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INVENTORY OF THE CHURCH ARCHIVES OF ILLINOIS

AUG 28 1942

Cumberland PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

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INVENTORY OF THE CHURCH ARCHIVES OF ILLINOIS

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

To bring together the records of the past and house them in buildings where they will be preserved for the use of men living in the future, a nation must believe in three things. It must believe in the past. It must believe in the future. It must, above all, believe in the capacity of its people so to learn from the past that they can gain in judgment for the creation of the future.

- Franklin Delano Roosevelt

INVENTORY OF THE CHURCH ARCHIVES OF ILLINOIS

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Prepared by

Illinois Historical Records Survey
Division of community service programs
Work Projects Administration

Sponsored by

The Governor of Illinois

Chicago, Illinois
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Illinois Public Records Project
February 1942

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FOREWORD

With the assistance of the Historical Records Survey of the Work Projects Administration, the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Illinois enjoys the opportunity of having an accurate record made of its presbyterial and individual church history. Here, included in one volume, is a history of the Church in Illinois and data on individual churches. The latter items include origin, first services, first minister, first building , subsequent pastors, buildings, current church structure and architecture.

The understanding and cooperation of the ministers of the Presbyteries have been essential, of course, for the completion of this significant work. I know that they have been glad to help.

L. M. Drinkall
Stated Clerk of Illinois Synod
Cumberland Presbyterian Church

PREFACE

This inventory of the records of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Illinois is the fourth publication of the Illinois Historical Records Survey in the field of church archives. As such it is part of a nation-wide series being compiled by Historical Records Survey throughout the country. In Illinois the program was started in March 1941. The ultimate goal is to survey the records of more than 8,000 churches in the state belonging to 138 denominations and to publish the data obtained in the form of an inventory for each denomination or unit thereof.

The inventories are principally designed to provide the clergy, church officers, religious organizations, public officials, historians, social scientists, genealogists, and the general public with a systemized listing of ecclesiastical archives for denominational depositories and for both active and defunct churches. Whereever possible, each church entry notes essential historical facts on the founding, development, and buildings of the church and the names of the first settled and current pastors. Record listings give the title, inclusive dates, description, and location of each record. In addition, each inventory contains a fully documented historical sketch of the denomination in the ecclesiastical area and a section on the structure and organization of the denomination. Illustrative maps, charts, and tables, a bibliography, and a place-name and subject index also are included.

While it is hoped that the utilization of these inventories will result in a keener appreciation of the historical value of church records and lead to greater efforts for their preservation, the present national emergency has served to point out another more immediate use to which they may be put. Many persons who are required to furnish birth certificates for employment or other purposes, find that their births are not registered. They are compelled to turn to baptismal records for the information necessary to the securing of a certificate. The recognition of church recordation of births is part of the national plan for uniform legislation in all states on delayed registration of births; with the movement now well under way, these inventories can prove helpful in ascertaining the accessibility of such records. A Guide to Church Vital Statistics Records in Illinois has already been compiled for the more than 2,000 Illinois churches surveyed to date, and is now in the process of publication. This preliminary edition will be followed by other volumes as the records of additional churches are surveyed.

Other activities of the Survey in public archives are the publication of inventories of Federal, state, and municipal records. Guides to manuscript depositories and collections, and calendars of certain selected manuscript collections are being produced by the manuscripts section of the Archives Division. A separate division of the Survey

is engaged in the production of checklists of early American imprints. (For lists of Illinois publications, see p. 163-165.)

This extensive program had its inception in 1935 when a nation-wide Historical Records Survey was organized as part of the Works Progress Administration, now the Work Projects Administration. Under the administration of the Division of Professional and Service Projects, the program was technically supervised by Dr. Luther H. Evans until March 1940, when he was succeeded as National Director by Sargent B. Child. Since February 1941, the Survey in this state has been part of the Illinois Public Records Project. The present official sponsor is the Honorable Dwight H. Green, Governor of Illinois.

The inventory was prepared for publication by the church archives section under the direction of Paul M. Reid, Church Editor. Margaret Smith wrote the historical sketch. The individual church entries were compiled by Ida Beatty, Daisy Foxx, and Carl Iverson. Harry Watts drew the maps and charts. Collation was supervised by Edward J. McDonough, Format Editor. Stenciling and mimeographing were done under the direction of Ethel Welzant. The field survey was accomplished under the supervision of Kenneth C. Blood, Victor C. Karcher, J. J. McMurray, and David D. McGraw.

Grateful acknowledgement for their cooperation is made to all pastors and officials of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Illinois. Special appreciation is accorded to Rev. L. M. Drinkall, Stated Clerk of Illinois Synod, for his letter which forms the Foreword to this volume and to the Stated Clerks of the Presbyteries.

The inventory of the records of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Illinois will be available for distribution to church depositories, government officers, libraries, schools, and other accredited institutions. Requests for information concerning this and other publications of the Illinois Historical Records Survey should be addressed to the State Director, 1400 West Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois.

THOMAS R. HALL
State Director
Historical Records Survey
of Illinois

February 10, 1942

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EXPLANATORY NOTES AND ABBREVIATIONS

Church entries are arranged chronologically by date of origin, whether the church is active, transferred, dissolved, or defunct.

The title line of the church entry gives the official name of the church, the date it was organized, the date it ceased to function if transferred, dissolved, or defunct, the street or rural address, the town and the county, wherever this information was available.

The date of organization refers to the formal establishment of the church rather than to the date when services were first held in the community.

Wherever full names, tenures, and educational background of clergymen were disclosed to the compilers, they have been incorporated. This also is true in respect to authors of publications, manuscripts, cited page numbers, and dates and number of volumes of church organization records in depositories or in the hands of custodians.

Where no address appears for a clergyman or for other church officials, the address is simply the town given in the title line and there are no street designations.

All available information concerning the location and history of dissolved and defunct churches has been included in this inventory.

Records are kept in the church unless otherwise indicated.

Wherever the register notation reads, "included in Session Minutes," the register data form a separate section of the volume labeled "Session Minutes."

Where the notation regarding financial or other records reads, "incorporated in Session Minutes," this simply means that some, but not necessarily complete or all, such reports are in these minutes.

Where entries show no records, no information on them was available; in most cases such records have been lost or destroyed.

With the exception of four churches, records of all active churches in the state were inventoried by field workers at the respective churches. The records of Ewing-McLin, Foster, and Illinois presbyteries have been surveyed; those of Lincoln-Decatur Presbytery and the Synod of Illinois have not. These exceptions are due to the transfer of field personnel to national defense work. In addition, records of the Cumberland presbyteries and synods on file at the State Historical Library in Springfield

and in various depositories of the Presbyterian Church in the USA., situated in Illinois, have been inventoried. Some of these records date back to 1832.

Ante	before
Ave.	Avenue
c.	about
Cumb.	Cumberland Presbyterian
E.	East
hdw.	handwritten
ibid.	refers to last single source cited
mi.	mile(s)
ms.	manuscript
N.	North
NE.	Northeast
NW.	Northwest
op. cit.	in the work cited
p.	page(s)
post	after
q.v.	which see
Rev.	Reverend
RFD.	Rural Free Delivery
S.	South
SE.	Southeast
St.	Street
SW.	Southwest
twp.	township
v.	volume(s)
W.	West
--	current

HISTORICAL SKETCH CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH



Origin of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church

At the beginning of the nineteenth century the Scotch-Irish pioneers, pushing over the Appalachian Mountains, had brought the Presbyterian Church into the wilderness of the Indian country. This body of doctrine and polity, a product of European culture, was not well adapted in certain respects to frontier conditions in the American West. For this reason several schisms occurred in the trans-Appalachian branch of the Presbyterian Church during the time when the frontier was dominant in this region. When the church proved to be too rigid in procedure and creed to deal adequately with some of the new circumstances encountered in pioneer life, there was a split and the formation of a new denomination. It was in this fashion that the Cumberland Presbyterian Church came into existence.[1]

The Revival of 1800

One of the cornerstones of the Confession of Faith of the Presbyterian Church in the eighteenth century was "predestination", the idea that "those of mankind predestined to life" had been "elected to salvation" while others had been "reprobated to eternal perdition."[2] Thus the devout among the Presbyterians in the new land listened to the fatalistic notion that they had been predestined to be the "elect" and that their salvation was therefore assured. But when Rev. James McGready, a Presbyterian minister who had been stirred by the leaven of the frontier, began to preach about "man's free agency, accountability, and total depravity, the necessity of repentance, faith, regeneration, and sanctification . . ."[3] a great religious awakening took place, as people demanded the means of salvation.

Ordination of Ewing and King

The Revival of 1800 which spread rapidly through the Cumberland country where McGready was working, made demands for ministers which

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1. See: William Warren Sweet, Religion on the American Frontier, II, The Presbyterians, chap. 4, extracts from Minutes of Transylvania Presbytery 1786, Minutes of Cumberland Presbytery 1803-1806, Minutes of Synod of Kentucky 1802-1811. Benjamin Wilburn McDonnold, History of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, chap. 1-9. John Vant Stevens, The Genesis of the Cumberland Church.
2. From the Westminster Confession of Faith as quoted in McDonnold, op. cit., p. 69.
3. Franceway Ranna Crossitt, The Life and Times of Finis Ewing, p. 41.

were far greater than the Presbyterian Church was able to supply. The Book of Discipline required that candidates for ordination as ministers meet certain educational requirements. These specifications were not easily met in the virgin forests where institutions of learning were few, leisure for study hardly existed, and poverty was the prevailing condition in the newly settled land.

In 1802 the Presbytery of Transylvania, embracing a large section of Tennessee and Kentucky, accepted four men--Alexander Anderson, Finis Ewing, Samuel King, and Ephraim McLean-- to whom it gave authority to act as "exhorters" for the Presbyterian Church. All these men were of rather mature years with families to be provided with food and protected from the Indians. They had had no time to acquire a college education. Nevertheless, a few years later Ewing and King were ordained by Cumberland Presbytery which in the meantime had been split off from Transylvania Presbytery. This action, together with other irregularities in this Presbytery, was investigated by the Synod of Kentucky which found that not only had the Presbytery accepted men of inferior academic training for its service, but that it had required these men to accept the Confession of Faith only in part. A loophole had been allowed through which the revival ministers escaped subscribing to the doctrines of the Westminister Confession of Faith which were repugnant to them. It was the fact that the revivalists were, in the words of the Minutes of the Synod of Kentucky, "erroneous in sentiment" that proved to be the most stubborn stumbling block to church unity, rather than the fact that they were "illiterate." After several years of controversy the Cumberland ministers were suspended from the church by the Synod of Kentucky.

Establishment of the First Cumberland Presbytery

While these events were taking place, the Revival had been spreading rapidly. The cleavage between the revival party and the anti-revival party became wider with each new agitation of the fundamental differences between them. When the revival ministers were barred from participation in the Presbyterian Church polity they soon found it necessary to establish an independent presbytery in order to administer the more than sixty congregations which they had organized. Therefore, on February 4, 1810, three ministers of the revival party--Revs. Finis Ewing, Samuel King, and Samuel McAdow--met at the home of the latter in Dickson County, Tennessee, and constituted the independent Cumberland Presbytery. Although this step proved to be the first move in the foundation of a new denomination, there was no intention at this time of the part of the revivalists to break away permanently from the Presbyterian Church.

Establishment of Cumberland Synod

The expansion of the movement was so rapid that by 1813 it was necessary to divide the original presbytery into three presbyteries--Elk, Logan, and a new and smaller Cumberland Presbytery. A Cumberland Synod was organized in October of the same year in Sumner County,

Tennessee. At this time there were sixteen ordained ministers within its bounds. The new Synod immediately set to work on the revision of the Westminister Confession of Faith, a work that had been in progress since the organization of the first Cumberland Presbytery. The new creed which was adopted unanimously by the Synod embodied much of the Westminister Confession of Faith without change, but such notions as "predestination," "reprobation," and "fatality" were omitted or liberalized. The emerging denomination stood for a modified and humanized Calvinism. It was on this platform[1] that the new church structure was built. The Cumberland Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, as the new denomination came to be called, eventually comprised, at the height of its strength in 1906, almost 3,000 churches populating an area stretching from Texas to Michigan, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Planting the Cumberland Church in Illinois

Even before the church had become a fully independent denomination it had begun to spread into the adjoining states. The seed of the new church had sprouted in Dickson County, Tennessee, in February 1810. The nearby Tennessee and Cumberland rivers were highways of travel into Illinois, and a few years after the founding of the new sect its members had begun to penetrate the wilderness of the Illinois Territory. These pioneer Cumberland Presbyterians left few written records. Dr. J. B. Logan, writing the history of the Illinois branch of the church in 1878,[2] deplored the scarcity of reliable information about the spread of the movement in the early days. The best accounts he could obtain were from letters and papers written half a century after the occurrence of the events described.

The First Cumberland Presbyterians in Illinois

Logan believes that the Tagert family, the first Cumberland Presbyterian family to settle in Illinois, arrived in 1813.[3] This family was followed by other families, both Presbyterian and Cumberland Presbyterian, and soon a colony developed on the Illinois side of the Ohio and Wabash rivers. In 1815 an itinerant Cumberland Presbyterian minister, John Barnett from Tennessee, visited the settlers around Golconda in Gallatin (now Pope) County and preached what was probably the first Cumberland Presbyterian sermon in the state.[4] He was followed by

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1. A further revision of the Cumberland Confession of Faith was made in 1882.
2. J. B. Logan, History of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Illinois.
3. Logan, op. cit., p. 13,16.
4. Logan, op, cit., p. 14,17.

missionaries who came from the Cumberland country to work among the settlers in the river counties. In 1819 the Western Missionary Board of Kentucky sent Rev. David Wilson McLin to "ride and preach" in the new state. Like the majority of the people who populated Illinois in this period McLin had been born in one of the seaboard states of the south, and his parents were of Scotch-Irish descent. He had come to Tennessee and had been converted in the Revival of 1800. The new independent Presbytery of Cumberland had ordained him in 1814, after which he had been active in the work of the new denomination in Tennessee and Kentucky until he came to Illinois in the fall of 1811. There he settled near Seven Mile Prairie in White County where a colony of southerners had made their homes.[1]

Hopewell: The First Cumberland Church in Illinois

When Rev. McLin arrived in the southeastern corner of Illinois a Presbyterian church had already been established in White County near what is now Sacramento by Rev. James McGready. Sharon Church, organized in 1816, was the first Presbyterian church in the state.[2] A few years after the founding of Sharon Church McGready died, and a part of the congregation banded together under McLin and on June 18, 1819 organized a Cumberland Presbyterian church--the first church of this denomination in the state.[3] The name of this church appeared for the first time in the Minutes of the fall 1819 meeting of Logan Presbytery. This record shows that Seven Mile Prairie congregation, as it was then called, had a representative at this meeting.[4] Later the name of the church was changed to Hopewell, and in 1868 the name was again changed to Enfield. It was here that many of the fathers of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Illinois got their training. One of the most outstanding men to be ordained at the Hopewell Church was Joel Knight, who later wrote some historical sketches of the pioneer days of the Cumberland Church in Illinois.

According to the account given by Knight,[5] McLin and the members of the Hopewell congregation built a log meetinghouse shortly after the

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1. See: McDonnold, op. cit., p. 92. Letter from M. L. McLin, Sherman, Texas (undated). Ms. from Rev. L. M. Miller, Enfield, Illinois (undated); Letter from Rev. J. T. Borah, Rienze, Mississippi (undated), in Logan, op. cit., p. 146,148,150.
2. See: Inventory of Church Archives of Illinois, Cairo Presbytery, p. 6,7. Hereinafter cited as Cairo Presbytery.
3. Augustus Theodore Norton, History of the Presbyterian Church in the State of Illinois, p. 19.
4. McDonnold, op. cit., p. 165.
5. Logan, op. cit., p. 19.

organization of the church in 1819. Information from another source[1] indicates that this first log building was erected in 1823 a mile south of Enfield. This church joined the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America in the 1907 reunion, and it is active as a Presbyterian USA church today.

Bear Creek Church

While the Cumberland Church was developing in White County and other counties in the southeastern part of the state, the new denomination had spread to southwestern Illinois. This part of the state had been a focus of population since 1700. The "American Bottoms," a strip of the Mississippi flood plains from the bluffs of Alton south, offered rich farming lands to the pioneers. It was to this region that Rev. Green Prior Rice came, probably as early as 1815. By 1817 he had opened a small store and established his home at Hill's Fort, later to become Greenville. He was therefore the first Cumberland Presbyterian minister to settle in the state, having preceded Rev. McLin by at least a year. Rev. Rice, too, had come from the old Cumberland country. He had been a candidate under the care of the first Cumberland presbytery, which was also probably the presbytery to ordain him. In September 1817, Rice held a camp meeting near the bottom lands around present-day Edwardsville, in Madison County.[2] Another Cumberland Presbyterian minister, Rev. William Barnett, the brother of John Barnett, was sent from Kentucky to take part in the meeting.

Later, many of the settlers around Edwardsville moved eastward to the timbered country of the newly organized Bond County. Here in June 1819, a second camp meeting was held by Rev. Rice assisted by two other Cumberland Presbyterians, Robert D. Morrow and John Carnahan. At this time it was decided to meet later in the fall of that same year, 1819, for the purpose of organizing a church. Accordingly, the meeting took place at the home of William Robinson about three miles north of the present city of Greenville. It was here that the second Cumberland church, called the Bear Creek Society, was organized sometime in the fall of 1819.[3] Three families made up the original membership of six people. They were the Paisleys, Berrys, and Youngs. By 1820 more families had joined the congregation, and a log church was built. Plans were made at this time to establish a presbytery here. Two years later the order came through from the Cumberland Synod for the organization of the first Cumberland Presbyterian presbytery in the state.

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1. See entry 7.
2. See: McDonnold, op. cit., p. 92; Logan, op. cit., p. 14; Olive Kaune, One Hundred Twenty Years of Donnellson Presbyterian Church History, 1819-1939, p. 31.
3. See: Logan, op. cit., p. 23,24,88,89; Kaune, op. cit., p. 3,4,13,14.

Although Rev. Rice returned to the south about 1823 and dropped out of the affairs of the Illinois church, the congregation he helped to establish continued to grow, exercising considerable influence on the young denomination. It was a mother church from which stemmed many offspring. The name of the Bear Creek Church was changed to Donnellson in 1882, and this church joined the Presbyterian Church USA in the reunion of 1907. It is an active church today.

Village Church[1]

In the southeast Rev. McLin continued his organizing activities. Three months after the Hopewell Church had been set up he established Village Church on September 22, 1819, the third Cumberland church in Illinois. It was located about ten miles south-southeast of Enfield in White County. Its original membership consisted of four families totaling eleven people. Village Church, unlike the other two pioneer Cumberland churches, did not join the Presbyterian Church in the 1907 reunion. It has carried on as a Cumberland church since its foundation, and it, too, is an active church today.

Status of the Cumberland Denomination in 1820

At the beginning of the year 1820, ten years after the Cumberland secession, the new sect--for it was not yet a fully established denomination--had found a foothold in the Prairie State. It had three congregations each possessing a log house of worship. The total number of communicants amounted to about thirty people.

The Church in Illinois was administered in 1820 by McGee Presbytery which had jurisdiction of the western half of the state, and by Anderson Presbytery which controlled the eastern half.[2] These two presbyteries were members of the Cumberland Synod. Rev. Rice of Bear Creek Church attended McGee Presbytery while Rev. McLin of the Hopewell and Village congregations was a member of the Anderson Presbytery.

Growth of the Early Church

After these beginnings the Cumberland Church gained rapidly in churches and membership. McLin established two more churches in White County and one in Gallatin County in the next two years. The churches in White County

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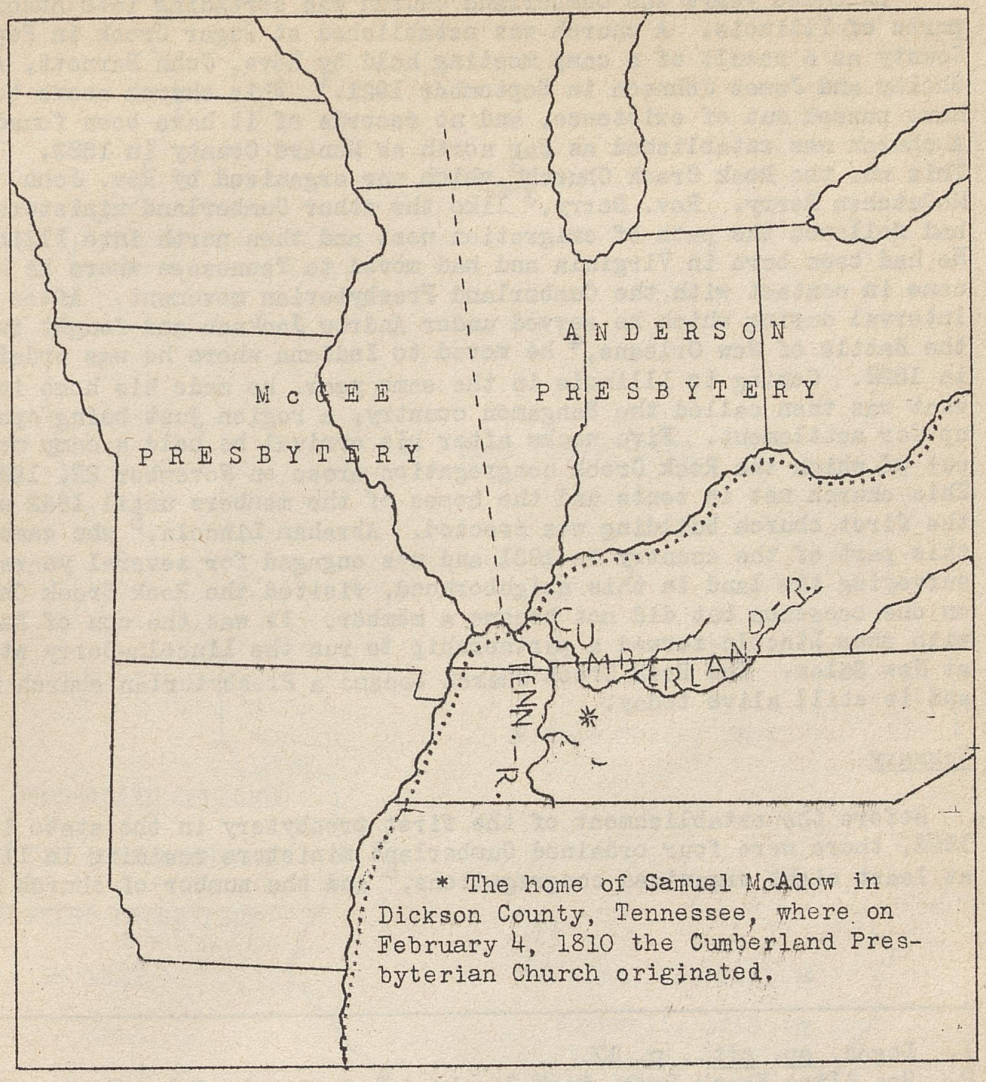
1. The data about Village Church is taken largely from material collected by the Historical Records Survey. It is barely mentioned in Logan, and not at all in McDonnold.
2. See Map 1, p. 9.

THE STATE OF ILLINOIS
DIVIDED BETWEEN McGEE AND ANDERSON PRESBYTERIES
1819-1823



(Map 1)

were Sharon Church, established in November 1821, Near Burnt Prairie--active today as Burnt Prairie Cumberland Presbyterian Church--and Union Ridge Church established in 1822 near Norris City. This church is likewise alive today, but it is a Presbyterian church, having joined the mother denomination in 1906. The church in Gallatin County was probably the New Salem Church, of which no records are available.

In these years the Cumberland Church was spreading into other parts of Illinois. A church was established at Sugar Creek in Pope County as a result of a camp meeting held by Revs. John Barnett, Aaron Shelby and James Johnson in September 1821.[1] This church seems to have passed out of existence, and no records of it have been found. A church was established as far north as Menard County in 1822. This was the Rock Creek Church[2] which was organized by Rev. John McCutchen Berry. Rev. Berry,[3] like the other Cumberland ministers, had followed the path of emigration west and then north into Illinois. He had been born in Virginia and had moved to Tennessee where he had come in contact with the Cumberland Presbyterian movement. After an interval during which he served under Andrew Jackson and fought in the Battle of New Orleans,[4] he moved to Indiana where he was ordained in 1822. Coming to Illinois in the same year, he made his home in what was then called the Sangamon country, a region just being opened up for settlement. Five weeks after his arrival he held a camp meeting out of which the Rock Creek congregation arose on November 22, 1822. This church met in tents and the homes of the members until 1842 when the first church building was erected. Abraham Lincoln,[5] who came to this part of the country in 1831 and was engaged for several years in surveying the land in this neighborhood, visited the Rock Creek Church on one occasion but did not become a member. It was the son of Rev. Berry with whom Lincoln formed a partnership to run the Lincoln-Berry store at New Salem. The Rock Creek Church became a Presbyterian church in 1906 and is still alive today.

Summary

Before the establishment of the first presbytery in the state in 1823, there were four ordained Cumberland ministers residing in Illinois, at least eight organized congregations,[6] and the number of church members

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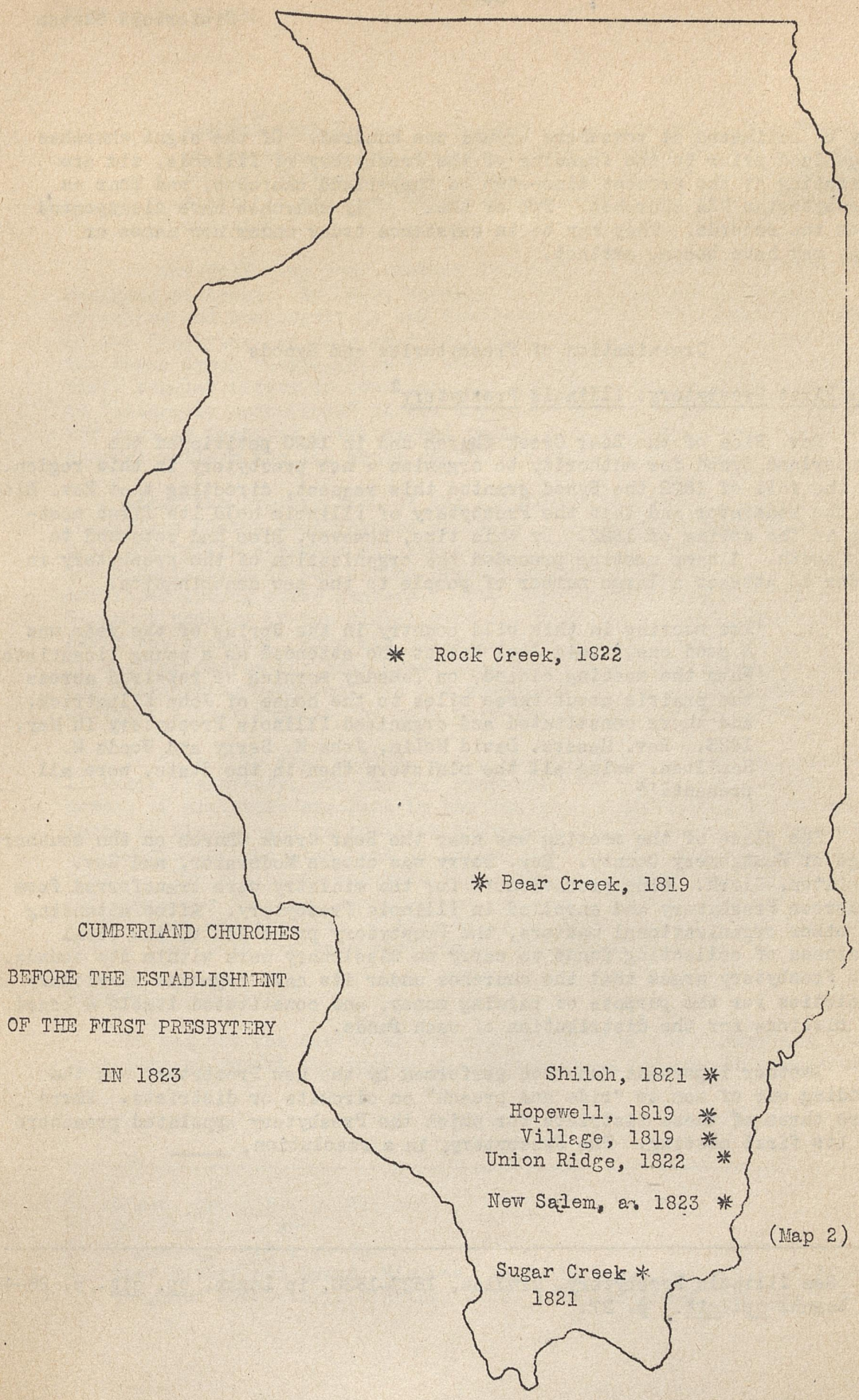
1. Logan, op. cit., p. 17.
2. See Alice Keach Bone, Rock Creek: A Retrospect of One Hundred Years.
3. See Logan, op. cit., p. 152 ff.
4. "It was in this battle, exposed to instant death, with men falling all around him, that Mr. Berry promised God, if spared to return home, he would serve him to the best of his ability . . . ." Logan, p. 153.
5. Harry E. Pratt, Lincoln, 1809-1839, I, xxix,10,30,57; Bone, op. cit., p. 42.
6. See Map 2, p. 11.



CUMBERLAND CHURCHES
BEFORE THE ESTABLISHMENT
OF THE FIRST PRESBYTERY
IN 1823

(Map 2)

may be estimated at somewhere around one hundred. Of the eight churches organized prior to the founding of the Presbytery of Illinois, six are operating at the present time--two as Cumberland churches, and four as Presbyterian USA churches. Two of the early churches have disappeared from the records. They may be in existence today under new names or they may have become extinct.

Organization of Presbyteries and Synods

The First Presbytery: Illinois Presbytery[1]

Rev. Rice of the Bear Creek Church had in 1820 petitioned the Cumberland Synod for authority to organize a new presbytery in this region. In the fall of 1822 the Synod granted this request, directing that Rev. Rice be the Moderator and that the Presbytery of Illinois hold its first meeting in the spring of 1823. By this time, however, Rice had returned to the south. A camp meeting preceded the organization of the presbytery in order to attract a large number of people to the new denomination.

> 'The meeting in this wild country in the Spring of the year was a good one,' said Joel Knight who attended as a young licentiate. 'When the meeting closed, on Tuesday morning we repaired across the prairie about three miles to the house of John Kilpatrick, and there constituted and organized Illinois Presbytery in May, 1823. Rev. Messrs. David McLin, John M. Berry and Woods M. Hamilton, being all the ministers then in the State, were all present.'[2]

The place of the meeting was near the Bear Creek Church on the southern edge of Montgomery County. Rev. Berry was chosen Moderator, and Rev. Hamilton, Clerk. Nine probationers for the ministry were transferred from Anderson Presbytery and enrolled in Illinois Presbytery. After attending to other organizational matters, the Presbytery proceeded to the vital business of collecting funds to carry on missionary work within its bounds. The Presbytery urged that the churches under its care organize missionary societies for the purpose of raising money, and constituted itself a board of missions for the distribution of such funds.

Another important function performed by the new Presbytery was the sending out of men to "ride and preach" on circuits or districts. There were three of these districts for which the Presbytery appointed preachers at its first meeting. The Presbytery, in a resolution, _____

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1. See Illinois Presbytery, Minutes, 1823-1830, in Logan, op. cit., p. 26-44.
2. Logan, op. cit., p. 27.

> ordered that Nimrod G. Ferguson ride and preach the whole of his time on the Golconda district until our next Presbytery; Thomas Bone the whole of his time on the Shawneetown district; and Joel Knight three months on the Shoal Creek district.[1]

In the following year another district was added to the list, the Sangamon district. By 1827, however, a new relationship between preachers and congregations had developed. It is recorded in the Minutes of the Presbytery of this year that Gilbert Dodds had a contract with the Sugar Creek congregation to spend a specified part of his time as their regular pastor in consideration for which the congregation agreed to "liberally contribute" to his support. This practice of contracting for regular pastoral services and paying for them was to become the general pattern for the whole church for many years to come.

After the organization of the Illinois Presbytery the growth of the Cumberland Church went forward steadily. In the five years during which this presbytery governed all the congregations in Illinois--that is, before the organization of the second presbytery in the state--the denomination developed aroung three centers.[2] The most rapid growth took place in the Sangamon country in the vicinity of the Rock Creek Church where John M. Berry was at work. Here six congregations sprang up between 1822 and 1829. In another center the Bear Creek congregation was spreading out into Bond and neighboring counties. In the southeast, however, developments were somewhat slower than in the more northern sections of the state.

In this five year period, also, seven ministers were ordained by Illinois Presbytery, and one was received from another presbytery. The number of ministers enrolled in the Presbytery increased, therefore, from three to eleven; and in addition there was a large number of licentiates and candidates who also took an active part in the pastoral work of the church. Two ministers had been suspended--one for an unnamed "sin," and the other for "buying, removing and selling a person of color, contrary to the laws and statutes of this State in that case made and provided."[3] But by 1829 both had been restored to the ministry.

Sangamon Presbytery[4]

It was not the custom of the presbyteries of the Cumberland Church at this time to report the number of congregations and church membership

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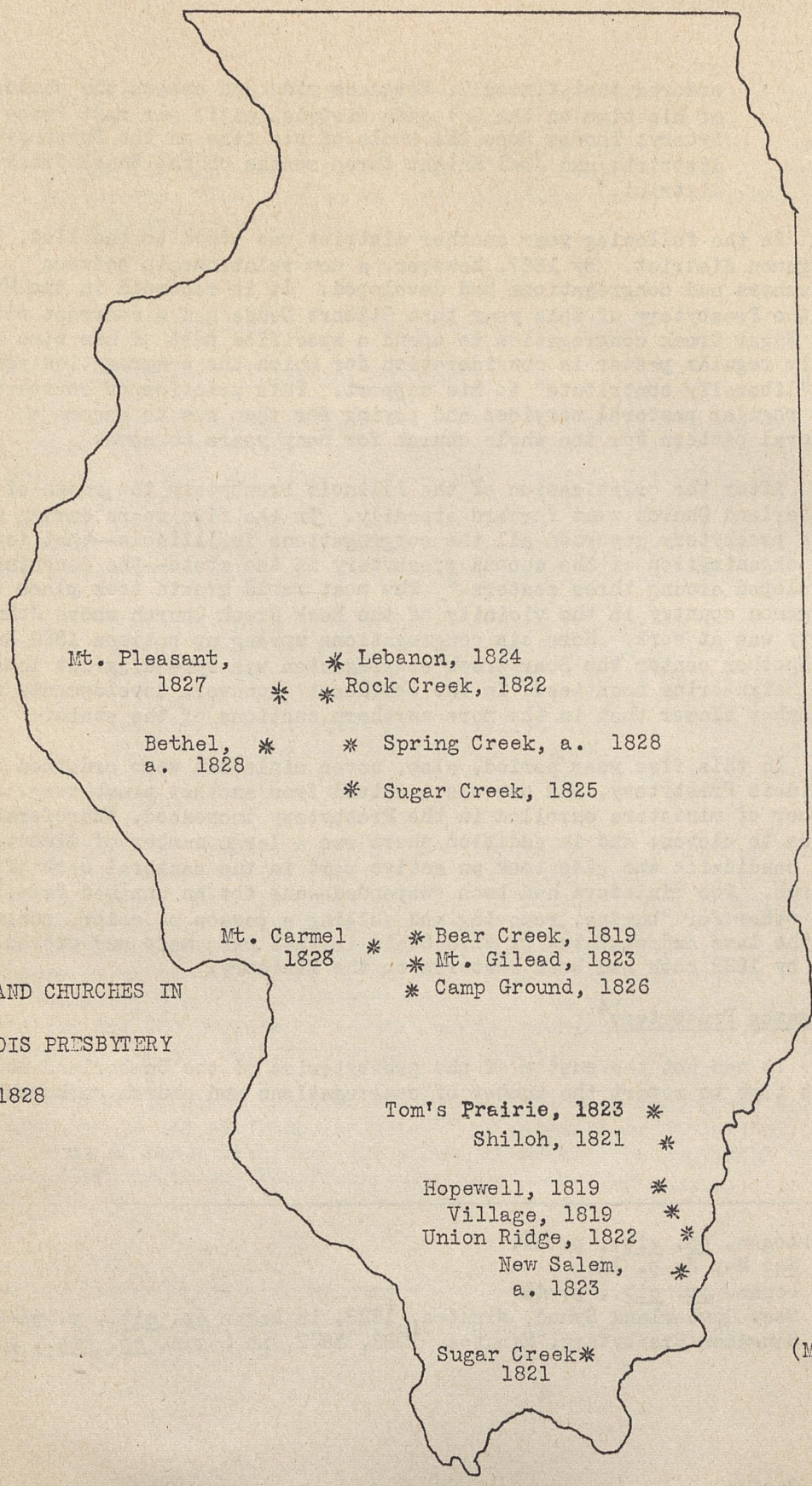
1. Logan, op. cit., p. 31.
2. See Map 3, p. 14.
3. Logan, op. cit., p. 41.
4. See: Cumberland Synod, Minutes, 1828, in Logan op. cit., p. 46-47; Sangamon Presbytery, Minutes, 1828, 1829, in Logan, op. cit., p. 46-49.



