Layman?

A fuller cooperation in the work of the church - locally and nationally.

Better support of the church and Pastor, not as a charity but as a positive force in the community life.

Counting the Spiritual training of the children of as great value as the Educational.

A willingness to make and keep the church building attractive and up to date.

A change from a current saying in Iowa "To raise more corn to feed more hogs to buy more land to raise more corn" etc., to "To raise more corn to feed more hogs to grow better boys and girls and build a better community". I had not thot to write at this length.

3. The only way I see of arousing interest is a matter of personnel. The man for a rural church needs as much in character and training as any city pastor. That is where the present trouble lies. Ignorant men, no matter how pious, cannot in our day build a country church. This will mean that the rural church in America must be subsidized in somewhat the same way as it is in the Free Churches of Europe where a Central Fund undergirds the whole thing.

4. I would say that practicing the golden rule upon all occasions, loving our neighbors as our-selves, and not holding animosity against anyone, forgiving the ignorant enemy, keeping our-selves unspotted from self indulgence, or in fact being charitable in all of our views and with the opinions of others. Personally trying out the scriptural re-

ceipts for clean living (under bible conditions) would cause an influx of spirituality into our midst which would astonish the world and improve the church.

5. Literature that will encourage.

6. It is my opinion that if the churches were made more of a community center for the different endeavors that a greater and more abiding concern would exist for the perpetuity and progress of the churches, and much more enthusiasm would be manifested in their welfare.

7. Preach the gospel to them.

8. Your third question can be answered from our viewpoint, first, by asking "What is the function of the church?" We believe that the church is the body of Christ and that her primary work is preaching the gospel and thus bringing about the acceptance of that gospel and the spiritual and moral regeneration of the individual. We believe that the regenerated individual will carry his Christian principles of life into whatever he does. On the other hand, we do not regard the function of the church to be that of, say for instance, in rural communities, teaching men how to farm, raise stock, improve the soil, etc., etc. We believe that the civil institutions of our land can more effectively accomplish that work than can the church. The primary charge to the church is "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel".

"What can be done to arouse more interest in the rural church, and to make them more effective?" Our first answer is preach the gospel in simplicity and in the power of the divine Spirit, and when men have awakened to a proper sense of their true relation to God and human society, they will find their proper place in the church.

9. I think our Board here would give you one hundred thousand dol-

lars to answer properly your question.

10. We must all get back to the bible church with a bible experience and a bible zeal to get to Heaven and a church that doesnt have this experience is a failure no matter how many attend or how much welth it may possess. There is no such thing as a divinely recognised church short of spirituality, and the report of 75 % of the churches in both country and citty is dead spiritually and when this is so they are no good and worse than nothing. I think from the above you get my view-point our churches must be a correct way to heaven, through Christ by the word and blood to succeed anywhere, and when you find a church of this kind in country or citty it is a success.

11. Less theorizing and more work.

12. Get them to cultivate a spirit of Evangelism for the entire year and adopt the tithing system for financing the work.

13. A good choir, a good janitor, and Sunday School Rooms.

14. Church authorities should organize Larger Parishes, with jobs of distinction, and select good men to serve in them for periods of at least seven years.

15. They can be made more effective by becoming united on a scriptural baíses.

16. The only thing that will arouse them is the love of God in the home and life. We must not bring the world into the church. The Bible in the home, love to God and man. The Lord pleads with the daughters of Israel, Isa. 5. Men are lovers of self not God. Pure religion James 1-27. Men are robbing God Mal. 3. 8-11 May God help you in your work to restore the image of God in man.

17. Preach more gospel truth, and let politics and worldly things

alone.

18. Consolidate some of the many small Baptist, Methodist, etc. churches. Subsidize congregations so that they may call trained clergymen or pastors. Subsidies to be supplied by various denominations as is done in this section by the Lutheran Church, Mo. Synod. Do away with revivalism and substitute sound methods of teaching the Word of God. Inaugurate a system of educating the young in Christian parochial schools as is done by the Lutherans of the Mo. Synod, Dutch Reformed and Roman Catholics.

19. Only a frank and constant discussion of the needs of at least 50 % of the country's population, (rural) can make up a call to the rural church and religion. Sentimental, and also sectarian calls, must give way to statesmanlike summons to serve.

20. Trust in God through faith and prayer more prestige greater activities, etc.

21. A change in the mode of doctrine.

22. Strengthen the community life and spirit. The consolidation of schools has not benefitted the church situation but has militated against it. The church should be made more of a community center.

23. Right kind of leadership is the big need. We do not expect our State schools to furnish ministers in great numbers, but so far as my experience goes few Smith-Hughes men as well as county agents are very active in church work. Many of our State schools have come to be looked on as Anti-Church. I would suggest that steps be taken to check upon the character and habits of men sent out to do community work. In fact in one county there were two U. T. graduates doing Smith-Hughes work who

were drunk much of the time. Both are now in T. V. A. In truth I would not allow a boy of mine to associate with them because I know them first hand and I have not mentioned the worst about them. May I say I know some very good men too. Weed out, and let the crooks know they have no chance in this kind of work. Some of these men are "dead beats". I live in (city in Tennessee) but am a teacher and preacher. Contact many schools in my present work. We should emphasize character education more and stress the church as an agency throughout our school system. No teacher should be retained who feels that his responsibility ends with the school room, anymore than a preacher who insists that his job is solely in the pulpit.

24. Keep such subjects as evolution from being taught in our schools.

25. I believe that all the denominations should have a Department of Country Church and Sunday School Extension.

26. The general idea underlying the "Larger Parish" seems the only way out. This is an interdenominational problem. There is promise in the practical plans now in the making for closer cooperation in building religion on a community basis by the overhead interdenominational agencies such as the Federal Council of Churches, The Home Missions Council, The Interdenominational Woman's Organizations and the International Council of Religious Education.

27. I believe that the leaders of the rural church are greatly in need of simpler programs for the rural people. Many of the programs prepared by the so called educated class today are too high brow to be used effective by the rural folks. Jesus adapted his program or preaching to his hearers. And above all, in some sections (especially is this true in some denominations), we need a better educated ministry to serve the

rural church. "The blind leading the blind and they both will fall into the ditch."

28. Nothing effective can be done, until a return is brought about to the Bible and its standards of doctrine and morals. A revival of religious interest based on modernism is unthinkable. Modernism is anti-Christian, and anti-moral. The effete, ignorant "Church of the Mountains" must give place to an intelligent spirituality, that saves men from their sins, and society from its follies.

29. In our denomination the men do not receive a sufficient salary in the rural section and he is just a "Circuit preacher". Treated like his work was of an inferior type. In the obituary of some preacher who has served a few town churches you often see "He served the following important charges" while if he served in the rural community "He served the following poor circuits". And of course most of our young preachers take to rural work just like the lady school teacher till she can get married; till the poor fellow can get a big town church that is "important".

The work of these Godly (good) men who serve in these back way places needs to be held up and honored by our leaders. No man can succeed building something that he is trying all the time to run off and leave.

I have contended for years that an organization like the Salvation Army would do ten times more good in some neglected rural community than they do in the city.

In our work (that is on my charge) we do not hold every service in the church but often we go to some home that is neglected and it is dead easy to reach people in their homes.

In just a few words let me say that the man who succeeds with the

rural church must of course know God and must know and love his people and must love to serve them.

It all depends on the man you send out there.

P. S. I am spending my eighth year on the same circuit serving country people, the best folks the Lord ever made.

30. It must have a program which teaches the needs of the people and supplies what nothing else can.

My parish is thirty-five miles long. In it we try to teach every need - religious, medical, social, and industrial.

We have 136 gatherings regularly every month - 83 religious - 83 social and industrial. The people need social gatherings and an industrial is trying to teach them to raise the standards of living - the public school is touched in chapel and teaching to use hands. Community needs are met in canning clubs, sewing societies. We have socials and church dinners. I have from three to five services on Sunday. We had 7 Vacation Bible schools last summer. We have an annual fair - In the industrial we make chairs and household articles.

We have in different parts prayer meetings, Young Peoples Societies, Weekly Bible schools. We have library days - domestic science days for women and girls - junior service for C. C. Camp. Missionary instruction - In fact serve the community.

I would also organize choral societies. We work with county Farm Agent and Demonstration agent in their work 4 H Clubs for boys and girls - We also act as demonstration farm for community help - We teach in religious service 4300 aggregate every month in religious service, 7000 in all our meetings. Our medical work is done by three nurses who have 3500 house and dispensary visits to their credit with 160 obstet-

rical cases. First aid classes - Junior Red Cross - fighting for better roads. In one church even the negroes in that field are given library rights and socials and picnics. We make a good deal of Christmas and holidays: last year we had seven trees in all. We have an exceptional corps of workers, three nurses - a school faculty - three community workers and a group of church members who help. Groups also of students help us some services.

I would say that the parish except for _____ a town of 400 is from 15 to 20 miles from any town - a mountain section.

After reading that conglomeration of ideas, one is likely to be more confused than ever. Or do two conclusions clear up the matter: (1) the future of the rural church is too indefinite to prophesy; and (2) conditions vary greatly and situations rise so rapidly that it is impossible to devise a single plan for arousing more interest in the rural church. Many of the answers just given are so different that they are contradictory; yet each may have its good points. Though the answers to the questionnaires sent out are too few to serve as a straw vote on the future of the rural church, several of their outstanding features should be brought out. Most of the replies were optimistic, but nearly every one contained a reservation. For instance, "The future of the rural church is bright if the smaller ones consolidate", and so on. Now if the bright future depends on such changes as that, I cannot see much hope for the country church. On the other hand, most of those (a small percentage) who see the outlook as "bad" also suggested that certain changes could save the country church. I was also impressed by the large number of

answers that were noncommittal. That might be a mark of intelligence on the part of some of the writers, but I rather expect that most of them were not so enthusiastic over the prospects of the small rural church.

One difference in opinion among church workers seems to be increasing as a cause of embarrassment. This difference is leading to two schools of thought: (1) a conservative group that believes the church should be a place of worship, and nothing more; and (2) a liberal group that favors a form of religious program that will also promote community activities, the number and scope of which vary with the degree of progressiveness. Again one can find the extremist on both sides, the one about as undesirable as the other. In my mind the New York evangelist who invited a jazz orchestra and dancer to play at his services will not get any longer horns on his head than the mossback out in Texas who prayed all night in a vain attempt to save the life of a dying girl instead of sending for a doctor. But those two are to be disregarded here. They are probably hopeless cases, anyway. It does seem, however, that the sounder-minded members of the two schools of thought should begin to realize the advantages of both types of church program. For example, conditions in a rural community might demand either of the two. If a community has the services of a county agent, home demonstration agent, Scout Master, social and civic clubs, and similar agencies, I think that the local preacher should not duplicate or, as it usually is, interfere with their work. But, to use an entirely different example, if a community is without the services of those agencies, its pastor should take their places if he can. Not many rural pastors could, however, - for a number of reasons. In the first place, too few of them

have the training and ability to be such a versatile worker; and in the second place, if he can do those things he will probably "hear the call" to accept some of the higher-salaried pulpits that would no doubt be offered him. At any rate, one cannot depend on finding a sufficient number of those men to use in carrying out a church program.

Many other problems might be discussed. Squabbles over denominational doctrines could come in for several chapters of criticism. So many pages have been written on those subjects, however, that it would seem a waste of time to offer something that would probably be a repetition.

Chapter IV.

CONCLUSION

Each of the three chapters just presented deal with separate but closely related phases of religious activities: the trends in membership of the leading denominations in Tennessee from 1890 to 1926; the difference among rural and urban churches in regard to membership and financial aspects; and the opinions of people interested in the future of the rural church. The principal points brought out in those chapters may be briefly summarised as follows:

Chapter I: (1). The increase in church membership for Tennessee, and for the United States as a whole, is keeping pace with the increase in population.

(2). It is the larger denominations that are responsible for this, however; the so-called emotional types of minor religious sects are not growing.

(3). In the State 15 denominations comprise 93.7 per cent of the total church membership.

(4). Three geographic divisions of the State (the East Tennessee Valley, the Central Basin, and most of West Tennessee) lead in the density of church membership and in the percentage that total church membership is of total population.

(5). The percentage of Negroes that are church members is increasing more rapidly than the percentage for white people.

Chapter II: (1). The same three geographic divisions that rank highest in the respect just mentioned also rank high in the number of members per church, the number of Sunday school members per church,

average value of parsonages, average value of all church property, average pastor's salary per church, and the average amount of benevolences per church.

(2). In all these respects, churches located in places of less than 250 population rank considerably lower than those located in larger places.

Chapter III: Current opinions regarding:

(1). The future of the rural church: opinions vary too greatly to make it possible to draw a definite conclusion that could be considered a concensus.

(2). How to arouse more interest in the rural church and make it more effective: though there is a variety of opinions on this question, a large number of them favor a plan for consolidation, or one similar to the Larger Parish plan.

Comments have already been made on each of these points, and on several others of lesser importance. Thus far, however, no program has been expounded to save the rural church from the decadence that is supposed to be taking place. To formulate such a program is a serious task in view of the fact (which is accepted by most people) that to a large extent the salvation of mankind depends on the salvation of the church.

I am not so sure that the rural church, in exactly its present form, should be saved. In a few communities, in extremely isolated areas, it occupies an important place, partly because no other type seems practicable. As a whole, however, there is a need for a new type of church to serve people working under somewhat changed conditions. Much has been written for and against a change of this kind;

and many squabbles have taken place over it. Most of them, both the written materials and the squabbles, have been unnecessary, as they were based on assumptions rather than on facts. This statement may not be clear. Here is the point: a new church would not necessarily require a new doctrine or set of principles, such as the reformists and anti-reformists have been arguing over. Instead, the same doctrine should be presented in a way that would conform to our present methods of thinking, which, in a modified form, is characterized by a greater respect for realism. A realist will not tolerate sermons that depend upon highly imaginative minds and emotional temperaments for their effect; nor will he be convinced by sermons filled with abstract ideas. Of course, some rural persons are far from being orthodox realists, and actually are not realists in the literal meaning of the word. Nevertheless, their thoughts and actions are much different from those of their parents - regardless of whether the change has been brought about through an effort to secure a broader, more practical, outlook on life, or whether it has been through a foolhardy attempt to copy their urban neighbor. In either case, a religious program must approach them from an angle that will arouse their interest.

But by arousing their interest I do not wish to infer that the church must offer free picture shows, suppers and picnics every few nights, dances, orchestras, and so forth. Professional entertainers can do these things much better. In my opinion, the real need of the rural church is an intelligent, practical-minded, resident pastor - one that can do more than paint emotional word-pictures that fade out as soon as the rays of the Monday morning sun strike them. Such a minister (the practical-minded kind) may be found in a number of city

churches, but in only a few country churches. The reason is obvious. A higher salary and better working conditions naturally attract the best men to the cities. How, then, will it be possible to provide rural people with capable ministers? Several plans have been tried, and several are needed to meet the requirements of different types of communities. In Tennessee, for example, the communities in the mountainous areas have problems that are quite different from those in Central Basin or East Tennessee Valley communities. One general plan, however, seems to be the answer to the means of supplying better rural ministers. That plan, though of course subject to modifications, is exactly the same as the one that is proving successful in filling the educational needs of the rural people. If the farmer permits his boys and girls to attend a consolidated school with those of his Baptist, Presbyterian, and Methodist neighbors, why should they be required to attend a small out-of-date church? Furthermore, if the farmer is willing to hitch up the wagon or crank the car and go to town for groceries every Saturday afternoon, it ought to be possible for him to travel a shorter distance to a community church once a week. Rural schools were consolidated partly because a better education was necessary before the rural youth could compete with the city youth in the scramble for material goods. If the rewards for spiritual training could be similarly measured, I feel sure that the proper religious training could, and would, be secured through the consolidation of rural churches.