CUMBERLAND CHURCHES IN ILLINOIS PRESBYTERY IN 1828

(Map 3)

within their judicatures, but the rate of increase had been such that in 1828 the Cumberland Synod passed an order for the division of the Illinois Presbytery and the formation of a second presbytery to embrace the northern part of the state.[1] Sangamon Presbytery met for the first time on April 20, 1829 at the home of William Drennon at Sugar Creek, Sangamon County. Its members were Revs. David Foster, John M. Berry, Thomas Campbell, Gilbert Dodds, and John Porter. Rev. Berry was chosen Moderator (he had also been Moderator of the Illinois Presbytery), and Rev. Dodds was made Clerk. Six licentiates and candidates were received by the new presbytery.

A list of the churches enrolled in Sangamon Presbytery at its first meeting is not given in the Minutes, but there were at least seven congregations received from Illinois Presbytery in 1829. They were, in order of their dates of organization: Rock Creek, 1822; Lebanon, 1824; Sugar Creek, 1825; Spring Creek, and Bethel, organized some time before 1828; Mt. Carmel, organized in 1828, and Concord, organized before 1829. It is probable that there were other congregations of which no records are available, for the Minutes indicate that the Presbytery was concerned with the questionsof furnishing its large territory with "as good supplies as may be in her power." By 1838, nine years after its organization, Sangamon Presbytery reported[2] that it had 12 congregations, 6 ordained ministers and 4 probationers, and a church membership of 450.

The problem of financial support for its preachers was one of the first question with which the Presbytery had to deal, The way the situation was met is illustrated by the following resolution passed at the first meeting of Sangamon Presbytery:

> Whereas, It is impossible to supply the numerous calls in neighborhoods with preaching, for the cramped circumstances of ministers in the bounds of the Presbytery; Resolved That it be and is hereby recommended to the societies and neighborhoods, destitute of preaching within the bounds of Sangamon Presbytery, that they unite and raise in each neighborhood or society, so destitute, such funds as they are able by voluntary contributions, place said funds in the hands of a suitable person, chosen by the neighborhood or society, to act as treasurer for them whose duty it shall be to remunerate those preachers that may be sent by Presbytery to preach to them--say $1.00 per day.[3]

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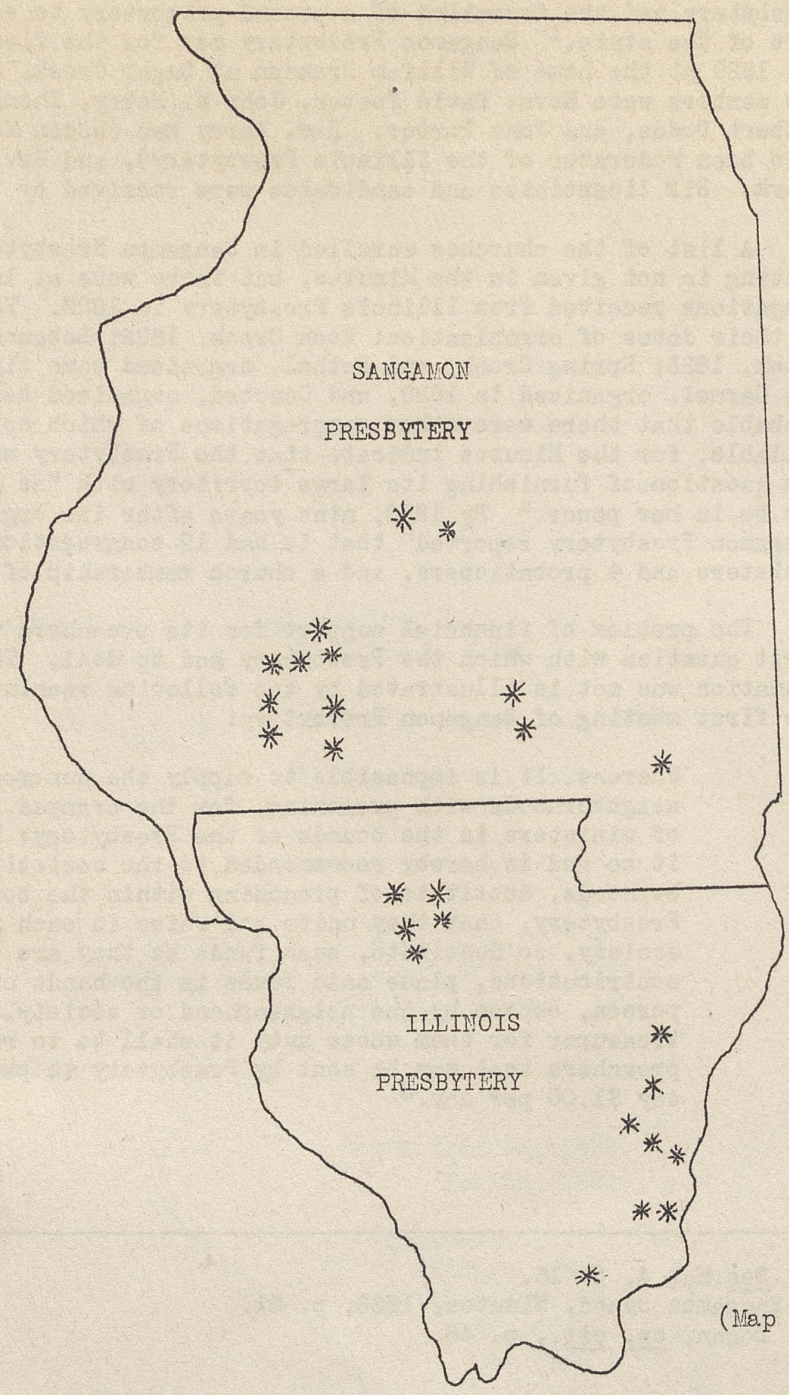
1. See Map 4, p. 16.
2. Sangamon Synod, Minutes, 1838, p. 21.
3. Logan, op. cit., p. 48.

CHURCHES AND PRESBYTERIES
IN 1831



(Map 4)

Organizational Developements

After the establishment of Sangamon Presbytery, the Cumberland denomination expanded rapidly in Illinois. Only two years after the foundation of the second presbytery in the state the growth of the three original centers of the church had reached a point where a further division of the state was called for, in order that each center might have its own presbytery. Consequently, Vandalia Presbytery came into being in April, 1832.[1]

In the meantime some important changes had been taking place in the administrative organization of the Cumberland hierarchy outside the state. Cumberland Synod contained eighteen presbyteries in 1828, including Illinois Presbytery and the newly proposed Sangamon Presbytery, which in a few months was to hold its first organizational meeting. In October 1828, Cumberland Synod was divided into four synods, one of which was Missouri Synod. The two presbyteries in Illinois were then transferred to the jurisdiction of Missouri Synod. Therefore, when Vandalia Presbytery was organized in 1832, it did so by order of Missouri Synod. In this same year, 1832, Illinois Synod was established.

The General Assembly

As early as 1825 the Presbytery of Illinois had been asked to deliver an opinion to its synod on the question "whether they desire a continuation of the present form of government, or form a delegated Synod, or divide the Synod and form a General Assembly."[2] The Presbytery declared itself in favor of a division of the Synod and the formation of a general assembly. Evidently this was the sentiment prevailing in the other presbyteries as well, for in 1829 the first General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church was held at Princeton, Kentucky. The formation of this body marked the final step in the separation of the Cumberland denomination from the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. Up to this time there had been hope for a reconciliation and reunion with the parent church. With the meeting of the Cumberland General Assembly, however, this denomination was launched upon its career as a full-fledged religious body. It extended into eight states and consisted of four synods and eighteen presbyteries.

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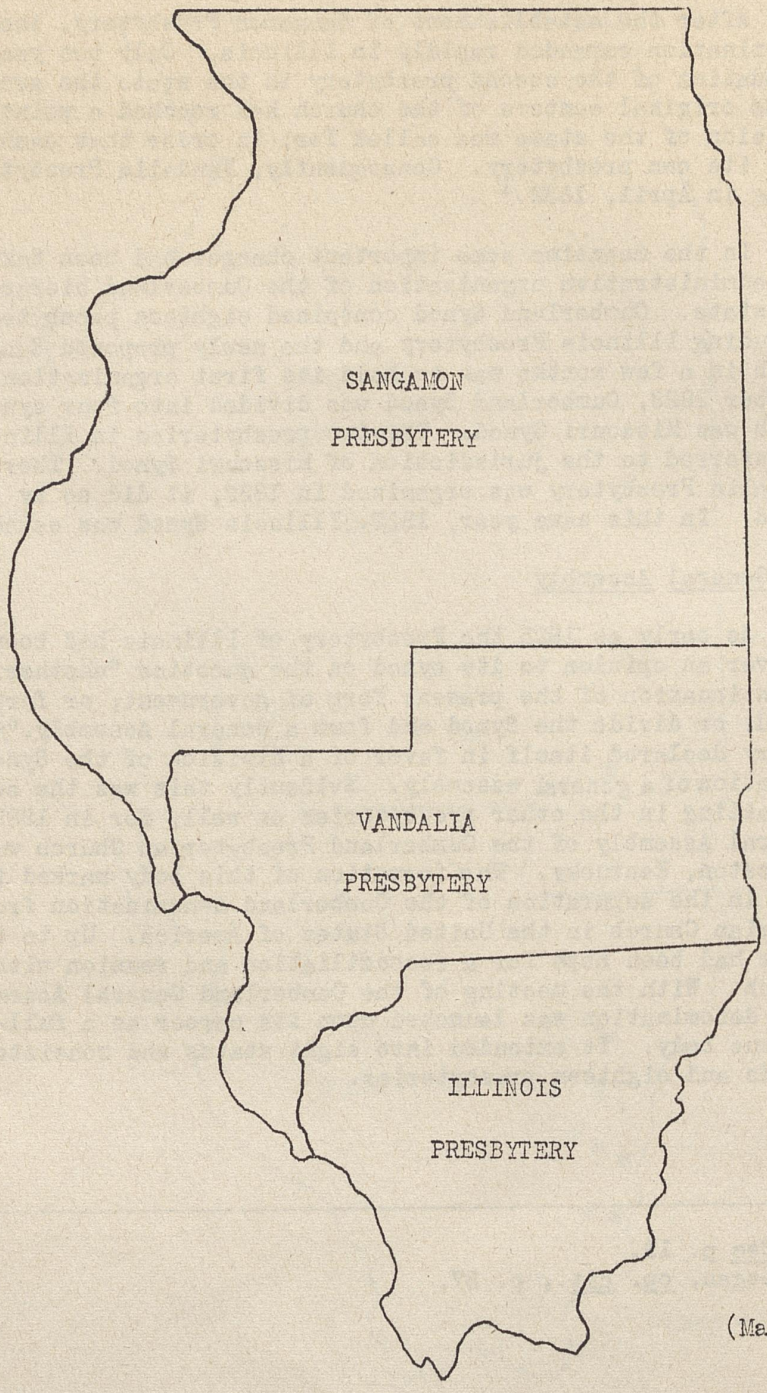
1. See p. 19.
2. Logan, op. cit., p. 37.

ILLINOIS SYNOD IN 1832



(Map 5)

Historical Sketch

Vandalia Presbytery[1]

Vandalia Presbytery, the third presbytery organized in Illinois, met for the first time in the spring of 1832 at the home of Rev. Joel Knight in Montgomery County. The original membership consisted of 4 ministers, 1 representative (Robert Paisley, one of the charter members of the Bear Creek Church), and 8 probationers for the ministry. The ministers were Revs. David Foster, John Barber, Sr., Joel Knight, and John Barber, Jr. The first Moderator was Rev. David Foster who had been active in the affairs of the church in central Illinois since 1827 when he had come to the state from the old Cumberland country where he had been ordained in 1810. The first Stated Clerk of the Presbytery was Rev. John Barber, Jr.

Vandalia Presbytery, named for the town of Vandalia, then the capital of Illinois, comprised a slice of the southern part of Sangamon Presbytery and part of the northern section of Illinois Presbytery.[2] Of the churches taken under the care of the new presbytery at the time of its organization in 1832 there is now no record, but there were at least nine congregations in existence within the bounds of Vandalia Presbytery in that year. The first list of churches in the Presbytery is found in the Minutes of 1836. At this time there were 14 organized churches recorded.

Summary

In 1832, before the formation of the first Illinois synod, the denomination consisted of about 28 organized congregations, 14 ministers, and a church membership of about 400 people. The church was divided into three presbyteries, the combined area of whose jurisdiction covered approximately three-fourths of the state. The church had entered Illinois from the southeast and southwest, and had spread up the center of the state east of the Illinois River as far north as McLean County.

The developement of the Cumberland Church had been closely paralleled by that of the parent denomination, the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.[3] Much the same pattern of distribution of churches occurred in both denominations in this period of their development.[4] Also the numerical strength of the two churches in

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1. See: Vandalia Presbytery, Minutes, 1832-1907; Historical Synopsis of Vandalia Presbytery by Rev. W. W. M. Barber, Windsor, Illinois, Stated Clerk of Vandalia Presbytery in 1876, quoted in Logan, op. cit., p. 53-65.
2. See Map 5, p. 18.
3. See Table 1, p. 20.
4. See Cairo Presbytery, Map 1, p. 9. Compare with Map 3, p. 14.

Table I

COMPARISON BETWEEN THE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AND THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN ILLINOIS
1816 to 1832

	Cumberland	Pres. USA
First church established	Seven Mile Prairie Church 1819, White County	Sharon Church 1816, White County
First presbytery established	Illinois Presbytery, 1823 10 churches 3 ministers	Centre Presbytery, 1829 21 churches 6 ministers
First synod established	Illinois Synod, 1832 (Illinois Presbytery, 1823 Sangamon Presbytery, 1829 Vandalia Presbytery, 1831)	Illinois Synod, 1831 (Illinois Presbytery, 1831 Snagamon Presbytery, 1831 Kaskaskia Presbytery, 1831)

congregations and ministers was almost identical at this time. Up to the middle of the nineteenth century the Cumberland Church and the Presbyterian USA Church were still of approximately equal strength, and together they occupied the rank of the third largest denomination in the state, the Methodists coming first and the Baptists second.[1] But by 1906, when the two denominations united, the Presbyterian USA denomination had five times more members than the Cumberland Church and two and one-half times more churches.[2]

Illinois Synod[3]

The Cumberland General Assembly, meeting in the spring of 1832 at Nashville, Tennessee, came to the conclusion that a synod should be formed to administer the Illinois churches. Thus, in the Minutes of this Assembly the following resolution appears:

> Resolved, That a new Synod be constituted consisting of the following Presbyteries--Illinois, Sangamon, St. Louis and Vandalia, (now belonging to the Missouri Synod), to be called the Illinois Synod; and that the first meeting be held at Mount Gilead Meeting-house, Bond County, Illinois, on the second Thursday in October, 1832, and that the Rev. David Foster be the first Moderator, and in case of his absence, the Rev. David McLin.[4]

The new synod met at the stated time and place. Rev. David Foster, appointed Moderator by the General Assembly, was also elected Moderator by the members of the Synod. Rev. John R. Browne was elected Clerk. The members present were Revs. David McLin and James S. Alexander from Illinois Presbytery; Gilbert Dodds, James McDowell and Thomas Campbell from Sangamon Presbytery; David Foster, Joel Knight, John Barber, Sr., and John Barber, Jr. from Vandalia Presbytery; and Frank M. Braly, John Linville, Robert Rennick and John R. Browne from St. Louis Presbytery. There were also ten elders present, representing the four presbyteries.

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1. Seventh Census, 1850.
2. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Religious Bodies, 1936. Bulletin No. 25, Presbyterian Bodies, p. 9,32. Hereinafter cited as Census Presbyterian Bodies.
3. See: Illinois Synod, Minutes, 1832, 1833, in Logan, op. cit., p. 67-70.
4. Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Minutes of the General Assembly, 1832, in Logan, op. cit., p. 67.

Statistical reports on the status of the church were non-existent at the time, but the report on the "State of Religion" in the Minutes of the first meeting of the Synod stated that there had been within the last year "4 congregations organized, adult baptisms 86, infant baptisms 102, professions of religion 443, accesions 219."[1] This indicates that the church membership in the state increased by 219 in the interval 1831-1832.

The Synod concerned itself with formulating matters of policy for the guidance of the churches within its bounds. At its first session it passed a resolution expressing its approval of Sunday Schools, stating its opinion that they were "excellent means for the religious instruction and salvation of the rising generation, and . . . especially adapted to the necessities of the valley of the Mississippi." The resolution went on to cite the work of the American Sunday School Union, recommending that the churches cooperate with this movement. This action by the Illinois Synod is one of the earliest manifestations of the increasing interest which the Cumberland Church was taking in education. As time went on and conditions for education became more and more favorable, this interest was intensified, and from about 1832 the synods and presbyteries were discussing ways and means of accomplishing educational as well as religious and moral objectives.

Another matter of church policy which the Synod took up at its first meeting was that of temperance. As early as 1825 the first presbytery of the Illinois church had taken its stand in favor of temperance societies. The first synod now recommended to its churches "that they use all diligence in promoting and encouraging the est-tablishment of . . . Temperance societies within the sphere of their influence, as a means . . . of christianizing, and as a consequence of moralizing, the human family."[2] For these same reasons, the Synod recommended, also, the formation of Bible and Tract societies.

At the second session of the Synod, held at Pisgah meetinghouse, St. Louis County, Missouri, in the fall of 1833, the report on the "State of Religion" shows that much evangelistic work had been done in the year following the organization of the Synod. It reported "760 conversions, 147 adult baptisms, 119 infant baptisms, accessions to the Church 324, and one Presbytery (Illinois) did not report her accessions and four new congregations."[3] At this meeting the

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1. Illinois Synod, Minutes, 1832, in Logan, op. cit., p. 68.
2. Ibid., 1833, p. 4,5, in Logan, op. cit., p. 69.
3. Ibid., in Logan, op. cit., p. 70.

Moderator was Rev. John Barber, Sr. (David Foster had died prior to the meeting) and the Stated Clerk was Rev. Frank M. Braly. There were eleven ministers present.

"Brush Arbor" Congregations and Population Growth in Illinois

After the establishment of Illinois Synod a decade of extraordinary growth began in the Illinois Cumberland Church. "Brush Arbor" congregations sprang up wherever there was a handful of immigrants from the south and east of Scotch-Irish or English descent, for these were the people who usually formed the nucleus of the Cumberland churches. An improvised pulpit was rigged up and the services were conducted camp meeting style. After its organization the congregation usually met in the homes of its members until a house of worship could be constructed. The Cumberland denomination was, as McDonnold said, "born on the crest of the great wave of emigration which was rolling into the immense western territories, as one after another these territories were thrown open to white settlers."[1] The magnitude of this wave of settlers is shown by a glance at the population figures for the decades between 1800 and 1900.[2]

The Church in Western Illinois: Rushville Presbytery[3]

In 1832 the Battle of Bad Axe decided the fate of the Indians in Illinois, and the treaty of peace signed shortly afterward ended the Black Hawk War and removed the Indian menace from the state for all time. The incoming tide of settlers now flowed into the "military tract" west of the Illinois River. By 1835 the strength of the Cumberland Church called for the organization of a new presbytery in this area. Therefore, at the meeting of the Illinois Synod at the Sugar Creek Church, Sangamon County, on October 21, 1834 the following action was taken:

> Resolved, That a Presbytery be stricken off the Sangamon Presbytery, to be composed of the following ministers, John M. Berry, Benjamin Conley, James M. Stockton and Cyrus Haynes, to be known by the name of Rushville Presbytery . . . said Presbytery to hold its first meeting at Rushville, [Schuyler County] on the second Thursday in March, 1836, John M. Berry to be its first Moderator, and in case of his failure, Benjamin Conley.[4]

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1. McDonnold, op. cit., p. 207.
2. See Table 2, p. 24.
3. See Historical Sketch of Rushville Presbytery by Rev. J. D. Foster, Stated Clerk, c.1877, in Logan, op. cit., p. 80-82.
4. Illinois Synod, Minutes, 1835, in Logan, op. cit., p. 70.

Table II

POPULATION OF ILLINOIS, 1800-1900[1]

Year	Population	Increase: Number	Percent
1800	2,458	---	---
1810	12,282	9,724	395.
1820	55,162	42,880	349.
1830	157,445	102,283	185.
1840	476,183	318,738	202.
1850	851,470	375,287	78.
1860	1,711,951	860,481	101.
1870	2,539,891	827,940	48.
1880	3,077,871	537,980	21.
1890	3,826,351	748,480	24.
1900	4,821,550	995,199	26.

1. Ridgley, The Geography of Illinois, p. 147.

The first meeting of the Rushville Presbytery took place as scheduled with the designated ministers present accompanied by three elders. No records are available to show how many churches were enrolled in the new presbytery but two years later, in 1838, the Presbytery reported to its synod that it had 5 ministers, 7 licentiates, 15 congregations, 1 removal, 4 deaths, and 450 members in communion.[1]

Soon after its organization Rushville Presbytery made plans for the establishment of a seminary. In 1842 Cherry Grove Seminary[2] near Abingdon, Knox County, opened its doors to students and by 1854 it had one instructor and 60 students. Its physical plant was worth $1,500. By 1859 its enrollment was about 50 students and it was under the care of "Mr. A. Baker, A.B. and lady." But the growth of a nearby college established by the Congregationalists from New England seems to have eclipsed this institution and in a few years nothing more is heard from it. Illinois Presbytery established Ewing Seminary[3] in 1843, but the existence of this school also proved to be ephemeral.

The Church in Northern Illinois: Mackinaw Presbytery[4]

One year after the establishment of Rushville Presbytery, the Synod of Illinois further divided Sangamon Presbytery, cutting off the territory north of the Sangamon River and Salt Creek to form Mackinaw Presbytery. This Presbytery met for the first time at the schoolhouse in Pleasant Grove, Tazewell County, on November 24, 1836. The ministers present were Revs. James E. Davis, James W. Dowell, and Neill Johnson. Rev. Davis was chosen Moderator, and Rev. Johnson was the Stated Clerk. The Minutes show that at the time the Presbytery was organized it contained 4 ministers, 2 licentiates, 4 organized churches, and 150 church members. But Neill Johnson says in his Journal,

> We had nominally four congregations, but only one I think fully organized, that was Stouts Grove. They had three elders and perhaps the 30 in communion authorizing them to a representative in presbytery. The other congregations were Pleasant Grove, Randolphs Grove, and Sandy Creek, and

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1. Sangamon Synod, Minutes, 1838, p. 21.
2. See: McDonnold, op. cit., p. 563; Logan, op. cit., p. 123; Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Minutes of the General Assembly, 1854, p. 64; Sangamon Synod, Minutes, 1851, p. 118; 1859, p. 227.
3. See Logan, op. cit., p. 123.
4. See: Mackinaw Presbytery, Minutes, 1836-1874; Journal of Rev. Neill Johnson, 1873 (ms. in possession of Miss Nina B. Johnson, Lower Drive, Oswego, Oregon. Copy obtained through courtesy of Oregon Federal Writers' Project).

none of the latter I think had over two elders and perhaps some only one.[1]

In the report of Mackinaw Presbytery for the next year, 1837, the Presbytery had doubled its number of churches and had added one minister. The church continued to spread along the banks of the Mackinaw River and as far north as Putnam County in the Great Bend of the Illinois River. It reached out, also, into the prairies of McLean and Livingston counties, adding churches steadily until by 1850 the number of churches enrolled in the Presbytery had more than tripled. On the other hand, some over-expansion occurred as indicated by the fact that by 1850 at least 4 churches had disappeared from the records. The high point in the growth of the Presbytery was attained 1875 when there were 22 churches with a total membership of 1,200. In the last decades of the nineteenth century the tide of expansion of Mackinaw Presbytery reached the shores of Lake Michigan. In 1892, the year before the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, the strength of the church in the Chicago area was such that a new Presbytery was cut off Mackinaw Presbytery and organized as Chicago Presbytery.[2] The portion of Mackinaw Presbytery which remained kept the name of Mackinaw until 1901 when the name was changed to Lincoln Presbytery.

The Church in Eastern Illinois: Foster Presbytery[3]

The growth of the church in the eastern part of the state began with the work of Isaac Hill who settled in Clark County in 1828. For about eight years after his arrival he was the only Cumberland pastor working within a sixty-mile radius. In 1832 James Ashmore became a convert to the teachings of Rev. Hill, and started on what was to be a long career of service in the Cumberland denomination. He settled in Vermillion County where he organized many churches.

In 1837 the Illinois Synod authorized the establishment of a new presbytery to care for the churches in eastern Illinois. The new presbytery was called Foster Presbytery and it was directed to hold its organizational meeting at Charleston, Coles County, in April 1838. The members were Revs. Hill and Ashmore, Thomas Campbell of Sangamon County, and William Finley, who was to be "attached to said Presbytery until such

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1. Journal of Neill Johnson, p. 50.
2. See p. 37.
3. See: Illinois Synod, Minutes, 1837, in Logan, op. cit., p. 71. Foster Presbytery, Minutes, 1869 (ms. in Virginia Library, Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Chicago); Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Minutes of the General Assembly, 1871-1906.

time as she shall have strength to do without him," Rev. Finley was appointed by the Synod to be the first Moderator of Foster Presbytery.

There were at least 4 churches (all of which originally belonged to Vandalia Presbytery) within the bounds of the new presbytery at the time of its organization. By 1869 the number of churches had increased to 32. This number reached 38 in 1906 with a total church membership of 2,787.

Sangamon Synod[1]

Shortly after the establishment of Mackinaw Presbytery, one of the members of this Presbytery went to the General Assembly and petitioned for the formation of a synod to include the northern presbyteries of the state. Accordingly, the General Assembly passed an order for the division of Illinois Synod and the establishment of a new synod to be made up of Sangamon, Rushville, and Mackinaw presbyteries.[2] There was some confusion as to the name this synod was to adopt. The Assembly called it the McAdow Synod, but when the notice of the Assembly's action appeared in The Cumberland Presbyterian--a publication of the church--a typographical error occurred and the name was printed as the "Mehaca Synod."

The first meeting of Mehaca Synod took place, according to the appointment of the General Assembly, at Rushville, Schuyler County, on October 18, 1838. The ministers present at the first meeting of the Synod were, from Sangamon Presbytery, John M. Berry and Thomas Campbell; from Rushville Presbytery, Abner McDowell, Peter Downey, and Cyrus Haynes; and from Mackinaw Presbytery, James E. Davis. There were also six elders in attendance. Rev. Berry was chosen Moderator, and Cyrus Haynes, Stated Clerk. The total membership of the presbyteries of the Synod at the time of its organization consisted of 16 ministers, 35 congregations and 1,060 church members.

At the next meeting of the Synod in 1839 the matter of the confusion in names was discussed and the Synod decided to "respectfully solicit the General Assembly to approve and confirm the change of this name [Mehaca] to Sangamon."[3] So, from this point on, the name appears in the records as Sangamon Synod.

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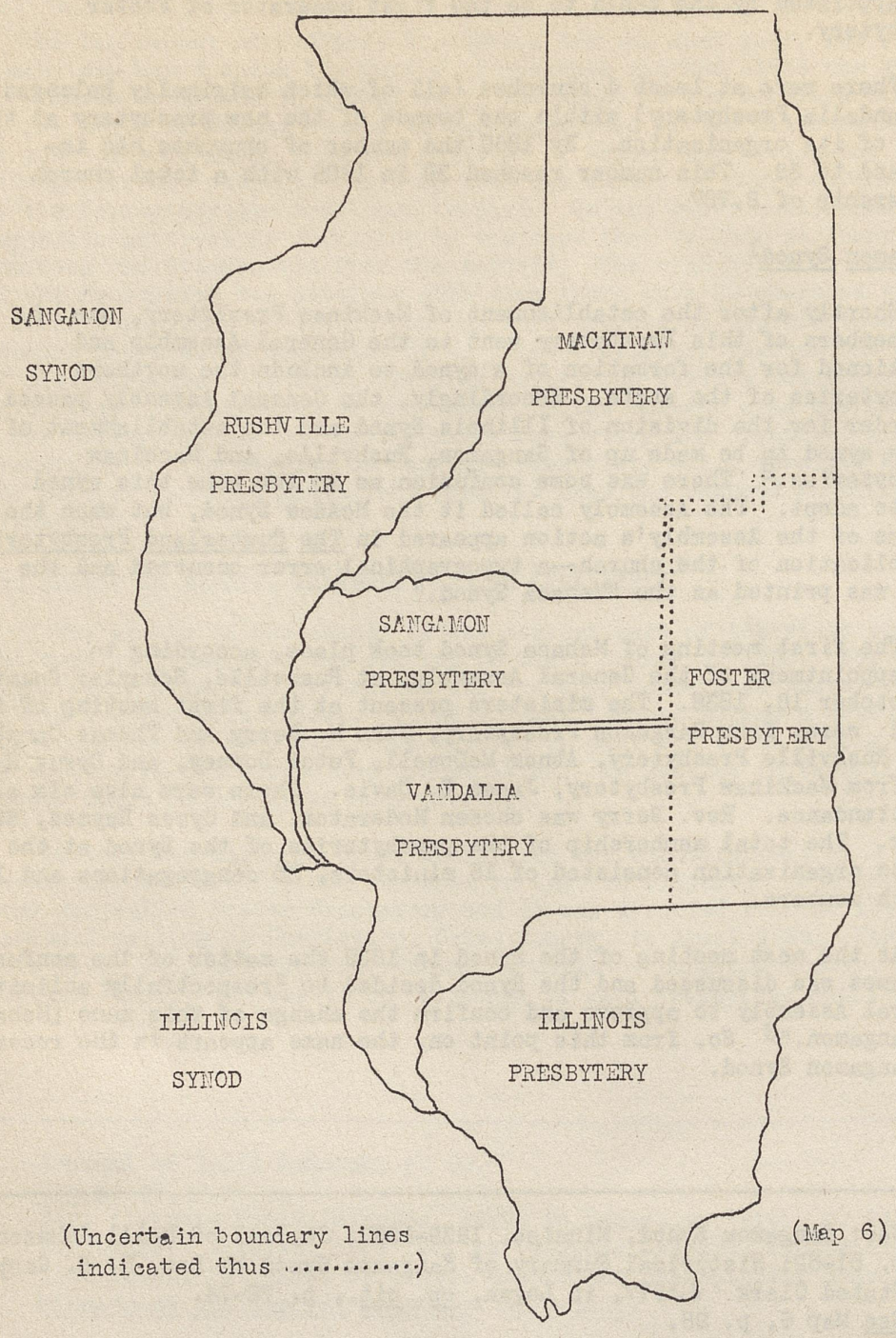
1. See: Sangamon Synod, Minutes, 1838-1865; Journal of Neill Johnson, p. 51-52; Historical Summary of Sangamon Synod by Rev. W. S. Campbell, Stated Clerk ©1877, in Logan, op. cit., p. 72-74.
2. See Map 6, p. 28.
3. Sangamon Synod, Minutes, 1838, p. 21.

SYNODS AND PRESBYTERIES IN 1838



(Uncertain boundary lines indicated thus .....)

(Map 6)

Historical Sketch

There were a number of questions involving boundaries which the Synod dealt with in its first years. There was the formation of Wisconsin Presbytery in 1839, Iowa Presbytery in 1844, Harris Presbytery in central Illinois in 1849 (this presbytery was in existence only a few years), and other presbyteries beyond the Mississippi. Finally, in 1857 the Mississippi River became the western boundary of Sangamon Synod, so that after this date the Synod lay wholly in the state of Illinois.

Decatur Presbytery[1]

In 1858 Sangamon Synod divided Mackinaw and Sangamon presbyteries to form Decatur Presbytery. Located near the heart of the state,[2] this Presbytery had within its boundaries about 8 churches and 5 ministers at the time of its organization. The ministers comprising the original membership were Revs. Daniel Traughber, J. C. Smith, G. W. Kinsolving, J. B. Lowrance, and John Bennett. The first meeting of Decatur Presbytery was held at Mt. Zion Church, Macon County, in April 1859. Rev. Traughber was the first moderator.

The Church in Southern Illinois: Illinois, Ewing, and McLin Presbyteries[3]

While these events were taking place in Sangamon Synod in the central part of the state, developments in the southern section where the church had first entered the state were slower. Here growth had not been as spectacular as in the middle sections. In 1844, however, Illinois Synod divided its southernmost and oldest presbytery into three presbyteries. The new Illinois Presbytery retained the counties in the lower end of the state, while Ewing Presbytery took over a portion of territory north of Illinois Presbytery, and McLin Presbytery extended to the borders of Vandalia and Foster Presbyteries.[4] The exact locations of the lines of demarcation between these presbyteries are now lost.

Ewing Presbtery met for the first time at Village Church in White County in April 1845. The first Moderator was Jesse Pearce, and the original membership of ministers consisted of Revs. John Porter, Richard Harris, John Crawford, Benjamin Bruce, Moses J. Pearce, and Jesse Pearce.

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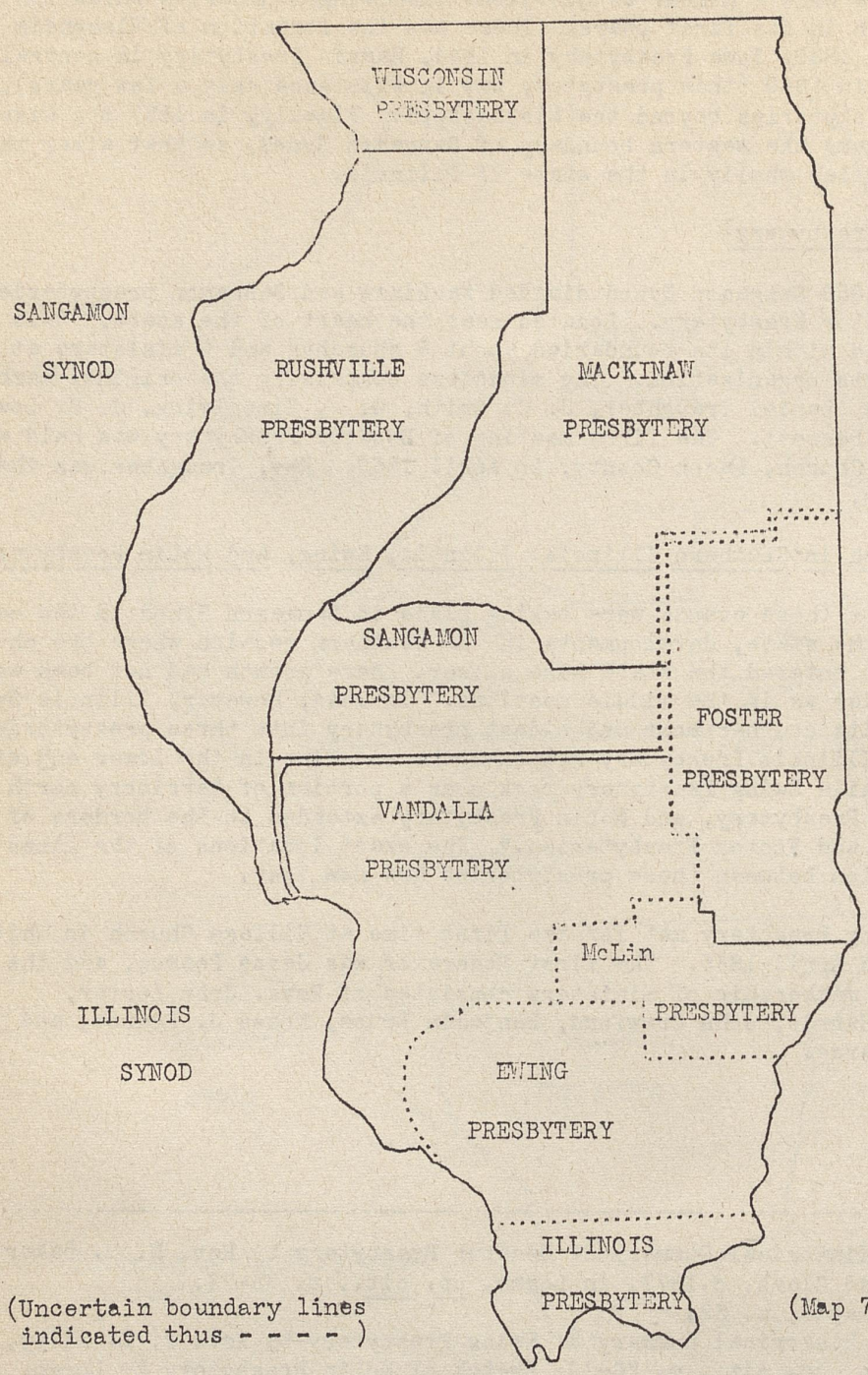
1. See Historical Summary of Decatur Presbytery by Rev. N. M. Baker, Stated Clerk, c.1877, in Logan, op. cit., p. 75-78.
2. See Map 8, p. 32.
3. See: Historical Summary of Ewing Presbytery by Rev. J. L. Riley, in Logan, op. cit., p. 78-79; Sketch of McLin Presbytery by Logan, ibid., p. 80.
4. See Map 7, p. 30.