In analyzing the rural church situation two phases have been covered in this chapter: first, the lack of interest in the church is caused by inefficient ministers and uninteresting church programs; and second, the solution to this problem lies in the consolidation of small

churches, which will make it possible for higher-salaried ministers to be employed. It was very easy to draw these conclusions. But one must hesitate a little before proposing a practical scheme for inducing rural churches to consolidate. I doubt if voluntary consolidation will ever gain much headway; that is, the outright consolidation in the sense that a number of reasonably strong churches will agree to unite and form a central place of worship. Instead, the consolidation will probably come about through a gradual process of rural church decadence; or, to put it another way, through the survival of the fittest. The small weak churches will die out because most of its members will prefer to attend a larger church. These larger churches may be either of the successful crossroads type, or of the village and town type. At any rate, rural people are becoming dissatisfied with their religious agencies. Some of them, it is true, will not have enough interest to travel the few miles necessary to attend these larger, better-equipped churches, but most of them will be attracted by the programs of such churches.

This viewpoint, - that the small rural church is doomed, - should not be regarded as pessimistic. At least, it is not intended to be. If any sadness is felt it should be over the fact that another American landmark is fading out, along with the one-teacher school, the horse and buggy, and the medicine show. Not all the features of these rural institutions were objectionable; and the institutions that are taking their places will not remedy all the features that were objectionable. Similarly, the passing of the small church and the appearance of large more widely separated churches will not fill all the religious needs of the people; in fact, a very serious problem will arise. It is one that has been pointed out in a preceding chapter and already mentioned in

this one: the more progressive, or perhaps it should be said, the more energetic type of people will take part in inter-community church activities, but the less energetic ones will not. This leads up (admittedly in a round-about way) to the point that I wish to make the keynote of this report: the rural environment must be so improved that these so-called human parasites will pass out with the rest of the out-of-date, though somewhat picturesque, landmarks that unfortunately characterize most of our rural communities. This will be a different task, but it is being attempted by a number of government agencies, such as the Agricultural Experiment Stations, the Extension Service, Vocational Agriculture, Home Economics work, 4-H Clubs, and through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, in addition to the better type of rural schools and, in some cases, the rural church itself. The recent (July, 1935) Federal-State appropriation for a network of new highways and roads will do a great deal towards getting the rural people to church. The same is true of the rural electrification program, the health promotion campaign, the movement to condemn sub-marginal land for reforestation and park purposes, and the movement against the single-crop and tenant systems. To those that are familiar with rural conditions it is not strange that such things bear so strongly on the extent of participation in religious activities.

For fear that this discussion has not been exactly clear, the following main points are repeated:

1. The lack of interest in the rural church is caused by inefficient ministers.
2. Rural people can secure more efficient ministers by co-operating, as they have done in meeting their educational needs.

3. This consolidation, which will come about through the gradual breakdown of the weaker churches and consequent building up of stronger ones, will necessitate longer distances for the members to travel. As many will not be willing to make this effort, they will not attend any church. This group, and the large group that would not attend even if they lived next door to a church, must be dealt with from a different angle. Hence,

4. The rural standard of living must be raised. Included with this, the ideals of the shiftless person must be raised to the extent that he will want to attend church; the income of the poor increased until they will be financially able to attend;⁽¹⁾ and good roads must be built so the people can travel a greater distance. A number of other factors might be listed.

The requirements given in the fourth point leave the rural minister in an uncomfortable position; his success depends upon the success of other rural institutions and agencies. Some of the more wide-awake ministers are realizing this, and are taking it upon themselves to aid in improving rural living conditions as well as spiritual conditions.

This motive underlies the Larger Parish plan.⁽²⁾ I do not think this

(1) Money is of course not an essential to church attendance; but the lack of suitable clothes, money for the collection plate, means of transportation, and so forth, play a much more important part than most church leaders may be willing to admit.

(2) Malcolm Dana describes the Larger Parish plan: "It means service over areas as well as to churches. Nowhere is such work more needed than in the older settled portions of the land where only a few miles back from churches fifty and a hundred years old moral conditions can be found equalling the city slums, spiritual illiteracy worse than the educational illiteracy of the South, and a need for medical missions almost as desperate as that of India or Africa. And why? Because some churches have never felt any responsibility for areas almost at their doors. This is not merely unchristian: it is poor method. For these same churches are dwindling and dying where, had they been interested in the countryside, they would have saved their own lives while getting it." Dr. Malcolm Dana, The Rural Church at the Cross Roads, reprinted by the Congregational Extension Boards, 1926.

plan will be very successful, and it is not necessary except in areas not served by the agencies that are devoted solely to the task of improving the rural environment. Such agencies, however, will be maintained and encouraged to improve the rural environment, if for no reason other than that it will be necessary in order to insure the economic and political security of the Nation.

Many religious leaders would not be willing to admit that the material desires of man must be satisfied before he will turn to his religious needs. Many would say that it should be just the reverse. It is of course a popular pastime to "debunk" tradition, and to go to extremes to be different. Some of the critics, however, also have a weakness for evading facts rather than face the chance of being branded as fanatics. Neither type of person accomplishes anything; the one does not attempt to, and the other attempts that which is impracticable.

Several statements have already been made in this chapter as to what may be done to arouse more interest in the church. These, and a few additional ones are:

1. Ministers should bring their sermons "down to earth". A few of the elderly church members may be willing to listen attentively to sermons of quoted scripture, but they are the ones that least need to attend church. It is the middle-aged and younger set that should be made the object of the sermon. Those two groups think in terms of the present and future, not the past. How they should live ought to be the text; not how their ancestors lived. To deliver this type of message the minister must be familiar with current affairs, and should bring out points and base his analogies on things that are of immediate concern to his congregation.

2. Sectarianism should be discouraged. Most of the differences between denominations are small, and often caused by the desire of disgruntled denominational leaders to set up an organization of their own. A Negro preacher of Knoxville said that this is particularly true among Negro denominations.

3. Church leaders often overemphasize material progress, such as the value of church property and the number of new members added each year.

4. In reporting church or Sunday school membership it would be desirable to report the average attendance for each Sunday. The difference between the total number of members and the average attendance is surprisingly great. One minister interviewed boasted that his church had increased from 500 to more than 1000 during the last three years. When asked how many attended last Sunday he replied "About 300", then smiled and said "and about the same number nearly every Sunday". He did not hesitate to say this because he knew that other ministers were guilty of the same thing. A study of this practice was made by Roger Babson, a summary of which was given in the 1934 Minutes of the Tennessee Baptist Convention:

During the last four years Mr. Roger W. Babson, the widely known statistician and economist, has been making a careful statistical study of the Sunday by Sunday attendance of 1,000 churches representing different sections of the country. While this research was confined to the churches represented in the general council to which his report was made, it is probably true that the general facts here discovered obtain in a greater or lesser degree for all denominations and in all sections. These empty pews are at the bottom of our confused and sad social condition today. Mr. Babson's report said: "Churches in unincorporated areas had an average attendance of seventy-one per cent of their members. In incorporated villages under 2,500 the average attendance of members declined to sixty-six per cent, in cities of 10,000 to 50,000 attendance receded to forty-six per cent, while in cities of 50,000 or more the average attendance was thirty per cent. In a comparison

of regions the lowest average attendance was found in the urban States from New York to the District of Columbia. The average attendance of a group of selected churches in places of all sizes in these States was thirty-six per cent. The highest attendance was in the rural Southeastern States, where the average was seventy-eight per cent."

5. A standardized, more efficient method of reporting should be adopted by all denominations. At present it is almost impossible to make a thorough study of rural church conditions except by contacting each church or by securing a special census tabulation. The latter would be possible for only a few states.

6. If a number of communities erect one large church to serve their needs, I would suggest that they not include a balcony in their plans. It is a temptation for young people to hold Sunday morning powwows in the balcony, where they cannot be watched by the mature members that sit downstairs. Note this condition in any large city church.

As a final word, the religious needs of the city people, especially of a certain class, appear to be just as great as those of the open country. Though there is a slightly higher percentage of the urban population that are church members, the figures given by Babson reveal that churches located in unincorporated areas had an average attendance of 71 per cent of its members, whereas in cities of 50,000 or more the average attendance was only 30 per cent.

This undesirable feature of the city church is probably due to the large number of young men and women who do not attend; especially is this true of evening services. This is not caused altogether by the interference of competing social institutions, such as the picture show, for in Tennessee they are not permitted to operate on Sunday. A principal cause for this is the type of service that is conducted. As in the

case of the rural church, though to a lesser extent, it does not appeal to the youth of today. The deacons and elders should wake up to this fact and employ ministers who can attract the young people, and even the middle-aged. The rural church that does this will find its membership growing.

As already pointed out, many of the poor and shiftless classes of people will not travel the distance required to attend these churches. This problem can only be solved by raising the rural environment to the level that few such people will be left to burden society. That will be a difficult task and will require years of study and work before it can be accomplished. But it is a goal worth striving for, even if never completely attained.

- APPENDIX -

WHITE CHURCHES

**SOUTHERN BAPTISTS : TOTAL CHURCH MEMBERS, AND PER CENT THEY WERE
OF ALL CHURCH MEMBERS IN TENNESSEE COUNTIES,
1890-1926**

County	1926		1925		1906		1890	
	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members
Anderson	8,580	85.4	4,958	72.4	*	*	1,747	34.0
Bedford	1,474	16.1	1,471	15.5			1,008	12.1
Benton	1,513	30.3	1,290	25.2			921	31.8
Bledsoe	125	8.0	276	12.2			327	34.2
Blount	5,561	45.4	3,294	38.8			1,527	32.5
Bradley	2,758	40.2	1,586	29.5			1,037	22.1
Campbell	6,277	65.7	4,632	61.4			1,871	51.1
Cannon	888	22.2	938	27.5			1,005	23.4
Carroll	3,727	30.8	2,998	29.4			2,165	24.5
Carter	2,884	51.7	2,212	42.2			1,487	42.5
Cheatham	25	.6	--	--			--	--
Chester	464	14.7	648	16.3			290	12.3
Claiborne	6,418	81.2	4,924	78.0			2,520	59.6
Clay	53	3.1	130	6.6			157	16.1
Cooke	3,606	49.1	2,681	43.7			1,898	41.0
Coffee	490	9.0	619	10.3			208	3.5
Crockett	1,710	23.9	1,531	21.5			1,018	17.6
Cumberland	903	33.9	731	31.5			331	19.2
Davidson	11,669	13.9	6,859	10.2			2,956	7.8
Decatur	956	37.1	1,093	31.4			573	20.3
DeKalb	2,208	41.9	2,061	35.3			1,198	28.6
Dickson	432	7.2	373	5.3			270	6.9
Dyer	2,071	20.3	2,361	22.4			1,305	20.0
Fayette	931	6.5	613	5.7			608	8.5
Fentress	259	14.0	738	43.1			368	39.3
Franklin	701	10.0	390	5.9			309	4.6
Gibson	7,218	32.4	5,439	29.3			2,933	22.4
Giles	1,500	13.5	1,697	13.4			606	4.8
Grainger	4,779	69.9	4,297	69.9			1,566	63.5
Greene	1,985	15.3	1,532	16.8			1,127	12.0
Grundy	114	6.0	58	2.5			--	--
Hamblen	3,060	45.9	2,488	41.4			400	11.0
Hamilton	11,899	18.5	5,963	16.1			1,692	11.3
Hancock	4,651	84.5	3,881	83.2			2,141	64.4
Hardeman	3,642	37.2	2,973	29.0			1,723	24.6
Hardin	636	15.2	604	10.6			545	14.4
Hawkins	5,409	52.5	4,121	47.9			2,378	28.9
Haywood	1,713	13.1	1,463	14.0			1,175	11.0
Henderson	3,001	43.3	2,632	40.0			1,481	32.6
Henry	3,477	31.6	3,075	28.1			1,168	20.0
Hickman	358	7.8	305	7.4			148	4.3
Houston	113	5.5	92	5.0			--	--
Humphreys	196	5.0	203	4.7			127	4.5
Jackson	219	6.7	116	3.1			255	7.1
Jefferson	3,687	44.5	2,770	38.2			3,217	47.0
Johnson	3,191	66.4	2,597	56.2			1,300	54.9
Knox	22,778	35.5	15,232	37.7			5,558	27.0
Lake	664	26.7	473	20.1			99	9.5

continued

* Negro and Southern Combined.

**SOUTHERN BAPTISTS : TOTAL CHURCH MEMBERS, AND PER CENT THEY WERE
OF ALL CHURCH MEMBERS IN TENNESSEE COUNTIES, 1890-1926
(continued)**

County	1926		1916		1906		1890	
	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members
Lauderdale	1,956	17.8	2,005	16.0	*	*	1,384	17.8
Lawrence	2,698	27.0	1,085	13.9			119	3.2
Lewis	14	1.2	35	2.7			--	--
Lincoln	1,647	16.1	2,074	20.1			908	10.7
Loudon	2,884	45.0	2,087	39.5			816	35.2
McMinn	5,829	47.6	2,740	36.2			1,830	39.8
McNairy	1,375	22.5	1,122	20.3			469	12.8
Macon	3,070	67.2	1,804	48.0			1,456	56.8
Madison	5,738	23.8	4,352	21.9			1,559	11.6
Marion	1,027	28.0	459	12.5			183	4.7
Marshall	765	10.7	772	9.6			449	6.9
Maury	1,427	9.3	1,341	8.2			605	5.2
Meigs	1,304	49.8	555	29.2			579	25.6
Monroe	5,617	61.0	3,961	54.2			1,903	36.0
Montgomery	2,598	15.3	1,809	13.1			957	9.9
Moore	96	5.4	25	1.3			163	6.3
Morgan	2,438	63.4	1,479	53.2			620	38.8
Obion	2,895	22.3	2,652	21.1			1,180	15.3
Overton	1,170	26.5	829	20.5			812	26.5
Perry	61	3.8	113	6.6			76	4.5
Pickett	30	2.9	538	45.3			290	25.0
Polk	3,233	75.3	3,004	83.2			1,230	81.8
Putnam	2,218	28.2	462	8.4			115	5.4
Rhea	1,581	34.5	1,346	31.1			1,475	46.4
Roane	5,297	48.9	4,278	49.1			1,652	39.3
Robertson	4,420	35.9	2,665	25.8			2,217	29.8
Rutherford	3,302	24.0	2,575	18.4			1,549	13.2
Scott	2,112	71.2	4,286	86.9			1,715	42.0
Sequatchio	307	25.9	193	24.5			181	14.8
Sovier	7,912	69.9	7,262	71.6			3,729	61.9
Shelby	14,413	10.7	4,566	6.1			1,980	7.6
Smith	3,782	50.7	3,032	28.6			2,103	28.2
Stewart	1,654	32.4	1,172	25.4			583	14.5
Sullivan	2,685	19.3	1,803	18.6			1,181	15.8
Sumner	2,246	19.1	2,094	17.3			760	11.5
Tipton	2,051	18.2	1,924	14.1			826	11.0
Trousdale	770	34.7	1,095	39.7			504	21.5
Unicoi	2,098	45.0	789	41.6			82	11.7
Union	2,378	72.6	2,465	72.3			2,062	64.1
V. Buren	117	13.7	70	13.3			150	7.6
Warren	874	13.7	775	12.6			434	8.8
Washington	3,765	23.0	2,846	23.4			1,709	23.3
Wayne	657	19.8	786	19.9			852	35.7
Weakley	5,469	38.2	4,260	32.1			1,878	18.9
White	597	13.3	613	12.9			478	11.3
Williamson	286	4.3	95	1.1			322	4.1
Wilson	4,185	36.8	3,634	31.3			3,136	31.8
State total	271,921	26.7	202,867	24.1			106,632	19.7

Source: U. S. Census of Religious Bodies, 1926, 1916, 1906, and 1890.
*Negro and Southern Combined.