SYNODS AND PRESBYTERIES IN 1854



(Uncertain boundary lines indicated thus - - - -)

(Map 7)

McLin Presbytery held its first meeting at Monmouth meetinghouse (location unknown) in April, 1845. The Synod appointed Rev. Felix G. Trousdale Moderator, and in case of his absence, Rev. A. L. Hamilton was to serve. The first ministers of the Presbytery were Revs. A. L. Hamilton, B. A. Smith, Felix G. Trousdale, Woods M. Hamilton, and William Finley.

Central Illinois Synod[1]

The organizational structure of the Cumberland Church in Illinois by the spring of 1859 consisted of 2 synods and 9 presbyteries. Illinois Synod contained Foster, Vandalia, McLin, Ewing, and Illinois presbyteries; and Sangamon Synod was made up of Mackinaw, Sangamon, Rushville, and Decatur presbyteries.[2] There were probably as many as one hundred churches with a total membership of somewhere around 2,500 people. The final organizational developement in this period of rapid expansion was the foundation of the Central Illinois Synod in the fall of 1859. After this it was not until 1880 (with the exception of the brief existence of Hill Presbytery in 1876-1882) that a new presbytery was formed.

The General Assembly of 1859, meeting at Evansville, Indiana, resolved:

> That the Presbyteries of Decatur, Vandalia, and Foster, be, and that they are hereby constituted a Synod, to be known as central Illinois Synod; that it hold its first session in the town of Sullivan, Moultrie County, Ill., on Thursday, at 11 o'clock, A.M., before the third Sabbath in October, 1859; and that Rev. J.B.Logan be the first Moderator, and, in case of his absence, Rev. Daniel Traughber.[3]

Rev. Logan, the author of a history of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Illinois, and the acting Moderator of the first session of the Central Illinois Synod, says that the organizational meeting of the new synod took place as scheduled, but that the records of this meeting and of "several subsequent sessions" were destroyed by fire. When the Synod was organized, Daniel Traughber was elected Moderator, and Rev. J.C. Smith Stated Clerk.

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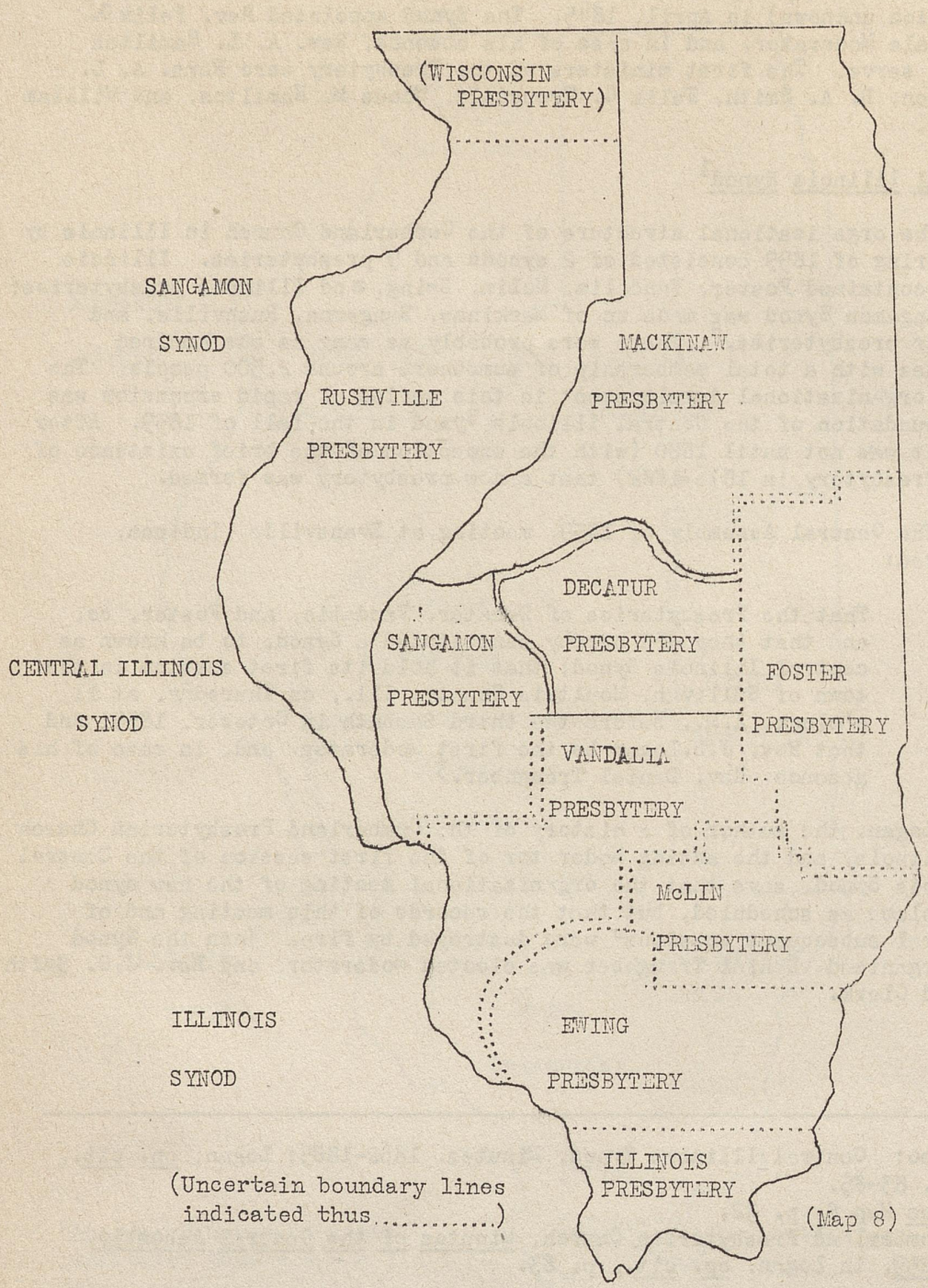
1. See: Central Illinois Synod, Minutes, 1862-1885; Logan, op. cit., p. 83-85.
2. See Map 8, p. 32.
3. Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Minutes of the General Assembly, 1859, in Logan, op. cit., p. 83.

SYNODS AND PRESBYTERIES IN 1860



(Map 8)

The Educational Work of the Church

One of the reasons for the secession of the Cumberland group from the Presbyterian Church had been a difference in policy in regard to the education of ministers. The Cumberland branch, striving to supply the religious needs of the rapidly increasing population of the Middle West, had accepted men of inferior educational training for its ministry. This did not mean, however, that the church did not value education. The records show that from its beginnings it had a deep interest in both secular and religious education.

Secular Schools

The Cumberland Church, together with other denominations, made a great contribution to the education of the people of Illinois through the establishment of many secular institutions of learning. Up to about 1850 the people of the state had been preoccupied with the problems of making a living in the new land. But by the middle of the century the improved economic conditions and the increased population of this region enabled the people to turn their attention to the problems of education. The churches were the agencies to which they looked for educational leadership in the first half of the nineteenth century. After this time the developing public school system supplanted the churches in secular education, for in 1845 the state legislature had passed an act permitting taxes to be levied for the support of the free public schools,[1] and thereafter the rise of these schools began to eclipse the non-tax-supported institutions.

Cumberland Presbyterial Schools[2]

By 1843 the presbyteries of Rushville and Illinois had already established seminaries, as has been pointed out. Later on, "there was scarcely a presbytery in all that region," says McDonnold, speaking of the Cumberland Church in the northwest, "that did not attempt to establish a school of high grade."[3]

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1. Federal Writers' Project, Illinois: A Descriptive and Historical Guide, "Government and Education," p. 96-97.
2. See: Mackinaw Presbytery, Minutes, 1846, p. 56; 1849, p. 78; 1852, p. 130; Sangamon Presbytery, Minutes, 1858, p. 153; 1871, p. 7-8; Foster Presbytery, Minutes, 1869, p. 20; Vandalia Presbytery, Minutes, 1855, p. 147; Sangamon Synod, Minutes, 1851, p. 118; 1853, p. 142; 1856, p. 204; 1859, p. 226,227,228; Logan, op. cit., p. 123-124; McDonnold, op. cit., p. 568; Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, XIV (April-May, 1921), "The Pioneers of Macon County," by N. M. Baker, p. 98.
3. McDonnold, op. cit., p. 543.

In 1849 Mackinaw Presbytery, feeling a "deep interest in the promotion of education within her bounds", resolved to cooperate with the citizens of Stouts Grove who were contemplating the establishment of an "institution of learning." They appointed six trustees to act with five of the community to get the seminary started. Soon afterward, Stouts Grove Seminary was opened. It was in operation until about 1852, when the Board of Commissioners of Mackinaw Presbytery voted to build a new seminary at Leroy in McLean County. This institution was burdened with debt by 1859 and soon closed. Sullivan Academy at Sullivan, Moultrie County, was established in 1851 and taken under the care of Vandalia Presbytery shortly afterward. It carried on for five years after which it was taken over by another denomination. At Virginia in Cass County, Virginia Seminary, later called Union College, was established by Sangamon Presbytery about 1851. By 1860 it, too, was in poor financial condition and was finally sold to the local school district.

In Macon County the Cumberland Presbyterians, together with Methodists and members of other denominations, formed a joint stock company for the operation of a school called Mount Zion Academy. Opening in 1856, it was transferred to Decatur Presbytery where it continued for sixteen years until the competition of the nearby Lincoln University and the public schools forced it to close. Ashmore Seminary in Foster Presbytery lasted only one year (1868-1869), and Enfield High School at Enfield, White County, chartered under Ewing Presbytery in 1873, is not heard from after 1877. Lincoln University, established at Lincoln in Logan County in 1864 was the only institution founded by the Cumberland denomination in Illinois which had a lasting career as a church school. The other schools declined because of the unsettled conditions brought on by the Civil War, and because of the competition of the public schools.

Lincoln University[1]

As early as 1856 the synods of Sangamon and Illinois met to "confer on the subject and enter into permanent arrangements in relation to the establishing a joint Synodical College" to be under the control of the two synods. For several years nothing more was heard of the idea, but in 1861, when Rev. J. B. Logan began to publish The Western Cumberland Presbyterian at Alton, the matter received some attention in the columns of this periodical. Although the country was then in the

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1. See: Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Minutes of the General Assembly, 1872-1901; Sangamon Synod, Minutes, 1856, p. 183; McDonnold, op. cit. p. 541-551; untitled article in first number of Alumni Journal of Lincoln University by Dr. D. M. Harris, in Logan, op. cit., p. 127-13

depths of civil war the proposal to establish a Cumberland Presbyterian university gained the support not only of the Illinois synods, but also of the synods of Indiana and Iowa. Thus, in 1864 the three Illinois synods (for the Central Illinois Synod had come into existence in the meantime) and the synods of Indiana and Iowa appointed commissioners to attend to the business of creating a university. While the Commission was investigating possible locations for the projected institution the town of Lincoln came forward with an offer of financial support to attract the university. The offer was accepted, a board of trustees was formed, and the new institution was chartered as Lincoln University in 1865.

In spite of many difficulties resulting from the Civil War and post-war inflation, the University opened its doors on November 16, 1866 with a faculty of five headed by Rev. A. Freeman, D.D. as president, and one hundred students. It survived a period of stress due to financial troubles and the competition of state supported institutions of higher learning, of which there were no less than six in Illinois by 1900.[1]

In 1900 James Millikin and the City of Decatur proposed that the Cumberland Church enter a joint financial agreement to establish a school at Decatur. This school was to be known as the Decatur College and Industrial School. The charter of Lincoln University was expanded to include this institution, and the name of the combined schools was changed to the James Millikin University. The University was controlled by a board of trustees elected by the synods of Indiana, Iowa, and Illinois (the three synods in Illinois had, by this time, united to form one synod, called Illinois Synod). When a majority of the Cumberland denomination united with the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America in 1907, the James Millikin University became a Presbyterian USA institution.

Interest of the Church as a Whole in Education

Interest in education was not peculiar to the Illinois branch of the Cumberland Church. Throughout the entire denomination in this period considerable effort was made to promote and sustain all types of schools. In 1849 there were "sixteen chartered institutions [of learning] belonging to the church together with a number of other male and female high schools under the patronage of, and partly belonging to, the Cumberland Presbyterian Church." In 1890 the church possessed "one university, fifteen colleges, and thirteen academies, institutes, and seminaries . . . . [There were in addition] various other high schools, taught and patronized by members of our church . . . . "[2]

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1. Federal Writers' Project, op. cit., p. 96.
2. Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Minutes of the General Assembly, 1849, 1860, in McDonnold, op. cit., p. 568.

The Church and the Civil War

At the outbreak of the Civil War, there were 97 presbyteries in the Cumberland Church: of this total, 69 were in slave states, and 28 were in non-slave states.[1] This situation presented a serious threat to the unity of the denomination in the half-decade during which the military and political conflict raged. For 20 years preceding the war the General Assembly of the church had been asked repeatedly for a formulation of policy for the whole church on the problem of slavery. The position which the Assembly took on two such occasions--in 1848 and 1851--was that slavery was a question which "belonged to civil rather than ecclesiastical legislation" and that agitation of this matter by the northern and southern churches would "only have a tendency to alienate feeling between brethren; to engender strifes and animosities in your churches; and tend, ultimately to a separation between brethren who hold a common faith, an event leading to the most disastrous results...."[2] This was the attitude which the Church maintained (with one brief exception) throughout the war, and it was this spirit of tolerance which accounted in large measure for the fact that the Cumberland Church alone of all the major Protestant denominations retained its unity when other churches were rent into northern and southern factions which set up separate denominations.[3]

In Illinois, although the great majority of Cumberland Presbyterians had come from the south, they believed "that the institution of slavery as tolerated in the United States ... is in the highest sense subversive of the purity Peace and Prosperity of the Kingdom of Christ ...."[4] They held that it was the duty of the church "to give her undivided influence for the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of good order in society...."[5] What the Illinois church lost in the way of congregations and ministers as a result of war is not known, since the records for this period are incomplete. By 1871, however, the Illinois church was in a healthy state, to judge from the statistics published in the report of the General Assembly of this year. In the three synods of the state, there was a total of 128 ministers, approximately 180 churches, and in the neighborhood of 9,000 church members.

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1. McDonnold, op. cit., p. 380.
2. Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Minutes of the General Assembly, 1851, p. 56, 57, in McDonnold, op. cit., p. 416-417.
3. In 1869, however, the Negro Cumberland Presbyterians set up a separate denomination called the Colored Cumberland Church. In 1936 there were 5 churches of this denomination in Illinois. (Census Presbyterian Bodies, p. 42).
4. Mackinaw Presbytery, Minutes, 1862, p. 137.
5. Mackinaw Presbytery, Minutes, 1864, p. 171.

Post-War Organizational Developments in Illinois

In 1880 Illinois Synod divided McLin Presbytery to form Albion Presbytery, which in its first report to the General Assembly had over 1,000 church members, 6 ministers, and 13 churches.[1] This division was not a lasting one, for in 1903 McLin and Albion presbyteries reunited to form Mt. Vernon Presbytery. Another organizational change took place in 1887 when the three synods in Illinois--Central Illinois Synod, Illinois Synod, and Sangamon Synod--united to form one synod which retained the name of Illinois Synod. The consolidated synod was composed, in 1887, of 10 presbyteries with a total church membership of 13,805 with 137 ministers and 201 churches.[2] The final organizational development before the 1907 reunion was the establishment of Chicago Presbytery.

Chicago Presbytery[3]

At the fall 1892 meeting Illinois Synod appointed a commission to organize a presbytery in the Chicago region "if, in their judgment, such course should become advisable before the next meeting of the Synod."[4] The first church established in Chicago was known as the Chicago Cumberland Church, later called the First Cumberland Church of Chicago. This church sent its first report to the General Assembly in 1892. At this time it had 95 church members, and its church property was valued at $14,000.

In 1893 the first report of Chicago Presbytery appeared in the Minutes of the General Assembly. The new Presbytery contained four churches. They were the First, Second, and Third Cumberland Presbyterian churches of Chicago, and Grand Ridge Church at Grand Ridge in LaSalle County. The Fourth Cumberland Church of Chicago was added to the presbyterial roll in 1894, and in 1895 Memorial Church and Alpine Heights Church brought the number of churches in Chicago Presbytery to six. In the meantime the Presbytery had formed a missionary committee which by 1896 had set up three missions--Edgewater, Sheridan Park and Drexel Park. In the following year however, there were no reports from Edgewater and Sheridan Park, and only the Drexel Park mission became an organized church. The Presbytery contained 8 churches from 1897 to 1907 when the number of churches dropped to 5, one of which was Grand Ridge Church. In the 1907 reunion, the 4 Chicago churches united with the Chicago USA Presbytery, and Grand Ridge Church united with Ottawa USA Presbytery.

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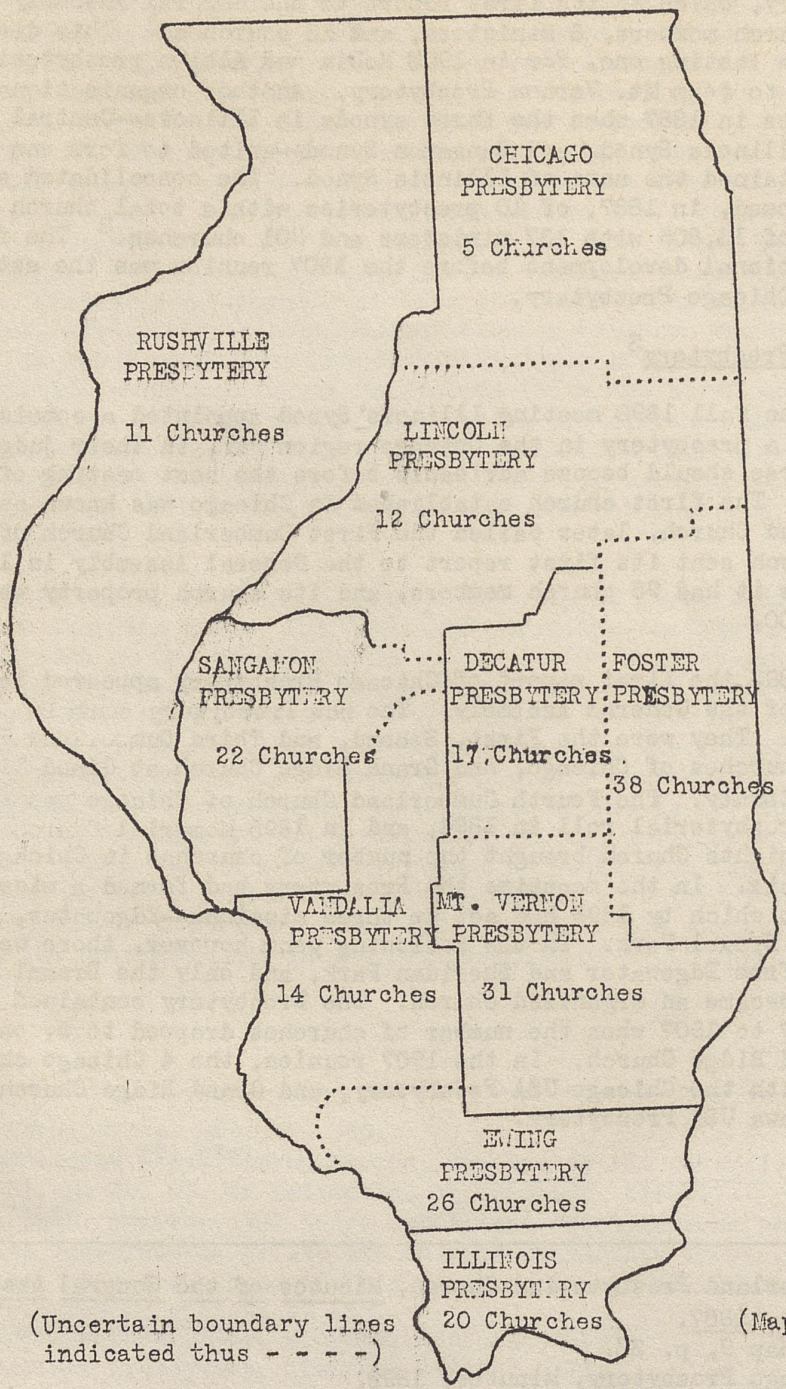
1. Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Minutes of the General Assembly, 1880.
2. Ibid., 1887.
3. See Map 9, p. 38.
4. Chicago Presbytery, Minutes, 1892.

ILLINOIS SYNOD IN 1906
(Before Reunion)



(Uncertain boundary lines indicated thus - - - -)

(Map 9)

The Reunion

There had been several attempts from time to time in the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America to obtain a revision of its Confession of Faith. This revision was finally authorized, and in 1903 the creedal position of the Presbyterian Church approximated that of the Cumberland Church. When the question of the reunion of these two bodies came up it met with interest on both sides. Committees were appointed by the general assemblies of both churches to meet together for the purpose of working out a possible basis of union. The result was that a plan of union was formulated which, when submitted to the general assemblies of the two denominations, received their approval in 1904. It was sent to each of the presbyteries in both churches, a majority of which ratified the plan, and in 1905 the general assemblies passed resolutions for organic union.

At its next meeting in May 1906 at Decatur, Illinois, the Cumberland Assembly voted to adjourn sine die as a separate assembly, to meet the following year as a part of the One Hundred and Nineteenth General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. The vote was not unanimous, and 106 commissioners withdrew from the meeting and reconvened at the Grand Army Hall in Decatur. After electing a Moderator and Stated Clerk they "continued the business of the General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church until said business was finally and lawfully finished."[1] Then the new Assembly adjourned to meet May, 1907 at Dixon, Tennessee, where the denomination had originated a century ago.

Thus the Cumberland Church was perpetuated as a separate ecclesiastical body. There followed a period which was featured by many difficult problems involving the ownership of church property. These disputes were taken to the civil courts where the decision was in some cases in favor of the Cumberland people, and other cases in favor of the Presbyterians. Aside from the issue of the ownership of property, perhaps the most fundamental difficulty between the two denominations was caused by the feeling on the part of the Cumberland Presbyterians that the larger and more powerful Presbyterian denomination had attempted to take over the Cumberland Church without the consent of the church members. As a member of Lincoln Presbytery expressed it, "The question of union with the Presbyterian Church has not been presented at any time to a single congregation in this Presbytery. The pastors in charge and the elders have proceeded to do the whole thing."[2]

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1. Decatur Presbytery, Minutes, 1906, p. 175.
2. Lincoln Presbytery, Minutes, 1906, p. 151.

Table III

CUMBERLAND CHURCHES IN ILLINOIS SYNOD BEFORE AND AFTER REUNION[1]
[Reporting (R) and Not Reporting (NR) to the
General Assembly after Reunion, 1907-1910.]

Presbytery	1906 Total	1907 R	1907 NR	1908 R	1908 NR	1909 R	1910 R
Chicago	5	0	5				
Decatur	17	3	14	3	14	3	2
Ewing	26	5	21	6	20	11	10
Foster	38	0	38	1	37	1	1
Illinois	20	7	13	7	13	7	11
Lincoln	12	8	5	5	4		
Mt. Vernon	31	17	17	16	17	14	6
Rushville	11	0	11				
Sangamon	22	8	14	8	30*	6	6
Vandalia	14	0	14	0	13	2	2
Totals	196	46	152	46	148	44	38

(*Contains Chicago Cumberland Presbytery Churches.)

1. Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Minutes of the General Assembly, 1906-10.

The Continuing Church in Illinois

The continuing church found itself in a state of virtual decapitation at the meeting of the new General Assembly in 1907. New boards and agencies had to be organized to carry on the work of those which had gone over to the reunited church. As for the individual churches, it was difficult for some of them to decide which denomination to support. Because of the resulting confusion the Cumberland General Assembly of 1907 ordered that all the churches be retained on the roll until their final alignment could be definitely established. Many of these churches, however, did not sent in reports to the Cumberland General Assembly.[1] In a large number of cases the congregations split, one part becoming Presbyterian USA and the other Cumberland. In other cases, the Cumberland ministers enrolled their churches in the Presbyterian mother church as instructed by the General Assembly of the reunited church, only to have the people of the congregations reject the reunion and return to the Cumberland fold. Some Cumberland churches consistently refused to treat with the Presbyterians on the subject of union. Typical of the reaction of some of these churches to the proposals of the Presbyterians was that of Mount Sterling which, when approached on the matter of union, "voted unanimously and indignantly against it."[2] On the other hand, there were many Cumberland churches, which simply changed denominations and became Presbyterian churches, while other Cumberland churches merged with their Presbyterian neighbors to form union churches.

Although a considerable majority of Cumberland ministers sanctioned the reunion there were some who strongly opposed it. In Foster Presbytery, for example, Rev. J. H. Milholland refused to allow his name to be enrolled in the consolidated church. The Presbytery had decided that when the "act of union and reunion" was consummated by the two general assemblies, then "by virtue of that act ministers, elders and members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church became ministers, elders and members of the reunited church, and as such are amenable to the constitution of the Presbyterian Church USA."[3] Foster Presbytery then passed a resolution that "all properties and property rights and privileges of Foster Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church are hereby transferred and conveyed to the Foster Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church USA, and that Foster Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church as a corporation under the laws of the State of Illinois is hereby dissolved."[4]

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1. See Table 3, p. 40.
2. O. A. Page, History of Massac County, Illinois, "Cumberland Presbyterianism in Massac County." p. 329.
3. Foster Presbytery, Minutes, 1907, p. 89.
4. Ibid., p. 93.
5. Ibid., p. 90.

When the roll of ministers of the Presbytery was called at its first meeting as a Presbyterian organization, Rev. Milholland refused to acknowledge his status as a Presbyterian minister. He began to work for the continuation of the Cumberland Church, whereupon he was charged by the Presbyterians with "violating the Peace, Unity and Purity of the church . . . advising and abetting the split of the church . . . and inciting to organized revolt."[1] Rev. Milholland further provoked the antagonism of the Presbyterian Church by accepting the chairmanship of the Cumberland Board of Ministerial Relief provided for, as the Presbyterians said, by the "independent, irregular, illegal and so-called Cumberland Presbyterian General Assembly." His name was "erased" from the roll of the Presbyterian Church. He continued his activities on behalf of the Cumberland denomination and became one of the leaders of the continuing church. It was largely due to his efforts that in 1912 Foster Presbytery was able to report to the General Assembly that it had 8 churches, 5 ministers, and 284 church members.[2] The Presbytery continued to grow, so that today it has 13 active churches, 9 ministers, and 676 active church members.[3]

In Lincoln Presbytery much the same chain of events took place, in regard to the question of reunion, as had occurred in Foster Presbytery. At the fall 1906 meeting of the Presbytery the Moderator announced that the roll would be called as the Lincoln Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. At this point, Rev. J. L. Goodknight made the following statements:

> 1. This Presbytery adjourned as the [Lincoln] presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church; 2. The General Assemblies of the two churches cannot by an act make this Presbytery a presbytery of the Presbyterian Church of the U.S.A.; 3. There are a number of us of this Presbytery who will not be constituted as a part of a Presbyterian presbytery, but who mean to constitute according to adjournment the Lincoln Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church; 4. "We mean to do this without any hard feelings or unkind words. We do not mean to disturb you who wish to constitute a presbytery of the U.S.A. We part with you without any ill feeling. As you have been our Christian brethren we mean that we, on our part, are to treat you so in the future. Now that we do not interfere

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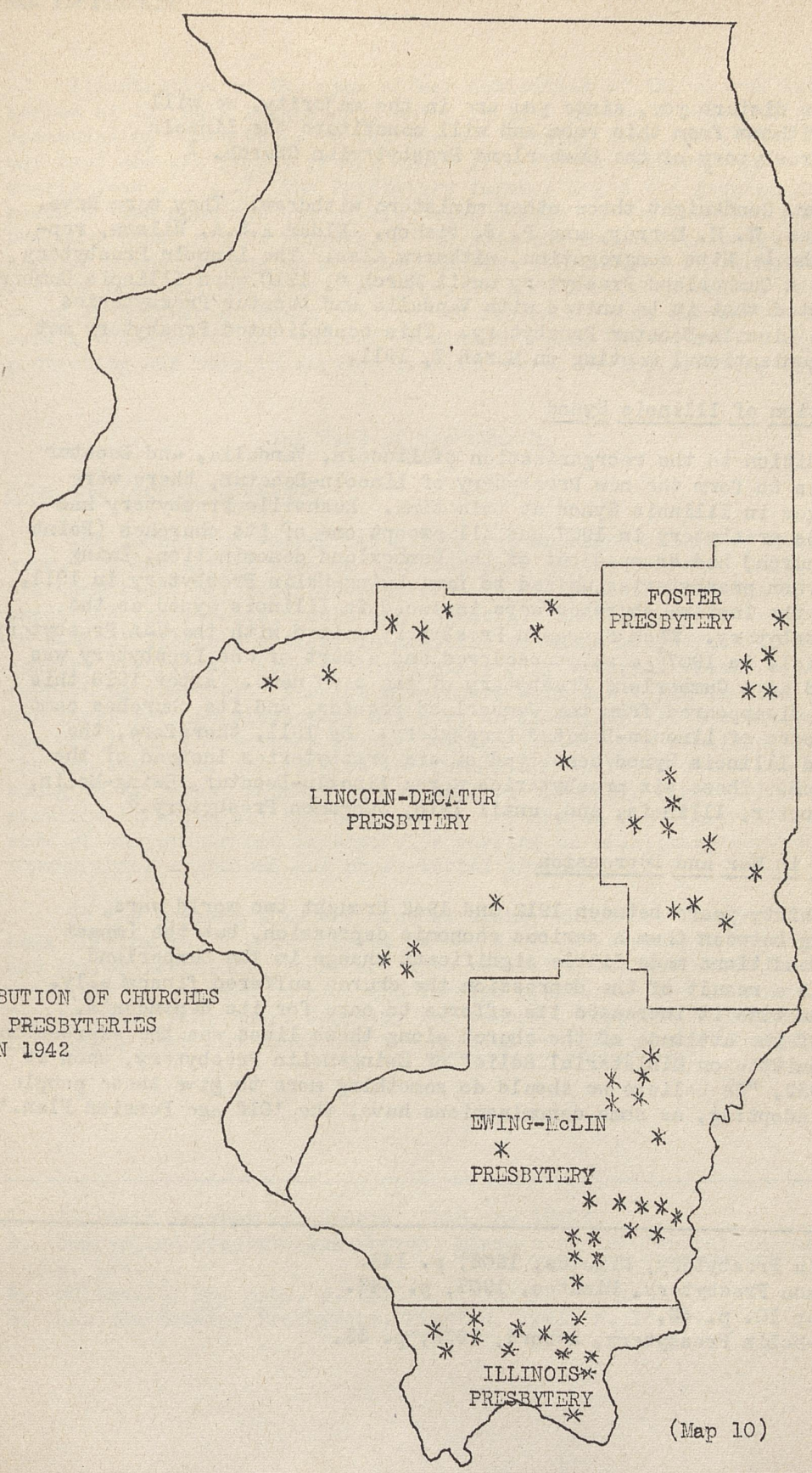
1. Foster Presbytery, Minutes, 1907, p. 89.
2. Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Minutes of the General Assembly, 1912.
3. Ibid., 1941.



DISTRIBUTION OF CHURCHES
AND PRESBYTERIES
IN 1942

(Map 10)

> or disturb you, since you are in the majority, we will withdraw from this room and will constitute the Lincoln Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. [1]

With Dr. Goodknight three other ministers withdrew. They were Revs. H. Clay Yates, W. M. Murray, and P. B. Bishop. Elder A.S.A. Wilson, representing the De Witt congregation, withdrew also. The Lincoln Presbytery continued as a Cumberland Presbytery until March 6, 1910 when Illinois Cumberland Synod directed that it be united with Vandalia and Decatur Presbyteries to form the Lincoln-Decatur Presbytery. This consolidated Presbytery met for its organizational meeting on March 7, 1911.

Reorganization of Illinois Synod

In addition to the reorganization of Lincoln, Vandalia, and Decatur presbyteries to form the new Presbytery of Lincoln-Decatur, there were other changes in Illinois Synod at this time. Rushville Presbytery had become a USA presbytery in 1907 and all except one of its churches (Point Pleasant Church) had dropped out of the Cumberland denomination. Ewing and Mt. Vernon presbyteries united to form Ewing-McLin Presbytery in 1911, and all of the Indiana churches were included in Illinois Synod as the Indiana Presbytery. When Sangamon Presbytery united with the USA Presbytery of Springfield in 1907[2] a split occurred and a part of the Presbytery was reorganized as a Cumberland Presbytery of the same name. After 1918 this Presbytery disappeared from the Cumberland records, and its churches came under the care of Lincoln-Decatur Presbytery. By 1911, therefore, the reorganized Illinois Synod consisted of six presbyteries instead of the original ten. These six presbyteries were: Lincoln-Decatur, Ewing-McLin, Indiana, Foster, Illinois, and, until 1918, Sangamon Presbytery.[3]

The Church in War and Depression

The thirty years between 1912 and 1942 brought two world wars, sandwiching between them a serious economic depression, but the impact of these conditions made little significant change in the Cumberland Church. As a result of the depression the church suffered financially. At the same time it increased its efforts to care for its dependents. Typical of the attitude of the church along these lines was the expression of the Committee on Ministerial Relief of Ewing-McLin Presbytery, when it said in 1932, "We believe we should do something more to give these people relief by adopting, as some denominations have, the 'Old Age Pension Plan.'"[4]

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1. Lincoln Presbytery, Minutes, 1906, p. 149.
2. Sangamon Presbytery, Minutes, 1907, p. 443.
3. See Map 10. p. 43.
4. Ewing-McLin Presbytery, Record, 1932, p. 33.

Illustrative of the type of war activities of the church was the action of Illinois Presbytery, which in 1918 passed a resolution recommending "that there be set apart a special hour for prayer for our boys who are freely giving their life for the liberty which we so dearly love . . . ." The Presbytery further urged the government to place a "ban upon the use of alcoholic drinks in the army and [among] the many other public workers."[1] In 1941 the General Assembly took similar steps, acting on a recommendation from one of its committees, stating whereas, our boys, the pride of our homes, are called to training camps in defense of human liberty, we recommend that our stated clerk send a telegram to our honored President urging him to assist us in protecting our boys in service from the curse of intoxicating liquors."[2]

The Work of the Church

Home and Foreign Missions

The Cumberland Church has a long and unbroken record of missionary work. It has always been an integral part of the church. Originally the Cumberland missionaries pioneered in the frontier regions of the unsettled territories, including Illinois. Later, workers were sent to several Illinois cities, in addition to those who worked in the country districts. Some of these early city missions became self-supporting churches. Foreign missionary work was begun in 1852 when the first foreign missionary was sent to Liberia.[3] At the outbreak of the Civil War the workers in the foreign fields were recalled, but after the conclusion of hostilities the Cumberland Church renewed its efforts along these lines, supporting its workers through a central board of missions to which all the branches of the church contributed. In addition, some of the synods and presbyteries carried on missionary work directly through their synodical and presbyterial boards.

At the present time the central agency which has charge of missionary work for the whole denomination is the General Assembly's Board of Missions and Church Erection. There are also several local societies in Illinois which are interested in home and foreign missions. The Lincoln-Decatur Presbyterial Missionary Society, for example, supports a program of missionary work and publishes the Missionary Messenger.[4] Recently

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1. Illinois Presbytery, Record, 1918, p. 19,24.
2. Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Minutes of the General Assembly, 1941, p. 134.
3. McDonnold, op. cit., p. 333.
4. Lincoln-Decatur Presbytery, Minutes, 1941, p. 18,19.

the presbyterial missionary societies have been more interested in evangelistic work within their own bounds than in other regions. Increasing emphasis is being placed on missionary work in some of the weaker rural churches in an effort to resuscitate them and return them to active service.

The extent to which the whole church is interested in missionary work at the present time is shown by an examination of the church budget. In 1941 the distribution of the budget for the whole denomination showed that the largest percentage (37%) of the total expenditure of the church went for missions.[1]

Young People's Work

The work of the Sunday schools has gradually extended into such organizations as the Christian Endeavor, the Vacation Church School, and various local young people's societies. In Foster Presbytery a Young People's Board was established in 1935 and as its principal function it was "directed to develop encampment sites into an annual Revival Effort."[2] This work was later taken over by the presbyterial Committee on Christian Education. In Lincoln-Decatur Presbytery young people's work is in charge of a Young People's Counselor. This Presbytery also has a Board of Christian Education which directs its annual encampments.