METH. EPIS. CHURCH SOUTH : TOTAL CHURCH MEMBERS, AND PER CENT THEY WERE
OF ALL CHURCH MEMBERS IN TENNESSEE COUNTIES,
1890-1926

County	1926		1916		1906		1890	
	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members
Anderson	424	5.5	677	9.9	466	7.9	623	12.1
Bedford	2,342	25.6	2,161	22.9	2,198	23.7	2,266	27.2
Benton	2,211	44.3	2,486	48.7	1,683	42.9	1,096	37.8
Bledsoe	173	11.1	525	23.3	299	18.1	125	13.1
Blount	989	8.0	694	8.2	591	10.0	485	10.3
Bradley	937	13.6	824	15.3	582	14.2	762	16.2
Campbell	397	4.1	452	6.0	280	4.7	230	6.3
Cannon	460	11.5	—	12.5	521	15.8	449	10.5
Carroll	2,745	22.6	2,448	24.0	2,365	21.7	1,562	17.7
Carter	229	4.2	251	4.8	195	3.9	150	4.3
Cheatham	1,677	42.5	1,424	33.9	947	28.4	865	33.6
Chester	979	31.1	1,243	31.5	723	33.0	1,085	46.2
Claiborne	569	7.3	387	6.1	482	7.4	662	15.7
Clay	282	16.9	308	15.7	70	6.0	300	30.8
Cocke	580	7.9	513	8.4	427	8.3	728	15.3
Coffee	1,912	36.5	2,364	39.5	1,648	32.0	1,409	23.6
Crockett	2,252	31.4	2,030	28.5	1,632	24.4	1,640	28.3
Cumberland	388	16.4	298	12.9	220	12.8	370	21.5
Davidson	18,402	22.0	13,546	20.3	10,540	22.5	8,145	21.4
Decatur	1,019	39.6	948	27.3	607	23.0	1,216	43.1
DeKalb	739	14.0	1,132	19.4	534	12.3	623	15.9
Dickson	1,859	31.0	2,638	38.1	1,674	32.2	1,501	38.3
Dyer	3,205	31.4	3,494	33.2	2,787	31.9	1,409	21.6
Fayette	1,848	13.0	2,050	19.1	1,525	16.2	1,407	19.6
Fentress	291	15.7	78	4.6	136	10.9	100	10.7
Franklin	1,566	22.5	1,747	26.7	1,364	22.8	1,435	21.3
Gibson	4,944	22.2	4,222	22.8	3,871	24.5	3,514	26.8
Giles	4,303	38.7	4,214	33.4	4,418	32.8	4,970	39.5
Grainger	624	9.1	515	8.4	393	7.6	230	9.3
Greene	1,369	10.6	1,005	11.0	894	10.4	765	8.1
Grundy	801	42.8	757	32.7	1,104	48.0	512	33.2
Hamblen	1,147	17.2	1,211	20.2	788	15.4	955	26.3
Hamilton	7,916	12.3	5,169	13.2	3,902	14.3	3,008	13.4
Hancock	163	3.0	89	1.9	30	.8	300	9.0
Hardeman	1,115	11.4	1,180	11.5	1,141	12.2	1,349	19.3
Hardin	1,572	37.6	2,377	41.7	1,479	32.4	1,496	39.4
Hawkins	1,652	16.1	1,718	20.0	1,227	16.2	1,154	14.0
Haywood	2,026	15.6	1,915	18.3	2,003	17.7	1,824	17.1
Henderson	1,093	15.8	1,149	17.5	1,328	22.9	1,316	29.0
Henry	2,793	25.5	2,835	26.0	2,643	27.2	2,015	34.4
Hickman	1,178	25.8	991	24.2	920	25.1	988	28.7
Houston	1,033	50.5	1,897	48.9	535	33.0	554	34.5
Humphreys	1,551	39.6	1,576	37.2	1,273	34.2	1,100	38.7
Jackson	1,191	37.0	930	25.1	1,052	29.0	610	16.9
Jefferson	926	11.2	651	9.0	542	9.6	413	17.1
Johnson	80	1.7	234	5.1	132	3.2	67	6.0
Knox	7,656	11.9	5,816	14.4	3,867	13.8	2,275	11.1
Lake	836	33.7	982	41.6	671	36.9	618	59.0

continued

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METH. EPIS. CHURCH SOUTH : TOTAL CHURCH MEMBERS, AND PER CENT THEY WERE
OF ALL CHURCH MEMBERS IN TENNESSEE COUNTIES, 1890-1926
 (continued)

County	1926		1916		1906		1890	
	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members
Lauderdale	2,806	23.8	2,845	22.8	2,365	25.7	2,957	38.0
Lawrence	1,769	17.7	1,540	19.8	943	22.1	916	24.4
Lewis	302	26.0	372	29.3	274	29.7	65	23.0
Lincoln	2,432	23.8	2,483	24.1	1,874	20.9	2,370	28.0
Loudon	925	14.4	922	17.5	459	13.3	367	15.8
McMinn	1,649	13.4	1,056	14.0	843	14.6	877	19.1
McNairy	1,623	26.6	954	17.3	1,367	27.9	917	25.1
Macon	212	4.6	353	9.5	301	7.1	200	7.8
Madison	6,085	25.3	4,553	22.9	3,604	23.7	2,611	19.4
Marion	680	13.5	776	21.2	972	25.2	1,294	33.2
Marshall	2,343	32.9	2,404	30.0	1,929	23.9	1,096	16.8
Maury	4,121	26.9	4,158	25.5	3,235	35.2	3,181	21.9
Meigs	595	22.7	498	26.2	405	24.3	517	31.0
Monroe	1,362	14.8	1,307	17.9	1,145	20.3	934	16.6
Montgomery	5,061	29.8	3,869	28.1	3,408	23.7	3,205	22.3
Moore	524	29.9	654	35.6	537	28.5	360	41.3
Morgan	50	1.3	75	2.7	63	3.1	50	3.1
Obion	4,081	32.4	3,795	30.2	3,728	32.6	2,602	33.7
Overton	1,507	34.2	1,198	29.7	969	32.1	781	25.5
Perry	498	31.7	694	40.6	678	47.2	662	39.4
Pickett	20	2.0	20	1.7	--	--	155	13.3
Polk	326	7.6	186	5.2	208	7.9	160	10.6
Putnam	1,416	13.1	1,023	18.6	1,059	27.7	628	29.6
Rhea	965	21.1	827	19.1	934	18.4	683	21.5
Roane	695	6.4	570	6.5	618	9.4	355	8.4
Robertson	3,253	26.5	3,458	33.6	2,725	25.5	2,526	33.9
Rutherford	2,792	20.4	2,869	20.5	2,364	17.2	2,390	20.4
Scott	125	4.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sequatchie	395	33.3	286	36.4	365	47.8	378	30.8
Sovier	416	3.7	316	3.1	442	5.5	350	5.8
Shelby	18,423	13.8	10,106	13.7	8,009	15.3	3,056	11.7
Smith	1,666	22.3	917	8.7	1,366	20.7	2,932	39.3
Stewart	1,765	34.6	1,984	43.1	2,616	50.6	1,656	41.1
Sullivan	4,031	29.0	2,955	30.6	2,376	31.7	1,816	24.4
Sumner	3,027	25.8	2,861	23.6	2,898	30.1	2,062	31.1
Tipton	2,575	22.9	3,092	22.7	2,579	25.1	1,704	22.6
Trousdale	396	17.9	411	14.9	305	13.4	423	18.1
Unicoi	756	16.2	123	6.5	--	--	171	24.4
Union	258	7.9	46	1.3	160	4.5	271	8.4
V. Buren	65	7.6	126	24.0	114	20.2	710	36.0
Warren	1,220	19.2	979	16.0	1,374	24.1	1,246	25.1
Washington	2,641	16.2	1,881	15.6	1,579	17.6	1,211	16.5
Wayne	301	9.1	939	23.8	496	16.3	97	4.1
Weakley	3,496	24.5	3,802	28.7	3,574	31.1	3,873	38.9
White	1,156	25.9	1,284	27.2	1,145	32.8	1,277	30.2
Williamson	2,723	41.8	3,471	43.2	2,757	37.4	3,348	42.9
Wilson	2,024	17.8	2,103	18.1	1,669	15.2	1,402	14.2
State total	189,830	18.6	167,270	19.9	140,308	20.0	121,398	22.4

Source: U. S. Census of Religious Bodies, 1926, 1916, 1906, and 1890.

CHURCHES OF CHRIST : TOTAL CHURCH MEMBERS, AND PER CENT THEY WERE
OF ALL CHURCH MEMBERS IN TENNESSEE COUNTIES,
1890-1926

County	1926		1916		1906		1890	
	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members
Anderson	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bedford	1,113	12.1	1,119	11.8	986	10.6	--	--
Benton	332	6.6	247	4.8	115	2.9	--	--
Bledsoe	567	36.6	582	25.7	457	27.6	--	--
Blount	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bradley	260	3.7	90	1.6	30	.7	--	--
Campbell	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cannon	1,910	47.9	1,945	57.1	1,503	45.4	--	--
Carroll	974	8.0	804	7.8	569	5.2	--	--
Carter	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cheatham	788	19.9	1,012	24.1	857	25.7	--	--
Chester	613	19.5	257	6.4	315	14.3	--	--
Claiborne	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Clay	1,282	76.9	1,499	76.4	911	73.6	--	--
Cocke	78	1.0	68	1.1	--	--	--	--
Coffee	1,008	18.7	947	15.8	752	14.6	--	--
Crockett	1,095	15.3	793	11.1	614	9.1	--	--
Cumberland	431	18.2	119	5.1	115	6.6	--	--
Davidson	8,918	10.6	5,350	7.9	3,928	7.3	--	--
Decatur	104	4.0	175	5.0	179	6.7	--	--
DeKalb	352	6.6	573	9.8	335	7.7	--	--
Dickson	1,392	23.2	1,261	18.2	671	12.9	--	--
Dyer	496	4.8	617	5.8	446	5.1	--	--
Fayette	--	--	35	.4	14	.2	--	--
Fentress	14	.7	45	2.6	17	1.3	--	--
Franklin	1,193	17.1	1,247	19.0	557	9.3	--	--
Gibson	1,096	4.9	944	5.0	461	2.8	--	--
Giles	1,654	14.9	1,391	11.0	1,049	7.6	--	--
Grainger	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Greene	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grundy	474	25.3	402	17.3	205	8.9	--	--
Hamblen	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hamilton	1,300	2.0	790	2.1	257	.9	--	--
Hancock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hardeman	593	6.0	868	8.4	401	4.2	--	--
Hardin	457	10.9	145	2.5	30	.6	--	--
Hawkins	82	.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Haywood	328	2.5	285	2.7	181	1.6	--	--
Henderson	881	12.7	605	9.2	444	7.6	--	--
Henry	1,169	10.6	910	8.3	713	7.3	--	--
Hickman	2,470	54.1	2,357	57.5	1,391	37.9	--	--
Houston	9	.4	60	3.2	130	8.0	--	--
Humphreys	702	17.9	700	16.5	525	14.1	--	--
Jackson	1,597	49.5	2,248	60.5	1,974	54.5	--	--
Jefferson	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Johnson	20	.4	190	4.1	190	4.6	--	--
Knox	130	.2	97	.3	--	--	--	--
Lake	206	8.2	166	7.0	61	3.3	--	--

continued

CHURCHES OF CHRIST : TOTAL CHURCH MEMBERS, AND PER CENT THEY WERE
OF ALL CHURCH MEMBERS IN TENNESSEE COUNTIES, 1890-1926
 (continued)

County	1926		1916		1906		1890	
	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members
Lauderdale	393	3.5	324	2.5	82	.8		
Lawrence	1,954	19.5	1,395	17.9	254	5.9		
Lewis	628	54.0	631	49.6	256	25.5		
Lincoln	1,839	17.9	1,617	15.7	730	8.1		
Loudon	56	.8	40	.7	--	--		
McMinn	379	3.0	749	9.8	535	9.2		
McNairy	684	11.2	726	13.1	378	7.7		
Macon	639	13.0	689	18.3	629	14.8		
Madison	357	1.4	239	1.2	47	.2		
Marion	195	5.3	157	4.2	17	.4		
Marshall	1,834	25.7	2,283	28.4	1,632	20.2		
Maury	3,439	22.4	2,999	18.4	1,740	11.9		
Meigs	9	.3	18	.4	10	.6		
Monroe	--	--	350	4.7	5	.1		
Montgomery	656	8.8	800	5.8	519	3.4		
Moore	335	19.1	369	20.0	386	18.7		
Morgan	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Obion	2,002	15.9	1,666	13.2	1,317	11.5		
Overton	443	10.0	563	14.0	392	12.9		
Perry	502	31.9	503	29.4	404	28.1		
Pickett	53	5.2	107	9.0	--	--		
Polk	77	1.7	--	--	--	--		
Putnam	1,516	19.3	1,240	22.5	726	19.0		
Rhea	139	3.0	89	2.0	205	4.0		
Roane	203	1.8	24	.2	--	--		
Robertson	416	3.3	298	2.8	206	1.9		
Rutherford	2,273	16.5	2,157	15.4	1,965	14.3		
Scott	71	2.3	86	1.7	101	3.0		
Sequatchio	98	8.2	145	18.4	87	11.3		
Sovier	--	--	25	.2	--	--		
Shelby	1,144	.8	470	.6	80	.1		
Smith	453	6.0	319	3.0	181	2.7		
Stewart	527	10.3	303	6.5	274	5.2		
Sullivan	--	--	20	.2	--	--		
Sumner	2,081	17.7	1,614	13.3	1,053	10.9		
Tipton	165	1.4	163	1.1	40	.3		
Trousdale	403	18.2	320	11.6	257	11.3		
Unicoi	28	.6	--	--	--	--		
Union	--	--	--	--	--	--		
V. Buren	638	74.8	294	55.8	123	21.8		
Warren	2,840	44.5	2,459	40.2	1,617	43.5		
Washington	21	.1	--	--	--	--		
Wayne	584	17.6	295	7.4	179	5.8		
Weakley	1,864	13.0	1,650	12.4	826	7.1		
White	769	17.2	1,163	24.6	480	13.7		
Williamson	1,090	16.7	1,195	14.8	1,070	14.5		
Wilson	2,130	18.7	1,989	17.1	1,245	11.3		
State total	72,015	7.1	63,521	7.6	41,411	5.9		

Source: U. S. Census of Religious Bodies, 1926, 1916, 1906, and 1890.

**METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH: TOTAL CHURCH MEMBERS, AND PER CENT THEY WERE
OF ALL CHURCH MEMBERS IN TENNESSEE COUNTIES,
1890-1926**

County	1926		1916		1906		1890	
	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members
Anderson	523	6.8	901	13.2	828	14.0	1,311	25.5
Bedford	800	8.7	924	9.8	621	6.7	419	5.0
Benton	387	7.8	422	8.3	295	7.5	252	8.7
Bledsoe	241	15.6	339	15.0	264	16.0	251	26.2
Blount	2,341	19.1	1,547	18.3	1,098	18.6	643	13.7
Bradley	850	12.4	987	18.4	814	19.9	1,357	28.9
Campbell	1,498	15.7	1,466	19.5	913	15.3	684	18.7
Cannon	111	2.8	149	4.4	183	5.5	203	4.7
Carroll	518	4.3	--	--	619	5.7	498	5.6
Carter	679	12.2	621	11.9	683	13.7	399	11.4
Cheatham	--	--	257	6.1	82	2.5	--	--
Chester	--	--	--	--	31	1.4	--	--
Claiborne	609	7.7	653	10.4	780	11.9	460	10.9
Clay	27	1.6	25	1.3	66	5.7	17	1.7
Cocke	1,313	17.9	1,093	17.8	1,024	20.0	704	14.8
Coffee	125	3.3	223	3.7	265	5.1	144	2.4
Crockett	372	5.2	356	5.0	837	12.5	758	13.1
Cumberland	116	4.9	220	9.5	257	15.5	200	11.6
Davidson	1,968	2.4	1,413	2.1	1,632	3.5	1,269	3.3
Decatur	44	1.7	284	8.2	217	8.2	136	4.8
DeKalb	895	17.0	914	15.7	565	13.0	876	20.9
Dickson	360	6.0	579	8.4	236	4.5	256	6.5
Dyer	157	1.5	181	1.7	120	1.4	130	2.0
Fayette	--	--	68	.6	--	--	618	8.6
Fentress	364	19.7	268	15.7	349	28.0	160	17.1
Franklin	60	.9	80	1.2	29	.5	--	--
Gibson	122	.5	84	.5	25	.2	--	--
Giles	--	--	--	--	70	.5	112	.9
Grainger	1,040	16.0	606	9.9	501	9.7	321	13.0
Greene	3,535	27.3	2,916	32.0	1,754	20.4	1,446	15.4
Grundy	213	11.4	217	9.4	283	12.3	155	10.1
Hamblen	868	13.0	819	13.6	712	13.9	958	26.4
Hamilton	4,776	7.4	3,891	10.2	2,811	7.4	2,300	15.4
Hancock	195	3.5	157	3.4	115	3.2	753	22.7
Hardeman	--	--	--	--	29	.3	--	--
Hardin	278	6.7	496	8.7	474	10.4	147	3.9
Hawkins	850	8.3	738	8.6	579	7.6	525	6.4
Haywood	--	--	--	--	25	.2	65	.6
Henderson	699	10.1	442	6.7	334	5.8	707	15.6
Henry	232	2.1	230	2.1	595	6.1	135	2.3
Hickman	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	1.5
Houston	--	--	--	--	40	2.5	73	4.6
Humphreys	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jackson	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jefferson	1,575	19.0	1,926	26.6	1,191	21.1	584	8.5
Johnson	773	16.1	804	17.4	696	16.9	406	17.1
Knox	7,657	11.9	4,539	11.3	3,270	11.7	2,987	14.5
Lake	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

continued

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH : TOTAL CHURCH MEMBERS, AND PER CENT THEY WERE
OF ALL CHURCH MEMBERS IN TENNESSEE COUNTIES, 1890-1926
(continued)

123.

County	1926		1916		1906		1890	
	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members
Lauderdale	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lawrence	1,250	12.5	1,237	15.9	578	13.6	430	11.5
Lowis	--	--	--	--	79	8.6	29	10.3
Lincoln	23	.2	40	.4	94	1.0	225	2.7
Loudon	594	9.3	930	17.6	455	13.2	403	17.4
McMinn	2,492	20.4	1,398	18.5	1,043	18.2	820	17.8
McNairy	300	4.9	304	5.5	237	4.8	175	4.8
Macon	229	5.0	227	6.0	238	6.8	225	8.8
Madison	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Marion	587	16.0	859	23.4	745	19.3	1,210	31.0
Marshall	144	2.0	129	2.6	96	1.2	168	2.6
Maury	215	1.4	179	1.1	32	.2	183	1.6
Meigs	385	14.7	589	31.0	353	21.2	709	31.3
Monroe	207	2.2	217	3.0	174	3.1	801	15.2
Montgomery	--	--	--	--	36	.3	--	--
Moore	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Morgan	461	12.0	291	10.5	343	17.1	25	1.6
Obion	16	.1	38	.3	66	.6	35	.5
Overton	395	9.0	583	14.5	233	7.7	338	11.0
Perry	120	7.6	20	1.2	21	1.5	43	2.6
Pickett	198	19.5	485	40.9	211	38.6	321	27.6
Polk	293	6.8	--	--	188	7.1	75	5.0
Putnam	630	8.0	903	16.4	607	15.9	526	24.8
Rhea	700	15.3	858	19.9	707	13.9	578	18.2
Roane	1,354	12.5	1,036	11.9	988	15.0	598	14.2
Robertson	164	1.3	74	.7	180	1.7	159	2.1
Rutherford	632	4.6	1,317	9.4	1,089	7.9	670	5.7
Scott	167	5.6	109	2.2	173	5.3	233	5.7
Sequatchie	65	5.5	69	8.8	48	6.3	75	6.1
Sovier	2,010	17.8	1,634	18.1	1,236	15.4	1,587	26.4
Shelby	1,573	1.2	1,363	1.8	1,001	1.9	575	2.2
Smith	379	6.1	958	9.1	378	5.7	730	9.8
Stewart	17	.3	38	.8	42	.8	169	4.2
Sullivan	1,648	11.9	1,154	11.9	734	9.8	709	9.5
Sumner	410	3.5	375	3.1	749	7.8	325	4.9
Tipton	274	2.4	388	2.8	335	3.3	450	6.0
Trousdale	86	3.9	185	6.7	175	7.7	120	5.1
Unicoi	305	6.5	337	17.8	113	8.0	407	5.8
Union	409	12.5	456	12.8	567	16.1	350	10.9
V. Buren	--	--	--	--	--	--	731	37.0
Warren	190	3.0	362	5.9	302	5.3	232	4.7
Washington	2,469	15.1	1,916	15.8	1,350	15.0	1,262	17.2
Wayne	1,034	31.2	1,214	30.7	855	28.1	605	25.4
Weakley	265	1.9	130	1.0	368	3.2	439	4.4
White	295	6.6	363	7.7	470	13.5	284	6.7
Williamson	244	3.7	354	4.4	305	4.1	685	8.8
Wilson	251	2.2	605	5.2	525	4.8	490	5.0
State total	60,551	6.0	56,484	6.7	46,180	6.6	42,873	7.9

Source: U. S. Census of Religious Bodies, 1926, 1916, 1906, and 1890.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH U. S. : TOTAL CHURCH MEMBERS, AND PER CENT THEY WERE
OF ALL CHURCH MEMBERS IN TENNESSEE COUNTIES,
1890-1926

County	1926		1916		1906		1890	
	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members
Anderson	20	.3	26	.4	29	.5	41	.8
Bedford	481	5.2	418	4.4	455	4.9	324	3.9
Benton	--	--	111	2.2	--	--	--	--
Bledsoe	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Blount	--	--	--	--	--	--	9	.2
Bradley	157	2.3	120	2.2	132	3.2	145	3.1
Campbell	104	1.1	77	1.0	117	2.0	--	--
Cannon	58	1.5	20	.6	30	.9	20	.5
Carroll	50	.4	48	.5	95	.9	66	.7
Carter	130	2.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cheatham	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chester	--	--	159	4.0	--	--	--	--
Claiborne	--	--	--	--	14	.2	--	--
Clay	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cocke	203	2.8	101	1.6	80	1.6	--	--
Coffee	--	--	--	--	--	--	60	1.0
Crockett	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	.1
Cumberland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Davidson	5,081	6.1	4,133	6.2	3,393	7.2	2,496	6.6
Decatur	--	--	172	4.9	--	--	--	--
DeKalb	--	--	40	.7	--	--	--	--
Dickson	--	--	--	--	20	.4	--	--
Dyer	200	2.0	156	1.5	90	1.0	50	.8
Fayette	341	2.4	381	3.6	348	3.7	247	3.4
Fentress	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Franklin	77	1.1	100	1.5	70	1.2	60	.9
Gibson	438	2.0	455	2.5	665	4.2	513	3.9
Giles	717	6.5	835	7.0	565	5.1	551	4.4
Grainger	27	.4	20	.3	15	.3	21	.9
Greene	144	1.1	114	1.3	160	1.9	30	.3
Grundy	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hamblen	577	8.7	466	7.8	398	7.8	300	8.1
Hamilton	2,436	3.8	1,639	1.9	1,076	1.7	700	4.7
Hancock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hardeman	66	.7	94	.9	134	1.4	175	2.5
Hardin	32	.6	82	1.4	36	.8	22	.6
Hawkins	395	3.8	391	4.6	674	8.9	306	3.7
Haywood	356	2.7	269	2.6	325	2.9	406	3.8
Henderson	38	.5	122	1.9	80	1.4	23	.5
Henry	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hickman	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Houston	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Humphreys	12	.3	21	.5	30	.8	45	1.6
Jackson	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jefferson	174	2.1	216	3.0	224	3.0	205	3.0
Johnson	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Knox	2,569	4.0	1,806	4.5	1,332	4.8	771	3.7
Lake	70	2.8	85	3.6	46	2.5	41	3.9

continued

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PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH U.S. : TOTAL CHURCH MEMBERS, AND PER CENT THEY WERE
OF ALL CHURCH MEMBERS IN TENNESSEE COUNTIES, 1890-1926
 (continued)

County	1926		1916		1906		1890	
	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members
Lauderdale	117	1.1	112	.9	98	1.1	62	.8
Lawrence	--	--	--	--	26	.6	7	.2
Lewis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lincoln	383	3.7	723	7.0	187	2.1	283	3.0
Loudon	21	.3	49	.9	15	.4	29	1.3
McMinn	189	1.5	153	2.0	174	3.0	125	2.7
McNairy	227	3.7	103	1.9	74	1.5	30	.5
Macon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Madison	670	2.8	692	3.5	678	4.5	515	3.8
Marion	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Marshall	364	5.1	451	5.6	370	4.6	390	6.0
Maury	984	6.4	985	6.0	957	6.6	731	6.3
Meigs	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Monroe	496	5.4	310	4.2	265	4.7	172	3.3
Montgomery	375	2.2	502	3.6	404	2.8	394	4.1
Moore	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Morgan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Obion	14	.1	38	.3	181	1.6	110	1.4
Overton	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Perry	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pickett	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Polk	135	3.1	94	.3	--	--	7	.5
Putnam	62	.8	--	--	71	1.9	--	--
Rhea	--	--	9	.2	57	1.1	13	.4
Roane	54	.5	71	.8	80	1.2	--	--
Robertson	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rutherford	375	6.4	935	6.7	905	6.6	515	4.4
Scott	--	--	27	.5	--	--	--	--
Sequatchie	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sovier	49	.4	10	.1	25	.3	--	--
Shelby	6,388	4.8	4,321	2.2	3,375	6.5	1,562	6.0
Smith	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Stewart	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sullivan	2,025	14.6	1,178	12.2	1,121	14.9	1,498	20.2
Sumner	287	2.4	287	2.4	189	2.0	245	3.7
Tipton	500	4.4	510	3.7	502	4.9	544	7.2
Trousdale	--	--	--	--	28	1.2	22	.9
Unicoi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Union	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
V. Buren	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Warren	20	.3	30	.5	50	.9	90	1.8
Washington	970	5.9	505	4.2	384	4.3	230	3.1
Wayne	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Weakley	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
White	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Williamson	280	4.3	484	6.0	316	4.3	352	4.5
Wilson	339	3.0	270	2.3	225	2.0	390	4.0
State total	31,777	3.1	25,606	3.0	21,390	3.1	15,954	3.0

Source: U. S. Census of Religious Bodies, 1926, 1916, 1906, and 1890.

**CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH: TOTAL CHURCH MEMBERS, AND PER CENT THEY WERE
OF ALL CHURCH MEMBERS IN TENNESSEE COUNTIES,
1890-1926**

County	1926		1916		1906		1890	
	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members
Anderson	23	.3	31	.5	30	.5	70	1.4
Bedford	406	4.43	286	3.0	1,134	12.2	544	6.5
Benton	99	2.0	146	2.9	248	6.3	164	5.7
Bledsoe					71	4.3		
Blount	100	.8	137	1.6	216	3.7	250	5.3
Bradley	557	8.1	421	8.8	470	11.5	570	12.2
Campbell	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cannon					100	3.0	122	2.8
Carroll	995	8.2	1,008	9.9	1,142	10.5	1,204	13.6
Carter	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cheatham	--	--	--	--	--	--	95	3.7
Chester	72	2.3	71	1.8	146	6.7	303	12.9
Claiborne	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Clay	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cocke					18	.4	66	1.4
Coffee	261	4.8	295	4.9	493	9.6	900	15.1
Crockett	412	5.8	290	4.1	394	5.9	229	3.9
Cumberland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Davidson	1,635	2.0	1,232	1.8	2,283	5.9	1,430	3.8
Decatur	151	5.9	193	5.6	243	9.2	394	14.0
DeKalb	182	3.5	141	2.4	163	3.7	504	12.0
Dickson	214	3.6	290	4.2	308	5.9	242	6.2
Dyer	965	9.5	892	8.5	981	11.2	941	14.4
Fayette	167	1.2	141	1.3	171	1.8	172	2.4
Fentress	--	--	--	--	--	--	145	15.5
Franklin	485	7.0	373	5.7	1,036	2.8	1,058	15.7
Gibson	1,904	8.6	1,968	10.6	2,104	13.3	1,678	12.8
Giles	371	3.3	484	3.8	760	5.6	903	7.2
Grainger	--	--	150	2.4	--	--	--	--
Greene	1,154	8.9	1,016	11.1	1,511	17.6	1,306	13.9
Grundy	44	2.4	25	1.1	40	1.7	40	2.6
Hamblen	73	1.1	--	--	90	1.8	132	3.6
Hamilton	966	1.5	738	1.9	952	3.5	821	5.5
Hancock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hardeman	256	3.6	363	3.5	372	4.0	242	3.5
Hardin	302	7.2	359	6.3	555	12.1	470	12.4
Hawkins	--	--	145	1.7	106	1.4	130	1.6
Haywood	39	.3	75	.7	51	.5	57	.5
Henderson	69	1.0	155	2.4	425	7.3	205	4.5
Henry	138	1.3	175	1.6	455	4.7	236	4.0
Hickman	59	1.3	79	1.9	150	4.1	144	4.2
Houston	470	23.0	372	20.3	473	29.2	462	28.8
Humphreys	231	5.9	475	11.2	467	12.6	393	13.8
Jackson	106	3.3	145	3.9	406	11.2	1,023	28.4
Jefferson	96	1.2	143	2.0	117	2.1	135	2.0
Johnson	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Knox	651	1.0	774	1.9	1,163	4.2	710	3.5
Lake	--	--	--	--	10	.5	27	2.6

continued

**CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH: TOTAL CHURCH MEMBERS, AND PER CENT THEY WERE
OF ALL CHURCH MEMBERS IN TENNESSEE COUNTIES, 1890-1926**
(continued)