Other Church Work

Two causes for which the Cumberland Church has worked from the beginning are temperance and Sabbath observance. Through the General Assembly's Committee on Prohibition and Law Enforcement and its Committee on Sabbath Observance, the Church has consistently carried on programs to advance these causes. Educational interests of the denomination are centered in Bethel College at McKenzie, Tennessee--the only Cumberland institution of learning which did not join the Presbyterian Church in the reunion. The church has a Board of Publication which publishes two church organs, The Cumberland Presbyterian, and The Crusader. It also publishes Sunday School literature and has a book department. The Board of Ministerial Relief cares for aged Cumberland ministers and their dependents. In 1941 the Cumberland Presbyterial Children's Home at Denton, Texas, was dedicated to the care of the Cumberland orphans.

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1. Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Minutes of the General Assembly, 1941, p. 10.
2. Foster Presbytery, Minutes, 1935, p. 49.

Some Characteristics of the Church Today

The Rural Nature of the Church

From a study of the recent records of the church it is possible to sketch some of the general characteristics of the Illinois branch. The outstanding feature is the predominantly rural character of the church. Of a total of 46 Cumberland churches in Illinois which reported to the United States Census of Religious Bodies in 1936, 38 were rural and 8 urban. Thus the percentage of rural churches is 83% to 17% urban churches. These figures correspond exactly with the percentage of rural and urban churches for the whole denomination.[1] Of the more than 50 Illinois cities with populations over ten thousand in 1940, only one--Lincoln--had a Cumberland church.

The Cumberland Presbyterians made many attempts to establish churches in the larger Illinois urban centers, such as Chicago, Peoria, and Springfield. But these efforts were not fruitful. Like the Presbyterians, they sent missionaries to the cities for the purpose of opening missions and Sunday Schools which they hoped would become the foundations for flourishing churches. The Springfield Cumberland Church which began as a mission some time before 1890 lasted only ten years, while the Peoria church lasted twelve years. In Chicago only one of the three missions established in this city became an organized church, but this church did not long remain a Cumberland church, transferring to the USA body in 1907.

Although the Cumberland Church has been essentially a rural church since the reunion of 1907 its leaders have been slow to set up agencies for the study of the problems peculiar to country churches. Several attempts were made to establish a central rural church committee to deal with rural problems, but in 1934 the General Assembly decided that "there should be no lines of distinction made between city and rural churches . . . all funds can be handled to better advantage through your Board of Missions."[2] Foster Presbytery, however, appointed a local Rural Church Committee in 1934, but after making a report the following year nothing more is heard of this committee.

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1. Census of Presbyterian Bodies, p. 31,29.
2. Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Minutes of the General Assembly, 1934, in Frank Leslie Rearick, A Survey History of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, 1907-1937 (unpublished B.D. thesis, Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Chicago. Copy of thesis in Virginia Library, Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Chicago) p. 18.

Relation to Interdenominational Organizations

The Cumberland Church has always stood for democratic self-government and de-centralized control of its affairs. It tends to look askance at organizations which it believes might threaten to infringe on its traditional rights or dictate policies from above. Thus, in 1920 when Illinois Presbytery was asked to set forth its attitude toward the "Inter Church world movement", the Presbytery stated that it believed the movement was tending toward "overlordship," and that it wished to be "unembarrassed by overlapping organizations under inter denominational or super denominational centralized direction."[1] Up to 1941 the Cumberland Church had not joined the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.[2] To the invitations of the World Council of Churches the Cumberland Church recently replied that it "does not accept membership" in the Council.[3]

Present Status of the Church

At the present time there are 59 active Cumberland church organizations in Illinois. The large majority of these churches practice a grouping system in which several churches share the services of a pastor. An analysis of the statistical tables in the Minutes of the General Assembly for 1941[4] shows that these Illinois churches have services as follows:

Number of churches having preaching every week	3
Number of churches having preaching every other week	21
Number of churches having preaching once a month	27
Number of churches having no regular preaching	8
	59

A correspondingly large majority of Cumberland ministers have charge of more than one church, some ministers serving as many as three, one minister serving four churches. The number and distribution of ministers in the Illinois presbyteries is shown in Table IV.

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1. Illinois Presbytery, Record, 1920, p. 64
2. Yearbook of American Churches, 1941.
3. Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Minutes of the General Assembly, 1941, p. 262.
4. Ibid., p. 186,187,188,189.

TABLE IV

NUMBER OF MINISTERS IN ILLINOIS PRESBYTERIES
1940-1941[1]

Presbyteries	Number of Ministers Actively in Charge of Churches	Number of Ministers On Presbyterial Roll
Ewing-McLin	10	15
Foster	6	9
Illinois	6	14
Lincoln-Decatur	7	7
	29	45

The distribution of active church organizations and their membership is shown in Table V.

TABLE V

NUMBER OF ACTIVE CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS AND THEIR MEMBERSHIP
1940-1941[2]

Presbyteries	Active Churches	Active Members	Inactive Members	Total Members
Ewing-McLin	20	695	387	1,082
Foster	14	500	176	676
Illinois	13	457	278	735
Lincoln-Decatur	12	646	272	918
	59	2,298	1,113	3,411

The number of Cumberland churches has shown a gradual decline since 1907. No new Cumberland churches have been organized in Illinois since 1916, and only 4 churches have been organized since 1907.[3]

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1. Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Minutes of the General Assembly, 1941, p. 186,187,188,189,229,230,232,234.
2. Ibid., p. 186,187,188,189.
3. These churches and their locations and dates of organization are as follows: Pleasant Grove, Crawford Co. 1913; Spring Hill, Fayette Co. 1915; Fullerton, De Witt Co. ante 1910; Georgetown, Vermilion Co. 1916.

On the other hand, 12 churches have become defunct since 1907.[1] The net decrease since 1907, therefore, is 8 churches.

TABLE VI

NUMBER OF ACTIVE CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS AND THEIR MEMBERSHIP FOR SELECTED YEARS[2]

	1906	1912	1941
Number of Churches	196	66*	59
Number of Members	16,441	2,515	2,298**

Summary and Conclusion

The history of the Cumberland Church in Illinois falls into three periods. In the interval between 1819, when the first church was organized, to about 1890 the church experienced a period of rapid growth. This growth mirrored the general population expansion of the whole midwest region. The Cumberland Church had arisen out of the frontier; it was a product of the pioneering period of the Mississippi Valley. Hence it was peculiarly adapted to life under these conditions, and while frontier conditions prevailed the Cumberland Church multiplied. It sent out missionaries to plant its seed and it nourished the young churches until they achieved full growth. In this period the church made important contributions to the education of the people of the state. At least ten institutions of learning were established under its auspices. Many of these church schools did not last, but during the span of their existence, brief as it was in some cases, these institutions provided important educational opportunities

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1. These churches and their locations and dates of demise are as follows: Beaver Creek, Bond Co. 1910; Bethel, Marion Co. 1908; County Line, Pope Co. 1935; Elm Grove, Wayne Co. 1936; Gilliad, Wayne Co. 1923; Lebanon, Menard Co. 1920; Mt. Nebo, Jefferson Co. 1912; North Bethel, Fayette Co. 1929; Point Pleasant, Warren Co. 1926; Shiloh, Montgomery Co. 1916; Toms Prairie, Wayne Co. 1923; Zion, Clay Co. 1910.
2. Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Minutes of the General Assembly, 1906, 1912, 1941. Statistical Tables.

*Compiled from data gathered by Illinois Historical Records Survey.
** This figure shows active members only.

for a generation of people who might not otherwise have had these advantages.

In 1890 when the pioneer period in Illinois came to a close and the state settled down to its present way of life, the effectiveness of the Cumberland Church diminished, and its membership began to level off. The maximum membership, reached in 1895, was 16,634. After this peak the average membership of the church remained more or less stationary until 1906.

In the final period of the history of the church, between 1907 when the majority of the church joined the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, and the present time, the number of churches has slowly declined. But the most significant change which has taken place in this period has been a change in the character of the church, for it was in this interval that the church became a distinctly rural institution. Today the Illinois branch of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church serves almost exclusively the rural, agricultural districts of southern and central Illinois. The denomination has 59 active church organizations, 51 of which hold regular services. The active membership is 2,298 and the total of both active and inactive members is 3,411. There are 29 ministers on duty, and the total enrollment of active and inactive ministers and those on special service are 45.

These Cumberland congregations and their leaders have made, and are continuing to make, a unique contribution to the religious and cultural life of their communities.

DENOMINATIONAL DIVISIONS



1. GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1829--. Rev. D. W. Fooks, Stated Clerk, 117 Eighth Ave., South, Nashville, Tenn.

The Cumberland General Assembly[1] was preceded by two other administrative church organizations, the independent Cumberland Presbytery and the Cumberland or General Synod.[2] In 1800 a revival swept through the pioneer Presbyterian settlements in Tennessee and Kentucky. Certain differences between the revivalists and the Presbyterians caused a schism, and a group of revival ministers established an independent presbytery to administer the churches founded by the revival movement. Since this movement originated in what was known as the Cumberland country the name Cumberland was given to the independent presbytery. Rev. Samuel McAdow was the first Moderator and Young Ewing was the first Clerk of the presbytery. This presbytery was the governing body of the new sect until 1813 when Cumberland Presbytery was divided into three presbyteries and the Cumberland Synod was organized. Rev. William McGee was the first Moderator and Finis Ewing was the first Clerk of Cumberland Synod. This synod (sometimes known as the General Synod) then became the administrative body of the Cumberland Presbyterian movement until 1829 when a reorganization was effected. At this time, the General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church was established with Rev. Thomas Calhoun as the first Moderator and Rev. F. R. Crossitt, Clerk.

The General Assembly has met every year since its foundation. From 1862 to 1865, because of the Civil War, none of the delegates from the southern presbyteries was able to attend the General Assembly meetings. But in 1866 the southern delegates returned to the Assembly. In 1906 the Assembly voted to unite with the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, and on May 24, 1906 it adjourned sine die as an independent body. However, a minority dissented from the decision of the Assembly and decided to reestablish the Cumberland General Assembly. This minority, consisting of 106 commissioners, met at the Grand Army Hall in Decatur, Illinois, and constituted the General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

The 111th meeting of the General Assembly was held at Denton, Texas on June 19-24, 1941. The Moderator was Rev. L. L. Thomas and the Stated Clerk was Rev. D. W. Fooks.

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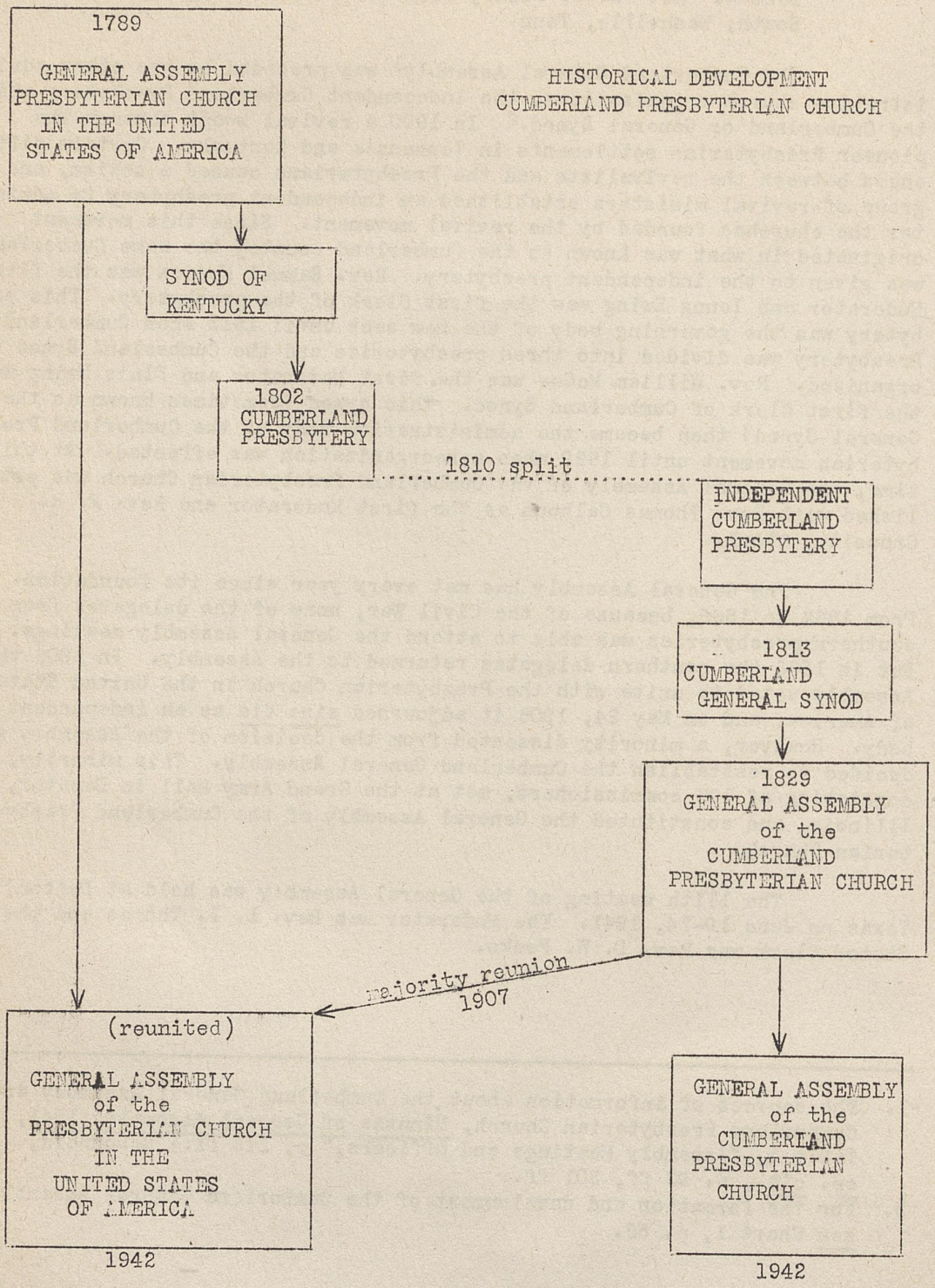
1. The sources of information about the Cumberland General Assembly are: Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Minutes of General Assembly, 1941, Table I, "Assembly Meetings and Officers," p, 218 ff.; McDonnold, op. cit., p. 93 ff, 201 ff.
2. For the formation and development of the Cumberland General Assembly see Chart 1, p. 56.

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT
CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH



(Chart I)

2. ILLINOIS SYNOD, 1911--. Rev. J. M. Drinkall, Stated Clerk and Treasurer, pro. tem., New Holland, Logan County.

The present Illinois Synod was constituted in 1911 following the reorganization of the Cumberland Church. A minority of members and churches had declined to enter into union with the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America in 1907. As thus organized Illinois Synod was the successor to four previous synods of this name. The first Illinois Synod was organized in 1832, encompassing the entire state.[1] In 1838 it was divided into two synods, the second Illinois Synod and Sangamon Synod. This Illinois Synod comprised the southern and southeastern part of the state.[2]

In 1859 the growth of the Cumberland Church was such that Illinois and Sangamon synods were further divided to form Central Illinois Synod. At this time Illinois Synod--the third of this name--was reduced in size and confined to the southern part of the state.[3] In 1887 a reorganization took place, uniting Sangamon, Central Illinois, and Illinois synods into one synod. This was the fourth Illinois Synod, and like the first Synod, it included the whole state. Illinois Synod today contains 5 presbyteries: Ewing-McLin, Lincoln-Decatur, Foster, Illinois, and Indiana.[4] In these presbyteries there are 59 active church organizations served by 29 ministers and containing a participating membership of 2,298.[5]

Illinois Synod meets once a year in October. In 1941 the Synod met at Fairfield, Wayne County, on October 14, 1941. Rev. J. R. Deverick was the Moderator and Rev. L. M. Drinkall was the Stated Clerk and Treasurer, pro. tem.

Illinois Synod, Minutes, 1856-1900 (1870-1880, 1886-1891, missing), 3 v. hdw.
Sangamon Synod, Minutes, 1838-1891, 3 v. hdw.
Central Illinois Synod, 1862-1906 (1892-1898, missing) 3 v. hdw.
(Above records in Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield.)

Current records in custody of Stated Clerk, Rev. J. M. Drinkall, New Holland, Ill., have not been inventoried.

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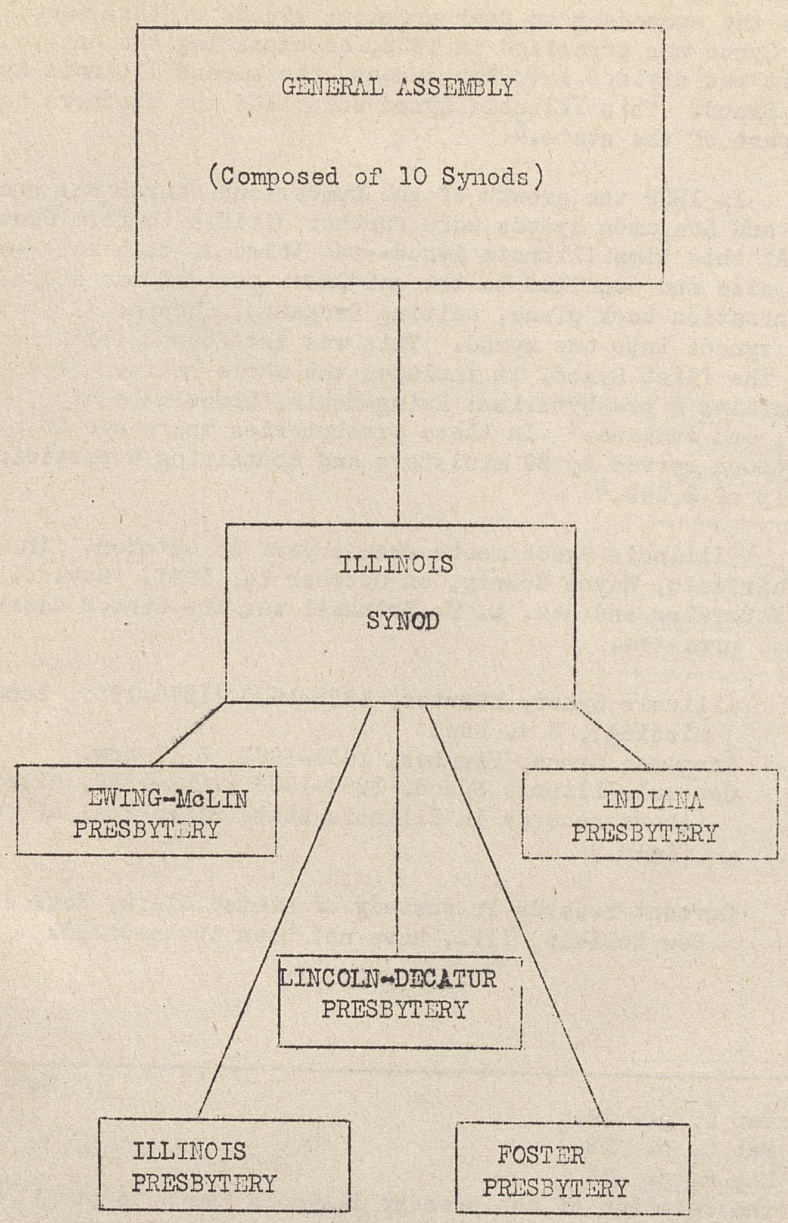
1. See Map 5, p. 18.
2. See Map 6, p. 28.
3. See Map 8, p. 32.
4. For the relation of the present Illinois Synod to other Cumberland Church bodies, see Chart 2, p. 58.
5. Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Minutes of the General Assembly, 1941, "Statistical Table."

S T R U C T U R E
CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH



(Chart 2)

3. ILLINOIS PRESBYTERY, 1845--. Rev. Roy Shelton, Stated Clerk, Vienna, Johnson County.

The present Illinois Presbytery is the fourth Cumberland presbytery of this name. The first Illinois Presbytery was organized in 1823 and comprised the entire state. In 1829 the northern part of the Presbytery was cut off to form Sangamon Presbytery, and the remainder of the Presbytery formed the second Illinois Presbytery.[1] In 1832, when Vandalia Presbytery was formed from Illinois and Sangamon presbyteries, Illinois Presbytery was further reduced in size.[2] This was the third Illinois Presbytery. Finally the approximate present bounds were established in 1845 when this third Illinois Presbytery was divided in three parts to form Ewing Presbytery, McLin Presbytery, and a fourth Illinois Presbytery. This latter Presbytery has had, since 1845, jurisdiction over the seven southernmost counties in Illinois: Hardin, Pope, Johnson, Union, Alexander, Pulaski, and Massac.[3]

In the 1907 reunion the 20 churches in Illinois Presbytery were transferred to Cairo Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. However, 7 of these churches maintained their contacts with the Cumberland Church. In 1912, after the Cumberland Illinois Synod had been reorganized, the Presbytery of Illinois reported 10 churches, 3 ministers, and 469 church members.[4] Today there are 13 active church organizations served by 6 ministers. There are 457 active church members.[5]

The present Illinois Presbytery meets at least once a year in August. Its 1940 meeting was held at Concord Church, Vienna, on August 14, 1940. Rev. J. G. Whiteside was the Moderator, and Rev. Roy Shelton was Stated Clerk.

Illinois Presbytery, Record, 1880-- (1895-1916, missing), 3 v. hdw.
Presbyterial Roll of Ministers (1879--). Ms., typed.
Summary of Illinois Presbytery, Tabulated, (1879--). Ms., typed. (Above records in custody of Stated Clerk, Rev. Roy Shelton, RFD. 4, Vienna, Ill.)

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1. See Map 4, p. 16.
2. See Map 5, p. 18.
3. See Map 7, p. 30.
4. Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Minutes of the General Assembly, 1912, "Statistical Table."
5. Ibid., 1941.

4. FOSTER PRESBYTERY, 1838--. Rev. J. R. Deverick, Stated Clerk and Treasurer, Oblong, Crawford County.

The current Foster Presbytery had its origin in 1838 when the first presbytery of this name was formed from the eastern part of Vandalia Presbytery. During its existence of more than a century, Foster Presbytery has undergone fewer changes than any other Cumberland presbytery. Today its bounds are approximately the same as those of the original Foster Presbytery; they include Coles, Clark, Crawford, Cumberland, Jasper, and Vermilion counties.[1]

In 1875 the Presbytery was divided and the southern part of the Presbytery--including Jasper and Crawford counties, and part of Clark County--was organized as Hill Presbytery. The existence of this Presbytery was brief, however, for in 1881 it reunited with Foster Presbytery.

In 1906, when the general assemblies of the Cumberland Church and the Presbyterian USA Church united, Foster Presbytery was dissolved and its members, churches, ministers, and property were transferred to the Presbyterian Church of the USA. But when a minority of Cumberland Presbyterians reorganized the Cumberland General Assembly, Foster was listed as one of its presbyteries in 1907. In 1912, after the Cumberland Illinois Synod had been reorganized, Foster Presbytery reported 8 churches, 5 ministers, and 284 church members.[2] At the present time there are 14 active church organizations served by 6 ministers. There are 500 active church members.[3]

The Presbytery meets twice a year in August and March. Its fall 1941 meeting was held at Good Prospect Church, Trilla, on August 27, 1941. Rev. Mathew Bunch was the Moderator, and Rev. J. R. Deverick was Stated Clerk and Treasurer.

Foster Presbytery, Record, 1869--, 6v. (3 v. hdw., 1869-1901, in Virginia Library, Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Chicago; 1 v., 1901-1907, in Bloomington Presbytery depository, Pres. USA; 2 v., 1917--, in custody of Stated Clerk, Rev. J. R. Deverick, Oblong, Ill.) Vol. 4, 1901-1907, p. 5-8 contains brief historical sketch by L. D. Hendrick.

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1. See Map 10, p. 43.
2. Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Minutes of the General Assembly, 1912, "Statistical Table."
3. Ibid., 1941.

5. EWING-MCLIN PRESBYTERY, 1911--. Marion E. Johnson, Stated Clerk, 107 N. W. Second St., Fairfield, Wayne County.

This presbytery was established in 1911 when Illinois Synod was reorganized following the reunion in 1907 of the Cumberland denomination with the Presbyterian Church in the USA. It was a consolidation of two preceding presbyteries--Ewing Presbytery and Mt. Vernon Presbytery.

Ewing Presbytery, cut off from the third Illinois Presbytery in 1845, covered part of White County, and Gallatin, Saline, Hamilton, Williamson, and Franklin counties.[1] It contained some of the oldest Cumberland churches in the state, and was the scene of the activities of many of the pioneers of the church, such as David Wilson McLin, John and William Barnett, and Joel Knight.

Mt. Vernon Presbytery was organized in 1903 from two preceding presbyteries, McLin Presbytery which had been cut off from the third Illinois Presbytery in 1845, and Albion Presbytery which had been cut off from McLin Presbytery in 1880. At the time of the consolidation of Mt. Vernon and Ewing presbyteries to form Ewing-McLin Presbytery, Mt. Vernon incorporated the counties just north of Ewing Presbytery: Wayne, Edwards, Clay, Marion, Jefferson, Fayette, Effingham, and part of White County.[1]

At the present time Ewing-McLin Presbytery is the strongest of the Cumberland presbyteries, enrolling 20 active church organizations with a participating membership of 695. There are 10 ministers actively in charge of churches.[2] In 1912 the Presbytery reported 24 churches, 3 ministers, and 952 church members.[3]

Ewing-McLin Presbytery meets twice a year in August and March. Its fall 1941 meeting was held at Cumberland Chapel, Fairfield, on August 19, 1941. Rev. J. L. Mitchell was the Moderator, and Marion E. Johnson was the Stated Clerk.

Ewing-Mclin Presbytery, Minutes, 1915-- (previous records destroyed by fire). 3 v. Last volume, 1930--, typed.
Presbyterial Roll of Ministers (1915--). Ms., typed.
Summary of Ewing-McLin Presbytery, Tabulated, (1915--). Ms., typed. (Above records in custody of Stated Clerk, Marion E. Johnson, 107 N. W. Second St., Fairfield, Ill.)

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1. See Map 9, p. 38.
2. Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Minutes of the General Assembly, 1941, "Statistical Table."
3. Ibid., 1912.

6. LINCOLN-DECATUR PRESBYTERY, 1911--. Elder J. W. McGee, Stated Clerk and Treasurer, Bethany, Moultrie County.

In March 1910 Illinois Synod directed that the presbyteries of Lincoln, Decatur, and Vandalia unite to form a new presbytery to be called Lincoln-Decatur Presbytery. The new presbytery held its organizational meeting at Lincoln on March 7, 1911. Nine ministers and 6 elders were present, and 6 churches were represented. Rev. J. H. Hughey was elected Moderator, and Rev. J. T. Coleman was elected Stated Clerk and Treasurer. At this meeting the records and accounts of the presbyteries of Lincoln, Decatur, and Vandalia were turned over to Lincoln-Decatur Presbytery. Later, Sangamon Presbytery also united with Lincoln-Decatur Presbytery.

Lincoln Presbytery was the successor (1901) to Mackinaw Presbytery which had been organized in 1836. This Presbytery once covered a large slice of Illinois northeast of the Sangamon River.[1] In 1892 the northern part of Mackinaw Presbytery was cut off to form Chicago Presbytery. The name of the remaining portion of the Presbytery was changed to Lincoln in 1901. At the time of its consolidation with Decatur and Vandalia presbyteries, Lincoln Presbytery comprised Logan, Tazewell, McLean, Ford, and DeWitt counties.[2]

Decatur Presbytery was cut off from Mackinaw and Sangamon presbyteries and held its organizational meeting in 1859. At the time of its union with the two other presbyteries to form Lincoln-Decatur Presbytery it comprised Macon, Piatt, Moultrie, Shelby, and part of Coles and Cumberland counties.[2]

Vandalia Presbytery was organized in 1832 and lay originally between Sangamon Presbytery on the north and Illinois Presbytery on the south. In 1911 it included Madison, Bond, Montgomery, and Christian counties.[2]

Sangamon Presbytery, the second oldest presbytery in the state, was organized in 1829. In 1907 it voted to join the Presbyterian USA denomination, but a minority of churches and ministers reconstituted the Cumberland Sangamon Presbytery. By 1917 there were only 3 churches in this Presbytery, and a few years later these churches became members of Lincoln-Decatur Presbytery.

The present Lincoln-Decatur Presbytery consists of 12 active churches, 7 ministers, and 646 active members.[3] It meets twice a year

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1. See Map 6, p. 28.
2. See Map 9, p. 38.
3. Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Minutes of the General Assembly, 1941, "Statistical Table."

in the fall and spring. Its fall 1941 meeting was held at Mt. Gilead Church at Greenville, September 2-4, 1941. Rev. John W. G. Hill was the Moderator, and Elder J. W. McGee was Stated Clerk and Treasurer.

Lincoln-Decatur Presbytery, Minutes, 1901--, 3 v. hdw., in custody of Stated Clerk, Mr. J. W. McGee, Bethany, Ill. Volume 1 contains transcriptions of the following records: p. 1-130, Lincoln Presbytery, Minutes, 1901-1906; p. 131-138, Lincoln Presbytery of the Pres. Church USA., Minutes, 1906-1907; p. 149-173, Lincoln Presbytery (Cumb.), Minutes, 1906-1910; p. 174-200, Decatur Presbytery, Minutes, 1906-1908; p. 201-210, Decatur Presbytery in joint session with Vandalia Presbytery, Minutes, 1908-1909; p. 211-214, Decatur Presbytery, Minutes, 1910; p. 215-216, Vandalia Presbytery, Minutes, 1910-1911; p. 216-224, Vandalia Presbytery, Minutes, 1908-1910; p. 225--, Lincoln-Decatur Presbytery, Minutes, 1911--.

Vandalia Presbytery, Minutes, 1832-1907, 6 v. hdw., in archives of Rev. E. E. DeLong, Stated Clerk of Alton Presbytery, USA., 410 E. Ferguson Ave., Woodriver, Ill.

Mackinaw Presbytery, Minutes, 1836-1901 (1873-1888, missing), 3 v. hdw., in Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield.

Sangamon Presbytery, Minutes, 1829-1907, 4 v. hdw., in Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield.

CHURCHES



7. ENFIELD CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1819-1907 (1819-68, Hopewell Church; 1868-1907, Enfield Church [transferred]), Enfield, White County.

Organized by Rev. David McLin on June 18, 1819 this was the first Cumberland church in Illinois. Log church structure erected in 1823 and used until 1831, located one mile south of Enfield. Destroyed by fire in 1831 and another log building constructed. Replaced by a frame structure in 1866. Transferred to Presbyterian Church USA in the reunion 1907. First settled pastor, Rev. David McLin, 1819-(?).

See: Elizabeth Jordan, History of Enfield Church, Carmi, 1940.

No records have been located.

8. DONNELLSON CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1819-1907 (1819-82, Bear Creek Cumberland Church; 1882-1907, Donnellson, Cumberland Presbyterian Church [transferred]), Donnellson, Montgomery County.

Organized in fall of 1819 as Bear Creek, largely through the effort of Elder Robert Paisley, with 6 members. Log building erected in 1820 and used until frame structure was built in 1836. Third church a brick building completed in 1841, and used until new frame structure of Gothic style was constructed in 1889; dedicated 1890. Transferred to Presbyterian USA. in reunion of 1907. First settled pastor, Rev. Green P. Rice, 1819-22.

See: Olive F. Kaune, One Hundred Twenty Years of Donnellson Presbyterian Church, Hillsboro, Montgomery News, 1939, 44 p. Copy at First Presbyterian Church, Donnellson.

Session Minutes: 1831-1907, 4 v. hdw., in custody of Rev. Simon F. Wenger, First Presbyterian Church, Donnellson.
Register: (communicants, marriages, deaths, baptisms, pastors, elders), 1831-1907, 4 v. hdw., in custody of Rev. Wenger.
Financial Records: incorporated in Session Minutes.

9. VILLAGE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1819--, 4 mi. NE. of Omaha, RFD. 3, Norris City, White County.

Organized September 22, 1819 with 9 members by Rev. David McLin. First church edifice a log cabin, erected in 1819; present edifice a

white frame structure with bell erected in 1896 and dedicated the same year. First settled pastor, Rev. David McLin, 1819-(?).

Present pastor, Rev. Stella Phipps, 1938--.

See: History of White County, 1883. Copy at home of Lewis Bayley, RFD. 1, New Haven.

Session Minutes: 1936--, 1 v. hdw., in custody of J. Floyd Edwards, RFD. 1, Omaha.
Register: (baptisms, marriages, members, communicants, deaths), 1936-- included in Session Minutes.
Financial Records: incorporated in Session Minutes.
Sunday School Records: 1936--, 1 v. hdw.

10. BURNT PRAIRIE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1821--, 5 mi. E. of Mill Shoals on U. S. road 45, Burnt Prairie, White County.

Organized in November 1821 by Rev. Felix Shrousdale as Shiloh Cumberland Church in "The Academy", an educational institution located 1 1/4 miles northwest of Burnt Prairie. Name changed later to Burnt Prairie Church. Services first held in the academy. Present edifice, a white frame building with arched glass windows, erected 1889 and dedicated the same year. First settled pastor, Rev. Felix Shrousdale, 1859-62.

Present pastor, Rev. G. A. Hester, 1939--, Burnt Prairie.

Session Minutes: 1857-- (1868-1938, missing), 2 v. hdw., in custody of Session Clerk, Walter Wright, contain short historical sketch.
Register: (communicants, members, baptisms, deaths), 1857-- (1868-1938, missing) included in Session Minutes.
Financial Records: 1931--, 1 v. hdw., in custody of Treasurer Cal Morrison, Burnt Prairie.
Sunday School Records: 1936--, 6 v. hdw.

11. SUGAR CREEK CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1821-(?), Pope County.

Organized by Revs. John Barnett, Aaron Shelby, and James Jackson in September 1821 as result of first Cumberland camp meeting held in Sugar Creek district. Duration of church unknown.

No records have been located.

12. ROCK CREEK CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1822-1906 (transferred), RFD., Tallula, Menard County.

Organized November 22, 1822 by Rev. John M. Berry with 15 members. For 20 years meetings held in homes and tents until simple frame structure was erected in 1842. Work on church donated by members. Torn down in 1892 to make way for more modern building, also frame, dedicated June 3, 1892. First manse built in 1873. By 1856 church had become weak and was reorganized by Rev. Abner W. Lansden, under direction of Sangamon Presbytery of the Cumberland Church, 58 members making up the congregation. It is said that Abraham Lincoln occasionally attended the services of this church before the erection of the building in 1842. It was with the son of Rev. John M. Berry, initial organizer of the church, that Lincoln opened the business in New Salem known as Lincoln and Berry's Store. In the reunion of 1907, this church transferred to Springfield Presbytery USA.

See: Alice Keach Bone, Rock Creek, a Retrospect of One Hundred Years, [1903], 125 p.

Session Minutes: 1860-1906, 2 v. hdw., in custody of Rev. George Wilson, Rock Creek Presbyterian Church USA., as are following records.
Register: (baptisms, members, marriages, deaths), 1860-1906 included in Session Minutes.
Financial Records: incorporated in Session Minutes.
Sunday School Records: 1860-1906, 2 v. hdw.

13. UNION RIDGE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1822-1906 (transferred), RFD. 4, Norris City, White County.

Organized in 1822. First meetings held in homes of members until 1845; in Union schoolhouse until 1866. First and only church edifice erected 1866, a white frame structure with plain glass windows. Cemetery on adjacent lot. Transferred to Cairo Presbytery USA. in reunion of 1907. First settled pastor, Rev. David Mclin, 1822-(?).

Session Minutes: 1858-1906, 2 v. hdw., in custody of Hobart Dagley, RFD. 4. Contain brief historical sketch.
Register: (pastors, elders, deacons, trustees, members, communicants, baptisms, marriages, deaths), 1858-1906 included in Session Minutes.
Financial Records: incorporated in Session Minutes.

14. NEW SALEM CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ante 1823-(?) [defunct], RFD., Shawneetown, Gallatin County.

Organized prior to 1823 by Rev. David Wilson McLin, near Shawneetown. Illinois Presbytery met here on October 14, 1823. Duration of church unknown but brief.

No records have been located.

15. MT. GILEAD CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1823--, RFD. 1, Greenville, Bond County.

Organized 1823 by Rev. Joel Knight with 60 members. First church edifice a small log cabin erected by members in 1823. Frame church later erected and used until present edifice was built in 1860. Dedicated the same year; a plain frame building. First settled pastor, Rev. John Berry, tenure unknown.

Present pastor, Rev. Robert Leeds, 1941--, Bethany.