County	1926		1916		1906		1890	
	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members
Lauderdale	200	1.8	187	1.5	191	2.1	104	1.3
Lawrence	290	2.9	479	6.2	314	7.4	318	8.5
Lewis	124	10.7	104	8.2	120	13.0	45	16.0
Lincoln	1,165	11.4	657	6.4	1,502	16.7	1,123	13.2
Loudon	395	6.2	246	4.7	532	15.5	160	6.9
McMinn	79	.6	84	1.1	212	3.7	180	4.9
McNairy	375	6.1	393	7.1	596	12.2	646	17.7
Macon	84	1.8	102	3.7	--	--	--	--
Madison	553	2.3	577	2.9	602	4.0	647	4.8
Marion	387	10.6	524	14.3	668	17.3	278	7.1
Marshall	533	7.5	388	4.8	1,418	17.6	1,201	18.5
Mauzy	912	6.0	1,059	6.5	1,484	10.2	1,607	13.9
Meigs	36	1.4	30	1.6	30	1.8	131	5.8
Monroe	87	.9	144	2.0	343	6.1	347	6.6
Montgomery	659	3.9	805	5.8	831	5.8	517	5.4
Moore	76	4.3	--	--	147	7.1	212	8.2
Morgan	26	.7	64	2.3	27	1.3	--	--
Obion	1,421	12.3	1,707	13.6	1,755	15.4	1,333	17.2
Overton	370	8.4	475	11.8	514	17.0	748	24.4
Perry	--	--	--	--	--	--	55	3.3
Pickett	--	--	29	2.4	26	4.8	246	21.2
Polk	--	--	--	--	47	1.8	15	1.0
Putnam	347	4.4	269	5.4	823	21.5	536	25.3
Rhea	100	2.2	70	1.6	263	5.2	20	.6
Roano	260	2.4	200	2.3	292	4.4	445	10.6
Robertson	440	3.6	167	1.6	669	6.3	365	4.9
Rutherford	530	3.9	585	4.2	1,053	7.7	1,467	12.5
Scott	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sequatchie	98	8.3	--	--	15	2.0	394	32.2
Sovier	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Shelby	1,127	.8	810	1.1	1,411	2.7	1,090	5.2
Smith	353	4.7	373	3.5	541	8.2	462	6.2
Stewart	65	1.3	168	3.7	37	.7	132	3.3
Sullivan	--	--	--	--	--	--	40	.5
Sumner	403	3.4	465	3.8	796	8.3	730	11.0
Tipton	196	1.7	256	1.9	536	5.2	321	4.3
Trousdale	95	4.3	120	4.4	102	4.5	53	2.3
Unicoi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Union	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
V. Buren	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Warren	317	5.0	453	7.4	711	12.4	584	11.8
Washington	59	.4	56	1.6	115	1.3	224	3.1
Wayne	50	1.5	47	1.2	237	7.8	440	18.4
Weakley	915	6.4	794	6.0	1,272	11.1	1,103	11.1
White	56	1.3	87	1.8	326	9.3	539	12.7
Williamson	424	6.5	414	5.2	556	7.5	679	8.7
Wilson	531	4.7	477	4.1	1,252	11.4	1,223	12.4
State total	27,791	2.7	27,631	3.3	42,464	6.1	39,477	7.3

Source: U. S. Census of Religious Bodies, 1926, 1916, 1906, and 1890.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST : TOTAL CHURCH MEMBERS, AND PER CENT THEY WERE 123.
OF ALL CHURCH MEMBERS IN TENNESSEE COUNTIES,
1890-1926

County	1926		1916		1906		1890	
	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members
Anderson	--	--	--	--	--	--	25	.5
Bedford	378	4.1	382	4.0	--	--	941	11.3
Benton	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	3.5
Bledsoe	--	--	--	--	--	--	25	2.6
Blount	54	.4	325	3.8	135	2.2	50	1.1
Bradley	124	1.8	150	2.7	68	1.6	336	7.2
Campbell	156	1.6	229	3.0	132	2.2	--	--
Cannon	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,455	33.9
Carroll	64	.5	85	.8	220	2.0	660	7.5
Carter	1,326	23.7	1,880	35.9	1,324	26.6	729	20.8
Cheatham	--	--	--	--	--	--	560	21.7
Chester	--	--	60	1.5	--	--	200	8.5
Claiborne	--	--	--	--	37	.5	--	--
Clay	21	1.2	--	--	--	--	500	51.3
Cooke	370	5.0	266	4.3	343	6.7	100	2.1
Coffee	190	3.5	175	2.9	--	--	600	10.0
Crockett	295	4.1	389	5.4	503	7.5	933	16.1
Cumberland	125	5.2	163	7.0	123	7.1	100	5.8
Davidson	2,800	3.3	2,070	3.1	1,503	2.8	3,615	9.5
Decatur	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	1.3
DeKalb	--	--	--	--	--	--	290	6.9
Dickson	--	--	25	.3	--	--	750	19.1
Dyer	200	1.9	332	3.1	109	1.2	600	9.2
Fayette	20	.1	139	1.2	60	.6	30	.4
Fentress	--	--	73	4.2	--	--	25	2.7
Franklin	--	--	50	.7	100	1.6	630	9.4
Gibson	330	1.4	278	1.5	231	1.4	503	3.8
Giles	--	--	75	.5	125	.9	1,500	11.9
Grainger	--	--	50	.8	--	--	--	--
Greene	156	1.1	196	2.1	89	1.0	50	.5
Grundy	--	--	--	--	--	--	326	21.2
Hamblen	65	.9	--	--	14	.2	50	1.4
Hamilton	1,406	2.1	996	2.7	831	3.1	391	2.6
Hancock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hardeman	--	--	--	--	37	.3	425	6.1
Hardin	254	6.0	667	11.7	234	5.1	--	--
Hawkins	160	1.5	275	3.2	205	2.7	60	.7
Haywood	70	.5	--	--	--	--	200	1.9
Henderson	--	--	75	1.1	--	--	260	5.7
Henry	385	3.5	290	2.6	190	1.9	735	12.6
Hickman	--	--	--	--	60	1.6	1,500	43.5
Houston	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	6.2
Humphreys	--	--	--	--	14	.3	265	9.3
Jackson	--	--	80	2.1	--	--	1,500	41.6
Jefferson	14	.1	60	.8	--	--	--	--
Johnson	671	13.9	743	16.0	750	18.1	420	17.7
Knox	1,826	2.8	1,074	2.6	734	2.6	230	1.1
Lake	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

continued

129.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST : TOTAL CHURCH MEMBERS, AND PER CENT THEY WERE
OF ALL CHURCH MEMBERS IN TENNESSEE COUNTIES, 1890-1926
(continued)

County	1926		1916		1906		1890	
	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members
Lauderdale	110	1.0	65	.5	35	.3	150	1.9
Lawrence	315	3.1	175	2.2	20	.4	500	13.3
Lewis	--	--	--	--	--	--	122	43.3
Lincoln	150	1.4	--	--	--	--	800	9.4
Loudon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
McMinn	105	.8	318	4.2	--	--	290	6.3
McNairy	190	3.1	196	3.5	273	5.5	300	8.2
Macon	--	--	--	--	--	--	245	9.6
Madison	360	1.4	250	1.2	151	.9	46	.3
Marion	--	--	--	--	48	.2	--	--
Marshall	--	--	--	--	100	1.2	1,500	23.1
Mauzy	76	.4	--	--	102	.7	1,655	14.3
Meigs	--	--	50	2.6	--	--	25	1.1
Monroe	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montgomery	467	2.7	325	2.3	297	1.9	633	6.6
Moore	93	5.3	--	--	--	--	700	27.2
Morgan	--	--	25	.8	--	--	--	--
Obion	351	2.7	539	4.2	--	--	865	11.2
Overton	268	6.0	175	4.3	--	--	211	6.9
Perry	199	12.6	145	8.3	--	--	550	32.7
Pickett	341	33.5	--	--	--	--	150	12.9
Polk	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Putnam	--	--	47	.8	--	--	279	13.2
Rhea	--	--	31	.7	--	--	--	--
Roane	964	8.9	700	8.0	601	9.1	300	7.1
Robertson	172	1.3	139	1.3	154	1.4	285	3.8
Rutherford	154	1.1	255	1.8	--	--	1,500	12.8
Scott	13	.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sequatchie	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	8.2
Sovier	19	.1	16	.1	--	--	--	--
Shelby	3,560	2.6	2,117	2.8	1,556	2.9	550	2.1
Smith	--	--	--	--	27	.4	400	5.4
Stewart	165	3.2	279	6.0	85	1.6	425	10.5
Sullivan	1,380	9.9	1,251	12.9	794	10.5	426	5.7
Sumner	--	--	--	--	--	--	497	7.5
Tipton	163	1.4	54	.3	25	.2	110	1.5
Trousdale	--	--	--	--	--	--	253	10.8
Unicoi	392	8.4	267	14.0	208	12.8	40	5.7
Union	--	--	35	1.0	--	--	--	--
V. Buren	--	--	--	--	--	--	235	11.9
Warren	--	--	--	--	381	6.6	1,115	22.6
Washington	2,834	17.3	1,870	15.3	1,506	16.7	668	9.1
Wayne	147	4.4	274	6.9	30	.9	263	11.0
Weakley	72	.5	50	.3	35	.3	373	3.7
White	330	7.3	--	--	--	--	700	16.6
Williamson	40	.6	357	4.4	--	--	1,065	13.6
Wilson	83	.7	--	--	305	2.7	905	9.2
State total	24,972	2.5	21,672	2.6	14,904	2.1	41,125	7.6

Source: U. S. Census of Religious Bodies, 1926, 1916, 1906, and 1890.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

: TOTAL CHURCH MEMBERS, AND PER CENT THEY WERE
OF ALL CHURCH MEMBERS IN TENNESSEE COUNTIES,
1890-1926

County	1926		1916		1906		1890	
	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members
Anderson	--	--	-- 4	--.1	--	--	-- 19	--.4
Bedford	16	.2	19	.2	--	--	10	.1
Benton	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bledsoe	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Blount	25	.2	73	.9	--	--	--	--
Bradley	28	.4	38	.7	--	--	10	.2
Campbell	103	1.1	200	2.7	188	3.1	130	3.6
Cannon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carroll	7	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carter	--	--	-- 6	--.1	--	--	--	--
Cheatham	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chester	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Claiborne	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Clay	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cocke	-- 6	--.1	-- 13	--.2	--	--	--	--
Coffee	30	.6	46	.8	--	--	12	.2
Crockett	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cumberland	--	--	-- 3	--.1	--	--	--	--
Davidson	7,019	8.4	5,958	8.9	5,865	12.5	6,165	16.2
Decatur	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	.4
DeKalb	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dickson	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dyer	47	.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fayette	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fentress	--	--	-- 1	--.1	--	--	--	--
Franklin	203	2.9	240	3.7	--	--	50	.7
Gibson	40	.2	200	1.1	425	2.7	75	.6
Giles	30	.3	38	.3	--	--	50	.4
Grainger	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Greene	16	.1	9	.1	--	--	11	.1
Grundy	--	--	33	1.4	--	--	75	4.9
Hamblen	10	.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hamilton	1,932	3.0	--	--	1,700	2.8	1,700	11.4
Hancock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hardeman	7	.1	--	--	--	--	-- 36	.5
Hardin	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawkins	47	.5	12	.1	--	--	--	--
Haywood	49	.4	--	--	--	--	12	.1
Henderson	10	.1	--	--	--	--	10	.2
Henry	102	.9	--	--	--	--	10	.2
Hickman	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Houston	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	.6
Humphreys	253	6.5	302	7.7	425	11.4	300	10.6
Jackson	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jefferson	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Johnson	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Knox	1,881	2.9	731	1.8	170	.6	1,020	5.0
Lake	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

continued

ROMAN CATHOLIC

: TOTAL CHURCH MEMBERS, AND PER CENT THEY WERE
OF ALL CHURCH MEMBERS IN TENNESSEE COUNTIES, 1890-1926
(continued)

County	1926		1916		1906		1890	
	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members
Lauderdale	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lawrence	932	9.3	1,074	13.8	1,105	25.9	637	17.0
Lewis	15	1.3	25	1.9	--	--	--	--
Lincoln	--	--	25	.2	--	--	--	--
Loudon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
McMinn	29	1.3	37	.5	--	--	--	--
McNairy	--	--	--	--	--	--	37	1.0
Macon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Madison	366	1.5	545	2.7	850	5.6	300	2.2
Marion	101	2.8	68	1.9	--	--	100	2.6
Marshall	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mauzy	108	.7	57	.4	--	--	20	.2
Meigs	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Monroe	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montgomery	216	1.3	235	1.7	595	4.1	250	2.6
Moore	7	.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Morgan	113	2.9	151	5.4	--	--	25	1.6
Obion	28	.2	--	--	--	--	40	.5
Overton	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Perry	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pickett	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Polk	40	.9	65	1.8	--	--	--	--
Putnam	14	.2	8	.1	--	--	--	--
Rhea	20	.4	35	.8	--	--	100	3.1
Roane	75	.7	64	.7	--	--	--	--
Robertson	154	1.3	60	.6	--	--	60	.8
Rutherford	36	.3	39	.3	--	--	15	.1
Scott	13	.4	10	.2	--	--	100	2.5
Sequatchie	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sovier	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Shelby	10,200	7.6	10,160	13.8	5,270	19.1	6,400	24.5
Smith	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Stewart	--	--	--	--	--	--	25	.6
Sullivan	125	.9	23	.2	--	--	--	--
Sumner	64	.5	26	.2	--	--	70	1.1
Tipton	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	.1
Trousdale	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Unicoi	10	.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Union	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
V. Buren	9	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Warren	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	225	1.4	316	2.6	64	.7	16	.2
Wayne	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Weakley	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
White	33	.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Williamson	65	1.0	52	.6	595	8.1	30	.4
Wilson	17	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
State total	24,876	2.4	23,015	2.7	17,252	2.5	17,950	3.3

Source: U. S. Census of Religious Bodies, 1926, 1916, 1906, and 1890.

PRESBYTERIAN CH. IN THE U.S.A: TOTAL CHURCH MEMBERS, AND PER CENT THEY WERE
OF ALL CHURCH MEMBERS IN TENNESSEE COUNTIES,
1890-1926

County	1926		1916		1906		1890	
	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members
Anderson	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bedford	92	1.0	216	2.3	--	--	--	--
Benton	146	2.9	80	1.6	--	--	--	--
Bledsoe	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Blount	1,285	10.5	1,221	14.4	797	13.5	733	15.6
Bradley	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Campbell	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cannon	51	1.3	80	2.4	--	--	--	--
Carroll	256	2.1	264	2.6	--	--	--	--
Carter	66	1.2	43	.8	45	.9	40	1.1
Cheatham	--	--	48	1.1	--	--	--	--
Chester	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Claiborne	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Clay	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cocke	18	.2	3	.1	9	.2	--	--
Coffee	94	1.0	147	2.5	--	--	--	--
Crockett	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cumberland	133	5.6	72	3.1	95	5.5	14	.8
Davidson	1,148	1.4	1,064	1.6	--	--	--	--
Decatur	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
DeKalb	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dickson	194	3.2	120	1.7	--	--	--	--
Dyer	75	.7	80	.8	--	--	--	--
Fayette	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fentress	30	1.6	13	.8	19	1.5	15	1.6
Franklin	209	3.0	285	4.4	--	--	--	--
Gibson	373	1.7	193	1.0	--	--	--	--
Giles	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grainger	20	.3	30	.5	30	.6	--	--
Greene	798	6.2	511	5.6	415	4.8	316	3.4
Grundy	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hamblen	164	2.5	173	2.9	156	3.0	51	1.4
Hamilton	1,951	3.0	1,309	1.5	755	1.2	457	3.1
Hancock	68	1.2	48	1.0	93	2.6	--	--
Hardeman	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hardin	75	1.8	87	1.5	--	--	--	--
Hawkins	66	.6	58	.7	82	1.1	88	1.1
Haywood	90	.7	165	1.6	102	.9	--	--
Henderson	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Henry	268	2.4	180	1.6	--	--	--	--
Hickman	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Houston	30	1.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Humphreys	135	3.4	89	2.1	--	--	--	--
Jackson	109	3.4	61	1.6	--	--	--	--
Jefferson	536	6.5	614	8.5	471	3.3	523	7.6
Johnson	--	--	--	--	22	.5	--	--
Knox	3,586	5.6	3,134	7.8	2,226	7.9	1,109	5.4
Lake	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

continued

133.

PRESBYTERIAN CH. IN THE U.S.A. TOTAL CHURCH MEMBERS, AND PER CENT THEY WERE
OF ALL CHURCH MEMBERS IN TENNESSEE COUNTIES, 1890-1926
 (continued)

County	1926		1916		1906		1890	
	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members
Lauderdale	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lawrence	32	.3	40	.5	--	--	--	--
Lewis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lincoln	232	2.3	185	1.6	--	--	--	--
Loudon	263	4.1	251	4.8	125	3.6	20	.9
McMinn	12	.1	8	.1	--	--	--	--
McNairy	160	2.6	98	1.8	--	--	--	--
Macon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Madison	--	--	82	.4	--	--	--	--
Marion	--	--	--	--	--	--	45	1.2
Marshall	288	4.0	267	3.3	--	--	--	--
Maury	412	2.7	488	3.0	147	1.0	251	2.2
Meigs	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Monroe	108	1.2	87	1.2	9	.2	46	.9
Montgomery	--	--	80	.6	--	--	--	--
Moore	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Morgan	70	1.8	--	--	49	2.4	38	2.4
Obion	50	.4	59	.5	--	--	--	--
Overton	123	2.8	70	1.7	--	--	--	--
Perry	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pickett	36	3.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Polk	20	.5	45	1.2	--	--	--	--
Putnam	288	3.7	235	4.3	--	--	--	--
Rhea	119	2.6	153	3.5	52	1.0	104	3.3
Roane	423	3.9	308	3.5	273	4.1	103	2.5
Robertson	286	2.3	206	2.0	--	--	--	--
Rutherford	175	1.3	285	2.0	--	--	--	--
Scott	85	2.9	85	1.7	65	2.0	78	1.9
Sequatchio	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sovier	49	.4	126	1.2	--	--	--	--
Shelby	559	.4	531	.7	--	--	--	--
Smith	13	.2	89	.8	--	--	--	--
Stewart	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sullivan	109	.8	99	1.0	125	1.7	96	1.3
Sumner	130	1.1	414	3.4	--	--	--	--
Tipton	125	1.1	204	1.5	42	.4	--	--
Trousdale	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Unicoi	444	9.5	316	16.7	92	5.7	--	--
Union	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
V. Buren	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Warren	203	3.2	283	4.6	--	--	--	--
Washington	875	5.4	751	6.2	490	5.5	272	3.7
Wayne	64	1.9	73	1.8	--	--	--	--
Weakley	266	1.9	370	2.8	--	--	--	--
White	368	8.3	250	5.3	--	--	--	--
Williamson	80	1.2	79	1.0	--	--	--	--
Wilson	427	3.8	477	4.1	--	--	--	--
State total	18,960	1.9	17,584	2.1	6,786	1.0	4,399	0.8

Source: U. S. Census of Religious Bodies, 1926, 1916, 1906, and 1890.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH: TOTAL CHURCH MEMBERS, AND PER CENT THEY WERE
OF ALL CHURCH MEMBERS IN TENNESSEE COUNTIES,
1890-1926

County	1926		1916		1906		1890	
	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members
Anderson	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Bedford	8	.1	11	.1	21	.2	20	.2
Benton	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Bledsoe	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Blount	33	.3	---	---	---	---	---	---
Bradley	75	1.1	81	1.5	61	1.5	104	2.2
Campbell	---	---	19	.3	---	---	---	---
Cannon	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Carroll	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Carter	---	---	5	.1	---	---	---	---
Cheatham	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Chester	---	---	---	---	1	.04	---	---
Claiborne	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Clay	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cocke	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Coffee	61	1.1	60	1.0	66	1.3	65	1.1
Crockett	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cumberland	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Davidson	3,039	3.6	1,804	2.7	1,574	3.4	953	2.5
Decatur	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DeKalb	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Dickson	28	.5	33	.5	41	.8	76	1.9
Dyer	33	.3	32	.3	23	.3	12	.2
Fayette	54	.4	42	.4	60	.6	61	.8
Fentress	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Franklin	510	7.3	332	5.1	512	8.6	380	5.6
Gibson	11	.04	6	.03	21	.1	11	.1
Giles	38	.3	30	.2	40	.3	40	.3
Grainger	10	.1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Greene	16	.1	34	.4	30	.3	20	.2
Grundy	94	.5	155	6.7	95	4.1	29	1.9
Hamblen	2	.03	26	.4	8	.2	9	.2
Hamilton	2,169	3.4	1,340	.4	757	.3	900	6.0
Hancock	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hardeman	57	.6	60	.6	70	.7	40	.6
Hardin	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hawkins	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Haywood	31	.2	48	.5	14	.1	12	.1
Henderson	---	---	---	---	1	.01	3	.1
Henry	16	.1	16	.1	27	.3	---	---
Hickman	---	---	---	---	3	.1	---	---
Houston	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Humphreys	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Jackson	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Jefferson	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Johnson	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Knox	1,772	2.8	1,042	2.6	629	2.2	490	2.4
Lake	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

continued

135.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH: TOTAL CHURCH MEMBERS, AND PER CENT THEY WERE
OF ALL CHURCH MEMBERS IN TENNESSEE COUNTIES, 1890-1926
 (continued)

County	1926		1916		1906		1890	
	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members
Lauderdale	15	.1	8	.1	11	.1	10	.1
Lawrence	--	--	--	--	2	.04	10	.3
Lewis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lincoln	38	.4	29	.3	25	.3	25	.3
Loudon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
McMinn	35	.3	58	.8	7	.1	12	.3
McNairy	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Macon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Madison	279	1.2	208	1.0	232	1.5	215	1.6
Marion	105	2.9	101	2.8	82	2.1	--	--
Marshall	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	.04
Maury	369	2.4	273	1.7	311	2.1	329	2.8
Meigs	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Monroe	--	--	6	.1	--	--	--	--
Montgomery	359	2.1	208	1.5	284	2.0	300	3.1
Moore	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Morgan	33	.9	31	1.1	12	.6	35	2.2
Obion	17	.1	4	.1	15	.1	--	--
Overton	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Perry	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pickett	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Polk	15	.3	11	.3	--	--	--	--
Putnam	17	.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhea	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roane	45	.4	37	.4	10	.2	--	--
Robertson	--	--	26	.3	8	.1	8	.1
Rutherford	46	.3	14	.1	28	.2	6	.1
Scott	--	--	3	.1	5	.2	--	--
Sequatchie	--	--	7	.9	--	--	--	--
Sovier	49	.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Shelby	4,339	3.7	3,271	4.4	2,388	4.6	1,277	4.9
Smith	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Stewart	--	--	8	.2	--	--	--	--
Sullivan	75	.5	50	.5	3	.1	--	--
Sumner	--	--	7	.1	30	.3	30	.5
Tipton	168	1.5	148	1.1	175	1.7	122	1.6
Trousdale	--	--	--	--	4	.2	--	--
Unicoi	30	.6	7	.4	--	--	--	--
Union	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
V. Buren	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Warren	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	.2
Washington	350	2.1	152	1.3	90	1.0	15	.2
Wayne	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Weakley	--	--	67	.5	10	.1	--	--
White	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Williamson	213	3.3	--	--	86	1.2	37	.5
Wilson	18	.2	--	--	--	--	2	.02
State total	15,173	1.5	9,910	1.2	7,874	1.1	5,671	1.0

Source: U. S. Census of Religious Bodies, 1926, 1916, 1906, and 1890.

NEGRO CHURCHES

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

NEGRO BAPTISTS

: TOTAL CHURCH MEMBERS, AND PER CENT THEY WERE
OF ALL CHURCH MEMBERS IN TENNESSEE COUNTIES,
1890-1926

137.

County	1926		1936		1906		1890	
	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members
Anderson	40	.5	154	2.3	---	---	129	2.5
Bedford	647	7.0	438	4.6	---	---	591	7.1
Benton	101	2.0	49	1.0	---	---	24	.8
Bledsoe	50	3.2	48	2.1	---	---	81	8.5
Blount	168	1.3	30	.4	---	---	30	.6
Bradley	224	3.2	500	9.3	---	---	197	4.2
Campbell	205	2.1	211	2.8	---	---	70	1.9
Cannon	20	.5	---	---	---	---	100	2.3
Carroll	1,637	13.5	1,593	15.6	---	---	1,088	12.3
Carter	63	1.1	70	1.3	---	---	---	---
Cheatham	---	---	114	2.7	---	---	---	---
Chester	188	5.9	91	2.3	---	---	110	4.7
Claiborne	30	.4	14	.2	---	---	270	6.4
Clay	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cocke	128	1.7	95	1.6	---	---	179	3.8
Coffee	179	3.3	137	2.3	---	---	126	2.1
Crockett	703	9.8	1,240	17.4	---	---	327	5.6
Cumberland	---	---	---	---	---	---	77	4.5
Davidson	9,873	11.8	14,334	21.5	---	---	5,435	14.3
Decatur	124	4.8	175	5.0	---	---	157	5.6
DeKalb	108	2.0	93	1.6	---	---	---	---
Dickson	574	9.5	357	5.2	---	---	300	7.7
Dyer	1,301	12.7	888	8.4	---	---	231	3.5
Fayette	6,810	48.2	4,480	41.8	---	---	2,003	27.9
Fentress	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Franklin	505	7.2	391	5.9	---	---	979	14.5
Gibson	3,311	14.8	2,014	10.9	---	---	1,227	9.4
Giles	1,066	9.6	1,267	10.0	---	---	1,286	10.2
Grainger	40	.5	133	2.2	---	---	75	3.0
Greene	140	1.0	---	---	---	---	40	.4
Grundy	---	---	10	.4	---	---	---	---
Hamblen	175	2.6	221	3.7	---	---	261	7.2
Hamilton	16,586	25.8	7,735	20.9	---	---	1,483	9.9
Hancock	---	---	---	---	---	---	130	3.9
Hardeman	3,704	37.8	3,468	33.8	---	---	2,252	32.1
Hardin	276	6.6	203	3.5	---	---	384	9.6
Hawkins	20	.2	16	.2	---	---	---	---
Haywood	6,792	52.2	4,366	41.8	---	---	4,384	41.0
Henderson	491	7.0	639	9.7	---	---	103	2.3
Henry	1,126	10.2	1,438	13.1	---	---	446	7.6
Hickman	54	1.1	67	1.6	---	---	260	7.5
Houston	50	2.4	50	2.7	---	---	15	.9
Humphreys	185	4.7	167	3.9	---	---	94	3.3
Jackson	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Jefferson	255	3.0	266	3.6	---	---	318	4.6
Johnson	25	.5	47	1.0	---	---	---	---
Knox	5,068	7.9	2,411	5.9	---	---	1,174	5.7
Lake	500	20.1	520	22.2	---	---	95	9.1

continued

: TOTAL CHURCH MEMBERS, AND PER CENT THEY WERE
OF ALL CHURCH MEMBERS IN TENNESSEE COUNTIES, 1890-1926
(continued)

County	1926		1916		1906		1890	
	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members
Lauderdale	4,489	40.9	4,571	56.6	---	---	2,046	26.3
Lawrence	---	---	---	---	---	---	67	1.8
Lowis	17	1.4	---	---	---	---	---	---
Lincoln	299	2.9	144	1.3	---	---	334	3.9
Loudon	266	4.1	95	1.7	---	---	394	17.0
McMinn	213	1.7	75	.9	---	---	306	6.7
McNairy	355	5.8	182	3.2	---	---	50	1.4
Macon	121	2.6	95	2.5	---	---	149	5.8
Madison	5,738	23.8	4,767	24.0	---	---	2,783	20.7
Marion	251	6.8	113	3.0	---	---	77	2.0
Marshall	305	4.2	443	5.5	---	---	281	4.3
Maury	1,716	11.2	2,617	16.0	---	---	1,202	10.4
Meigs	14	.5	58	3.0	---	---	40	1.8
Monroe	304	3.3	177	2.4	---	---	340	6.4
Montgomery	4,951	29.1	3,399	24.6	---	---	2,359	24.5
Moore	35	1.9	86	4.6	---	---	00	---
Morgan	---	---	---	---	---	---	95	5.9
Obion	600	4.7	635	5.0	---	---	328	4.2
Overton	---	---	7	.2	---	---	---	---
Perry	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pickett	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Polk	39	.9	21	.5	---	---	---	---
Putnam	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rhea	103	2.2	134	3.1	---	---	60	1.9
Roane	612	5.6	617	7.0	---	---	151	3.6
Robertson	1,924	15.6	2,403	23.3	---	---	1,171	15.7
Rutherford	1,865	13.6	1,390	9.9	---	---	1,849	18.8
Scott	---	---	---	---	---	---	18	.4
Sequatchie	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sovier	185	1.6	248	2.4	---	---	---	---
Shelby	42,735	31.9	25,283	34.2	---	---	4,238	16.3
Smith	327	4.3	---	---	---	---	---	---
Stewart	155	3.0	145	3.1	---	---	321	8.0
Sullivan	102	.7	5	.1	---	---	---	---
Sumner	1,602	13.6	2,484	20.5	---	---	1,648	24.9
Tipton	3,042	27.0	3,494	25.6	---	---	1,460	19.4
Trousdale	221	9.9	364	13.2	---	---	240	10.3
Unicoi	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Union	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
V. Buren	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Warren	334	5.2	150	2.4	---	---	88	1.8
Washington	426	2.6	808	6.6	---	---	---	---
Wayne	100	3.0	92	2.3	---	---	32	1.3
Weakley	395	2.7	708	5.3	---	---	359	3.6
White	40	.8	---	---	---	---	---	---
Williamson	416	6.3	851	10.6	---	---	153	2.0
Wilson	769	6.7	1,451	12.4	---	---	1,285	13.0
State total	138,605	13.6	108,650	12.9	93,302	13.3	52,183	9.7

Source: U. S. Census of Religious Bodies, 1926, 1916, 1906, and 1890.

COLORED METH. EPISCOPAL : TOTAL CHURCH MEMBERS, AND PER CENT THEY WERE
OF ALL CHURCH MEMBERS IN TENNESSEE COUNTIES,
1890-1926

139.