See: William Henry Perrin, History of Bond and Montgomery Counties, Chicago, O. L. Baskin and Co., 1882, 752 p.

Session Minutes: 1869--, 2 v. hdw., in custody of Session Clerk, Pearl A. Hutner, RFD. 1.
Register: (baptisms, members, deaths, marriages), 1850-- included in Session Minutes.
Financial Records: incorporated in Session Minutes.
Sunday School Records: incorporated in Session Minutes.

16. TOMS PRAIRIE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1823-1923 (dissolved), RFD. 3, Fairfield, Wayne County.

Organized in 1823 by Rev. David McLin with 8 members. Meetings held in open air until 1863 when the first church edifice was erected; a small plain frame structure. In 1903 a frame structure was erected and dedicated. Became inactive in 1920; unsuccessful attempt made by Ewing McLin Presbytery to re-establish in 1923. First settled pastor, Rev. David McLin, 1823-(?). Last pastor, Rev. J. W. Borah, 1918-20.

Session Minutes: 1896-1920, 1 v. hdw., in custody of Session Clerk, William Monroe, RFD. 3, Fairfield.
Register: (baptisms, marriages, members, communicants, deaths), 1896-1920 included in Session Minutes.

17. LEBANON CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1824-1920 (dissolved), 6 mi. E. of Petersburg, Menard County.

Organized in 1824 with 9 members. Meetings held in a log cabin until first church edifice was erected, a frame building which was sold in 1867 and a brick church erected on ground donated by Robert White. Dedicated in 1867. Later this church was destroyed by fire in 1920. Most of members joined either North Sangamon Presbyterian Church or Petersburg Cumberland Presbyterian Church. First settled pastor, Rev. John McCutchen Berry.

Session Minutes: 1871-1920, 1 v. hdw., in custody of Session Clerk, John A. Johnson.
Register: (communicants, baptisms, marriages, deaths, elders), 1871-1920 included in Session Minutes.

18. SUGAR CREEK CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1825-1906 (transferred), RFD., Auburn, Sangamon County.

Organized April 15, 1825 by Rev. John M. Berry. Services were held by itinerant preachers about once a month until 1850. First church edifice, a small log cabin erected in 1835, used until 1846 when a frame structure was built. Later razed and present edifice, a white frame structure, erected in 1872 and dedicated the same year. Transferred to the Presbyterian Church USA. in the reunion of 1907. First settled pastor, Rev. Gilbert Dodds, 1850-57.

Session Minutes: 1825-1906, 3 v. hdw., in custody of Session Clerk, Isaac R. Bancroft. Contain two historical sketches.
Register: (communicants, baptisms, marriages, members, elders, deacons, deaths), 1825-1906 included in Session Minutes.
Financial Records: incorporated in Session Minutes.

19. CAMP GROUND CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1826--, RFD. 4, Greenville, Bond County.

Organized 1826. First services held in a brush arbor until the purchase of a small log cabin from Mrs. Durham, one of the early settlers. Cabin was used until 1835, when it was razed and a second church edifice was erected and used until 1878. Another frame structure was erected on the same site; this building was used until present building was erected in 1892. Dedicated the same year. First settled pastor, Rev. William Finley, tenure unknown.

Present pastor, Rev. Robert Leeds, 1939--, Bethany.

Session Minutes: 1878--, 1 v. hdw., in custody of Session Clerk, Oscar E. Barbey, RFD. 4.
Register: (deacons, elders, communicants, baptisms, deaths), 1878-- included in Session Minutes.
Financial Records: incorporated in Session Minutes.
Sunday School Records: 1878-- incorporated in Session Minutes.

20. SHILOH CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1827-- (1827-72, Mount Pleasant Church; 1872--, Shiloh Church), RFD. 2, Virginia, Cass County.

Organized as Mount Pleasant Cumberland Church by James M. Berry in 1827 in the home of Nathan Compton in what was Morgan County with 29 members. In 1837 the Mount Pleasant Church was reorganized by Rev. Benjamin Cauby. In 1872 the name of Mount Pleasant was changed to Shiloh Cumberland Presbyterian Church. First church building, called Shiloh meeting house, erected in 1837; built on land donated by Benjamin Cauby. A second building erected in 1857, a frame structure. Present building, a frame structure with bell and belfry erected in 1888. Dedicated same year. First settled pastor, Rev. William McCord, 1830-33.

Present pastor, Rev. William H. Jones, 1940--, Petersburg.

See: History of Cass County, copy in Public Library, Virginia.

Session Minutes: 1872--, 1 v. hdw., in custody of Session Clerk, John Kruse, RFD. 2.
Register: (baptisms, communicants, deaths), 1872-- included in Session Minutes.
Sunday School Records: 1920--, 1 v. hdw., in custody of Mrs. Jake Kruse, RFD. 2.
Christian Endeavor Records: 1920--, 1 v. hdw.

21. BETHEL CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ante 1828-c. 1878 (defunct), Morgan County.

Organized prior to 1828. Represented at April 8, 1828 meeting of Illinois Presbytery. Transferred to Sangamon Presbytery in 1829. Active until around 1878.

See; J. B. Logan, History of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Illinois, Alton, Perrin and Smith, 1878, 217 p. Bethel Church mentioned p. 41, 49.

No records have been located.

22. MT. CARMEL CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1828-c.44 (defunct), RFD., Sorento, Bond County.

Organized February 24, 1828 as result of several years of camp meetings at Bear Creek, near Donnellson, Montgomery County. First church structure, a frame building erected near Mt. Pleasant. Used until 1844 when sold to Methodists. Church evidently became defunct about this time.

No records have been located.

23. SPRING CREEK CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ante 1828-99 (dissolved), RFD., Farmingdale, Sangamon County.

Organized prior to spring of 1828 when church was represented at Illinois Presbytery meeting. Active in 1878, but declined after this date. Formally dissolved by Sangamon Presbytery in August 1899.

No records have been located.

24. CONCORD CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, c.1829-1906 (transferred), RFD., Petersburg, Menard County.

Organized about 1829, this was one of the original churches that formed Cumberland Presbytery. In 1871 received members of defunct New Hope Church (see entry 132). Transferred to Springfield Presbytery USA in reunion of 1907.

No records have been located.

25. DANVERS CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, c.1829-1906 (c.1829-46, Mackinaw Church; 1846-91, Stout's Grove Church; 1891-1906, Danvers Church [transferred]), Danvers, McLean County.

Organized about 1829 as result of camp meetings in this neighborhood. Appeared on roll of Sangamon Presbytery in 1831. Name changed to Stout's Grove Church in 1846. Name changed to Danvers in 1891. Transferred from Lincoln Cumberland Presbytery to Bloomington Presbytery USA. in reunion of 1907.

No records have been located.

26. MT. ZION CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1830-1906 (transferred), Mt. Zion, Macon County.

Organized April 24, 1830 by Rev. David L. Foster at meeting in the home with 36 members. First church edifice a small log cabin erected the same year; replaced in 1899 by a large frame structure with bell and belfry. Dedicated the same year. Cemetery on adjacent lot. First settled pastor, Rev. David L. Foster, 1830-33.

See: William E. Nelson, History of Decatur and Macon County. The Pioneer Publishing Company, Chicago, 1910, 478 p.

Session Minutes: 1830-1906 (1869-83, missing), 5 v. hdw., in custody of D. S. McGaughey.
Register: (baptisms, marriages, members, elders, deacons, communicants), 1830-1906 included in Session Minutes.

27. CHARLESTON CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1830-- (1830-1906, First Union Cumb.; 1906--, Charleston Cumb.), NW. corner 11th and Johnson sts., Charleston, Coles County.

Organized in 1830 as First Union Cumberland Church. First church edifice a small frame building erected in 1845; razed in 1857 and a large Gothic brick structure erected on same site. Dedicated 1858, and sold to baptist congregation in 1926. In reunion of 1907 majority of members merged with Presbyterian USA., but 23 dissenting members reorganized church and changed name to Charleston Cumberland Church. Held meetings in homes and public halls until 1926 when present building was erected. Plain frame structure, dedicated August 29, 1926. First settled pastor, Rev. R. A. Mitchell, 1858-70.

Present pastor, Rev. Stanton Lawyer, 1930--.

Session Minutes: 1926--, 1 v. hdw., in custody of Rev. Lawyer.
Register: (members, elders, deacons, baptisms, communicants, deaths), 1926-- included in Session Minutes.
Financial Records: incorporated in Session Minutes.
Sunday School Records: 1926--, 1 v. hdw., in custody of Mrs. Stanton Lawyer, Superintendent.

28. NEW PLEASANT CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1830-79 (transferred), NE. corner of Cedar and Maple Sts., Ridgway, Gallatin County.

Organized in 1830 by Rev. John W. Crawford who gave land, known as Crawford's Campground, for first church building, a log structure erected 2 miles northwest of Ridgway. When one-story white frame structure with bell was built in 1880 in the town of Ridgway, name of church was changed to Ringgold and congregation transferred to Presbyterian USA body. First settled pastor, Rev. John W. Crawford, 1830-(?).

No records have been located.

29. NEW LEBANON CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ante 1831-c.1890 (defunct), Bond County.

Organized prior to 1831; represented at first meeting of Vandalia Presbytery in 1832. Became defunct around 1890.

No records have been located.

30. BETHANY CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1831--, Bethany, Moultrie County.

Organized May 14, 1831 by Rev. David Foster with 8 members in the home of James Fruit. Meetings held in private homes until the first church building was erected in 1838, a log structure. Later replaced by a frame building in 1856 which was razed in 1883 when a brick structure was erected. Present edifice erected in 1906 and dedicated May 12, 1912, a large white frame structure, Gothic Style, with bell and belfry. Manse erected on adjacent lot to the church in 1919. Majority of members went over to Presbyterian Church USA in 1907 reunion while remainder carried on old organization. First settled pastor, Rev. David Foster, 1831-33.

Present pastor, Rev. R. I. Carpenter, 1938--.

Session Minutes: 1831-- (1884-95, missing), 5 v. hdw., in custody of Session Clerk, J. W. McGee. Includes brief historical sketch in 1831-72 volume.
Register: (births, baptisms, marriages, deaths, pastors, elders, deacons, members), 1831-- (1884-95, missing) included in Session Minutes.
Financial Records: 1930-- incorporated in Session Minutes.

31. BIG CREEK CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ante 1832-1906, (defunct), RFD., Marshall, Clark County.

Organized prior to 1832; in that year Robert Paisley, a representative of this congregation, was one of the founders of Vandalia Presbytery, attending its initial meeting at the home of Rev.

Joel Knight in Montgomery County. Though one of the earliest Cumberland churches in this area little else is known about it. By 1906 it had only 20 members and no meeting place of worship. Evidently became defunct at this time and did not enter into the reunion of 1907.

No records have been located.

32. MT. PISGAH CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ante 1832-48 (dissolved), Bond County.

Organized by time of first meeting of Vandalia Presbytery in 1832. Formally dissolved and members united with Omphghent Church of Madison County, October 13, 1848 (see entry 78).

No records have been located.

33. ARGYLE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1834-1907 (1834-84, Beersheba Church; 1884-1907, Argyle Church [transferred]), Hire Twp., RFD. 1, Colchester, McDonough County.

Organized as Beersheba congregation of the Cumberland Church on January 19, 1834 by Rev. P. C. Jewel at the home of John McCord. Name changed by consent of Rushville Cumberland Presbytery to Argyle Church on August 15, 1884. Meetings held at homes and the barn of George W. Welch until 1853 when first church building was erected on site donated by Mr. Welch. A second frame structure was erected on same site in 1885 when old building was sold and removed. Transferred to Presbyterian Church USA. in reunion of 1907. Congregation was served by circuit pastors and supplies until 1854. First settled pastor, Rev. James W. Stapp, 1854-75.

See: S. J. Clarke, History of McDonough County, Illinois, D. W. Lusk, Printer and Binder, 1878, 692 p.; The Continental Historical Company, History of McDonough County, Springfield Printery Company Springfield, 1885, 1158 p.

Session Minutes: 1851-1906, 3 v. hdw.; v. 1, 2 (1851-89), in custody of Thomas N. Simpson, 501 West Calhoun St., Macomb; v. 3 (1889-1906), in custody of Thomas Hoyt Jefferson, RFD. 1.

Register: (baptisms, members, marriages, deaths), 1851-1906 included in Session Minutes.

34. GOOD PROSPECT CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1834--, Trilla, Coles County.

Organized in 1834 in the home of David and Philency Beals. Services were held in homes and schoolhouses until 1867 when the first church edifice was erected; a frame structure, started in 1861 and completed in 1867. In 1892 this building was sold and the present edifice

erected; a plain frame structure with bell and belfry. Dedicated in 1893. First settled pastor, Rev. Goodnight, 1860-68.

Present pastor, Rev. Roscoe Deverick, 1940--.

See: Mrs. Laura Jones, Church History, ms., 3 pp. hdw. In custody of author.

Session Minutes: 1872-- (1902-07, destroyed), 1 v. hdw., in custody of Session Clerk, Mrs. Laura Jones.
Register: (members, elders, deacons, baptisms, communicants, deaths), 1872-- (1902-07, destroyed), included in Session Minutes.
Financial Records: incorporated in Session Minutes.
Sunday School Records: 1940--, 1 v. hdw.
Ladies' Calender Club Records: 1935--, 1 v. hdw.
Christian Endeavor Records: 1940--, 1 v. hdw.

35. NEW PROVIDENCE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1834--, 2 mi. W. of York, West York, Clarke County.

Organized at a camp meeting in 1834 by Rev. Robert Bailiff. First church edifice a small frame structure erected in 1835, replaced by a log cabin in 1842. Later razed and present church erected in 1867, a small frame building with brick foundation. Land donated by the organizer, Rev. Robert Bailiff. Cemetery on adjacent lot named in honor of the donor, "Bailiff Cemetery". First settled pastor, Rev. Thomas Bailiff, 1838-77.

Present pastor, Rev. Roscoe Deverick, 1941--, Oblong.

Session Minutes: 1834--, 1 v. hdw., in custody of Session Clerk, Charles Wheeler, RFD. 1, West York.
Register: (elder, members, deacons, communicants, baptisms, deaths), 1834-- included in Session Minutes.
Financial Records: incorporated in Session Minutes.
Sunday School Records: 1900--, 2 v. hdw., in custody of Session Clerk.

36. MT. GILEAD CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ante 1835-post 1882 (defunct), RFD., Donnellson, Bond County.

Organized prior to 1835; October 15 that year united by action of Vandalia Presbytery with Bear Creek Church. On April 5, 1839, this union was dissolved and Mt. Gilead Church was restored to its original status. Became defunct some time after this date.

No records have been located.

37. CHERRY GROVE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1835-1881 (dissolved), 1 1/2 mi. NW. of Abingdon, RFD., Abingdon, Knox County.

Organized June 20, 1835 in home of Joseph Latimer by Rev. James Stockton with early settlers from Tennessee and Kentucky. Meetings held in log schoolhouse near present site of Cherry Grove Cemetery until 1836 when frame church was built north of schoolhouse. In 1867 a second frame structure was erected in the village of Abingdon and dedicated February 3 of that year. Used until 1881 when congregation transferred to Congregational Church body. First settled pastor, Rev. James Stockton, 1835-(?).

See: Albert J. Perry, History of Knox County, S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, Chicago, 1912; Charles C. Chapman, History of Knox County, Blakely, Brown and Marsah Printers, Chicago, 1878.

No records have been located.

38. HUNTSVILLE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1835-1900 (dissolved), RFD., Timewell, Brown County.

Organized August 15, 1835 at the home of Willis G. Moffet in Schuyler County. Met in private homes until erection of log church building in 1845. When this building was destroyed by fire in 1891, congregation was without a home and became disorganized. On January 13, 1894, Rev. Charles King reorganized a part of the membership into a new Huntsville Cumberland Presbyterian Church, while remainder of members were organized into Mt. Sterling Cumberland Church (see entry 212). Reorganized congregation met at Pell Schoolhouse; never had a building of their own. First settled pastor, Rev. James M. Stockton, 1845-60. Church dissolved October 20, 1900. Last known pastor, Rev. James H. Morgan, 1899-1900. Church was also known by the name of Union Cumberland in later years.

Session Minutes: 1894-1900, 1 v. hdw., in custody of Edward Yakle, RFD. 2.
Register: (elders, deacons, baptisms, communicants, deaths), 1845-91, 1 v. hdw., in custody of Mr. Yakle. Same register items included in Session Minutes, 1894-1900.

39. LOCUST GROVE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ante 1836-ante 1890 (defunct), Shelby County.

Organized prior to 1836 somewhere in area then composing Shelby County. Vandalia Cumberland Presbytery met here in March 1836. Had become defunct before 1890.

No records have been located.

40. NEW SALEM CUMBERLA ND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ante 1836- (?) [defunct], (Probably located in Gallatin County).

At a meeting of Vandalia Presbytery in March 1836, New Salem Church was recognized as organized and placed on roll. Nothing more is known of its history; defunct today.

No records have been located.

41. PLEASANT GROVE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ante 1836-57 (dissolved), Tazewell County.

Organized before 1836; listed in Mackinaw Presbytery that year when Presbytery met at Pleasant Grove Schoolhouse. Formally dissolved by Presbytery March 23, 1857.

No records have been located.

42. SILVER CREEK CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ante 1836-38 (defunct), Madison County.

Organized prior to 1836 and recorded as organized church by Vandalia Presbytery April 1, 1836. Formally dissolved by Presbytery April 6, 1838. No records have been located.

43. BEAVER CREEK CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1836-post 1916 (defunct), Wisetown, Bond County.

Organized April 1, 1836 and reorganized in 1870 by Rev. J. C. Hamilton with 16 members. In 1896 a church was built, a plain frame structure. The supply pastor at this time was Rev. M. C. Gaston. This church did not join the Presbyterian Church USA in the reunion of 1907 but continued in the Cumberland Assembly. It was active in 1916.

No records have been located.

44. IRVING CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1836-1907 (1836-69, Union Cumberland Church; 1869-1907, Irving Cumberland Church [transferred to Pres. USA]), Irving, Montgomery County.

Organized as Union Cumberland Church April 1, 1836 with about 50 members. Name changed in 1869 to Irving Cumberland Church. Met for first three years, 1866-69, in Lutheran Church of Irving; previous meeting places unknown. Brick church erected in 1869. Received remaining members of dissolved Audubon Church in 1866 (see entry 141) and of Hillsboro Church in 1876 (see entry 157). Transferred to Presbyterian USA in reunion of 1907. First settled pastor, Rev. L. P. Detherage, tenure unknown.

See: William Henry Perrin, History of Montgomery and Bond Counties, Chicago, O. L. Baskin Company, 1882, 752 p.

Session Minutes: 1866-1907, 3 v. hdw., in custody of L. A. File.
Register: (members, baptisms, births, marriages, elders, deacons, deaths, communicants), 1866-1907 included in Session Minutes.
Financial Records: incorporated in Session Minutes.

45. DE WITT CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1836-- (1836-59, Marion Cumberland Church; 1859-90, Ewing Cumberland Church; 1890--, De Witt Church), De Witt, De Witt County.

Marion congregation of the Cumberland Church was organized November 6, 1836 by Rev. James E. Davis. Meetings held in private homes until 1840, when small brick church was erected. This served until 1859, then razed, and replaced by small frame structure. In same year name changed to Ewing church. Building destroyed by fire in 1890, and present structure, a plain frame building, erected in that year. At the same time name changed again to present one. First settled pastor, Rev. Robert D. Taylor, 1836-73.

Present pastor, Rev. John W. G. Hill, 1940--.

Session Minutes: 1836--, 2 v. hdw., in custody of Session Clerk, Mrs. Garnett Gaby.
Register: (members, baptisms, elders, deacons, marriages, trustees, deaths), 1836-- included in Session Minutes.
Financial Records: incorporated in Session Minutes.
Sunday School Records: 1926--, 2 v. hdw.

46. LEROY CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ante 1837-c1909 (ante 1837-51, Salt Creek Church; 1851-c.1909, Leroy Church [defunct]), Leroy, McLean County.

Organized as Salt Creek Church prior to 1837; listed in Mackinaw Presbytery that year. In 1849 part of congregation split off to form Randolph Grove and Kickapoo churches. Name changed to Leroy in 1851. Became defunct around 1909.

No records have been located.

47. MARION CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ante 1837- post 1857 [defunct], Macon County.

Organized prior to 1837 and was under Mackinaw Presbytery. In 1843 congregation divided and one part formed Friends Creek Church (see entry 96). In 1845 Mackinaw Presbytery ordered consolidation of Marion and Clinton churches.

No records have been located.

48. SHILOH CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1837-1916 (dissolved), 3 mi. SE. of Coffeen, RFD. 1, Coffeen, Montgomery County.

Organized in 1837 by Rev. William Finley and church erected in the Village of Van Burensburg. Reorganized and erected new church edifice four miles west in 1880. Congregation dissolved by Vandalia Presbytery September 19, 1891, and members united with McDavid's Point Church (see entry 124), but evidently a new congregation was soon organized under name of Shiloh Church. Moved church building to Shiloh Cemetary Association grounds in 1895. Most of members transferred to First Presbyterian Church USA at Coffeen in reunion of 1907, but minority evidently carried on as Cumberland body until dissolved in 1916.

No records have been located.

49. MT. PLEASANT CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1839-1906 (transferred), 2 mi. SW. of Crab Orchard, RFD. 2, Marion, Williamson County.

Organized November 1839 by Rev. James Alexander with 57 members. Congregation first met in "Montsinger's Shed"; later built a log cabin church. Later erected a plain white frame building with bell and belfry. Transferred to Cairo Presbytery USA in reunion of 1907. First settled pastor, Rev. John Calvert, 1839-78.

Session Minutes: 1839-1906, 3 v. hdw., Volume 1 in custody of Henry A. Swan, 711 E. Union St.; v. 2,3 in custody of Session Clerk Fred Russell RFD. 2, of Mt. Pleasant Church USA.

Register: (baptisms, members, deaths), 1839-1906 included in Session Minutes.

Financial Records: incorporated in Session Minutes.

50. MT. PISGAH CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1840-1906 (transferred), RFD. Georgetown, Vermilion County.

Organized March 1, 1840. In the fall of 1842 log church was erecred 3½ miles west of Georgetown. Large frame structure built in 1854 at site 2 miles west of Georgetown. Replaced in 1876 by a modern style building on same site. Transferred from Foster Cumberland Presbytery to Bloomington Presbytery USA in reunion of 1907.

No records have been located.

51. KINMUNDY CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1840-c.1913 (defunct), Kinmundy, Marion County.

Organized by Rev. William Finley in 1840 under name of Mt. Carmel Church. Reported to be the first Cumberland church established in Marion County. Became known as Kinmundy Church. The majority of the members transferred from Mt. Vernon Cumberland Presbytery to Ewing Presbytery USA in reunion of 1907. A minority continued as Kinmundy Cumberland Presbyterian Church until around 1913.

No records have been located.

52. HEBRON CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1841-1910 (transferred), 1 1/2 mi. W. of Ashmore, Ashmore, Coles County.

Organized June 19, 1841 in Union Meeting House, one and one half miles west of Ashmore. First church edifice, a small frame structure erected in 1844; used until 1867 when large frame building was erected in Ashmore and dedicated October 20 of the same year. In 1911 Hebron Cumberland Presbyterian transferred to Presbyterian Church USA.

First settled pastor, Rev. John Steele, 1844-49. Last pastor, Rev. George W. Lewis.

See: Mrs. Ruth Myers, Historical Sketch of Ashmore Presbyterian Church, 6 p. ms. typed, copy in possession of Mr. Waters.

Session Minutes: 1877-1911, 1 v. hdw. in custody of O. M. Waters.
Register: (members, elders, deacons, baptisms, communicants, deaths), 1877-1911 included in Session Minutes.
Financial Records: incorporated in Session Minutes.
Sunday School Records: 1877-1911, 1 v. hdw.

53. FAIRFIELD CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1841--, NE. corner of Main and North, West Second Sts., Fairfield, Wayne County.

Organized in 1841 by Rev. Hamilton. Congregation had no regular place of worship but met in groves and courthouse until a log church was erected. This served until a frame structure was built in 1893 and dedicated in August 27 of the same year. Present edifice, constructed and dedicated in 1921, a reddish-gray brick building with art glass windows. First settled pastor, Rev. Hamilton, 1841-(?).

Present pastor, Rev. J. L. Mitchell, 1939--, 106 North, East Fourth St.

Session Minutes: 1871-- (1903-29, missing), 2 v. hdw., Volume 1 (1871-1902), in custody of C. E. Castle, 110 N. Union St.; v. 2 (1930--), in custody of Session Clerk, C. E. Haefele, 205 North, East First Street.
Register: (baptisms, marriages, members, communicants, deaths), 1871--(1903-29, missing) included in Session Minutes.
Financial Records: 1931--, 1 v. hdw., in custody of Treasurer, C. E. Haefele.
Sunday School Records: 1921--, 21 v. hdw.
Women's Missionary Society Records: 1902--, 3 v. hdw., in custody of Mrs. C. E. Castle, 110 N. Union St.

54. VIRGINIA CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1842-1907 (transferred), NW. corner Beardstown and Cass sts., Virginia, Cass County.

Organized February 26, 1842 by Rev. Thomas Campbell with 18 members from Shiloh Cumberland Church. First met in old courthouse, then in 1842 erected frame building on South Job Street. Sold to Holiness congregation, and a new brick church erected in 1879 with bell and belfry; dedicated November 30, of the same year. Transferred to Springfield Presbytery USA in reunion of 1907. First settled pastor, Rev. Thomas Campbell, 1842-45.

See: William Henry Perrin, History of Cass County.

Session Minutes: 1842-1907, 2 v. hdw., in custody of Henry McDonald, as are the following records.
Register: (baptisms, communicants, marriages), 1842-1907, 2 v. hdw.
Financial Records: 1876-79, 1 v. hdw.

55. TALLULA CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1842-1906 (transferred), 1 block N. of Twp., Tallula, Menard County.

Organized May 10, 1842. Meetings held in homes of minister and members until 1861 when church building was erected. Frame building, Gothic style with stucco exterior. Transferred to Springfield Presbytery USA in reunion of 1907. First settled pastor, Rev. Guthrie White, tenure unknown.

Session Minutes: 1866-1906, 2 v. hdw., in custody of Adolph Knodall, Session Clerk of Tallula Presbyterian Church USA.
Register: (baptisms, marriages, members, deaths), 1866-1906 included in Session Minutes.
Financial Records: incorporated in Session Minutes.

56. ST. OMER CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1842-1907 (1842-57, New Salem Church; 1857-1907, St. Omer Church [transferred]), 2½ mi NW. of Ashmore, Coles County.

Organized May 30, 1842 in a log cabin, home of William Austin as the New Salem Cumberland Presbyterian Church with 38 members. Meetings held in homes of members until 1852 when first church edifice was erected; a small log cabin, used by all denominations. Later this building was used for a schoolhouse. In 1857 second edifice was erected on ground donated by Samuel Hogue. Name was changed to St. Omer Cumberland Presbyterian Church because of the building location in St. Omer community. In 1907 church transferred to Presbyterian USA. First settled pastor, Rev. Stephen Goodnight, 1857-58.

Session Minutes: 1857-1907. 1 v. hdw., in custody of L. L. Hallock.
Register: (members, elders, deacons, baptisms, communicants, deaths), 1857-1907 included in Session Minutes.
Financial Records: incorporated in Session Minutes.

57. UNION CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1842--, 3 mi. NW. of Rardin, RFD., Rardin, Coles County.

Organized May 1842 with 30 members by Rev. James Ashmore in his home. First meetings held in homes until first edifice was erected in 1842; a log hut which served until 1857 when razed and a small frame building was erected. In 1902 the present building was erected on the same site; a small frame structure with bell and belfry. First settled pastor, Rev. James Ashmore, 1842-56.

Present pastor, Rev. L. C. Kerans, 1939--, Ashmore.

Session Minutes: 1856--, 2 v. hdw., in custody of Session Clerk, Mrs. David Morgan.
Register: (elders, members, baptisms, deaths), 1856-- included in Session Minutes.
Financial Records: incorporated in Session Minutes.
Sunday School Records: 1920--, 1 v. hdw., in custody of Mrs. Morgan.
Ladies' Aid Records: 1930--, 1 v. hdw., in custody of Mrs. Morgan.

58. PETERSBURG CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1842--, NE. corner of 9th St. and Sheridan Road, Petersburg, Menard County.

Organized June 2, 1842 by Rev. Abraham Goodpastor. First meetings held in old German Lutheran Church on Main street; later congregation moved to a hall and then to a room in the old courthouse until 1879 when a brick building was erected. This building was sold in 1910 to the Baptist Church and the Christian Church building was purchased for a church home. Partially destroyed by fire; rebuilt and dedicated in 1940. Present church edifice, a large brick, Gothic style, with bell and belfry. First settled pastor, Rev. Abraham Goodpastor, tenure unknown.

Present pastor, Rev. William Harold Jones, 1940--.

See: Rev. R. D. Miller, Menard County, Past and Present, 1905.

Session Minutes: 1916-- (1922-28, missing), 2 v. hdw., in custody of Treasurer, Henry Beckerman, West Abtle St.
Register: (baptisms, confirmations, marriages, members, deaths), 1916-- (1922-28, missing), 2 v. hdw., in custody of Mr. Beckerman, as are all following records.
Financial Records: incorporated in Session Minutes.
Sunday School Records: 1880--, 1 v. hdw.
Men's Brotherhood Society Records: 1933--, 1 v. hdw.

59. GILEAD CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1842--, 9 mi. N. of Vienna, RFD. 7, Simpson, Johnson County.

Organized November 27, 1842 with 13 members in a log cabin of William Barnwell, 2 miles west of present church site. Meetings held in homes of members and in brush arbors until erection of log church structure in 1856. Simple frame building erected in 1876 and dedicated same year. Remodeled in 1915 and 1936. First settled pastor, Rev. James Alexander, tenure unknown.

Present pastor, Rev. Roy Shelton, 1936--, RFD. 4,

Session Minutes: 1842--, 3 v. hdw.
Register: (baptisms, members), 1842-- included in Session Minutes.
Financial Records: incorporated in Session Minutes.

60. MT. MORIAH CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1842--, South Elm Street, Ina, Jefferson County.

Organized December 1842 with 16 members. First meetings held in private homes of members and later in log schoolhouse. When log schoolhouse was destroyed by fire, a frame structure was erected as the first church edifice ¼ mile east of Ina; moved to Ina in 1895. Razed in 1924 to make room for present church edifice, a modern frame Gothic structure. Dedicated August 5, 1934. First settled pastor, Rev. J. M. Miller, 1842-(?).

Present pastor, Rev. John Phipps, 1929--, Norris City.

Session Minutes: 1879--, 2 v. hdw., in custody of Session Clerk, T. B. Wings.
Register: (communicants, deaths, elders, deacons, marriages, baptisms, members), 1879-- included in Session Minutes.
Financial Records: incorporated in Session Minutes.
Sunday School Records: 1879--, 1 v. hdw.

61. COLUMBIA CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1842-1902 (1842-58, Goshen Church; 1858-1902, Columbia Church [dissolved]), Fruit Community, RFD., Edwardsville, Madison County.

Organized in 1842 as Goshen Church by Rev. Joseph M. Bone from a part of Bear Creek congregation (see entry 8), and reserved by Vandalia Presbytery June 2, 1842. Name changed in 1858 to Columbia Church. Formally dissolved by Presbytery March 18, 1902. Remaining members and property attached to Liberty Prairie Church (see entry 78) as a mission with Rev. J. W. Ritchey as pastor.

No records have been located.

62. FIRST CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1842-1906 (transferred), NW. corner of Elm and Sixth sts., Albion, Edwards county.

Preceded by Union Presbyterian Church USA, which in 1842 was admitted to the Cumberland body, and named First Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Albion. First services held in old Union Church structure. New building erected in 1854. Transferred to Presbyterian Church USA in reunion of 1907. First settled pastor, Rev. William Finley, 1842-51.

Session Minutes: 1842-1906, 3 v. hdw., in custody of George Green, 31 S. Fifth St. Include historical sketch.
Register: (baptisms, marriages, members, deaths), 1843-1906 included in Session Minutes.

Financial Records: incorporated in Session Minutes.
Sunday School Records: 1868-1906, 2 v. hdw., in custody of Fred Triggs, 271 S. Eighth St.

63. LIBERTY CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1842--, 5 mi. NE. of Georgetown, RFD., Georgetown, Vermilion County.

Organized in 1842. First Church edifice a log cabin used until the second and present edifice was erected. Dedicated September 8, 1912. First settled pastor unknown.

Present pastor, Rev. Roy McMahan, 1940--, Olivet.

Records have not been inventoried.

64. INDUSTRY CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1843-95 (dissolved), NE. corner of Hickory and Downen sts., Industry, McDonough County.

Organized November 3, 1843 with 23 members in the home of Thomas Adkinson with Nathan Campbell as elders. Meetings held in the home of Stephen Cockerham and in camp grounds now owned by Washington Vail. Used Union Church House until 1831-59 when a frame church edifice was erected with a steeple, bell and belfry. First settled pastor, Rev. John Carter, tenure unknown. Last pastor, Rev. Pointer, 1892-95.

See: S. J. Clarke, History of McDonough County, Illinois, D. W. Lusk, State Printers and Binder, Springfield, 1878, 692 p.
The Continental Historical Company, History of McDonough County, Illinois, Springfield Printing Company, Springfield, 1885, 1185 p.

No records have been located.

65. FANCY CREEK CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1843-c.1850(defunct).

Organized in 1843 in MacKinaw Presbytery by Rev. R. D. Taylor by order of the Presbytery. Had brief existence. Was defunct by 1850.

No records have been located.

66. GREENVIEW CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1843-1907 (1843-57, New Market Cumberland Church; 1858-1907, Greenview Cumberland Church [merged]), SE. corner public square, Greenview, Menard County.

Cumberland congregation first organized at New Market in 1843. Meetings held on the Allan Knoles farm. When town of Greenview was laid out in 1857, congregation moved into new municipality and erected church building here in 1858. With the growth of the new town, the congregation became stronger and the church came to be called by the name of the town. Name changed to Greenview Cumberland Church. In 1883 a new church structure was erected at southeast corner of public square; frame building. In 1883 a minority group of 12 withdrew to form the First Presbyterian Church USA. The Cumberland Church merged with this church in the reunion of 1907.

See: R. D. Miller, Menard County, the past and present, 1905, 549 p.; Mrs. Mary Bradley, Greenview Scrapbook, 119 p.

No records have been located.

67. MOUND CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1844-c.90 (dissolved), 3 mi. E. of Elmira, Stark County.

Organized June 1, 1844. Church and parsonage built but no description available. Church reported active in 1886 but no longer listed in the General Assembly Minutes of 1890.

See: William H. Jackson, Twenty-five Years of Progress of the Presbyterian Church of Elmira, 1906.

No records have been located.

68. LERNA CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1844-1906 (merged), Lerna, Coles County.

Organized July 1, 1844. Services held in an old mill until 1850 when a small frame building was erected; served until 1887 when building was sold and razed to make room for new edifice which was erected in 1891. Dedicated March 28, 1892. A frame structure, Gothic style. This church merged with Lerna Presbyterian Church in reunion of 1907. First settled pastor, Rev. S. W. Goodnight, tenure unknown.

Session Minutes: 1844-1906, 1 v. hdw., in custody of J. Will Walker.
Register: (elders, deacons, members, baptisms, deaths), 1844-1906, 1 v. hdw., in custody of Mr. Walker.
Financial Records: 1900-1906, 1 v. hdw., on file at Lerna Presbyterian church.
Sunday School Records: 1900-06, 1 v. hdw., in custody of Superintendent, Mrs. C. Gamble.

69. LOXA CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1844-1906 (1844-68, Mt. Pleasant Church; 1869-1906, Loxa Church [transferred]), N. Main St., Loxa, Coles County.

Organized July 6, 1844 in northeast section of what is now Lafayette Township, Coles County. First church building, a simple frame structure, erected near the village of Stockton, now called Loxa. Congregation drew members from surrounding community; became larger as village grew. Sold in 1868 and replaced by Gothic sytle wooden edifice with belfry. Dedicated in October 1868. Transferred to Mattoon Presbyterian USA in reunion of 1907. First settled pastor, Rev. John W. Wood, 1845-47.

Session Minutes: 1844-86 (1887-1906, missing), 1 v. hdw., in custody of Session Clerk, J. O. Mark, RFD. 3, Mattoon.
Register: (members, baptisms, elders, deacons, deaths), 1844-86, 1 v. hdw.

70. GOOD HOPE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1844-c.1910 (transferred), RFD. 1, Kinmundy, Marion County.

Organized November 9, 1844 by Rev. William Finley at the home of Jacob Earl. Meetings held in private homes until first church structure was erected in 1864. Transferred to Presbyterian Church USA about 1910, following Cumberland reunion. First settled pastor, Rev. William Finley, 1844-49.

Session Minutes: 1845-1910, 1 v. hdw., in custody of Byron E. Millican, Session Clerk of Omega Presbyterian Church USA, Box 79, RFD.2, Iuka.
Register: (baptisms, confirmations, members), 1845-1910 included in Session Minutes.
Sunday School Records: 1904-8, 3 v. hdw., on file at Omega Presbyterian Church.

71. TAYLORVILLE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1844-1906 (1845-49, Antioch Cumberland Society; 1849-1906, Taylorville Cumberland Church [merged]), corner Franklin and Walnut Streets, Taylorville, Christian County.

Organized in December 8, 1844 under the name of Antioch Cumberland Society by Rev. Joseph McCrerry Bone. Removal of two of the elders of the society to Taylorville and drawing in of other Presbyterians to this town led in 1849 to removal of congregation and change of name to Taylorville Cumberland Church. Congregation reorganized by Rev. J. B. Logan in October 1862. First meeting place a small frame structure, replaced in 1874 with brick building at corner of Franklin and Walnut Streets. Merged with Taylorville Presbyterian Church USA in reunion of 1907. First settled pastor, Rev. Joseph McCrerry Bone, 1845-56.

Session Minutes: 1841-1907 (1844-49, 1850-61, missing), 2 v. hdw., in custody of R. L. Webb.
Register: (baptisms, communicants, deaths, elders, deacons, members), 1841-1907 included in Session Minutes.

72. PALESTINE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1844--, 4 mi. NW. of Golconda, RFD. 1, Golconda, Pope County.

Organized in 1844 with 3 members in a log schoolhouse which was used until 1875 when present building was erected; a white frame structure colonial style, dedicated in 1877. First settled pastor, Rev. James Gordon Thompson, 1875-77.

Presnet pastor, Rev. Lloyd Noble, 1940--, Anna.

Session Minutes: 1914--, 1 v. hdw., in custody of Session Clerk, Mrs. Olive Gullet, RFD. 1.
Register: (members, deacons, pastors, baptisms, deaths, marriages), 1914, included in Session Minutes.
Financial Records: incorporated in Session Minutes.

73. NORTH MT. CARMEL CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ante 1845-c. 1860 (dissolved), South Wheatland Twp., Macon County.

Organized some time before 1845 and transferred from Vandalia to Sangamon Presbytery March 25, 1847. In November 1850, this church released a part of its members, who, with a similar group from Mt. Zion Church, formed Bethlehem Cumberland Church. By 1860 North Mt. Carmel Church seems to have become defunct.

No records have been located.

74. IRISH GROVE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1845-1906 (transferred), 1½ mi. SW. Middletown, RFD. 1, Greenview, Menard County.

Rev. A. H. Goodpasture organized this church on March 29, 1845 in a log house in Irish Grove community with 50 members signing the membership roll. First structure a one-room frame building erected 3 miles southwest of Middletown shortly after congregation was organized. Sold to Alfred Pond in 1880 when new building was erected 1½ miles southwest of Middletown; plain frame structure with weatherboard exterior and gallery over front entrance. Transferred to Springfield Presbytery USA in reunion of 1907. First settled pastor, Rev. A. H. Goodpasture, 1845-(?).

See: Lawrence B. Stringer, History of Logan County, Illinois, Chicago, Pioneer Publishing Company, 1911, 630 p.

Session Minutes: 1845-1906, 4 v. hdw., in custody of Elder Lee C. Stone, Middletown.
Register: (baptisms, communicants, marriages, pastors, deacons, deaths), 1845-1906, 4 v. hdw., in custody of Everett Burns, Session Clerk, Irish Grove Presbyterian Church USA, Athens.
Financial Records: incorporated in Session Minutes.

75. SORENTO CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1845-1906 (1845-54, Pleasant Prairie Church; 1854-68, Mt. Pleasant Church; 1868-85, Pleasant Prairie Church; 1885-1906, Sorento Church [transferred]), RFD., Sorento, Bond County.

Organized in 1845 and received by Vandalia Presbytery October 2, 1845. Name changed to Mt. Pleasant, March 3, 1854. Changed back to Pleasant Prairie, August 29, 1868. Finally, on September 25, 1885 name changed to Sorento Church. Meetings held at first in old Pleasant Prairie Schoolhouse. New frame building erected 3 miles northeast of Sorento in 1883 and dedicated same year. Later moved into the town of Sorento. Transferred to Alton Presbytery USA. in reunion of 1907. First settled pastor, Rev. C. G. Keown, tenure unknown.

See: William Henry Perrin, History of Montgomery and Bond Counties, Chicago, O. L. Baskin Company, 1882, 752 p.

Session Minutes: 1867-1907, 3 v. hdw., in custody of Edwin Hawkins, Sorento.
Register: (elders, trustees, communicants, marriages), 1867-1907, included in Session Minutes.

76. BETHEL CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1846-1908 (defunct), RFD. 2, Iuka, Marion County.

Organized April 15, 1846 by Rev. William Finley with 15 members in the home of John M. Caldwell. Meetings held in homes of members until 1856 when first church edifice was erected; a white frame structure with bell and belfry. First settled pastor, Rev. John Walls, 1847. Last pastor, Rev. Brooks, tenure unknown. Sunday School still active.

See: History of Marion County, Brink, McDonough and Company, Philadelphia, 1881. Copy at Bryan Bennet Library, Salem.

Session Minutes: 1879-1908, 1 v. hdw., in custody of Session Clerk, M. C. Holstlaw. Contains brief historical sketch.
Register: (marriages, baptisms, deaths), 1879-1908 included in Session Minutes.
Sunday School Records: 1939--, 1 v. hdw.
Christian Endeavor Society Records: 1924--, 2 v. hdw.

77. SALEM CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1846-1905 (transferred), SE. corner of W. McMackin and S. Washington sts., Salem, Marion County.

Organized in 1846. First church building a frame structure on N. Washington Street; followed by another frame structure on corner of S. Washington and McMackin. In 1902 a modified Gothic structure of brick was erected on the latter site. Transferred to Presbyterian Church USA. in 1905.

In 1874 William Jennings Bryan, at the age of 14, was converted and joined this church. First settled pastor, Rev. William Finley, 1846-(?).

See: William Jennings Bryan, The First Battle; J. H. G. Brinkerhoff, History of Marion County.

Session Minutes: 1886-1905, 1 v. hdw., W. D. Larimer, Session Clerk, Salem Presbyterian Church USA.
Register: (confirmations), 1886-1905 included in Session Minutes.

78. LIBERTY PRAIRIE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1848-1907 (1848-83, Omphghent Cumberland Church; 1883-1907, Liberty Prairie Cumberland Church [transferred]), junction of highways 112 and 140, RFD. Edwardsville, Madison County.

Organized April 15, 1848 with 11 members as Omphghent Society of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Receiving members of dissolved Mt. Pisgah Chruch (see entry 32). First building, a small frame structure dedicated in 1850. Torn down 1874 to make room for new frame structure with bell and belfry. Name changed in 1883 to Liberty Prairie Church. Transferred to Alton Presbytery USA in reunion of 1907. First settled pastor, Rev. T. K. Hedges, 1848-50.

Session Minutes: 1848-1908, 1 v. hdw., in custody of Mrs. Bertha Kaiser, RFD. 2. Contains brief historical sketch.
Register: (deacons, baptism, communicants, marriages, deaths), 1857-1908, 1 v. hdw., in custody of Mrs. Kaiser.

79. SANGAMON BOTTOM CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1848-1906 (transferred), RFD., Virginia, Cass County.

Organized in August 1848; frame church building erected next year. New structure built in 1892 and dedicated January 30, 1893; a red brick building with bell and belfry. Transferred to Springfield Presbytery USA in reunion of 1907. First settled pastor, Rev. Nathan H. Downing, 1848-53.

Session Minutes: 1848-1906, 3 v. hdw., in custody of Robert Alexander Taylor, RFD. 2.
Register: (members, baptisms, marriages, communicants, deaths), 1848-1906 included in Session Minutes.

80. SULLIVAN CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1848-1906 (transferred), Sullivan, Moultrie County.

Organized November 19, 1848 by Revs. Joseph Bone, Joel Knight, and E. M. Wilson with 9 members. Services held in private homes and courthouse until first church structure was erected in 1854; a simple frame building. Red brick building erected 1883 and dedicated August 2, 1885. Transferred to Mattoon Presbytery USA in reunion of 1907.

No records have been located.

81. OLIVE BRANCH CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, c.1848-1907 (transferred), RFD., Homer, Vermilion County.

Organized around 1848, this congregation had only supply pastor. Only building a tall frame structure. Transferred to Bloomington Presbytery USA. in reunion of 1907.

No records have been located.

82. MUD CREEK CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1848-57 (dissolved).

Reported organized by Rev. J. R. Lawrence in 1848. Exact location unknown. In 1852 congregation divided to form Walnut Grove Church. Formally dissolved by Mackinaw Prssbytery March 23, 1857.

No records have been located.

83. SMYRNA CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1848-1906 (transferred), RFD., Loami, Sangamon County.

Organized in 1848. First church building erected about 2 miles southwest of Loami. Second structure, simple frame building, constructed in 1866. Some members withdrew in 1883 to form Providence Church (see entry 266). Received remaining members of dissolved Springfield Church in 1900 (see entry 236). Transferred to Springfield Presbytery USA. in reunion of 1907. First settled pastor, Rev. Wiley Knowles, 1872-73.

Session Minutes: 1872-1906, 1 v. hdw., in custody of Mrs. Clara Parks, RFD. 2, New Berlin.
Register: (communicants, elders, deacons, baptisms, marriages, deaths), 1872-1906 included in Session Minutes.
Financial Records: incorporated in Session Minutes.

84. BETHEL CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1849-- (inactive, 1922-35), 2 1/2 mi. S. of Yale, Jasper County.

Organized January 29, 1849 by Rev. Robert Bailiff with 19 members. First church building was frame structure, later razed to make way for present edifice, a plain frame building erected in 1888 and dedicated January 14, of the following year. First settled pastor, Rev. Robert Bailiff, tenure unknown.

Present pastor, Rev. Clara Shanks, 1941--, Casey.

Session Minutes: 1849--, 2 v. hdw., in custody of Session Clerk, W. S. Gifford.
Register: (members, baptisms, marriages, deaths), 1849-- included in Session Minutes.
Sunday School Records: 1939--, 1 v. hdw.

85. EAST FORK CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1849-58 (dissolved), Montgomery County.

Organized by Rev. Joseph Barlow in 1849 and received by Vandalia Presbytery March 22, 1849. Formally dissolved by Presbytery April 2, 1858, and members united with Bear Creek Church (see entry 8).

No records have been located.

86. PLEASANT GROVE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1849-1906 (transferred), RFD. 2, Eldorado, Saline County.

Organized October 28, 1849 by Rev. John Crawford with 10 members. Log structure erected same year; a second building constructed later. In 1881 a one-story white frame building erected; dedicated 1883. Structure remodeled and rededicated in 1904. Transferred to Cairo Presbytery USA in reunion of 1907. First settled pastor, Rev. John Crawford, 1849-51.

Session Minutes: 1881-1906, 2 v. hdw., in custody of Mrs. M. A. Pemberton, RFD. 2. Contain short historical sketch.
Register: (baptisms, marriages, members, deaths, elders, trustees, pastors), 1881-1906 included in Session Minutes.
Financial Records: incorporated in Session Minutes.

87. RANDOLPH'S GROVE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1849-(?) [defunct].

Organized in 1849 by Rev. R. D. Taylor; received by Mackinaw Presbytery in October of same year. In 1851 cogregation was divided to form Blooming Grove Church (see entry 95). Date of lapse unknown.

No records have been located.

88. WAYNESVILLE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1849-61 (1849-52, Kickapoo Church; 1852-61, Waynesville Church [defunct]), Waynesville, DeWitt County.

Organized as Kickapoo Church in 1849 by Rev. R. D. Taylor; received by Mackinaw Presbytery in October of same year. In 1852 name changed to Waynesville Church. In 1861 members transferred to Atlanta Church (see entry 137).

No records have been located.

89. WINDSOR CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1850-1906 (1850-59, Pleasant Grove Cumberland Church; 1859--, Windsor Church [merged]), 4 mi. W. of Windsor, RFD., Windsor, Shelby County.

Organized in a log cabin on Sand Creek by Rev. A. M. Wilson on March 20, 1850. Frame church structure erected in 1859. Name changed to Windsor Cumberland Church same year. In 1864 congregation erected a new frame structure and dedicated the building in February. Still another new building was raised in 1875 and dedicated November 21 of that year. This congregation merged with Windsor Presbyterian Church USA. in reunion of 1907. First settled pastor, Rev. A. M. Wilson, 1850-(?).

Session Minutes: 1850-70, 1 v. hdw., in custody of Miss Ida J. Barber.
Register: (baptisms, confirmations, marriages, members, deaths), included in Session Minutes.

90. BETHLEHEM CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1850-1906 (merged), RFD. 4, Decatur, Macon County.

Organized November 19, 1850 by Rev. John C. Smith with 50 members of Mt. Zion and North Mt. Carmel Cumberland Churches who resided in the area of Smiths' Meeting House. Meetings held here until 1858 when a plain brick house of worship was erected. United with Bethlehem Presbyterian Church, USA., in reunion of 1906. First settled pastor, Rev. John C. Smith, 1850-51.

Session Minutes: 1850-1906, 3 v. hdw., on file at Bethlehem Presbyterian Church USA.
Register: (elders, deacons, communicants, baptisms, marriages, deaths), 1850-1906 included in Session Minutes.
Financial Records: incorporated in Session Minutes.

91. LIBERTY CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1850-90 (dissolved), RFD., Buncombe, Johnson County.

Organized in 1850 in a log house on farm of John W. Elkins, 2 miles east of Buncombe. Converted into church building and used during life of Cumberland congregation. Dissolved in 1874. Reorganized 1886 and received by Illinois Presbytery. Became defunct around 1890. Last pastor, Rev. J. C. Thompson, 1889.

No records have been located.

92. NEW LIBERTY CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1850--, 2 mi. S. of Eddyville, RFD. 2, Simpson, Pope County.

Organized 1850 with 4 members in a brush arbor. Meetings held here until first edifice was erected in 1851; a log cabin. Present building erected in 1875, a white frame Colonial style, dedicated in 1876. First settled pastor, unknown.

Present pastor, Rev. Steve Maynor, 1940--, Eddyville.

Session Minutes: 1921--, 1 v. hdw., in custody of Joyce Whiteside, RFD. 2.

Register: (members, pastors, baptisms, marriages, deaths), 1921-- included in Session Minutes.
Financial Records: incorporated in Session Minutes.

93. PLEASANT RIDGE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1851-1906 (transferred), Pleasent Ridge, Randolph County.

Organized May 17, 1851 by Rev. William Gardner with 14 members in an old log schoolhouse. In 1856 a neat frame church building was erected; enlarged in 1873. Transferred from Illinois Cumberland Presbytery to Cairo Presbytery USA in reunion of 1907. First settled pastor, Rev. Alexander Brown, 1852-53.

No records have been located.

94. MACOMB CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1851-1907 (1867-83, defunct [merged]), 515 E, Jackson, Macomb, McDonough County.

Organized November 7, 1851 by Rev. W. S. Campbell with 9 members and 2 elders in the brick courthouse at city square. Meetings held in courthouse until first church edifice was erected in 1857 when Elizabeth and Parnienum Hamilton donated land; church building, a small frame structure, dedicated March 28, 1858. Building was rented and used by other denominations from 1867 to 1884 when church became defunct. On May 11, 1884, church was reorganized and again used same building until 1906. Merged in 1907 with Presbyterian Church USA of Macomb. First settled pastor, Rev. Elijah Canady, 1858-59. Last pastor, Rev. Ralph B. Fisher, 1905-07.

See: The Continental Historical Company, History of McDonough County, Springfield Printing Company, Springfield, 1885, 1158 p.

Session Minutes: 1851-1904 (1863-83, missing), 2 v. hdw.; v. 1 (1851-67), in custody of Walter Purdum, 424 E. Yeiser St.; v. 2 (1884-1904), in custody of Session Clerk, John P. Boyle, 908 E. Washington St. Contain brief historical sketch.
Register: (baptisms, communicants, marriages, elders, deacons, deaths), 1851-1904 (1868-83, missing) included in Session Minutes.

95. BLOOMING GROVE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1851-ante 1886 (defunct).

Organized in 1851 by part of membership of Randolph's Grove Church (see entry 87). Belonged to Mackinaw Presbytery. Became defunct some time before 1886. Exact location unknown.

No records have been located.

96. FRIENDS CREEK CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1851-1906 (transferred), Argenta, Macon County.

Organized in 1851 in Friends Creek Township and frame church building erected same year one mile north of Newburg. When this structure was destroyed by fire in 1873, new frame building was erected on same site. In 1899 congregation moved in to the town of Argenta and erected a large brick Gothic building with belfry and art glass windows. Transferred to Springfield Presbytery USA. in reunion of 1907. First settled pastor, Rev. William Magee Taylor, 1851-52.

See: J. H. Dickey, Friends Creek Settlement, copy in Decatur Public Library.

Session Minutes: 1877-91, 1 v. hdw., in custody of Rev. R. S. Kieser, Argenta.
Register: (births, baptisms, members, deaths), 1877-91 included in Session Minutes.

97. LONG POINT CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1851-(?) [defunct] Long Point, Livingston County.

Organized in 1851 by Rev. R. Patton; received into Mackinaw Presbytery in October of same year. Duration of church unknown.

No records have been located.

98. OLDTOWN CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1851-(?) [defunct].

Organized in 1851 by Rev. A. Johnson; received by Mackinaw Presbytery in April of the same year. Duration of church unknown.

No records have been located.

99. WEST UNION CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1851-(?) [defunct].

Organized in 1851 by Rev. D. Vandeventer by Mackinaw Presbytery in October of the same year. Date of lapse unknown.

No records have been located.

100. UNION NORTH CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1852--, 3 mi. S. of State Route 15, 7 mi. E. of Fairfield, RFD. 3, Fairfield, Wayne County.

Organized September 23, 1852 with 21 members by Rev. James Gaston in home of Andrew Neal near site of present church. Log church erected soon after organization; frame building erected some years later. Present edifice was built in 1875; simple white frame structure. First settled pastor, Rev. James Gaston, 1852--(?).

Present pastor, Rev. John Phipps, 1941--, RFD. 2, Norris City.

Session Minutes: 1874--, 2 v. hdw., in custody of Session Clerk, Shields Wilson, RFD. 3.
Register: (baptisms, marriages, members, communicants, deaths), 1874-- included in Session Minutes.
Financial Records: 1941--, 1 v. hdw., in custody of Treasurer, Thomas Simpson, RFD. 1, Ellery.
Sunday School Records: 1941--, 1 v. hdw.

101. PALESTINE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1852-1906 (transferred), Omaha, Gallatin County.

Organized December 25, 1852 by Rev. Robert M. Davis. Large log structure served as first house of worship; erected by settlers on agreement that Rev. Davis would preach for them. Second church building erected in 1866. Transferred from Ewing Cumberland Presbytery to Cairo Presbytery USA in the reunion of 1907. First settled pastor, Rev. Robert M. Davis, 1852-1905.

Session Minutes: 1873-1907 (1852-72, missing), 2 v. hdw., in custody of Reece Blackard. Contain short historical sketch.
Register: (pastors, deacons, trustees, elders, members, marriages, deaths), 1873-1907 included in Session Minutes.
Financial Records: incorporated in Session Minutes.

102. WEST PRAIRIE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1852-1906 (transferred), 5½ mi. NE. of Industry, RFD. 1, Adair, McDonough County.

Organized December 1852 by Rev. W. F. Nance at the Sixteen Schoolhouse where meetings were held until erection of frame building in 1867. Land donated by a member, Harriet Way. Used until 1905; building later sold to Glen Foster. On March 11, 1906 new church building was dedicated, composing a large auditorium, four class rooms, bell and belfry. Manse erected in 1887 on land given by Thomas Cox. Transferred to Presbyterian Church, USA in reunion of 1907. First settled pastor, Rev. James Russell, 1865-66. Last known pastor, Rev. Berry Hill.

See: S. J. Clarke, History of McDonough County, Illinois, D. W. Lusk, Printer, Springfield, 1878, 692 p.; The Continental Historical Company, History of McDonough County, Illinois, Springfield Printing Company, Springfield, 1885, 1158 p.

Session Minutes: 1860-1908, 2 v. hdw., in custody of Ralph Leighty, RFD. 1, Vermont. Contain brief historical sketch.
Register: (baptisms, communicants, marriages, deaths), 1860-1908 included in Session Minutes.
Financial Records: incorporated in Session Minutes.

103. UNION CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1852--, 6 mi. E. of Anna, RFD. 1, Anna, Union County.

Organized in 1852 by settlers of South Carolina in a brush arbor. First church erected was a small log building and was used also as a lodge hall for the Grange. Destroyed by fire in October 1905. Replaced by a Gothic style white frame structure, dedicated August 12, 1906.

Present pastor, Rev. Roy Shelton, 1938--, RFD. 4, Vienna.

Session Minutes: 1871--, 3 v. hdw., in custody of Mrs. Herman Menees, RFD. 1.
Register: (communicants, baptisms, marriages, deaths), 1871-- included in Session Minutes.
Financial Records: incorporated in Session Minutes.
Sunday School Records: 1937--, 2 v. hdw.
Christian Endeavor Records: 1937--, 2 v. hdw.

104. WALNUT GROVE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1852-c.1885 (defunct).

Organized in 1852 by Rev. A. B. Curry from part of Mud Creek Church (see entry 82). Became defunct around 1885. Property ordered sold by Sangamon Presbytery in 1898.

No records have been located.

105. FAYETTE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, c.1852-1907 (defunct), Fayette, Green County.

Organized around 1852 in Sangamon Presbytery. Active up to 1906 when congregation had 25 members but did not participate in reunion of 1907, evidently becoming defunct.

No records have been located.

106. FARM CREEK CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1853-57 (dissolved).

Organized by Rev. A. B. Curry in 1853; exact location unknown. Received by Sangamon Presbytery April 1853. Formally dissolved by Presbytery March 23, 1857.

No records have been located.

107. AUBURN CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1854-1907 (transferred), SW. corner Seventh and Monroe sts., Auburn, Sangamon County.

Organized June 3, 1854 by Rev. W. C. Bell with 28 members in the Sugar Creek Baptist Church building. Rented other church houses and used schoolhouses until erection of frame building in 1863 on site three-fourths

miles south of the town of Auburn. In 1875 erected new church structure at Seventh and Monroe Streets in Auburn; remodeled in 1906, white frame building with memorial windows and bell. Previous building moved three miles south of old site and was used by Walnut Grove Cumberland Church (see entry 104), Transferred to Springfield Presbytery USA in the reunion of 1907. First settled pastor, Rev. W. C. Bell, 1854-59.

See: Springfield State Register, July 6, 1939, short sketch on 85th anniversary of church; Illinois State Journal, July 9, 1939, for similar sketch.

Session Minutes: 1854-1906, 3 v. hdw., in custody of Dewey Queen. Session Clerk of Auburn Presbyterian Church USA, 712 W. Monroe Street.
Register: (pastors, elders, deacons, members, baptisms, marriages, deaths), 1854-1906 included in Session Minutes.
Financial Records: incorporated in Session Minutes.

108. SHEPLA CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1854--, 10 mi. SE. of Charleston, Diona, Coles County.

Organized in June 1854 by Rev. Levi Beals. Services held in homes and California Schoolhouse until present edifice was erected in 1855. Plain frame building with belfry. First settled pastor, Rev. Levi Beals, 1856-57.

Present pastor, Rev. L. C. Korans.

Session Minutes: 1889--, 1 v. hdw., in custody of Session Clerk, Don Haddock, Charleston.
Register: (elders, members, baptisms, deaths), 1858-- included in Session Minutes.
Financial Records: 1888--, incorporated in Session Minutes. Superintendent, Walter Cox.
Sunday School Records: 1938--, 1 v. hdw., in possession of Superintendent, Walter Cox.

109. CONCORD CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1854--, 6 mi. E. of Vienna RFD., Vienna, Johnson County.

Organized October 15, 1854 with 9 members. Present church edifice erected in 1876, a plain frame structure with bell and belfry. Dedicated in 1878. Remodeled in 1937, and rededicated in June 1938. First settled pastor, Rev. William Standard, tenure unknown.

Present Pastor, Rev. Lloyd Noble, 1938--, Anna.

See; May Chapman, History of Johnson County, Herrin News, 1925. Copy in office of County Superintendent of Schools, Courthouse, Vienna.

Session Minutes: 1881--, 1 v. hdw., in custody of Arthur Thacker, RFD. 1.

Register: (members, communicants, baptisms, deaths), 1881-- included in Session Minutes.
Financial Records: incorporated in Session Minutes.
Sunday School Records: 1939--, 1 v. hdw.

110. MADISON CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1854-1906 (transferred), RFD. 2, Blue Mound, Macon County.

Organized by Rev. John C. Smith in 1854 with group of people who had been members of nearby Bethlehem Cumberland Church. Had no regular place of worship until 1898 when plain frame structure with bell tower was erected. Transferred to Springfield Presbytery USA in reunion of 1907.

See: Mable E. Richmond, Centennial History of Decatur and Macon County, Decatur, The Decatur Review, 1930, 470 p.

No records have been located.

111. FIRST CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1855-67 (dissolved), S. side of Monson St., between Fourth and Fifth Avenues, Peoria, Peoria County.

Organized March 3, 1855 in Fireman's Hall on Adams Street between Hamilton and Fayette streets. First and only church edifice erected in 1856; a one story brick building, dedicated January 18, 1857. First settled pastor, Rev. S. T. Stewart, 1855-62.

See: David McCulloch, ed., History of Peoria County, Munsell Publishing Company, Chicago and Peoria, 1902.

No records have been located.

112. NORTH FORK CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1855-1906 (transferred) RFD. 7, Decatur, Macon County.

Organized April 14, 1855 by Rev. John C. Smith with 54 members. Meetings held in homes and Emerson Schoolhouse until 1862 when a small frame church building was erected. Transferred to Springfield Presbytery USA in the reunion of 1907. First settled pastor, Rev. Daniel Traughber, 1855-56. Last pastor, Rev. Charles D. Hindman.

See: Mable E. Richmond, Centennial History of Decatur and Macon County, The Review Publishing Company, Decatur, 1930, 470 p.; "75th Anniversary of North Fork Presbyterian Church", Decatur Herald, August 17, 1930.

Session Minutes: 1855-1906, 1 v. hdw., in custody of Session Clerk, Belle Wheeler, RFD. 5.
Register: (elders, deacons, communicants, baptisms, marriages, deaths), 1855-1906 included in Session Minutes.
Financial Records: incorporated in Session Minutes.

113. FAIRFIELD CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1855-1907 (transferred), Newman Twp., 3 mi. E. of Newman, RFD., Newman, Douglas County.

Organized in 1855; simple frame building with belfry and spire erected some time later. Transferred to Presbyterian Church USA in reunion of 1907. First settled pastor, Rev. Jonathan Coolley, 1855-71. Pastor at reunion Rev. F. L. Gould, 1906-07.

No records have been located.

114. FIRST CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1855-1906 (transferred), 12th St., Alton, Madison County.

Organized in 1855 by a committee of Vandalia Presbytery. Church structure built prior to 1865 and dedicated that year. Sometime later a new church building erected on 12th Street. Received members of dissolved Upper Alton Cumberland Church in 1868 (see entry 152). Transferred to Alton Presbytery USA in reunion of 1907. First settled pastor, Rev. J. B. Logan, 1864-72.

No records have been located.

115. MAPLE GROVE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1855-- (1855-68, Union Grove Church; 1868--, Maple Grove Church), RFD. 2, Greenville, Bond County.

Organized in 1855 by Vandalia Presbytery as Union Grove Church, name changed to Maple Grove Church in 1868. Received members of dissolved Mt. Tabor Church in 1878 (see entry 133). Until 1880 when the present building was erected the congregation shared a meeting place known as Union Grove Church building which had been deeded by William T. Hutchinson to four denominations including the Cumberland Presbyterians. Present church edifice a plain frame structure with bell and belfry; dedicated in 1880. First settled pastor, Rev. William T. Hutchinson, tenure unknown.

Present pastor, Rev. Robert Leeds, 1940--, Bethany.

See: William Henry Perrin, History of Bond and Montgomery Counties, Chicago, O. L. Baskin and Co., 1882. 752 p.

Session Minutes: 1915--, 1 v. hdw., in custody of Session Clerk, John W. Mitchell, RFD. 2.
Register: (marriages, communicants, deacons, elders, deaths), 1915-- included in Session Minutes.
Financial Records: 1915-- incorporated in Session Minutes.

116. HURRICANE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1856-- (?) [defunct], Near Pleasant Mound community, Bond County.

Organized by Rev. William T. Hutchinson in 1856. When name was changed in 1866 to Blue Mound Church (see entry 154), 31 members of congregation reorganized under name of Hurricane Church on September 17, 1866. Church long defunct, date of lapse unknown.

No records have been located.

117. LEBANON CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1856--, 6 mi. NE. of Casey, RFD, Casey, Clark County.

Organized in 1856 by Rev. Robert Bailiff. Services held in homes of members, schoolhouses, and groves until the fall of 1858 when a small church was built. Material mostly walnut and hewed by hamd; edifice a small frame structure with brick foundation. First settled pastor, Rev. John Wycoff, 1858-60.

Minister in charge, Rev. Miss Clara Shanks, 1941--.

Session Minutes: 1858--, 2 v. hdw., in custody of Session Clerk, Zara Shawver.
Register: (elders, members, baptisms, deaths), 1858-- included in Session Minutes.
Financial Records: 1858-- incorporated in Session Minutes.
Sunday School Records: 1935--, 1 v. hdw., in custody of Superintendent, Oscar Fasig.

118. SIX MILE PRAIRIE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1856-- (?) [defunct], Madison County.

Organized in 1856 by Rev. A. M. Wilson. Received by Vandalia Presbytery on April 26, 1856. Date of lapse unknown.

No records have been located.

119. BLUE MOUND CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1856-1906 (transferred), blue Mound, Macon County.

Organized around 1856. Transferred to Springfield Presbytery USA in reunion of 1907.

No records have been located.

120. KENTUCKY CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ante 1857-61 (defunct) DeWitt County.

Organized prior to 1857; reported with active Sunday School in that year by Mackinaw Presbytery. In 1861 congregation became defunct and remaining members were attached to Atlanta Church (see entry 137).

No records have been located.

121. FIRST CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1857--, NW, corner of Broadway and Ottawa Sts., Lincoln, Logan County.

Organized February 7, 1857 by Rev. Thorton K. Hodges in the First Ward Schoolhouse. In 1857 a small church was erected on McLean and Clinton Streets. Dedicated same year. In 1866 a larger church building was erected on Pekin and Ottawa Streets and old edifice sold to St. John's Lutheran Church. Dedicated June 9, 1867; a parsonage was erected in 1873 at 219 Pekin Street. In 1895 the church edifice on Pekin and Ottawa Streets was razed to make room for a larger structure, which in turn passed into the hands of the Presbyterian Church USA in 1906 when majority of congregation merged with that body. Objectors to merger carried on with services in W. C. T. U. Tabernacle on Logan Street until 1913 when present church edifice was erected on Broadway and Ottawa Streets. Dedicated May 11 the same year; Gothic brick building. First settled pastor, Rev. Thornton K. Hodges, 1857-66.

Pastor, Rev. Daniel Edtra Williams, 1934--, 115 Ottawa St.

Session Minutes:1906--, 3 v. hdw., in custody of Session Clerk, James R. Park, 921 N. Kankakee St.
Register: (members, baptisms, communicants, marriages, deaths), 1906-- included in Session Minutes.
Financial Records: incorporated in Session Minutes.
Sunday School Records: 1906--, 1 v. hdw.

122. BROADWAY CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1857-1919 (1857-94, Cumb. Pres.; 1895-1919, Broadway Pres., [merged]), SW. corner 13th St. and Broadway, Mattoon, Coles County.

Organized by Rev. John W. Woods with 28 members on August 27, 1857. Meetings held in halls and homes until 1859 when erection of first church building was begun. Civil war brought stop to completion; first floor used as hospital during the war. In 1895 this building was replaced by a structure of red brick Gothic style. Sold to St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church in 1919 when this congregation merged with the First Presbyterian Church USA. First settled pastor, Rev. John W. Woods, 1857-60. Last pastor, Rev. Walter Baker, 1917-19.

See: Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the First Presbyterian Church, and History of the Broadway Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Mattoon, 1935, 14 p.

Session Minutes: 1857-1919, 3 v. hdw., in custody of Rev. Horace Batchelor, 2214 Western Ave.
Register: 1857-1919, 3 v. hdw., in possession of Rev. Batchelor.
Sunday School Records: 1865-1910, 2 v. hdw., in custody of Miss Emma Balch, Secretary, Shelby Ave.

123. SUGAR CREEK CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1857-1906 (transferred), Eldorado Twp., RFD. 2, Table Grove, McDonough County.

Organized December 5, 1857, first church structure erected in the summer of 1866 and dedicated in September; a frame structure, located in section 2, Eldorado Township. First settled pastor unknown. Transferred to Presbyterian Church USA in reunion of 1907.

See: S. J. Clarke, History of McDonough County, Springfield, D. W. Lusk Printer and Binder, 1878, 692 p.; The Continental Historical Company, History of McDonough County, Illinois, Springfield, Springfield Printing Company, 1885, 1158 p.

Session Minutes: 1857-1906, 1 v. hdw., in custody of William Kerr.
Register: (baptisms, communicants), 1857-1906 included in Session Minutes.

124. COFFEEN CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1857-1906 (1857-92, McDavid's Point Cumberland Church; 1892-1906, Coffeen Cumberland Church [transferred], Coffeen, Montgomery County.

Organized as McDavid's Point Cumberland Church in 1857 by Rev. Joel Knight with 25 members of Donnellson Cumberland Church. First services held in a schoolhouse for three years. Frame structure erected in 1860 and dedicated next year. Building moved into the town of Coffeen in 1887. Received remaining members of dissolved Shiloh Church in 1891 (see entry 48). Name changed to Coffeen Cumberland Church in 1892. Building remodeled in 1904. Church transferred to Presbyterian USA in reunion of 1907. First settled pastor, Rev. J. B. Logan, tenure unknown.

See: William Henry Perrin, History of Montgomery and Bond Counties, Chicago, O. L. Baskin Company, 1882, 752 p.
Register: (communicants, elders, deacons), 1893-1905 included in Session Minutes of First Presbyterian Church USA, Coffeen, in custody of Session Clerk, Henry Hookstry, First National Bank.

125. LEBANON SOUTH CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1857--, 2 mi. N. of Mileyville, RFD. 3, Galatia, Saline County.

Organized in 1857; first church edifice, a log cabin later replaced by a frame building. Present building a frame structure erected in 1908 and

dedicated the same year. Church owns a cemetery. First settled pastor, Rev. Lewis Riley, 1857-59.

Present pastor, Rev. Lloyd Blades, 1937--, Norris City.

Session Minutes: 1915--, 2 v. hdw., in custody of Session Clerk, W. E. Jones, RFD. 3.

Register:(baptisms, marriages, members, deaths), 1915-- included in Session Minutes.
Financial Records: 1915-- incorporated in Sesssion Minutes.
Sunday School Records: 1915--, 2 v. hdw.

126. PALMYRA CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1857-1906 (transferred), Palmyra, Macoupin County.

Organized in 1857 and church building erected same year. Transferred to Alton Presbytery USA in reunion of 1907.

See: S. J. Clarke, History of Macoupin County, Chicago, 1911. Copy in possession of Mrs. Horace Rutherford, Girard.

No records have been located.

127. DELHI CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1859-(?) [defunct].

Organized by Rev. D. R. Bell in 1859; received by Sangamon Presbytery on March 15, 1860. Exact location and date of lapse unknown.

No records have been located.

128. CLEAR CREEK CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1859-post 1896 (defunct), Putnam County.

Organized in 1859 and received by Mackinaw Presbytery April 7, 1859. Reported active in 1886, but became defunct thereafter.

No records have been located.

129. PLEASANT GROVE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1859-c. 1870 (defunct).

Organized in 1859, by Revs. G. W. Reynolds and A. Davis after revival meeting. Exact location unknown. Received by Sangamon Presbytery October 1, 1859. Became defunct around 1870; not listed on Presbytery roll in 1871.

No records have been located.

130. NORTH BETHEL CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1859-1929 (dissolved), Loogootee, Fayette County.

Organized October 11, 1859 by Rev. Andres Finley with 5 members. First church edifice a frame structure with bell and belfry. First settled pastor, Rev. John McMillan, 1861-67. Last pastor, Rev. William Neisler.

See: S. G. Harris, Clerk of Session.