County	1926		1916		1906		1890	
	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members
Anderson	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bedford	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Benton	57	1.1	34	.7	--	--	130	4.5
Bledsoe	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Blount	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bradley	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Campbell	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cannon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carroll	110	.9	434	4.3	--	--	464	5.3
Carter	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cheatham	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chester	577	18.3	1,095	27.6	--	--	300	12.8
Claiborne	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Clay	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cocke	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	.1
Coffee	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Crockett	170	2.4	351	4.9	--	--	532	9.2
Cumberland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Davidson	728	.8	781	1.2	--	--	318	.8
Decatur	--	--	68	1.9	--	--	80	2.8
DeKalb	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dickson	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dyer	632	6.2	661	6.3	--	--	572	8.8
Fayette	3,489	24.7	2,558	23.9	--	--	1,439	2.0
Fentress	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Franklin	--	--	--	--	--	--	83	1.2
Gibson	1,557	7.0	1,920	10.4	--	--	1,665	12.7
Giles	--	--	264	2.1	--	--	62	.5
Grainger	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Greene	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grundy	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hamblen	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hamilton	277	.4	264	.7	--	--	31	.2
Hancock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hardeman	279	2.9	1,185	11.6	--	--	473	6.8
Hardin	159	3.8	260	4.6	--	--	246	6.5
Hawkins	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Haywood	1,282	9.9	1,702	16.3	--	--	2,212	20.7
Henderson	74	1.1	166	2.5	--	--	--	--
Henry	329	3.0	324	2.9	--	--	144	2.5
Hickman	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Houston	144	7.0	104	5.7	--	--	100	6.2
Humphreys	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jackson	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jefferson	--	--	97	1.3	--	--	--	--
Johnson	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Knox	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lake	185	7.5	126	5.4	--	--	17	1.6

continued

COLORED METH. EPISCOPAL : TOTAL CHURCH MEMBERS, AND PER CENT THEY WERE
OF ALL CHURCH MEMBERS IN TENNESSEE COUNTIES, 1890-1926
 (continued)

County	1926		1916		1906		1890	
	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members
Lauderdale	962	8.8	2,298	18.4	--	--	1,078	13.8
Lawrence	47	.5	70	1.0	--	--	594	15.9
Lewis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lincoln	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Loudon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
McMinn	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
McNairy	320	5.2	647	11.7	--	--	125	3.4
Macon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Madison	3,021	12.6	3,387	17.1	--	--	3,432	25.5
Marion	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Marshall	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maury	--	--	70	.4	--	--	20	.2
Meigs	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Monroe	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montgomery	375	2.2	275	2.0	--	--	367	3.8
Moore	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Morgan	--	--	--	--	--	--	428	26.8
Obion	359	2.9	361	2.9	--	--	227	2.9
Overton	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Perry	--	--	93	5.4	--	--	--	--
Pickett	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Polk	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Putnam	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhea	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roane	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Robertson	457	3.7	198	1.9	--	--	195	2.6
Rutherford	42	.5	89	.8	--	--	73	.6
Scott	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sequatchie	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sovier	--	--	24	.2	--	--	--	--
Shelby	7,548	5.6	7,091	9.6	--	--	1,601	6.1
Smith	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Stewart	176	3.5	--	--	--	--	103	2.6
Sullivan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sumner	293	2.5	326	2.7	--	--	--	--
Tipton	918	8.2	1,823	13.4	--	--	833	11.1
Trousdale	--	--	--	--	--	--	330	15.1
Unicoi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Union	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
V. Buren	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Warren	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wayne	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Weakley	378	2.6	731	5.5	--	--	300	3.0
White	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Williamson	182	2.8	39	.5	--	--	113	1.5
Wilson	72	.6	190	1.6	--	--	278	2.8
State total	25,198	2.5	30,106	3.6	20,634	2.9	18,968	3.5

Source: U. S. Census of Religious Bodies, 1926, 1916, 1906, and 1890.

AFR. METH. EPISCOPAL CH. : TOTAL CHURCH MEMBERS, AND PER CENT THEY WERE
OF ALL CHURCH MEMBERS IN TENNESSEE COUNTIES,
1890-1926

County	1926		1916		1906		1890	
	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members
Anderson	--	--	--	--	(1)	--	750	14.6
Bedford	473	5.2	763	8.1	--	--	1,143	13.7
Benton	--	--	--	--	--	--	129	4.5
Bledsoe	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Blount	74	.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bradley	25	.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Campbell	60	.6	5	.1	--	--	--	--
Cannon	50	1.3	65	1.9	--	--	131	3.1
Carroll	98	.8	64	.6	--	--	425	4.8
Carter	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cheatham	221	4.0	318	7.6	--	--	606	23.5
Chester	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Claiborne	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Clay	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cocke	--	--	--	--	--	--	133	2.8
Coffee	112	2.1	214	3.6	--	--	418	7.0
Crockett	--	--	--	--	--	--	195	3.4
Cumberland	--	--	--	--	--	--	400	23.3
Davidson	2,856	3.4	4,243	6.4	--	--	2,105	5.5
Decatur	130	5.1	309	3.9	--	--	175	6.2
DeKalb	69	1.3	45	.8	--	--	83	2.0
Dickson	257	4.3	358	5.2	--	--	178	4.5
Dyer	38	.4	55	.5	--	--	80	1.2
Fayette	72	.5	118	1.1	--	--	514	7.2
Fentress	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Franklin	318	4.6	360	5.5	--	--	638	9.5
Gibson	12	.1	10	.1	--	--	305	2.5
Giles	1,121	10.1	1,523	12.1	--	--	1,719	13.7
Grainger	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Greene	--	--	--	--	--	--	190	2.0
Grundy	--	--	--	--	--	--	181	11.7
Hamblen	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hamilton	1,293	2.0	1,050	2.8	--	--	473	3.2
Hancock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hardeman	--	--	--	--	--	--	41	.6
Hardin	--	--	130	2.3	--	--	306	8.1
Hawkins	30	.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Haywood	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Henderson	54	.8	45	.7	--	--	220	4.8
Henry	336	3.1	588	5.4	--	--	362	6.2
Hickman	65	1.4	110	2.7	--	--	99	2.9
Houston	85	4.2	61	3.3	--	--	271	16.9
Humphreys	238	6.1	289	6.8	--	--	219	7.7
Jackson	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jefferson	--	--	--	--	--	--	219	3.2
Johnson	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Knox	145	.2	140	.3	--	--	584	3.2
Lake	22	.9	--	--	--	--	145	13.7

continued

(1) Includes African Methodist Episcopal, African Methodist Episcopal Zion,
and Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.

APR. METH. EPISCOPAL CH. : TOTAL CHURCH MEMBERS, AND PER CENT THEY WERE ^{142.}
 OF ALL CHURCH MEMBERS IN TENNESSEE COUNTIES, 1890-1926
 (continued)

County	1926		1916		1906		1890	
	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members
Lauderdale	---	---	42	.3			---	---
Lawrence	33	.3	32	.4			78	2.1
Lewis	---	---	62	4.9			---	---
Lincoln	611	6.0	1,059	10.3			571	6.7
Loudon	---	---	---	---			---	---
McMinn	---	---	---	---			---	---
McNairy	---	---	---	---			---	---
Macon	---	---	---	---			---	---
Madison	200	.8	61	.3			917	6.8
Marion	53	1.4	90	2.6			223	5.7
Marshall	329	4.6	500	6.2			641	9.9
Mauzy	994	6.5	1,759	10.8			1,424	12.3
Meigs	---	---	---	---			---	---
Monroe	---	---	31	.4			175	3.3
Montgomery	752	4.4	956	6.9			480	5.0
Moore	73	4.2	63	3.4			145	5.6
Morgan	---	---	---	---			---	---
Obion	176	1.4	604	4.8			368	4.8
Overton	---	---	30	.7			---	---
Perry	34	2.2	74	4.3			105	6.2
Pickett	---	---	---	---			---	---
Polk	---	---	---	---			---	---
Putnam	---	---	60	1.1			---	---
Rhea	---	---	---	---			---	---
Roane	---	---	20	.2			---	---
Robertson	65	.5	81	.8			101	1.4
Rutherford	538	3.9	837	4.6			439	3.7
Scott	---	---	---	---			---	---
Sequatchie	---	---	---	---			---	---
Sovier	---	---	---	---			---	---
Shelby	5,587	4.2	4,764	6.6			1,573	6.0
Smith	60	.8	99	.9			127	1.7
Stewart	106	2.1	173	3.8			150	3.7
Sullivan	---	---	---	---			20	.3
Sumner	115	1.0	75	.6			72	1.1
Tipton	288	2.6	579	4.2			770	10.2
Trousdale	243	11.0	192	7.0			306	13.1
Unicoi	---	---	---	---			---	---
Union	---	---	---	---			---	---
V. Buren	---	---	---	---			---	---
Warren	30	.5	50	.8			241	4.9
Washington	---	---	---	---			---	---
Wayne	97	2.9	71	1.8			---	---
Weakley	96	.7	95	.7			460	4.6
White	76	1.7	75	1.6			120	3.9
Williamson	72	1.1	108	1.3			213	2.8
Wilson	225	2.0	191	1.6			470	4.8
State total	19,109	1.9	23,497	2.8			23,718	4.4

Source: U. S. Census of Religious Bodies, 1926, 1916, 1906, and 1890.

APR. METH. EPISCOPAL ZION : TOTAL CHURCH MEMBERS, AND PER CENT THEY WERE ^{143.}
OF ALL CHURCH MEMBERS IN TENNESSEE COUNTIES,
1890-1926

County	1926		1916		1906		1890	
	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members
Anderson	--	--	20	.3	(1)	--	378	7.4
Bedford	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Benton	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bledsoe	135	3.7	221	9.8	--	--	--	--
Blount	1,107	9.0	348	4.1	--	--	--	--
Bradley	247	3.6	135	2.5	--	--	--	--
Campbell	269	2.8	133	1.8	--	--	579	15.8
Cannon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carroll	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carter	126	2.2	113	2.2	--	--	218	6.2
Cheatham	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chester	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Claiborne	--	--	34	.5	--	--	--	--
Clay	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cocke	240	3.2	247	4.0	--	--	150	3.2
Coffee	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Crockett	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cumberland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Davidson	78	.1	100	.1	--	--	1,181	3.1
Decatur	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
DeKalb	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dickson	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dyer	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fayette	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fentress	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Franklin	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gibson	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Giles	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grainger	--	--	15	.2	--	--	--	--
Greene	199	1.5	185	2.0	--	--	1,049	11.1
Grundy	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hamblen	262	3.9	306	5.1	--	--	400	11.0
Hamilton	1,978	3.1	1,272	3.3	--	--	--	--
Hancock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hardeman	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hardin	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawkins	491	4.7	579	6.7	--	--	3,219	39.1
Haywood	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Henderson	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Henry	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hickman	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Houston	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Humphreys	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jackson	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jefferson	646	7.8	252	3.5	--	--	787	11.5
Johnson	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Knox	4,047	6.3	1,837	4.6	--	--	2,503	12.2
Lake	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

continued

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AFR. METH. EPISCOPAL ZION: TOTAL CHURCH MEMBERS, AND PER CENT THEY WERE
OF ALL CHURCH MEMBERS IN TENNESSEE COUNTIES, 1890-1926
 (continued)

County	1926		1916		1906		1890	
	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members
Lauderdale	---	---	---	---	(1)	---	---	---
Lawrence	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Lewis	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Lincoln	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Loudon	634	9.9	216	4.1	---	---	---	---
McMinn	773	6.3	720	9.5	---	---	---	---
McNairy	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Macon	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Madison	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Marion	140	3.8	54	1.5	---	---	---	---
Marshall	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Maury	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Meigs	275	10.5	101	5.3	---	---	---	---
Monroe	360	3.9	64	.9	---	---	---	---
Montgomery	41	.2	100	.7	---	---	---	---
Moore	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Morgan	72	1.9	---	---	---	---	---	---
Obion	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Overton	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Perry	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pickett	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Polk	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Putnam	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rhea	422	9.2	391	9.0	---	---	---	---
Roano	533	4.9	292	3.4	---	---	---	---
Robertson	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rutherford	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Scott	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sequatchie	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sovier	125	1.1	9	.1	---	---	---	---
Shelby	865	.6	378	.5	---	---	317	1.2
Smith	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Stewart	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sullivan	616	4.4	199	2.1	---	---	745	10.0
Sumner	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tipton	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Trousdale	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Unicoi	---	---	35	1.8	---	---	---	---
Union	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
V. Buren	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Warren	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Washington	495	3.0	292	2.4	---	---	908	12.4
Wayne	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Weakley	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
White	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Williamson	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wilson	---	---	120	1.0	---	---	---	---
State total	15,176	1.5	8,786	1.0			12,434	2.3

Source: U. S. Census of Religious Bodies, 1926, 1916, 1906, and 1890.

(1) Includes African Methodist Episcopal, and African Methodist Episcopal Zion and Colored Methodist Episcopal.

COL. CUMBERLAND PRESBY. : TOTAL CHURCH MEMBERS, AND PER CENT THEY WERE ^{146.}
OF ALL CHURCH MEMBERS IN TENNESSEE COUNTIES,

1890-1926

County	1926		1916		1906		1890	
	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members
Anderson	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Bedford	45	.5	155	1.6	130	1.4	75	.9
Benton	---	---	---	---	45	1.1	20	.7
Bledsoe	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Blount	30	.2	---	---	---	---	---	---
Bradley	146	2.1	---	---	61	1.5	45	1.0
Campbell	---	---	---	---	---	---	26	.7
Cannon	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Carroll	368	3.0	115	1.1	970	8.9	415	4.7
Carter	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cheatham	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Chester	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Claiborne	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Clay	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cocke	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Coffee	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Crockett	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cumberland	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Davidson	38	.1	75	.1	155	.3	175	.5
Decatur	---	---	95	1.6	75	1.7	83	2.0
DeKalb	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Dickson	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Dyer	539	5.3	645	6.1	1,043	11.9	1,160	17.8
Fayette	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Fentress	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Franklin	35	.5	90	1.4	51	.9	55	.8
Gibson	110	.5	47	.3	189	1.2	200	1.5
Giles	194	1.7	155	1.2	365	2.7	190	1.5
Grainger	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Greene	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Grundy	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hamblen	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hamilton	152	.2	---	---	200	.5	30	.2
Hancock	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hardeman	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hardin	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hawkins	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Haywood	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Henderson	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Henry	140	1.3	113	1.0	175	1.8	75	1.3
Hickman	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Houston	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Humphreys	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Jackson	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Jefferson	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Johnson	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Knox	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Lake	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

continued

COL. CUMBERLAND PRESBY. : TOTAL CHURCH MEMBERS, AND PER CENT THEY WERE
OF ALL CHURCH MEMBERS IN TENNESSEE COUNTIES, 1890-1926
 (continued)

County	1926		1916		1906		1890	
	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members	Total number members	% total county members
Lauderdale	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lawrence	--	--	--	--	86	2.0	30	.8
Lewis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lincoln	334	3.3	244	2.4	546	6.1	675	8.0
Loudon	61	1.0	43	.8	--	--	30	1.3
McMinn	230	1.9	53	.7	230	4.0	141	3.1
McNairy	38	.6	76	1.4	--	--	--	--
Macon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Madison	42	.2	--	--	175	1.1	125	3.6
Marion	11	.3	--	--	39	1.0	52	1.3
Marshall	101	1.4	185	2.3	436	5.4	246	3.8
Maurry	95	.6	--	--	46	.3	200	1.7
Meigs	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Monroe	195	2.1	134	1.8	205	3.6	34	.6
Montgomery	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Moore	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Morgan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Obion	18	.1	25	.2	51	.4	75	1.0
Overton	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Perry	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pickett	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Polk	--	--	--	--	125	4.8	--	--
Putnam	45	.6	--	--	58	2.2	30	1.4
Rhea	36	.8	--	--	--	--	42	1.3
Roane	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Robertson	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rutherford	--	--	137	1.0	242	1.8	240	2.0
Scott	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sequatchie	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sovier	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Shelby	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Smith	129	1.7	152	1.4	646	9.8	229	3.1
Stewart	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sullivan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sumner	12	.1	10	.1	85	.9	75	1.1
Tipton	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trousdale	--	--	--	--	120	5.3	90	2.8
Unicoi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Union	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
V. Buren	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Warren	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wayne	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Weakley	--	--	--	--	--	--	15	.2
White	--	--	--	--	6	.2	175	4.1
Williamson	--	--	--	--	85	1.2	24	.3
Wilson	40	.4	18	.2	--	--	125	1.3
State total	3,182	0.5	2,567	0.3	6,640	0.9	5,202	1.0

Source: U. S. Census of Religious Bodies, 1926, 1916, 1906, and 1890.