Session Minutes: 1861-1929, 2 v. hdw., in custody of Mrs. William T. Eustice, Greenwood Stock Farm.
Register: (communicants, marriages, baptisms, deaths, members), 1861-1929 included in Session Minutes.

131. GIRARD CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ante 1860-1906 (transferred), Girard, Macoupin County.

Organized prior to 1860 and belonged to Sangamon Presbytery. Transferred to Alton Presbytery USA. in reunion of 1907.

No records have been located.

132. NEW HOPE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ante 1860-c.1871 (defunct).

Organized prior to 1860; listed in Sangamon Presbytery that year. Became defunct around 1871. Presbytery noted in 1897 that members and books at New Hope Church had long ago been transferred to Concord Church.

No records have been located.

133. MT. TABOR CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1860-78 (dissolved), Bond County.

Organized in 1860 and received by Vandalia Presbytery March 28, 1860. Formally dissolved by Presbytery March 25, 1878, and remaining members united with Maple Grove Church (see entry 115).

No records have been located.

134. HEBRON CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1860--, 6 mi. W. of Broughton RFD., Walpole, Hamilton County.

Organized September 16, 1860 in brush arbor by Rev. Lewis Riley with 8 members. Mrs. McTear induced Rev. Riley to come to this community to preach, at which time the church was organized. First meetings held in the log schoolhouse until first church was erected, a small frame structure, later sold. Present building, a large frame structure, with bell and belfry, completed about 1910. Cemetery joins church on the west. First settled pastor, Rev. J. C. Wilson, 1875.

Present pastor, Rev. Lloyd Blades, 1941--, Norris City.

Session Minutes: 1875-- (1902-14, missing), 1 v. hdw., in custody of Session Clerk, George Ogden.
Register: included in Session Minutes.
Financial Records: incorporated in Session Minutes.
Sunday School Records: 1941--, 1 v. hdw.
Ladies' Aid Society Records: 1940--, 1 v. hdw., in custody of Grace Mahua, RFD. 1, Broughton.

135. HOPEWELL CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, c. 1860-72 (dissolved), RFD., Arenzville, Cass County.

Organized around 1860. Listed on rolls of Sangamon Presbytery in 1861. Formally dissolved by Presbytery in March 1872; members and property transferred to Arenzville Cumberland Church (see entry 173).

No records have been located.

136. OTTER CREEK CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1860-post 1871 (defunct).

Organized in 1860 by Rev. D. R. Bell under direction of Sangamon Presbytery. Located in what was then called West Woods community; county location unknown. Reported active in 1871 but became defunct soon afterward.

No records have been located.

137. ATLANTA CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1861-1906 (transferred), Atlanta, Logan County.

Organized in 1861 by Rev. T. K. Hedges on April 5 with members of Kentucky Church and some members of Waynesville Church (see entry 88). Transferred from Lincoln Cumberland Presbytery to Peoria Presbytery USA in reunion of 1907.

No records have been located.

138. FIELDON CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1861-c.1895 (defunct), Fieldon, Jersey County.

Organized in 1861 by Rev. D. R. Bell, received by Sangamon Presbytery September 13, 1861. Last reported active in 1890, becoming defunct later.

No records have been located.

139. UNIONVILLE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1861-69 (dissolved), Schoolhouse in Unionville, Unionville, Massac County.

Organized in 1861 by Rev. R. L. McElree with 14 members. Services held in open space and shed attached to schoolhouse. Church dissolved in 1869. First settled pastor, Rev. R. L. McElree, 1861-62.

No records have been located.

140. OAK GROVE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1862--, RFD. 2, Omaha, Gallatin County.

Organized March 31, 1862 in a log schoolhouse by Rev. Robert M. Davis with 28 members from Union Ridge Presbyterian Church. Meetings were held in the same schoolhouse until the first church edifice was erected in 1864; a small frame structure, later razed and a second building erected in 1869. Used until present building was erected in 1907; dedicated the same year. A plain frame structure with bell and belfry. First settled pastor, Rev. Robert M. Davis, 1862-84.

Present pastor, Rev. G. A. Hester, 1936--, Burnt Prairie.

See: Goodspeed, History of Illinois, 1887, p. 134.

Session Minutes: 1874--, 4 v. hdw., in custody of Session Clerk, Claude Saunders, RFD. 2.
Register: (deacons, elders, trustees, members, baptisms, deaths, communicants, marriages), 1874-- included in Session Minutes.
Financial Records: incorporated in Session Minutes.
Sunday School Records: 1940--, 1 v. hdw.

141. AUDUBON CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1862-66 (dissolved), Audubon Twp., Montgomery County.

Organized in 1862 by Revs. R. J. P. Lemon and J. M. Bone. Formally dissolved March 26, 1866, and remaining members attached to Union Church, Montgomery County.

No records have been located.

142. NEW HOPE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1862-69 (dissolved), Shelby County.

Organized in 1862 by Rev. Joel Knight with 30 members. James Freeland, W. T. Freeland, and J. F. Knight were the first ruling elders. Dissolved August 21, 1869 by Vandalia Presbytery.

No records have been located.

143. JERSEYVILLE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1863-post 1886 (defunct), Jerseyville, Jersey County.

Organized April 13, 1863 with 45 members by committee of Sangamon Presbytery. Became inactive around 1886; church property sold by Presbytery that year. Bell, pulpit, and seats transferred to Fieldon Church.

No records have been located.

144. WILLOW CREEK CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1863--, 15 mi. N. of Oblong, RFD., Oblong, Crawford County.

Organized October 11, 1863 with 15 members by Revs. Thomas Bailiff and Robert Bailiff. Present building, a small frame structure, erected in 1892. Dedicated the same year. First settled pastor, Rev. Thomas Bailiff, 1863-88.

Present pastor, Rev. Clarence C. Bline, 1939--, Annapolis.

Session Minutes: 1863--, 1 v. hdw., in custody of Session Clerk, Daniel Lingafelter.
Register: (communicants, deacons, elders, deaths, marriages, baptisms), 1863-- included in Session Minutes.
Financial Records: incorporated in Session Minutes.

145. ZION CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1863-1910 (dissolved), RFD., Xenia, Clay County.

Organized October 11, 1863 at the home of Robert Walker by Rev. J. W. Jordan with 15 members as result of a series of meetings held in the fall of 1862 at the home of Elijah Holman. Services held in homes, groves, barns, and later in Center Schoolhouse until simple frame structure was erected in 1872. Dedicated by Rev. W. P. Baker on October 9. Part of membership transferred to Presbyterian Church USA in reunion of 1907, but a number remained and carried on the Cumberland organization until 1910 when it was dissolved. First settled pastor, Rev. J. W. Jordan, 1865-66.

See: Angie Walker, Zion Church History, 1933, ms. typed. Copy at home of Edward McConnell, Xenia.

Session Minutes: 1863-1910, 2 v. hdw., in custody of Edward McConnell, Session Clerk of Xenia Presbyterian Church USA.
Register: (baptisms, marriages, deaths), 1863-1910 included in Session Minutes.
Financial Records: incorporated in Session Minutes.

146. FLORA CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1863-1906 (merged), S. Main St., Flora, Clay County.

Organized on November 30, 1863 by Rev. H. W. Egan with 14 members. Building erected 1863 on South Main Street, which served until congregation merged with First Presbyterian Church USA in 1906. Congregation never large but active.

See: Howard Patton, History of First Presbyterian Church of Flora, 1933, ms. 5 p. Copy in possession of Howard Patton, 733 E. North Ave.

Session Minutes: 1877-1900, 1 v. hdw., in custody of Mr. Patton.

147. EBENEZER CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1863--, 2 mi. S. of West End on Route 34, RFD. 4, Thompsonville, Saline County.

Revs. Ritchie and W. F. Gray organized this church in 1863 with 9 members. First edifice, a log cabin, erected in 1863. It was followed by two frame buildings, dates of erection unknown. Present structure built 1925, a white frame building with bell. Dedicated October 1925. First settled pastor, Rev. W. F. Gray, 1863-73.

Present pastor, Rev. Austin Cowgur, 1920--, RFD. 3, Galatia.

Session Minutes: 1914--, 1 v. hdw., in custody of Mrs. Mary Cowgur, Session Clerk, RFD. 2, Galatia.
Register: (baptisms, pastors, deacons, elders, communicants, trustees, members, marriages, deaths), 1914-- included in Session Minutes.
Financial Records: incorporated in Session Minutes.
Sunday School Records: 1914--, 1 v. hdw.

148. FANCY PRAIRIE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1864-1907, (transferred), SW. corner Third and Shaver sts., Fancy Prairie, Menard County.

Organized in May 1864 by Rev. J. C. Vanpatten. Simple frame structure erected 1/2 mile from Peoria and Springfield Railroad on what is now the old site of town of Fancy Prairie. New building, semi-Gothic structure with bell, erected in 1904 in village of Fancy Prairie. Dedicated in May of same year. Transferred to Springfield Presbytery USA. in reunion of 1907. First settled pastor, Rev. J. C. Vanpatten, 1864-(?).

See: R. D. Miller, Past and Present of Menard County, 1905, 549 p.

No records have been located.

149. POINT PLEASANT CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1864-1926 (dissolved), Point Pleasant Twp., 3 mi. S. and 1 mi. W. of Roseville, Warren County.

Organized June 1864 by Rev. William McCamy with 18 members. Meetings held in the home and schoolhouse until 1867 when a one-story frame building was erected. First settled pastor, Rev. John Crawford, 1866-76. Last pastor, Rev. L. Vroman Schmererhoen, 1926.

See: Luther Emerson Robinson, Historical and Biographical Records of Monmouth and Warren County, Munsell Publishing Company, Chicago, 1927.

Session Minutes: 1864-1926, 1 v. hdw., in custody of Miss Minnie Lester, RFD.
Register: (baptisms, members, marriages, deaths), 1864-1926 included in Session Minutes.

150. FRIENDSHIP CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1864-(?) [defunct], Montgomery County.

Organized by a Committee of Vandalia Presbytery in northwest part of Montgomery County in 1864. First ruling elders, J. H. Bayley, William P. Hamilton, and Thomas Russell. Date of lapse unknown.

No records have been located.

151. BARDOLPH CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1865-1881 (dissolved), SE. corner Spruce and Jackson Sts., Bardolph, McDonough County.

Organized May 15, 1865 in log structure, jointly used by the Methodists and Cumberland Presbyterians, by Rev. James M. Carter. Plain white frame structure erected in 1867 and dedicated June 9 of that year. Church was formally disbanded by congregation September 24, 1881. First settled pastor, Rev. James M. Carter, 1865.

See: The Continental Historical Company, History of McDonough County, Illinois, Springfield, Springfield Printing Company, 1885, 1158 p.

Session Minutes: 1865-81, 1 v. hdw., in custody of Walter Purdum, 424 E. Yaiser Street. Contains short historical sketch.
Register: (baptisms, communicants, marriages, deaths), 1865-81 included in Session Minutes.

152. UPPER ALTON CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1866-68 (dissolved), Madison County.

Organized by Rev. W. P. Baker with 8 members on June 16, 1866. Formally dissolved by Vandalia Presbytery August 30, 1868, and members attached to First Cumberland Church of Alton (see entry 114).

No records have been located.

153. BETHALTO CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1866-1906 (transferred), Bethalto, Madison County.

Organized September 14, 1866 by Rev. J. B. Logan. Transferred to Alton Presbytery USA in reunion of 1907.

No records have been located.

154. PLEASANT MOUND CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1866-81 (1866-68, Blue Mound Church; 1868-81, Pleasant Mound Church [dissolved]), Pleasant Mound community, Bond County.

Organized September 17, 1866 when 30 members of Hurricane Church changed name to Blue Mound Church. On September 2, 1868 name changed to Pleasant Mound Church. Frame building erected, colonial style, with belfry and bell, same year. Church dissolved in 1881 and building sold to Methodist congregation in 1892. First settled pastor, Rev. William Poland, 1866-(?).

No records have been located.

155. WALSHVILLE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1867-1906 (transferred), Walshville, Montgomery County.

Organized by Rev. C. G. Keown with 34 members on January 31, 1867. Transferred to Alton Presbyterian USA in reunion of 1907.

No records have been located.

156. SHILOH CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1867-1907 (transferred), 1½ mi. NE. of Janesville, RFD., Janesville, Coles County.

Organized in October 1867. First and only church building a frame, weatherboard chapel, erected 1875 and dedicated 1877. Transferred to Mattoon Presbytery USA in reunion of 1907. First settled pastor, Rev. John Wesley Wood, 1875-89.

Session Minutes: 1875-89, 3 v. hdw., in custody of B. B. Rodgers, Session Clerk, Shiloh Presbyterian Church USA, RFD. 1, Lerna.
Register: 1889-1907, 2 v. hdw., in custody of Mr. Rodgers.
Sunday School Records: 1889-1907, 2 v. hdw., in custody of Mr. Rodgers.

157. HILLSBORO CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1867-76 (dissolved), Hillsboro, Montgomery County.

Organized in November 1867 by Revs. J. B. Logan and L. P. Deatherage with 19 members. Received by Vandalia Presbytery in March 1868. Formally dissolved by Presbytery on September 25, 1876, and members attached to Irving Church (see entry 44).

No records have been located.

158. YANKEE POINT CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1867--, 5 mi. NW. of Ridge Farm, RFD., Ridge Farm. Vermilion County.

Organized in 1867. Received by Foster Presbytery. Pastorate vacant.

Records have not been inventoried.

159. BETHEL CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1868-ante 1886 (defunct).

Organized in 1868 by Rev. S. Rickard; received by Mackinaw Presbytery April 9, 1868. Became defunct some time before 1886. Exact location unknown.

No records have been located.

160. NEW BETHEL CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1868-(?) [defunct].

Organized in 1868 by Rev. S. Rickard; received by Mackinaw Presbytery April 9, 1868. Duration of church unknown.

No records have been located.

161. SHADY GROVE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1868-1906 (transferred), 2 mi. W. of Mt. Zion, RFD., Mt. Zion, Macon County.

Organized October 12, 1868 as result of several seasons of camp meetings held in wooded grove along Sand Creek. For several years services were held in homes of members and in open air groves where seats and pulpit of logs were erected. Large frame building built later adjacent to present Shady Grove School. Transferred to Springfield Presbytery USA in reunion of 1907. First settled pastor, Rev. W. L. Bankson, 1868-80.

No records have been located.

162. NEW HAVEN CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1868-1906 (transferred), New Haven, Gallatin County.

Organized by Rev. Robert M. Davis with 17 members on November 12, 1868 as a branch of Union Ridge Church (see entry 13). Plain white frame structure with bell erected in 1868 and used until church transferred from Ewing Cumberland Presbytery to Cairo Presbytery USA in reunion of 1907. First settled pastor, Rev. Robert M. Davis, 1868-(?).

Session Minutes: 1868-1906, 1 v. hdw., in custody of Lewis S. Bayley, RFD. 1.
Register: (baptisms, marriages, members, deaths, pastors, elders, deacons, trustees), 1868-1906, included in Session Minutes.
Financial Records: incorporated in Session Minutes.

163. BEASON CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1868-1906 (1868-76, New Bethel Church; 1876-1906, Benson Church [transferred]), SE. corner of North and Walnut sts., Beason, Logan County.

Organized in 1868 as new Bethel Church; church structure erected same year 2½ miles from Beason on present site of North Bethel School. Building moved into town of Beason in the fall of 1876 and located on the corner of North and Walnut streets. Name changed to Beason Church at this time. Transferred to Presbyterian Church USA in reunion of 1907. First settled pastor, Rev. Samuel S. Richards, 1869-75.

See: Lawrence B. Stringer, History of Logan County, Illinois, Chicago, Pioneer Publishing Company, 1911, 630 p.

No records have been located.

164. CENTRAL CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1868-1906 (transferred), 7 mi. N. of Elizabethtown, RFD., Elizabethtown, Hardin County.

Organized in 1868. Meeting places unknown until 1896 when plain white frame building was purchased. Transferred to Cairo Presbytery USA in reunion of 1907.

No records have been located.

165. PLEASANT RIDGE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1868--, 1 mi. E. of Bloomfield, RFD. 4, Vienna, Johnson County.

Organized in 1868 by Rev. Louis Simpson in a brush arbor adjacent to site of present church building. Log structure erected here a few years after organization; current building, plain white frame structure, erected in 1884 and dedicated in 1886. First settled pastor, Rev. Louis Simpson, 1868-(?).

Present pastor, Rev. Grant Whiteside, 1936--, RFD. 2.

See: Mrs. May Chapman, History of Johnson County, Herrin, Herrin News, 1925, p. 115, 116. Copy on file in office of County Superintendent of Schools, Vienna.

Session Minutes: 1912--, 2v. hdw.; v. 1 (1912-34), in custody of J. H. Kendall, RFD. 4; v. 2 (1934--), in custody of Rev. Grant Whiteside, RFD. 2.
Register: (baptisms, members, deaths), 1912-- included in Session Minutes.
Financial Records: incorporated in Session Mintues.
Sunday School Records: 1934--, 2 v. hdw.

166. GOOD HOPE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1869-1905 (transferred), SW. corner Ash and State sts., Good Hope, McDonough County.

Organized January 30, 1869 with 19 members. Frame church structure erected same year. Transferred to Rushville Presbytery USA in reunion of 1906. First settled pastor, Rev. I. T. Whittemore, 1874-80.

See: S. J. Clarke, History of McDonough County, D. W. Lusk, State Printer and Binder, 1878, 692 p.; The Continental Historical Company, History of McDonough County, Illinois, Springfield, Springfield Printing Company, 1885, 1158 p.

No records have been located.

167. FAIRMOUNT CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1869-1906 (transferred), Fairmount, Vermilion County.

Organized March 26, 1869 by Rev. G. W. Jordan. Received by Foster Presbytery August 2, 1869. Transferred to Bloomington Presbytery USA in reunion of 1907.

No records have been located.

168. HOPEWELL CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1869- (?) [defunct], Ford County.

Organized in 1869 by Rev. J. R. Lawrence; received by Mackinaw Presbytery March 26, 1869. Date of lapse unknown.

No records have been located.

169. MT. OVAL CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1869--,3 mi. S. of Norris City, RFD. 2, Norris City, White County.

Organized July 3, 1869 by Rev. F. P. Wilson with 18 members in schoolhouse. Present edifice, a plain white frame structure, with bell. First settled pastor, Rev. F. P. Wilson, 1869.

Present pastor, Rev. Charles Hedges, 1940--, Norris City.

Session Minutes: 1876--, 2 v. hdw., in custody of Session Clerk, James Shaw, RFD. 2.
Register: (marriages, baptisms, members, deaths), 1876-- included in Session Minutes.
Financial Records: 1940--, 1 v. hdw., in custody of Treasurer, Andrew Cusic, RFD. 2.
Sunday School Records: 1938--, 2 v. hdw.

170. PLEASANT HILL CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1869--, 2 mi. N. of Eddyville, RFD. 2, Simpson, Pope County.

Organized 1869 by Rev. Thomas Wells in brush arbor where meetings were held until 1870 when log church was built. Frame structure erected in 1880 and later destroyed by storm. Present edifice erected in 1914; white frame colonial style; dedicated in 1915. First settled pastor, Rev. Thomas Wells, tenure unknown.

Present pastor, Rev. Steve Maynor, 1940--, Eddyville.

Session Minutes: 1930--, 1 v. hdw., in custody of Mrs. Ada Holliday, RFD. 2.
Register: (pastors, elders, communicants, baptisms, marriages, deaths), 1930-- included in Session Minutes.
Financial Records: incorporated in Session Minutes.

171. ALBION CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1870--, RFD. 2, Norris City, Hamilton County.

Organized March 8, 1870 with 15 members by Rev. F. P. Wilson. Meetings held in schoolhouse until present edifice was erected in 1878; a plain frame structure. Dedicated 1879. First settled pastor, Rev. F. P. Wilson, 1870-(?).

Present Pastor, Rev. Mrs. Stella Phipps, 1941--, RFD. 2.

Session Minutes: 1882--, 1 v. hdw., in custody of Session Clerk, Charles Mitchell, RFD. 2.
Register: (baptisms, marriages, members, deaths), 1882- included in Session Minutes.
Financial Records: incorporated in Session Minutes.
Sunday School Records: 1916--, 25 v. hdw.

172. BETHANY CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1870--, 2½ mi. NW. of Homberg, RFD. 2, Golconda, Pope County.

Organized May 1870 with 15 members in a brush arbor. Frame structure erected in 1871 and used until 1893. Second structure built and dedicated in 1894; frame building, Gothic style. First settled pastor, Rev. John Morphus, 1892-94.

Present pastor, Rev. Clarence Barger, 1937--.

Session Minutes: 1895--, 1 v. hdw., in custody of Mrs. John Rexer, Clerk, RFD. 1, Golconda.
Register: (elders, deacons, baptisms, marriages, deaths), 1895-- included in Session Minutes.
Financial Records: incorporated in Session Minutes.
Sunday School Records: 1879-- (1886-99; 1902-10; 1922-38, missing), 5 v. hdw.

173. ARENZVILLE CUMBERLAND CHURCH, 1870-1908 (transferred), SW. corner Main and Charles sts., Arenzville, Cass County.

Organized November 10, 1870 with 30 members from Cumberland congregations of Hopewell and Mt. Pleasant and from Lutheran congregation. In 1872 received remaining members and church property of Hopewell congregation (see entry 135). First and only church building purchased from city of Arenzville in 1870; oblong, frame building of colonial architecture, with belfry and bell. Reorganized May 22, 1898 by Rev. A. B. Welch with 17 members after a period of inactivity. Transferred to Springfield Presbytery USA following the Cumberland reunion of 1907. First settled pastor, Rev. James M. McPherson, 1870-73.

See: William Henry Perrin, History of Cass County, Chicago, O. L. Baskin Company.

Session Minutes: 1870-1908, 1 v. hdw., in custody of Mrs. H. Coil.
Register: (members, baptisms, marriages, deaths), 1870-1908. included in Session Minutes.

174. MT. HEBRON CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1870--, 5 mi. W. of State Route 37 on Goreville-Makanda Road, RFD. 2, Goreville, Union County.

Organized 1870 in a meeting held in brush arbor. First edifice a log building erected in 1873; destroyed by fire in 1882. Present building erected in 1890; white frame structure, colonial style. Dedicated in 1892. First settled pastor, Rev. John Morphus, tenure unknown.

Present pastor, Rev. Lloyd Noble, 1940--, Anna.

Session Minutes: 1915--, 1 v. hdw., in custody of Willie Stokes, RFD. 2.
Register: (marriages, members, communicants, deaths), 1915-- included in Session Minutes.
Financial Records: incorporated in Session Minutes.
Sunday School Records: 1936--, 2 v. hdw.

175. PALMER CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1870-1906 (defunct), Palmer, Christian County.

Organized by Revs. Linxwiler and J. C. Hamilton with 31 members early in 1870. Received remaining members of dissolved Morrisonville Church in 1883 (see entry 182). Active until 1906 when 30 members were reported to the General Assembly. Became defunct and did not participate in reunion of 1907.

No records have been located.

176. BLUE GRASS POINT CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1871-c.1909 (defunct), RFD., Atlanta, Logan County.

Organized by Rev. W. C. Bell in 1871; received by Mackinaw Presbytery March 24, 1871. Became defunct around 1909.

No records have been located.

177. NEW HOPE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1871-1906 (transferred), Dalton City, Macon County.

Organized by Rev. C. Y. Hudson on July 2, 1871. Transferred from Decatur Cumberland Presbytery to Springfield Presbytery USA in the reunion of 1907.

No records have been located.

178. LEBANON (NORTH) CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1871--, 3½ mi. S. of Fairfield, RFD, 3, Fairfield, Wayne County.

Organized July 19, 1871 by Rev. Felix Trousdale with 20 members. Meetings held in Fairview and Hazel Grove schoolhouses until about 1893 when present edifice was erected. Plain frame structure with bell and belfry. First settled pastor, Rev. Felix Trousdale, 1871-80.

Pastorate now vacant; last pastor, Rev. G. A. Hester, 1940-41.

Session Minutes; 1871--. 1 v. hdw., in custody of Session Clerk, Ruby Wylie, RFD. 4.
Register: (baptisms, marriages, members, communicants, deaths), 1871-- included in Session Minutes.
Sunday School Records: 1931--, 11 v. hdw.

179. MAIN STREET CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1871-1910 (merged), Petersburg, Menard County.

Organized October 21, 1871 with 11 members by a committee appointed by Sangamon Presbytery. In 1910 merged with First Presbyterian Church of Petersburg.

No records have been located.

180. PROVIDENCE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1871--, 3 mi. W. of Carrier Mills, RFD. 2, Carrier Mills, Saline County.

Organized December 31, 1871 with 5 members by Rev. F. M. Gray. First church built in 1872, a frame structure; razed to make room for second edifice which was erected about 1900, and destroyed by fire in 1931. White frame building erected in 1935, and dedicated same year. Cemetery adjoining donated by Mr. Holman, a member. First settled pastor, Rev. F. M. Gray, 1871-72.

Present pastor, Rev. Lowell Earnhart, 1941--, Dongola.

Session Minutes: 1871--, 1 v. hdw. Contain short historical sketch.
Register: (baptisms, marriages, members, deaths), 1871-- included in Session Minutes.
Financial Records: incorporated in Session Minutes.
Sunday School Records: 1935--, 2 v. hdw.
Christian Endeavor Records: 1938--, 1 v. hdw.

181. EBENEZER CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1871--, 7 mi. W. of State Route 37 and 7 mi. N. of State Route 146, RFD. 1, Buncombe, Union County.

Converts of a revival meeting held in a brush arbor were organized in 1871 into Ebenezer Church by Rev. Thomas Wells. Meetings held in first floor of Masonic Hall, which was purchased by church in 1882. In use today, Masons using upper floor. First settled pastor, Rev. Thomas Wells; tenure unknown.

Present pastor, Rev. Clarence Barger, 1939--, Metropolis.

Session Minutes: 1926--, 1 v. hdw., in custody of C. R. Bullock, RFD. 1, Buncombe.
Register: (pastors, elders, deacons, communicants, baptisms, marriages), 1926-- included in Session Minutes.
Financial Records: incorporated in Session Minutes.
Sunday School Records: 1933--, 3 v. hdw.

182. MORRISONVILLE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1871-83 (dissolved), Morrisonville, Christian County.

Organized in 1871 by Rev. D. R. Bell and enrolled in Vandalia Presbytery April 1 of that year. Formally dissolved February 8, 1883, and remaining members united with Palmer Cumberland Church (see entry 175). Church lot sold by Vandalia Presbytery in 1893.

No records have been located.

183. LAWNDALE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1872--, Lawndale, Logan County.

Organized in 1872. Cumberland congregation joined with Methodists to erect church building which was used alternately by the two groups. Dedicated 1872, and later deeded to the Presbyterians for their exclusive use; plain frame building with small bell tower. First settled pastor unknown; Rev. E. J. Gillespie, pastor of the First Cumberland Church of Lincoln, supplied the pulpit from 1872-73.

Present pastor, Rev. Daniel E. Williams, 1934--, 115 Ottawa St., Lincoln.

See: Lawrence B. Stringer, History of Logan County, Chicago, Pioneer Publishing Company, 1911, 630 p.

Sunday School Records; 1884-87, 1 v. hdw., in custody of Superintendent, Mrs. Bertha Allen, Main St.

No other records have been located.

184. PISGAH CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1872-1906 (transferred), RFD., Junction, Gallatin County.

Organized 1872 by Revs. George Potter and Robert Reed who served church until 1892. Transferred with 54 members from Ewing Cumberland Presbytery to Cairo Presbytery USA in reunion of 1907.

No records have been located.

185. NEWMAN CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1873-1906 (transferred), Newman, Douglas County.

Organized in 1873 and received into Foster Presbytery April 3 of that year. Evidently became inactive and was reorganized by Rev. C. P. Cooley in 1882. Frame church building erected in that year. Transferred to Presbyterian Church USA in reunion of 1907.

See: History of Douglas County, Chicago, F. A. Battey and Company, 1884.

No records have been located.

186. NEW HOLLAND CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1873--, Peoria St., New Holland, Logan County.

Organized May 3, 1873 at Richmond Grove near present village of New Holland. Services held on alternate Sundays in the Methodist Church until 1882 when this building was purchased and moved to present site. Dedicated 1883. Structure ordinary frame building with belfry. First settled pastor unknown.

Present pastor, Rev. Lowell Manford Drinkall, 1940--.

See: History of Logan County, Chicago, Interstate Publishing Company, 1911, 630 p.

Session Minutes: 1927--, 1 v. hdw.
Register: (communicants, elders, deacons, baptisms, deaths, marriages), 1873-- included in Session Minutes.
Financial Records: incorporated in Session Minutes.

187. ROODHOUSE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ante 1874-c.1891 (defunct), Roodhouse, Greene County.

Organized prior to 1874 in Sangamon Presbytery. Bought Union Church building from Methodists in 1880. Became defunct around 1891.

No records have been located.

188. HIGHLAND CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1875-1906 (1875-83, Palermo Church; 1883-1906, Highland Church [transferred]), Palermo, Edgar County.

Organized January 28, 1875 by Revs. James Whitlock and Cyrus P. Cooley as Palermo Church. This church was dissolved and members formed Highland Church March 16, 1883. First settled pastor, Rev. Cyrus P. Cooley, 1875- (?). Transferred to Mattoon Presbytery USA. in reunion of 1907.

Session Minutes: 1875-83, 1 v. hdw., kept in Session Minutes of Highland Presbyterian Church USA., in custody of E. S. Filson, First National Bank, Champaign.
Register: 1875-83, included in Session Minutes.

189. WITT CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1875-1907 (transferred), Witt, Montgomery County.

Organized April 1875 by Rev. W. J. McDavid with 19 members. Frame church building erected same year outside town of Witt. Transferred to Presbyterian Church USA. in 1907. First settled pastor, Rev. W. J. McDavid, 1875-76.

Session Minutes: 1875-1905, 1 v. hdw., in custody of Lester Wiittnam, First Presbyterian Church of Witt.
Register: (deacons, communicants), 1878-1905, 1 v. hdw., in custody of Mr. Wiittnam.
Financial Reocrds: incorporated in Session Minutes.

190. WALNUT GROVE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1875-1904 (defunct), 3 3/4 mi S. of Auburn, RFD., Auburn, Sangamon, County.

Organized in 1875 when Auburn Church (see entry 107) abandoned its church building 3/4 mile south of Auburn and erected new structure in the town of Auburn. Building moved three miles farther south and cumberland presbyterian members in this neighborhood formed Walnut Grove Church. In 1904 this structure was sold and moved from site. Church organization evidently disbanded. Church never had settled pastor but was served by ministers of Auburn Church.

No records have been located.

191. NORRIS CITY CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1876--, W. Main St., Norris City, White County.

Organized by Rev. C. W. Hutchinson on November 26, 1876 with 25 members. Congregation first met in blacksmith shop on Main Street. Frame building erected later; sold to General Baptist Congregation in 1903. Constructed red brick building on Powell Street same year. Congregation divided in Cumberland reunion. The dissenting members reorganized in May 1906. Purchased white frame building from Primitive Baptist congregation; dedicated November 1931. First settled pastor, Rev. C. W. Hutchinson, 1876-79.

Present pastor, Rev. John Phipps, 1940--, RFD. 2.

Session Minutes: 1907-- (1929-32, missing), 1 v. hdw., in custody of Session Clerk, Ansil O. Irwin, Orchard St.
Register: 1907-- (1929-32, missing), included in Session Minutes.
Financial Records: incorporated in Session Minutes.
Sunday School Records: 1938--, 4 v. hdw.

192. LONG POINT CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1876-1900 (defunct), Morgan County.

Organized in 1876 by Rev. W. C. Bell with 23 members and taken under care of Sangamon Presbytery in 1877. Formally dissolved by Presbytery in March 1900. Property sold and members transferred to Providence and Smyrna churches (see entries 221, 83).

No records have been located.

193. NEW PROSPECT CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1876-1907 (transferred), 5 mi. N. of Raleigh, RFD. 2, Eldorado, Saline County.

Organized 1876 by Rev. F. M. Gray with 11 members. Church building erected in 1876 and served until new one constructed in 1906; one-story white frame structure with bell. Voted to transfer to Presbyterian Church USA on September 23, 1907. First settled pastor, Rev. F. M. Gray, 1876.

See: Eldorado Daily Journal, November 11, 1930, article by Rev. D. H. Barnwell.

Session Minutes: 1876-1907, 1 v. hdw., in custody of R. S. Rhine, Session Clerk, New Prospect Presbyterian Church USA, RFD. 2.
Register: (baptisms, marriages, deaths, members), 18[illegible]-1907 included in Session Minutes.
Financial Records: incorporated in Session Minutes.

194. BROUGHTON CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, c.1876-1908 (transferred), NW. corner Third and Main sts., Broughton, Hamilton County.

Organized around 1876; lapsed 1895 to 1902. First services held in log schoolhouse. Meetings next held in Union Church, erected in 1876. Building sold in 1895 and plain white frame structure with bell erected in 1902 when congregation was reorganized. Transferred to Cairo Presbytery USA in 1908 following Cumberland reunion. First settled pastor unknown; Rev. Metcalf was settled pastor upon reorganization in 1902.

No records have been located.

195. NEWPORT CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1877- (?) [defunct], Newport, Bond County.

Organized March 17, 1877 by Revs. D. R. Bell and T. W. Mc David with 50 members. Enrolled in Vandalia Presbytery. Duration of church unknown.

No records have been located.

196. RICHLAND CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1878-c.1895 (defunct), Richland, Shelby County.

Organized by Rev. W. W. M. Barber on August 18, 1878 with 18 members in community six miles south of Windsor. Transferred from Vandalia to Albion Presbytery in 1884. Listed in General Assembly Minutes as active in 1890, but evidently became defunct in a few years.

No records have been located.

197. GALATIA CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1878--, NW. corner W. Church and S. Hickory Sts., Galatia, Saline County.

Organized November 18, 1878 with 12 members in building of First Methodist Church. In 1881 first church edifice erected; in use until 1905 when present building was constructed. White frame structure, Gothic style, with bell. Dedicated November 5, 1905. Church reorganized in 1933 after a period of lapse. First settled pastor, Rev. E. T. Bowen, 1878-81.

Present pastor, Rev. Lowell Earnhart, 1937--, Dongola.

Session Minutes: 1936--, 1 v. hdw., in custody of Session Clerk, Lorenzo Limerick, South Main St.
Register: (baptisms, marriages, members, deaths), 1936-- included in Session Minutes.
Financial Records: incorporated in Session Minutes.
Sunday School Records: 1936--, 1 v. hdw.

198. WEST UNION CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1879--, RFD. 1, Enfield, Hamilton County.

Organized April 11, 1879 by Rev. John Millage Miller with 26 members. First and present church edifice erected 1879; a small frame structure with plain glass windows. Dedicated same year. Church has been inactive since October 1940. First settled pastor, Rev. John Millage Miller, 1879-81.

Last pastor, Rev. John Phipps. 1939-40.

Session Minutes: 1879-1931, 1 v. hdw., in custody of Mrs. Olive Sneed, 305 W. Broadway, McLeansboro.
Register: (members, baptisms, marriages, deaths, communicants, elders, deacons), 1879-1931 included in Session Minutes.
Financial Records: incorporated in Session Minutes.
Sunday School Records: 1923-27, 2 v. hdw., in custody of Mrs. Sneed.

199. ANNA CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ante 1880-c.1895 (defunct), Anna, Union County.

Organized prior to 1880. Dropped from roll of Illinois Presbytery October 2, 1880. Reorganized as new church in April, 1891. Became defunct prior to 1895.

No records have been located.

200. CENTRAL CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ante 1880-84 (dissolved), Hardin County.

Organized prior to 1880 when first attempt was made by Illinois Presbytery to consolidate membership of Central with Pleasant Hill Church. On April 4, 1884 church was dissolved and members transferred to Pleasant Hill Church (see entry 203).

No records have been located.

201. DONGOLA CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ante 1880-c.1900 (defunct), Dongola, Union County.

Initial organization took place before 1800; by this time church had become weak and was under care of Illinois Presbytery. In 1884 membership of Mt. Tabor Church transferred to Dongola Church (see entry 218). Rev. G. W. May organized a new church in Dongola in 1893; old organization evidently lapsed. This organization also became defunct around 1900.

No records have been located.

202. GOOD HOPE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ante 1880-1906 (transferred), Karber's Ridge, Hardin County.

Organized prior to 1880. In 1884 the members of Corinth Church transferred to Good Hope congregation (see entry 213). Dropped from roll in 1886 but restored in 1890. Transferred to Cairo Presbytery USA in reunion of 1907. Attempt made to revive congregation here in 1917 but did not succeed. In 1928 arrangements made by Illinois Cumberland Presbytery for disposal of old church property.

No records have been located.

203. PLEASANT HILL CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ante 1880-86 (defunct), Hardin County.

Organized prior to 1880. In 1883 received the members of dissolved Central Church (see entry 200). On April 4, 1884, Illinois Presbytery directed that the remaining members of Richland Church be transferred to Pleasant Hill Church (see entry 204). Formally dissolved by Presbytery in April 1886.

No records have been located.

204. RICHLAND CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ante 1880-84 (dissolved), Hardin County.

Organized prior to 1880 when Illinois Presbytery made unsuccessful attempt to consolidate members with Good Hope Church (see entry 202). By action of Presbytery on April 4, 1884, membership transferred to Pleasant Hill Church (see entry 203).

No records have been located.

205. BETHLEHEM CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1880-1906 (transferred), RED., Brownfield, Pope County.

Organized in 1880. Transferred from Illinois Cumberland Presbytery to Cairo Presbytery USA in reunion of 1907. First settled pastor, Rev. T. P. Wells, 1881-86.

No records have been located.

206. MIDLAND CITY CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1880-1906 (transferred), Midland City, DeWitt County.

Organized in 1880 by some members of Beason Church (see entry 163). Services first held in rented halls. In 1882 church building erected about 2½ miles northeast of Beason. Transferred from Mackinaw Cumberland Presbytery to Bloomington Presbytery USA in reunion of 1907.

No records have been located.

207. SULPHUR SPRINGS CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1800-1906 (transferred), Sulphur Springs, Williamson County.

Organized in 1880. Transferred to Cairo Presbytery USA in reunion of 1907. First settled pastor, Rev. I. G. Thompson, 1880-82.

No records have been located.

208. ELM RIVER CULBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, c. 1880--, 7 mi. E. of U. S. Route 45, 3 mi. W. of Mt. Erie, RFD., Mt. Erie, Wayne County.

Under the name of Browns Church this congregation was organized around 1880 by Rev. Wiley Keene. Date of change of name unknown. First church building erected shortly after organization and used until about 1896; plain frame building. New structure was simple white frame building with bell. Congregation owns cemetery adjacent to church. First settled pastor, Rev. Wiley Keene, 1880- (?).

Present pastor, Rev. Lloyd Blades, 1941--, Norris City.

Session Minutes: 1896--, 2 v. hdw., in custody of Session Clerk, Omer Enlow, Main St.
Register: (baptisms, marriages, communicants, deaths), 1896-- included in Session Minutes.
Financial Records: 1940--, 1 v. hdw., in custody of Mr. Enlow.
Sunday School Records: 1933--, 1 v. hdw.

209. WALNUT RIDGE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, c.1880-post 1890 (defunct), Samoth.

Organized around 1880; exact location unknown. Active in 1890 but became defunct later. First settled pastor, Rev. J. M. Wycoff, 1880-81.

No records have been located.

210. MT. ZION CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1881-- (1889-1909, defunct), 5 mi. SE. of Dongola, RFD. 2, Dongola, Union County.

Organized in 1881 and received by Illinois Presbytery September 29, 1881. Became defunct around 1889. Reorganized August 1, 1909 by Rev. John Hill and 17 members of the defunct Mt. Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church. First and present church edifice erected in 1889; white frame building of colonial style. First settled pastor, Rev. W. H. Hutchinson, 1881.

Present pastor, Rev. Joe Russell, 1938--, Simpson.

Session Minutes: 1909--, 1 v. hdw., in custody of Session Clerk, Mrs. Charles Lingle, RFD. 2.
Register: (elders, deaths, baptisms, communicants, marriages), 1909-- included in Session Minutes.
Financial Records: incorporated in Session Minutes.
Sunday School Records: 1909-- (1913-15, 1922-23, missing), 8 v. hdw.

211. HAZEL RIDGE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1881--, 6 mi. S. of Norris City, RFD. 2, Norris City, Gallatin County.

Organized September 1, 1881 at Hazel Ridge Schoolhouse by Rev. Robert M. Davis with 12 members. First church edifice erected in 1883. Dedicated 1884; a small frame structure. Destroyed by a storm January 18, 1929. Meetings again held in city schoolhouse until present church building was erected in 1929. Dedicated in September of same year. First settled pastor, Rev. Robert M. Davis, 1881-1908.

Present pastor, Rev. G. A. Hester, 1940--, Burnt Prairie.

Session Minutes: 1881--, 1 v. hdw., in custody of Session Clerk, Robert Wilson, RFD. 1. Include historical sketch.
Register: (baptisms, marriages, members, deaths), 1881-- included in Session Minutes.
Sunday School Records: 1 v. hdw.

212. MT. STERLING CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1881--, 1 mi. N. of Unionville, RFD., Brookport, Massac County.

Organized November 20, 1881, by Rev. James M. Wycoff with 14 members. First and present church edifice, a plain colonial style structure with bell and belfry. Completed by members before actual organization of congregation. Dedicated 1882. First settled pastor, Rev. James M. Wycoff, 1882-1890.

Present pastor, Rev. Joe Russell, 1940--.

Session Minutes: 1881--, 4 v. hdw., in custody of Session Clerk, I. S. Morrison, RFD. 1.
Register: (elders, deacons, communicants, baptisms, deaths, marriages), 1881-- included in Session Minutes.
Financial Records: 1903--, 1. v. hdw., in custody of Francis Giltner, RFD. 1, Financial Secretary.
Sunday School Records: 1903-- (1905-7; 1910-20; 1923-30; 1935; 1936, missing), 1 v. hdw.

213. CORINTH CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ante 1882-84 (dissolved), Hardin County.

Organized prior to 1882. By this date church organization was weak and inactive. Membership transferred to Good Hope Church (see entry 202) by order of Illinois Presbytery, April 4, 1884.

No records have been located.

214. POCOHONTAS CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1882-85 (dissolved), Pocohontas, Bond County.

Organized March 1882 by Rev. W. M. Freeze. On March 20, 1885 church dissolved and remaining members transferred to Mt. Gilead Church (see entry 36).

No records have been located.

215. FIRST CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1882-1906 (transferred), 601 N. Vermilion St., Danville, Vermilion County.

Organized October 6, 1882 with 13 members by Rev. G. W. Eichelberger. Frame church structure and manse erected 1883 at corner of Vermilion and Davis Streets, and dedicated that year. These buildings sold in 1902 and two-story red brick structure erected at 601 N. Vermilion Street. Transferred to Bloomington Presbytery USA in reunion of 1907. First settled pastor, Rev. G. W. Eichelberger, 1882-84.

Session Minutes: 1882-1906, 1 v. hdw., in custody of Immanuel Presbyterian Church, Danville.
Register: (baptisms, members, marriages, deaths), 1882-1906, included in Session Minutes.
Financial Records: incorporated in Session Minutes.

216. RARDIN CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1882-1906 (merged) SW. corner of Main St., Rardin, Coles County.

Organized 1882 by Rev. James Ashmore. Services held in homes and in the California Schoolhouse until 1884 when small frame church edifice was erected. Replaced in 1892 by large frame building now occupied by Rardin Presbyterian Church USA, with whom merger was effected in 1907. First settled pastor, Rev. T. A. Moore, 1884-85.

Session Minutes: 1904-7, 1 v. hdw., in custody of R. O. Brooks.
Register: (members, elders, deacons, baptisms, deaths, communicants), 1904-7 included in Session Minutes.
Financial Records: incorporated in Session Minutes.

217. NEW BETHEL CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ante 1883-91 (defunct), RFD., Mitchellville, Saline County.

Organized before 1883. Transferred from Ewing Cumberland to Illinois Cumberland Presbytery October 5, 1883. Active until 1890, then soon became defunct.

No records have been located.

218. MT. TABOR CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1883-84 (dissolved), Johnson County.

Organized in 1883 and received by Illinois Presbytery on March 29 of that year. By action of Presbytery, membership was transferred to Dongola Church on April 4, 1884 (see entry 201).

No records have been located.

219. BETHEL CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1883-c.1894 (defunct), Johnson County.

Received by Illinois Presbytery October 5, 1883 on petition from congregation. Church had been preceded by another congregation which was dropped from the roll in 1880. Became defunct around 1894. First settled pastor, Rev. B. G. Mangum, 1887-88. Last pastor, Rev. G. W. May, 1893.

No records have been located.

220. FARINA CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1883-1906 (transferred), Farina, Fayette County.

Organized October 10, 1883 by Rev. C. C. Young with 16 members. First and only church structure a plain wooden building with bell. Transferred to Presbyterian Church USA, Mattoon Presbytery, in reunion of 1907.

No records have been located.

221. PROVIDENCE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1883-1906 (transferred), Maxwell, Sangamon County.

Organized in 1883 by some members of Smyrna Church (see entry 83). Only edifice a frame building purchased by congregation. Transferred to Springfield Presbytery USA in reunion of 1907.

No records have been located.

222. OLD HOME CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1884--, 3 mi. SE. of Eddyville, RFD. 2, Eddyville, Pope County.

Organized June 1884 with 23 members in a brush arbor. First church erected in 1884; used until 1925 when present building erected. Dedicated in October, 1925; a plain white frame structure, colonial style. First settled pastor, Rev. J. B. Rose, 1885-88.

Present pastor, Rev. Clarence Barger, 1940--, Robbs.

Session Minutes: 1884--, 1 v. hdw., in custody of Session Clerk, Mrs. Elsea Williams, RFD. 2.
Register: (members, deaths, elders), 1884-- included in Session Minutes.
Financial Records: incorporated in Session Minutes.

223. NEW HOPE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1885-1906 (transferred), RFD., Goreville, Johnson County.

Organized in 1885 and received by Illinois Presbytery on October 1, 1885. Transferred to Cairo Presbytery USA in reunion of 1907. First settled pastor, Rev. G. W. May, 1891-92.

No records have been located.

224. GILLIAD CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ante 1886-1923 (defunct), RFD., Fairfield, Wayne County.

Organized prior to 1886 and belonged to Mt. Vernon Presbytery. In 1890 came under Albion Presbytery. By 1923 was inactive. Property disposal arranged by Ewing-McLin Presbytery in 1934.

No records have been located

225. OTTERVILLE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ante 1886-1906 (transferred), RFD., Jerseyville, Jersey County.

Organized prior to 1886 in Sangamon Presbytery. Transferred to Alton Presbytery USA in reunion of 1907.

No records have been located.

226. NEW HOME CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1886-92 (defunct), RFD., Karber's Ridge, Hardin County.

Organized in 1886 and received by Illinois Presbytery on October 1, 1886. Became defunct and was dropped from roll of the Presbytery in 1892. First settled pastor, Rev. E. B. Smith, 1886-88.

No records have been located.

227. COUNTY LINE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1886-1935 (dissolved), Pope County.

Organized in 1886; first reported to General Assembly in 1890. Evidently some members transferred to Presbyterian Church USA in reunion of 1907. Congregation declined to five members in 1917. Still active in 1929. Dropped from roll of Illinois Presbytery on August 15, 1935. First settled pastor, Rev. J. T. Davidson, 1886-88.

No records have been located.

228. GRAND RIDGE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, c.1886-1907 (c.1886-91, Hudson Church; 1891-1907, Grand Ridge Church), [defunct], Grand Ridge, La Salle County.

Organized around 1886 as Hudson Church. Membership numbered 145 in 1890 and church structure erected that year. Name changed to Grand Ridge by action of Mackinaw Presbytery in 1891. Rev. A. B. Elliot served this church in 1897. Became defunct in 1907 and did not participate in reunion with Presbyterian Church USA.

No records have been located.

229. MT. NEBO CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, c.1886-1912 (dissolved), RFD., Ina, Jefferson County.

Organized about 1886. Most members transferred to Ewing Presbytery USA in reunion of 1907. Minority carried on as a Cumberland Church until 1912 when Mt. Nebo was dropped from the roll of Ewing-Mclin Presbytery.

No records have been located.

230. CARMEL CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1887-post 1890 (defunct), RFD., Bay City, Pope County.

Organized in 1887 and received by Illinois Presbytery on September 30 of that year. Became defunct sometime after 1890. First settled pastor, Rev. J. M. Bell, 1887-89.

No records have been located.

231. ELM GROVE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1887-1936. (dissolved), RFD. 5, Fairfield, Wayne County.

Organized in 1887 by Rev. William Murry in Burnt Prairie Churc from members of that congregation (see entry 10). Only building, small frame structure, erected and dedicated in 1887. First settled pastor, Rev. William Murry, 1887- (?). Last pastor, Rev. John Phipps, 1933-36.

Records have been located.

232. MT. OLIVE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1889-1900 (defunct), RFD., New Burnside, Johnson County.

Organized in 1889 and received by Illinois Presbytery on April 11, 1889. In a weak organizational condition after 1890 and later became defunct.

No records have been located.

233. CISCO CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1889-1906 (transferred), Cisco, Piatt County.

Orgainzed in 1889; early meetings held in homes. Frame church building erected in year of organization. Transferred to Presbyterian Church USA in reunion of 1907. First settled pastor, Rev. W. L. Bankson, 1889-91.

All records destroyed when church building burned in 1906.

234. EDINBURG CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1889-96 (dissolved), Edinburg, Christian County.

Organized in 1889 with 16 members. Served by Rev. C. H. Fields as supply pastor. Formally dissolved by Vandalia Presbytery on September 16, 1896. Members attached to Taylorville Cumberland Church (see entry 71).

No records have been located.

235. UNION CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1889-1907 (transferred), RFD. 1, Atlanta, Logan County.

Organized in 1889 with 31 members after some years of union services on the part of Methodists, Baptists, and Cumberland Presbyterians. Continued to use Union Church building, Methodists and Baptists having transferred their interests to the Cumberland Presbyterians. In 1907 transferred to Presbyterian Church USA. in reunion. First settled pastor, Rev. W. C. Bell, 1895-1907.

See: Lawrence B. Stringer, History of Logan County, Illinois, Chicago, Pioneer Publishing Company, 1911, 630 p.

Session Minutes: 1889-1907, 1 v. hdw., in custody of Harold O. Quisenberry, RFD. 1, Emden.
Register: (members, deacons, elders, communicants, baptisms, marriages, deaths), 1902-7, 1 v. hdw., in custody of Mr. Quisenberry.
Financial Records: incorporated in Session Minutes.

236. SPRINGFIELD CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ante 1890-1900 (dissolved), Springfield, Sangamon County.

Organized prior to 1890. Reported to Sangamon Presbytery in 1898 that congregation was dormant and church property was sold. Formally dissolved by Presbytery in March 1900. Membership transferred to Smyrna Church (see entry 83).

No records have been located.

237. NEW HOPE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1891--, 4 1/2 mi. NE. of Yale, RFD. 1, Yale, Jasper County.

Organized April 18, 1891 by Rev. Noah Haddock with 7 members. Congregation met in building now in use which had been built by New Light church organization from whom the structure, a plain frame building, was later purchased. First settled pastor, Rev. Noah Haddock, 1891-95.

Present pastor, Rev. Roscoe Deverick, 1939--, Oblong.

Session Minutes: 1930--, 1 v. hdw., in custody of Session Clerk, Virgil Martin; contain short historical sketch.
Register: (baptisms, members, deaths), 1930-- included in Session Minutes.

238. ALLERTON CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1891-1907 (transferred), Allerton, Vermilion County.

Organized July 1, 1891 by Rev. E. M. Johnson. Simple frame sturcture erected same year and adjacent manse acquired shortly afterwards. Transferred to Bloomington Presbytery USA in reunion of 1907. First settled pastor, Rev. L. W. Madden, 1892.

No records have been located.

239. UNION CHAPEL CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1891--, 3 mi. S. of Galatia, RFD. 1, Galatia, Saline County.

Organized August 22, 1891 by Rev. W. F. Grey with 9 members. First and present church building, white frame structure with brass bell, erected in 1891 and dedicated same year. First settled pastor, Rev. W. F. Grey, 1891-92.

Present pastor, Rev. Lowell Earnhart, 1938--, Dongola.

Session Minutes: 1891--, 1 v. hdw., in custody of Session Clerk, Grover Clayton, RFD. 1, Harrisburg.
Register: (baptisms, members, marriages, deaths), 1891-- included in Session Minutes.
Financial Records: incorporated in Session Minutes.
Sunday School Records: 1891--, 1 v. hdw., in custody of Mr. Clayton.

240. NEW BETHEL CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1891-1906 (transferred), RFD. 1, Salem, Marion County.

Organized in Brubaker Schoolhouse on October 2, 1891 by Rev. S. L. Rea with 27 members, many of whom came from Bethel Cumberland Church (see entry 76). Meetings held here until 1896 when square frame building with belfry was erected; dedicated June 21, 1896. Transferred to Presbyterian Church USA in reunion of 1907. First settled pastor, Rev. S. L. Rea, 1891-92.

Session Minutes: 1891-1906, 1 v. hdw., in custody of P. W. Warner, Session Clerk, New Bethel Presbyterian Church USA.
Register: (baptisms, members, marriages, deaths), 1891-1906 included in Session Minutes.

241. ELDORADO CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1891-1906 (transferred), Eldorado, Saline County.

Organized in 1891 with 8 members. Simple frame structure with bell erected and dedicated same year. Transferred with 31 members from Ewing Cumberland Presbytery to Cairo Presbytery USA in reunion of 1907. First settled pastor, Rev. Virgil Young, 1891-99.

No records have been located.

242. FIRST CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CHICAGO, 1891-c.1905 (Central Church, 1891-92; First Church, 1892-c.1905 [defunct]), Chicago, Cook County.

Organized in 1891 with 15 members. Rev. H. S. Williams, acting pastor. Merged with other members to form First Church in 1892. Became defunct around 1905. Rev. Williams was the first settled pastor, serving 1891-94.

No records have been located.

243. FIRST CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1891-1906 (transferred), NE. corner of Monroe and Eldorado sts., Decatur, Macon County.

Organized in 1891 in old G.A.R. Hall on second floor of what is now Beer's Furniture Store. Meetings held here until 1898 when Gothic red brick structure with tower and bell and art glass windows was erected. Transferred to Springfield Presbytery USA in reunion of 1907. First settled pastor, Rev. S. W. Whitehouse, 1891-92.

See: William E. Nelson, History of Macon County, Pioneer Publishing Company, Chicago, 1910.

No records have been located.

244. GOREVILLE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1891- (?) [defunct], Goreville, Johnson County.

Organized in 1891 by Rev. T. B. Holloway with 44 members. Received by Illinois Presbytery October 1, 1891. Date of lapse unknown.

No records have been located.

245. LATHAM SPRINGS CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH post 1891-1906 (transferred), RFD., Vienna, Johnson County.

Organized after 1891. Transferred from Illinois Cumberland Presbytery to Cairo Presbytery USA in reunion of 1907.

No records have been located.

246. PROVIDENCE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1893-1906 (1893-94, Third Church; 1894-1907, Providence Church [transferred]), Chicago, Cook County.

Organized May 12, 1893 with 27 members by Rev. A. H. Stephens. Name changed to Providence Church in 1894. Transferred from Chicago Cumberland Presbytery to Chicago Presbytery USA in reunion of 1907. First settled pastor, Rev. A. H. Stephens, 1893-97.

No records have been located.

247. SECOND CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1893-1906 (transferred), Chicago, Cook County.

Organized as a Sunday School June 11, 1893 and as a church October 29, 1893, with 12 members. First building a frame structure at 68th Street and Oakley Avenue. Transferred from Chicago Cumberland Presbytery to Chicago Presbytery USA in reunion of 1907. First settled pastor, Rev. W. C. Logan, 1893-98.

Session Minutes: 1893-1906, 1 v. hdw., in custody of Rev. F. B. Hockemeyer, 2008 W. 68th St.
Register: (baptisms, members, marriages, deaths), 1893-1906 included in Session Minutes.

248. MT. STERLING CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1894-1905 (dissolved), SW. corner E. Main and E. Cross sts., Mt. Sterling, Brown County.

Organized by Rev. Charles A. King on May 8, 1894 with some members of Huntsville Church, now defunct (see entry 38). Meetings held in homes until first church edifice was erected. Plain frame building, date of construction and dedication unknown. Building was sold July 8, 1905 to Mt. Sterling Baptist congregation. First settled pastor, Rev. Charles A. King, 1894-1905.

No records have been located.

249. SECOND CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1894-1906 (transferred), corner Elizabeth and Commercial sts., Danville, Vermilion County.

Began as a mission of First Church, Danville. Organized as a church in 1894; brick structure erected at corner of Elizabeth and Commercial streets. Transferred to Presbyterian Church USA in reunion of 1907.

No records have been located.

250. FIRST CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1895-1906 (merged), 131 N. Tenth St., Mt. Vernon, Jefferson County.

In 1895 a group of 57 members withdrew from the Presbyterian Church USA of Mt. Vernon to form the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church of that city. Brick church building erected on North Tenth Street; dedicated 1899. Merged with First Presbyterian Church USA in reunion of 1907. First settled pastor, Rev. H. Clay Yates, 1895-1900.

No records have been located.

251. ALPINE HEIGHTS CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, c.1895-1906 (defunct), Alpine Heights.

Organized around 1895 in Chicago Cumberland Presbytery. Had brief existence and became defunct in 1906. First settled pastor, Rev. W. J. Caldwell, 1895-96. Last pastor, Rev. B. W. Webb, 1897.

No records have been located.

252. DREXEL PARK CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1896-1906 (transferred), Chicago, Cook County.

Organized as a Sunday School January 26, 1896 with Rev. J. T. Cherry in charge. Formally organized as a church July 26, 1896 with 20 members. Rented buildings at 6330 and 6324 South Marshfield Avenue, 1715 West 63rd Street, and 1624 West 63rd Street until 1904. In that year congregation moved into permanent building at 6357 South Marshfield Avenue. Transferred from Chicago Cumberland Presbytery to Chicago Presbytery USA in reunion of 1907. First settled pastor, Rev. J. T. Cherry, 1896-1904.

Session Minutes: 1896-1906, 1 v. hdw., in custody of Frar Apitz, 6643 S. Honore St.
Register: (baptisms, marriages, members, deaths), 1896-1906 included in Session Minutes.

253. EDGEWATER CUMBERLAND MISSION, c.1896-c.1898 (defunct), Chicago, Cook County.

Organized around 1896 with Rev. D. C. Williams as pastor, Mission had 40 members in Sunday School in 1896, and was result of work of Missionary Committee of Chicago Cumberland Presbytery. Had brief existence; defunct by 1898.

No records have been located.

254. SHERIDAN PARK CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN MISSION, c.1896-c.1898 (defunct), Chicago, Cook County.

Organized around 1896. In that year Rev. G. D. Crawford was serving as pastor. Soon became defunct. Belonged to Chicago Cumberland Presbytery.

No records have been located.

255. HOPE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1898-1906 (transferred), Chicago, Cook County.

Organized August 14, 1898 by Rev. J. C. Nicholson. Transferred from Chicago Cumberland Presbytery to Chicago Presbytery USA in reunion of 1907. First settled pastor, Rev. J. C. Nicholson, 1898.

No records have been located.

256. LINCOLN PARK CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1898-99 (defunct), Chicago, Cook County.

Organized in 1898 with Rev. L. W. Hoag as pastor and 45 members. Had no church property. Organization soon lapsed.

No records have been located.

257. RINGGOLD CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1899-1906 (transferred), 10 mi. SW. of Shawneetown and 6 mi. S. of State Route 13, RFD., Junction, Gallatin County.

Organized in September 1899 by Rev. Virgil Young after dissolution of Ringgold Presbyterian Church USA. Church building a simple white frame sturcture, with bell. Transferred to Cairo Presbytery USA in reunion of 1907. First settled pastor, Rev. Virgil Young, 1899-1906.

Session Minutes: 1899-1906, 1 v. hdw., in custody of George Joyce, Session Clerk of Ringgold Presbyterian Church USA, RFD, 2, Junction.
Register: (pastors, elders, deacons, trustees, members, marriages, deaths), 1899-1906 included in Session Minutes.
Financial Records: incorporated in Session Minutes.

258. LINCOLN HILL CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1904-6 (transferred), Lincoln, Logan County.

Organized in 1883 as a mission and Sunday School of First Cumberland Church, Lincoln. Plain frame structure erected by First Church same year. Formally organized as Lincoln Hill Church in 1904 and property deeded to new congregation. Transferred from Lincoln Cumberland Presbytery to Springfield Presbytery USA in reunion of 1907. First settled pastor, Rev. T. F. Kerr; tenure unknown.

See: Helen M. White, History of First Presbyterian Church, Lincoln, Lincoln, Gordon and Feldman, 1928, 27 p.

No records have been located.

259. CUMBERLAND CHAPEL CHURCH, 1906--, 5 mi. E. of Geff, RFD. 2, Fairfield, Wayne County.

Organized October 7, 1906 by Rev. J. W. Borah with 34 members from Tom's Prairie Church (see entry 16). First and present structure, white frame building with bell. First settled pastor, Rev. W. M. Feze, 1906-7.

Present pastor, Rev. Lloyd Blades, 1940--, Norris City.

Session Minutes: 1910--, 1 v. hdw., in custody of Session Clerk, Perry Gillison, RFD. 2, Fairfield. Include brief historical sketch.
Register: (baptisms, marriages, members, communicants, deaths), 1910-- included in session minutes.
Financial Records: 1932--, 1 v. hdw., in custody of Mr. Gillison.
Sunday School Records: 1938--, 4 v. hdw.

260. FULLERTON CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ante 1910--, ½ mi. S. of Fullerton, Fullerton, DeWitt County.

Organized some years prior to 1910; exact date unknown. Reorganized March 13, 1910 with 42 members by Rev. J. L. Goodnight. Again became inactive and was reorganized in 1932 by Rev. L. E. Baird. Present church structure erected 1888 and dedicated same year. Small frame building. First settled pastor, Rev. J. L. Goodnight, 1910-11.

Present pastor, Rev. John W. G. Hill, 1940--, De Witt.

Session Minutes: 1932--, 1 v. hdw., in custody of Session Clerk, Clyde V. Warren, RFD. 3, Farmer City. Include brief historical sketch.
Register: (members), 1911-- included in Session Minutes.
Financial Records: 1932--, 1 v. hdw., in custody of Treasurer, Walter Warren, Farmer City.
Sunday School Records: 1932--, 1 v. hdw., in custody of Mrs. Carlos Seifert, Farmer City.

261. PLEASANT GROVE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1913--, 2 mi. W. of Annapolis, RFD., Annapolis, Crawford County.

Organized September 27, 1913 by Revs. Thomas C. Bailiff and J. H. Millholland. Present building acquired from United Brethren congregation. Plain frame structure with bell and belfry. First settled pastor, Rev. Thomas C. Bailiff, 1913-18.

Present pastor, Rev. Clarence C. Bline, 1941--.

Session Minutes: 1931--, 2 v. hdw. Contain short historical sketch.
Register: (baptisms, members, marriages, deaths), 1931-- included in Session Minutes.

262. SPRING HILL CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1915--, 8 1/2 mi. SW. of Beecher City, RFD., Beecher City, Fayette County.

Organized by Revs. Charles Galloway, William Neisler, and R. S. Lamb on August 26, 1915 with 64 members. Meetings held in Woodman Hall at Wright's Corners until present building erected. Plain frame structure. First settled pastor, Rev. William Neisler, 1915-22.

Present pastor, Rev. Ray McMahan, 1941--, Olivet.

Session Minutes: 1915-- (1923-40, missing), 2 v. hdw., in custody of Session Clerk, Mrs. Bonnie Weaber, RFD. 1.
Register: (members), 1915-- included in Session Minutes.
Miscellaneous Records: 1 tin box of receipts from oil wells, in custody of Mrs. Weaber.

263. GEORGETOWN CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1916--, Georgetown, Vermilion County.

Organized in 1916 as result of tent meeting held in previous year by Rev. Fred Cooper. Group met informally until 1916 when 21 people banded together to form church and erect building. Structure dedicated same year. Red brick construction. First settled and current pastor, Rev. Mrs. Minnie Hollingsworth.

Records have not been inventoried.

264. BETHEL CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (active), 5 mi. E. of Ridge Farm, RFD., Ridge Farm, Vermilion County.

Present pastor, Rev. L. C. Kerans, Georgetown.

Records have not been inventoried.

265. The following Cumberland Presbyterian Churches were transferred to the Presbyterian Church USA. in the reunion of 1907.

Church	Town and County	From, to Presbytery		Organized
Ashmore	Ashmore, Coles	Foster	Mattoon	ante 1869
Biggsville	Biggsville, Henderson	Rushville	Rushville	1890
Calvin	Crossville, White	Mt. Vernon	Ewing	ante 1890
Catlin	Catlin, Vermilion	Foster	Bloomington	ante 1906
Gays	Gays, Coles	Decatur	Mattoon	ante 1906
Georgetown	Georgetown, Vermilion	Foster	Bloomington	1869
Grayville	Grayville, Edwards	Mt. Vernon	Ewing	1886
LaFayette	Mattoon, Coles	Foster	Mattoon	ante 1906
Lawrenceville	Lawrenceville, Lawrence	Mt. Vernon	Ewing	post 1896
Liberty	Crossville, White	Mt. Vernon	Ewing	ante 1886
McCown	Newman, Douglas	Foster	Mattoon	post 1886
McLeansboro	McLeansboro, Hamilton	Ewing	Ewing	ante 1886
Mt. Carmel	Colchester, McDonough	Rushville	Rushville	ante 1890
Mt. Horeb	Golden, Adams	Rushville	Rushville	post 1886
Mt. Olive	Omaha, Gallatin	Ewing	Ewing	post 1886
Mt. Pleasant	Stanford, McLean	Lincoln	Bloomington	ante 1886
Newbern	Newbern, Jersey	Sangamon	Alton	post 1852
New Prospect	Vienna, Johnson	Illinois	Cairo	ante 1890
Oakland	Oakland, Coles	Foster	Mattoon	ante 1886
Patoka	Patoka, Marion	Mt. Vernon	Ewing	ante 1886
Pleasant Ridge	Fairmount, Vermilion	Foster	Bloomington	ante 1886
Ridge Farm	Ridge Farm, Vermilion	Foster	Bloomington	ante 1867
Sheridan	Allerton, Vermilion	Foster	Bloomington	ante 1876
Union	Norris City, White	Ewing	Cairo	ante 1886
Westville	Westville, Vermilion	Foster	Bloomington	ante 1873
Woods Chapel	Neoga, Cumberland	Decatur	Mattoon	ante 1886

No records of these churches have been located.

266. The following Cumberland Presbyterian Churches are now dissolved or defunct.

Church	Town and County	Presbytery	Duration
Arlington	Arlington, Bureau	Rushville	ante 1886-ante 1890
Arlington Prairie	?	McLin	ante 1886- (?)
Bath	Bath, Mason	Sangamon	ante 1852-ante 1886
Bethabare	?	Decatur	ante 1886-ante 1890
Bethany	Shelby County	Vandalia	ante 1834-post 1880
Bethesda	?	Foster	ante 1869-ante 1906
Bethesday	?	Sangamon	ante 1852-post 1871
Bethehem	?	Sangamon	ante 1852-ante 1860
Big Mound	?	McLin	ante 1886-ante 1890
Brushy Hill	Montgomery County	Vandalia	1842-ante 1886
Canaan	?	Foster	ante 1869-ante 1890
Center Point	?	Foster	1876-ante 1890
Central Point	Beason, Logan	Mackinaw	ante 1890-ante 1906
Clinton	Clinton, DeWitt	Mackinaw	(?) - 1845
Concord	?	Foster	1876- (?)
Concord	Omaha, Gallatin	Ewing	ante 1890-ante 1906
Cross Road	Marion, Williamson	Ewing-McLin	(?) -ante 1922
Damon Chapel	?	Rushville	post 1890-ante 1906
Dry Ridge	?	Decatur	ante 1878- (?)
Ebenezer	?	Foster	ante 1873- (?)
Ewing	DeWitt, DeWitt	Mackinaw	ante 1890-ante 1906
Fairview	?	Vandalia	(?)-ante 1894
Fourth	Chicago, Cook	Chicago	ante 1891-ante 1896
Friends Creek	Macon County	Mackinaw	1843-post 1857
Gibson City	Gibson City, Ford	Lincoln	ante 1886-1906
Gillead	?	Foster	ante 1869-ante 1890
Golconda	Golconda, Pope	Illinois	ante 1886-post 1892
Greenfield	Greenfield, Greene	Sangamon	post 1852- ante 1860
Groveland	?	Mackinaw	ante 1849- (?)
Hamburg	Long Branch, Saline	Ewing	ante 1890-ante 1906
Harmony	Noble, Richland	Albion	ante 1886-post 1890
Harrisburg	Harrisburg, Saline	Ewing	ante 1890-ante 1906
Hickory Creek and South Fork	?	Vandalia	ante 1836- (?)
Hollands Grove	?	Mackinaw	ante 1837-c.1843
Hopedale	Hopedale, Tazewell	Lincoln	ante 1857-post 1907
Hunt City	?	Decatur	ante 1890-ante 1906
Jacksonville	Jacksonville, Morgan	Sangamon	ante 1831- (?)
Kaskaskia	Shobonier, Fayette	Mt. Vernon	ante 1886-c.1912
Liberty	?	Ewing	ante 1890-ante 1906
Lick Creek	Lick Creek, Union	Illinois	ante 1886-ante 1890
Little Creek	?	Ewing	ante 1890-ante 1906
Little Mackinaw	?	Mackinaw	ante 1849- (?)
Little Wabash	Mattoon, Coles	Foster	ante 1869-ante 1906

Churches (266 Con't)

Church	Town and County	Presbytery	Duration
Metropolis	Metropolis, Johnson	Illinois	ante 1886-ante 1890
Mt. Cumberland	Strasburg, Shelby	Decatur	(?)-1906
Monticello	?	Mackinaw	1845-post 1850
Mt. Carmel	Christian County	Vandalia	ante 1836-post 1843
Mt. Erie	Mt. Erie, Wayne	Albion	ante 1886-ante 1906
Mt. Gillead	?	Foster	ante 1869-ante 1890
Mt. Olivet	?	Foster	ante 1872-ante 190[illegible]
Mt. Pisga	?	Illinois	(?)-1880
Mt. Pleasant	?	Mackinaw	ante 1886-post 1889
Mt. Pleasant	?	Rushville	ante 1886-ante 1890
Mt. Zion	?	Foster	ante 1869-1906
Mt. Zion	Marion, Williamson	Ewing	ante 1890-ante 1906
Nelson	Allenville, Moultrie	Decatur	ante 1890-ante 1906
Neoga	Neoga, Cumberland	Decatur	ante 1882-ante 1890
New Burnsides	Johnson County	Illinois	(?)-1880
New Providence	?	Sangamon	ante 1852-ante 1890
New Providence	?	Mackinaw	ante 1886-ante 1890
New Salem	?	Foster	ante 1869-ante 1890
North Ford	?	Decatur	ante 1886-ante 1890
Oak Grove	?	Sangamon	ante 1861- (?)
Pleasant Grove	?	Foster	ante 1869-ante 1890
Pleasant Hill	?	Sangamon	post 1852-ante 1890
Pleasant Hill	?	Mackinaw	ante 1850- (?)
Pleasant Hills	?	Foster	ante 1869-ante 1890
Pleasant Plains	?	Ewing	ante 1896-ante 1906
Pleasant Ridge	Cisco, Piatt	Decatur	ante 1886-ante 1906
Prairie	?	Sangamon	ante 1886-ante 1890
Prairie	?	Foster	ante 1869-ante 1890
Prairie Hall	?	Decatur	ante 1886-ante 1890
Providence	?	McLin	ante 1886-ante 1890
Rarbers	?	Illinois	ante 1886-ante 1890
Rockford	?	Albion	ante 1886-ante 1890
Rock River	?	Sangamon	ante 1852-ante 1860
Round Pond	Omaha, Gallatin	Ewing	ante 1890-ante 1906
Rushville	Rushville, Schuyler	Rushville	ante 1886-ante 1890
Salem	?	Sangamon	ante 1852-1859
Sandy Creek	Magnolia, Putnam	Mackinaw	ante 1837-post 1890
Sandy Prairie	Tazewell County	Mackinaw	ante 1837 (?)
Shanon	?	Rushville	ante 1886-ante 1890
Sharon	Georgetown, Vermilion	Foster	ante 1870-ante 1890
Shiloh	?	Mackinaw	ante 1850- (?)
South Henderson	Knox County	Rushville	ante 1886-ante 1906
Sugar Creek	?	Mackinaw	ante 1837- (?)
Summit	Gays, Coles	Foster	ante 1873-post 1890
Trilla	Trilla, Coles	Decatur	ante 1890-ante 1906
Twin Grove	?	Mackinaw	1850- (?)
Union	?	Mackinaw	ante 1864-post 1907
Wenona	Wenona, Marshall	Mackinaw	ante 1886-ante 1890

No records of these churches have been located.

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Requests for information concerning any of these publications, should be addressed to Thomas R. Hall, State Director, Illinois Historical Records Survey, 1400 W. Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois.

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