CHURCH MEMBERSHIP: TOTAL NUMBER IN ALL DENOMINATIONS,
TENNESSEE COUNTIES, 1890, 1906, 1916 AND 1926

County	1926	1916	1906	1890
Anderson	7,700	6,839	5,913	5,139
Bedford	9,155	9,440	9,272	8,319
Benton	4,989	5,102	3,927	2,898
Bledsoe	1,549	2,256	1,655	956
Blount	12,227	8,470	5,917	4,696
Bradley	6,846	5,376	4,056	4,692
Campbell	9,542	7,534	4,969	3,659
Cannon	3,984	3,403	3,304	4,291
Carroll	12,093	10,194	10,898	8,837
Carter	5,573	5,231	4,968	3,499
Cheatham	3,944	4,193	3,330	2,577
Chester	3,141	3,965	2,189	2,351
Claiborne	7,901	6,308	6,533	4,228
Clay	1,665	1,962	1,159	974
Cooke	7,332	6,125	5,117	4,745
Coffee	5,385	5,985	5,151	5,971
Crockett	7,153	7,113	6,683	5,793
Cumberland	2,363	2,316	1,728	1,720
Davidson	83,531	66,746	46,857	38,040
Decatur	2,572	3,477	2,641	2,823
DeKalb	5,266	5,825	4,347	4,196
Dickson	5,986	6,915	5,200	3,919
Dyer	10,182	10,522	8,724	6,528
Fayette	14,115	10,705	9,392	7,187
Fentress	1,850	1,712	1,245	937
Franklin	6,948	6,541	5,983	6,732
Gibson	22,260	18,524	15,770	13,114
Giles	11,092	12,625	13,643	12,574
Grainger	6,833	6,143	5,186	2,467
Greene	12,969	9,114	8,605	9,416
Grundy	1,871	2,316	2,298	1,541
Hamblen	6,664	6,003	5,133	3,633
Hamilton	64,135	38,162	27,199	14,935
Hancock	5,504	4,664	3,608	3,324
Hardeman	9,784	10,234	9,336	7,006
Hardin	4,180	5,697	4,568	3,795
Hawkins	10,291	8,593	7,588	8,234
Haywood	13,001	10,436	11,295	10,691
Henderson	6,930	6,574	5,801	4,542
Henry	10,973	10,919	9,721	5,854
Hickman	4,563	4,094	3,665	3,447
Houston	2,046	1,836	1,621	1,604
Humphreys	3,917	4,233	3,719	2,839
Jackson	3,222	3,710	3,622	3,608
Jefferson	8,273	7,242	5,656	6,847
Johnson	4,803	4,615	4,128	2,369
Knox	64,131	40,314	28,007	20,578
Lake	2,483	2,352	1,820	1,047
Lauderdale	10,957	12,466	9,214	7,791

Continued

CHURCH MEMBERSHIP: TOTAL NUMBER IN ALL DENOMINATIONS,
TENNESSEE COUNTIES, 1890, 1906, 1916 AND 1926 - Continued

County	1926	1916	1906	1890
Lawrence	9,978	7,780	4,260	3,747
Lewis	1,162	1,271	923	282
Lincoln	10,227	10,298	8,968	8,478
Loudon	6,402	5,263	3,441	2,320
McMinn	12,232	7,569	5,758	4,599
McNairy	6,103	5,517	4,896	3,656
Macon	4,566	3,755	4,242	2,565
Madison	24,038	19,844	15,234	13,457
Marion	3,666	3,664	3,857	3,900
Marshall	7,116	8,017	8,066	6,507
Maury	15,290	16,285	14,557	11,578
Meigs	2,618	1,899	1,668	2,265
Monroe	9,207	7,299	5,629	5,279
Montgomery	16,963	13,777	14,380	9,636
Moore	1,751	1,836	2,059	2,577
Morgan	3,843	2,779	2,003	1,598
Obion	12,591	12,558	11,421	7,732
Overton	4,408	4,032	3,017	3,064
Perry	1,570	1,710	1,437	1,632
Pickett	1,015	1,186	547	1,162
Polk	4,288	3,608	2,631	1,503
Putnam	7,844	5,496	3,821	2,120
Rhea	4,582	4,321	5,086	3,182
Roane	10,813	8,704	6,581	4,203
Robertson	12,289	10,307	10,699	7,447
Rutherford	13,712	13,967	13,719	11,718
Scott	2,966	4,931	3,287	4,080
Sequatchie	1,185	735	763	1,225
Sevier	11,305	10,142	8,044	6,022
Shelby	133,689	73,774	52,271	26,070
Smith	7,459	10,568	6,594	7,453
Stewart	5,095	4,600	5,170	4,030
Sullivan	13,832	9,657	7,506	7,431
Sumner	11,755	12,103	9,637	6,628
Tipton	11,256	13,626	10,266	7,538
Trousdale	2,214	2,754	2,269	2,341
Unicoi	4,660	1,894	1,623	700
Union	3,272	3,409	3,527	3,215
Van Buren	852	526	563	1,974
Warren	6,369	6,113	5,712	4,957
Washington	16,332	12,154	8,984	7,324
Wayne	3,312	3,948	3,045	2,386
Weakley	14,296	13,262	11,499	9,956
White	4,464	4,726	3,491	4,228
Williamson	6,508	8,026	7,376	7,305
Wilson	11,354	11,609	11,003	9,847
Total	1,012,047	836,493	684,889	548,430

Source: U. S. Census of Religious Bodies, 1890, 1906, 1916 and 1926.

CHURCH MEMBERSHIP: PERCENTAGE THAT CHURCH MEMBERSHIP
IS OF ESTIMATED POPULATION, 1926, 1916, 1906*, AND 1890

Rank	County	1926	1916	1906	1890
1.	Hancock	55.1	44.1	33.0	32.1
2.	Montgomery	54.0	42.0	43.3	32.4
3.	Sevier	53.2	45.4	36.2	32.1
4.	Grainger	52.6	45.2	35.7	18.7
5.	Haywood	50.4	41.1	44.1	45.4
6.	Madison	49.9	47.2	42.2	44.1
7.	Gibson	49.2	43.4	39.7	36.6
8.	Shelby	48.9	35.0	29.6	23.1
9.	Lauderdale	48.4	58.4	42.9	41.5
10.	Weakley	47.7	42.2	35.7	34.4
11.	Carroll	47.6	42.1	45.2	37.4
12.	Fayette	47.2	34.5	31.3	24.9
13.	Jefferson	46.4	40.9	31.3	41.6
14.	Knox	46.2	38.2	32.5	34.6
15.	Smith	46.2	59.7	35.2	40.5
16.	Wilson	45.7	44.8	42.2	36.3
17.	Rutherford	45.2	42.2	41.1	33.4
18.	Hamilton	45.1	35.5	32.6	27.9
19.	McMinn	44.5	32.2	28.4	25.7
20.	Maury	44.2	43.5	35.2	30.4
21.	Roane	44.1	36.4	28.8	24.1
22.	Hardeman	44.0	45.3	40.6	33.3
23.	Marshall	43.7	46.7	45.7	34.4
24.	Obion	43.7	43.3	39.0	28.4
25.	Hawkins	43.5	37.1	31.8	37.0
26.	Benton	43.1	41.8	32.1	25.8
27.	Bedford	42.9	42.7	40.1	33.6
28.	Meigs	42.9	31.1	24.9	32.7
29.	Monroe	42.5	33.9	28.3	34.4
30.	Cannon	42.1	32.5	29.1	35.2
31.	Rutherford	42.1	42.2	41.1	33.4
32.	Cheatham	41.8	41.0	32.1	29.1
33.	Hamblen	41.7	41.4	38.6	31.8
34.	Davidson	41.6	41.6	38.3	35.2
35.	Sumner	41.6	45.0	37.3	28.0
36.	Moore	41.5	39.8	39.9	43.1
37.	Crockett	41.1	42.1	41.8	38.2
38.	Henry	41.1	41.2	39.0	27.8
39.	Anderson	40.2	37.8	33.4	34.0
40.	Lincoln	40.0	39.9	34.4	31.0
41.	Union	40.0	21.1	24.4	15.2
42.	Washington	39.7	38.0	34.0	36.0
43.	Johnson	39.3	36.6	34.0	26.7
44.	Tipton	39.3	45.5	34.9	31.1
45.	Lawrence	39.1	36.7	25.5	30.5
46.	Henderson	38.6	36.8	33.2	27.8
47.	Blount	38.3	33.1	29.3	26.7
48.	Trousdale	38.3	46.3	38.3	40.0
49.	Giles	38.0	39.9	41.6	36.0
50.	Greene	37.9	28.4	27.8	35.4

Continued

CHURCH MEMBERSHIP: PERCENTAGE THAT CHURCH MEMBERSHIP
IS OF ESTIMATED POPULATION, 1926, 1916, 1906* AND 1890 -Cont'd

Rank	County	1926	1916	1906	1890
51.	Loudon	37.2	34.7	27.5	25.0
52.	Stewart	36.8	31.2	34.4	33.1
53.	DeKalb	35.9	37.8	27.4	26.8
54.	Houston	35.2	29.5	25.6	29.8
55.	Campbell	34.8	27.0	25.5	27.1
56.	Cooke	34.3	30.3	26.5	28.7
57.	Putnam	33.9	25.7	20.3	15.5
58.	Warren	33.4	36.0	34.6	34.4
59.	Rhea	33.1	29.9	33.9	25.2
60.	Claiborne	33.0	27.0	29.2	28.0
61.	Dyer	33.0	36.2	33.4	32.8
62.	Franklin	32.6	31.8	29.2	35.6
63.	Bradley	32.3	30.3	25.4	34.5
64.	Macon	31.9	25.4	30.5	25.6
65.	Dickson	31.8	35.3	26.8	28.7
66.	Coffee	31.6	35.9	33.0	43.2
67.	McNairy	31.6	31.4	28.9	23.6
68.	Hickman	31.1	25.0	22.3	23.8
69.	Humphreys	31.0	31.0	27.1	24.2
70.	Chester	30.7	42.0	23.3	25.9
71.	Sullivan	30.7	29.3	27.9	35.6
72.	Sequatchie	30.5	20.3	19.8	40.5
73.	White	28.6	30.3	23.4	34.2
74.	Morgan	28.5	22.1	18.7	20.9
75.	Union	28.5	29.6	29.4	28.1
76.	Polk	28.4	25.4	20.2	18.0
77.	Williamson	28.2	33.8	29.4	29.7
78.	Van Buren	27.0	19.6	19.3	68.9
79.	Wayne	26.6	31.4	24.5	20.8
80.	Lake	25.4	26.3	22.3	19.7
81.	Decatur	25.3	34.2	25.8	31.4
82.	Hardin	25.1	32.8	25.1	21.4
83.	Overton	24.6	23.8	20.3	25.5
84.	Jackson	22.8	24.7	24.1	27.1
85.	Cumberland	21.7	23.7	19.3	32.0
86.	Bledsoe	21.6	32.9	25.7	15.6
87.	Scott	21.5	37.3	26.9	41.7
88.	Lewis	21.4	21.8	17.1	11.0
89.	Garter	21.3	25.1	26.7	25.1
90.	Perry	21.2	20.9	16.3	21.6
91.	Marion	21.0	20.4	21.2	25.3
92.	Grundy	19.2	25.2	28.3	24.3
93.	Pickett	18.6	23.0	10.5	24.5
94.	Clay	17.6	21.5	13.2	13.4
95.	Fentress	17.1	18.5	18.0	17.9

* Population estimated by adding or subtracting 8/10 of difference in population, 1920-30, 1910-20, 1900-10 to 1920, 1910 and 1900 data respectively.

Source: U. S. Census of Religious Bodies, 1926, '16, '06, and 1890.

CHURCH MEMBERSHIP AND NUMBER OF CHURCHES,
BY STATES, 1926

States	Membership	No. of Churches	States	Membership	No. of Churches
Alabama	1,217,170	8,836	Nebraska	561,553	2,790
Arizona	153,086	436	Nevada	19,769	102
Arkansas	621,107	5,678	New Hampshire	223,674	807
California	1,522,211	4,110	New Jersey	1,983,781	3,497
Colorado	352,863	1,384	New Mexico	215,563	817
Connecticut	956,728	1,501	New York	6,799,146	9,744
Delaware	110,142	481	North Carolina	1,407,005	9,592
Dist. of Col.	238,871	356	North Dakota	304,936	2,200
Florida	528,380	3,942	Ohio	2,866,386	9,327
Georgia	1,350,184	9,283	Oklahoma	581,083	4,205
Idaho	162,679	852	Oregon	232,731	1,364
Illinois	3,363,385	9,059	Pennsylvania	5,213,023	13,227
Indiana	1,382,818	6,514	Rhode Island	452,044	511
Iowa	1,080,158	5,037	South Carolina	873,528	5,843
Kansas	474,078	4,232	South Dakota	294,622	1,993
Kentucky	1,051,504	6,419	Tennessee	1,018,033	7,683
Louisiana	1,037,008	3,781	Texas	2,280,366	12,773
Maine	294,092	1,393	Utah	369,591	619
Maryland	758,366	2,883	Vermont	161,123	763
Massachusetts	2,500,204	3,176	Virginia	1,172,447	7,213
Michigan	1,786,831	5,252	Washington	384,182	2,002
Minnesota	1,282,188	4,780	West Virginia	531,983	4,286
Mississippi	800,509	7,233	Wisconsin	1,472,890	4,651
Missouri	1,581,278	7,303	Wyoming	62,975	335
Montana	152,367	914	Total U. S.	54,576,346	210,924

Source: World Almanac, 1933, p. 394.

SURVEY OF CURRENT OPINION ON CONSOLIDATION
OF CHURCHES, 7293 BALLOTS

No. Bal- lots	Religious Body	% For Con- tinuation of Present Order	% For Fed. Union	% For Gen. Union	Total % For Union
241	Lutherans	58.9	23.2	14.2	37.4
415	Southern Presbyterians	53.3	25.3	19.3	44.6
174	Southern Baptists	51.1	25.4	21.8	47.2
121	Evangelicals	24.8	54.5	19.0	73.5
179	Reformed	27.9	40.8	25.7	66.5
873	Congregational-Christian	21.9	40.1	30.6	70.7
192	Friends	38.5	37.0	24.0	61.0
139	United Brethren	30.2	35.3	30.2	65.5
756	Presbyterian, U.S.A.	19.7	34.9	34.1	69.0
306	Baptists (North Conv.)	41.8	33.0	22.2	55.2
326	Disciples	13.5	17.5	64.5	82.0
787	Misc. Smaller Denominations	27.2	27.7	39.5	67.2
1 673	Methodist Episcopal	18.8	34.7	35.6	70.3
372	Methodist Episcopal South	30.6	32.8	34.1	66.9
100	Methodist Protestant	34.0	28.0	34.0	62.0
154	Unitarian	38.3	27.9	28.6	56.5
485	Protestant Episcopal	41.6	27.3	27.6	54.9

Source: Survey in 1932 by H. Paul Douglass, for Institute of Social and Rural Research. Table published in 1934 Year Book of Churches.

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